

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS, BOROUGH ROAD.

Bill now before Parliament, and stated the proceedings of the Union with regard to the obnoxious clauses of that bill; which, upon being read, were received with general hisses, while the efforts of the committee to overthrow them were loudly cheered.

The proceedings of the evening generally demonstrated that the onward progress of the Sunday-school system was triumphantly successful. The Rev. J. Smith stated, "that the late Recorder of the City of London did not remember, during the whole time he held that important office, ever trying a person who had been educated in a Sunday-school; and that it was ascertained correctly some time ago that no person's name could be found in the books of Newgate for five successive years who had been trained in a Sunday-school; while among the convicts in Van Diemen's Land, amounting to 14,000 and upwards, very few could read at all; and during the year the country had expended £850,000 to punish crime in one form or other."

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

May 9th.—Hanover-square Rooms.—Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair.

The meeting was addressed by Capt. Sir Edward Parry, R.N., the Rev. E. Sidney, Capt. Jenkin Jones, R.N., the Rev. J. H. Davies, and Capt. Fishbourne, R.N. Lieut.-Col. Le Blanc, one of the secretaries, read the report, which, among other interesting circumstances, stated that the society had furnished 1757 Bibles to 41 regiments in the army, and 250 to the East India Company's troops; 150 copies

Alexander, Rev. S. Hayward, Rev. J. J. Freeman, Rev. W. Buyers, Rev. J. Arundel, and Rev. G. Christie.

The Rev. A. Tidman read an abstract of the report, which commenced by noticing the proceedings in the South Sea Islands. After noticing the French aggression upon Tahiti, it stated that in the islands where the Gospel had been introduced in later years, and which had hitherto been preserved from the evils of Popery, the rich reward already realized had been abundant, and the prospects of extensive success were most cheering. In the island of Tanna, on which the enterprising Williams had planted the Christian standard the day before his martyrdom, two missionaries from England were now stationed. It had been decided to send to China as soon as possible ten or twelve additional labourers, and the best endeavours were now being made to engage men duly qualified for that important enterprise. Though still called to mourn over the obstacles to success in India by the debasing idolatries of the country, the directors were still permitted to rejoice in the progressive diminution of the difficulties with which they had to contend. In South Africa the desert had begun to blossom as the rose. Madagascar still remained under the cloud of that dark and mysterious dispensation which deprived the people of their teachers, and exposed them to the vengeance of their enemies. Five additional martyrdoms had taken place during the year. The directors had sent to various parts of the world missionaries with their families, amounting (exclusive of children) to twenty-three individuals. The total receipts for the year were £78,450 18s. 8d., and the expenditure £85,442 5s.

The Rev. J. J. Freeman gave a most interesting account of his

society "utterly to abolish." We give a perspective view of the principal room.

#### HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

May 16th.—Exeter Hall.—W. A. Hankey, Esq., in the chair. Speakers, Dr. Liefeld, Dr. Morison, Rev. G. Smith, Rev. H. Richards. Dr. Matheson read the report, which stated that during the past year three stations had ceased to be connected with the society and three new ones had been formed; ten grants of money had ceased and eight new ones allowed; four missionaries had withdrawn from the society and thirteen others engaged, making eighty in all; in addition to seventy itinerant preachers, ten students were at present in training; a systematic to the society had sprung up in various places. While the committee had great pleasure in recording that the number of Sunday-schools had increased to 310, the number of teachers to 1700, and the number of scholars to 17,000; 61 new chapels had been opened, and 655 towns, villages, and hamlets, were visited every Sunday by the society's agents. The income had exceeded that of any previous year, and amounted to £7780, while the expenditure had been £9334.

We regret to say that, notwithstanding the truly British character of this institution, and its peculiar claims upon the sympathy and support of the Christian Church, the body of the hall was not more than half full on this interesting anniversary.



THE FASHIONS.

20 MAY 1843

at Woolwich; 54 Bibles and Testaments for a regimental school at Plymouth, and 300 for the Royal Marines at Woolwich; 825 copies among 21 of her Majesty's ships, and 36 steam-packets had received 1437 copies, and 12 New York Packets 108 copies; to the Sailor's Home in London, and schools at various places, 178 copies; the issues to merchant seamen, &c., amounted to 4992 copies, and 2353 among the boatmen engaged in the inland navigation of our rivers and canals. The total distribution for the year has been 11,472 Bibles and Testaments. The receipts were stated to be £3251 5s., and the expenditure £3220 16s. 10d., which, with the last year's balance, left £52 18s. 9d. at the disposal of the Society.

#### LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

11th May.—Sir George Grey, Bart., in the chair.

The speakers were C. Hindley, Esq., M.P., Rev. E. Bickersteth, Rev. J. J. Freeman, Rev. W. Bunting, Rev. James Parsons, Rev. J. Angus, Rev. J. B. Condit, from Portland, United States, Rev. J. Sherman, Rev. A. F. Lacroix; and at the adjourned meeting at Finsbury Chapel, the chair was taken by F. Smith, Esq., and the speakers were the Rev. S. Thodoy, Rev. W. Stallybrass, Rev. J.

the zeal and perseverance manifested by the emancipated negroes to build their own places of worship, and render themselves free from the necessity of burdening the society for their maintenance, and stated that ere long they would be in a position to effect this great object, so that the resources hitherto expended on them will henceforth be available for other fields. He looked with admiration on the large amounts which these West India churches had so cheerfully contributed to the support of the institutions of religion, which, since the year 1834 alone, in connexion with the various missions of the different denominations in Jamaica and Guiana, could not be less than the magnificent sum of £250,000; and not only this, but they had also cheerfully paid, and more than paid, all the expenses of his (Mr. Freeman's) visit as a deputation, so that no portion of it should fall on the funds of the parent society.

The museum of this admirable society has latterly become an indispensable appendage to the great anniversary meeting. It is very rich in the natural history of the Polynesian Islands; and its Tahitian collection, rivals, in extent and usefulness, the collections of Captain Cook in the British Museum. Thither, after their meetings, the friends of mission are wont to repair, to revive their sympathies by an actual inspection of those idol gods which it is the first aim of the

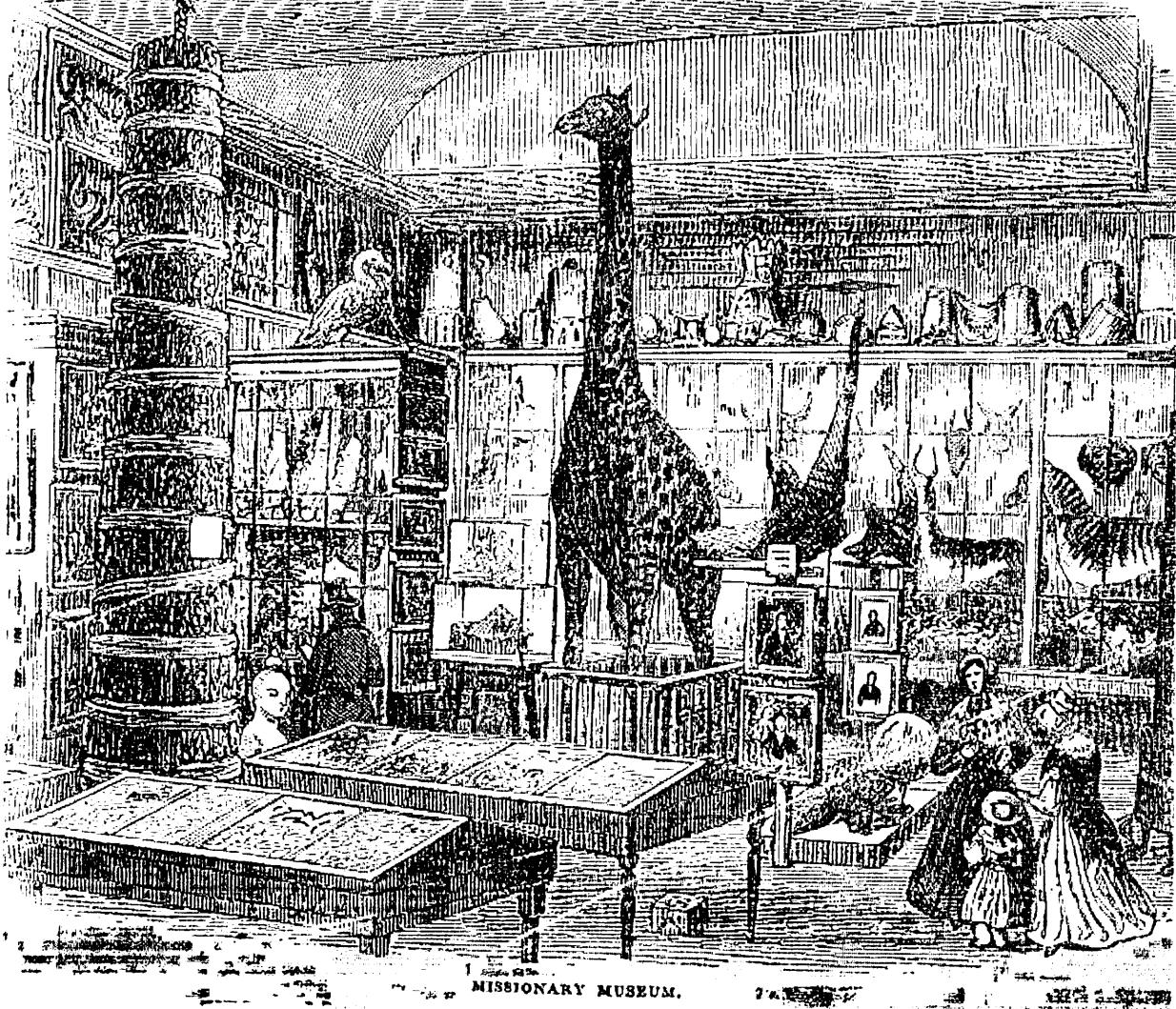
last few days, the new fashions of every description have become generally known, and their appearance only serves to confirm the accuracy of our preceding statements. Nevertheless, there have been, during the last eight days, several coquettish prettinesses, which have still sufficient merit to deserve description. The first of these is a robe of shot taffety, with the skirt trimmed with two deep flounces festooned; the corsage is plain, and worn off the neck, with a little pelerine forming a berthe, trimmed with two little festooned frills, descending slightly to a point in front and upon the shoulder, and bordering the jockey, which is formed of two falls, in such a manner as to allow the four volants to be shown in the top of the sleeve: the waist is long in, and is formed of changeable taffety ribbon. The second was taffety robe in blue squares, trimmed with two frills at about half the height, and surmounted with a corresponding piece of passementerie; corsage off the neck, plain, and brought to a rounded point, trimmed upon the front by a similar piece in passementerie placed on the three scallops; the sleeves were plain, with two deep frills edged with passementerie, forming a jockey sleeve, the one falling over the other, and descending as low as the bend of the arm. The third, which appeared to us to be in the best taste of all, was a robe of Italian taffety shot with green, ornamented in compartments with a plaiting in similar material; the corsage high, with triple cutting, and with small pelerine coming down to the point of the corsage, falling back upon the edge of the sleeve, and rounded in the back, and trimmed all round it with a plaiting of very narrow stuff to the point of the pelerine, and returning by degrees upon the shoulder, preserving the same dimensions as that upon the skirt; plain sleeves, trimmed upon the top by two ranks of plaits. Of female par dessus there are an immense variety worn; which, however, may be reduced into either of the three principal sorts, viz., the Pompadour mantle, the mantellette bonnie serfme, and the Walter Scott's plaid. But we have had the good fortune to obtain a glance at a very pretty thing in the shape of a mantellet of embroidered tulle, with three pelerines trimmed with lace, the first of which is made very long and rounded at the back, gathered at the top of the arm, and falling in front in rounded ends, the second, falling a little lower than the waist, forms a facing-upon the front, and the third, which comes no further than the shoulder, stops in front at the height of the waist; a piece of lace placed upon the top of the mantle descends in front winding round the ends. We may still mention, as worthy of distinction, a mantle in black tulle, lined with yellow taffety, descending somewhat lower than the bust, and fastened by several points on the top of the arm, and falling down in front in square ends, trimmed completely round them with lace, surmounted with a double puffing of yellow taffety; and also another mantle in India muslin, lined with rose-coloured taffety, rounded behind, gathered at the height of the arm, plaited in front of the waist of the robe, and falling back in square ends, trimmed completely round it, with a lace frill gathered behind, but laid quite flat round the ends. The prettiest hats I have yet seen were a hat in jonquill yellow crape, ornamented with marabout, and bordered with a narrow ruche; and another in white crape, edged with three bias of the same, and ornamented with long Dejazet plume from the magasin of Chagot. But the most killing novelties of the day are capotes in rose-coloured taffety ribbons, between two pieces of blonde, bordered with a ruche, and ornamented with a branch of little hedge roses, or hats trimmed with lace, in bands placed in three or four rows upon the passe in knotted bows, or with a small veil, which completely covers the shape and falls down at the back and sides.

HENRIETTE DE B.

SUMMER FASHIONS.—Bonnets, though differing in form from those of last season, have not passed from one extreme to the other. The brims are of moderate depth, descending rather low at the sides, and the crown raised a little, but very little, behind. The finest kind of Italian straw will be in vogue for chapeaux. Rice and Italian straw, poult de soie, and crape for carriage and promenade dress. Straw bonnets, trimmed with ribbon, tulle en bouillonnée, and spring flowers, for plain walking dress. Flowers are expected to predominate for the promenade, and feathers for half dress. The new double shaded marabouts, from their exquisite lightness, and the beauty of their tints, are the most elegant feathers of the season. Camails and crispins of striped, plain, and fancy silks, trimmed with black lace and passementerie, retain their vogue. Mantelets, too, are again in favour. The prettiest we have seen have the ends descending only to the knees, and are trimmed with a double ruche, pinked at the edges: the fronts retained in regular folds at the bend of the arm, by points. Ruches and passementerie retain their vogue for trimmings. Embroidery in silk is expected to supersede soutache. Embroidered muslin and lace scarfs and paletots will be much worn. Superb summer cloaks, both in white and black lace, will be introduced. They are of large size, rounded behind, with a large pelerine, but open in front, from the throat, where the cloak is fastened by a knot of ribbon. Robes—Corsages are made high in both in morning dress and demi-toilette. Robes redingote are in great request for the latter. Demi points are very fashionable. The materials are pekins, taffeties, foulards, and plain and fancy silks, of the richest patterns and the most brilliant colours; also baregés and light tissues. White muslins, too, will be in vogue, and look very elegant from the profusion of embroidery and lace trimming. The most elegant dresses are those with the corsage pointed and made bias. They are ornamented with two rows of buttons and small passementerie to correspond. The skirt open before, and trimmed at each side with a small ribbon, quilled narrow at top, but rounding toward the bottom: under-dress of muslin. The backs are frequently made full, and the front corsage tight to the shape. Flounces are in favour. Tight sleeves divide the vogue with those à la Grecque, and à la Louis XIII. Lace is in greater request than ever. Fashionable colours are the same as last month, with the addition of some shades of grey.—*Berger's Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.*



MISSIONARY MUSEUM.



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