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Annie L. Benson
Nov 1880

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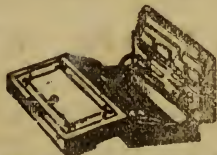
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MADAME TUSSAUD & SONS' CATALOGUE.

ROOM OPPOSITE THE ENTRANCE.

1. SHRINE AND MODEL OF NAPOLEON III. Shrine and Model, in honour of His late Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., attired in the uniform of a French Lieutenant-General, the robe of the Order of the Garter, and decorated with the collar and star of the same; also the grand star of the Legion of Honour, &c., &c., &c. Born, 1808. Died at Chislehurst, January 9th, 1873.

PICTURE painted by Sir G. Hayter, "Wellington Visiting the Relics of Napoléon," being the last likeness His Grace sat for.

LARGE ROOM.

2. HOUQUA, the celebrated tea merchant. Greatly distinguished among the Hong merchants for his exceedingly cheerful disposition, and his great attachment to the English nation. He died in 1846.

3. GEORGE WASHINGTON (taken from a bust executed from life) the first President of America, and founder of the Republic of the United States. He resisted the English generals—Howe, Clinton, Burgoyne and Cornwallis, the latter of whom he shut up in York Town, and caused to capitulate in 1781, and thereby practically terminated the war. Was twice President of the United States, and was successful in maintaining peace with Europe during the French Revolution, and the war between France and England. Was born in 1732, in Virginia, his family having emigrated from Cheshire in 1630. Died, December 14, 1799.

4. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE PRINCESS ROYAL, now Crown Princess of Prussia, in their splendid cot, a fac-simile of the original at the Palace. (Taken in 1842.)

5. GENERAL CANROBERT (taken in 1856,) in the dress of a French General of Division, wearing the Star and Riband of the Order of the Legion of Honour. At the death of Marshal St.-Arnaud, Canrobert succeeded to the command of the French Army; but, unfortunately, his health having begun to fail him, he solicited the Emperor of the French, Napoléon, to name a successor, who named the General Pélissier—Canrobert still remaining with a Division of the French Army.

6. MARSHAL ST.-ARNAUD, in the uniform of a French General, wearing the Star of the Legion of Honour. Was the right hand of Napoléon in his *Coup d'Etat* and selected by him to command the French Army in the Crimea. He died shortly after the commencement of actual hostilities.

7. MARSHAL MACMAHON. Born in 1808. He first distinguished himself at St. Cyr from 1825 to 1827. Sent to Africa in 1830, he took part in the first Algerian campaign, and in 1831 he acted as General Achard's aide-de-camp. Captain in 1833, and successively aide-de-camp to Generals Bro, Damrémont and d'Houtedot. He distinguished himself in several African campaigns, especially at the Siege of Constantine in 1837, when he was wounded in the chest by a shell. In 1855, he took General Canrobert's place as Commander of 1st Division of the 2nd Corps d'Armée in the Crimea. From that time Marshal MacMahon has held positions of the greatest responsibility. At Sedan he was seriously wounded. In March, 1871, he was placed at the head of the troops sent against the Communist insurgents. He now occupies the elevated position of President of the Republic of France. He had the honour of receiving the Shah of Persia on his visit to Paris.

8. THIERS, LOUIS-ADOLPHE, born, 1797, French historian, statesman, and Ex-President of the French Republic, is the son of a working locksmith. Was educated at the public school of his native place, Marseilles, and, showing great ability, was sent to study the law at Aix. Not succeeding as an advocate, he turned his attention to literature, and obtained an appointment on the staff of the Paris *Constitutionnel*. In 1823 he published the first volume of his celebrated History of the French Revolution, which was completed, in ten volumes, in 1832. In 1845 he published the "History of the Consulate and the Empire," which is undoubtedly his greatest work. After the election of Louis-Napoléon he went into exile, but was allowed to return to Paris, and elected a Member of the Chamber of Deputies. After the Franco-Prussian War he was elected to take the reins of Government and to conduct the affairs of France. He is now succeeded by Marshal M'Mahon.

9. EX-EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH, Consort of Napoléon III. (taken from life in 1856). Eugénie-Marie de Guzman and Countess de Téba is the second daughter of Donna Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, Countess Dowager of Montijos, and a noble officer in the Spanish army, now deceased. On January 29, 1853, she was married to the late Napoléon III. at Notre Dame.

10. BAZAINE, FRANCOIS-ACHILLE, born, 1811. A very distinguished and gallant French general, whose first services were in the war in Algeria, where he rose to the rank of Lieutenant, and gained the Cross of the Legion of Honour on the field of battle. Took part in the Spanish campaigns 1837 to 1839, returned to Algeria, being present at all the principal actions as Captain. Was made Lieut.-Colonel in 1848, and was engaged in the Crimean War. When the reverses which the French army encountered in the Prussian-Franco war, compelled the Emperor to resign the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Army, it fell at once into the hands of Marshal Bazaine, who had the reputation of being the best handler of troops the French army had seen since Napoléon I., and it is clear that, although driven back to Metz, he made the Prussians pay very heavily for their victories.

11. GENERAL TROCHU, Ex-President of the Republic of France, Governor of Paris, and Commander-in-Chief of the forces collected for the defence of that brilliant city during the Prussian-Franco War, was universally acknowledged to be (if not absolutely supreme in public estimation) one of the most able and, at the same time, among the youngest French officers. He was a pupil of the military school of St. Cyr and the staff school. He served in Algeria, being for some years on the staff of Marshal Bugeaud. He was afterwards one of Marshal St.-Arnaud's Aides-de-camps in the Crimean War. After that commander's death he was raised to the rank of General, and commanded a brigade of infantry until the end of the Russian war. During the Italian campaign of 1859 he served with distinction in command of a division.

12. FRANCIS I. of FRANCE, first Duke de Valois, in a cap-à-pie suit of the time, with the badge of the Virgin, succeeded his great uncle, Louis XII., whose virtues procured him the glorious title of "the Father of his People." He was the means of introducing science and art into France: he invited learned men to his court, conversed with them familiarly, employed them in business, elevated them to offices of dignity, and honoured them with his confidence. He encouraged architecture, and introduced the style called after his name by historians.

13. JOAN OF ARC, as represented at Versailles. She lived in the reign of Henry VI. of England and Charles VII. of France. Joan was born at the village of Domrémy, near Vaucoulours, on the borders of Lorraine. At the age of 27, being then a servant at an inn, accustomed to laborious employment, by an extraordinary infatuation, she conceived the idea of being actually inspired to destroy the English power in France. Convinced of the reality of her pretension, she had recourse to Baudicourt, governor of Vaucoulours, and informed him of her destination by Heaven to free her native country from its invaders. She was burned as a witch at Rouen, 1431.

14. A FIGURE in magnificent armour. This splendid specimen of armour was specially manufactured by Monsieur Granger of Paris for the Great Exhibition of 1862, and obtained a medal.

15. HENRY IV. Henri Quatre, called the Great King, of France, born, 1553, son of Antoine de Bourbon, Duke of Vendôme, and Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre. He was a descendant of St. Louis, and the legitimate inheritor of the French crown. He had great difficulty in asserting his right, in consequence of having been brought up by his mother in the Reformed religion. Married Marguerite de Valois (afterwards denounced)

sister of the reigning king; and escaped from the massacre of St. Bartholomew by turning Catholic. Afterwards placed himself at the head of the Huguenots, and was acknowledged king, 1589, on the death of Henry III. Married Marie de Medicis, 1600, and had for his successor his son Louis XIII. Assassinated by Ravallac, May 14, 1610.

16. THE DAUPHIN (in the dress usually worn at the period), Louis-Charles, son of Louis XVI., born, March 27, 1785, and in 1789 he became, by the death of his elder brother, presumptive heir to the throne. He was imprisoned in the Temple with his unhappy parents, but died suddenly, it was strongly suspected by poison, March 25, 1795.

17. MARIE-ANTOINETTE-JOSEPHINE-JEANNE, Archduchess of Austria, daughter of the Empress Queen Maria Theresa, and sister to the Emperors Joseph II. and Leopold II., Queen of Louis XVI. She was born at Vienna in 1755, and married, May 16, 1770, to the Dauphin of France; was long the idol of the French nation; but the revolutionary frenzy having hurled the beautiful, the once-adored Queen, from a throne to a dungeon, she was brought to trial on several charges, October 14, 1793. Two days afterwards she was conveyed to execution in a cart; and the guillotins terminated her sufferings in the 38th year of her age.

18. DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME, the unfortunate daughter of Louis XVI., who suffered imprisonment in the Temple, where she was treated with every indignity. After the death of her parents she was exchanged by the Revolutionary tribunal for General Dumourier, and afterwards was married to her cousin, the Duke d'Angoulême. Her latter days were passed in retirement in Germany.

19. LOUIS XVI. of FRANCE, in the costume of the Saint Esprit. This ill-fated monarch was born, August 23, 1754, and was the son of Louis the Dauphin by his second wife, Maria Josephine of Saxony. After a long series of the most humiliating concessions and the most painful sacrifices, this once mighty monarch was condemned, January 17, 1793, by a crew of ruffian regicides, to die the death of a common malefactor, four days after his condemnation. The French Revolution commenced in this reign, and was the cause of war between England and France under George III. Mirabeau, Fox, Sheridan, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, &c. flourished.

20. RICHARD COBDEN, promoter of the Anti-Corn-Law League. His last great achievement was the Treaty of Commerce with France, from which both countries have reaped so great a benefit. He was also an ardent supporter of peace and international arbitration in lieu of war, and one of the leading speakers at the successive peace congresses at London, Brussels, Frankfort, &c. He was the son of a Sussex yeoman, whose ancestors farmed the land near Midhurst, in Sussex, where Cobden was born, June 3, 1804. After the abolition of the Corn Laws, the nation presented Mr. Cobden with a sum of about £70,000. The figure of Cobden was modelled in 1846, the year of the great Anti-Corn-Law triumph.

21. GEORGE HUDSON, Esq., some time M.P. for Sunderland, a Mayor of York, but better known as "The Railway King," from the magnitude of his operations in the railway world. He at one time in two days, by his own influence, obtained the consent of shareholders to forty bills, involving an expenditure of £10,000,000, and he himself subscribed nearly £900,000 to twenty-three lines in which he was interested; gave grand banquets and splendid parties, which were attended by the *élite* of Society. From a position of affluence, he descended to one of the greatest indigence; but a few friends subscribed a sum of money which enabled him to spend his latter days in some degree of comfort. He lived but a short time to enjoy it—dying on the Continent, December 14, 1871.

22. THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P. for Birmingham. Mr. Bright was born at Rochdale in 1811, where his father conducted a large business as cotton-spinner and carpet manufacturer. His sons (Bright Brothers) still carry on the business at Manchester and Rochdale. In April, 1843, Mr. Bright unsuccessfully contested as a Free Trader the representation of the city of Durham. For that city, however, he was returned in the succeeding year. Three years later he was returned for Manchester, but lost his seat in 1857, sharing the temporary general unpopularity of those who opposed the war with China, declared by Lord Palmerston in that year.

When Mr. Gladstone formed his administration at the close of 1868, office was offered to and accepted by Mr. Bright. His health failing, unfortunately, not for the first time in the course of his distinguished career, he resigned office early in the autumn of 1870.

23. CATHERINE PARR, sixth and last queen of Henry VIII. Her father, Sir Thomas Parr, by the marriage of his Norman progenitor, Ivo de Tallebois, with Lucy, the sister of the renowned Earls Morcar and Edwin, inherited the blood of the Anglo-Saxon kings. She was twice married previous to her union with the king, first to Lord Borough and afterwards to Lord Latimer, and had the good fortune to escape a violent death.

24. ANNE BOLEYN, the second wife of Henry VIII., as she appeared in festival costume on the day after the death of Queen Catherine. She wore on that occasion, say the historians, who comment gravely on the circumstance, a yellow dress. Anne Boleyn was the daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, who was created Viscount and Earl of Wiltshire. In her girlhood she was sent to France, where she was in attendance upon the Queen of Louis XII. Returning to England she acted in a similar capacity to Catherine of Arragon, the first wife of the king. Thus she attracted Henry's notice, which was favourable in the highest degree. When he had divorced Catherine, he married Anne, and she became the mother of a child, afterwards our great Queen Elizabeth. Four years after her marriage she was accused of unchastity, both before and after the king married her, and was condemned and beheaded. The day after the execution of Anne the king was guilty of the cruel indecorum of marrying Jane Seymour.

25. CATHARINE OF ARRAGON, first queen of Henry VIII. She was the widow of Arthur, Henry's brother, to whom she was espoused in her 16th year, and with whom she lived for a short time at Ludlow, where her husband died of the plague in 1502, at the age of 16. Mother of Queen Mary. Divorced after 17 years' marriage. Her mother, Queen Isabel of Spain, had been raised to the throne of Castile by the Cortes, and Catharine first saw the light in the town of Alcald de Henares in 1485.

26. WOLSEY, THOMAS, in the dress of a Cardinal, born at Ipswich in March, 1471; son of a butcher; became a student at so early an age as to enable him to take the degree of B.A. when only fourteen years of age. He won the favour of Henry VIII., who raised him to the highest position in the state, and whom he ultimately eclipsed in splendour and ostentation. He built Hampton Court Palace, and kept a retinue of eight hundred persons. In opposing the divorce between Henry VIII and Catharine of Arragon he was disgraced by the king, and died, as his persecutors were dragging him towards London, at the Abbey of Leicester, Nov. 18, 1530.

27. KING EDWARD VI. (1537—1553) succeeded his father, at the age of nine years, 1547, under the government of his uncle, the Duke of Somerset, who ruled as Lord Protector, and was afterwards beheaded on Tower Hill. Christ's Hospital (the Blue Coat School) and St. Thomas's Hospital, as also a large number of grammar schools in all parts of the land, which are still popularly known as King Edward's Schools, were founded by him. He died, July 6th, 1553, in the 16th year of his age, leaving the crown to Lady Jane Grey, who reigned only ten days, and was then beheaded, together with her husband, Lord Dudley, on February 8th, 1554.

28. HENRY THE EIGHTH, born at Greenwich, 1491, and died in 1547, the second king of the Tudor family, in the gorgeous costume (copied from the monument in Westminster Abbey) with the collar of the Garter, as worn at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, so called from the famous interview between him and Francis I., near Calais, on the subject of the quarrels between Francis I. and the Emperor Charles V. of Germany; second son of Henry VII., married Catharine of Arragon, widow of his brother, by whom he had one daughter, afterwards Queen Mary. His divorce from Catharine after 17 years' marriage, and his espousal with Anne Boleyn, was the beginning of the Reformation, previously to which, the title of "Defender of the Faith" had been conferred on him by the Pope. Died January 28, 1547, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and thirty-sixth of his reign.

29. CATHERINE HOWARD, niece of the Duke of Norfolk, fifth queen, was a daughter of that illustrious house of which a modern writer thus eloquently remarks: "What family pervades our national annals of such intense and brilliant interest as the Howards?" She perished on the same scaffold as Queen Anne Boleyn at the Tower, and died in the flower of her age, eighteen months after her marriage to the king.

30. ANNE OF CLEVES, fourth wife of Henry VIII., was the sister of the Duke of Cleves. Henry had remained unmarried nearly two years when, deceived by flattering portraits and descriptions, he sought Anne in marriage, whom he no sooner saw in a stolen interview at Rochester, than his heart recoiled against her, and from that moment he determined to get rid of her, which he did in that cruel manner natural to him.

31. JANE SEYMOUR, third wife of Henry VIII. and mother of Edward VI., was maid of honour to Anne Boleyn, whom she supplanted in 1536. She died the following year, two days after the birth of her son. Her brothers were the founders of the Duchy of Somerset and the Earldom (now the Marquisate) of Hertford.

32. LORD BROUGHAM, statesman, legislator, and philosopher, was the eldest son of a gentleman of ancient family, in the county of Westmoreland. His mother was the daughter of a Scotch clergyman at Edinburgh, and niece of the great historian Robertson, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, in which city Lord Brougham was born. He maintained that he had a patent claim as heir-general to the barony of Vaux, and hence his creation by that title. His defence of Queen Caroline, in 1820, first brought him into special prominence before the public. He died at Cannes, on May 7, 1868.

33. THE REV. THEOBALD MATHEW, better known as "Father Mathew," dressed in the clothes which he usually wore. (Taken from sittings in 1836, with which he kindly consented to oblige Madame Tussaud and Sons.) Father Mathew was born at Kilworth, county of Cork, in 1791. In 1838 he laid the foundation of the Temperance Society in Cork. His services in the cause of morality and religion have been recognised by statesmen of all shades of opinion. Her Majesty granted to Father Mathew an annuity of £300 a year. He died in 1856, the acknowledged pioneer of the Temperance Reformation.

34. SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, one of the most popular of the Radical party in the early part of the century, and for many years M.P. for Westminster. He was imprisoned in the Tower for political offences. In his old age he became a Tory. Born in Derbyshire, 1771; died, 1844; educated at Westminster School and Oxford. When he left College he made the tour of Switzerland and France, and had an opportunity of witnessing the first movements of the French Revolution. Whilst in Paris he became acquainted with the family of Mr. Coutts, the youngest of whom, Sophia, he married in 1793, and by her had a numerous family.

35. DANIEL O'CONNELL, born, 1775; died, 1847. The great Irish Agitator was educated at St. Omer and Douay. He early gave indications of great mental power, and, when the French Revolution broke out, made his way to England, studied law, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1798. Attaining a great reputation as a lawyer, he was drawn into the vortex of Irish agitation, and took a leading part in opposing the Legislative Union and in promoting the Catholic Claims. His labours in the cause of Ireland, are matters of history. In 1843 he was indicted for sedition, found guilty, fined £2,000, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

36. SHAKESPEARE, from the Chandos portrait, in the costume worn in his time. William Shakespeare, the greatest dramatic poet of any age, from whose writings, says Dr. Johnson, "may be collected a system of civil and economical prudence," was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, April 23, 1564, and married Anne Hathaway, of Shottery, when eighteen years old. Few facts are known respecting his life, but tradition says he was educated at the free grammar-school at Stratford, and afterwards apprenticed to an attorney. Various pursuits have been assigned to his father, as butcher, wool-merchant, and glover; but it is certain that both his parents were "educated persons, not indeed familiar with many books, but knowing some thoroughly; cherishing a

kindly love of nature and of rural enjoyments amidst the beautiful English scenery by which they were surrounded; admirers and cultivators of music, as all above the lowest ranks were in those days; frugal and orderly in all their household arrangements, of habitual benevolence and piety." Shakespeare acquired money as proprietor of the Blackfriars' Playhouse and afterwards the Globe Theatre. The poet died on the anniversary of his birthday, at Stratford, where, according to the parish register, he was buried on April 25, 1616, two days after the completion of his fifty-second year.

37. LORD BYRON. Born, 1788; died, 1824. The celebrated poet was of Norman origin. By his mother, a Gordon of Huntley, he claimed descent from the Royal blood of Scotland. Byron came into possession of the property and titles in 1798, and published his first poem, "Hours of Idleness," in 1807. In 1812 he issued the first two cantos of "Childe Harold." In 1815 he married Miss Milbanke, the only child of Sir Ralph Milbanke. Died April 18, 1824.

38. CHARLES DICKENS, novelist and humourist, was born at Landport, near Portsmouth, Hants, Feb. 7, 1812, and partly educated at Cheltenham. He first became a reporter of the London press, in connection with the *Mirror of Parliament*, *The True Sun*, and the *Morning Chronicle*. To this latter paper he contributed his first literary effort, "Sketches by Boz." Next come the "Pickwick Papers," "Oliver Twist," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Master Humphrey's Clock," (containing "The Old Curiosity Shop,") "David Copperfield," &c., &c. He afterwards visited America, and on his return published the "American Notes for General Circulation," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Cricket on the Hearth," "Bleak House," and still more recently, "A Tale of Two Cities," and "Great Expectations." In 1845 he edited the *Daily News*, and in 1850 started *Household Words*, now continued as *All the Year Round*, the editorial chair of which is now occupied by his eldest son, Charles Dickens. His latest publication, and which, unfortunately for the world he left unfinished, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," bore evidence that his vigorous pen and splendid imaginative powers were still unimpaired, and would, doubtless, have proved the crowning effort of his genius. He died at Gad's Hill, near Rochester, Kent, June 9, 1870, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, in Poet's Corner, within a few steps of "Old Chaucer," leaving a name that is "familiar in our mouths as household words."

39. HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL GIACOMO ANTONELLI has filled the important post of Secretary of State to His Holiness Pope Pius IX. for several years. Born of the respectable middle class at Sonnino, April, 2, 1806. Having entered the Church, he was employed in several ways by the last Pope Gregory XVI. He was made a Cardinal Deacon by the present Pontiff, Pio Nino, in June, 1847. He now holds the following distinguished offices:—Secretary of State to the Pope, President of the Council of Ministers, Prefect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces of the Sacred Congregation of the Loretto, and of the Consulta. As we should say in England, he is at once Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.

40. PIUS IX. (Taken in 1847.) His Holiness Pius IX., the descendant of a noble family, was born at Sinigaglia, in the Romagna, May 13, 1792. After receiving an education suitable to his high rank, he entered the Noble Guard, but soon after left it to enter the church, of which he became one of its brightest ornaments. Cardinal Ferretti (his own family name) was raised to his present dignity, June 12, 1846. His reign has already lasted longer than those of any pontifical predecessors.

41. HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN. (Taken in 1850.) Nicholas Wiseman was born at Seville, in Spain, in 1802, of English parents, who had migrated, first to Waterford, in Ireland, and then to Seville, his father being a merchant at both places. At an early age he showed those astonishing talents for which he was distinguished. He held the highest honours in the Catholic church, and had the dignity of Cardinal conferred on him by Pope Pius IX. He died in 1865.

42. VOLTAIRE, poet, philosopher, and epic writer. (Taken from life two months before his death.) François-Marie-Arouet De Voltaire was born at Paris, 1694; died, 1778. He was intended for the law, but preferred the Muses. In 1719 he was imprisoned nearly a year in the Bastille for lampooning the administration, and in 1726 was again confined for six months in the same prison. As a poet he shone especially in tragedy in which he placed himself near Corneille and Racine. His theological and other writings did much to prepare the public mind for the Revolution. Denied the rights of burial, he was interred by night in the Abbey of Sullières.

43. A COQUETTE, in the dress worn by ladies at the period. (Taken from life.) We have read of a young man having become enamoured of a statue: we caution young gentlemen to beware that the same does not happen to them while gazing on the charms of the interesting Madame Sappe.

44. THOMAS BABINGTON, LORD MACAULAY, the illustrious historian of England, brilliant essayist, finished orator, statesman, and author of the spirited "Lays of Ancient Rome," was the son of Zachary Macaulay, an eminent West India merchant and philanthropist, and Scotch Highlander from the Hebrides. He was himself born in Leicestershire, in 1800, and his mother's blood was purely English. He was made a peer in 1857, and died in 1859.

45. SIR WALTER SCOTT, poet and novelist, in a Scotch dress. One of the greatest regenerators of English literature from the cold artificiality which prevailed in the last century. Taken from life, 1828. Born in Edinburgh, August 15, 1771. Made a baronet by George IV. in 1820, in acknowledgment of the priceless treasures he had bequeathed to the literature of the age. His chief poetical works are the "Lady of the Lake," "Marmion," &c. His novels are too numerous to mention, among which may be named the "Waverley Novels," "Rob Roy," &c. In the summer of 1832, he was seized with paralysis, of which he died at Abbotsford, September 21, 1832. There is a fine statue of the great novelist recently erected in New York. The public monument to his memory in Edinburgh cost upwards of £15,000.

46. MR. JOHN LISTON, Comedian, in the character of *Paul Pry*. This incomparable professor of the mimic art, son of a watchmaker, was born in 1776, in the parish of St. Anne, Soho. When he performed the character in which he is here represented, his acting brought a very large sum into the Haymarket exchequer. He died at Knightsbridge March 22, 1846, aged sixty-nine.

47. MRS. SIDDONS, in the character of *Queen Catharine*. Born at Brecknock, in Wales, in 1795; died, 1831. Taken from life; the attitude, &c., from Harlowe's celebrated picture of the Trial Scene, in Shakespeare's play of "Henry VIII." This admired actress was sister to John Kemble. She made her public essay as a singer, but soon turned her attention to tragedy, in which she displayed powers that speedily raised her fame. Mrs. Scott-Siddons, the eminent *tragédienne*, is her grandchild.

48. GARIBALDI, wearing his celebrated grey cloak, was a native of Nice, where he was born in 1807. At an early age he embraced a seafaring life, and displayed considerable bravery during the South American Revolutions; on the French entering Italy he raised a considerable force, and harassed the Austrians during their retreat before the French. To him and the Emperor of the French the Italians are mainly indebted for the consolidation of their kingdom. Arrested on September 24, 1867, by the King of Italy, for his intended invasion of Rome. When, in the course of the war in 1870 (between Germany and France), the latter country became a Republic, Garibaldi placed his sword at its disposal. Garibaldi visited London in 1864, and was most enthusiastically received.

49. JOSEPH MAZZINI, born at Genoa, 1808; died, March 10, 1872, aged 63. The great Italian agitator and republican enthusiast, the friend of Garibaldi, and the political apostle of the Garibaldians, and the party known as Young Italy. Notwithstanding the visionary nature of his schemes and many errors and defect of judgment, the character of Mazzini was deserving of esteem. He was buried at Genoa, his native city, and his funeral was attended by many thousands, some from distant parts of Italy.

50. LIEUT.-GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822. Defeated the Confederate General Lee, by forcing him to evacuate Petersburg and Richmond, April 3rd, 1865. On Sunday, April 9, 1865, the army of Northern Virginia capitulated, and the war between the North and South was at an end. He was re-elected by an overwhelming majority in 1872, his opponent being the late Horace Greeley.

51. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States, was a native of Kentucky, where, in 1809, he was born of humble parents. He was successively a boatman, a farmer, and a merchant. After educating himself he studied the law, and became eminent at the bar; he held various appointments in the State, and was elected to hold the reins of government as President of the Republic, October 6, 1860, and again re-elected October 8, 1864. On April 14, 1865, the President was basely assassinated, by

a person named John Wilkes Booth (the son of an actor once well known in England as a rival of Edmund Kean). The news of the assassination called forth expressions of sincere sympathy from every part of Europe, besides which Queen Victoria and the Empress Eugénie addressed autograph letters of condolence to the widow of the President. The Queen's was addressed, "From a Widow to a Widow."

52. ANDREW JOHNSON, late President of the United States, born in Raleigh, North Carolina, Dec. 29, 1808. By sheer industry and ability he raised himself from a humble sphere to the most exalted position in the American Legislature. Being Vice-President, he, according to the Constitution of the United States, succeeded, by right, to the Presidency upon the sudden removal of Abraham Lincoln. He offered himself for re-election, but was defeated by General Grant.

53. WILLIAM CHARLES MACREADY, as *Coriolanus*, in Shakespeare's play of that name, in splendid Roman costume. (Taken in 1840.) This distinguished tragedian was born in London, March, 1793, and retired from the stage in 1851. He lived in honoured old age, occupying himself principally in schemes for the education of the poorer classes. Died, April 28, 1873.

54. THE EARL OF MAYO, K.P., Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The Right Hon. Richard Southwell Bourke, sixth Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo, of Monycrower, and Baron Naas, of Naas, in the County of Kildare, in the Peerage of Ireland, was born at Dublin on February 21, 1822. His father was Robert, the fifth Earl. His mother, Anne Charlotte, only daughter of the Hon. John Jocelyn, third son of the first Earl of Roden. In the early winter of 1868 Lord Mayo was created a Knight of St. Patrick for his Irish services, and appointed Governor-General of India. On his entering Calcutta he was received with every demonstration of respect, and even of enthusiasm, and in 1869 the memorable meeting between himself and Shere Ali, the sovereign of Affghanistan, took place, and the latter acknowledged his subjection to the English Crown. On March 8, 1872, the Earl was basely assassinated while on a visit to the convict settlement in the Andaman Isles, by one *Shere Ali* (not, we would note, the sovereign above mentioned, although of the same name). The body was conveyed to Calcutta; there it was laid out in state, the coffin covered with the Union Jack and adorned with the insignia of his orders. After a funeral service was performed over it by the Bishop of Calcutta, it was re-embarked for conveyance to Bombay, and thence to Ireland, where it arrived in Dublin Bay, May 2, 1872. Lord Mayo was buried the next day in the Johnstone Cemetery at Naas.

55. ALBERT FRANCIS AUGUSTUS CHARLES EMANUEL, Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg, Consort of Her Majesty, in a field marshal's uniform, wearing the Order of the Garter, &c., second son of Ernest, Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, President of the Royal Society of Arts; a lover of literature, the promoter of agriculture, and projector of the International Exhibition. Born, August 26, 1819, and died, after a short illness, December 14, 1861, at Windsor Castle.

56. JOHN KNOX (reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth), in the costume of the period, one of the principal Scotch Reformers, born, 1505; died, November 24, 1572. Received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of the small town of Haddington, East Lothian, his birthplace. As long as the world continues, Scotland may well boast of her hero, John Knox.

57. LORD MURRAY, natural son of James V. of Scotland. Together with Lord Morton, he headed the people in the overthrow of Mary, Queen of Scots. On her abdication in favour of her son, James VI., Murray was appointed Regent during the minority of the infant king. He was assassinated at Linlithgow, in 1570.

58. JOHN CALVIN, in a clerical dress. John Cauvin, afterwards called Calvin, son of Gerard Cauvin or Caulvin, a notary, was born at Noyon, in Picardy, July 10, 1509; died, May 27, 1564.

59. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS. This unfortunate Princess, daughter of James V., King of Scotland, and of Mary of Lorraine, was born in 1542. By the decease of her father, she became Queen when only eight days old. In 1559, she was married to Francis, Dauphin of France, who in 1562 became King of France, and two years afterwards left Mary a widow. She was next married to the Earl of Darnley, by whom she had one son, James VI. of Scotland, and James I. of England. Beheaded, 15th February, 1587.

60. MARTIN LUTHER. The costume from an original statue. Born in 1483, at Eisleben, in Saxony, and died there in 1546, shortly after the convocation of the Council of Trent. When eighteen, he entered the University of Erfurt, and, notwithstanding the efforts of his friends, joined the Augustinian friars. In 1523, Luther threw off the cowl and commenced the Reformation. His great protector was the Elector of Saxony, ancestor of Queen Victoria.

61. THE REV. DAVID LIVINGSTONE, African Traveller and Missionary, born at Blantyre upon the banks of the Clyde, near Glasgow, about 1817. Having been ordained to the pastoral office, the requisite education for which he obtained, through indomitable perseverance, although originally only a poor weaver boy, he sailed, as a missionary, for Port Natal, in 1840. He made several most important excursions into the interior, and journeyed right across the continent, from the Congo to the Zanzibar coasts. The interesting record of his journeys and discoveries saw the light in 1856. Twice since he has proceeded to Africa as an explorer and philanthropist, his one great aim being the extinction of slavery by legitimate commerce. He last quitted England in April, 1865, bearing the rank and dignity of "Her Majesty's" Consul for Central Africa. The definite object of this expedition was to discover and fix the real source of the Nile. For three or four years no tidings were received from him; a report reached England that he had been slain by the natives, and many people gave him up for lost. Two expeditions of search and succour left England—one in 1867, and another early in 1872. On the 4th of May, 1873, the great explorer died at Illu, Central Africa; and on the 13th of April, 1874, his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey—a fitting resting-place for a man so distinguished.

62. HENRY M. STANLEY, the discoverer of Dr. Livingstone. (Taken during his visit to England, and in attire a *fac-simile* of that worn by him on the memorable occasion of his meeting with the great African traveller at Ujiji, November 10, 1871.) The story of his adventures and hairbreadth escapes he himself vividly recites in his noble book, "How I found Livingstone: Travels, Adventures and Discoveries in Central Africa," and tells us, in a short introductory preface, how the expedition came about: the sharp, peremptory telegram sent to him at Madrid, "Come to Paris on important business." The immediate obedience. The brief dialogue with Mr. Gordon Bennett, Jun., of the *New York Herald*, ending with the command, "Find Livingstone! Good night! and God be with you!" Like similar works, Mr. Stanley's book does not overflow with dry geographical descriptions of Central Africa, as will be seen by those who peruse its pages; its purport being a complete history of a noble mission. Well, indeed, as Mr. Stanley himself says, was he repaid for all the dangers he encountered on his journey, when he grasped the hand of the grey-haired old man, from whose posthumous papers, doubtless, a tale of woe and suffering will flow. Although but a young man, Mr. Stanley has achieved what older heads might have hesitated to attempt, and thus he may be regarded as a modern hero—a splendid example of resolute will and intrepid daring.

63. "KALULU." In his interesting book, "How I found Livingstone," Mr. Stanley gives the following account of his little black companion: "On September 7, 1871," he says, "an Arab, named Mohamed, presented me with a little slave boy, called Udugu M'hali (my brother's wealth). As I did not like the name, I called the chiefs of my caravan together, and asked them to give him a better one. One suggested Simba (a lion); another Ngombe (a cow); a third, Mirambo—which raised a hearty laugh. Bombay thought 'Bombay Mdogo' would suit my black-skinned infant well; but Ulimengo, after looking at his quick eye and noting his movements, pronounced his name Kalulu, 'because, said he, 'just look at his eye, so bright! Look at his form, so slim! Watch his movements, how quick!' 'Yes, Kalulu is his name.' 'Yes, bana,' shouted one and all, 'let it be Kalulu!' [Kalulu is a Kisawahili term for the young of the bluebuck (*perpusilla*) antelope.] Water was brought in a tin pan; Selim stood godfather, holding him over the water, saying 'Let his name henceforth be Kalulu, and let no man take it from him!' Thus it was that Mohamed's little black boy came to be called "Kalulu."

64. LATE KING OF DENMARK, FREDERICK VII., in the full dress of the Guards. (Taken in 1856.) His Majesty was born, October 6 1808, and

began to reign January, 1848. Was the only son of Christian VIII. and Charlotte Frederica, of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin. He travelled a good deal, and lived quietly till called to the throne in 1848. He was, during his whole reign, in hot water in the matter of Schleswig-Holstein, and war broke out in 1849, which terminated in 1850 by the treaty of Berlin and London; but it broke out afresh just before his decease, and he left it to his cousin and successor, Christian IX., to see those provinces wrested from him by Austria and Prussia. He was divorced from his first and second wives, and married, morganatically, in 1850, the Countess Danner.

65. OMER PASHA (taken in 1853), Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Troops in the Crimean War. Born, 1801, in the Austrian dominions. In 1867 he was employed to subdue the Cretan insurrection.

66. MAXIMILIAN FERDINAND, LATE EMPEROR OF MEXICO, Archduke of Austria, brother to the reigning Emperor of Austria. Entered the capital as King, January 12, 1864. Refusing to abandon the cause he had espoused, he was betrayed into the hands of the Juarists at Queratado, and shot by the express order of Juarez, June 19, 1867. His unfortunate wife was so affected by her husband's sad fate, that she went mad, and has never recovered her reason.

67. CHARLES KEAN, (born, 1811, son of the celebrated Edmund Kean,) in the character of *Macbeth*; renowned alike for his histrionic abilities in delineating the classical characters of Shakespeare as for the talent and care which he expended as manager in putting the pieces on the stage. On his retirement, a public banquet was given to him, at which the late Earl of Aberdeen presided. He died January 22, 1868, and was buried in the quiet little churchyard of Catherington, in the chalky bosom of the Hampshire hills, where a monument is erected bearing the following inscription: "To the memory of Charles John Kean, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., son of Edmund and Mary Kean, who was born January 18, 1811, and died January 22, 1868, aged fifty-seven. 'After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.'" Beside him lies his mother, who died, March 30, 1849.

68. GEORGE PEABODY, born at Danvers, Massachusetts, February 18, 1795. His father, though originally in the humble circumstances, was well descended; for he was proud to boast that he came of the old Pilgrim stock. Six generations back, one Francis Pebody, or Pabody, from Northamptonshire, or—according to another account—from St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire, crossed the Atlantic, and settled in New England. He found a home at Topsfield, a small town in the heart of Essex, Massachusetts, where he built the first mills in the neighbourhood, and became an independent man. Not a few Peabodys have been since distinguished in Massachusetts for their moral worth and patriotism. From a child George Peabody had to rely on his own exertions, but his success in life was both great and rapid, and his memory will live fresh and green as the man who gave the noble gift of half a million of money to the poorer classes of the great metropolis, part of which has been expended in the erection of comfortable dwellings for the working classes in various parts of London. He died, after a short illness, in London, at the residence of his friend Sir Curtis Lampson, November 4, 1869, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and was buried in Westminster Abbey; his remains were afterwards interred in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Peabody, Massachusetts.

69. GENERAL SIR WILLIAM WILLIAMS, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1800. In a military undress. The Hero of Kars, which he defended until the want of food compelled him to surrender to the Russians in 1855. He was taken prisoner to St. Petersburg, but set free by the Peace of 1856.

70. LORD RAGLAN, (taken in 1846,) the Hero of the Alma, Field Marshal in the British Army, and for many years the military secretary of the great Duke, with whom he served in the Peninsula. His lordship was known as Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and was brother to the Duke of Beaufort. In addition to his British honour of the Grand Cross of the Bath, he was Knight of the Foreign Orders of Maria Theresa, of Austria, St. George (fourth class), of Russia, Maximilian Joseph, of Bavaria, and Tower and Sword, of Portugal. Born, 1788; died, 1855.

71. PRINCE LEOPOLD, of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, elder brother of Prince Charles of Roumania, and married to a sister of the King of Portugal, permitted himself to be nominated to the Cortes as a candidate for the Spanish Crown. This Prince Leopold is a scion of one of the branches of the Hohenzollern family. The head of the other branch occupies the Prussian throne.

72. BARON VON MOLTKE, born, October 23, 1800, is a Dane by extraction, but a true Prussian by adoption. Served during his early years in the Danish Army, but offered his services to Prussia, and in 1822 was made a Second Lieutenant, and soon after appointed to the General Staff of the Prussian Army. In 1835 he was sent to Constantinople to re-organise the Turkish Army. In 1853, having made rapid advances in the Prussian Army, was appointed Chief of the Staff, in which position he rendered such services in his re-organisation of the army, the skilful planning of campaigns, and all military operations, as can never be over-estimated. The Baron is credited with the entirely successful plan of the late campaign with France.

73. SERGEANT G. H. BATES, the celebrated bearer of the American flag through England, is a native of Livingstone county, New York, and was born, February 13, 1838. He is a descendant of the old "colonial" stock, and traces his descent back to the third landing of white people in America.

74. WILLIAM I., born, 1797, the reigning King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, in his military costume, succeeded his brother, Frederick William IV., in 1860. Is father of the Prince of Prussia. One of the most important results of his triumphant struggle with France was the complete achievement of German unity, which was typified by his assumption of the imperial title, and by his solemn coronation at Königsberg after the termination of the war.

75. BISMARCK (Prince Von) SCHONHAUSEN OTTO. Born, 1813. This distinguished Prussian statesman early entered into the diplomatic service, and speedily showed that he had no small amount of ability in the conduct of affairs. In 1851 the King of Prussia appointed him his representative in the Diet of Frankfort. Subsequently he was despatched on a special mission to Vienna. On his return to Berlin he applied himself to home politics, and took the side of the Crown in the disputes which arose between the King and the Chambers on the Constitution of Prussia. In 1862, after an unfavourable vote in the Chambers, the Ministry resigned, and the King called in new councillors, and on the resignation of the chief of them—M. Von der Heydt—Bismarck was chosen by the King as President of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs, but he had a hard battle to fight, not being so popular as might have been supposed; nevertheless, before the close of the year 1866 he was the great man of the country, and if not liked in some parts of Germany, was at least feared.

76. ALEXANDER II., NICHOLAVICH OF RUSSIA, born, April 29, 1818, was the son of Nicholas Paulovich, whom he succeeded on March 2, 1855. His education was committed to General Moerder, a German, and to the poet Jonkowski; but his father himself, determined to make him a soldier, superintended his education, and made him assume the habit and perform the exercises of a recruit at an early age. On the death of his father he became Czar. Whatever may have been his sentiments with regard to the Crimean War, he at once announced his determination to carry out the political principles of his father. The emancipation of 23,000,000 Russian Serfs, in 1861, was a measure that conferred upon him the greatest honour.

77. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, in the uniform of a General, with the Star of Maria Theresa and the Golden Fleece. (Taken in 1856.) Francis Joseph I., born, August 18, 1830, was the eldest son of Archduke Francis Charles, and nephew of Ferdinand I., on whose abdication in 1848 he ascended the throne, but was obliged to fight for the possession of Hungary and Venice.

78. THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA, in a Court Dress. (Taken in 1856.) Elizabeth Emelie Eugénie, first cousin to the King of Bavaria, married to the Emperor Francis Joseph, 1854.

79. LOUIS-PHILLIPPE D'ORLEANS, late King of the French, dressed in the uniform of a Lieutenant-General, born, October 6, 1773; died, August 26, 1850, at Claremont. Eldest son of Louis, Duke of Orleans, well-known under the title of Egalité. Abdicated the throne in 1848, and fled to England. His sons and grandsons are once more enrolled as French citizens, and restored to their natal soil.

80. THE REV. JOHN WESLEY, as a Master of Arts. (Taken at the age of seventy, from an authentic picture.) Son of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, born at Epworth, in 1703; died, March 2, 1791. He was educated at the Charterhouse, thence

removed to Oxford, and in 1726 was chosen a fellow of Lincoln College. He and his brother Charles are the founders of the religious sect called "Methodists."

81. THE "CLAIMANT" to the Tichborne Baronetcy and Estates. Of this extraordinary man any description is needless, as few are unfamiliar with the "story of his life as narrated by himself" at the recent trial at Westminster. Whether he be "Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, Bart.," "Thomas Castro," or "Arthur Orton," has yet to be determined.

82. COMMISSIONER LIN AND HIS FAVOURITE CONSORT. Lin was chosen by the Emperor of China to prohibit the opium trade, and destroyed property to the amount of two millions sterling, belonging to British merchants, which may be regarded as the origin of the war of 1842 between England and China, being the first public encounter between the two countries.

83. DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, born at Boston, Massachusetts, 1706; died, 1790: statesman, essayist, and inventor of the lightning conductor. In 1782, he signed with the English the treaty which recognised his country as an independent nation. D'Alembert well says: "He snatched the lightning from heaven, and the sceptre from tyrants." His most popular work is "Poor Richard's Almanack."

84. MADAME TUSSAUD was a native of Berne, in Switzerland: at the age of six years she was sent to Paris and placed under the care of her uncle, M. Curtius (artist to Louis XVI.), by whom she was instructed in the fine arts, of which he was an eminent professor. Madame Tussaud had the honour of instructing Madame Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI. to draw and model, and was employed by that amiable princess until October, 1789. Accordingly, Madame Tussaud spent a great portion of her time at the Tuilleries and at Versailles, where she had the best opportunities of becoming acquainted with the nobility and talent of the French Court, besides being occupied executing many commands. The most admirable specimen of her talent in the present collection is the portrait model of the famous wit, Voltaire. In 1802 she left France, and from that period exhibited her collection of figures in the principal cities and towns of Great Britain and Ireland, and for more than twenty years in London. Died, April 15, 1850

85. MADAME ST. AMARANTHE, one of the most lovely women in France (taken from life a few months before her execution,) was the widow of a lieutenant-colonel of the body-guard of Louis XVI., who was killed in the attack on the Tuilleries, August 10, 1792. Robespierre endeavoured to persuade her to become his mistress; but being virtuous as she was beautiful, she rejected his solicitations with indignation. Robespierre, who never wanted a pretext for destroying anyone who had offended him, brought Madame St. Amaranthe before the Revolutionary Tribunal, and at the age of 22 this victim to virtue was hurried into eternity.

86. WILLIAM COBBETT, politician, writer, and grammarian, born, 1766; died, 1835. Son of a farmer, in Surrey, he left the plough in 1783, and entered the army as private soldier. After his discharge as sergeant, he resided some time in America, but had to leave, in consequence of his strictures against the French Government in the "Porcupine."

87. HENRY III. (reigned, 1216—1272), son of King John, dressed in the costume of the period. Born, October 11, 1207, at Winchester; died at Westminster, 16th November, 1272, of natural decay; interred in the chapel of Edward the Confessor, in the Abbey Church of Westminster, where his tomb is still to be seen. His heart lies at Fontevrault. He was gentle and credulous, warm in his attachments, and forgiving in his enmities, without vices, but also without energy; he was a good man, but a weak monarch. Henry married, on January 4th, 1236, Eleanor of Provence, who, on her mother's side, was of the house of Savoy (the present head of which is the King of Italy), and who had, scarcely completed her fourteenth year. This reign is generally considered as the commencement of our English House of Commons. The first Parliament to which elected representatives were summoned, "the head Parliament of Oxford" as it was called, was held in that city in 1265. Carpets and tapestry were introduced by Eleanor from Spain, as preferable substitutes for rushes and straw. A charter was granted to the inhabitants of Newcastle-on-Tyne to dig for coal, which had not previously been used as fuel.

88. EDWARD II. (reigned, 1307—1327), surnamed of Carnarvon, eldest son of Edward I., born at Carnarvon in 1284, was the first English Prince of Wales. He married

the daughter of the King of France, Phillippe IV., and had issue two sons and one daughter. Regardless of the dying request of his father he discontinued the war in the North, and the Scotch recovered the towns they had lost. He afterwards renewed the war when too late, and was totally routed at Bannockburn by Robert Bruce. His fondness for favourites disgusted his Queen and the nobility, who drove Edward into Wales, where he was seized by the Earl of Leicester, and imprisoned in Kenilworth Castle; he was afterwards removed to Berkeley Castle, where he was cruelly murdered in 1327, with the connivance of his Queen. Edward was the first English King deposed by his subjects. He was buried privately in the Abbey Church of St. Peter's, Gloucester.

89. ISABELLA, wife of Edward II., surnamed La Belle, or the handsome, in the costume of the period, daughter of Philip IV. of France. Her brother, Charles the Fair, gave her as her portion Guienne.

90. EDWARD I. (reigned, 1272—1307), surnamed Longshanks, son of Henry III. Born, 1239; crowned, 1274; died, July, 1307, at Burgh-upon-the-Sands, in Cumberland, in the 69th year of his age, and buried at Westminster. His character was cruel, but brave and warlike. He conquered Wales, and added it to England. He also, conquered Scotland, and such was his determination to subdue it that he left a dying order to his son to have his bones carried in procession at the head of the army every time that the Scotch attempted to rise against England, and to carry fire and sword into the country till its final subjection. Edward was the first king of England that quartered the arms of England and France, and the first sovereign that was called Lord of Ireland on his coin. He was much attached to his queen, Eleanor, whose son was the first Prince of Wales. At her death, at Hornby, in Lincolnshire, he caused crosses to be erected at each place where her corpse rested, namely Waltham, St. Albans, &c., and Charing Cross.

91. PHILIPPA, Queen of Edward III., wearing the girdle of the Order of Knighthood conferred on her for her bravery at the battle of Neville's Cross, near Durham, fought against the Scotch, whose king, David, she took prisoner, October 17, 1346. According to Froissart, "15,000 were slain, the total number of men engaged on both sides being about 50,000." She also gained imperishable fame for her humanity, having saved the lives of six of the principal citizens of Calais, who were on the point of being put to death by her husband, the King.

92. EDWARD III. (1327—1377), in the costume of the period; eldest son of Edward II.; born at Windsor, 1312; married Philippa, daughter of William, Earl of Hainault, Holland, by whom he had seven children, the eldest of whom was afterwards celebrated as the Black Prince. Edward claimed the crown of France in right of his mother Isabella, daughter of Phillip IV. of France, which led to much bloodshed. He instituted the Order of the Garter in 1349. Oil painting was invented by John Van Eyck; gunpowder and artillery by a monk at Cologne; and paper-making also was introduced. In this reign the Brothers Blankett, of Bristol, first wove the material of that name. Edward died of a broken heart, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

93. EDWARD, usually called the Black Prince, born, 1330; died, 1376; son of Edward III. and Philippa, of Hainault. The King, his father, having invaded France to regain the crown that he claimed in right of his mother, Isabella, Edward displayed extraordinary valour, and at the battle of Cressy, when he was only sixteen years old, with a small force, he defeated the French, and won his knightly spurs. Ten years later, at the battle of Poitiers, the Prince again completely routed the French, taking their King, John, prisoner, who, with King David, of Scotland, defeated by his mother, made two captive kings in London. A large ransom having been demanded for John, he was permitted to return to France to raise the money, but failing to do so he returned to England and surrendered himself up. He died at the Palace of the Savoy, in the Strand, which, at that period, abounded with gentlemen's houses and parks. The motto chosen by Edward was *ICH DIEN* (I serve), being the words on the helmet of the blind King of Bohemia, who fought on the side of the French at Cressy, and was there slain.

ROISSART, C. 169, he was "styled black by the terror of his arms."

MEYRICK, Vol. II., "this title does not appear to have originated as generally supposed from his wearing black armour, nor is there anything to shew he ever wore such at all."

SHAW, Vol. I., Plate 31, coloured in *fac simile*, from a picture on the wall of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, depicts the Black Prince in gilt armour.

STOTHARD, in alluding to the Tomb of the Black Prince at Canterbury, says, "the effigy is of copper, gilt."

PLANCHE, in his "British Costume," says, "the story of Edward being called the Black Prince from the colour of his armour has already been exploded by Sir Samuel Meyrick." "The first mention of Edward the Black Prince in England occurs in a Parliamentary Paper of the second year of the reign of Richard II."

MSS., Nero, DVIL, British Museum, has an illumination of Edward III., granting the Duchy of Aquitaine to the Black Prince, both figures being in silver armour with gilt joints.

STRUTT, in his "Antiquities of England," says "for his martial deeds surnamed the Black Prince."

94. ISABELLA OF VALOIS, second wife of Richard II. Isabella joined with her husband in great extravagance. She had 300 women in her service; the king prided himself in surpassing all the sovereigns of Europe in splendour, and, it is said, entertained 10,000 persons daily. In his kitchen alone 300 persons were employed. This foolish vanity drew upon the king and queen the aversion of their people, which, added to the seizure of the estates of the Duke of Lancaster afterwards Henry IV., caused general indignation.

95. RICHARD II. (reigned, 1377—1399), son of the Black Prince, born at Bordeaux, 1367. He was deposed by the Duke of Hereford, son of the Duke of Lancaster, who got himself crowned under the name of Henry IV., 1399. During his reign the memorable insurrection on account of the poll tax was raised by the celebrated Wat Tyler; cards were invented, and peers first created by patent. Richard was vain, frivolous and inconsistent, and a dupe to flattery. He married Ann of Luxembourg, at whose death he espoused Isabella of Valois, daughter of Charles VI. of France, by neither of whom he had issue. Richard was imprisoned in Pontefract Castle, and died there, as is believed, by violence, within a year of his compulsory abdication.

96. GEOFFREY CHAUCER, poet,—styled the father of English literature, because he was the first who wrote in the common language of the people; born, 1328; died, 1400. Various accounts have been given even of the place of his birth; but he himself, in one of his prose pieces, his "Testament of Love," seems expressly to intimate that he was a native of London. Of his family nothing whatever can be said to be known. Some suppose him to have been of noble descent, while others, judging by the name—which in old French signifies a "breeches maker"—conclude that he must have sprung from a plebeian stock. A common tradition is that his father was one Richard Chaucer, who kept a tavern, according to Stowe, in the Royal Street, at the corner of Kirton Lane, and was buried in 1348, in his parish church of St. Mary Aldermary, to which he left his house and its appurtenances. The works of Chaucer are very voluminous, consisting, besides several prose treatises, of his famous "Canterbury Tales," a poem extending to above 17,000 lines, without including the portion of which the genuineness is doubted, or the "Parson's Tale," which is in prose; the "Romaunt of the Rose," a translation from the French of William de Lorris, of which there are nearly 8,000 lines; the poem of "Troilus and Cressida," in five books; "The House of Fame," in three books; and many minor pieces. Nearly all the productions are rich in beauty, and of those which are less known, the "Romaunt of the Rose," the "Troilus and Cressida," the "Flower and the Leaf," and the "House of Fame," may be especially recommended to the attention of the lovers of poetic inspiration, as evidencing all of them an affluence of imaginative genius equal, perhaps, to anything that is to be found, even in the "Canterbury Tales" themselves.

97. QUEEN JOAN OF NAVARRE, daughter of the King of Navarre, and Dowager Duchess of Bretagne, second consort of Henry IV.

98. WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM, born in 1324, died in 1404, chancellor and bishop of Winchester. Founded Winchester School in 1387, and New College, Oxford. He was distinguished for his piety, love of learning, and taste for architecture; he built a great portion of Windsor Castle.

99. HENRY IV. (reigned, 1399—1413). Surnamed Bolingbroke, grandson of Edward III., and eldest son of John of Gaunt. Born at Bolingbroke in Lincolnshire, A.D. 1367. This usurpation to the throne was the cause of the civil war between the Houses of York and Lancaster, in the reign of Henry VI. He married first Mary de Bohun, and afterwards Joan daughter of the King of Navarre. Worn out by the reverses of fortune, and broken-hearted with grief, he died suddenly in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster, March 20th, 1413, and was buried at Canterbury. He was the first king who burned persons on account of their religious opinions.

100. HENRY V. (reigned, 1413—1422). Son of Henry IV., and surnamed Monmouth; born at Monmouth, in 1388. In his youth he was gay and dissipated, and associated with loose companions, which conduct, however, he redeemed when the reins of power were placed in his hands. He revived the claim formerly made by Edward III. to the crown of France, asserting that it was the right of the Kings of England ever since the death of Philip the Fair, whose daughter was mother of Edward III. He is renowned as the conqueror of France. He fought and won the great battle of Agincourt in 1415. He permitted the persecution of the Lollards on his return to England, many of whom were burnt at Smithfield during this reign. The French being glad to make peace with him on any terms, it was agreed that he should marry Princess Catherine, daughter of Charles VI., and succeed to the throne of France on the decease of the French monarch. Catherine was crowned at Westminster Abbey, 1421. He died in the thirty-fourth year of his age, and was buried at Westminster.

101. RICHARD III. (1483—1485). In a magnificent suit of armour of the period; last of the Plantagenet line which reigned from Henry II., son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, 330 years. (The likeness taken, with the kind permission of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, from the original picture in His Grace's possession at Arundel, believed to be the only one for which the King ever sat.) Richard was the fourth son of Richard Duke of York, long known under the name of the Duke of Gloucester, brother of Edward IV., first Prince of York, whose cause he supported against the partisans of Henry VI. With the connivance of King Edward IV. he murdered their brother George, Duke of Clarence, then married his widow, Warwick's daughter; was conquered and slain at Bosworth, 1485, by Richmond (Henry VII.) He was the last king of the House of York, and the "War of the Roses" came to an end. It is supposed that he caused the two sons of Edward IV. to be smothered in the Tower. In this reign the Post was first established.

102. JOHN WYCLIFFE (reign Edward III.) was born about the year 1328, in a village on the banks of the Tees, near Richmond, Yorkshire. Of his parentage and early history, very little is known. He was the precursor of the Reformation. He aroused John Huss (burnt at Constance, 1415), and prepared the way for Luther. In the month of December, 1384, whilst attending Divine Service with his people at Lutterworth, he was a second time attacked with palsy, and after an illness of three days he expired. He was buried in the chancel of his church, where his remains were allowed to repose till the hand of violence disturbed their peace in 1428.

103. WILLIAM CAXTON born in Kent, 1410; died, 1491. Introduced the printing press into England, in or about the year 1473. The first work printed in this country was called "Y^e Game and Playe of Chesse," A.D. 1474. The art of printing was established in Scotland in 1508, and in Ireland in 1551.

104. MARGARET OF ANJOU, the daughter of René, titular King of Sicily, niece to the Queen of France, and wife of Henry VI. The story of her wanderings and sufferings, after the defeat of the troops which remained loyal to her husband and her son, is one of the most pathetic chapters in our National History.

105. HENRY VI. (reigned, 1422—1461). Only son of Henry V., succeeded his father when nine months old, his uncle, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, being Protector. Born at Windsor, in 1421, crowned King of England and France at Westminster, and reigned nearly thirty-nine years. Married to Margaret of Anjou. The civil wars of the Roses between the Houses York and Lancaster, which lasted thirty years, and resulted in the victory of the House of York, took place during this reign. Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, called the kingmaker, and considered the last of the great feudal Barons of England, supported the cause of the Duke of York, slain at Wakefield, and succeeded by his eldest son Edward, Earl of March, who afterwards reigned as Edward IV. Charles VII., King of France, through the superhuman aid of the "Maid of Orleans," Joan of Arc, regained the full possession of his kingdom. The Lord Mayor's show and the National Debt first contracted. The king being of weak intellect, the Queen Margaret of Anjou conducted the affairs of the kingdom.

106. EDWARD IV. (reigned, 1461—83). Dressed in the Coronation Robe, wearing the crown and order of the Rose; eldest son of Richard Duke of York. Born at Rouen, in France, 1441. During this reign lived the beautiful Jane Shore, the wife of a goldsmith in Lombard-street, whom the king induced to leave her husband; at

the king's death she was compelled to do penance in a white sheet in St. Paul's Churchyard; she afterwards lived in wretchedness, and, it is said, died in a ditch (Shoreditch). Although it is supposed Shoreditch was named in consequence, it is an error many fall into. The word is really a corruption of the word *Shew*. So great was the ignorance of the times, as far as regards reading and writing, that many of the higher classes, when required by their office to sign certain laws and regulations, were obliged to subscribe them by the hand of a deputy. Edward laid claim to the English crown in opposition to Henry VI. The Earl of Warwick being anxious that the king should connect himself in marriage with some powerful European sovereign, went over, by Edward's desire, to France, to solicit the hand of the Princess Bona of Savoy, a sister of Louis XI., for his master. During his absence Edward secretly married Elizabeth Woodville, daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, afterwards Earl Rivers, which enraged Earl Warwick, who was now determined to depose him in favour of Henry VI. The Duke of Clarence afterwards supposed to have been drowned in a butt of Malmsey, who had married a daughter of the Earl, entered into an alliance with them, and a reconciliation was effected between them and Queen Margaret. Henry VI was restored to power for a short time. The battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury, 1474, placed Edward again on the throne. Died, 1483.

107. EDWARD V. Modelled from the work of Strutt, who gives his authority as "Taken from a folio MS., on vellum, in the Archbishop's library, Lambeth." Eldest son of Edward IV., whom he succeeded at the age of twelve; born at the Sanctuary, at Westminster, 1471. Reigned only two months and twelve days of the year 1483; although proclaimed king after his father's death, he was never crowned. He and his younger brother, the Duke of York, were smothered and buried in the Tower, by Sir James Tyrrell and three associates, at the instigation of their Uncle Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.

108. QUEEN ELIZABETH (1558—1603), last of the Tudors, daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, born September 5, 1533. From Holbein's picture at Hampton Court Palace. During the reign of her sister Mary, she was excluded from the succession to the throne as a *bastard*. The marriage of Mary Queen of Scots (who was considered by the Catholic party as the rightful heir to the Throne) to the Dauphin of France induced Elizabeth to ally herself with the Reformers. In 1588 Philip of Spain equipped an expedition for the purpose of invading England, which, from its great force, was called the Invincible Armada. Died 1603.

109. HENRY VII. (reigned 1485—1509), in the magnificent regal costume of his time, with the collar of the Garter, copied from the monument in Westminster Abbey. Henry VII. Earl of Richmond, grandson of Catherine, widow of Henry V., by her marriage with Owen Tudor, born, 1455; died, 1509; buried in Westminster Abbey, in the chapel erected by himself at the east end of the choir, and still called by his name; reigned twenty-three years; married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV., heiress of the House of York, and so blended the interest of the White and Red Roses.

110. LADY JANE GREY. Born, 1537; died, 1554. This unfortunate lady was a direct descendant of Henry VII. Her father, the Duke of Suffolk, a man of great ambition, persuaded Edward VI. to set aside the rightful heirs, and to make a will appointing her as his successor. On the death of the king she was most reluctant to claim the crown, but was overpersuaded by her parents and her husband. The nation declaring for the rightful sovereign, Mary, she was, with her husband, imprisoned in the Tower, and in the following year they were executed.

111. QUEEN MARY (reigned, 1553—1558). Mary Tudor, surnamed "Bloody Mary," born, 1515, daughter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon (from an authentic portrait, age thirty-five). After having caused the execution of Lady Jane Grey, who only reigned ten days, Mary ascended the throne. Married to Philip II. of Spain, in 1554, by whom she was deserted when he ascended the Spanish throne. She espoused the Catholic faith, determined to make it the religion of the State, and sent many Reformers to the stake. The loss of Calais, is supposed to have hastened her death. She said, that when she died, "Calais would be found to be written on her heart." Died in 1558.

112. DERBY, EARL OF (EDWARD GEOFFREY SMITH STANLEY), born, 1799; was educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford, and

was returned Member for Stockbridge, 1820. He was made Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1833, and distinguished his administration of them by carrying a Bill for the Emancipation of the Slaves in the West Indies, the compensation to the planters being upwards of £20,000,000 sterling. He succeeded to his father's Earldom in 1851. In 1860 he took part in the rejection of the Paper Duty Abolition Bill. On the resignation of Earl Russell, in 1866, Earl Derby again became Prime Minister, resigning, in 1868, in favour of Mr. Disraeli, owing to ill health. He died, October 23, 1869, aged seventy-one. Lord Derby published a masterly and successful translation of Homer's "Iliad," and was distinguished for high spirit, graceful eloquence, and energy in debate.

113. THE RIGHT HON. ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, EARL OF SHAFTESBURY. Born, April 23, 1801. Served in the Ministries of Wellington and Peel, and has in every way given his earnest, zealous, and cordial support to every measure bearing on the social improvement and elevation of the labouring classes of England.

114. PRINCE CHRISTIAN of Schleswig-Holstein. Married to

115. HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, and third daughter of Queen Victoria.

116. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA. In uniform, wearing the Star of the Black Eagle. Heir to the Crown of Prussia.

117. HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ROYAL. Born, November 21, 1840; married, January, 1858, to the Prince of Prussia.

118. ABDUL AZIZ KHAN, SULTAN OF TURKEY. Born, February 9, 1830. He is the second son of the Sultan Mahmoud Khan, who died in 1839, and brother of the late Sultan Abdul Medjid, on whose death, in the summer of 1861, he ascended the throne of the Ottoman Empire, according to the custom which prefers a brother to a son as heir.

119. EDINBURGH (DUKE OF), H.R.H. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, K.G., K.P., Duke of Saxony, and Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha, second son of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen; born at Windsor Castle, August 6, 1844. He was educated by private tutors, and after special study entered the Royal Navy in 1858, joining the *Euryalus* in October. He afterwards passed to the *St. George* and travelled extensively, visiting India and America; in 1862 he was elected King of Greece, but declined the throne. He received command of the *Galatea* in 1867, and in this vessel he has since sailed half round the world, visiting Australia in March, 1868, where the dastardly Fenian attempt was made upon his life. He next visited India, and on December 22, 1868, he arrived at Calcutta, being the first of the family to visit this great dependency, where he was enthusiastically received.

120. LORD LAWRENCE, Governor-General of India, in the costume of a Civil Commissioner, Knight of the Bath, President of the London School Board, &c. Son of Colonel Lawrence, of Upnor Castle, and Catherine Letitia, daughter of the Rev. G. Knox. Was born in 1811, and received his early education at Foyle College, Londonderry, and at the East India College, Hailesbury. In 1829 he obtained his nomination to India as a writer, thus early entering upon a career that subsequently opened up before him such noble work. After having held many subordinate offices, he at length attracted the attention of the Governor-General, Sir H. Harding, and his promotion from that period, 1845, was very rapid, until the Indian Mutiny brought him into full public notice. In 1869 he was elevated to the Peerage.

121. EARL RUSSELL (JOHN). Born, 1792. Son of the sixth Duke of Bedford. Was educated at the University of Edinburgh. In 1813 he first entered the House of Commons, in which he held for many years a conspicuous position. His speech on foreign treaties proved that he was a man of ability, and he became at once a prominent member of the Whig party. On the death of Lord Palmerston, Lord Russell became Prime Minister for the second time, but resigned in 1866. Since then Earl Russell has been without office, but has been generally an active supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry in the Upper House. He was created an Earl in 1861, having for the previous twenty years represented the City of London.

122. THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, Prime Minister, fourth son of the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart., a Liverpool merchant; born at Liverpool, December 29, 1809. Having taken a high degree at Oxford, he entered public life at twenty-three years of age, as Conservative Member for Newark. He was selected by Sir R. Peel to be one of the Junior Lords of the Admiralty, and in the following year he became Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. When Peel again resumed office in 1841, Gladstone became Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and as such he prepared and passed through the House a Bill for the revision of the tariff. On the resignation of Mr. Disraeli, in December, 1868, he became Prime Minister, disestablished the Church of England in Ireland, passed a land-law for that country, and introduced and carried several very important measures for England. He is the author of an excellent work on the union of Church and State; another on Homer; and a third entitled "Juventus Mundi."

123. PRINCESS TECK, MARY ADELAIDE WILHELMINA ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge; born, November 27, 1833. The popularity of Her Royal Highness is very great, and thoroughly deserved.

124. THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, statesman and novelist, born, 1805, son of Isaac Disraeli, was educated at Winchester, and afterwards placed in the office of an attorney. His first literary productions were contributed to the *Representative* newspaper. In 1826 he published "Vivian Grey," considered as typical of his intended career; and afterwards "Henrietta Temple," "Contarini Fleming," and the "Young Duke," were written on his visit to the East in 1829 and 1831. In 1832 he was a candidate for a seat in Parliament, as Radical representative of the borough of Chipping Wycombe, a few miles from his father's residence at Bradenham, Bucks. He unsuccessfully contested that borough three times. On the third accession of Lord Derby to power in 1866, Disraeli a second time became Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in 1868 he attained the Premiership. His orations rank high for polished invective, epigrammatic subtlety, daring, original, and often true thought; and, in short, a merit that combines the genius of Bolingbroke, the wit of Canning, and the eloquence of Burke

125. LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, born in Ceylon about 1810. Served in the Sutlej campaign, after which he was appointed Engineer to the Durbar of Lahore. He acted as senior Engineer at the siege of Mooltan, and distinguished himself at the battle of Guzerat. Appointed as chief Engineer of the Punjaub, he opened out the great resources of that country by military roads and canals, erecting, too, many public buildings. In the great Indian Mutiny he was at the right hand of Sir Colin Campbell as Chief Engineer, and threw the bridge across the Goomtee, which contributed greatly to the success of the attack, and he acted as second in command under Sir Hugh Rose against Tantia Topee. He served in the same capacity in China under Sir Hope Grant. Appointed Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, he resigned that post in 1867 to take command of the expedition against King Theodore on behalf of the Abyssinian captives. For this service he was created Baron Napier of Magdala in 1868. He is now Commander-in-Chief in India.

126. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS G. W. F. C. DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, EARL OF TIPPERARY, AND BARON OF CULLODEN, in the United Kingdoms, K.G., is the son of Prince Adolphus Frederick, the first duke and seventh son of George III., and hence, grandson of that sovereign and first cousin of our Queen. Born at Hanover, March 26, 1819. He became a colonel in the army, November 3, 1837, and succeeded his father, July 8, 1850. Four years later he was advanced to the rank of Major-General, when he was appointed to command the two brigades of Highlanders and Guards united to form the first division of the army sent in aid of Turkey against the Emperor of Russia. In 1856 he was appointed to the rank of General, in 1861 appointed Colonel of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and in 1862 raised to the rank of Field-Marshal. His Royal Highness has been also successively Colonel of the 17th Light Dragoons, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and, on the death of the Prince Consort, of the Grenadier Guards.

127. PRINCESS ALICE, second daughter of Her Majesty the Queen. Married, July 1, 1862, to

128. H.R.H. PRINCE FREDERICK LOUIS OF HESSE, eldest son of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

129. THE PRINCESS OF WALES, PRINCESS ALEXANDRA CAROLINA MARIA CHARLOTTE LOUISA JULIA, the eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Born, December 1, 1844. Of this illustrious lady little can be said that is not already known; her popularity with all classes being of the highest and most endearing kind. Though some few years have gone since the arrival on our shores, and happy marriage of the fair Alexandra with the heir apparent to the British throne, the impression the celebration of the auspicious event made at the time was so great, that 1863 seems but as yesterday, and few, if any, can have forgotten the enthusiastic burst of welcome which the lovely young bride evoked.

130. THE PRINCE OF WALES, eldest son of the Queen. Born, November 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863. The people of England were themselves barely conscious of their deep-seated attachment to the principle of Monarchy, and to all the members of the Royal Family, until the occurrence of the sad and serious illness of the Prince of Wales in the dark days of the winter of 1871, and those whose good fortune it was to see and share in the National Thanksgiving of February 27, 1872, know what it is to have touched the inmost chords of the heart of a loyal nation.

131. PRINCESS LOUISE. Her Royal Highness was born, March 18, 1848, at Buckingham Palace, the late Prince Consort, the Duchess of Kent, the great Duke of Wellington—now names of the past—being at the palace at the time. Was married on March 21, 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne.

132. THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll. Born, August 6, 1845. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and sat in the Liberal interest for Argyleshire. He was formerly Captain in the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers. Though young, he has travelled considerably, and his book of reminiscences, entitled a "Trip to the Tropics," is really a creditable performance.

133. LOUSHKIN, the Russian Giant; the tallest man that has lived in modern days, measuring 8 feet 5 inches high. Dressed in his military costume as drum-major of the imperial regiment of guards, Préobrajenský.

134. HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, only daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, was born, May 24, 1819; succeeded her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned, June 28, 1838; and married at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, February 10, 1840, to her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. The story of the Queen's life is too well known to need repetition here, since the publication of her books, "Early Life of the Prince Consort," published in 1867, and leaves from the Journal of "Our Life in the Highlands," issued early in 1868.

134.* THE SHAH OF PERSIA. "Nasserdin Chah Kadjar" was born in 1629, and being the eldest son of Shah Mohammed, he succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Sept. 10, 1848. His Majesty has two children, born in 1850 and 1853. The Shah of Persia by his official title, "Shah-in-Shah," is absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects; he has the right of designating his successor to the throne. The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent Sovereigns of Persia have been able to amass a large private fortune. That of the present Shah is reported to amount to four millions sterling, one-half represented by diamonds, the largest, the Derya-i-Non of 178 carats, and other precious stones, forming the Crown jewels. The Shah is regarded as the Vicegerent of the Prophet, and it is as such that he claims implicit obedience. During the reign of the present Shah the revenue of Persia has increased. The receipts in 1868 were £1,744,664 in May, besides payment in kind, making the total revenue of £1,965,000. The income is in excess of expenditure, and Persia has no national debt. The population of Persia since 1866 is over 4,400,000. The

Shah arrived in England, June 18th, 1873, and he was most enthusiastically welcomed. On July 2, he, accompanied by his numerous suite, visited Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, expressing himself highly pleased with the various figures represented. On leaving, the Shah wrote, in Persian, the following, which, with a correct translation, is on view; "Whilst staying in London I visited Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, and wrote these words here by way of memorial to my visit.—NASSARDIN CHAH KADJAR.—1290 Hægira (1873)."

135. DINAH KITCHER. Her first marriage was with a sergeant of the 95th Regiment, who was killed in action, and who served his country seven years. Her second husband, Joseph Kitcher, served seventeen years. Dinah Kitcher accompanied her husbands to Copenhagen, Portugal, Vimiera, Corunna, America, and France. This portrait was modelled by command of Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Teck, for a grand bazaar held at Hampton Court Palace, in 1870. Dinah Kitcher died from the effect of burns, aged eighty-six, an inmate of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, to which she was nominated by Lieut.-Col. Leopold Page, Royal Artillery, on December 22, 1870. This institution—supported by voluntary contributions—is the only one which exists for the benefit of the soldier's widow, who receives no pension or allowance from Government, and is left in old age and infirmity totally unprovided for—with no home but the workhouse.

135.*FREDERICK WILLIAM IV., late King of Prussia, in the costume of the Prussian Guards, decorated with the Orders of the Garter, St. Anne of Russia and the Black Eagle of Prussia. (Taken in 1856.) Born, October 15. 1795, and son of Frederick William III., by Louisa, Princess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz.

END OF LARGE ROOM.

HISTORICAL CATALOGUE.

HALL OF KINGS,

COMMENCING RIGHT-HAND SIDE.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND SINCE THE CONQUEST.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS have the pleasure to state that they have completed the line of British kings and queens from the Conqueror to Queen Victoria, but not having been able to arrange the whole as they intended, in chronological order; they have added this Historical Catalogue, in which they have placed the Sovereigns in regular succession, to serve as a reference for young people, and to assist their memories. The portrait models, costumes, ornaments, as worn at the various periods, have been copied, after careful research, from old English manuscripts, &c., &c., by Mr. Tussaud and assistants.

136. AN INFANT. This represents an infant son of Madame Tussaud, which she had the honour to model for H.R.H. the Duchess of York in 1802.

137. MATILDA, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, and wife of William the Conqueror. William having heard of Matilda's beauty, determined on the offer of his hand, which she refused. This so infuriated William, that he waylaid her in the streets of Bruges, as she was returning with her ladies from mass, beat her, rolled her in the mud, spoiled her rich array, and then rode off at full speed. This Teutonic mode of courtship brought the matter to a favourable crisis, for Matilda, being convinced of William's passion by the violence of his behaviour, consented to become his wife.

138. WILLIAM OF NORMANDY (1066—1087) surnamed the Conqueror from having gained the great battle of Hastings, at which placed he landed with the intention of compelling Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings, to perform his promise to yield him the throne of England. Natural son of Robert II., Duke of Normandy surnamed the Liberal (though in certain romances of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries he is called Robert le Diable), was born at Falaise in 1027. He came by the injuries which caused his death at Nantes-sur-Seine, in an expedition undertaken against Philip I., King of France, in order to punish that prince for some pleasantries as to his corpulence. William was of a cruel disposition, and ruled the English with an iron hand. He introduced the Curfew bell, at whose signal, at eight o'clock at night, every fire and light was extinguished. This custom, however, prevailed in Spain, Italy, and several other countries, in order to prevent the terrible conflagrations which at times took place when buildings were mostly constructed of wood. He left three sons; to Robert, the eldest, he bequeathed Normandy; William was to succeed him to the throne of England, and to his son Henry he left 5,000 marks. He died in September, 1087, at the priory of St. Gervais, near Rouen, and was buried in the Abbey Church of St. Stephen's, at Caen, in Normandy.

139. WILLIAM II. (1087—1100), in the costume of the period, surnamed Rufus, or the Red, not, as in commonly but erroneously stated, from having red hair, but on account of his florid and *ruddy* complexion. The second son of the Conqueror, he ascended the throne by his father's will, to the exclusion of his elder brother Robert, to whom he gave Normandy. William was born in Normandy, A.D. 1057, crowned at Westminster, and reigned thirteen years. He never married. He was killed, by accident, by Sir Walter Tyrrell, whilst hunting in the New Forest. When the barons and attendants who were with him saw him fall dead, they cut boughs or saplings, which they hastily made into a litter by means of their belts and saddle-girths. On this they piled fern fronds and wild flowers, placing thereon the body of the King, laying at the same time the cloak of one of the barons under him, and covering him with that of another, conveyed him to Winchester for burial. He was courageous, but intemperate and covetous.

140. HENRY I. (reigned, 1100 to 1135), surnamed Beauclerc, or the Scholar, in a suit of mail, born at Selby, in Yorkshire, A.D. 1070, crowned at Westminster, and reigned thirty-five years. Youngest son of the Conqueror; seized on the vacant throne; contrary to the agreement between him and Robert, Duke of Normandy, that whichever of the two brothers survived the other, should succeed to both crowns. Robert, who was in Normandy at the time, was thus, a second time, deprived of his hereditary right. He married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. of Scotland, and niece of Edgar Atheling; thus uniting the Norman and Saxon interests. He acquired the name of Beauclerc, from translating *Æsop's Fables*. He died from gorging himself with lampreys, while on a hunting expedition in the forest of Laon, near Rouen, to which place he was taken.

141. KING STEPHEN (1135—1154). Stephen of Blois, King of England, son of a daughter of William the Conqueror and the Count de Blois. At the death of Henry I., in 1135, Stephen usurped the throne of England, setting aside Matilda, daughter and heiress of Henry I. After a long struggle with her and her son Henry, assisted by David, King of Scotland, Matilda's uncle, it was agreed that Stephen should have undisturbed possession of the kingdom, for his life, and that Henry should succeed him. Died at Dover, 1154, in the 50th year of his age, and buried near his consort in Faversham Abbey, Kent.

142. (LINE OF PLANTAGENET.) HENRY II. (reigned, 1154—1189) surnamed Curt, or Shortmantle, eldest son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, by Matilda, daughter of Henry I. He was born at Mans, in Normandy, A.D. 1133, and crowned three times, at Westminster, Lincoln, and Worcester. The name of Plantagenet, in Latin, *Planta Genista*, is derived from the crest of the family, which was a bunch of broom. He married Eleanor, daughter of William, Duke of Aquitaine, and divorced wife of Louis VII., King of France, by whom he had issue William, who died an infant; Henry, who married Margaret, daughter of Louis VII.; Geoffrey, killed at a tournament in Paris; Richard and John, both of whom succeeded to the throne in turn; and three daughters. Maud, the eldest, married Henry, Duke of Saxony; she became the ancestress of George I., and through him (1189) of the present Hanoverian dynasty. He died of a broken heart in the church of Chinon, in Normandy.

143. BERENGARIA, consort of Richard I. Celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments, the daughter of Sancho, styled "the Wise," King of Navarre. Richard fell in love with and married her, on the festival of St. Pancras, at Limoyin, in the Island of Cyprus. She was buried in the Abbey of L'Espain, near Mans.

144. RICHARD I. (reigned, 1189—1199), son of Henry II., surnamed Cœur de Lion, was born at Oxford in the year 1157, and crowned, September 3, 1189. In 1191 he married Berengaria, who was styled by the troubadours "the Fair Flower of Navarre." He thrice took up arms against his father, 1173, 1183, 1189; and was celebrated for his extraordinary strength and valour. Took up the cross in 1191, and became the soul of the third crusade; seized the Isles of Ptolemais and Cyprus; quarrelled with Philip Augustus, King of France, and remained abroad, in Palestine, where he massacred 2,500 captives. Gained a brilliant victory at Assor over 100,000 Mussulmen, but did not dare to attack Jerusalem. On his return, he was thrown into prison by the Duke of Austria, whom he had, by his haughty manners, insulted at the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, and was released only on the payment of 250,000 marks. Richard was killed before the Castle of Chaluz, in Aquitaine. His heart was buried at his favourite city of Rouen, his entrails at Poitiers, and his body at the feet of his father at Fontevrault. It is a fact worthy of remark, that during his ten years' reign, this monarch spent only ten months in England. Died in 1199.

145. KING JOHN, (reigned, 1199—1216), surnamed Lackland, son of Henry II. and Eleanor of Guienne; born 1166; crowned May 11, 1199; died, October, 1216, at Newark, supposed by poison, in the forty-ninth year of his age, and was interred at Worcester. The king greatly stained his character by the murder of Prince Arthur, the orphan son of his elder brother, Geoffrey, who was the rightful heir to the throne. Having in vain endeavoured to procure his assassination by his servants, John stabbed him with his own hands, and fastening a stone to the dead body, threw it into the Seine. Being pressed by his barons, who leagued against him, he was compelled to sign Magna Charta, or the Great Charter, which is considered the foundation of English liberty. His reign was marked by cruelty and rapacity.

146. WILLIAM III., King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange and Nassau, in the undress costume of an Admiral. Born, February 19, 1849.

147. NICHOLAS, EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS. Born, 1796; died, 1855. Succeeded his brother, Alexander, 1825, though not without considerable opposition. He put down the insurrection with a stern hand, and punished relentlessly those who had been engaged in it. This was the first specimen he gave of his despotic character, which he exhibited ever during his long reign.

148. VICTOR EMANUEL, KING OF ITALY, in the full uniform of a General (taken in 1856), is the son of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, and the Princess Theresa of Tuscany. He married in 1842 the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. His father abdicated in his favour at the Battle of Novara in 1849, and resisted the pressure of Austria to repudiate Constitutional Government in his kingdom. He joined France and England in the Russian War in 1855, and his troops did good service in the Battle of Tchernaya. In the Battles of Magenta and Solferino the Austrians were totally defeated, and Victor Emanuel was established King of Italy by the treaties of Villafranca and Zurich, and took up his position in Rome, December 31, 1870.

149. OSCAR, late King of Sweden and Norway, the son of Charles XIV. (taken in 1855), was born July 4, 1799, and ascended the throne, March 8, 1844. His father, the celebrated Bernadotte, was a French soldier, and rose to the highest rank, under Napoleon. The throne of Sweden being elective, he was made king by the wishes of the Swedish people. During his father's lifetime he held the post of Grand Admiral.

150. FERDINAND II., late King of Naples and the Sicilies (taken in 1854), wearing the Star and Badge of the Order of St. Januarius; born, January 12, 1810; became King in 1830. His Majesty was twice married: first, to the daughter of Sardinia, and secondly to an Austrian Archduchess.

151. THE EX-QUEEN OF SPAIN, ISABELLA II. (Taken in 1853.) Born October 10, 1830. She succeeded her father in 1833. After being under the tutelage of her mother and Arguelles successively, she was declared of age by the Cortes in 1843. In 1846 she married her cousin, Francisco D'Assis. In 1868 an almost bloodless revolution deprived her of her throne, and she took refuge in Paris.

152. DON PEDRO II., Emperor of the Brazils, in the uniform of an Admiral, decorated with several noble distinctions, among them the order of the Golden Fleece. Don Pedro, who is a man of great accomplishments and high scientific attainments, visited England in 1871. He has no sons. His daughter, who will succeed him, is married to the Count D'Eu, a grandson of Louis-Philippe of France.

153. CHARLES I. (reigned, 1625—1649), son of James I.; born 1620. Allowed himself to be governed by Buckingham, who was the favourite of his father. Undertook enterprises against France, which led to most unfortunate results, and to pay for which he levied taxes on the people, especially ship-money and "forced loans," without the sanction of Parliament, which led to a revolution. Dissolved four Parliaments which had refused him subsidies, or had presented him claims, such as the "Petition of Rights" (1628). Roused his Scottish subjects by endeavouring to impose upon them a new liturgy, composed by Laud. The Presbyterians rose and drew up the famous Covenant (1638). Charles in opposition called a new Parliament, known as the "Long Parliament," which however consisted mostly of Puritans, republicans at heart, under the leadership of Earl of Essex, General Fairfax, and Oliver Cromwell. Was married to Henrietta of France, daughter of Henry IV. of France, and sister of Louis XIII., by whom he had Charles II. and James II. Beheaded in 1649, and buried at Windsor.

154. JAMES I. (reigned, 1603—1625) of England and VI. of Scotland, in the costume of the period. (Taken from an original picture.) Only son of Mary Queen of Scots and cousin of Queen Elizabeth. Born at Edinburgh, 1556. Married Anne, Princess of Denmark, in 1589. He had high notions of kingly power, and reigned with little reputation, allowing himself to be ruled by his favourite and chief minister, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. The Gunpowder Plot, of which Guy Fawkes was the tool, discovered. London first paved with stone, and New England founded by the "Pilgrim Fathers." Died 1625. Was buried in Westminster Abbey.

155. OLIVER CROMWELL (ruled as Lord High Protector, 1649—1660). Born, 1599, in the county of Huntingdon, of a family of distinction. Joined the Puritan party, and was sent by the citizens of Cambridge to the Long Parliament, 1640, where he made himself remarkable for his speeches against the measures and designs of the papacy and royalty. Raised a regiment of cavalry at his own expense, against Charles I. Appointed Lieutenant-General, and decided the day in favour of liberty at Marston Moor (1644), and Naseby (1645). Caused Charles I. to be tried, condemned and beheaded (1649). Dissolved the "Long Parliament," and proclaimed Protector. Admiral Blake gained some victories over the Dutch commander, Van Tromp. The Puritans (or Roundheads) were very austere in their manners, and all sorts of amusements were forbidden, even Christmas pastimes were prohibited, so different to the habits of the Cavaliers (or Charles's party). The poet Milton (born, 1608, died, 1674), author of "Paradise Lost," was the Latin secretary of the Protector, and was associated with Andrew Marvell, who was born at Hull, 1620, and died 1678. Coffee introduced into Europe by a Turkish merchant, and the first coffee-house established in Cornhill. Banking houses first originated. Cromwell was succeeded by his son Richard, who resigned after a few months in favour of Charles II. Cromwell died in 1660, and was buried in Westminster Abbey; but after the restoration of Charles II. was exhumed, dragged to Tyburn, hanged, decapitated, and reburied at the foot of the gallows.

156. CHARLES II., the "Merry Monarch," (reigned, 1660—1685), in a suit of chevalier armour, with the badge of the Garter; son of Charles I. and Henrietta of France; fled to Holland when his father was put to death, 1649. Ascended the throne after the death of the Protector and deposition of Richard Cromwell, 1660, having been brought back by General Monck. Married Catherine of Portugal, sister of Alfonso VI., by whom he left no issue, and was succeeded by his brother James II. This reign is noted for the sudden change of the austere habits of the Roundheads to the gaiety and licentiousness of the Court. He sold Dunkirk to Louis XIV. Lord Russell and Algernon Sydney beheaded. The Plague (1665). Fire of London (1666). The Thames frozen over, February, 1684. Died February 5th, 1685, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

157. JAMES II. (reigned, 1685—1689), son of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria of France; born, 1633. On the death of his brother, Charles II., 1685, succeeded to the throne. Married the daughter of Lord Chancellor Hyde, afterwards Lord Clarendon. Before her death, 1671, she espoused the Catholic Religion, and James's open avowal of the faith led to a change in the government, called the "Revolution," by which the male line of the Stuarts lost the sovereignty of England, which was bestowed by Act of Parliament on William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, who married Mary, the King's eldest daughter. In 1671, James espoused the Princess Mary of Modena. Turenne, Mazarin, Condé, Admiral Ruyter, were contemporaneous. Fled to France on the approach of William (his son-in-law). Assisted by Louis XIV. to make an attempt on Ireland; but defeated at the Battle of the Boyne, 1690. Died at St. Germain's, 1701.

158. WILLIAM III. (reigned, 1689—1702), born 1650, at the Hague—second son of William II., Prince of Orange, and of Henrietta Mary Stuart, daughter of Charles I., married to Mary, daughter of James II. Forced his father-in-law to flee to France, having conquered him. Beat the French at the naval battle of "La Hogue," 1692. National Debt originated. The Bank of England first established. Greenwich Hospital given as an asylum for disabled and aged seamen. Stage Coaches introduced about this time, and many improvements made in postal arrangements. Died March, 1702. Succeeded by Anne, his sister-in-law, second daughter of King James. She was a protestant, and married to Prince George of Denmark. William and his wife Queen Mary were both interred in Westminster Abbey.

159. QUEEN ANNE (reigned, 1702—1714). (Taken from an authentic portrait at the age of forty.) Daughter of James II. and Anne Hyde, his first wife, born 1664; died 1714 without issue surviving, her numerous family having all predeceased her. Succeeded to the throne in preference to her brother James (the Pretender), because she had been brought up in the doctrine of the Church of England. Married to Prince George, brother of the King of Denmark.

160. AN INFANT. In 1796, the Seine having overflowed its banks, the infant here represented was washed away in its cradle; being observed by some humane persons as it floated, they succeeded in preserving its life. This circumstance coming to the ear of Bonaparte, he had the child (a boy) taken care of at his own expense.

GENEALOGY OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

FROM THE CONQUEROR TO VICTORIA I.

161. VICTORIA THE FIRST is niece of William the Fourth, who was brother of George the Fourth, who was son of George the Third, who was grandson of George the Second, who was son of George the First, who was the Cousin of Anne, who was the sister-in-law of William the Third, who was the son-in-law of James the Second, who was the brother of Charles the Second, who was the son of Charles the First, who was the son of James the First, who was the cousin of Elizabeth, who was the sister of Mary, who was the sister of Edward the Sixth, who was the son of Henry the Eighth, who was the son of Henry the Seventh, who was the cousin of Richard the Third, who was the uncle of Edward the Fifth, who was the son of Edward the Fourth, who was the cousin of Henry the Sixth, who was the son of Henry the Fifth, who was the son of Henry the Fourth, who was the cousin of Richard the Second, who was the grandson of Edward the Third, who was the son of Edward the Second, who was the son of Edward the First, who was the son of Henry the Third, who was the son of John, who was the brother of Richard the First, who was the son of Henry the Second, who was the cousin of Stephen, who was the cousin of Henry the First, who was the brother of William Rufus, who was the son of William the Conqueror.—From *History of England*, by Charles Selby.

HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK FROM THE TIME OF GEORGE I.

The following characters are placed in the new room, called the "HALL OF KINGS," so named from containing several portraits, in oil, by eminent artists. On the walls are placed the full-length portrait of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in her full robes of state, painted with Her Majesty's most gracious permission by Sir George Hayter; His late Royal Highness Prince Albert, from life, by Patten; His late Majesty William IV., from life, by Simpson; George III., and Queen Charlotte, from the collection of Her late Majesty the Queen Dowager, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; His Majesty George IV., painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and presented by His Majesty to General Nicolay; George II., by Hudson; George I., by Kneller; William III., by Kneller; large picture over the entrance, the Allegory of the great Duke of Cumberland, by Thornhill; Queen Anne, by Sir Peter Lely. The beautiful ceiling was painted by Sir James Thornhill.

This group is intended to convey an idea of the four National Orders, the Garter, Bath Thistle, and St. Patrick. The throne is the original from Carlton Palace, under which His Majesty George IV. received the Allied Monarchs.

162. H.R.H. THE LATE DUKE OF KENT, in the robes and habit of the Order of the Bath, wearing all the Royal Orders. Born, 1767. His Royal Highness entered the army at a very early age; and in 1818 he married the Princess Victoria Mary Louisa, daughter of Frances, Duke of Saxe Coburg, widow of the Prince of Leiningen, by whom he had one daughter, her present Majesty. His Royal Highness died suddenly, in 1820, from disease superinduced by cold.

163. SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.B. (taken in 1840), in the uniform of a general, late Commander-in-chief in India, born in Whitehall-place, London, August 10, 1782. Died 1853, Sir Charles took part against the Irish Rebellion of 1798. He also served in the Peninsular, and when the troops under Sir John Moore had to fall back on Corunna, Sir Charles received five or six wounds, besides being taken prisoner. He returned to England on parole in 1808, when he again undertook to set out for Spain as a Volunteer, where he encountered hard fortunes. Four years later he served on the American Coast. On his return he was appointed Governor of the Ionian Islands.

164. GENERAL HAVELOCK, in the uniform of a British General, wearing the Order of the Bath, &c., was a native of Bishop Wearmouth, near Sunderland. At an early age he entered the army and was always distinguished as a soldier of no ordinary merit. On the breaking out of the Indian rebellion, he defeated the execrable Nana Sahib in nine actions; and to crown all, his heroic defence of Lucknow, where he and his brave companions endured hardships beyond belief, displayed bravery rarely equalled. He was finally relieved by Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde. Havelock was born in 1795, and died in 1857.

165. HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. (Taken from life, 1852.) Born at Dargan Castle, in Ireland, May 1, 1769. Died at Walmer Castle September 14, 1852. In June, 1813, he won the brilliant victory of Vittoria. Following up this great victory, Wellington drove the French out of Spain, beating Soult at the Pyrenees. He then crossed the mountains and invaded France. On February, 27, 1814, he defeated Soult at Orthes, and again under the walls of Toulouse. Before this battle was fought Napoléon had signed his abdication. Wellington was created Marquis of Douro, and advanced in the peerage with the title of Duke of Wellington. On the escape of Napoléon from Elba, Wellington resumed the command of the army, and on July 18, 1815, he defeated Bonaparte at Waterloo. From 1815 to 1818 Wellington resided in Paris, and during this time his life was twice attempted. On September 14, 1852, he was seized with an epileptic fit and died on the same day. His body was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

166. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, in a suit worn by him as Colonel of the City Artillery, with the mantle he wore at the coronation of his niece, Queen Victoria. While under age he married Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of the Earl of Dunmore, 1793, and was re-married to her the same year. Notwithstanding that the marriage was declared void under the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act (1772). After her death the Duke again contracted a marriage without the royal licence; the lady, however, was raised to the peerage in 1840 as Duchess of Inverness. He died April 21, 1843, deeply lamented by the nation.

167. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, in the full robes of the Garter, with various royal orders. (Taken from life in 1812.) Prince Frederick (second son of George III.), Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster, Bishop of Osnaburgh, a field-marshal, Commander-in-chief of the Forces, Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, Colonel-in-chief of the 60th or Royal American Regiment and of the Dublin Regiment of Infantry, Officiating Grand Master of the Order of the Bath, High Steward of New Windsor, Warden and Keeper of the New Forest, Hampshire, was born August 16, 1763. September 29, 1791, he married the eldest daughter of the King of Prussia, and died without issue, January 5, 1827, aged sixty-three.

168. LORD LYNDHURST. (Taken in 1836.) John Singleton Copley, Baron Lyndhurst, of Lyndhurst, county of Hants, was the only son of the late John Singleton Copley, R.A., the eminent painter, who died in 1815. Having entered at the Temple, Mr. Copley was called to the bar from Lincoln's Inn. Both on Circuit and in Westminster Hall he gradually made his way, till, in 1817, his successful defence of James Watson, charged with high treason, induced the Government to retain him in high treason cases at Derby. In 1819 he was made Solicitor-General; in 1824 he was promoted to the Attorney-Generalship; in 1826 was Master of the Rolls; and in 1827 succeeded Lord Eldon as Lord Chancellor. Died at the age of ninety-two. Born 1772; died 1863.

169. THE MARQUIS OF WELLESLEY, born 1760; died 1842, elder brother to the Duke of Wellington. A man of high cultivation, a distinguished statesman, and one of the most illustrious Governor-Generals of India.

170. VISCOUNT PALMERSTON (HENRY JOHN TEMPLE), born, 1784; died, 1865. An English statesman of the highest ability and distinction. For twenty years he represented the University of Cambridge, and immediately on entering public life, became Secretary at War, a post which he held for many years. During this period he was the advocate of Catholic Emancipation, and the supporter of the liberal policy of Canning. In 1830 he became Minister for Foreign Affairs, and, as such, was instrumental in forming the Kingdom of Belgium and the celebrated quadruple alliance. For a short period he resigned the foreign seals, only to resume them again, when he threw the ægis of England over the Turkish Empire, threatened by Mohammed Ali. For some years after this Lord Palmerston was in opposition during the administration of Sir Robert Peel, when the Corn Laws were abolished; but upon the fall of the latter, the Whigs returned to office, and again Lord Palmerston became Foreign Minister, and pursued a policy of non-intervention during that critical period, when every country in Europe was more or less convulsed with revolution. In 1859, Lord Palmerston again took the helm—Lord John Russell taking the Foreign Seals, and Mr. Gladstone becoming the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He held office until his death, October 15, 1865.

171. THE RIGHT REV. DR. JOHN JACKSON, Bishop of London, succeeded the present Archbishop of Canterbury early in 1869; born in London, 1811. He is a son of the late Mr. Henry Jackson, formerly of Henley-on-Thames, and latterly of Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire. Bishop Jackson received his early education at Reading Grammar School, under the late Dr. Valpy, and passed thence to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1833.

172. CHARLES, EARL GREY, in the full dress of a Minister. The family of Grey, or De Grey, is of Norman origin, and settled in the county of Northumberland at the time of the Conquest. The founder of the present family, Baron Grey, of Werke, created by William the Conqueror, was born at Followden, Northumberland, March 18, 1764, and succeeded to the title and estates in 1807. Lord Grey was the head of the Administration which carried the great Reform Bill of 1832. He died at Howick House, Northumberland, in 1845.

173. LORD MELBOURNE, in the robes of a peer and coat of a Minister. His Lordship held the situation of Premier from 1834 to 1841, with the exception of one short interval. He was a man of cultivated taste and literary ability; he passed the last seven years of his life in comparative retirement and learned leisure. He was also the guide and friend of Queen Victoria. Born, 1779; died, 1848.

174. THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., in the full costume of a Minister. This eminent statesman, born in 1788, was the son of Sir Robert Peel, of Drayton Manor, in Staffordshire, who from a humble origin, rose to honours, riches and fame. The late Sir Robert Peel succeeded to the title and estates in 1830, and having entered Parliament at an early age, was long distinguished for his ability. He died, July 2, 1850, universally lamented.

175. ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER, K.C.B., with various orders. (Taken in 1840.) Admiral Napier was a native of Scotland: he entered the navy at an early age, and soon, by his heroic bravery, distinguished himself as "a true British sailor." He commanded the Baltic Fleet in the Crimean war; and represented Southwark in the Radical interest in Parliament. The exploit by which his name will be best recollected is the bombardment of Acre in 1840. For his signal services in Syria and Egypt he received the thanks of Parliament, and was made a K.C.B.

176. THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, Dr. Sumner, formerly Bishop of Chester. His principal literary works are "A Treatise on the Records of the Creation," "A Practical Exposition of each of the Books of the New Testament," &c. He died in 1862.

177. LORD CLYDE, in the uniform of a British General, was a native of Glasgow. His real paternal name was M'Liver, but he was induced by his maternal uncle, a regimental officer, through whom he obtained his first commission, to adopt his mother's maternal—and his uncle's—name. His relief of Lucknow, during the Indian mutiny of 1857-58, will form a memorable page in English history.

178. THE LATE KING OF HANOVER, dressed in a field-marshal's uniform, with the robes of the Bath, &c. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland fifth son of George III., was born, June 5, 1771; married the relict of the Prince of Solms Brounsfeld, August 29, 1815, by whom he had one son, Prince George, born, May 27, 1819; and succeeded to the throne of Hanover on the death of William IV., June 20, 1837. He died in 1851.

179. H. R. H. THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, in a field-marshal's uniform, with the coronation robe and all the royal collars. Adolphus Frederick, the seventh son of George III., born, February 24, 1774; married, May 7, 1818, Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born, July 5, 1797. His Royal Highness was Viceroy of Hanover for many years.

180. LEOPOLD I. LATE KING OF THE BELGIANS, in the full habit of the Garter. Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe, Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringen, and Prince Coburg of Saalfeld, K.G., K.G.C., third son of Francis, Duke of Saxe Coburg, and uncle of the late Prince Consort, born, December 16, 1790, and married to the Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV., May 2, 1816. She died in childhood the year following, as did also the infant. Had the Princess survived, Leopold

in due order would have become the Consort of an English Queen, as his wife was sole heir to George IV. He became King of the Belgians in 1831. He died in 1865.

181. GEORGE III. (reigned, 1760-1820), in the robes of St. Patrick, with the collar, &c., instituted by himself in honour of Ireland. (Taken from life in 1809.) Grandson of George II.; married Charlotte, Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, by whom he left several sons—George IV., William IV., Duke of Kent, father of the Queen, Dukes of York, Cambridge, Sussex, and Ernest Augustus, late King of Hanover. Obtained splendid successes against France in the seven years' war. The taxation of America caused a revolution, called the "War of Independence," by which she became free as the Republic of the "United States;" Washington and Dr. Franklin the chief American promoters—Howe and Cornwallis the principal English generals. War in the East-Indies carried on against Tippoo Sahib, who fell at the storming of his capital, Seringapatam. Louis XVI. of France beheaded. The French Revolution. War declared between England and France. Battle of the Nile fought and won by Nelson, August 1, 1798. Nelson killed at the Battle of Trafalgar. Napoleon escaped from Elba. Waterloo fought 1815, and gained by Wellington.

182. GEORGE II. (reigned, 1727-1760), in the full robes of the Garter, as worn at that period. Son of George I., born, 1683; died, 1760. Married Caroline of Anspach, by whom he had two sons and five daughters. Espoused Maria Theresa's claim to the crown of Germany; was the last King of England who risked his person in battle. The rebellion of Scotland brought to a conclusion by the total defeat of the Pretender Charles Edward (1746). Canada subdued, 1750-60, and the French power in that part of America annihilated; General Wolfe killed at the siege of Quebec.

183. GEORGE I. (reigned, 1714-1727), in the robes of the order of the Thistle, originally created by himself. Born at Osnabruck (Hanover), 1660; died, 1727. Son of Ernest Augustus, first Elector of Hanover, and of Princess Sophia, granddaughter of James I. Called to the throne, 1714, at the death of Queen Anne, as being the nearest heir to the throne of the Protestant religion, and thus began the House of Hanover. King George was buried at Hanover.

184. HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, (Taken in 1838.) Born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded William IV., June 20, 1837; and was crowned, June 28, 1838. Married, February 10, 1840. Hanover severed from the crown of England by the Salic law, and the crown devolved upon her uncle, Ernest Duke of Cumberland.

185. WILLIAM IV. (reigned, 1830-1837), in the full uniform of an admiral; third son of George III.; born, 1765; died, 1837; succeeded his brother, 26th June, 1830; served in the Navy in his youth, and was appointed Lord High Admiral of England; in 1783 was named Duke of Clarence; married in 1818 to Adelaide, a daughter of the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters, one of whom lived only a day, and the other less than three months. Earls Grey and Russell successfully carried the Reform Bill, 1832; New London Bridge opened, 1st August, 1831.

186. QUEEN ADELAIDE, consort of William IV. Born, August 18, 1791; married, July 11, 1818; crowned, September 8, 1831.

187. LORD VISCOUNT NELSON in the uniform of an admiral. (The cast taken from his face.) Horatio Viscount Nelson was the fourth son of the Rev. Mr. Nelson Rector of Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, at which place Horatio was born, September 29, 1758. His victories, like those of Wellington, produced the most important consequences to this country; and the fame they have procured for him is so great that it is almost superfluous to name them. He first went to sea at the age of 12, under his uncle, Captain Suckling. After many glorious victories, Nelson died at the memorable battle of Trafalgar, October 21, 1805.

188. QUEEN CAROLINE, consort of George IV., in a Court dress of the period. (From life in 1808.) Born, May 17, 1768; died, August 7, 1821.

189. PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES. (Taken from her marriage, from which circumstance it received the appellation of the "Nuptial bust.") Charlotte Caroline Augusta, daughter of George IV., was born, January 7, 1796, and was married,

May 2, 1816, to the Prince of Saxe Coburg (King of the Belgians). Died, November 6, 1817.

190. HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE LATE DUCHESS OF KENT, mother of Her Majesty the Queen. Victoria, Duchess of Kent, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe Coburg, was sister to His Majesty the late King of the Belgians, and aunt to the late Prince Consort. After the demise of her first husband, the Prince of Leiningen, she was espoused by the Duke of Kent in 1818. Died, March 16, 1861.

191.—QUEEN CHARLOTTE, consort of George III. and daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Luxury was banished from the Court, and instead of the nightly gambling of George II's time, the royal pleasures were of the purest, simplest, kind. The reign of George III., as it was the longest, so it was the most remarkable in the annals of England.]

192. HIS MAJESTY GEORGE IV. (1820—1830), wearing the Orders of the Garter, Bath, and Guelph, in the robes of the Order of the Garter. Son of George III.; born 1762; called to the Regency, 1811; took the title of King, 1820; crowned at Westminster July 29, 1821; married to his first cousin, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles William Duke of Brunswick, April 8th, 1795, by whom he had only one daughter, the Princess Charlotte. Died, June 26, 1830.

NAPOLEON ROOM.

193. WILLIAM PENN, born in London, 1644; joined the sect of Quakers in 1666; in spite of which he enjoyed the favour of Charles II. and James II. Was the illustrious founder of the State of Pennsylvania, for which he obtained a Government grant in payment of a debt due to his father; he had the mortification in 1712 to sell his colony to the British Government. Died, 1718, at Ruscombe, Berks.

194. GENERAL TOM THUMB. Charles S. Stratton (known as General Tom Thumb) born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, United States, January 11, 1832. At his birth he weighed nine pounds. A few years ago he married Miss Minnie Hawk, a very diminutive lady who had been exhibited with him.

195. "THE MARRIAGE OF GEORGE IV." A beautiful picture, painted by Hamilton, for which he received £3,000. The picture is most interesting, inasmuch as it contains portraits of all present at the ceremony.

196. THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA, in the uniform of a general. (Taken from life in 1838.) The Marquis was the companion of the illustrious Wellington. At Waterloo, he greatly distinguished himself. He died, 1854.

197. ALEXANDER, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, in the uniform of the Russian guards. Alexander I., son of the Emperor Paul, and grandson of the Empress Catherine II., was born, December 23, 1777. Married, October 9, 1793, to Louisa, Princess of Baden Durlach. On the sudden death of Paul, he ascended the throne of Russia, March 24, 1801. This excellent monarch died at Taganrog, November 9, 1825.

198. THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT HARDINGE, G.C.B. (Taken in 1840.) Viscount Hardinge was the third son of the late Rev. Henry Hardinge, Rector of Stanhope, in the county of Durham; he entered the army at an early age, and was engaged through the whole of the Peninsular War against Napoléon. Thirty years later he gained new laurels in India, of which he was Governor-General. He died in 1856.

199. LORD HILL, commander-in-chief, in the uniform of an English general. (Taken from life.) Distinguished himself greatly at Talavera, and elsewhere, in the Peninsula. Born, August 11, 1772, was the second son of Sir John Hill, Bart., of Hawkstone, in the county of Salop. Died December 10, 1842, aged seventy-one.

200. FIELD-MARSHAL VON BLUCHER, in the uniform of the Prussian Guards. (Taken in 1805.) Gebhart Lebrecht Von Blucher, whose valour and military talents were the admiration of Europe, was born at Rostock, in the duchy of Mecklenberg Schwerin, December 16, 1742. He was the youngest of six brothers, and descended from an ancient and noble family. On June 16, two days before the battle of Waterloo, he lost the battle of Ligny, when his horse was shot under him, and he was ridden over by both the Prussian and French cavalry. He died, 1819.

201. FREDERICK WILLIAM III., KING OF PRUSSIA, in the uniform of the Prussian Guards. His Majesty, who was born in 1770, and began his reign in 1797, may be considered as one of the principal agents in the downfall of Napoleon, having never relaxed his endeavours to destroy that power which shook the thrones of the greatest monarchs. Died, June 7, 1840.

202. MURAT, KING OF NAPLES, in the uniform of a cuirassier of the Neapolitan guards. Murat was born 1767, in the department of Lot, in France: his father was a respectable innkeeper at Cahors. He enlisted in the regiment of the Ardennes, where he rapidly gained promotion, being shortly afterwards colonel of the 12th Regiment of Chasseurs, general of cavalry, and aide-de-camp to Napoléon, with whom he became so great a favourite as to obtain the hand of his sister, Marie de Lannociade. Napoléon created him King of Naples, whence he was expelled on the downfall of his brother-in-law. He failed in a mad-brained attempt to re-establish himself, was taken prisoner, tried by court-martial, and shot in December, 1815.

203. MARSHAL NEY, as a Marshal of France. Marshal Ney was, perhaps, next to Napoléon, the greatest of the generals produced by the French revolution: the estimation in which he was held by those to whom he was known for his amiable qualities as a man and his transcendent talents as a general, leave him second to none. At Waterloo he commanded the centre, and had five horses shot under him. Having left the restored Bourbons and joined Napoléon on his return from Elba, he was found guilty of high treason, and shot in 1815. Born January 10, 1767.

204. A FAVOURITE MAMELUKE OF NAPOLEON'S, who, it is believed, saved his life in Egypt. He is represented in the costume of the country.

205. PRINCE TALLEYRAND, in his usual dress. Charles Maurice de Perigord was born of a noble family in Paris, 1754; his parents not being affluent, he was educated for the priesthood. He was successively Minister of State under the Revolutionary Government and the Bourbons. Died, 1838.

206. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, in the uniform of a chasseur of the guards, with the star of the Legion of Honour. (Taken from life in 1815.) This extraordinary man was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, August 19, 1769; he was the son of Charles Bonaparte (descended from a family of Tuscany) and Letitia Raniolini. In 1795 he was appointed General in the army of Italy, and married Madame Beauharnois. After a series of the most brilliant successes, he was finally defeated at Waterloo, June 18, 1815, which led to his surrender and deportation to St. Helena.

207. FRANCIS II., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND KING OF HUNGARY, in the uniform of the Austrian Guards. Francis, second son of the great Leopold, and brother to that celebrated general the Archduke Charles, was born in 1769, and began his reign in 1792. The details of the life of his Majesty would include little less than a complete history of the war with Napoléon; suffice it that, having bravely endeavoured to stem the revolutionary torrent, and having seen his capital twice in the hands of the French, he was compelled by the position of his affairs to yield the hand of his fair daughter, Maria Louisa, to his enemy, Bonaparte, who had previously repudiated the amiable Josephine. The Emperor Francis, who was thrice married, died in March, 1835, in the 67th year of his age.

208. "VENUS RISING FROM THE OCEAN." By the celebrated painter, Boucher.

209. SERRANO, FRANCISCO. A Spanish marshal and statesman, who, after contributing to the fall of Espartero and Olozaga, obtained considerable influence over the Queen (Isabella II.), which was the cause of misunderstanding between her and her husband. In 1869 he was elected Regent of the Kingdom.

210. PRIM, DON JUAN, Marquis de Los Castellegos, Comte de Rôus. Born, December 6, 1814, a distinguished Spanish general and statesman. At an early age he espoused the cause of Isabella II., and distinguished himself in the civil wars of the period and obtained the rank of Colonel. Upon the withdrawal of the Regent, Maria Christina, he opposed the dictatorship of Espartero and was compelled to seek refuge in France. In the Spanish war with Morocco, Prim commanded a division, and covered himself with glory at Marabout and at the fall of Tetuan. He was cruelly assassinated on December 28, 1870, in the Cala Alcalá, Madrid.

GOLDEN CHAMBER.

CONTAINING

RELICS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON I.,

Forming a SERIES OF NATIONAL REMINISCENCES of great interest. The authenticity of the relics was declared at the Public Offices in the Court of Chancery, Southampton Buildings, before the following Masters:—J. W. Farrer, Esq.; A. H. Lynch, Esq.; and Sir George Wilson, Knight.

It is almost needless to state, that everything connected with the first Emperor, Napoleon belongs to British history; it therefore follows that these extraordinary Relics cannot but be highly interesting to every reflecting mind, as they are such as ought not to be, with propriety, in private hands; but should take their place in the "INVALIDES" in Paris, where rest the remains of the Great Soldier, General, Consul, and Emperor of the French, amidst his Companions in Arms. It is well known that relics, when authenticated, bring the period to which they belong immediately to the imagination; and as all those that originally were Prince Lucien's (*Napoleon's brother*) are affirmed before Masters in Chancery, and were intended by Bonaparte to have been the property of his son the King of Rome, but never having reached him 'were sent to the Prince on the death of his mother Madame Mère, there can be no doubt of their authenticity. The carriage having been seen by thousands, no remark need be made. With respect to the rest, certificates of their genuineness may be seen.

In order to give interest to the arrangement of the rooms in which the relics are displayed, they are fitted up exactly in the style of the period with ceilings and picture-frames made expressly to show the peculiar fashion of Napoleon's time.

Copy of a Letter in *The Times* January 14, 1853.—"Sir: A paragraph appeared in *The Times* of December 11, purporting to be an extract from a French paper, the *Patrie*, stating that 'It is known that the Emperor Napoleon left by his will to Queen Caroline different articles, among them the bed on which he died, &c.' Now, on reference to Napoleon's will, it appears that the only article left to his sister Caroline is a small Turkey carpet. The camp bedstead, mattresses covered with silk, and silk coverlid (the latter articles said to be stained with Napoleon's blood), with several other relics—among them the cloak he wore at the battle of Marengo—were, in 1837, transmitted from Paris to the late Lucian Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, who was then residing in this country, in whose possession they remained until the year 1839, when he left England, and shortly afterwards died. The several articles above mentioned were then at the Prince's residence, under the charge of his solicitor (one of our firm), by whose direction they were afterwards disposed of to the Messrs. Tussaud, of Baker Street, where they have ever since remained. The statement copied from the *Patrie* is, therefore, erroneous; and, as it is calculated to injure the Messrs. Tussaud we have to request, on their behalf, that you will do them the justice to publish this contradiction of it.

"We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

"STAFFORD, GEE and STAFFORD,

"13, Buckingham-street, Strand."

"Solicitors for Messrs. Tussaud.

THE CAMP BEDSTEAD, used by Napoleon during seven years incarceration at St. Helena, with the Mattresses and Pillow on which he died, and on which he is represented lying in state in his Chasseur uniform, covered with the cloak he wore at Marengo, left expressly by will to his son, the King of Rome. "In it he lay in a soldier's glory, and it served as his pall to the grave." The above were the property of his brother, Prince Lucien; for the bed alone the proprietors paid £450. (Affirmed.) The likeness of the Emperor is from the original cast from his face by Automarchi, his surgeon.—**REPRESENTATION OF THE REGALIA OF FRANCE**—the crown of Charlemagne, the sceptre with the eagle, the sceptre of justice.—**CORONATION ROBE OF NAPOLEON**, sold at the restoration of Louis XVIII., by the Abbé Canolini, from the cathedral of Notre Dame.—**ROBE OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE**. On the occasion of the coronation the train of this robe was borne by four queens. Sold at the same time. (Affirmed.) The eagles surmounting the robe are from Malmaison.—**THREE ORIGINAL EAGLES** taken at Waterloo.—**MAGNIFICENT CLOCK** and candelabras; the statuary marble chimney-piece, after the fashion of the time.

THE BERCEAU, OR CRADLE OF THE SON OF NAPOLEON. the King of Rome, of surpassing beauty and exquisite taste, made by the celebrated Jacob, of Paris, valued at £500 sterling; in it is placed the model of the Son of Napoleon from the celebrated picture by the Baron Gerard, painted by command of the Emperor.

MARBLE BUSTS.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—THE PRINCESS ELIZA.—MARIA LOUISA.—LUCIEN BONAPARTE (by Trentenova).—**THORWALDSEN'S SUPERB BUST OF NAPOLEON**, forming the apotheosis of that extraordinary man. The bust, supported on a palm tree, emblematic of his glory, rests on a globe, indicative of his vast undertakings, and is placed on an eagle of surpassing beauty of design and workmanship

PICTURES.

MAGNIFICENT GALLERY PICTURE OF NAPOLEON, painted by command of the Emperor for the palace at Fontainebleau. Purchased by Mr. Stirling, in Paris, at the restoration.

Mr. Stirling's Letter to Mr. Tussaud.—“DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry respecting the Portrait of Napoléon, which you purchased of me, I have to state that it is considered to possess the peculiar characteristic of that extraordinary man; also, that it was not only painted by the Emperor's express command, but that he sat for it to Robert Le Févre, and when finished, declared that he was perfectly satisfied with it as a Painting and Likeness.

“I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

“Grove House, Battersea, April 15, 1843.”

“THOMAS STIRLING.

Robert Le Févre's Letter to Mr. Stirling.—“I, the undersigned, attest that the full-length Portrait of Napoléon, in the Imperial Robes, that Mr. Stirling has bought in Paris of Madame Bianquières, where it was deposited, is the same Picture which was commanded by Napoléon Bonaparte to be placed in the Palace of Fontainebleau, and is my work; in testimony of which I affix my name.

“Paris, April 25, 1826.”

“ROBERT LE FEVRE.

Letter from Dr. O'Meara to Mr. Stirling.—“In reply to yours to know my opinion of the Portraits of the Emperor Napoléon and Maria Louisa, now in your possession, I have to state that I consider that of Napoléon to be the best whole-length likeness I have seen of him, and one that conveys a very faithful idea of the original. With respect to the Empress Maria Louisa, I do not feel myself well qualified to pronounce an opinion, only having seen her once in Parma; but if my recollection serves me right, it is a good likeness. I remain, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

“BARRY O'MEARA,

“To Thomas Stirling, Esq.”

“Surgeon to the Emperor Napoléon.

THE EMPRESS MARIA LOUISA, Full Length Portrait painted by command of the Emperor by the Baron Gerard, and which may be considered his masterpiece. The Emperor was so much pleased with it that he ordered it to be worked in tapestry; this was exhibited in the Louvre. Both the pictures were exchanged by the French authorities for a collection of antiquities.

Baron Gerard's Letter.—“I pray Mr. Stirling to allow me to express my regret for the trouble he had in calling at my house. Not being at home, I went to Madame Bianquières as he requested. The full-length portrait of Maria Louisa is precisely the one I presumed, and the one I took occasion to speak of to Mr. Stirling: I found it in a state of perfect preservation, as it left my house, never having been varnished. Mr. Stirling may therefore rest perfectly satisfied on the subject of it being my work. I shall feel happy if this assurance can further his views. I have the honour to remain, with the most perfect consideration,

“Your very humble and obedient servant,

“GERARD.”

JOSEPHINE (in her imperial costume). Born in the Island of Martinique, 1763; died, 1814.

PRINCE LUCIEN (in the costume of a French senator). Painted by Le Thièrè, president of the French Academy at Rome.

THE KING OF ROME (painted at Vienna from life by Sale). Francis Charles Joseph, the Emperor's only child, born, March 20, 1811; died suddenly, 1833.

MADAME MERE, Napoléon's mother; the favourite picture of Prince Lucien, to whom it belonged.

THE PRINCESS CAROLINE, Queen of Naples, the wife of Murat. Painted by David.

JEROME NAPOLEON, brother to the Emperor (full length portrait in his royal robes). Born in 1784, and died in 1869.

LOUIS, KING OF HOLLAND. Louis Napoléon, fourth of the sons, and father of the Emperor Napoléon III.

PRINCESS PAULINE. Canova chose her as the most peerless model of beauty in face and form in all Europe.

SECOND ROOM.

In which is placed the Carriage taken at Waterloo, purchased, with the authority of the British Government, from the Prince Regent by Mr. Bullock, for £2,500.

THE celebrated highly curious Military Carriage of the Emperor Napoléon, in which he made the campaign of Russia, and which was captured on the evening of the battle of Waterloo, and sent with the officer that took it to the Prince Regent, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Bullock, of the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, for £2,500. The interest excited by it as an exhibition was never exceeded in these kingdoms, 800,000 persons having paid to see it. It accompanied Napoléon in many of his campaigns, and was used by him as sovereign of Elba, and from its peculiar internal fittings, cannot prove otherwise than highly interesting to the rising generation and to those that recollect the excitement that it caused on its arrival, at the glorious termination of the war. (See Letter from Mr. Bullock.)

Mr. Bullock's Letter.—“DEAR SIR, The French Repeating-Watch which you had of me, I had from Monsieur Math, of Paris, who was Valet of the late Emperor of France and accompanied him in his Russian Campaign, and declared it to have been presented to him by Napoléon on his leaving him, after the battle of Leipzig; and I paid him the same price that I now charge you. He sold it to me with the celebrated Surtout, lined with sable, as he attested in the presence of Monsieur Agusto Lethere, son of the President of the French Academy of Rome, and Mr. Jean Horne, who was for many years military Coachman to the Emperor Napoléon, and lost his right arm, when the celebrated Carriage was taken by the Prussian Troops, about fifteen miles from Waterloo, on the evening of the great Battle, that was afterwards purchased by me from his late Majesty George IV. for the sum of £2,500, and exhibited by me at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, London, as well as in the principal cities in Great Britain and Ireland, by the authority of the Government, and is the identical Carriage I have just seen in your possession. The Diamonds found in the carriage of Napoléon, taken in Waterloo, were purchased by Mr. Mawe, diamond merchant in the Strand, from Baron Von Keller, the officer who captured them. The present ones with others were purchased by me from Mr. Mawe.

“I am, dear Sir, your most obedient Servant,

“Berlin, Nov. 12.”

“WM. BULLOCK.”

WHIP, IN CASE, picked up on the spot when the carriage was taken.

FAVOURITE GARDEN CHAIR, used by Napoléon at St. Helena; also a **DRAWING-ROOM CHAIR**—**TRAVELLING CASE** in which were carried Napoléon's Matresses, Pillow, &c.—**STATE CARRIAGE** of the Emperor, built for his Coronation (with the iron crown of Charlemagne) as King of Italy, at Milan, in 1805, and was constantly in the train of the Grand Armée, and associated with historical recollections.

From the *Moniteur Belge* of Oct. 15, 1842:—“There was lately at Brussels an historical curiosity, which is now removed to London. It is the carriage that conveyed the Emperor Napoléon to the field of Waterloo; was taken by the English during the rout, and, while for a moment abandoned, recaptured and concealed near Charleroy by some peasants. It was afterwards exhibited in the Church of the Augustines, in Brussels, and was publicly recognised. It was purchased and brought to London, and bought by Messrs. Tussaud from Monsieur Bourden.”

“Brussels, 23rd April, 1841.

“I, the undersigned, certify having this day seen a Carriage at Brussels & Berlin, bearing the No. 12, which is publicly recognised as being the one which conducted the Emperor Napoléon on the field of battle, Waterloo. Some speculators having purchased this carriage, for the purpose of exhibiting it in London and Berlin, to the former enemies of France, it is to be wished that the French Government had purchased it. The carriage that conducted Napoléon to Waterloo should, undoubtedly, have had a suitable place in the National Museum.

“PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.”

Translated from the French. The above letter is one of many in the possession of Madame TUSSAUD & SONS. Also from the Belgian Philanthropic Association of the Veterans of the Empire.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF COURT JEWELS (Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862), representing diamonds of the value of £40,000, manufactured by M. Granger, jeweller to the Emperor Napoléon III., 11, Boulevard St.-Martin, Paris.

CARRIAGE used by the Emperor Napoléon during six years of his exile at St. Helena, and the last he ever entered. Certified by the Counts Montholon and Las Casas. The following is Mr. Blofeld's letter, from whom it was purchased:—

"DEAR SIR—In accordance with your request I send you the following brief particulars of the carriage used by the Emperor Napoléon at St. Helena. I purchased it in 1848, at that Island, of Major Charles Sampson, an officer who had lived highly respected here for more than fifty years, and who gave the following certificate:

"Received from Mr. John Blofeld, for Bonaparte's old carriage, the carriage used by him on the Island of St. Helena." (Here follows the amount paid.)

MAJOR C. SAMPSON.

"In 1850, I went to Paris, where I showed it to General Count Montholon and Count Emmanuel de Las Casas; these gentlemen immediately recognised it, and both said they had frequently rode in it with the Emperor, and they most kindly gave me the following certificates, which, as you purchased the Carriage, I enclose. General Montholon informs me that the Emperor always used it, drawn by four horses, ridden by two postillions, with the head of the carriage down. Certificates:

"I hereby certify that the carriage shown to me, at Paris, by Mr. John Blofeld, is the actual carriage used by the Emperor Napoléon at the Island of St. Helena

GENERAL MONTHOLON.

"I hereby certify that the carriage shown to me by Mr. John Blofeld, and purchased by him of Major C. Sampson, of St. Helena, is the actual carriage used by the Emperor Napoléon on that Island.

EMANUEL DE LAS CASAS.

"I remain, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,

JOHN BLOFELD.

"Messrs. Joseph and Francis Tussaud,
London, Jan. 8, 1851."

A SMALL TABLE, being a copy of the one on which he signed his abdication at Fontainebleau.—**SWORDS** in glass case.—**THE SWORD** used by Napoléon during his campaign in Egypt, which was presented by Prince Louis-Napoléon, since Emperor of the French, to Dr. O'Meara in testimony of his grateful sense of his attention to the Emperor at Saint Helena. Sold on the death of Dr. O'Meara by Mr. Robins.—**A SWORD OF HONOUR**, picked up at Waterloo, usually presented to brave officers on the field of battle. This one bears the name of JUNOT.

GUN presented to M. CURTIUS (Madame Tussaud's uncle) by the National Assembly as being one of those that took the Bastille.

GLASS CASE containing relics.—**A GOLD REPEATING-WATCH** of considerable value, presented by Napoléon to Mr. Mati, who was the Emperor's valet, and accompanied him in his Russian campaign; the valet declared it to have been presented to him on leaving the Emperor's service, after the battle of Leipsic. (See Mr. Bullock's letter).—**A CAMBO RING**, presented by Napoléon to Prince Lucien on their reconciliation. (Affirmed.)—**A DIAMOND** found in the carriage when taken by the Prussians, and made into a pin, worn by Mr. Bullock during many years. (See letter).—**TOOTH BRUSH** from Napoléon's dressing-case, late the property of Prince Lucien. (Affirmed).—**TABLE-KNIFE** taken in the carriage at Waterloo. Purchased at Mr. Bullock's sale.—**A POCKET HAND-KERCHIEF**. (Affirmed).—**UNDER NECKERCHIEF**. Used by the Emperor at Saint Helena, late the property of Lucien. (Affirmed.)

GLASS CASE—**THE COUNTERPANES** used on the Camp Bed on which Napoléon died, stained with his blood. (Affirmed.)

GLASS CASE.—**A DESSEET KNIFE, FORK, AND SPOON**, bequeathed by the Emperor to his brother the ex-King of Spain, by whom it was afterwards presented to Dr. O'Meara with the following testimonial:—

"London, April 7, 1835.—Remembrance to Dr. O'Meara, for the religious regard he entertained for the memory of my brother Napoléon: this service used by him he bequeathed to me, and I bequeath it to a common friend, whose fidelity is very rare in the present age.

(Sold by Mr. Robins.)

JOSEPH BONAPARTE, Count de Survilliers."

TWO GIRANDOLES, presented by Napoléon to the Duchess of Cannizaro; they are of splendid workmanship, and are estimated to have cost £800.—**THE CELEBRATED FLAG OF ELBA**, presented by Napoléon to the National Guards of Elba, and afterwards used by him on his return to France. It is composed of the tri-coloured silk, and the whole of the ornaments are elaborately embroidered in silver: the reverse side has exactly the same ornaments, with the inscription **CHAMP DE MAL**, as it was again presented by the Emperor to his guards at that celebrated meeting a short time before they marched for Waterloo, where it was taken by the Prussians, and by them sold to an English gentleman, and, being brought to England, was in the possession of Bernard Brocas, Esq., of Workfield, till his death, when it was sold by Mr. Robins. The glass

case also contains the waistcoat, small clothes, morning gown, and sword-belt, usually worn by Napoleon, late the property of Prince Lucien. (Affirmed).—ORIGINAL CASE OF NAPOLEON, in bronze, taken after his death, &c.

THE READING CHAIR of the celebrated Voltaire, used by him in 1770 at Paris. From the collection of Lady Morgan.

COFFEE CUP used by the Emperor during several years at Saint Helena, presented to Mr. Hervé as a relic of inestimable value by a friend holding a high situation in that island, kindly presented by him to Madame Tussaud and Sons.—**SPLENDID GOLD SNUFFBOX**, presented to Prince Lucien by Napoléon on their reconciliation. (Affirmed).—**SPOON**, taken in the carriage. Bought at Mr. Bullock's sale.—**SMALL BOTTLE**, containing scent, taken in the carriage.—**TOOTH OF NAPOLEON**, extracted by Dr. O'Meara; it is said that the Emperor suffered much, and had three extracted by him. On visiting Italy the Doctor gave one to Mad. Mère, one to the ex-King of Spain, Joseph, and the last he kept. Sold by Mr. Rohins.—**BELT** of the King of Rome, of exquisite workmanship; the mounting of fine gold. Worn with an hussar uniform.—**A SINGULAR SECRET CLOCK**, containing a small figure of Napoléon, late the property of Lucien. (Affirmed.)

GLASS CASE.—**A SHIRT, UNDER WAISTCOAT, DRAWERS, AND MADRAS HANDKERCHIEF**, worn by the Emperor in exile. (Affirmed.)

PIECE OF THE CELEBRATED WILLOW TREE, under which Napoléon used to sit, and where he was afterwards buried.—**FENDER** from the dining-room.—**WASHHAND-STAND**.—**TOWEL-STAND**.—**BED-ROOM TABLE**.—**CHAIR** made from the Willow Tree, and a favourite Garden Chair.—Part of a **TRUNK** of a **TREE** planted by the Emperor.—**CHAIR** from the drawing-room.—The highly-curious **TOILETTE BOX** was superintended by Maria Louisa, and presented by her to the Emperor on his departure for Russia. It contained more luxuries and conveniences than have ever been packed in the same space. On the carriage being taken, this box first attracted the attention of the Prussians: the lid was broken, and the contents, together with about 300 diamonds, were taken.—**DESSERT SERVICE** of Twenty-eight Pieces, used by the Emperor at St. Helena; purchased by Captain Sheppard, of His Majesty's ship Brazen, and presented to a friend; purchased from Mr. Emanuel, Bond Street.—**EXQUISITE MINIATURES** in Oil, by Monsieur Mansion. **PICTURE OF NAPOLEON** entering Vienna, by David.—**NAPOLEON** crossing the Alps.—**LOUIS XIV.** on Horseback, by Parosel.

THE PRINCIPAL KEY OF THE BASTILE, bought at the sale of the Great Historical Collection at Messrs. CHINNOCK and GALSWORTHY'S Sale Rooms, 11, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.

THE KEY OF THE PRINCIPAL GATE AND A STONE, 24 inches by 16 inches, from the Centre Entrance of the Bastile in Paris, which was demolished by the populace, July 14th, 1789. It is fastened to the Stone by iron hooks, driven into wood plugs let in to hold it. There is also a Ground Plan of the Building, surrounded by the national colours, and a drawing of the then President's Monument, with the Autograph Certificate of M. Palloy, framed and glazed, with the inscription, cut in capitals round the Stone:—"Cette Pierre vient des Cachots de la Bastille; donné à M. Moreau St. Méry, Président des Electeurs, 1789, par le Patriote Palloy, l'an, 4^e." It is let into an appropriate carved oak frame. Also a drawing of the above, and the Original letter to M. Palloy, from the Mayor of Paris, J. S. Bailly, thanking him for the Stone, and inviting him to dine. The key was added to it subsequently. A NOTE written by the Man with the Iron Mask on part of a leaf from one of his books, found by M. Palloy, afterwards Mayor of Paris, among the ruins under the floor of his cell. These are considered to be the greatest and the best historical mementoes of that deplorable place of cruelty and desolation. It was formerly a royal castle, built in 1369, by Charles V., for the defence of Paris against the English it was completed in 1383. It was afterwards used as a State prison, and became the scene of much suffering. Henry IV. and his veteran army assailed it in vain in the siege of Paris, 1587. 1594.

THE CELEBRATED ATLAS used by the Emperor Napoléon, in which are Plans of several Battles, drawn with his own hand. Also a Pocket Handkerchief, left by him after the battle of Montmiral, at the Hotel de la Poste aux Chevaux à Chateau Thierry. Attested by numerous witnesses before the Mayor of that town, in 1814.

CAMP EQUIPAGE OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON I., late the property of **BARON VON KELLE**, deceased. Taken with the Carriage at Genappe, and retained by the Baron as a *souvenir* of the Emperor. The various utensils were used in Russia, and were always attached to the travelling carriage.

The following were purchased by Madame Tussaud and Sons at the sale of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex at Messrs. Christie's.

PIECE of the **CLOTH** of **GOLD**, from the field of that name; time of Henry VIII.—**RIBAND** of **LORD NELSON**; Order of the Bath.—**STAR** and **GARTER** presented by George IV. to the Duke of Sussex.—**SNUFF-BOX** originally belonging to James II.—**A PASTE STAR** worn by the Duke of Sussex.—**CAP** worn by the Duke in the presence of the King and Queen.—**THREE EMBROIDERED STARS** of the **GARTER**.—**RIBAND** of the **GARTER**, **THISTLE**, and **ST. PATRICK**.—**ORDER** of the **GARTER** worn by the Duke.—**SHOE** of Pope Pius VI.—**AUTOGRAPHS** of George IV. and William IV.—**HAIR** of the late Marquis of Wellesley, elder brother of the Duke of Wellington.—**HANDKERCHIEF** of George IV.—**HAIR** of George III.—The **KNIFE** with which Margaret Nicholson attempted to assassinate George III.—**PAIR** of **SPURS** of the Duke of Sussex, worn at court.

MAGNIFICENT PICTURE on Glass, painted by Monsieur Lagrenee, of Paris.—This picture was valued at a great sum; it is now estimated at 500 guineas.

SHIRT of Henry IV. of France, worn by him when stabbed by Ravallac, in 1610. The stain of blood which issued from the wound is still to be seen upon it. The remainder of the dress worn at the time by the royal victim of bigotry was formerly in the possession of Charles X., who, when Madame Tussaud was in Edinburgh, wished to purchase the shirt for 200 guineas; but she declined parting with such a curiosity. Previously to its coming into the possession of Madame Tussaud, it had been in that of her uncle, M. Curtius, who purchased it at an auction of the valuable effects belonging to Cardinal Mazarin.

CASE of **RELICS** collected by Madame Tussaud and Sons.—**COAT** worn by Lord Nelson at the battle of the Nile, with stars, and afterwards made into a dress coat.—**COAT** and **WAISTCOAT** of the Duke of Wellington, presented by him to Haydon the painter, and from which he painted the coat in his picture for the Town Hall, Liverpool.—**WAISTCOAT** of Joseph Bonaparte.—**SWORD** of George IV.—**RIBAND** of the **LEGION** of **HONOUR** worn by Louis-Philippe.—**SASH** of the Duke of Kent.—**STOCKINGS** of Napoléon.—**RINGS** of the late Royal Family of France.—**SASH** of the Duke of Cambridge.

MODEL of **LONGWOOD**, St. Helena, where Napoleon died.—**MAGNIFICENT WATER-COLOUR DRAWING** of the **BATTLE** of **WATERLOO**, by a German artist, Fischer.—**MEDICINE CHEST**, originally belonging to Napoléon III.—**DIPLOMA** of the Legion of Honour, with Napoléon's signature.

In consequence of the Robes of His late Majesty George IV., being in a state of decay from age and exposure to the air, they have been removed and placed under glass to prevent total loss.

DESCRIPTION.—The Crimson Robe on your right was worn by His Majesty in the procession to Westminster Abbey, and borne by nine eldest sons of Peers. The Robe opposite is the Purple or Imperial Robe used by His Majesty on his return from the Abbey. On your left is the one used at the opening of Parliament. The three Robes contain 567 feet of velvet and embroidery, and with the ermine linings are said to have cost £18,000. The splendid Crown was copied by permission from the original model, by Rundell and Bridges. The Sceptre, &c., &c. from the originals.

Madame Tussaud and Sons, in introducing the Coronation Robes of His Majesty George IV., feel happy that it has fallen to their lot to have the honour of exhibiting this splendid production of British skill to the public. Much credit is due to the artists employed, and too much praise cannot be given to Messrs. Holbecks, of New Bond-street, who were honoured by the royal commands as embroiderers. These superb robes prove that British skill, when directed by taste and liberality, can attain, in every branch of the useful arts, the highest excellence.

END OF GOLDEN CHAMBER.

CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

"HE IS A SHALLOW CRITIC," pithily remarks the "Daily Telegraph" in its leading article (March 20, 1868), on the Todmorden murder, **"WHO WONDERS AT THE PUBLIC INTEREST IN GREAT CRIMES, AND FINDS FAULT WITH IT."**

In consequence of the peculiarity of the appearance of the following highly interesting Figures and Objects, they are placed in a separate room. The sensation created by the crimes of Rush, Mannings, &c., was so great that thousands were unable to satisfy their curiosity. It therefore induced Madame Tussaud & Sons to expend a large sum in building a suitable room for the purpose; and they need scarcely assure the public that so far from the exhibition of the likenesses of criminals creating a desire to imitate them, Experience teaches them that it has a direct tendency to the contrary.

1. DUMOLLARD AND HIS WIFE. These fiends lived by decoying young women, under the pretence of getting them situations, into a wood near Lyons, in France, and brutally murdering them by garotting, and after taking all they possessed, clothes, &c., put their bodies into a new-made grave, previously prepared. In this manner they despatched seventeen or eighteen; but at length, being detected, Dumollard suffered death, and his wife was sentenced to the galleys for life.

2. NANA SAHIB. The Indian Mutiny of 1857, fruitful as it has been in atrocious crimes, produced the monster Nana, who, although externally distinguished amongst his countrymen as much above them in knowledge and European usages, was at heart a savage. Instead of making war against his fellow-men, he made it against innocent women and children, whom he caused to be butchered without mercy; bringing desolation to the heroes then in India, and mourning to the homes of their relatives in England. Havelock defeated him (July 16) at Futtehpore, and retook Cawnpore the day after.

3. WALTER MILLER, the murderer of the Rev. Mr. Huelin and his housekeeper, Mrs. Ann Boss, at 15, Paulton Square, Chelsea, on May 11, 1870. The murder was discovered by a van proprietor, named Piper, who was employed by Miller for the purpose of removing a box said to contain a variety of goods. The box was found to contain the body of Mrs. Boss, the housekeeper of Mr. Huelin. On his being given into custody a portion of his clothing was identified as having belonged to Mr. Huelin, also several deeds relating to property possessed by that gentleman. Miller was tried on July 14, found guilty, and executed on August 1, 1870. Piper, the carman, was rewarded with a sum of £50.

4. TRAUPMANN, executed at Paris on January 19, 1870, for the murder of the Kinck family at Pantin, under circumstances of brutality which language cannot describe. The family, six in number, were decoyed one by one and despatched in detail and buried in a field. The discovery was made on September 22, 1869. The trial lasted four days. The prisoner, on hearing his sentence, smiled and bowed to the court. He walked to the guillotine in a most agitated manner.

5. EDWARD OXFORD, who conceived the diabolical act of murdering the Queen and Prince Albert, whom he shot at in their progress up Constitution Hill, on June 10, 1840, was a lad some seventeen or eighteen years of age, and either a consummate villain or a maniac. He was tried July 9, declared insane, and condemned to incarceration for life. At last he received a free pardon, subject only to the very proper provision that he should expatriate himself, and never return to British shores.

6. JAMES BLOMFIELD RUSH. (Taken from life at Norwich, dressed as he appeared on the occasion of his trial.) Executed at Norwich on April 21, 1849, for the murders of Mr. Jermy and his son at Stanfield Hall, on November 28, 1848. At his execution an immense black banner was unfurled from the battlements of Norwich Castle, to mark the extraordinary guilt of the prisoner.

7. MARIA MANNING and GEORGE MANNING. It would be impossible to describe the astonishing effect produced on the inhabitants of the metropolis by the horrible murder of Mr. O'Connor; few would credit that a man and wife could have fallen so low in infamy. They were tried at the Old Bailey on October 25, 1849. The trial lasted three days, and after the most conclusive evidence they were convicted, and executed at Horsemonger Lane Gaol, November 13, 1849.

8. FREDERICK HINSON. Executed at Newgate December 13, 1869, for the murder of his paramour, Maria Death, at Wood Green, Middlesex.

9. FREDERICK BAKER, formerly a clerk in an attorney's office, murdered Fanny Adams, a little girl at Alton, Hants, and mutilated the body in a most revolting manner. Early in the afternoon of August 4th, 1867, his victim was playing with several children in a meadow, near Alton Church, near which spot, after enticing her from her companions, he committed the fearful crime for which he was convicted, on the most conclusive evidence, and executed at Winchester Castle, December 24, 1867.

10. WILLIAM BOUSFIELD. Executed at the Old Bailey, March 31, 1856, for having in a fit of jealousy, aided by intemperance, murdered his wife and three children by cutting their throats; failing in an attempt on his own life, he walked to Bow Street Police Station and gave himself up. The scene at his execution was most frightful, whilst the wretched man was on the drop the bells of the neighbouring churches were ringing out merry peals in celebration of the Peace just concluded.

11. DANIEL GOOD. (Taken from life.) The murderer of Jane Jones at Garnard Lodge, Roehampton. The murder was discovered by accident, Good having been charged by a pawnbroker for stealing a pair of trousers. The police went to search the premises; but, on the officers entering the stable, Good being coachman, he became greatly agitated, and when they entered the fourth stall he rushed out and locked them in. Beneath some hay they found an object they could not understand, but which on examination proved to be the trunk of a female. It was impossible to identify the remains; but from evidence produced at the inquest, the jury found the body to be that of Jane Jones, or Good, and that Good had wilfully murdered her. Good evaded detection for about two weeks, when he was discovered working as a bricklayer's labourer at Tunbridge. He was committed to Maidstone Gaol, and, being identified, was conveyed to London, tried, and found guilty on May 14, 1842. He was executed on May 23, 1842.

12. ORSINI, was a native of the Roman States, and of noble family. At an early age he became affected by revolutionary doctrines, which ended with the sacrifice of his life. He was guillotined in Paris, on March 13, 1858, for attempting the lives of the late Emperor Napoléon III, and the Empress, on their visit to the Italian Opera.

13. GIOVANNI PIANORI, in a camisole-de-force, worn by criminals (to prevent suicide), was executed on the morning of May 14, 1855, for attempting (April 28, 1855) the life of the late Emperor of the French at the corner of the Rue Balzac, by twice firing at him with a double-barrelled pistol.

14. PIERRI, a native of the Roman States, participated in the attempt on the life of the late Emperor Napoléon, for which he was guillotined on March 13, 1858.

15. "THE FLOWERY LAND" PIRATES. John Lyons, Francisco Blanco, Ambrosio (or Mauricio) Duranno, Basilio de los Santos Marsolino, and Miguel Lopez, Spaniards; George Carlos, Greek; and Marcus Vartos (or Watto), a Turkish subject; were tried at the Old Bailey on February 14, 1864, for the murder of the captain—although the mate, the captain's brother, the steward, and several others had been barbarously murdered. Seven were found guilty, and sentenced to death; Carlos,

tried a second time for scuttling the ship, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. Five were executed at the Old Bailey on February 22, 1864; the sentence of two being commuted to penal servitude for life.

16. WILLIAM PALMER. The annals of crime have not produced a more cold-blooded murderer. Under the guise of love and friendship, he sacrificed his victims to gratify his lust for gold; and, callous to the voice of nature, he coolly smiled at the torture he inflicted, calculating the effect of each dose of poison, and the time that it would take effect. Palmer was educated as a surgeon. He was executed at Stafford, for the murder of J. P. Cook, June 14, 1856.

17. DR. EDWARD WILLIAM PRITCHARD. Executed at Glasgow for the murder of his wife and her mother by poison, July 28, 1865. Dr. Pritchard was apprehended in June, 1865, on his return from burying Mrs. Pritchard, and excited the greatest interest in Edinburgh, which increased in intensity as step by step the complicated succession of cruelties came to be unravelled. He was hanged in front of Glasgow Gaol, in presence of an immense crowd.

18. THOMAS FULLER BACON, tried May 13, 1857, with his wife, Martha Bacon, at the Old Bailey, for the murder of their two children by cutting their throats in a house in Four-Acre Street, Lambeth, on December 28, 1856. Bacon, who had some time previously been acquitted at Stamford on a charge of arson, had sentence of death recorded against him on July 28, 1865, for poisoning his mother by administering prussic acid during the summer of 1855.

19. CHARLOTTE WINSOR, better known as the "Baby Farmer." Tried at Exeter with Mary Jane Harris, for the murder of the infant child of Harris, a servant girl, on March 17, 1865. The jury, after being locked up, could not agree, and were discharged; but the judge ordered the prisoners to be detained in custody. They were again brought up for trial on July 25; but the capital sentence was from time to time deferred till a decision could be arrived at, which was her consignment to prison for the term of her natural life.

20. JAMES GREENACRE, the murderer of Hannah Brown, whose body he mutilated, and the remains of which he dispersed in various parts of the metropolis. He was executed May 2, 1837. On the dock, the knife may be seen that was used by Greenacre to cut up his victim.

21. WILLIAM GODFREY YOUNGMAN, found guilty of the foul murders, in his father's house, Manor Place, Walworth, of his sweetheart, a young woman named Mary Wells Stretter, his mother, and two brothers, by first stabbing them and then cutting their throats. He was executed at Horsemonger Lane Gaol, September, 4, 1860, in presence of nearly 30,000 spectators.

22. MRS. CATHERINE WILSON, "The Poisoner," executed at Newgate, October 20, 1862, for poisoning Mrs. Soames, of Bedford Square.

23. CONSTANCE KENT, tried at the Salisbury Assizes, July 21, 1865, charged, on her own confession, with the murder of her brother (three years old), Francis Saville Kent, on June 29, 1860. Suspicion rested for some time on the nurse, and she was twice taken before the magistrates, but as nothing could be proved against her, she was discharged. On April 25, 1865, Miss Kent being an inmate of St. Mary's Hospital, Brighton, made a confession in writing. She was committed for trial and pleaded guilty. The learned judge, in the usual terms, passed sentence of death upon the prisoner. This was afterwards commuted to confinement during Her Majesty's pleasure.

24. WILLIAM SHEWARD. Convicted on his own confession, and privately executed at Norwich, for the murder of his wife, Tuesday, April 20, 1869. He had murdered her many years before, and concealed the remains. His guilty conscience would not permit him to rest. He voluntarily gave himself up, saying he could keep the secret no longer. He was found guilty, and sentenced to death. After the murder, he married a second wife, by whom he had several children.

25. MOSES HATTO, groom; tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death

on November 1, 1856, for the murder—in a fit of passionate revenge—of Mary Ann Sturgeon, housekeeper to Mr. Goodwin, of Burnham Abbey Farm, near Windsor. After being ordered for execution, he, on the same night, confessed his guilt.

26. DANIEL M'NAUGHTEN, born at Glasgow, which place he quitted through fancying he was persecuted by the Tories and Catholics, glutted his revenge on the unfortunate Mr. Drummond, whom he mistook for Sir Robert Peel, whose secretary he was, by shooting him with a pistol at Charing Cross, for which he was tried March 4, 1843. The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty on the ground of insanity, and the prisoner was ordered to be kept in confinement during Her Majesty's pleasure.

27. RICHARD GOULD. (Taken from life.) This atrocious wretch murdered Mr. Templeman, who resided at Islington. As there was no direct evidence, Gould escaped the punishment that was his due; he was acquitted on the charge of murder, June 22, 1840, but, on his second trial, was found guilty of robbing the house of his victim, and transported for life.

28. EMANUEL BARTHELEMY, a French refugee, whom, notwithstanding his ferocious professions of Republicanism, other French refugees always suspected to be in the pay of the French police, was tried and sentenced to death for the murder of George Moore with a loaded cane, in his own house, Warren Street, Marylebone. He died impenitent and unbelieving. "I don't want forgiveness of God," he often said, "I want forgiveness of men. I want these doors to be opened." He was executed, December 22, 1854.

29. DR. COUTY DE LA POMMERAIS, poisoner, guillotined. From a photograph and other authorities, by M. Frisquart, 23, Rue Louis le Grand, Paris.

30. WILLIAM DOVE, born in Leeds, and when executed, August 9, 1856, was 28 years of age. He was tried at the York Assizes, July 16, 1856, for poisoning his wife by administering strychnia in medicine. The trial lasted three days, and ended in a verdict of Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy on the ground of defective intellect; but he was subsequently executed.

31. WILLIAM SAMUEL HUNT. On November 7, 1863, murdered his wife and two children in a cab, by administering prussic acid, which he mixed with some beer obtained at a house in Bishopsgate Street, whilst being driven to Westbourne Grove. Two days afterwards he poisoned himself with aconite, whilst the police were endeavouring to effect an entrance into his house.

32. GEORGE MULLINS, tried at the Old Bailey, October 25, 1860, for the murder of Mrs. Emsley, an aged widow lady of considerable means, but parsimonious habits, residing in Grove Road, Stepney. From information given by Mullins, a neighbour named Emm, who collected the rents for the deceased, was arrested, and some of the stolen property found in an outhouse to which any person could obtain access. The evidence against Emm being inconclusive, Mullins himself was arrested. He was tried, found guilty, sentenced to death, and executed at Newgate, November 19, 1860, having written a statement declaring his belief that Emm was innocent.

33. FIESCHI. (Taken from life in Paris, 1835.) Represented in the act of applying the match to the Infernal Machine. Fieschi, the demon who attempted the lives of the King of the French and his sons, was a native of Corsica. He fired an infernal machine, as the King rode along the lines of the National Guard, on the Boulevard du Temple, accompanied by his sons and suite. The King and his sons escaped, but Marshal Mortier was shot dead, and many officers were dangerously wounded. He and his confederates in the plot were tried July 28, 1835, in the Court of Peers, and condemned to the guillotine. Fieschi died as he had lived—a miscreant, February 19, 1836.

34. RAVAILLAC. Francis Ravailiac was born at Angoulême, and being a gloomy fanatic, and having conceived that Henry IV., King of France, the "Henry of Navarre" of Macaulay's splendid "Battle of Ivry," had given him offence, he mortally stabbed him, May 14, 1610, while in his coach and surrounded by his guards. The act was one of great wickedness: but the punishment inflicted on Ravailiac was a disgrace to his

judges: his right hand was consumed in a caldron of boiling brimstone—his flesh was pulled from his bones with red hot pincers—boiling oil, resin, and brimstone were poured on his wounds, and melted lead on his navel. To put an end to his miseries, four horses were fastened to the four quarters of his body, and on the horses being whipped he was literally torn to pieces.

35. JOHN JONES, alias OWEN, the murderer of the Marshall family, at Denham, Uxbridge, was apprehended on May 24, 1870. The victims were Emanuel Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, Mary Ann Marshall his sister, Mary Marshall the grandmother, and Gertrude, Theresa, and Mary, three children aged eight, six, and four years. This inhuman monster despatched his victims one after another with a large smith's hammer. Was tried at Aylesbury on July 22, 1870. At the conclusion of the judge's address the prisoner stepped from the box, saying, in a jaunty manner, "Thank you, sir." He was executed at Aylesbury. The murdered family were buried in Denham Churchyard, amid many outward tokens of the grief excited in the neighbourhood by the perpetration of the terrible crime, on May 27, 1870.

36. MARGUERITE DIXBLANCS, the murderess of Madame Riel in Park Lane, April 6, 1872. Dixblancs was tracked through France by the English detectives, and arrested at a charbonnier's shop at St. Denis, at the very moment she had confessed her guilt to the charbonnier, who was then deliberating about giving her into custody. A portion of the missing property being found in her possession, she was brought to London on Monday, April 20, and on Wednesday committed for trial. Was tried, June 14, found guilty, and sentenced to death, but the jury recommended her to mercy. She was reprieved, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.

37. ROBERT MARLEY, or JENKINS, a surgical instrument maker, was apprehended on October 20, 1856, for the murder, in the open day, of Richard Cope, a jeweller in Parliament Street, by beating him with a life-preserver. Marley, whose object was supposed to be plunder, was scared during his attack. His arrest was mainly owing to a lad who had seen him leave the shop, and who communicated his suspicions to some passers-by, who captured him in Palace Yard. He was tried, November 28, found guilty, and executed at Newgate on December 15, 1856.

38. MILES WETHERALL. Executed at Manchester, April 4, 1868, for the murder at Todmorden, of the Rev. A. Plew and his housemaid. The latter he shot dead on the spot. The reverend gentleman died from his wounds on the 12th, and the infant on the same day. Mrs. Plews died in March following, 1869. Wetherall was tried at Manchester, February 13, 1868. Mr. Justice Lush described the outrage as almost without parallel in the annals of crime.

39. COURVOISIER. A native of Switzerland (taken from life, and cast from his face after death). Francis Benjamin Courvoisier was the brutal murderer of Lord William Russell (in whose service he was a valet), who was in the 72nd year of his age. His guilt was increased by his endeavour to incriminate his innocent fellow-servants. He was tried, sentenced to death, and executed, July 6, 1840.

40. LUIGI BURONELLI, an Italian by birth, executed, April 30, 1855, for the murder of Joseph Latham (or Lambert), Foley Place, Marylebone, by shooting him through the head, and also attempting to murder Mrs. Lambert, by wounding her in the head and neck. At his trial a plea of insanity was set up, but the jury unanimously found him guilty.

41. FRANZ MULLER. (From life.) Corrected from the original cast, taken, with the permission of Mr. Sheriff Dakin, by Dr. Donovan, of the School of Phrenology, 111, Strand. Franz Müller, the murderer of Mr. Briggs, in a railway carriage on the North London Line, was a native of Germany, and had resided in London a considerable time, where he worked at his trade as a tailor. The culprit was traced by the police to New York, brought back, tried, and condemned on the clearest evidence, and executed November 14, 1864.

42. BURKE and HARE. (The Model of Burke, taken within three hours after his execution; and that of Hare from Life, in the prison of Edinburgh.) The annals

of crime can scarcely exhibit two agents equal in atrocity to the subjects of this group. Allured by the prospects of gain held out by the Professors of Anatomy in Edinburgh, they undertook to furnish, from time to time, a number of subjects for the practice of the students. This practice they carried on for upwards of ten months, during which numbers of persons disappeared in a manner that could not be accounted for. A discovery was at length made: Burke was convicted on the evidence of Hare, and executed at Edinburgh, January 27, 1829. Hare, in consideration of his having turned King's evidence, was again let loose upon the world.

43. DENNIS COLLINS. He attempted the life of William IV. at Ascot Heath races on June 19, 1832; was sentenced to transportation for life but died on the passage.

44. MARAT. (Taken immediately after his assassination, by order of the National Assembly.) John Paul Marat, one of the atrocious leaders of the French Revolution, was born at Bawdry, near Neufchatel, in Switzerland, 1764; he first attracted notice by his attacks on the ministry, and particularly Mons. Necker, in his "Publiciste Parisien;" and his notoriety was much increased by his next publication, "L'Ami du Peuple," in which he recommended revolt, pillage, and murder; he excited the soldiers to assassinate their generals, the poor to seize the property of the rich, and the profligate to cut off the respectable part of their countrymen. This execrable wretch might have added to the number of his victims, had not a young heroine named Charlotte Corday, whose lover had been assassinated by his orders, with the spirit of a Judith, determined to rid the world of such a monster; and having obtained access to him in his bath, she, with a knife, laid the tyrant dead at her feet July 14, 1793. She was, of course, condemned to the scaffold. As she was being conducted thither, a deputy of the city of Mayence, named Adam Lux, was so transported with admiration of her beauty and heroism, that he hastened to the tribunal and demanded to suffer death in her stead. The boon was not conceded to him; but he was also condemned and executed by the same guillotine.

45. STEWART AND HIS WIFE. (Taken from their faces, three hours after execution.) Stewart and his wife, convicted of poisoning and robbing the captain of a trading vessel, were executed at Edinburgh, on Wednesday, August 19, 1829. Stewart was born at Stonnykirk in 1799; his real name was Bradfoot. He had for many years carried on the horrid practice of administering laudanum to his victims, in order to rob them; and the deaths of nine individuals have been traced to be the work of this diabolical wretch.

45.* MARY ANNA COTTON. The series of cold-blooded murders for which this wretch was hanged on the morning of Monday, March 24th, 1873, are crimes against which no punishment in history can atone for. The child she rocked on her knee to-day was poisoned to-morrow. Most of her murders were committed for petty gains; and she killed off husbands and children with the unconcern of a farm-girl killing poultry. The story of her crimes is still fresh in the public mind.

MODELS AND RELICS.

46. MODEL OF THE BASTILE. The Bastile was a state prison in Paris, surrounded by a river or fosse, and mounted by cannon, which, under the despotism of successive sovereigns of France, was the scene of the most unheard-of cruelties. Among the prisoners released at the destruction of the Bastile, were a Major White, a Scotchman, and the Count de Lorge, who had been confined thirty years.

47. MODEL OF STANFIELD HALL (used during the Rush trial at Norwich), the scene of so many remarkable events and fearful crimes, and one of the oldest manors in England. As will be remembered, in the year 1849 it was in the possession of Mr. Jermy, whose murder, with others, by John Blomfield Rush, under circumstances most atrocious, is familiar to many.

48. MODEL OF MRS. EMSLEY'S HOUSE. See No. 32.

49. THE MODEL OF THE GUILLOTINE, from the original drawings by Monsieur Sansom, of Paris. It may not be generally known that the family of Sansom have been the hereditary executioners for many generations. This is the first guillotine, the original size, ever seen in England, being exact in every detail as the one in use.

50. COUNT DE LORGE, represented as in prison in the Bastile. (Taken from life.) The existence of the unfortunate man in the Bastile has by some been doubted, but Madame Tussaud was herself a witness of his having been taken out of that prison, July 14, 1789. Madame Tussaud was then residing in the house of her uncle, No. 20, Boulevard du Temple, Paris, where the Count was brought, but his chains had been taken off. The poor man, unused to liberty for thirty years, seemed to be in a new world; freedom had no joys for him; he had lost his relatives, and habit made him repine for the solitude from which he had been taken; he frequently with tears would beg to be restored to his dungeon. The unfortunate Count lived but six weeks after his liberation; his confinement was for giving offence to a minister.

51. THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY RELIC IN THE WORLD—a melancholy recollection of the first French Revolution. The original Knife and Lunette, the identical instrument that decapitated 22,000 persons, amongst whom were the unfortunate Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, Madame Elizabeth, the Duc of Orleans, Robespierre, and shed the best and worst blood of France; bought by Madame Tussaud and Sons from M. Sansom, the grandson of the original executioner. M. Guillotin, a French physician, brought it into use by mechanical improvements, and it received his name, only by making it feminine, by adding the *e* final (Guillotine). M. Guillotin died in Paris, in 1814.

HEADS.

52. HEBERT. (Taken immediately after his execution, by order of the French National Assembly.) Jacques-René Hebert was a native of Alençon, whom the French revolution raised to consequence. As the writer of "Père Duchesne," an abusive paper, he acquired popularity; and by bitterly inveighing against Queen Marie-Antoinette, he maintained his character for brutality and cruelty, which he had acquired by defending the horrors of August 10, and the murders of September. In attempting to oppose the Commune of Paris to the authority of the Convention, he drew upon himself the vengeance of Robespierre, and was guillotined in 1794.

53. FOUQUIER TINVILLE. (Taken immediately after his execution, by order of the National Assembly.) Antonio-Quentin-Fouquier Tinville, a Frenchman of infamous memory, born near St. Quentin; from a bankrupt he became the friend of Robespierre, and so sanguinary was his conduct that he was deemed by that tyrant worthy to be the public accuser. In this office he displayed the most vindictive character; the young, the aged, and the innocent, were hurried with insulting indifference to the scaffold. In one instance, in four hours, eighty individuals were devoted to immediate death, when one of the gaolers observed, that a person before the tribunal was not the accused, Fouquier said with unconcern that one was as good as another, and the victim was marched to the guillotine. His hand was not stayed by the fall of Robespierre, and on the day of the arrest of the latter, he coolly remarked, as he affixed his signature to the condemnation of forty-two individuals, "Ah! Robespierre arrested. What does it matter? Justice must be done!" Punishment came, though late; and in November, 1794, he too was guillotined.

54. LOUIS XVI. and MARIE-ANTOINETTE—See Nos. 17—19,

55. ROBESPIERRE. (Taken immediately after his execution, in 1794, by order of the National Assembly.) Maximilian-Isidore Robespierre, a sanguinary demagogue, during the French Revolution, was born at Arras, of poor parents, in 1759, and educated at the expense of the bishop of the diocese. After studying at Paris, he applied himself to the law, and in 1784, obtained the prize of the Academy, at Metz, by his discourse on the disgrace which attends the relations of criminals. At the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, he obtained a seat, but was distinguished more by the originality of his observations than by his eloquence. Such was the influence of this monster, that France forgot her honour and her religion at his command. After he had seen the altars insulted, the churches thrown down, and public worship abolished, he claimed the merit of restoring to the Supreme Being some share in the government of the universe; and appeared in the name of the Convention, as the priest of a new religion; and decreed, with great solemnity, that a god existed in the world.

56. CARRIER. (Taken immediately after his execution, by order of the National Assembly.) John-Baptist Carrier, an infamous revolutionist, born in 1757, was bred up to the law, and while deputy to the National Convention was sent to La Vendée with a number of assassins. At Nantes, he often, in one day, caused twenty-four persons to be put to death, though young and innocent. After perpetrating every crime of cruelty, lust, and avarice, he was recalled, condemned to a deserved death, and guillotined in 1794.

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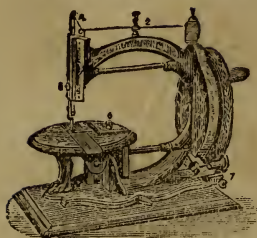
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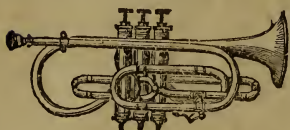
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greatly superior to any tooth powder; gives the teeth a pearl whiteness; protects the enamel from
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OR NEWLY INVENTED HAIRBRUSH, the peculiar mechanical construction of which accomplishes
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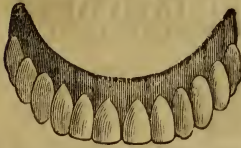


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extreme lightness, combined with strength and durability, are insured, useless bulk being obviated.
Articulation is obtained better on this than any other principle. Terms strictly moderate. Con-
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assistance, which enables me to masticate my food, and wherever I go I shall show your professional
skill, as I think the public ought to know where such great improvements in dentistry and mechanical
skill can be obtained.—I am, dear Doctor, yours truly,
"G. H. JONES, Esq., D.D.S."

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"S. G. HUTCHINGS,

"By appointment, Surgeon-Dentist to the Queen.

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Chest-Expanding Brace for Ladies or Gentlemen,

WARRANTED TO CURE



Round Shoulders, Stooping Habits, Pigeon Breasts, Weakness
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FORTY ARTISTS OF KNOWN EMINENCE.

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EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT,

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BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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ALLOWED by upwards of 500 Medical Men to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOG-MAIN PAD AND PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body (two inches below the hip) being sent to the Manufacturer,

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For VARICOSE VEINS and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture and inexpensive, and are drawn on like ordinary stockings. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., to 16s. each, post free.

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This excellent Family Medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

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VISITORS' GUIDE

TO

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Lessee and Manager .. Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON.
Commence at Seven.
Prices of Admission, from 6d. to £4 4s.

Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.

Commence at Seven.
Prices of Admission—Private Boxes, 1 to 4 guineas; Orchestra Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Boxes, 4s.; Upper Boxes, 3s. 6d.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Queen's Theatre, Long Acre.

Manager .. Mr. E. CLIFTON.
Commence at Seven.
Prices—Stalls, 7s.; Balcony, 5s.; Box Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s.; Gallery 6d.

Royal Princess's Theatre, (OXFORD STREET).

Sole Manager .. Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON.
Commence at Seven.
Prices of Admission, from 6d. to £3 13s 6d.

Royal Adelphi Theatre, Strand.

Sole Proprietor .. Mr. B. WEBSTER.
Manager .. Mr. CHATTERTON.
Commence at Seven.
Prices of Admission, from 6d. to £3 3s.

The Gaiety Theatre, Strand.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. HOLLINGSHEAD.
Commence at Seven.
Prices of Admission, from 6d. No fees.

The Lyceum Theatre, Strand.

Commence at Seven.

Royal Strand Theatre.

Sole Lessee .. Mrs. SWANBOROUGH.
Commence at Seven.

Vaudeville Theatre, Strand.

Lessees .. Messrs. JAMES and THORN.
Commence at 7-30.

Globe Theatre.

(NEWCASTLE STREET, STRAND).
Commence at Seven.

Opera Comique, Strand.

Commence at Seven.

Prices of Admission—Orchestra Stalls, 7s.; Balcony Stalls, 5s.; Upper Circle, 3s. 6d.; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 1s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, £3. 3s., £2. 2s. and £1. 1s.

Theatre Royal, Haymarket.

Lessee .. Mr. J. B. BUCKSTONE.
Commence at Seven.

Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Sq.

Commence at Seven.
Easy access by Railway from Manston House, Blackfriars, Temple, &c. The Sloane Square Station being next to the Theatre.

St. James's Theatre, (DUKE STREET, ST. JAMES'S.)

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Commence at Seven.

The Royalty Theatre,

DEAN STREET, OXFORD STREET.
Commence at Seven.
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(TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.)
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Commence at Seven.

Royal Alhambra Theatre.

Manager .. Mr. JOHN BAUM.
Commence at Seven.
Boxes, 15s. to £3. 3s.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Orchestra Stalls, 3s.; Centre Balcony, 2s.; Promenade, Side Balcony, and Pit, 1s.; Galleries, 6d.

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PARK STREET, CAMDEN TOWN.

Charing Cross Theatre.

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It is used and highly recommended by the most Eminent Dentists.

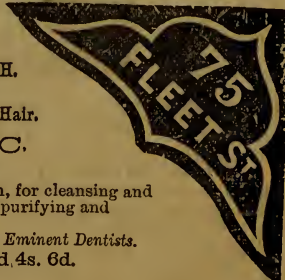
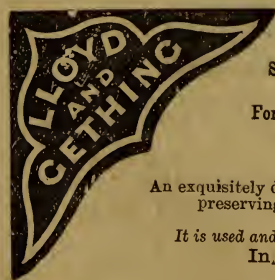
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IMPORTANT FAMILY MEDICINE.



CAMOMILE PILLS,

THE MOST CERTAIN PRESERVER OF HEALTH,

A MILD, YET SPEEDY, SAFE, AND

EFFECTUAL AID IN CASES OF INDIGESTION,
AND ALL STOMACH COMPLAINTS,

AND, AS A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE,

A PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD, AND A SWEETENER OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

INDIGESTION is a weakness or want of power of the digestive juices in the stomach to convert what we eat and drink into healthy matter, for the proper nourishment of the whole system. It is caused by everything which weakens the system in general, or the stomach in particular. From it proceed nearly all the diseases to which we are liable; for it is very certain that if we could always keep the stomach right we should only die by old age or accident. Indigestion produces a great variety of unpleasant sensations; amongst the most prominent of its miserable effects are a want of, or an inordinate appetite, sometimes attended with a constant craving for drink, a distension or feeling of enlargement of the stomach, flatulency, heartburn, pain in the stomach, acidity, unpleasant taste in the mouth, perhaps sickness, rumbling noise in the bowels; in some cases of depraved digestion there is nearly a complete disrelish for food, but still the appetite is not greatly impaired, as at the stated period of meals persons so afflicted can eat heartily, although without much gratification; a long train of nervous symptoms are also frequent attendants, general debility, great languidness, and incapacity for exertion. The minds of persons so afflicted frequently become irritable and desponding, and great anxiety is observable in the countenance; they appear thoughtful, melancholy, and dejected, under great apprehension of some imaginary danger, will start at any unexpected noise or occurrence, and become so agitated that they require some time to calm and collect themselves; yet

for all this the mind is exhilarated without much difficulty; pleasing events, society, will for a time dissipate all appearance of disease; but the excitement produced by an agreeable change vanishes soon after the cause has gone by. Other symptoms are, violent palpitations, restlessness, the sleep disturbed by frightful dreams and startings, and affording little or no refreshment; occasionally there is much moaning, with a sense of weight and oppression upon the chest, nightmare, &c.

It is almost impossible to enumerate all the symptoms of this first invader upon the constitution, as in a hundred cases of *Indigestion* there will probably be something peculiar to each; but be they what they may, they are all occasioned by the food becoming a burden rather than a support to the stomach; and in all its stages the medicine most wanted is that which will afford speedy and effectual assistance to the digestive organs, and give energy to the nervous and muscular systems,—nothing can more speedily or with more certainty effect so desirable an object than *Norton's Extract of Camomile Flowers*. The herb has from time immemorial been highly esteemed in England as a grateful anodyne, imparting an aromatic bitter to the taste, and a pleasing degree of warmth and strength to the stomach, and in all cases of indigestion, gout in the stomach, windy colic, and general weakness, it has for ages been strongly recommended by the most eminent practitioners as very useful and beneficial. The great, indeed only, objection to its use has been the

large quantity of water which it takes to dissolve a small part of the flowers and which must be taken with it into the stomach. It requires a quarter of a pint of boiling water to dissolve the soluble portion of one drachm of Camomile Flowers; and when one or even two ounces may be taken with advantage, it must at once be seen how impossible it is to take a proper dose of this wholesome herb in the form of tea; and the only reason why it has not long since been placed the very first in rank of all restorative medicines is, that in taking it the stomach has always been loaded with water, which tends in a great measure to counteract, and very frequently wholly to destroy the effect. It must be evident that loading a weak stomach with a large quantity of water, merely for the purpose of conveying into it a small quantity of medicine, must be injurious; and that the medicine must possess powerful renovating properties only to counteract the bad effects likely to be produced by the water. Generally speaking, this has been the case with Camomile Flowers, a herb possessing the highest restorative qualities, and when properly taken, decidedly the most speedy restorer, and the most certain preserver of health.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are prepared by a peculiar process accidentally discovered, and known only to the proprietor, and which he firmly believes to be one of the most valuable modern discoveries in medicine, by which all the essential and extractive matter of more than an ounce of the flowers is concentrated in four moderate-sized pills. Experience has afforded the most ample proof that they possess all the fine aromatic and stomachic properties for which the herb has been esteemed; and, as they are taken into the stomach unencumbered by any diluting or indigestible substance, in the same degree has their benefit been more immediate and decided. Mild in their operation and pleasant in their effect, they may be taken at any age, and under any circumstances, without danger or inconvenience. A person exposed to cold and wet a whole day or night could not possibly receive any injury from taking them, but on the contrary, they would effectually prevent a cold being taken. After a long acquaintance with and observance of the medicinal

properties of *Norton's Camomile Pills*, it is only doing them justice to say, that they are really the most valuable of all TONIC MEDICINES. By the word tonic is meant a medicine which gives strength to the stomach sufficient to digest in proper quantities all wholesome food, which increases the power of every nerve and muscle of the human body, or in other words, invigorates the nervous and muscular systems. The solidity or firmness of the whole tissue of the body, which so quickly follows the use of *Norton's Camomile Pills*, their certain and speedy effect in repairing the partial dilapidations from time or intemperance, and their lasting salutary influence on the whole frame, is most convincing, that in the smallest compass is contained the largest quantity of the tonic principle, of so peculiar a nature as to pervade the whole system, through which it diffuses health and strength sufficient to resist the formation of disease, and also to fortify the constitution against contagion; as such, their general use is strongly recommended as a preventative during the prevalence of malignant fever or other infectious diseases, and to persons attending sick-rooms they are invaluable, as in no one instance have they ever failed in preventing the taking of illness, even under the most trying circumstances.

As *Norton's Camomile Pills* are particularly recommended for all stomach complaints or indigestion, it will probably be expected that some advice will be given respecting diet, though after all that has been written upon the subject, after the publication of volume upon volume, after the country has, as it were, been inundated with practical essays on diet as a means of prolonging life, it would be unnecessary to say more, did we not feel it our duty to make the humble endeavour of inducing the public to regard them not, but to adopt that course which is dictated by nature, by reason, and by common sense. Those persons who study the wholesomes, and are governed by the opinion of writers on diet, are uniformly both unhealthy in body and weak in mind. There can be no doubt that the palate is designed to inform us what is proper for the stomach, and of course that must best instruct us what food to take and what to avoid: we want no other adviser. Nothing can be more clear than

those articles which are agreeable to the taste were by nature intended for our food and sustenance, whether liquid or solid, foreign or of native production; if they are pure and unadulterated, no harm need be dreaded by their use; they will only injure by abuse. Consequently, whatever the palate approves, eat and drink always in moderation, but never in excess; keeping in mind that the first process of digestion is performed in the mouth, the second in the stomach; and that, in order that the stomach may be able to do its work properly, it is requisite the first process should be well performed; this consists in masticating or chewing the solid food, so as to break down and separate the fibres and small substances of meat and vegetable, mixing them well, and blending the whole together before they are swallowed; and it is particularly urged upon all to take plenty of time to their meals, and never eat in haste. If you conform to this short and simple, but comprehensive advice, and find that there are various things which others eat and drink with pleasure and without inconvenience, and which would be pleasant to yourself only that they disagree, you may at once conclude that the fault is in the stomach, that it does not possess the power which it ought to do, that it wants assistance, and the sooner that assistance is afforded the better. A very short trial of this medicine will best prove how soon it will put the stomach in a condition to perform with ease all the work which nature intended for it. By its use you will soon be able to enjoy, in moderation, whatever is agreeable to the taste, and unable to name one individual article of food which disagrees with or sits unpleasantly on the stomach. Never forget that a small meal well digested affords more nourishment to the system than a large one, even of the same food, when digested imperfectly. Let the dish be ever so delicious, ever so enticing, a variety offered, the bottle ever so enchanting, never forget that temperance tends to preserve health, and that health is the soul of enjoyment. But should an impropriety be at any time, or ever so often committed, by which the stomach

becomes overloaded or disordered, render it immediate aid by taking a dose of *Norton's Camomile Pills*, which will so promptly assist in carrying off the burden thus imposed upon it, that all will soon be right again.

It is most certainly true that every person in his lifetime consumes a quantity of noxious matter, which if taken at one meal would be fatal; it is these small quantities of noxious matter, which are introduced into our food, either by accident or wilful adulteration, which we find so often upset the stomach, and not unfrequently lay the foundation of illness, and perhaps final ruination to health. To preserve the constitution, it should be our constant care, if possible, to counteract the effect of these small quantities of unwholesome matter; and whenever, in that way, an enemy to the constitution finds its way into the stomach, a friend should immediately be sent after it, which would prevent its mischievous effects, and expel it altogether; no better friend can be found—no, none which will perform the task with greater certainty, than **NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS**. And let it be observed, that the longer this medicine is taken the less it will be wanted, and it can in no case become habitual, as its entire action is to give energy and force to the stomach, which is the spring of life, the source from which the whole frame draws its succour and support. After an excess of eating or drinking, and upon every occasion of the general health being at all disturbed, these PILLS should be immediately taken, as they will stop and eradicate disease at its commencement. Indeed, it is most confidently asserted that, by the timely use of this medicine only, and a common degree of caution, any person may enjoy all the comfort within his reach, may pass through life without an illness, and with the certainty of attaining a healthy OLD AGE.

On account of their volatile properties, they must be kept in bottles; and if closely corked their qualities are neither impaired by time nor injured by any change of climate whatever. Price 13d. and 2s. 9d. each, with full directions. The large bottle contains the quantity of three small ones, or PILLS equal to fourteen ounces of CAMOMILE FLOWERS.

Sold by nearly all respectable Medicine Vendors. Be particular to ask for "**NORTON'S PILLS**," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION!!!

GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS

Is strongly recommended for Softening, Improving, Beautifying, and Preserving the SKIN, and giving it a blooming and charming appearance. It will completely remove Tan, Sunburn, Redness, &c., and by its Balsamic and Healing qualities render the skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, &c., clear it from every humour, pimple, or eruption; and by continuing its use only a short time, the skin will become and continue soft and smooth, and the complexion perfectly clear and beautiful.

Sold in Bottles, price 2s. 9d., by all Medicine Vendors and Perfumers.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

THE value of this Medicine has been largely tested in all parts of the world and by all grades of society for upwards of fifty years.

Its extensive sale has induced SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, some of which, in outward appearance, so closely resemble the Original as easily to deceive even careful observers. The Proprietor therefore feels it due to the Public to give a SPECIAL CAUTION against the purchase of such imitations.

All Purchasers are therefore requested carefully to observe that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each Packet, IN WHITE LETTERS ON A RED GROUND, without which none are genuine. The true STEEDMAN is spelt with *two EEs*

Prepared only at Walworth, Surrey, and
Sold by all Chemists & Medicine Vendors,
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OF PEARL, WOOD, TOYS,
ORNAMENTAL
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durable Cement made, and will
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ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, 309, REGENT STREET, W.,
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cause the teeth to decay.*

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FRAGRANT LIQUID DENTIFRICE is pronounced by the Press,
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It thoroughly cleanses and makes the teeth beautifully white, prevents tartar and arrests decay.
Being an Antiseptic and Astringent it removes all disagreeable odour from whatever cause arising,
sweetens the breath, hardens the gums, prevents and fixes loose teeth.
The "PARAGON" has a most exquisite and delicate fragrance, and a flavour so delicious that it will
cause universal admiration.

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As Wine in
Bottles, from 3s. ; Lozenges,
from 2s. 6d. ; Globules, from 2s. ; and as
Powder, in 1 oz. Bottles, 5s. each

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LADIES WILL FIND THE APPLICATION OF

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR



A most cooling and refreshing preparation for the Complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all heat and irritability, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity and healthful state of the skin. Freckles, Tan Spots, Pimples, Flushes, and Discolorations are also eradicated by its application. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

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A DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT AND TRANSPARENT PREPARATION, and as an invigorator and beautifier of the Hair beyond all precedent. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per bottle.

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Or PEARL DENTIFRICE, a White Powder, compounded of the rarest and most fragrant exotics. It bestows on the Teeth a Pearl-like Whiteness, frees them from Tartar, and imparts to the Gums a healthy firmness, and to the Breath a pleasing fragrance. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

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MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

NO BREAKFAST TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT THIS DELICIOUS BEVERAGE.

The "GLOBE" says: "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. For Homœopaths and Invalid we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

Sold in Tin-lined Packets only by all Grocers.

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(The Old House).

CORN FLOUR

IS THE BEST.

BRAGG'S

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