

**BRIEF PARAGRAPHS.**—The sudden and rapid collapse in the money market, rise in gold and foreign exchanges, and depreciation of Treasury notes, still continue.—Our Northern exchange papers, the only ones we receive, contain to-day no war news of interest or importance.—Five persons have been arrested in Boston for having, on several occasions, "expressed sympathy with the Confederates."—Mr. Reverdy Johnson's mission to New Orleans is said to have a more general and important object than was at first reported.—Coal and lumber are scarce in the Lehigh region, in Pennsylvania.—The frog trade about Auburn, N. Y., "is increasing," numbers of frogs being daily caught, and sent to the New York market.—A man went up in a balloon, in Morrow county, Ohio, on the 4th inst., the balloon burst, and he was thrown out and killed.—Complaint is made in the Washington National Republican against Lieut. McLane, U. S. A., for what is alleged to have been his too lenient treatment of Confederate prisoners brought on by him to Washington.—The Washington Republican says that it is reported in Warrenton that Gen. Stonewall Jackson has left Richmond, and is again making his way into the Shenandoah valley.—A public meeting is to be held in Boston, for the purpose of raising the quota of troops from that city—a meeting in favor of the prosecution of the war is also to be held in New York.—The Northern papers are discussing the expediency, policy and necessity of drafting troops; opinions varying on the question.—The Philadelphia Inquirer argues that as the U. S. government "is again making such urgent demands to fill up the ranks of the army, there should be adopted at once some effective means for a general exchange of prisoners."—The National Intelligencer recommends that the U. S. forces "should be concentrated as far and as speedily as possible."—There are further difficulties in Nashville, Tenn., between the military authorities and the trustees of various churches in that city.—The cars reached Warrenton, Va., a few days ago, for the first time since the evacuation of Manassas, early in March.—The emigration to Canada has fallen off this year.—A meeting of the Governors of Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan, was recently held at Cleveland, one of the objects of which was to determine on the establishment of a camp of instruction in Cleveland.—Much church property in Boston is valuable, and taxed at high rates, while several of the clergymen are wealthy men, and are heavy tax payers.—The N. Y. World is rather sharp upon the Orleans princes, whom it accuses of leaving the army when they thought the capture of Richmond more than doubtful, and the interference of France probable.—Senator Wilson's speech in the Senate against the censorship of the press and the telegraph attracts much attention at the North, and is highly commended in some of the Northern papers.—The N. Y. Press says that "Richmond papers of Saturday last were sent to New York to go out in Wednesday's European steamer, by secession agents."

Dr. Garnett, a son-in-law of Gov. Wise, and for many years a physician, is reported to have died recently in Richmond.

Gen. Fremont, it is reported, is again to have a command. He is to go to the Germans in Texas, and operate in that State.

**Enamelling Ladies—Made "Beautiful Forever."**

The Court reports of the London Times contain the trial of the following curious case:

**LEVERSON VS. CARNEGIE.**

Mr. Davidson was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Karlake, Q. C., and Mr. Raymond for the defendant.

This was an action to recover a sum of £928 5s. for work done by the plaintiff's wife, who is known as Madame Rachel, in enamelling the wife of the defendant.

After Mr. Davison had opened the facts of the case.

Madame Leverson was called and said—I carry on business in Maddox street, Bond street, as an enameller, and my husband is a perfumer. In December last a person named Keating came to me and requested that I would attend Mrs. Carnegie in Belgrave Square; I declined to do so, saying that I never attended strange ladies, but if Mrs. Carnegie would call upon me I had no objection to attend her. The maid called for one of my circulars, and had one, and still pressed me to attend personally, but I declined, and her mistress called upon me; she said she was the Hon. Mrs. Carnegie, and wished me to enamel her; that for some time past she had been afflicted with abscesses in her bosom, and that by reason of an operation performed upon her in Paris, her complexion had much faded; she had a serious scar, and if I would enamel it she would pay me anything for my services; I declined to do so, saying it might prove injurious to her to do so.

I gave her a printed paper, upon which were my terms; and she said that she had frequently read the advertisements inserted by me in the Court Journal. She stated that, if I could make her appear in public without wearing a high dress, she would give me £1,000, or any amount. She was perfectly aware that I only attended the *elite* of society. The enamelling was to be on the neck, face, and arms. Mrs. Carnegie had been very handsome indeed and, although very young, she had much faded. I do not paint ladies. I attended her upon more than three occasions. One process might last forever, one for an evening only.—I supplied her with cosmetics and perfumery, and things she could not have done without, and received many compliments for what I had done for her. She told me that she had been to a fancy dress hunt ball in Wales, dressed as "Snow," after having been enamelled by me, and was dressed in white tulle, covered in white flowers, to represent a snow storm.

From the beginning to the end I have not received any money, and she referred me to a Mr. Robinson, her doctor. She brought some jewelry to me and offered me the rings off her fingers, but I declined to take them, saying that I wished for some money, and Mrs. Carnegie said that she would pay me on the honor of a lady in three weeks. I never saw Mr. Carnegie, but I knew that he was residing with his wife, and she told me that he had remarked how very much she had improved of late. I saw Mr. Robinson and gave him the particulars of my claim, and he submitted them to Mrs. Carnegie. Her complexion when she first came to me was very sallow, and she looked languid. My process changed her so much that she is now a beautiful woman,—indeed, a very beautiful woman.

Cross examined by Mr. Karlake—I am the enameller, and my daughter is in practice too. There is really no enamelling. All impurities of the skin and dirt are first removed by the constant use of the bath and certain herbs.—What I do is done by liquid, and not by paint. I see so many ladies that I cannot remember the times when Mrs. Carnegie called. Ladies generally like secrecy in these cases, but not in all. I enamel children that are brought to me. It is no secret among ladies. I enamelled Mrs. Carnegie four times, as nearly as I can recollect. She did not take my recipe for one guinea. I hid the scar by a process only known to me, and in doing that I enamel-

led the bust, arms and face. The last time she called was at 12 o'clock at night, and she remained until 2 o'clock in the morning.

Re-examined.—My process is called by the ladies enamelling, but it is not so. After the process I use, the skin itself becomes so white that it resembles painting on ivory. Mine is a process of cleansing the skin and rendering it transparent. It is not closing up the pores by plastering the skin over. She was so delighted at her appearance after the second or third application, that she wished to be made beautiful forever. I am positive the services I have rendered are permanent.

Mr. Baron Wilde.—Do you mean to say that you complied with her wish.

Witness in continuation.—I have made her beautiful forever. If a lady is not scarred one application would be sufficient. It is very difficult to efface a scar there were no scars when I commenced and there were none afterwards.

After Mr. Karlake had addressed the jury for the defendant,

The Hon. Captain Carnegie was called and said: My wife has a separate income of her own of £700 or £800 a year. She has a scar on her bosom resulting from an operation. On the 23d of March, I first knew that my wife had employed Madame Leverson. My wife then informed me of it, and produced Madame Leverson's account. I never authorized her to employ her. I always supply my wife with sufficient necessaries and medical attendance. I regret to say that the scar is now worse than it was at the beginning of the year.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davison.—My wife is in this neighborhood now. I am a sailor, and in command of a ship. I did not send my solicitor to see about the settlement of this bill. I allow my wife to go to a doctor when I am away.

After the learned counsel had addressed the jury on behalf of their respective clients,

His Lordship summed up, leaving it to the jury to say whether the defendant had authorized his wife to employ Mrs. Leverson in the way she had been employed, when

The jury immediately found a verdict for the defendant.

**FIRING LOW.**—A very large proportion of the wounded brought to New York from the Peninsula are wounded in the legs. Foot wounds are very common. Injuries in these limbs are not often mortal, nor do they generally result in a permanent disability of the sufferer; but they make it impossible for him to walk off the field of battle. One or two well and able bodied soldiers are needed to lead him to the rear, and their services are therefore temporarily (sometimes for a long time) lost to the front line, where the battle is raging. More men than two have been known to volunteer for this benevolent but not hazardous duty; but officers are instructed to limit the number to one or two. The Confederates bear in mind the command to "fire low," which has been enjoined upon them in a great number of general orders and proclamations. Their policy is not so much to kill on the spot (where the body would lie until the battle was over) as to cripple the soldiers, and necessitate their removal to the rear by their unharmed companions for surgical treatment; thus by one shot putting two or three men out of the fight.—*Army Letter.*

The Detroit Advertiser contains a letter from General Granger, who commanded the advance after the evacuation of Corinth, denying the charges made by Beauregard in his letter in the Mobile News.

It is not officially known as recently reported in some of the newspapers, that Com. Foote will be placed at the head of a new naval expedition.