

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1878.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



IN THE SHIPKA PASS: DEATH OF LEHMANN PASHA IN THE ADVANCED TRENCHES.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at Hull, the wife of Captain Dudley C. Stuart, R.N., of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at 41, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Lady Alice Packe, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., at St. John's, Tunbridge Wells, by the Rev. T. W. Weston, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. J. Taylor, J. W. Williamson, only son of the late J. E. V. Williamson, Esq., of the 17th Regiment, and grandson of the late Brigadier W. Williamson, C.B., of the Madras Army, to Margaret Montgomerie, only daughter of R. Montgomerie Miller, Culverden Grove, Tunbridge Wells.

On the 8th inst., at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, York-place, J. G. S. Kinloch, eldest son of Sir G. Kinloch, Bart., of Kinloch, to Jessie Montgomerie, elder daughter of George Lumsden, Esq., Drumshugh-gardens, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at No. 1, Newton-place, Glasgow, Frances Milnes, wife of D. C. Rait. Friends will please accept of this intimation.

On the 28th ult., at Apsley House, Whitechurch, near Monmouth, Philip Shirley, second son of Charles E. Hamilton, Esq., who survived his birth only three days.

On the 8th inst., at her son's residence, Brynhyfryd, Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, in her 88th year, Caroline, widow of the late Henry Richardson, formerly of Aber Hiraunt, Merionethshire, and J.P. and D.L. for that county.

On the 6th inst., at Ridgill, Torquay, the Dowager Lady Lurgan, aged 75.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 19, 1878.

SUNDAY, JAN. 13.

First Sunday after Epiphany.
Hilary Cambridge Term begins.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Cox, Rector of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Fleming, Rector of St. Michael's, Chester-square.
St. James's, noon.

MONDAY, JAN. 14.

Oxford Lent Term begins.
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, elections, Cannon-street Hotel, noon.
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, general court, Freemasons' Hall, noon.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Health and Education).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Arnot on Paper-making).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Armitage on Painting).

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

Temple, 8 a.m., Dr. Vaughan, the Master, Readings in the Greek Testament resumed: Epistle to the Ephesians.
Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children, elections, Cannon-street Hotel, 11.30 a.m.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.
Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. F. Moore on the European and Asiatic Lithosidæ; papers by Mr. A. Boucard and Mr. G. French-Angas).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Mr. T. F. Dallin on Rhetoric), and three following days.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

Association for Opening the Bosphorus and Dardanelles: meeting at Willis's Rooms, 2.30 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m., anniversary.
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m., anniversary.
London Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. T. P. Bruce Warren on the Manufacture of Indiarubber and its Application to Telegraph Purposes).

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

Meeting of Parliament.
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on English Novelists of the Nineteenth Century).
Society for the Fine Arts, conversation at Suffolk-street Gallery, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Armitage on Painting).
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Bellamy on the Anatomy of the Human Form).
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Nicol on Middle English Orthography, &c.).

SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

Full Moon, 0.11 a.m.
Physical Society, 3 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General	Direction.	Movement in 24 hours in 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum read at 10 p.m.	Minimum read at 10 a.m.						
January	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10							Miles.	In.
1	30.343	44.9	44.1	97	40	47.0	41.8	SSW.	WSW.	98	0.015		
2	30.150	45.1	41.2	87	9	46.9	42.7	WSW.	SW.	247	0.230		
3	29.968	46.1	45.5	98	10	47.8	43.9	S. ESE.	E.	218	0.170		
4	30.101	44.0	42.8	96	10	45.5	42.7	E.	E.	85	0.000		
5	29.933	45.2	39.5	82	—	49.0	42.8	E. W. SW.	SW.	172	0.000		
6	29.477	38.8	31.0	84	8	43.0	35.1	SW. WSW.	W.	213	0.015		
7	29.817	37.7	32.8	84	7	41.8	35.0	N.	N.	391	0.080		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer in inches corrected	30.236	30.232	29.908	30.162	30.008	29.528	29.737
Temp. surface of Air	44.9°	44.4°	47.8°	43.9°	44.8°	38.8°	37.7°
Temp. surface of Water	44.9°	44.4°	47.8°	43.9°	44.8°	38.8°	37.7°
Direction of Wind	SSW.	WSW.	S.	E.	WSW.	W.	N.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 19.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 55	8 22	8 55	9 32	10 12	10 52	11 30
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 55	2 22	2 55	3 32	4 12	4 52	5 30

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ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and DECEASED BRITISH ARTISTS, including a Collection of WORKS by the NORWICH SCHOOL and ENGRAVINGS after Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney. The EXHIBITION is now OPEN.—Admission (from Nine till dusk), 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; bound, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—THE DIPLOMA GALLERIES will be OPEN to the Public, FREE, on and from MONDAY, JAN. 14, from Eleven to Four, till further notice.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six.
Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The SIXTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES is NOW OPEN.—5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, One Shilling.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 31 ft. by 21 ft., with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyr," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 8, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—PRIZE MEDALS will be given for the best PICTURES and DRAWINGS exhibited, 1878-9. Receipts, &c., on the 4th and 5th, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. The Sales for the past year have amounted to £253. For conditions apply to Mr. C. W. Wess, Crystal Palace.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Every Evening until further notice, PUSSE IN BOOTS. Middle Cavalier, and Ballet of 800. Prices and Day Performances, as usual. Booking by Mr. Edward Hall. No fees.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Every Evening, at 8. L. Blanchard, Scenery by W. Beverly—in which the celebrated Fokes Family will make their reappearance in London. Premiers Danseuse, Mlle. Pictet. Double Harlequinade. Morning Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday during the month of January. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily, until further notice.

TURN OF THE TIDE, by F. C. Burnand, EVERY EVENING, at Eight. Preceded, at Seven, by A ROUGH DIAMOND. The most powerful Comedy in London. Box-Office hours. Eleven to Five. No booking fees. Prices, from 1s. to 4s. 6s.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MORNING PERFORMANCES OF TURN OF THE TIDE on SATURDAYS, JAN. 19 and FEB. 2, commencing at Two o'clock.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
GRAND PANTOMIME, THE ENCHANTED PRINCE; or, Beauty and the Bears. Every Evening, at Seven. Morning Performances Every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at One. Children under Ten, half price.

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NEWLY AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
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Fortenils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 2.30 on and after Tuesday, and at 7.0. No charge for programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

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Places can be booked for any Day or Evening throughout the Holidays at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, at Three, | WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at Three,
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at Three, | THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at Three,
in addition to the regular Performances EVERY NIGHT, at Eight.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS will give SPECIAL DAY PERFORMANCES AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth
EXTRA DAY PERFORMANCES OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS at the ST. JAMES'S HALL.

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in addition to the regular Performances EVERY NIGHT, at Eight.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ONCE IN A CENTURY, A MUSICAL ALMANAC, by Mr. Corney Grain; and OUR NEW DOLL'S HOUSE. Every Evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS. ST. JAMES'S HALL.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Eight o'clock. Artists: Madame Sherrington, Miss Mary Davies, and Miss Anna Williams, Miss Oridge, and Madame Antoinette Sterling; Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Santley and Mr. Maybrick, Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goddard, The London Vocal Troupe, under the direction of Mr. Fred Walker. Conductor, Mr. Sidney Naylor. Tickets, 7s. 6d., 4s., 3s., 2s., 1s., of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; and of Booby and Co., 255, Regent-street.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, REGENT-STREET and PICCADILLY. On TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 1878.

A GRAND DAY AND NIGHT FETE, will be given on the occasion of MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S THIRTEENTH ANNUAL COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT, when, in addition to an ENTIRELY NEW AND MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL PROGRAMME by the world-famed MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,

there will be an extraordinary Entertainment, sustained by a Powerful Phalanx of Artists, connected with the principal West-End Theatres. Full details will be published next week.

Prices of Admission:—Fautouils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Places may be secured at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, Daily, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.; Mitchell's Royal Library, Bubb's, and Ollivier's, Old Bond-street; Clappell and Co., New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., Cheapside; and Alfred Hays, Royal Exchange.

EVANS'S, COVENT-GARDEN.—NOTICE.—These celebrated Supper-Rooms are now open for the reception of Ladies. Evans's Choir Boys, specially trained by and under the direction of Mr. F. Joughmans, and the best available Comic Talent. Supper after the Theatres.—Proprietor, J. B. Evans.

TITLEPAGE AND INDEX TO VOL. 71.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS who have their Numbers bound in Volumes are requested to send to this office post-cards, with a line, *Send Title and Index*, when the Titlepage and Index to Engravings of the Seventy-First Volume (from July to December, 1877), just completed, will be forwarded, post-free, to the Addresses given.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE,
198, Strand, W.C. London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1878.

A slight break in the clouds overhanging the political firmament tends to excite hope that the present War between Russia and Turkey is drawing to a close. From several quarters in Europe hints reach us that the Turk is at last convinced that a further prolongation of hostilities would aggravate the conditions demanded for the conclusion of peace. It is intimated that his Majesty the Sultan has already nominated the Pashas who are to apply to the Russian Commander-in-Chief for a short Truce, during which negotiations for a permanent peace may be opened, and has named the place in which they are to be carried on. If this be true—and we confess the truth of it appears to us to rest upon somewhat slender foundations—we may safely draw from it an inference that the Turkish Government is for the present in a mood to make "a virtue of necessity," and to approach its formidable antagonist with a disposition to treat. Perhaps no great reliance is to be placed upon the disposition of either the Divan or the Parliament at Constantinople. In that centre of political intrigue and crafty diplomacy it is very difficult to discern the real significance of facts. It may, perchance, turn out to be that the immediate steps towards accommodation with the antagonist of Turkey is made with the hope of inveigling England into a support of her cause. But it may also be the natural result of a sober view of the facts, military and diplomatic, as they now stand. And on this hypothesis it will mainly rest with the Russian Government to facilitate or to impede the approach made towards it by Turkey with the olive-branch in her hand.

An ordinary view of the probabilities of the case suggests that an Armistice of three or four weeks will be rather advantageous to Russia than to her adversary. Quite apart from the arbitrary conditions she might impose, and which in all probability Turkey would reject, relating to the cession of one or more of the Bulgarian Fortresses, it may be taken for granted that, at the end of an Armistice, whether of longer or shorter duration, Russia would be in a better position to advance upon Adrianople with overwhelming force than she is just now. The severity of the weather in Bulgaria renders the movement of an Army exceedingly difficult, and its supplies of food and ammunition precarious. A brief pause just now in the operations of the Russian Force in Bulgaria would give rest to the men engaged in active warfare and time for the advance towards the Danube of large reinforcements—so that should peace negotiations prove to be ultimately unsuccessful a renewal of hostilities would find Russia better prepared than ever she has been to utilise for military purposes the conquests she has already made. True, the interposition of an armistice would be to her an apparent loss of time and an increase of expense. For during the interval she would have to feed her soldiery as usual, in spite of the difficulties interposed by the weather. But it seems not unlikely that these difficulties would harass her armies even in the event of the non-cessation of hostilities, and that an advance towards Adrianople postponed for a few weeks might regain, by the greater ease with which it could be accomplished, much of the time seemingly wasted by an armistice.

On the other hand, the Turks, if they are determined upon the continuance of the war, are but little likely to derive benefit from the interval of truce which it is rumoured they are taking steps to obtain. So far as the defence of the Ottoman Empire is concerned, their game is played out. They may, it is true, inflict greatly heavier loss upon their foe before acceding to conditions of peace. But there is no chance that they will ultimately succeed in frustrating his purpose. They have already exhausted the bulk of their means. The strain put upon them since the opening of the war has become heavier than it is possible for them to bear. They cannot long continue the fight alone. At no great distance of time they must perforce succumb, both in Asia and in Europe. Their difficulties do not diminish with the lapse of time. They have no ally in Europe, and they are not likely to find one. Their hope of British intervention in their favour fades from view as they more steadily gaze at it. Fatalists as they may be, they must bow to necessity. They are beginning to know this—to be sensible, at last, that, like all other nations, they must yield to superior force, even where their will counsels them to resist the dictates of reason. And they had better yield now than six months hence. The penalty they will have to pay will be the more

disastrous in proportion as the day of payment is postponed. They have now a chance, if they choose, of agreeing with their adversary. Should they foolishly, or under the influence of an illusion, throw it away, the probability seems to be that thereafter they must accept the entire overthrow of their Empire as the consequence of their folly.

Thus far as to the general state of affairs. What is the relation of her Majesty's Government to it? Lord Carnarvon's speech last week served greatly to relieve the public mind. But did Lord Carnarvon speak with decisive authority? Were the views which he expressed those of his colleagues, or were they simply uttered on his own personal responsibility? That there is an influence at work, favoured, it may be, by some members of the Administration, calculated to drag England to the very verge of the precipice, the other side of which is War, can hardly be doubted. It has to be watched; but it need not be greatly feared. Its day for mischief (if mischief it intended) is already gone by. The greatest harm which it can now do is the possibility of misleading the war party at Constantinople. But even this possibility is soon coming to an end. Parliament meets next week, and all that is now wrapt in obscurity will then have to be cleared up. A great deal of what appears inexplicable will, perhaps—nay, most likely—turn out to be the work, not of her Majesty's Government, but of indiscreet partisans. At any rate, there can be little fear that whilst Parliament is sitting the country will be secretly committed to conclusions to which it would never openly have given its assent. We have not had much faith in the flying rumours of the last few weeks. We could not bring ourselves to believe that they fairly represented actual facts. Peradventure, here and there they had in them some element of truth; but the proportion of the real to the fictitious in their composition was that of Falstaff's bread to his sack. The conclusion upon which, we think, the country may securely rest is that such peril as there has been of involving England in a war relating to the Eastern Question is now over, and that the all-but-universal voice of the people for non-intervention will presently drown that of the active partisans of the old traditional policy based upon "the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire."

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice continue at Osborne House. The Earl of Carnarvon arrived at Osborne on Thursday week, and had an audience of her Majesty; he, with Lieutenant-General and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, dined with the Queen. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport, officiated. The Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero dined with the Queen on Monday. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have driven to West Cowes, Newport, and other places in the Isle of Wight.

The Marchioness Dowager of Ely and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish have succeeded Lady Abercromby and the Hon. Mary Pitt as Lady and Maid of Honour in Waiting, and the Hon. Frances Drummond has arrived as one of the Maids of Honour in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a tenants' ball yesterday week at Sandringham House. The Prince and Princess and their family, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Connaught, Count Gleichen, and other guests were present; and also the Hon. Mrs. Coke and the gentlemen of the household. The tenantry invited to the dance were from the following estates:—The Prince of Wales's, Sandringham, &c.; the Earl of Leicester's, Holkham, &c.; the Marquis of Cholmondeley's, Houghton, &c.; the Marquis of Townshend's, Raynham, &c.; the Hon. Mr. Howard's, Castle Rising; Lord Hastings's, Melton Constable; Lord Oxford's, Wolterton, Aylsham; Lord Suffield's, Gunton; Lord Walsingham's, Merton; the Earl of Kimberley's, Kimberley; Earl Spencer's, Creabe; Sir W. Folke's, Hillington; Sir Thomas Hare's, Stow; Mr. E. A. Hamond's, Westacre; Mr. Villebois's, Marham, &c.; Mr. Lee Warner's, Walsingham; and the late General Hall's tenants in Cambridgeshire, &c. On Saturday last the Prince and Princess, with Princes Albert Victor and George, and the Duke of Connaught, with other guests, drove to Gayton, the seat of the Earl of Romney, and hunted with the West Norfolk hounds. Prince and Princess Christian and Count Gleichen left Sandringham. The Prince and Princess, with Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and the Duke of Connaught, attended Divine service at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene on Sunday. The Rev. H. Smith, M.A., and the Rev. W. H. Drew officiated. The Prince Imperial arrived at Sandringham on Monday. The Prince came to Chislehurst on Wednesday to be present at the service on the anniversary of the Emperor's death, and returned to Sandringham the same evening.

The Duke of Connaught visited Prince Leopold on Wednesday at Windsor Castle, and in the evening went to the Opéra Comique.

The Imperial Crown Prince of Austria attended the early morning service at the Jesuit Chapel, Farm-street, Berkeley-square on Sunday, and afterwards went to Cottesbrooke on a visit to the Empress of Austria, returning to Claridge's Hotel on Monday. On Wednesday the Crown Prince and the Duke of Connaught paid a visit to her Majesty. Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses were accompanied by the Austrian Ambassador, Count Beust, Count de Bombelles, Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, Captain Maurice Fitzgerald, and suite. The Crown Prince has visited the principal objects of interest in the metropolis, and has paid visits to the Duke of Cambridge and other members of the Royal family, to the King of Naples, the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial at Chislehurst, to Lord Sackville at Knowle, and to various members of the Corps Diplomatique and other distinguished personages who have visited him in town.

Prince Ibrahim Hilmy, who was the guest of the Duke of Sutherland at Trentham, visited the London and North-Western Railway Works at Crewe last week.

The German Ambassador and Countesses Marie and Olga

Münster returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, on Saturday last, from Knowsley.

The Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have returned to town from Paris.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland held his first Levée of the season on Tuesday at the Castle, Dublin. It was largely attended. His Excellency and the Duchess of Marlborough, accompanied by Lady Georgiana Spencer Churchill and Sir Ivor and Lady Cornelia Guest, were present in the evening at a ball given by Sir Michael and Lady Hicks-Beach.

The Marchioness of Salisbury gave a ball at Hatfield House on Tuesday. The Marquis and Marchioness earlier in the evening entertained a large party at dinner. The invitations to the ball numbered about 900.

Marriages are arranged between the Earl of Rosebery and Miss Hannah de Rothschild, only child of the late Baron and Baroness Meyer de Rothschild; and between the Rev. Neville Sherbrooke, Incumbent of Portman Chapel, and the Hon. Lillias Cairns.

IMPERIAL ORDER OF INDIA.

A supplement to the *Gazette* states that the Queen has been graciously pleased to institute and create an Order of Distinction, to be styled and designated "The Imperial Order of the Crown of India." The announcement is made in the terms following:—

VICTORIA, R. and I.

Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come greeting: Whereas we have resolved to commemorate the assumption of our Imperial title of Empress of India by the institution of an Order of Distinction to be enjoyed by the Princesses of our Royal House and the wives or other female relatives of Indian Princes and others, to be by us selected, upon whom we shall from time to time think fit to confer the same, agreeably to the rules and regulations hereinafter declared: Now, know ye, that for the purpose of carrying this, our resolution, into effect, we have instituted, constituted, and created, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do institute, constitute, and create an Order of Distinction to be known and have for ever hereafter the name, style, and designation of "The Imperial Order of the Crown of India;" and we are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the same, and which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:—

Firstly—That the Order or Distinction shall be styled and designated "The Imperial Order of the Crown of India," and that the first day of January in every year shall henceforth be taken and deemed to be the anniversary of the institution of the said Order.

A series of regulations follow relating to the government of the Order, to which the following appointments by the Queen are announced:—

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.	Her Highness Delawar-un-Nissar Begum Saheba, of Hyderabad.
Her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Germany (Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland).	Her Highness Nawab Kudsia Begum, of Bhopal.
Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland).	Her Highness Vijaya Mohenu Mukta Bai Ammanee Rajah Saheb, of Tanjore.
Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena of Great Britain and Ireland).	Maharajee Hai Nomoyee, of Cossimbazar.
Her Royal Highness Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne).	Elizabeth Georgiana, Duchess of Argyll.
Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice.	Georgina Caroline, Marchioness of Salisbury.
Her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh (Grand Duchess of Russia).	Henrietta Anne Theodosia, Marchioness of Ripon.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.	Lady Mary Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos-Grenville.
Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Princess Augusta of Cambridge).	Mary Louisa, Countess Dowager of Elgin and Kincardine.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck (Princess Mary of Cambridge).	Blanche Julia, Countess of Mayo.
Her Highness the Maharajee Dhuleep Singh.	Lady Susan Georgiana Bourke.
Her Highness Nawab Shahjahan Begum of Bhopal, G.C.S.I.	Mary, Viscountess Halifax.
Her Highness Maharajee Seta Velass Dawajee Ammanee Anaro, of Mysore.	Mary Catherine, Lady Hobart.
Her Highness Maharajee Jumna Bai Saheb Gackwar, of Baroda.	Lady Jane Emma Baring.
	Anne Jane Charlotte, Baroness Napier.
	Edith, Baroness Lytton.
	Harriet Katherine, Baroness Lawrence.
	Cecilia Frances, Lady Northcote.
	Catherine, Lady Feroe.
	Mary Ann, Lady Temple.
	Caroline Lucy, Lady Denison.
	Katherine Jane, Lady Strachey.

Dr. Robert Mair, editor of "Debrett," writes:—The Orders of the Indian Empire and the Crown of India, which were founded on the 1st inst., are not orders of knighthood, and there will only be one grade in each. The gentlemen who have been nominated Companions of the former will take precedence immediately after the Companions of St. Michael and St. George, and will employ the initials "C.I.E." to signify their dignity. The ladies upon whom the second-mentioned decoration has been conferred will neither gain a title nor increased precedence, nor will they use initials to indicate their admission as "members" of the order.

The Bank directors, at their weekly court on Thursday reduced the rate of discount from 4 per cent, at which it was fixed on Nov. 29 last, to 3 per cent.

A movement has been set on foot to unite the whole scholastic profession in a comprehensive organisation, so as to obtain for it a recognised and honourable position. By this means, and by raising the value of the competent teachers by effecting the withdrawal of the incompetent, it is thought that a distinct advantage will be secured to the community, whilst a great benefit will be conferred upon the members of the profession. Mr. C. H. Lake, B.A., of Withernden School, Caterham Valley, is the originator of the movement. A conference of teachers was held on Wednesday at University College, Gower-street, when several papers were read upon topics bearing upon the progress and improvement of the art of teaching. A meeting of the principal teachers of the middle-class schools of Penzance and the Educational Committee of the Town Council was held at Penzance last Saturday, with a view to support the objects of the Educational Councils Bill which Mr. Forster has promised to introduce in the ensuing Session. The Mayor (Mr. Ross) presided. The following resolution was carried *nem. con.*:—"That this meeting is deeply impressed with the desirability of obtaining an Act of Parliament to discourage unqualified persons from assuming the office of school-master or principal teacher; to raise the general standard of scholastic qualifications and promote the improvement of education; to institute examinations for secondary schools, and to enable the public to distinguish qualified from unqualified educators." A second resolution, asking the Honorary Secretary of the Cornish Association of Schoolmasters to write to Mr. Forster and the local members of Parliament begging them to use their efforts to obtain the sanction of Parliament to any scheme which might come before them to ensure such desirable results, was also carried.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calder, F., to be Rector of Wingerworth.
Clark, Angus; Rector of Winterborne Houghton.
Cooke, Daniel John; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Brookfield.
Cordeaux, Godfrey Pigott; Vicar of Ravenfield.
Digby, Charles Robert; Rector of Studland.
Firmstone, Charles Henry; Vicar of Westbury, Bucks.
Gell, John Philip; Rector of Buxted.
Girling, W. H.; Vicar of Linthwaite; Rector of Emmanuel Church, Lookwood.
Hadow, G. R.; Senior Curate of Wilton.
Hammond, H. J.; Curate of Long Sutton; Rector of St. Nicholas, Droitwich.
Jackson, Nathan, Vicar of Easingwold, Yorkshire; Surrogate.
Lee, John Morley; Honorary Canon in Winchester Cathedral.
Mount, F.; Vicar of Cuckfield, Sussex.
Oxlee, J. A. O.; Perpetual Curate of Cold Kirby.
Palmer, Edwin; Archdeacon of Oxford.
Rowe, William, Curate-in-Charge of Altarnun; Vicar of St. Teath.
Smith, John Philip; Vicar of Marston, Oxon.
Tait, Craufurd; Vicar of St. John's, Nottingham.
White, G. Cecil; Vicar of St. Paul's, Southampton.
Willmott, W.; Vicar of Quethlock.—*Guardian.*

The Archdeaconry of Norwich has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Augustus Macdonald Hopper, M.A., Rector of Starston, Norfolk.

A Gothic clock tower has been erected, at a cost of between £6000 and £7000, on the site of the old Church of St. Mary, Newington, by Mr. Robert Faulconer. Messrs. Jarvis and Son were the architects.

The foundation-stone of the new St. Cyprian's Church, Durban, was laid on Nov. 15 by the Bishop of Cape Town, Metropolitan, the Bishop of Maritzburg and Bloemfontein being also present.

Dr. Tristram, Chancellor of London, gave judgment on Monday in the case of the Rev. J. M. Rodwell, Rector of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate. The redos is to be removed, and a communion-table to be replaced.

A silver inkstand was presented on Christmas Eve to the Rev. I. P. Prescott, M.A., for sixteen years Vicar of Priors Marston, Warwickshire, as a token of respect from the parishioners. Mr. Prescott is about to resign the charge.

The Rev. H. J. Matthew's church at Simla, Punjab, was presented at Christmas with a handsome chalice, silver gilt, 8½ in. high; and a paten, silver gilt, 7 in. in diameter. Both pieces are from the manufactory of Messrs. Lias and Son.

Four new ecclesiastical districts have been formed in Barrow-in-Burness, and four churches are being erected, which, it is stated, will be consecrated at the same time. The Dukes of Buccleuch and Devonshire, Sir J. Ramsden, M. Schneider, and others have raised £25,000.

A cross, designed and executed by Mr. Collis, has been erected in the churchyard of Paulton, Somersetshire, as a memorial to the Rev. Henry Milward, Prebendary of Wells, Rural Dean and Proctor in Convocation. It is a copy of an ancient Irish cross, of Kilkenny marble, elaborately carved, raised on a pediment and standing nine feet high.

The Master of the Temple (Dr. Vaughan) will resume his public readings in the Greek Testament on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at eight o'clock in the morning, in the lecture-room of the Middle Temple, and continue them on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at the same hour. The subject will be St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians. Ladies are not admitted to these lectures.

We learn from the *Guardian* that on New-Year's Day the Rev. John S. Gilderdale, M.A., English Chaplain at Dresden, was presented, by a deputation from the congregation of All Saints, with a purse containing 2140 marks, in token of their regard and appreciation of his work amongst them. There were upwards of 200 communicants at All Saints' during the Christmas octave. The bells presented by Mr. Goschen were rung at five o'clock on Christmas morning and at twelve on New-Year's Eve—a homelike sound in a foreign city.

A great meeting, composed mainly of laymen, was held on Tuesday afternoon, at York, to protest against any interference with the right of the Church of England in the churchyards. Earl Percy was in the chair, supported by Lords Harewood, Muncester, Hotham, Galway, Pollington, and Helmsley, M.P., several members of Parliament, and other gentlemen. Lord Feversham, who was detained by illness, wrote with regard to the vote of the House of Lords:—"I know several peers were influenced in the course they reluctantly followed by the example of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. It is, I think, deeply to be lamented that those who occupy the highest position in the Church, and who are bound by every obligation to defend her rights and interests, should fail her in the time of trial." The speakers included Lord Percy, the Hon. W. Egerton, Lord Harewood, the Hon. C. Wood, and others, and the resolutions were passed unanimously, with loud cheers.

SCENES FROM THE PANTOMIMES.

COVENT GARDEN.

The nursery story of "Puss in Boots" is elaborately put upon the stage at Covent Garden, and boasts a scene of noteworthy magnificence in "The Glaciarium," wherein a fairy fountain plays and a regiment of dazzling coryphées march with military precision; but the most pleasing scenes to many are, doubtless, the woodland glade, in which Signora Cavalazzi dances with infinite grace while the corps de ballet rest from their labours; and the picturesque riverside nook chosen by Fondalin (Miss Alice Cook) for a dip à la Miles-na-Coppaleen. It is an incident of this last-named scene which our Artist depicts. Fondalin has donned fine raiment, and straightway flies to the succour of the fair damsel attacked by the sprites of a neighbouring giant. The coach is deserted by Baron Blue Bubble (Mr. Furneaux Cook), upon whose back Puss in Boots jumps to save himself also. The pantomime, we may add, now works smoothly; and Misses Cook, Rose Lee, and Champneys, and Messrs. Raynor, Cook, and "Little Levite" do their best to fill the leading parts with zest.

DRURY LANE.

The Countess d'Aulnoy's fairy tale of "The White Cat" is founded on the well-used incident of an offended fairy resenting the breach of promises of one of her clients, and appearing at a festivity to proclaim her vengeance for the insult she has suffered. The fairy Violante thus surprises the royal party assembled at the palace of the Queen of Nevernever, to express in due form her resentment for the Queen not having given her daughter, according to her pledge, in marriage, at her eighteenth year, to Psycho (Mr. Fawdon Vokes) the Goblin dwarf, the fairy's son, represented in our Engraving. In revenge for this breach of contract, she causes the dwarf to carry off the lady in the form of a White Cat. This event leads to the various adventures in which Princess Blanchette (Mrs. Fred. Vokes) is involved, until, by cutting off her feline head, she is restored to her proper human form, and wedded to Prince Natty (Miss Victoria Vokes), one of the sons of King Colorado; the good fairies having thus prevailed over the malignant Violante. The scene illustrated is one of palatial proportions, and represents the magnificent appointments of a fairy-tale hunting-château, with the talented Vokes Family and Miss Coveney in the leading parts.



SCENE FROM THE COVENT GARDEN PANTOMIME.



SCENE FROM THE DRURY LANE PANTOMIME.



SKETCHES OF THE KAFFIR WAR.

THE WAR.

Direct negotiations for an armistice, the possible concession of which may or may not lead to more important negotiations for a definite peace, have been opened by the Sultan's Government, without any official mediation of Great Britain. The result is still uncertain at the hour of our present writing, on Thursday afternoon. In the mean time, the advance of a powerful Russian force to the south of the Balkans, with the capture of Sofia, in Upper Roumelia, and the forcing of the Trojan Pass, on the road from Bulgaria, due south of Lovatz and Plevna, to the Tatar Bazardjik and Philippopolis districts of Roumelia, seems to have alarmed the Turks a good deal. They are prepared, however, to make another stand at the Ichtiman Pass and Samakov, on the mountain range that separates Upper from Lower Roumelia. The army of General Gourko, who commands the Russian forces south of the Balkans, is reckoned at 55,000 infantry. The Turkish forces in this region are commanded by Chakir Pasha, who appears to be no match for his bold and energetic assailant. He has abandoned Slatitz, on the Sofia main road, and retreated to the eastward, in the direction of Tatar Bazardjik. There is no chance left of the Turks being able to defend any of the western provinces of their dominion. The Servians are about to capture the frontier fortress of Nish; and that of Novi Bazar, which is the key to Bosnia and Herzegovina, cannot long resist the expected attack, when it has been cut off from communication with the home provinces of Turkey. This being the position of affairs, it is believed that the Sultan's Government is now very anxious for a pause or respite in the war. The conditions likely to be insisted upon by Russia, in granting the armistice that has been requested, are not yet certainly known; but they are supposed to include the temporary possession of Rustchuk, and probably that of another Danubian fortress. There is no more fighting or military movement just now in Bulgaria, where the forces of Süleiman Pasha have almost disappeared, falling back on their fortified camps, or to the south of the Balkans; while the Russians are exposed to great inconvenience from the difficulty of transporting their supplies of provisions, and from the severe wintry weather, their bridges over the Danube being destroyed by floating ice. It is expected that, as soon as the troops can be moved, the army of the Czarévitch will be joined by that of General Zimmermann, from the Dobrukscha, to undertake the siege of Rustchuk and of Silistria.

The Turks have lost the Shipka Pass, after spending thousands of brave lives, since last August, in its defence under Süleiman Pasha and Raouf Pasha. The Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed to the Emperor of Russia the following despatch from Lovatz, of Wednesday's date:—"I am happy to congratulate your Majesty upon a brilliant victory gained this day, just one month after the capture of Plevna. General Radetzky, after desperate fighting, has made prisoners the whole Turkish army defending the Shipka Pass, consisting altogether of forty-one battalions, ten batteries, and one regiment of cavalry. Prince Mirsky has occupied Kazanlik and General Skobeleff holds Shipka."

In Asia Minor no action of importance has been performed since our last; but Erzeroum is now cut off from the port of Trebizond on the Black Sea.

The Turkish Parliament at Constantinople has been engaged in a series of earnest and unsparing debates on the perilous crisis of affairs. An amendment on the proposed Address to the Throne was carried; and both the Grand Vizier and Mohamed Damad Pasha, the Sultan's favourite brother-in-law, were driven to offer their resignation, which the Sultan has not yet accepted. The Ministers of War, Marine, and Foreign Affairs have been called up to explain the faults of their administration. On Tuesday last Server Pasha made a statement to the Chamber of Deputies, telling them that every effort had been made by the Government to interest the European Powers in the fate of Turkey, but in vain, and that it was idle to entertain any hope of an alliance. Turkey was completely isolated, and it therefore became necessary for her to determine alone how she could best bring the present war to a close. The terms of an armistice, he added, had been agreed upon by the Cabinet, and when it had been concluded with the Russian commanders its nature would be communicated to the Chamber.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Chambers were opened on Tuesday in the usual manner, the senior member of the Senate acting as President and making a speech in the Upper House, and the senior member of the Chamber going through the same ceremony in the Lower House. The tone of the speech addressed to the Senate by M. Gauthier de Rumilly was rather too liberal for the majority of that august assembly, but was warmly applauded by the Left. In the Chamber of Deputies M. Desseaux took the chair by right of seniority. In addressing the House, he made an allusion to the death of M. Ducamp, a deputy of the Left, recalling the fact that the deceased had been transported to Algiers in 1852, and adding that he was the victim of a detestable régime. M. Paul de Cassagnac here interrupted the speaker with the observation, "It is the Republic which is ignoble." For this he was called to order. The re-election of the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier to the chair in the Senate, and of M. Grévy in the Chamber of Deputies took place on Thursday.

Great sensation has been caused by the removal of General Ducrot from the command of the 8th Army Corps.

M. Gambetta returned to Paris on Tuesday evening from his tour in Italy.

All the Ministers have issued circulars to the officials in their departments respecting the attitude to be observed towards the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into Electoral Abuses.

The result of the municipal elections held on Sunday throughout France are announced to be favourable for the Republican party. Out of a total of eighty in Paris there were elected seventy-three Republicans and four Conservative councillors. In the remaining three cases a second ballot will be necessary.

The appointment of M. Fournier as French Ambassador at Constantinople has been gazetted.

M. Faye, the eminent astronomer, has, it is stated, been appointed Director of the Paris Observatory.

General Montauban, Comte de Palikao, who commanded the French troops in the allied expedition to China, and who played a prominent part at the close of the Empire as War Minister, died on Tuesday, at the advanced age of eighty-one. It was upon his reiterated orders that the fatal march on Sedan was undertaken.

The veteran Radical Raspail, who was born on the 5th Pluviôse, year II. (Jan. 29, 1794), has succumbed to an attack of bronchitis. M. François Vincent Raspail achieved scientific distinction early in life, and for many years past has held a high reputation on account of his chemical researches. In political affairs his views were of an advanced Democratic and Socialist character, which brought him into

frequent collision with the various Governments of France. The last occasion was in 1875, when he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for a violent preface published in his "Yearly Manual of Health."

The Government has instituted six Railway Commissions, one for each of the "regions" which are partitioned among the great companies. The Commissions are to determine in every region which of the proposed new lines are of national and which only of local interest.

At the annual meeting of the French Life-Boat Society it was stated that in the course of 1877 fifty-five persons were rescued from shipwreck, of whom seventeen were saved by the life-boats and thirty-eight by life-buoys and other mechanical contrivances. The society is about to place life-boats at the seven following stations:—In the Bay of Stiff, upon the north-east coast of Ushant; in the Bay of Poulguen, to the north of the mouth of the Loire; at the Glesian Islands; in the Isle of Pudy; in the Bay of Sauzon, Belle-Isle; in the Bay of Loin (in the island of Ré); and at Ouistreham, at the mouth of the Orbe.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso presided on Wednesday at a Council of Ministers. At a meeting of the partisans of the Government in the Chamber of Deputies it was resolved to re-elect the former bureau of the Chamber, and to give unconditional support to the policy of the Ministry.

ITALY.

DEATH OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.

An illness of only a few days' duration has carried off Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy. Intelligence came last Monday that he was suffering from inflammation of the lungs. Since then the telegrams became more and more serious in their tone, and on Wednesday afternoon death closed the scene. For some short time previously his Majesty was aware that his end was drawing near; and, having received the sacraments at the hands of a priest, he sent for Prince Humbert and Princess Margherita, with whom he conversed for some minutes. He afterwards saw some other persons with whom he had been in constant communication, and a few minutes later breathed his last. Monsignor Marinelli and Cenni were sent from the Vatican to the Quirinal with the Papal benediction, and the Pope is reported to have said that, but for his infirmity, he would have gone himself to render the last services of religion to the dying King. His Majesty was born on March 14, 1820, and was thus in his fifty-eighth year. He succeeded to the throne of Sardinia at the abdication of his father, Charles Albert, on March 24, 1849. In 1861 he was proclaimed King of Italy. He was married in 1842 to the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria, who died in 1855.

Prince Humbert was proclaimed King immediately after his father's death. He has confirmed the Ministers in their posts, and has issued a manifesto to the nation, in which he promises to tread in his father's footsteps, and says that his sole ambition will be to deserve the love of his people. King Humbert was born March 14, 1844, and is therefore in his thirty-fourth year. He was married in April, 1868, to Princess Margherita of Savoy. Their son, Victor Emmanuel, who is now Crown Prince, was born Nov. 11, 1869, and has consequently just completed his eighth year.

General De la Marmora died at Florence last Saturday morning, at the age of seventy-four. The Italians intend to erect a monument to his honour. He commanded the Italian troops which took part in the Crimean campaign. He also commanded in the campaign against Austria in 1866. Previously he had been Prime Minister, and resigned at the end of 1865. On Monday the funeral ceremonies took place at Florence. His remains were afterwards conveyed to Biella, the native place of the deceased.

GERMANY.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, the wedding of the two Prussian Princesses, which is fixed for the 18th of next month, will be made the occasion of brilliant Court fêtes. A considerable number of representatives of crowned families are expected to attend. It is announced that the Prince of Wales will come to Berlin as the representative of Queen Victoria.

General Schwartzkoppen, Commander-in-Chief of the 13th Corps of the German Army, died at Stuttgart last Saturday.

GREECE.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the third reading of the bill ratifying the treaty of commerce recently concluded between France and Greece.

M. Tricoups, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a note to the Powers requesting that Greece may be admitted to any congress which may be held previous to the conclusion of peace. The request has, it is said, been favourably received by the British and Italian Governments, but is opposed by the Porte.

CANADA.

A Reuter's telegram from Ottawa states that the Dominion Parliament has been announced to meet on Feb. 7.

According to returns published at Ottawa, the revenue of the Dominion during the last six months amounted to £11,312,000, and the expenditure to £8,211,000.

The Legislative Assembly of Ontario was opened on Wednesday last by the Hon. D. A. Macdonald, the Lieutenant-Governor, who in his speech on the occasion said that the finances and general condition of the province were prosperous, and advised special caution with regard to new railway projects.

AMERICA.

Congress resumed its Session on Thursday. It is understood that the Silver Question, which agitates the country greatly, will be debated at length.

The Cabinet has considered the question, the result being that the President continues firm in his purpose to veto Mr. Bland's bill or any other measure aiming at making silver an unlimited legal tender.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, in his annual message, says that Massachusetts cannot be indifferent to measures and influences which affect the honour and advancement of the nation, but it will be ever watchful of the manner in which the Government is administered and its obligations fulfilled. The country's honour cannot be preserved, nor prosperity secured, by profits arising from broken promises. Massachusetts expects her representatives to resist, by all justifiable means, the enactment of laws not bearing the test of impartial justice in payment of the national debt. Massachusetts desires that the promises which formed the basis of public credit should be honestly and undeviatingly fulfilled. No sophistry in reasoning, no casuistry in morals, should be allowed to obscure the plain demands of honest dealing with public creditors concerning either the time or mode of payment of their dues. The debt should be paid and the currency restored to a normal standard, according to promise.

Governor Connor, of Maine, was installed in office on the 3rd inst. In his address he opposed the passage of the Bland Silver Bill.

The Boston Board of Trade has adopted an earnest memorial

to Congress against the passing of the Bland Bill, and against any measure making silver an unlimited legal tender, or repealing the Resumption Law. At the meeting several prominent New England merchants and manufacturers supported the memorial.

The capitalists of the Atlantic States have begun a combined movement in opposition to the Bland Silver Bill. The New York Clearing-House met last Saturday, when twenty-seven of the leading banks were represented, and resolutions were adopted declaring that, in view of the Bland Bill pending in Congress, it was the duty of bank officers seriously to inquire what effect so important a change as proposed in the circulating medium would have upon general business, upon banks, and what measures could be adopted to preserve their various trusts from the serious decline which would inevitably follow the passage of the bill. A committee was appointed, with Mr. George S. Coe, president of the American Exchange Bank, as chairman, to consider and recommend what steps should be taken.

The New Orleans Clearing-House Association of Banks Saturday passed resolutions denying that the South is favourable to the Bland Bill, protesting against any law authorising a silver currency except as a subsidiary coinage, declaring gold should be the only recognised standard, and that a double standard would be dangerous and impracticable, and that a step backward should be taken in the matter of resumption, and that honesty and morality demand the prompt payment in full of all obligations.

This unexpected declaration from New Orleans greatly encourages the advocates of resumption.

President Hayes's Cabinet has, according to a telegram from Washington, determined that Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, as soon as practicable, invite further subscriptions to a public loan of 4 per cent, and so conduct that persons in all parts of the United States shall have the opportunity of subscribing to bonds of any amount which the law authorises.

The *Times*' correspondent at Philadelphia says that the President has appointed Mr. George W. Childs to be Honorary American Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. Mr. Daniel J. Morrell, a leading Pennsylvania iron manufacturer, will be Assistant Commissioner. The Governor of Pennsylvania has appointed Mr. John H. Harjes, of the Paris house of Dreux Harjes, and Co., to be Commissioner from Pennsylvania at the Exposition.

BRAZIL.

A telegram from Rio de Janeiro of Monday's date announces that a new Liberal Ministry has been formed. Senhor Silverio Simimbu is President of the Council and Minister of Public Works; Senhor Herval, Minister for War; Senhor Leoncio, Minister of the Interior; Senhor Lafayette, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senhor Villabella, Minister of Marine; Senhor Andrade Pinto, Minister of Finance.

INDIA.

The anniversary of the proclamation of the Queen's Empress of India was, says the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, celebrated on the first day of the new year with much stately pomp and varied ceremonial. A Chapter was held early in the day for the purpose of investing the Maharajah of Gwalior with the Order of the Bath, and at a later hour a second chapter was held, when various members of the Order of the Star of India were invested with the insignia and badges, the only new appointment being that of General Kennedy. In the evening a commemorative state dinner was given by the Viceroy, and the city was generally illuminated.

The ceremony, however, which absorbed most interest was the unveiling, by the Viceroy, of the statue of the Queen, the gift of his Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan to the Indian people. The statue is of pure white marble and of colossal size. It is an exquisite piece of art, sculptured by Marshall Wood, and forms an object of special interest as being the only existing statue of her Majesty in the metropolis of India.

This eventful day was still further celebrated by the inauguration of the new Order of the Indian Empire. The following are the most noteworthy in the gazetted list of companions:—Gregory Charles Paul, Advocate-General and member of the Council; Captain Burne, private secretary; Meer Ali Khan, heir of the Jam of Lus; Beyla; Sirdar Asat Khan, a Khelat chief; Sirdar Golam Khan, another Khelat chief; W. W. Hunter, the distinguished civilian and author; Sir Richard Meade; Rajendau Lala Mitra; — Jackson, an eminent civilian of the High Court; Judge Kristodass Paul, member of the Bengal Council; John Rivett Carnac, opium agent; General Cunningham; Admiral Bythessa; George Smith, formerly editor of the *Friend of India*.

AUSTRALIA.

It is announced from Sydney, in a telegram of Saturday's date, that, according to the statement of revenue and expenditure for the last year presented to the New South Wales Parliament, the revenue was £5,751,878, being an increase of £714,216 on that of 1876. The Queensland revenue returns for the last half year amounted to £823,615, being an increase of £128,202, compared with the same period of the previous year.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated the 9th inst., informs us that the deadlock has resulted in wholesale dismissals of civil servants, heads of departments, Judges, magistrates, and coroners. The Legislative Council reassembled on the 8th inst., but the Government refused to proceed with public business. The Assembly stands adjourned till Feb. 5.

Messrs. W. T. Weekes and Co. dispatched from Plymouth Sound for Melbourne on the 3rd inst. Messrs. Money Wigram and Son's steam-ship Somersetshire, Captain H. F. Holt. She has on board 215 passengers, mails, and a full general cargo.

News received at New York from Kingston, Jamaica, dated the 27th ult., states that the British corvette *Blanche* has expelled from Morant Keys some American claimants who had been shipping guano, notwithstanding the warnings of the United States Consul.

The following vessels, dispatched by Sir Jules Vogel, the Agent-General for New Zealand, are reported to have arrived safely at their destination:—Canterbury, which sailed from Glasgow on Sept. 28, arrived at Port Chalmers; Opawa, which sailed from Plymouth on Sept. 27, arrived at Lyttelton; Renfrewshire, which sailed on Sept. 29, arrived at Napier.

The house of refuge upon Mount St. Gothard received between Oct. 1, 1876, and Sept. 20, 1877, 15,651 travellers, among whom were distributed gratis 52,783 rations and a certain quantity of clothing. The receipts amounted to £540, or £14 less than the expenses.

At a meeting of the governors of the Shakespeare Memorial held at Stratford this week, Mr. C. Flower, a local brewer, agreed to extend the time from Dec. 30, 1877, to April 30, 1878, to raise £4000 to meet the £4000 offered by him to complete the library and art-gallery for the reception of the handsome present of Mr. H. Graves, Pall-mall, of all his valuable prints of a Shakespearean character.

POLITICS.

MEETINGS ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Parliament will not be opened by the Queen in person on the 17th inst. There will be no state ceremonial. The proceedings will be strictly confined to what usually takes place when the Session is opened by Royal Commission.

The usual "whips" have been issued to members of both Houses on both sides.

By the death of Lord Kinnaird and the consequent succession of his brother, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., to the title, a vacancy is created in the representation of Perth. Mr. Charles M'Lean, of Glencarn, has come forward in the Liberal interest, and Dr. Alexander Mackie, of Warrington, as a Conservative candidate for his native town.

The contest at Greenock is being conducted spiritedly. Sir J. Fergusson received a vote of confidence from a meeting of Conservatives on Tuesday night, and Mr. Scott Moncrieff declared his intention to go to the poll as a Liberal candidate. Mr. J. Stewart, of Garvoch, and Mr. Donald Currie are also in the field as Liberal candidates. Mr. J. Balgarnie, a Glasgow merchant, has come forward in the Home-Rule interest.

Mr. Alfred Seymour announces that it is not his intention again to contest the representation of Salisbury.

Mr. Gladstone has written another letter in reference to the present position of the Eastern Question, in reply to a note from a Sheffield Liberal who could not understand the former letter, and pointed out that the Liberal party were not of one opinion on the matter, as the moderate men of the party did not take the same view as the Radicals. The right hon. gentleman explains that, in his opinion, the present condition of the war does not offer any warrant whatever for measures tending to bring England nearer to bloodshed.—Mr. Gladstone has written another letter to Mr. Chamberlain, in which he desires that the agitation with regard to the war should not take a party character. While expressing satisfaction with the speech of Lord Carnarvon, he enjoins vigilance.

Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., replying to a communication from the Thetford Working Men's Liberal Association, observes:—"I am glad that the past and present action of her Majesty's Government in preserving a strict neutrality in the Eastern war meets with your approval, and I believe that policy will continue to guide the Crown unless the honour and interests of Great Britain are assailed by either belligerent."

Several meetings have been held to consider the position of Great Britain in relation to the war. At some of them memorials to the Earl of Derby in favour of continued neutrality were adopted; at others the opinion was expressed that the recent speech of the Earl of Carnarvon had removed all cause of alarm, and that no further meetings in the interest of peace are necessary just now. The great majority of the meetings have been in favour of neutrality.

Resolutions urging the Government to preserve strict neutrality in the war were passed on the 3rd inst. by the Beverley Town Council, a town's meeting at Bradford, the Birmingham Six Hundred, the council of the Workmen's Peace Association, and one or two Liberal associations.

A large public meeting was held in the Townhall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the same day, when Mr. Hamond, M.P., spoke at length, principally on the Eastern Question. The following resolution was proposed, and the chairman, Mr. H. Milvain, declared it carried; but its opponents state that it was never put, and that the chairman paid no heed to an amendment submitted by Mr. J. C. Swan. The resolution stated to be adopted by the meeting was as follows:—"That this meeting offer their best and hearty thanks to Mr. Hamond, M.P., for his excellent address upon the Eastern Question, and record their deep indignation at the unjustifiable and unnecessary war now raging in the East, for the sole purpose of Russian aggression; that this meeting, deeply deploring the horrors of war, call upon her Majesty's Government, in the name of humanity, to strain every effort to secure to the European and Asiatic provinces of Turkey the blessings of peace; that this meeting have every confidence in the patriotism of her Majesty's Government to protect, and, if necessary, to defend, in all circumstances, the honour and interests of the British Empire, under the treaty law of Europe; and that this resolution be signed by the chairman and transmitted by him to Lord Beaconsfield."

The members for Taunton, Mr. A. C. Barclay and Sir Henry James, addressed their constituents on the 4th inst. Sir Henry James complained that the results of the Government policy had been to place this country in an isolated position. He did not seek to be a mere preacher in favour of peace in the abstract. We had grave interests to defend, and no nation could lay down a rule that the sword should never be drawn under any circumstances. He agreed that Russia might make demands that we should have a right to resent, for no one could say that she should be allowed to take possession of the Suez Canal. He fancied, too, that the permanent occupation of Constantinople would be objectionable to the majority of the people of England. Constantinople would necessarily involve the exclusive possession of the Dardanelles. These were instances which showed that Russia might make demands which would naturally alarm the English people; but why should they assume that she was going to make such demands? Her faith was pledged to us and the other European Powers that she sought to acquire no territory in Europe, and she had done nothing to cause us to think that she would depart from her word. When she did, the time would come for action.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided the same day over a meeting of Nonconformists, which was held at the Congregational Memorial Hall, London. Resolutions were unanimously adopted earnestly protesting against any departure from the neutrality hitherto observed in the present war, and heartily welcoming the recent statement of the Earl of Carnarvon, sustaining its view as to the insanity of any attempt to plunge Great Britain into a conflict for which there is not even a reasonable pretext, and which would, in fact, be undertaken in support of an effete and cruel despotism. It was also decided to appoint a committee of vigilance, with power to call meetings if necessary.

A large meeting, convened by the Chief Constable of Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, was held the same evening, in the Townhall, Holmfirth, to consider the serious aspect of affairs in the East. Mr. Garside, the Chief Constable, occupied the chair. Mr. J. Thorpe Taylor, J.P., moved the first resolution:—"That this meeting rejoices that in the cruel war which is desolating the East of Europe our country has maintained a strict neutrality. It is deeply convinced that any armed intervention on the part of this country would only serve to extend the area and prolong the duration of that terrible conflict. They therefore earnestly hope that her Majesty's Government will persevere in their present policy of strict neutrality." The Rev. S. F. Waterhouse seconded, and Mr. Alfred Wood supported, the resolution, which was passed. It was also resolved to forward a memorial embodying the spirit of the resolution, and signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, to the Earl of Derby.

Mr. Forster, in addressing his constituents at Bradford last Saturday evening, rejoiced at Parliament being called so early, as it was right for the Government to take the country into their

confidence. He had no faith in the alleged intention of the Ministry to involve Great Britain in the war between Russia and Turkey. In alluding to the rumoured dissensions in the Cabinet, he approved of the line taken by the Foreign and Colonial Secretaries; and, in discussing the present position of affairs, expressed his conviction that it had not really changed since the middle of last year. In referring to the British interests alleged to be at stake, and which it threatened he would earnestly defend, Mr. Forster said he had come to the conclusion, even more now than he did during the debate on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, that not only was there no reason why we should take part in the war, but he saw no possibility that any would arise. He was satisfied with the way in which Lord Derby had treated the question as to the opening of the Dardanelles; and, in closing his observations upon the Eastern Question, the right hon. gentleman said he did not believe that when Parliament met any efforts would be made by the Administration to plunge us into war. Upon home topics the right hon. gentleman stated that he should support the extension of the franchise and oppose the disestablishment of the Church of England. Mr. Forster received a vote of confidence at the close of the meeting.

The Plymouth Chamber of Commerce Executive Committee on Saturday received and agreed to send to Lord Morley, the president, a memorial largely signed asking for a special meeting to urge upon the Government the maintenance of peace. The chairman of the Conservative party, who was present, stated that those he represented fully concurred in the spirit of the memorial which had been signed by the chairman of the local Liberals.

At St. Ives, Cornwall, on Saturday night, a public meeting was held on the Eastern Question, and a resolution in favour of the maintenance of the neutrality of England was carried by a large majority against an amendment that such resolutions would embarrass the Government.

The following resolutions have been passed at a meeting of Liberals in Truro:—"That this meeting strongly approves of a continuance of the policy of neutrality in the present war as laid down in Lord Derby's latest declaration on the subject." "That this meeting unreservedly denies that any British interests or the general welfare of Europe would be aided by a war on behalf of the Ottoman rule in Turkey."

Many meetings, the chief of which we briefly report, were held on Monday.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held at Sheffield to hear an address from Mr. Mundella, M.P., and to pass resolutions in favour of this country maintaining an attitude of strict neutrality with respect to the present war. The hon. member referred the gravity of the crisis, and said the commerce of the country was being seriously affected by the prospect of our taking part in the struggle. He blamed the Ministry for allowing the nation to remain in suspense as to their intentions, and contended that not until English honour and English interests, as defined by Lord Derby, were affected should Great Britain take part in the strife. He gave reasons why it was not possible for Russia to occupy Constantinople or claim the sole navigation of the Dardanelles, and expressed himself in favour of the neutralisation of the Suez Canal. In conclusion, the hon. member appealed to the people not to waste the resources of the country in building up a rotten despotism which by the doom of God was coming to an end. A resolution in favour of neutrality was unanimously passed.

At a meeting of the Cambridge Reform Club, Mr. Schnadhorst, of Birmingham, gave an address upon Liberal organisation. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Fowler and Mr. Shield, the Liberal candidates for the borough, who both protested against England being drawn into the war; and a resolution declaring in favour of continued neutrality was agreed to.

A crowded meeting of the Barnsley Liberal Association was held in their rooms. Resolutions were unanimously passed urging upon the Government the necessity of maintaining a strict neutrality in relation to the war now raging in the East of Europe.

Mr. J. C. Dundas, in an address to his constituents, making reference to the Eastern Question, argued in favour of neutrality, and a resolution to that effect was adopted.

Mr. Pell and Mr. Heygate, the members for South Leicestershire, speaking at Hinckley, referred to the war. The first-named gentleman considered that the Government had conducted itself during a trying period in an able and dignified manner. He did not want war, any more than he wanted a contested election; but he was preparing for the latter, and England ought to prepare for the former, if necessary. Mr. Heygate could not understand how anybody could believe in Russian sincerity after the flagrant way in which she had broken her word respecting Khiva, and he hoped that if English interests were threatened the nation would act in a united spirit.

Three thousand persons were present at a meeting held at Aberdeen, at which a resolution was carried with enthusiasm to the effect that the true policy to be adopted by this country during the war, and during any negotiations for peace that might ensue, was one of peace, non-intervention, and strict neutrality, and strongly urging this policy upon the Government and Parliament. Memorials in this sense were ordered to be forwarded to the Earl of Derby and both Houses.

On Tuesday the Gloucester Town Council passed a resolution calling upon the Government to continue to pursue a course of impartial neutrality; and a similar one was passed at a meeting of the Falmouth Chamber of Commerce. Resolutions in favour of neutrality were passed at meetings held the same day at Leicester, Chelsea, Denbigh, Pembroke, and many other places. Mr. Courtney, M.P., lectured at Liskeard the same night on India. He said that all concerned in the welfare of India should, as he had done, make themselves acquainted with the country. As to our future policy, we must get rid of native princes and set up more representative rulers. The most painful thing in our past government was our proved incapacity to touch the hearts of the people. India must be governed out of its own resources—that was our first duty. The hon. member advocated a house tax to meet the increased cost of administration.

The annual dinner of the Oxford Liberal Association and the opening of the new Liberal Hall took place on Wednesday. At the opening of the hall in the afternoon Sir W. Harcourt, M.P., said that in the present crisis a great deal of the future depended upon the firmness and courage of the Liberal party; for, although he saw in that morning's papers that which gave him reason to hope we had escaped war, yet none could tell how closely we had been to it. At the dinner, the chairman was supported by Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Chitty, Professor Goldwin Smith, Professor Rogers, and many members of the Corporation. Sir William Harcourt in his address argued that the Government had no intention to support Turkey, and that British interests suffered no danger from Russia. As to the charge against that nation of seeking aggrandisement and territorial extension, he said that England should be the last Power to raise the question. He also maintained that it was impolitic to give British interests such great prominence, especially if we wished to act

as mediators, and concluded by expressing the hope and a belief that the voice of the country would be in favour of peace.

Among other meetings held on Wednesday were the following:—Sir Charles Adderley, speaking at a dinner at Hanley, expressed his belief that the Government had won the confidence of their countrymen during a difficult and serious time by the firm and prudent course they pursued. The turning-point in the war had arrived, and the country might rely upon the Government carrying out the conditions of neutrality, and, if necessary, enforcing them. General Sir A. H. Gordon, the Conservative member for East Aberdeen, in addressing his constituents at Turiff, expressed an earnest hope that the Government policy would be one of peace. Nothing had yet occurred to justify intervention on our part, or the taking of any active steps for the protection of British interests. Mr. Baxter addressed a meeting held in Forfar to form a Liberal association. He ridiculed the war scare, and, although he felt confident that the majority of the Cabinet would not tolerate any action which would bring about war, there were, no doubt, signs of the times ominous enough to render vigilant the Liberal party, whose cardinal doctrine was peace. We have not space for even the mention of several meetings.

A great Liberal demonstration will be held in Manchester next Tuesday, when resolutions will be submitted relative to the war in the East. Mr. J. Bright, M.P., Sir T. Bazley, M.P., and other members of Parliament have promised to be present.

DISTRESS IN SOUTH WALES.

Lord Aberdare has written a letter on the distress in South Wales. He says:—"I think there has been some exaggeration of the sufferings of the people in this district. We are still very far from the condition of the Madrases and Mysorians, with whom we have been compared. We are not yet 'a people in beggary, a nation stretching out its hands for food.' We have no natives dying by scores on the roadsides or by hundreds in their huts of absolute starvation. The bulk of our colliery population is able to maintain itself, although with difficulty and with many privations, without receiving aid from the poor rates or from private charity. The struggle in some parts, especially in the neighbourhood of the deserted ironworks at Merthyr and Aberdare, has been long and sore, but is still carried on with unabated courage." Lord Aberdare adds that exaggeration on the one side has led to undue depreciation of the calamity on the other, for there are many cases of grievous destitution. He attributes the causes of the distress—First, to the closing of the Cyfarthfa Ironworks because the men would not accept a reduction; and then to the closing of the Plymouth and Abernant Works, owing to the failure of the firm; to the effects of the great strike and lock-out, to the collapse of the steam-coal trade, to the destitution of families caused by the killing of husbands by colliery accidents; partly to the action of trade unions, partly to the want of thrift, and partly to the habit of drinking at public-houses.

Having been requested to receive a deputation on the subject of organising a relief fund in aid of the distress in South Wales, the Lord Mayor has replied stating that he does not see his way to do so after the many recent appeals from the Mansion House for public charities, and in the face of the fact that the work of relief has been already undertaken by Lord Aberdare, the local clergy, and others.

Cheddar Cliffs, Somersetshire, have recently been increased in attractiveness by the discovery of a new cave, which is situated at the end of the stalactite caverns. It is described as being of great beauty.

Mr. William John Ewins Bennett, of the Midland Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Grantham, in place of Mr. Dugdale, who was recently transferred to the Recordership of Birmingham.

Judgment was given on Monday respecting the loss of the ship Northumbria, at Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in November last. The Court considered that the master was in default, and suspended his certificate for three months.

A lecture was given at the London Institution last Monday evening on the Evolution of Nerves, by Mr. G. J. Romanes, who said the present lecture must be understood to be in continuation of one which he had given at the Royal Institution.

Mr. Edmund F. Davis, of St. Peter's, Thanet, whose name is well known in connection with the Granville estate at Ramsgate, and with the public improvements of that town, has just purchased from Mr. William Corbett the large property near Margate, known as the Westgate-on-Sea estate.

Mr. Justice Mellor, in distributing the prizes to successful candidates at the Nottingham School of Art on Wednesday, said that Nottingham had taken a greater number of awards in the national competition last year than any school in the kingdom, not excepting South Kensington.

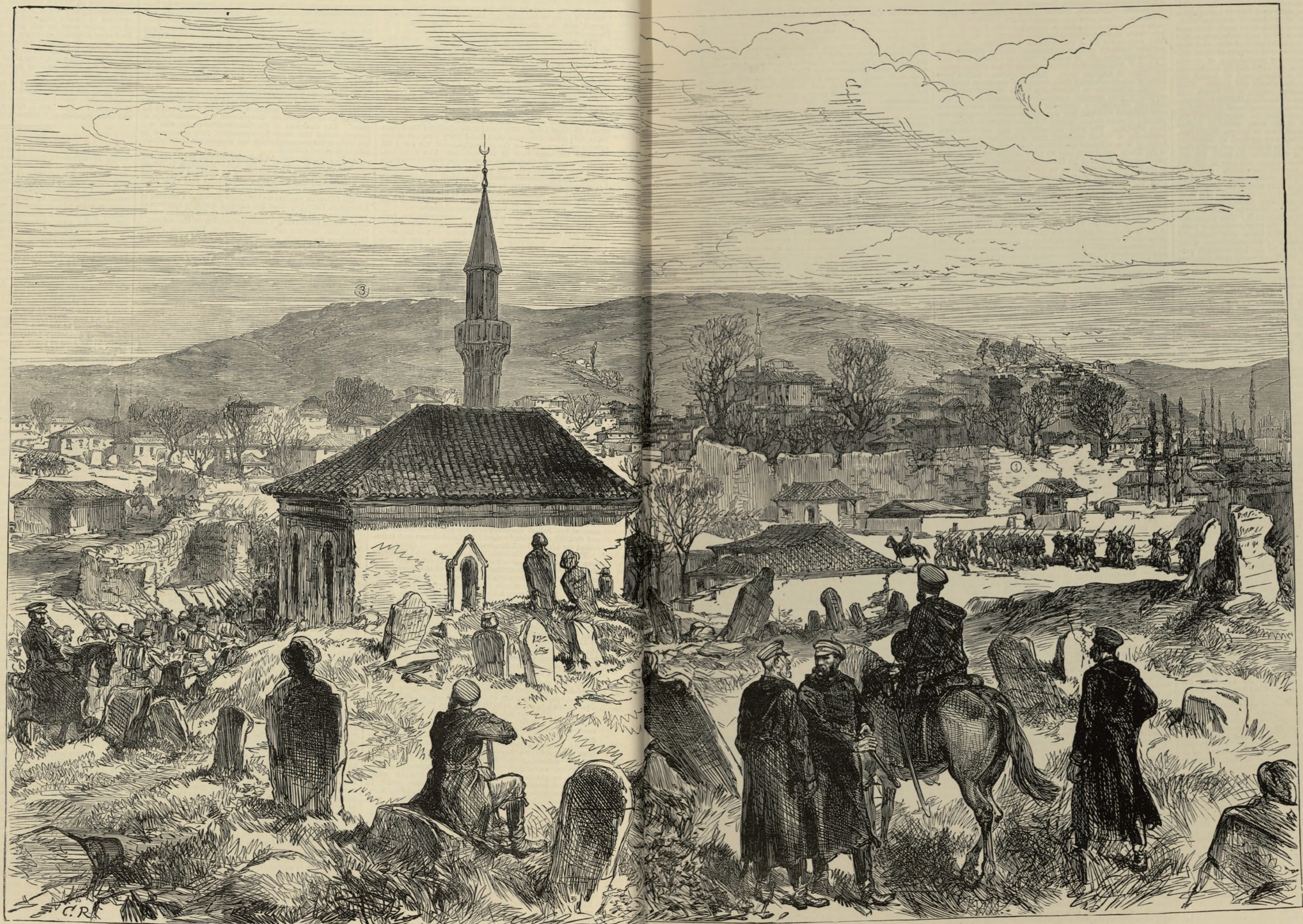
The Manchester City Council on Wednesday resolved, by a majority of 48 against 3, to apply to Parliament for authority to obtain a water supply from Lake Thirlmere. The scheme will cost £3,725,000, and the works will take five years to complete. The bill is unopposed on the standing orders.

Mr. Henry Bessemer, apropos of a discussion with regard to the word "billion," has given, in a letter which appeared in the *Times* of Saturday, various illustrations of what that number means. Thus, assuming that a thousand leaves of paper might be pressed into the space of three inches, he says that a billion of them would make a pile 47,348 miles high.

According to the *Printers' Register*, there are now published in the United Kingdom 151 daily newspapers, as against 149 at the same period last year. The number is made up thus:—London, 20; the provinces, 89; Wales, 2; Ireland, 19; Jersey, 1. Of these, 83 are issued in the morning and 68 in the evening—all the latter, except seven, being halfpenny papers. In politics, 67 are returned as Liberal, 41 as Conservative, 29 as independent, and 14 "of no politics."

Mr. C. E. Lewis, M.P. for the city of Londonderry, laid in Armagh on the 4th inst. the memorial-stone of a new Presbyterian church at present being erected in that city, at a cost of £10,000, by the Rev. Jackson Smyth's congregation. At the ceremony the chair was occupied by the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, the Rev. George Bellis, and there was a large assemblage. Mr. Lewis gave an address after the ceremony.

Mr. John Dixon, writing to the *Times*, states that the Anglia, 140 h. p., one of the largest and most powerful of the Channel tugs, left Millwall on Wednesday morning for Ferrol to bring the Cleopatra to the Thames. The distance from the Downs to Ushant is about 350 miles; thence across the Bay of Biscay is about the same. The Anglia ought to make the run out in four days, reaching her destination on the 14th. There she will find the Cleopatra all ready for sea, Captain Carter and a picked English crew having been on board three weeks refitting her. They found her as "tight as a bottle."



1. Ruined Walls—Remains of Palace of Ghazi Ali Bey, 400 years old.

2. The Ruins of the Turkish Governor's House.

3. The Krichina Redoubt, on the hill above the town.

THE TOWN OF PLEVNA, FROM THE ROAD TO LOVATZ (LOOKING NORTH), SKETCHED DEC. 11.

FROM A SKETCH BY M. SZATHMARI AND KOENEN.

CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE BOOKS.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has been formally disapproved by Lord Shaftesbury and Dean Close. It seems that the authors of two of its recent publications, being sound and faithful scholars as well as clergymen of the Church of England, showed a due regard for scientific, historical, and critical veracity, in speaking of the geological antiquity of our globe, and in not reading Leviticus and Deuteronomy as prophecies of the existing Jewish dispersion. It is to be feared that this noble Society is in a bad way, if there be so much infidelity and "neology," whatever that means, in the exercise of profound learning and sagacity upon literary topics which may serve indirectly for the illustration of religious truth. Some of its recent publications, which have lately been sent us for the usual notice, are the work of such eminent men, and appear so excellent from an impartial point of view, that they will hardly be free from objections on the part of those who hold the Pentateuch to contain every possible item of correct information upon the history of the earth and its inhabitants, down at least to the death of Moses, and to control the legitimate reception of all later science and history. That singularly gratuitous assumption, indeed, is no longer held indispensable to the true claims of the oldest Hebrew Scriptures as the earliest authentic communication of moral and religious wisdom. It is no longer permitted to interfere with the researches and conclusions of the most orthodox clerical writers, dealing with the general mass of human knowledge. Every Sunday-school teacher may now continue his important task with entire peace of mind. He should be well aware that none of the essential truths of divinity in the Bible, his sole authoritative text-book for that purpose, can ever be affected by the digging up of antediluvian skulls and flint knives in Western Europe, by the disinterment of Chaldean bricks and tiles in Mesopotamia, or by tracing the etymologies and mythologies of the primitive Aryan language. All these are merely extraneous matters, certainly proving the existence of an ancient world outside the limits of the Mosaic history, but nowise contradicting that history itself. This reasonable attitude of steadfast confidence in the proper objects of faith, discerned apart from narrow theories based upon accidental associations, will not be disturbed by the publications of the Christian Knowledge Society—or by the late eccentric protests against its management, which now seems more than ever deserving of public support.

The particular works to which a passing reference has been made do not require our minute examination. They are the Rev. T. G. Bonney's *Manual of Geology*, a very useful little treatise; and an essay on *The Argument from Prophecy*, by the Rev. Brownlow Maitland, whose aim, of course, was to uphold that argument for the truth of Christianity. We leave theological discussion to the Bishops and clergy and other ministers of religion; but we must express the highest approval of the small handbooks of secular knowledge, in several branches of ordinary study, which the Society has lately issued.

The series entitled *Ancient History from the Monuments* consists, hitherto, of five neat little volumes, each volume of less than 200 pages, containing the very cream of archaeological learning, served up by the most competent English authors in their special departments. We thus have the best possible short account of *Egypt*, by Dr. S. Birch, of the British Museum; *Babylonia*, by the late Mr. George Smith, edited by Professor A. H. Sayce, of Oxford; *Assyria*, likewise by Mr. George Smith, whose researches at Nineveh have yielded such valuable fruits; *Persia*, by Mr. W. S. Vaux; and, by the same hand, *The Greek Cities and Islands of Asia Minor*. This complete miniature library of accurate geography, history, and archaeology, pertaining to the foreign nations and empires so frequently mentioned in the Old and New Testament, should be kept at hand in every Sunday school, as well as in every minister's study. Its cost, altogether, will be only ten or twelve shillings, and we may expect it will include a corresponding treatise on the Syrian and Arabian nations, those of Canaan, Moab, Edom, Bashan, and the rest of them, with whom the Jews had so much to do. The Society had already, by its publication of Canon H. B. Tristram's *Land of Israel* and similar works, previous to the labours of the Palestine Exploration Fund Committee, done very much to render the Holy Land and its borders a familiar ground to many thousands of readers at home. How greatly would the study of these books assist the Bible teacher, if he must needs attempt to guide his class of small boys or girls through the historical narratives of the Old Testament! Whether, indeed, any treatment of those matters can ever be rendered peculiarly suitable for the inculcation of Christian ideas and feelings in the teaching of young children, is perhaps a delicate question. But the politics and wars, the intrigues, the revolutions, and the military conquests, of "the Nations Around," should be comprehended like other subjects of history; or should be reserved for mature minds, capable of understanding them.

The illustration of portions of the New Testament, in like manner, by the aid of modern antiquarian and historical researches, has been provided for with equal care. Every person desirous of correctly estimating the actual significance of St. Paul's teaching and example as the Apostle to the Gentiles, and the founder of the Christian Church throughout all the Greek-speaking provinces of the Roman Empire, has much to learn beyond simple perusal of the "Acts," and the incomparably precious series of "Epistles." It is needful to gain some acquaintance with the people to whom those Epistles were addressed. In that scholar-like and interesting work, "The Life of St. Paul," by Dean Howson and the late Rev. W. J. Conybeare, the information required is skilfully put together, and the form of a biography is preserved so far as was practicable, lacking as we do, almost entirely, all records and testimonies of other writers, except Luke in the "Acts," personally relating to St. Paul. The quantity of external descriptive materials, however, belonging to the many different places and the various populations visited by St. Paul, during his prolonged career as the most active and influential missionary of the Gospel, is more than an ordinary reader can easily digest at once. This multiplicity of topics, both in the excellent work of Howson and Conybeare, and likewise in that of the late Mr. Thomas Lewin, which is profusely stored with antiquarian illustrations, has a bewildering effect. It is therefore a good plan to divide the world of St. Paul's journeyings and teachings into proper geographical sections, each of which is described by the ablest special historian who can be found to undertake the task. We congratulate the Christian Knowledge Society upon its success in engaging the services of Dean Merivale for *St. Paul at Rome* and Canon Rawlinson for *St. Paul in Damascus and Arabia*, besides Prebendary E. H. Plumptre for *St. Paul in Asia Minor*, and the Rev. G. S. Davies, of the Charterhouse, for *St. Paul in Greece*. To mention these names, the first two being those of our most eminent living authors of ancient history, is to dispense with all need of critical commendation. We can testify, indeed, that the little books are patterns of clear and concise description, and they are pleasant reading as well as instructive helps to study.

Another valuable series of this Society's recent publications is that entitled *Non-Christian Religious Systems*. It has been observed that there is an increasing disposition, among those unfortunately hostile to Christianity, to detract from its pre-eminence by magnifying the worth and force of the great Asiatic religious systems, the Hindoo, the Buddhist, and the Mohammedan, which together command the nominal adherence of more than half mankind. Buddhism is an ethical and philosophical allegory; Mohammedanism is a strictly monotheistic and legal religion, an offshoot of Judaism; Hinduism is a vast poetical mythology, founded on the Nature-worship of sensuous imagination, like the classic Olympian mythology of Greece. These enormous vagaries of the human mind deserve to be carefully studied, as examples of the huge mistakes into which men are liable to fall who attempt to conceive of deity without the aid of the Christian Revelation. The comparative statistics of their worshippers, though exceeding in number the aggregate of reputed Christian nations, may be a subject of ethnological or political interest, but cannot affect the claims of religious truth. Endeavours have indeed been made of late to commend those unfamiliar systems of thought, as equal or superior to Christianity, by an array of citations, maxims of pure morality, temperance, prudence, charity, and modesty, sometimes a chastened Epicureanism, sometimes a semi-spiritual Stoicism, but serving, no doubt, to support the practice of social virtues, among the more enlightened class of their disciples. The gross superstitions, and the pernicious tendencies in actual working, that accompany every such fabric of mere religious speculation, not even excepting that of the Koran, are slurred over by their modern apologists, but are constantly deplored by European travellers and residents in the Eastern Continent, or in the Turkish Empire, and in Arabia, Egypt, and North Africa. We recommend all who wish to know the history, the original documents and authentic records, and the successive stages of declension or corruption, of those three great religions, to peruse the small books of the Christian Knowledge Society. Professor Monier Williams, of Oxford, has written the treatise on *Hinduism*; that on *Buddhism* is by Mr. Rhys Davids; and Mr. Stobart, Principal of the Martinière College at Lucknow, supplies the account of *Islam and its Founder*. These sketches of mighty aberrations, as we must regard them, in the course of thought prevalent among vast portions of mankind concerning the most vitally important themes, are inspired by candour and charity, as well as by an uncompromising attachment to sacred truth. They leave the impression, in general, of abortive efforts having been made, by the inventors of those different systems of belief, to attain an object which is far from being identical with that of the Christian dispensation. The deification of physical forces, of the elements, of life and growth, decay and death, in material organised structures, has been a dream of pantheistic fancy in all ages. The deification of the human passions has gradually been raised to the higher worship of personified moral sentiments, and to that of a serene impersonal unity of moral being, into which, by a process of self-renunciation, the soul of the votary might be finally absorbed. This is the explanation of Hinduism and Buddhism, as of other similar results of unassisted aspiration to comprehend the divinity of which there is a vague consciousness ever present. On the other hand, it has been the habit of the Semitic races, both Jews and Arabs, to adhere strictly to the single traditional conception of a Divine Ruler and Lawgiver, and their ideas of the religious life have been confined to the literal performance of a code of precepts for external conduct, with definite promised blessings for their reward. These are not contemptible forms of religious thought, not wholly groundless or delusive, certainly not the mere products of fraudulent imposture. But they do not come anywhere near the scope of the revelation of "God in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself;" that of the Eternal Father making Himself known, with His free and full forgiveness of sins, by the Eternal Son. The Christian Knowledge Society has therefore done wisely to furnish a true and precise account of those "Non-Christian Religious Systems," since Christianity has much to gain, nothing to lose, from any fair comparison with them.

The Bible itself must, after all, be the most important study for Christian instruction; and this Society has well discharged its office in providing an edition of the ordinary English text, in several volumes, with an excellent Commentary, and furnished with maps and plans for topographical explanation. We have just received the latest issue of *The Pentateuch*, constituting the first volume of "The Old Testament." The Commentary of notes on Genesis, we are happy to observe, tells its readers that "the science of geology is to be treated with respect," and, further, warns them that "the inspired books were written for our learning in heavenly things, not to aid us in matters of curiosity, such as the origin and existence of extinct species of animals and plants, which have little concern with our state before God or our preparation for a future life." It is suggested that the "six days" of Genesis may be understood either as "six successive periods or operations of the work" of Creation, or as having reference not to the work itself, but to God's revelation of the work to man. There is really no use in discussing the question any farther. With regard to the Society's *Commentary on the New Testament*, its merits have long been acknowledged. The first volume, containing *The Four Gospels*, by Canon Walsham How, is now in its sixty-fifth thousand of sold copies; and the second volume—*Acts, Epistles, and Revelations*, with commentary by various authors—has arrived at forty-five thousand copies. The advantage of reading with this kind of help will be most thankfully admitted by those who read most attentively, and who most earnestly seek to understand every sentence and phrase of what they read. Not even the accomplished literary scholar, with an extensive knowledge of history and philology, can safely discard the aid of such hints as preceding students of the Scriptures may have gathered from collating parallel sentences, exploring remote allusions, verifying citations, and other references to different parts of the Bible.

Last month sixty-nine ships left the Mersey, with 2109 emigrants, a decrease of 932 compared with November. During the year just closed 54,873 emigrants sailed from Liverpool, a decrease of upwards of 11,000, compared with the previous year. The English emigrants numbered 32,467; Scotch, 425; Irish, 5021; foreigners, 14,288; the nationalities of the remainder not being described.

We are pleased to record two instances of bravery being substantially recognised. The sum of £223, raised by public subscription in Derby and neighbourhood, was on Monday presented to ex-Detective Sergeant Vessey, in recognition of his heroic conduct in the course of a murderous attack made upon him a few months ago, when he was disabled.—A six-roomed cottage and half an acre of land were on Tuesday publicly presented to the widow of John Chiddy, a quarryman on the Great Western Railway, who, in March, 1876, removed a large stone which had fallen on the metals as the Flying Dutchman was coming along at the rate of fifty miles an hour, but lost his life by being struck with the buffer of the engine while so doing.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The annual presentation of prizes to the children maintained and educated in the several homes connected with the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children in Great Queen-street, and to the sailor-boys of the training-ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester*, took place on the 4th inst. at Freemasons' Hall. The children, to the number of nearly 850, had previously been supplied with a substantial New-Year's dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding. The Earl of Shaftesbury, the president of the association, was prevented by indisposition from attending, and his place was occupied by the Rev. Canon Nesbit. Mr. Williams, the secretary, gave an outline of the work of the refuges with which he has so long been associated. They began the year, he said, with 135 boys in the house, 205 in training on board the *Arethusa* and 251 in the *Chichester*, 134 at the farm-school, 133 at the Shaftesbury school, and thirty in the working boys' home, with 212 girls in the two homes devoted for their reception, making a total of 1000 children under their care. During the year there were nearly 500 new admissions, whilst fifty girls had been placed out in service, and 300 boys had been sent either into the Navy or merchant service, or placed by the institution in situations. These figures, Mr. Williams thought, showed conclusively the magnitude and character of the operations in hand. Financially, the last year had brought with it some difficulties, the institution having suffered in common with many others from the depression of trade and the diversion of charity abroad, and at one time the committee were obliged to borrow £2000 from their bankers to meet current expenses. These difficulties had fortunately been overcome for the present, but there was a prospective expenditure in the spring of about £8000 for rebuilding the Queen-street premises, and he sincerely trusted that the friends of the charity would at length enable the committee to carry out this much-needed improvement. The prizes, of which there was a voluminous catalogue, were then presented.

The poor-law training-ship *Exmouth*, stationed in the Thames off Grays, which replaced the ill-fated ship *Goliath*, is now in full working order. There are 553 lads, sent from the various metropolitan unions, at present on board, there being accommodation for 600. A home in connection with the ship has been established at Limehouse, in charge of a shipping-master and his wife, to which the lads are draughted as soon as they are qualified for sea. These boys, dressed in sailor costume, are taken round the docks every morning in batches of half a dozen at a time, and suitable ships found for them. The home is also available for boarding and lodging the lads on their return home from voyages, the greater number of them being homeless orphans. With this home to go to they are saved from the intrigues of crimps, and kept in view by the poor-law shipping-master. The committee of management last week visited the *Exmouth*, and found the vessel decorated from stem to stern. Amongst the New Year's decorations were various nautical devices and mottoes. One little fellow, who seemed to appreciate the true position of affairs, had inscribed a banner, "Thanks to the ratepayers of the metropolis for sending us here." The boys were put through various manoeuvres by bugle-calls, and were afterwards addressed by Admiral Robertson, J.P., the chairman of the committee. A private theatrical performance, in which the lads were the actors, was admirably executed.

The annual festival of the Post-Office Orphan Home was held on the 3rd inst. in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association in Aldersgate-street. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. W. Johnston, the acting postmaster of the Eastern Central District, and there was a numerous attendance of the orphans and their relatives, brought together by the benevolence of Mr. W. Powley, the honorary director and treasurer of the home, and the other officers and members of committee. After tea, which was partaken of by the mothers and children, an adjournment was made to the lecture theatre of the association, where a Christmas-tree, laden with choice fruits, was speedily disposed of; and a short address was delivered by the chairman. The evening's entertainment was concluded with a series of dissolving views, provided by Mr. W. J. Orsman, of the Golden-lane Mission, one of the officers of the home. Although the home has only been in existence for the brief period of seven years, there are already upwards of seventy children dependent on its benefits, and ten more will be added to the number during the present week. The institute, which ranks among its patrons the Postmaster-General, the chief officers of the General Post Office, and many of the City merchants and bankers, is an instance of the success of the boarding-out system. It has no building, no debt, and only one paid official.

In accordance with annual custom, Christmas and New-Year entertainments have been given at the Masonic Institution. The Christmas entertainment was held at the Masonic Benevolent Institution at Croydon, when the old people were provided with a liberal Christmas dinner, besides a concert and dissolving views. On Monday night at the Boys' School, Wood-green, among other amusements, Mr. Bridgeman Smith exhibited dissolving views illustrative of the Indian tour of the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of Freemasons; and at the Girls' School, Battersea-rise, in addition to the ordinary Twelfth-Night entertainment, an extra entertainment was given by the liberality of the Shakespeare Lodge, No. 99. The boys and girls who remain in these schools for the Christmas holidays have been invited by Mr. Talbot Smith and the other Masonic members of the Gaiety Theatre Company, to witness the performances at that theatre.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Royal Ear Hospital Institution, whose premises are in Frith-street, Soho, was held on Tuesday. From the general report it appears that this is the oldest special charity for diseases of the ear, having been founded as the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear in 1816. The name of the institution has during the last year been changed to the above, and it is proposed to add an in-patient department with six beds. For this purpose the committee have determined to make a special appeal to the public. The report of the surgeons, Dr. Urban Pritchard and Dr. F. Matheson, was read, and showed a steady increase in the number of patients—nearly 2600 having been under treatment during the year 1877. There is a large debt owing to the treasurer, Dr. Lionel Beale, Professor of Medicine in King's College, and Mr. John Wood, Professor of Clinical Surgery in King's College, were elected consulting physician and consulting surgeon to the hospital.

An entertainment, consisting of readings and music, has been given at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Blomfield-street, Moorfields, to the patients, officers, servants, and friends, to the number of nearly 200, at which the Rev. R. Whittington, Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, presided.

The Duchess of Beaufort has subscribed £10, and the Clothworkers' Company ten guineas, to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Leicester-square.

The Countess of Suffolk has consented to become a lady patron of the Provident Surgical Appliance Society, 37, Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury.

THREE LADY NOVELISTS.

Mothers in particular and women in general will whisper with sympathy and cluck with delight over the sorrows and joys, over the affection and the tiffs, and the garrulous prattle, of the two pretty children who float like cherubs through the pages of *Young Musgrave*, by Mrs. Oliphant (Macmillan and Co.), and whose looks, and thoughts, and deeds, and ways, and language are depicted with all that detail which seems to testify of tender appreciation and large experience of all that appertains to childhood. But if the novel is remarkable for maternal softness and womanly gentleness, it is no less remarkable, when the occasion offers, for a vigour and strength of masculine quality. The hand which is at one time like velvet is at another like steel; and, if certain scenes are handled with a grace and delicacy of which only a woman is capable, there are certain other scenes, terrible as well as pathetic, treated with a graphic, nervous, resolute power to which few men could attain, and which fewer still could exceed. The story altogether is of a robust kind; and the interest, which is, as it ought to be, awakened early, is well sustained on the whole, though it flags a little now and then, with abundance of striking characters and impressive situations. The opening is of the good old-fashioned sort. We are introduced, at the outset, to an old family—that is to say, to a family of ancient descent. The castle in which the family was wont to dwell has dwindled down, though it preserves its name, to a small mansion; and in it live an old man and his daughter. The old man has also two sons, the elder of whom is the "Young Musgrave" of the title; but "neither of them had been seen at the castle for nearly fifteen years." The daughter is a somewhat faded beauty, forty years of age, just a little touched with grey as to her hair, invested with a certain halo of romance, believed to have broken hearts in her day, but known to have remained unmarried. She and her father live together, and yet apart; she devoting a considerable portion of her time to "her poor people," and he, for the most part, poring over "his favourite problems in genealogy, and heraldry, and county history." There is clearly a mystery connected with the family; and the mystery involves a crime, and the crime has caused "Young Musgrave" to be a wanderer from his own land, a stranger to his own home, a hissing and a reproach among his own people, a nullity to his own father, a horrible phantom whose very name may not be breathed between father and daughter. To clear up that mystery, to show how far "Young Musgrave" was responsible for that crime, is the main purpose of the story; and for the achievement of that purpose there are brought upon the scene all sorts of personages, all of them delineated with the skill of a practised, as well as a naturally gifted, writer. "Young Musgrave" himself is, perhaps, the most shadowy, the least interesting, and the most colourless of them all; we have to draw our own picture of him, as it were; or, at least, we have to fill in the scanty outlines supplied by desultory remarks and scraps of conversation. "Young Musgrave," however, has a brother, who is reverend in title but in no other respect, and who appears in the character of the "cruel uncle" rather more frequently than the development of the story seems to require or than most readers are likely to consider agreeable. He is a very odious personage, but he serves to bring out in strong contrast the engaging characteristics of his brother's two children, to whose "Babes in the Wood" he plays the part of "cruel uncle." The two children, with their grandfather and their aunt, to say nothing of a handsome old gipsy-woman, and of a very nice young nobleman, afford great sport and entertainment; they form many a charming group and produce many a pretty and touching situation. The old gipsy-woman and her two sons supply the greater part of the tragic and melo-dramatic material; and in dealing with them the author discloses both poetical power and a command of theatrical effect. It was almost inevitable that the old gipsy-woman should awaken reminiscences of Meg Merrilies, and that the two children should awaken reminiscences of Florence and Paul Dombey; for, though no idea of imitation may have been present to the writer's mind, well drawn characters of a certain class are sure to recall their prototypes, or, at least, their best remembered prototypes, especially when there is a similarity of circumstances and accessories. And, in the present instance, there is such similarity to some extent; to the extent, at any rate, of a sort of guardianship exercised by a young girl over her still younger and smaller brother. Fortunately, however, in the present instance, the ties connecting brother and sister are not snapped ruthlessly asunder. The story may not, perhaps, be reckoned among the author's best; but, with such an author, best means something superlative indeed, and something short of best is more than acceptable.

A glimpse is to be caught of a purpose and a theory lurking beneath the mere romance of *The World Well Lost*, by E. Lynn Linton (Chatto and Windus); and, while the mere romance fairly maintains the writer's reputation as an attractive weaver of fiction, the underlying purpose and theory, persuasively and captivatingly insinuated, bear witness to the generosity of her nature. She has, in fact, touched lightly upon a subject which Victor Hugo, in one of his tremendous romances, has handled with the minuteness of detail in which he delights and with the dramatic power in which he excels. The subject is, undoubtedly, a very fascinating one; but it is a very difficult and a very dangerous one to handle. It is, of course, very hard, as it is represented in the story under consideration to be, that, because the parents, or one of the parents, have eaten sour fruit, the children's teeth should be set on edge. And it is, of course, very hard that a convict, having suffered to the bitter end, so far as the law's award is concerned, the punishment he incurred by a single crime, should not only be regarded henceforth and for ever as a leper by the society to which he returns, but also be considered to impart a taint to everybody and everything connected with him. Yet, on the other hand, it is impossible to exaggerate the mischief that might be done by too easy a reception of a returned convict, by strictly limiting the consequences of an offence to the offender solely, by leading to the prevalence of a belief that just one crime is not so very much after all, as regards the criminal, and is next to nothing, as regards the criminal's family and friends, or by teaching, as the novel under consideration may be taken by an unreflecting reader to teach, that the ways and sentiments of the world, however harshly and severely they may sometimes bear upon special cases, should be modified for the convenience of two pairs of interesting lovers, lest the four hearts of them be (temporarily) broken, or lest the world have to be lost, if true love is to triumph. Why, the world, under such circumstances, may be "well lost," as the novel is evidently intended to show. The intention, however, can scarcely be said to have been carried out; for at the conclusion of the story, when the proud mother undergoes a sudden revulsion of feeling, and condescends, for her son's sake, to an exhibition of noble self-humiliation, the greatest, if not the only, obstacle in the way of his gaining the world as well as his blooming bride appears, by his own words, to have been

removed. It may seem likely also to those who know a little of life that, when the proud mother had sacrificed herself, the obedient daughter would have had a very good chance of being absolved from the fatal promise; for when that mother had ostentatiously become reconciled to the convict, the daughter would hardly have been held bound to cut the convict's family, as had been previously arranged with her mother at p. 237 of the second of the two volumes. But, however all this may be, the reader of the novel will, no doubt, be very thankful to the author for so many portraits so ably drawn, for so many incidents so skillfully described, for so many tender passages so pathetically treated, for so much love so prettily made, for so many generous sentiments so fervently advocated, for so much wifely fidelity so touchingly exhibited, and, altogether, for so engaging a tale so gracefully told.

For readers who have plenty of leisure a rare treat is provided in the three well-filled volumes entitled *Doris Barugh*, by Katharine S. Macquoid (Hurst and Blackett), which is properly described as "a Yorkshire story." And in that description there is a foreshadowing of the reason why plenty of leisure will be required not for enjoyment, but for complete enjoyment, of the perusal. For the author, with that conscientious industry which must have won her golden opinions among the thousands to whom her writings are familiar, has apparently thought it necessary to convert what is facetiously known as "plain English" into what is commonly called "Yorkshire," whenever it was probable that her characters would have used in their conversation that truly diabolical dialect. This course was decidedly honest and even artistic; but whether, as regards popularity, she be more likely to gain or to lose by it who shall judge? There are, doubtless, persons who will say, in the jargon of the turf, that she has handicapped herself heavily, and that, as some of Sir Walter Scott's novels are caviare to the general by reason of the Scottish dialect, so her new novel will suffer for her very truthfulness. On the other hand, it may be said that the "Yorkshire," though it should repel some, will attract others; and, if only the time can be spared for properly mastering it, the process will be productive of both amusement and instruction. Fortunately, however, the dialect has but little to do with the main interest of the story, although the love-making occasionally, when it is conducted through that medium, may appear to the ordinary reader neither so intelligible nor so musical as the poets would have us believe; and it is well known how charmingly the author tells a story. As for her theme on this occasion, an inkling will probably be acceptable. It is, to all intents and purposes, a tale of love at first sight. It opens with the spectacle of a very pretty girl, in the early teens, singing on a gate, and singing what, converted from "Yorkshire" into "plain English," would be:—

May it so happen, and may it so fall,
That I may be lady of Burneston Hall.

And, behold! whilst the words float sweetly and clearly through the air, there comes up behind her the very master of Burneston Hall. He hears the words, he laughs aloud; the startled girl turns round, and, at sight of her beauty, he is smitten through the heart with a feeling which he cannot define. Now, he is a widower. What does he, therefore? He naturally thinks, first of all, that so superior a girl, lowly though her station is, ought to receive a superior education. And so on. It cannot be necessary to help the experienced novel-reader any further on the road towards the accomplishment of the wish expressed in the distich. But it may be well to remark that the master of Burneston Hall has a son, who is a boy, nay a child, at the opening of the story, but liable, of course, to grow. So that when the young girl becomes, if she does become, the lady of Burneston Hall, there is evidently a fine opportunity for domestic complications, and for understandings or misunderstandings between father and son and stepmother. What is the end of it? Is it a case of "Parisina" over again? Does the father fall by the hand of the son, or the son by the hand of the father? Or is there no breakage of either the sixth or the seventh commandment? For a satisfactory answer inquirers are recommended to consult the pages of the novel, in which, however, it is due to the writer to give notice that they will find nothing that is not perfectly pure and wholesome, a great deal that is pretty and touching, and a modicum of what is rare and beautiful.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual ball in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum will take place next Thursday at St. James's Hall.

The annual winter conversation and concert of the Working Men's College, Bloomsbury, was held at the college on Thursday—Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., presiding.

The fourth of the North Kensington Musical Evenings for the present season takes place this (Saturday) evening at Ladbroke Hall, under the direction of Mr. Henry Hart.

The Diploma Galleries of the Royal Academy, containing the works deposited by members on their election as Academicians, and other works the property of the Academy (including the Gibson sculpture), will be open, free, to the public on and after Monday next, Jan. 14, from eleven to four daily, Sundays excepted.

The annual general court of the Royal Humane Society was held on Tuesday, and, after the adoption of the report, the Stanhope gold medal and also the silver medal of the society were awarded to Sub-Lieutenant Montgomerie, R.N., of her Majesty's ship *Immortalité*, for having jumped overboard at sea and tried to save an ordinary seaman last April. Other awards were made for saving or attempting to save life.

The Premier, in a letter to the ex-Lord Mayor, expresses the great pleasure he experienced on hearing that the Mansion House Indian Famine Fund had reached half a million sterling. According to the weekly statement of the Madras Committee, the famine is passing away, but the after-effects of such a terrible scarcity as that experienced by the Presidency continue to be great, and the death-rate continues very high.

The School Board for London reassembled on Wednesday after the Christmas recess—Sir Charles Reed presiding. At the suggestion of the Rev. J. Rodgers, Vice-Chairman, a resolution was passed declaring it desirable that the board should procure, if possible, a certified copy of the entry of birth of every child who was upon the roll of any public elementary or other certified efficient school in the metropolis at the close of last year; and the question was referred to the statistical committee.

The Tallowchandlers' Company have made the following charitable grants:—Tallowchandlers' Benevolent Society, £21; Poor-box, Mansion House, £10 10s.; ditto, Guildhall, £10 10s.; £5 5s. each to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Orphan Working School, East London Hospital for Children, Great Northern Hospital, Field-lane Refuge, Royal Infirmary for Children and Women, Royal Humane Society, Boys' Home (Regent's Park), Chichester Training-Ship, Reedham Orphan Asylum, St. Mark's Hospital, and City Dispensary; Dowgate Ward Schools, £3 3s.; Soldiers' Daughters' Home, £2 2s.

The Home Secretary, in a letter to the Metropolitan Board of Works, looks upon the overflowing of the Thames as a matter of such vital importance to many persons who cannot help themselves that he hopes another Session of Parliament will not be allowed to pass without some means being devised to prevent a recurrence of the floods. The letter was referred to the works committee of the board, in the hope that it may result in something being done to remedy the evil.

A Masonic memorial of Temple Bar, now in course of demolition, has been erected by the consecration of "Temple Bar Lodge, No. 1728," at the London, Fleet-street, within less than a stone's-throw of the old Bar. Mr. Hervey, Grand Secretary of England, performed the ceremony; and the Rev. R. J. Simpson, Rector of St. Clement Danes, officiated as chaplain.—In the Lodge of Joppa, No. 188, on Monday evening, at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, Brother John T. Miller was installed Worshipful Master for the ensuing year.

The first meeting this year of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held in the society's rearranged rooms, at 7, Adelphi-terrace, on Monday evening, the chair being taken by C. Brooke, Esq., F.R.S. Among the new members elected were Earl Nelson, and Professor Stokes, F.R.S., of Cambridge. It was announced that exactly one hundred members had joined during the past year, a considerable number being foreign and colonial. A paper on "Limitations in Nature" was read by Mr. S. R. Pattison, F.G.S. In it he aimed at proving the existence of God from the fact that it appeared, according to all scientific investigation and discovery, especially including the most recent, that all natural phenomena are limited, and therefore subject to law, which requires the existence of a limiting power.

Canon Farrar presided at a meeting in Westminster on the 4th inst. at which the prizes of the Westminster Working Classes Industrial Exhibition were distributed, and in the course of an address, chiefly upon the topic of the present state of trade in England, said that nobody could raise the working classes but themselves. If they would spend less at the public-house and more at home; and if they would only learn the lessons of temperance and thrift, their trade would recover by the same moral laws as those by which it had risen. Mrs. Farrar distributed the prizes. The children who were prize-winners from the various elementary schools in the neighbourhood received books, but the rest of the competitors had sums of money varying from 10s. to 40s. presented to them. In addition to the prizes, forty-seven certificates were distributed among the most deserving competitors.

Sir Charles Reed, the chairman of the London School Board, presided on Tuesday at the opening of schools just completed in Curtain-road, Shoreditch. The schools, which are built to accommodate 891 children, are from plans of the Board's architect, Mr. Robson. They were crowded by an audience eager to see and hear, and Sir Charles Reed and Mrs. Fenwick Miller, members for the division, were warmly received. Sir Charles Reed spoke upon the general question of education, and gave the details of school attendance in London. Mrs. Miller then addressed the meeting.—On Wednesday Sir Charles Reed opened the Vere-street School, built to accommodate 559 children. He stated that this is their 176th new school.—A meeting of delegates from vestries and district boards was held in Piccadilly on Tuesday, at which resolutions were passed protesting against the expenditure of the London School Board, and declaring that the Board is burdening the rates with the education of children who, if proper means were adopted, would be educated in voluntary schools.

Mr. Carttar, Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday at the Crown Inn, Trafalgar-road, Greenwich, on the body of a German named George Krones, aged fifty-eight, who has for six or seven years lived in a common lodging-house in King's-road, Deptford. On Saturday last deceased was found lying insensible opposite the Deptford police station, and the police conveyed him to the Greenwich Infirmary, where he died an hour later from serous apoplexy. The deceased's clothes were very ragged and dirty. They were searched, and three dirty leather purses, tied round with a boot-lace, were discovered. One contained £108 in gold, another £106 and a gold Napoleon, and the third £3 in gold, 18s. in silver, and 2½d. in bronze. A number of dirty papers were also found, including a Bank of England sold note for £250 in the Three-per-Cent Consols, sold for £231 by Messrs. Simms and Hill; a check for 548 dols. on the Exchange Banking Company, New Orleans, signed "Robb and Hoye" (dated Jan. 22, 1822); a German passport dated 1862, a promissory note, and some counterfoils of checks exceeding £20 in amount. John Conolly, manager to the lodging-house named, stated that deceased was a most eccentric man in his habits. He lived in the attic, where there were rats, and with these deceased played and fed, calling them by sundry pet names, such as "Tom," "Bill," and "Jack." He was never seen with any money in his possession but coppers. It was believed that he gained his livelihood by skin-dressing. Some time ago he was occasionally visited by a person said to be his sister, who on her visits drove up in a chaise, and was apparently well to do. The jury found a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on the 3rd inst. at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Rewards amounting to £328 were granted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered during the storms of the past month. Payments amounting to £243 were likewise made on different life-boat establishments. Contributions were announced from Edinburgh, Sunderland, Settle, Bradford, Burton-on-Trent, and other places, amongst which were an annual subscription of £25, "In Memoriam;" an anonymous contribution of £100 from "D;" and £8 7s. offertory, on Christmas Day, at Crawley church, Sussex, per the Rev. T. B. Lennard. A legacy of £832 18s. 3d. had been received through the Glasgow branch of the institution from the late Lady Cunningham Fairlie. A report was read from the second assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution on his recent visits to the coasts.

The annual meeting of the committee of the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund, established in 1866, and presided over by the Duke of Edinburgh and many of our leading statesmen, was held on Wednesday at the General Post-Office. The chair was, as usual, occupied by Mr. W. Haines, of the House of Lords; and after a balance-sheet had been laid before the committee by the treasurer, Mr. Charles Turner, Controller and Accountant-General of the Inland Revenue, the report for the past year was read by the honorary secretary, Mr. Charles Dibdin, F.R.G.S., of the General Post-Office, showing a steady increase in the number of subscribers, which has now reached 3621, being 3200 more than there were five years ago. The fund has now built and fully supports three life-boats—the Civil Service, at Wexford; the Charles Dibdin, at Tynemouth; and the Civil Service No. 3, at Port Patrick—and has been the means of saving 104 lives. The report concludes with a special appeal for funds to replace, without delay, the boat Civil Service, which has rendered noble services during the last ten years, but which is now worn out.

THE KAFFIR WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.



THE ENTRANCE INTO KRELI'S COUNTRY.



CAPTAIN RORKE'S PARTY CROSSING THE RIVER AFTER BURNING THE HUTS.



MR. WELSH, THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER.

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER.

Mr. John Welsh, the New Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Great Britain, is a son of the late John Welsh, a shipping merchant, of Newcastle, Delaware, who established himself in Philadelphia in 1786, and became one of the most eminent citizens of his adopted town. His second son, John, was born in 1802, and finished his education at the University of Pennsylvania, after which he made an extended tour in Europe and the West Indies, and some forty years ago entered into partnership with his two brothers, who were largely engaged in the West India trade. The house has always stood foremost at Philadelphia, as well for its integrity, enterprise, and energy, as for the extent and success of its operations. Although Mr. Welsh's connection with politics has been limited, his relations with affairs of public and international importance have been very intimate. He served for some time as a member of the Philadelphia City Council, and was president of its sinking fund. He has also been President of the Board of Trade for many years. In 1862 he became a member of the Park Commission, and was instrumental in securing for Philadelphia properties which have become the finest public park in the world. He has continued to preside over its Finance Committee. His manifold duties were further increased by his holding directorships in several banks and corporations; by his being governor of the Episcopal Hospital, of which he is also the founder and benefactor; and by his acting as a trustee of the Pennsylvania University, of which for years he has been the munificent patron. During the civil war he was a member of the Sanitary Commission which accomplished vast benefits for the sick and wounded soldiers in the American Civil War. The Great Sanitary Fair afforded, in 1864, an extended field for the exercise of his administrative ability; from the receipts of this fair more than 1,000,000 dols. (£200,000) were disbursed to provide additional comforts for army hospitals and ambulances. Mr. Welsh devoted six months of constant labour to the organisation of this colossal charity. England should more especially recognise Mr. Welsh's executive talents as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the late Centennial Exhibition. Mr. Welsh was unanimously elected to this onerous post at a time when the project was in its infancy, when there was little prospect of honour and none of profit in its acceptance, and when the United States Government, refusing any subsidy to the undertaking, only

recognised it as a private enterprise. Immense sums were to be raised by individual or corporate subscription, buildings of unprecedented vastness were to be constructed, and rival sectional jealousies were to be reconciled. His public spirit prompted him, however, to accept the responsibility and devote three years of unremitting and gratuitous labour to its interests. The success of the Centennial Exhibition is a matter of history, and was in great measure due to the wisdom, skill, and energy of its president and executive officers. So diligent, able, and faithful were his efforts that the leading citizens of his native town determined to erect a monument to commemorate a public service attended by such magnificent results, and 50,000 dols. (£10,000) were subscribed for this purpose. Mr. Welsh, with characteristic modesty, declined such a testimonial; but, on his friends urging the acceptance of the fund for some charitable purpose, suggested that it should be employed as an additional endowment for the chair of history and English literature in the University of Pennsylvania. It was agreed that this further endowment should be accepted, and that the professorship should be styled "The John Welsh Centennial Professorship of History and English Literature." The presentation of the testimonial was publicly made in the early part of last year at Philadelphia. Mr. Welsh's reply to the address of the subscribers referred with gratitude to the help and counsel received from the British Commissioners, first from Mr. Cunliffe Owen, and afterwards from Colonel Sandford. "Great Britain and her colonies," he observed, "were among the first to accept the President's invitation to unite with us. In their exhibits they were unsurpassed. In the high character of their representatives we were honoured. They took part with interest in our ceremonies, and on every proper occasion they received from our people the most unequivocal evidences of our respect for their Sovereign and for themselves. Never before was there such hearty accord between the Governments and the people of the two countries." Such were the words of Mr. Welsh, and it may be hoped that as United States Minister in England he will never have to express less friendly sentiments.

The portrait is from a photograph by F. Gutekunst, of Philadelphia.

The Hackney District Board of Works has resolved to expend £100 in planting trees in the principal thoroughfares within the jurisdiction of the board.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Some Illustrations of the campaign against Krel and the Galekas, in the Trans-Kei territory, at the south-east frontier, of the British South African Dominion, have appeared in this Journal. We now give two additional sketches, accompanied by the following extracts from a letter dated at "the Springs," Nov. 17, written by Lieutenant J. S. Furniss, commanding the detachment of Cape Town Volunteers employed in that service:—

"I can tell you it is no joke to have to march between sixty and seventy miles in two days over such a country as we had to go through, carrying your rifle, sixty rounds of ammunition, overcoat, and a day's rations in your haversack. Although the men have a great deal to contend against, they are still most willing and obedient; and when they have all done a good day's work, and something else turns up to be done, instead of ordering certain men to do it, I call for volunteers, and have always as many again as I want. Even when we were intrenching the place, the men who had just done twenty-four hours' guard very often came to help as soon as relieved, and those going on guard the same, working till warned to dress. There are hills on two sides of the house, on each of which I have had three rifle-pits dug.

"A Mr. Johnson, from King William's Town, called here on the 4th, and told me that thirty head of cattle were stolen from over the Kei and brought to this side. I at once wrote to Commander Griffith for permission to take a lot of Fingoes with my own men and scour the bush at the junction of the Kei and Butterworth and drive the Galekas away from that part. On the 7th Commandant Rorke with sixty Fingoes called here on patrol to the junction. I advised him to send out some spies down the river and see if they could find where the enemy were located. He waited here till their return, when they reported seeing three or four fires in the bush. I then agreed with Captain Rorke to take thirty of my men and accompany him down the Butterworth, and thence down the Kei. We started at sunset on the 8th, and marched down to the drift that night, the men merely taking their overcoats and one day's rations of bread and meat (tinned corned beef). Here my supplies came in useful, as the meat not only saved time in cooking, but also took up much less room. When we arrived at the drift we found that it had been raining, and we had to sleep in the wet grass; we arrived

there about eleven o'clock. We started at daylight the next morning, and crossed the Butterworth River into Krel's country, which is most wild and hilly. The first thing we had to do on crossing was to climb up a place where only one could go at a time, and which is much worse to climb than Table Mountain. A dozen men at this place could keep any large party from passing. I forgot to tell you that in crossing the river we all got wet above our knees. On getting to the top we found the Galeka huts as if the owners had only just gone out, and left their things behind. The pits were full of mealies and Kaffir corn. We went on about three miles and had breakfast. Three Fingoes overtook us here, who stated that they had seen some Galekas further down the Butterworth, but did not know whether they were men or women. Here the river gives a great bend, and at the point is a large hill. Captain Rorke then separated from me, he taking half my men and Fingoes, I taking the other half and going round to the right of the hill, he to the left. Upon getting round to my side I found that I was at the junction of the Kei and Butterworth rivers. The Fingoes here pointed out the spoor of some people going into the bush; I placed my men on the ridge of the hill, and, before allowing the Fingoes to go in, I got one of them to shout out, if there were any women or children they were to come out, and they should not be touched. I waited a quarter of an hour, when thirty-six women and children came out. I then allowed the Fingoes to go in, and you would have thought they were madmen, the way in which they went on, firing their guns and running about. I had a hard job to get them to understand that they were only to shoot when they saw some one to shoot at. If I had allowed them, they would have shot every bit of powder and lead away that they had with them. One little boy I questioned told me that there were two men there when we came; and I found out afterwards that we had driven them over the hill, where they were seen by the men under Captain Rorke, but escaped into the bush. Upon hearing the firing Captain Rorke thought I was attacked, and his force came direct to where I was, having to cross the Kei twice, both times up to their shoulders, holding their arms and accoutrements up out of the water. I here found out all about the cattle we had come about. They had crossed just here, and remained two days to graze. They had killed one to eat, the skin of which I saw; six had escaped and gone back; the rest had been driven on towards the Bashee by five Galekas on horseback. Had I been informed of the theft in time I have no doubt I should have recovered them; but, as I was not told of it till a week after, it was too late. Captain Rorke had taken thirty-five women, whom he had let go; also one boy, about fourteen, who was nearly shot, as he would not stop when told. The Fingoes were already aiming at him, when one of my corporals who went after him caught and brought him back. It was about three when we moved from there. We went to the place where we had separated, and had dinner. Afterwards went on further down the Kei, and about seven p.m. camped for the night. The men were pretty well tired, having been on their legs from daylight. During the day we burnt about 150 huts. We started again at daylight and went about ten miles down the Kei to where the Tchichaba joins the Kei. Here we had breakfast. We then returned about six miles, and went about five miles inland, as we saw some men on the hills that way. When we came up to them, we found that they were some of Commandant Brabant's men out on patrol also. This took us ten miles out of our way, which was rather hard, as we wanted to get home that night, having only brought 1½ lb. of bread and 1 lb. of meat for each man. We continued our march, burning the huts as we went on, and halted for dinner where we had breakfast the morning previous. Here we had to have some mealies taken from the huts, our provisions having given out. After dinner we recrossed the Butterworth, and I sent on a mounted man to camp, with instructions to have dinner ready by our arrival. We had to march slowly, as the men were completely done up. At the least we must have gone sixty-five miles in the two days, and this through such a part of the country I would not care to go through again—that is, not in such a short time—as even the Fingoes who came with Captain Rorke had to rest here a day before going home, they were so completely done up. Before leaving, Captain Rorke expressed the pleasure with which he had seen the way the men had behaved, not having to find fault with a single man during the whole time—in fact, one vied with the other in seeing who could do the most. We go out again on Tuesday next, and the men are anxiously looking forward to it, and wondering who are to be chosen—this time; they only hope that we may meet some of the enemy."

The sketches copied in our illustrations were taken by one of the Cape Mounted Police, Mr. Ashton, who sent them from Godanah on Nov. 10. We learn by the latest news from Cape Town that more troops and marines have been landed at East London, and that Colonel Glyn, of the 24th Regiment, has been appointed to the chief command of the forces. The Galekas, however, have asked for an armistice, and seem inclined to make peace.

It is understood that the Union Company's steam-ship Teuton and the Walmer Castle mail-steamer, belonging to Messrs. Donald Currie and Co., have been ordered to prepare to take out a Highland regiment to the Cape of Good Hope. The steam-ship German is engaged to take out a quantity of camp equipment. The Union Company's steamer

Danube takes out seven officers and 280 men of the 90th Regiment and three men of the the Army Hospital Corps. Six officers' wives and seventeen officers' children also proceed in this ship, together with twenty-two of the men's wives and their children; the whole being under command of Major Rogers, V.C. The Danube has sailed this week for Algoa Bay, calling at Plymouth and Madeira. The Nubian has sailed also with the head-quarters and the bulk of the 90th Regiment, comprising seventeen officers and 650 men, under the command of Colonel Palmer.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES. THE GEYSERS—CONVECTION, EXPANSION, AND EVAPORATION.

Professor Tyndall, in his fourth Christmas lecture on Heat, given on Thursday week, the 3rd inst., described the phenomena and illustrated the principles of the Great Geyser of Iceland, in accordance with Bunsen's theory. This geyser consists of a tube 74 ft. deep and between 50 ft. and 60 ft. in diameter. In the lower portions of the column the water may be heated far beyond its boiling point (212 deg. Fahrenheit) without boiling, through the pressure of the cooler water above it; but when this pressure is removed through the heating of the upper water by the lateral volcanic rocks, the lower water boils, and a violent eruption of water and steam ensues. Dr. Tyndall produced a successful imitation by means of a miniature geyser formed of a tin tube surmounted by a basin, heated at the bottom of the tube and a little distance above it by gas jets, whereby a succession of eruptions was maintained for some time during the lecture. By putting a cork in this tube, and other arrangements, the principle of the Strokkur and other intermittent eruptive springs was clearly illustrated, the discharges being brilliantly illuminated by the electric light. The Professor next exhibited the way in which heat is distributed in air and in water, termed "convection;" the heated currents ascending and the cold ones descending. These various currents, having different refractive powers, produced shadows, which were shown on the screen by the electric light. By this convection the hot air of the tropics is transmitted towards the polar regions, rendering them habitable. The aqueous vapour conveyed is condensed into rain and snow by the mountains, and in their valleys (as in the Alps) gives rise to the ice-rivers termed glaciers, from which, in Greenland, icebergs are broken off. The mildness of the continent of Europe is attributed greatly to the diffusion of heat by winds and vapours, and especially by the Gulf Stream. Examples were next given of the expansion of solid bodies; for instance, that of brass was shown to be greater than that of iron; and a bar of steel was broken by the contraction of heated iron when cold water was poured upon it. The spheroidal state of water also was exhibited. Water dropped into a hot metal basin was not converted into steam, but rolled about the basin, being prevented from touching it by a layer of its own vapour. When the basin was somewhat cooled contact took place, and hissing, with steam, was produced. That there was no contact previously was proved by imitating Poggendorff's very interesting experiment with the electric current. A bell, silent through the interruption of the current by the space between the water and the basin, was violently rung when the current was re-established by their contact. After referring to the liquefaction of gases by Faraday, by means of intense cold and great pressure, beginning with chlorine in 1823 (the original specimen of which was shown), Dr. Tyndall produced an iron bottle filled with liquid carbonic gas. When he opened the tap the liquid vaporised, and rushed out with great violence, converting itself and the watery vapour in the room into snow, through the intense cold caused by the sudden evaporation. With some of the carbonic acid snow mercury was frozen into a solid mass; and when the snow was mixed with other mercury was frozen even in a red-hot crucible. In concluding, the Professor alluded to M. Raoul Pictet's recent liquefaction of oxygen gas by the intense cold generated by the combination of liquid sulphurous acid with solid carbonic acid, aided by a pressure of 320 atmospheres.

CONDUCTION AND RADIATION OF HEAT.

Professor Tyndall in his fifth lecture, given on Saturday last, after referring to the evolution of heat by electricity, showed how electricity is developed from heat, in the thermo-electric pile, which consists of bars of bismuth and antimony soldered together and connected with a galvanometer, the needle of which indicates the approach of warm or cold bodies with extreme delicacy. A deflection ensues when merely the hand is moved towards the pile. The distinction between convection, in which heat is transferred from place to place, and conduction, in which heat travels through the movement of the atoms of bodies, having been explained and illustrated, examples were given of the conducting powers of different bodies: thus, the top of a silver spoon placed in hot water was quite warm, while one of German silver in the same water remained cool. The metals are good conductors, silver being the best and bismuth the worst; wood, chalk, glass, and stone are bad ones. After stating that Principal J. D. Forbes had observed that good conductors of heat are also good conductors of electricity, Dr. Tyndall showed that the amount of heat developed in a wire by a current of electricity is directly proportional to the resistance in the wire. Through silver wire the electric current passed without generating heat; but platinum wire reddened, and, when the resistance was aug-

mented by plunging it in cold water, it became white hot, and eventually fused. When the current was sent through a wire partly platinum and partly silver, the former reddened, while the latter remained unaltered. Having explained that an exchange is ever going on in the temperature of all bodies through radiation, and that we ourselves, through the combustion going on in our bodies, are perpetually giving off heat, Dr. Tyndall ascribed the value of our clothing, in preventing the waste of this heat, to its non-conducting property. Amongst other instructive experiments, it was shown that heat, like light, may be reflected, and that its rays may be converged to a focus. This was done by two conjugate concave mirrors, and in the focus gun-cotton was ignited by the reflection of the heat of a hot ball. What has been termed the radiation of cold was proved to be really the radiation of heat from a warm body to a cold one. The lecture concluded with several experiments proving that good radiators of heat, such as paper, flannel, and wood, are also good absorbers; and that good conductors, such as the metals, are bad radiators.

INVISIBLE HEAT—THE SOLAR SPECTRUM.

Professor Tyndall, in beginning his sixth and concluding lecture on Tuesday last, alluded again to the remarkable analogy between light and heat, especially in regard to their transmission through solid and liquid bodies. After illustrating this, by a plate of rock salt and some liquid bisulphide of carbon, the Professor showed that bodies transparent to light vary in regard to heat; that some are even opaque to heat, while others, opaque to light, allow a comparatively free passage to heat. For instance, this property, termed "diathermancy," is not possessed by water and glass, while lamp-black allows the invisible heat to pass freely. Having produced a magnificent spectrum from the electric lamp, Dr. Tyndall demonstrated, by means of his thermopile, and other arrangements, that the radiation of heat from the spectrum gradually rising, extends far beyond the red end till it attains its maximum. These invisible rays, or waves of darkness, are highly important agents in nature. They are given off by the earth as well as by the sun, and are largely engaged in the work of evaporation, giving rise to clouds, rain, dew, and snow. By making use of a heat-filter (such as a solution of iodine in bisulphide of carbon, or iodine and sulphur fused together) the focus of the light rays of the electric lamp was intercepted, and that of the invisible heat rays left; and by this invisible focus platinum foil was made incandescent, gun-cotton exploded, paper burnt, and charcoal in oxygen gas ignited, while the air at the focus remained as cool as at any other part of the room. Among the numerous interesting experiments, it was shown that while luminous heat passes freely through ice, non-luminous heat is powerfully intercepted; and a piece of gun-cotton, rendered absorbent by blackening, was ignited by the focus of the luminous heat produced by the convergence of the electric rays through a lens of ice. Having explained that the spectrum of the coke-points of the electric lamp is continuous from the red to the blue, the Professor showed that the spectrum of an incandescent metallic vapour, such as that of boiling silver, consists of one or more definite luminous bands, with non-luminous spaces between them; these bands being perfectly characteristic of each metal. He then described how the solar spectrum had been discovered to be crossed by innumerable dark lines, the rays corresponding to which are absent; and how Kirchhoff had explained these lines by reference to the reciprocity of radiation and absorption. Thus the yellow band in the spectrum, attributed to sodium vapour, was absorbed, and a black line substituted, when a sodium flame was introduced in the path of the rays of the lamp. By the study of these dark lines new metals have been discovered, and a new theory of the constitution of the sun has been arrived at. In his concluding remarks the Professor commented on the great importance of the diffusion of science and the knowledge of our universe in public education.

The ordinary lecture season will begin on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., when Professor Alfred H. Garrod will give the first of a course of twelve lectures on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life, and its Bearing on Physiology; Professor James Dewar will begin a course of twelve lectures on the Chemistry of the Organic World on Thursday, Jan. 24; and Mr. R. Bosworth Smith will begin a course of seven lectures on Carthage and the Carthaginians on Saturday, Jan. 26. The first Friday evening discourse, on the 25th inst., will be given by Professor Huxley on William Harvey; and not, as originally announced, by Professor Tyndall, who will probably lecture on March 22.

A meeting of the committee of the association for securing the establishment of a permanent Board of Education for Scotland was held in Edinburgh on Tuesday—the Duke of Buccleuch presiding. A resolution was carried to the effect that the committee agrees to do all it can to secure for the people of Scotland the entire management of their own public schools, and for that purpose to have a Board of Education located in Scotland, and composed entirely of Scotchmen, which board should have power over the existing code, so as to ensure that the instruction given in these schools should be always suitable to the requirements of the Scotch people. It was further resolved that a deputation should wait upon the Government for the purpose of ascertaining their views generally upon the subject. The Duke of Buccleuch agreed to head the deputation.

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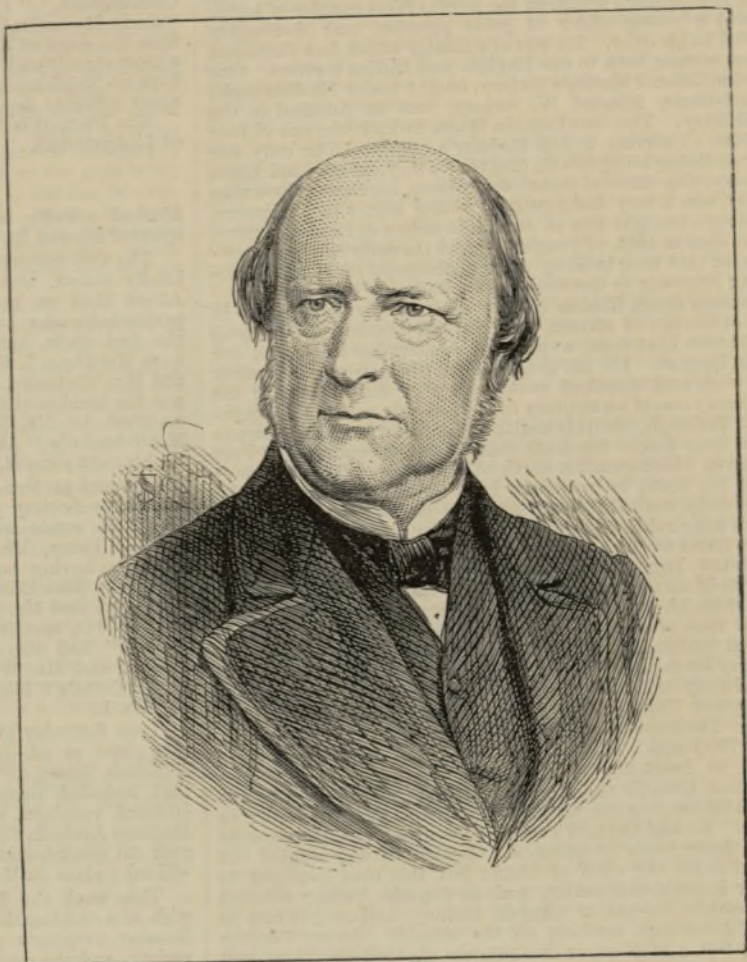
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THE LATE CAPTAIN HUGH SWINEY.

We have heard with regret of the death of Captain Hugh Bladen Swiney, of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, who has just been killed in a brilliant action on the North-West frontier of India. He was a young officer of great promise, and thoroughly devoted to his duty. He was of a family which has furnished officers of note both to our English and Indian services. One ancestor, Colonel Matthew Swiney, fought under Marlborough; a great-uncle, Admiral W. Swiney, was an Admiral in the Royal Navy. The late Captain Hugh Swiney was one of four brothers, all serving in her Majesty's armies. The only one now remaining is Captain G. Clayton Swiney, of the 32nd Light Infantry. The eldest of these four brothers, Lieutenant Downing Swiney, was a very distinguished young officer of Engineers. His talents brought him at once into notice at headquarters; but he died in 1864, of jungle fever, at the early age of twenty-seven, at that time holding the appointment of Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways in Bombay.

Captain Hugh Bladen Swiney received his commission in 1860, at the age of sixteen. He sought, as many other young Englishmen have done, a sphere of honourable activity in our Indian Empire. His life has been one uninterrupted course of hard work and steadfast performance of duty. During the seventeen years of his military life he has only once taken advantage of furlough, when his health obliged him to do so. He was a short time before his death ordered to the command of Fort Mackeson, nineteen miles north of Peshawur. Only two days before his death he wrote in high spirits, speaking of the almost daily work that was before him in his resistance to the almost daily raids on the villages under English care by the robber tribes of the Afreedis. At great personal risk he surveyed the surrounding country for 200 miles, and made sketches of all the roads and ravines. On Nov. 9 he had a very sharp skirmish with the Jowakis, a section of the Afreedis, on the road between Peshawur and Kohat. On the 19th he received information at Fort Mackeson of an intended attack next day by the Jowakis on a village near Shum Shultoo. He started early next morning with his little force, accompanied by Captain Trotter from Peshawur, and they occupied the village. The Afreedis, seeing this, opened fire at a range of about 600 or 700 yards. The fire was briskly kept up on both sides during an hour and a half, when the little force made a movement towards the village. Then the enemy, with true Pathan tactics, turned, and Captain Swiney gave the order to charge. He and Captain Trotter, now heading the force, were about thirty yards in advance. Captain Swiney singled out and cut down the chief or khan; but this man managed to recover himself sufficiently, and, as Captain Swiney wheeled round at him, he cut at Captain Swiney, and caught him in the right fore arm, severing all the arteries. Seeing Captain Swiney fall, a Sikh sowar immediately charged the khan, and ran him through with a lance. Captain Swiney was taken out of action by a native officer of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, and was carried to the support. This was barely in time, for the enemy, seeing what had happened, swarmed out of the nullahs in hundreds. Captain Trotter at once dismounted, and, with a few men, formed line, and kept the enemy back while Captain Swiney was removed. He was carried back to the fort, but died shortly afterwards from loss of blood. His remains were carried into Peshawur, and interred with military honours on the evening of the next day. They were followed to the grave by the whole British community, with the officers and non-commissioned officers of his regiment, by all of whom he was much esteemed.

In this manner one of the accidents of war deprived the service of a most gallant and accomplished soldier. In district orders, the General in command describes how he fell, "gallantly leading his men," and the General also regrets "the loss of this most smart and promising officer." One who served with him to the last says of him, that "he was a man who impressed everyone as always acting from the highest motives, and whose word in all things could be relied on." Let us honour the memory of the brave dead—to die the death of a soldier in action is the highest expression of loyalty and of faith. Captain Hugh Swiney was, moreover, a man of refined tastes, and a student; he was interpreter to his regiment, instructor of musketry, a very fair draughtsman, a good shot, and a splendid horseman. He was selected for the umpire staff on the occasion of the march-past of the troops before the Prince of Wales at Delhi. He won the Loyd-Lindsay prize in April, 1877, with Captain Meiklejohn of the 20th P. I., together riding a mile over hedges and ditches, each firing five rounds with a carbine at 200 yards, each holding the other's horse, then again five rounds at 400 yards, all to be done in five minutes.

THE LATE MR. THOMAS WRIGHT, F.S.A.

The death of this learned and laborious compiler of historical literature, who had quietly executed a vast amount of thoroughly good and useful work, has been noticed in our Obituary. Born in 1810 in the neighbourhood of Ludlow, and educated at the Grammar School of that town, he took his degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts at Trinity College, Cambridge. While there he became a zealous explorer of the treasures contained in the University and College Libraries. Becoming a constant writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, *Fraser*, and the *Literary Gazette*, he contributed largely to the revival of the taste for antiquarian studies. Soon after settling in London as a man of letters, M. Guizot appointed him a corresponding member of the committee charged by the French Government with the publication of documents connected with French history and antiquities. He was still quite a young man when he was elected a Corresponding Member of the French Institute. He was one of the founders of the Camden Society, of the Percy Society (of which he was for some years treasurer and secretary), and also subsequently of the Shakespeare Society; and, in conjunction with Mr. Charles Roach Smith, he established the British Archaeological Association, whose journal he edited for several years. He was a frequent contributor to the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries, to the *Art Journal*, the *Edinburgh Review*, *Once a Week*, the *New Monthly*, *Macmillan*, and the *Intellectual Observer*. It ought not to be forgotten that the annual Archaeological Congresses which have been held in various parts of England during the past thirty-five years were originated at Canterbury in 1841 mainly by his exertions. Mr. Wright was selected by the late Emperor Napoleon to translate into English his "Vie de Jules César." The list of his contributions to literature occupies nearly seven columns in Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors." His chief works are "The History of Caricature and Grotesque in Literature and Art," "The History of Domestic Manners and Sentiments in England during the Middle Ages," "The History of England under the House of Hanover," "Biographia Literaria" (vol. i.), "A History of Ireland," "The History of Ludlow and its Neighbourhood," "Essays on Subjects Connected with the Literature, Popular Superstitions, &c., of the Middle Ages," "Womanhood in Western Europe," and "A Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English." He also edited a variety of important works for the Roxburghe Club, and for the Percy, Camden, Caxton, and Early English Text Societies, including

Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," "The History of King Arthur and of the Knights of the Round Table," "The Roll of the Princes, Barons, and Knights at the Siege of Caerlaverock," "The Vision and Creed of Piers Ploughman," "Early Mysteries," and "The Political Songs of England from the reign of King John to that of Edward II." He was a most careful and conscientious author and editor, and perhaps no Englishman of our times has intelligently treated so many different departments of literary research.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Charles Watkins, of Ludgate-hill.

MUSIC.

Musical activity is already recommencing, after the usual interval allowed for the Christmas and New-Year's festivities.

The first important concert of the New Year, as already briefly stated, was given by Mr. W. Carter at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday week, when "The Messiah" was performed under his direction, and with the co-operation of the fine choir trained by him. The principal solo-singers were Mesdames L. Sherrington and Patey, Mr. W. Shakspeare, and Mr. Wadmore. Mr. G. Bending presided at the organ, and the incidental trumpet obbligato passages were, as usual, assigned to Mr. T. Harper. Mr. Carter has announced Mendelssohn's "Athalie" music and Mozart's Twelfth Mass for his next concert, on Feb. 14.

A grand performance of "Elijah" was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week, when the principal solo music was finely sung by Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley, efficient co-operation having been rendered, in some of the concerted music, by Miss Ellen Horne, Madame Poole, Mr. Carter, Mr. C. Henry, and Mr. De Lacy. Madame Patey was encored in the air "O, rest in the Lord," and the quartet "Cast thy burden" had also to be repeated. Sir Michael Costa conducted, and Mr. Willing presided at the organ, as usual.—Sir M. Costa's "Naaman" is to be performed by the society on Feb. 1.

Last Saturday afternoon an extra London Ballad Concert was given at St. James's Hall, which was filled by a large audience, drawn by the attractions of a varied programme that included performances by Mr. Sims Reeves and other eminent vocalists, and the brilliant pianoforte playing of Madame Arabella Goddard.—The first evening concert of the year (in continuation of the series begun in November last) will take place on Wednesday next.

This week the Monday Popular Concerts were resumed with the thirteenth performance of the twentieth season. Monday evening's programme was of strong interest and variety, and the occasion included the first appearance this season of Mdle. Marie Krebs. This accomplished pianist played, as her solo, Bach's "Italian Concerto," and, on being encored, a piece by Chopin. Another effective solo was a sonata of Boccherini, finely rendered by Signor Piatti, who was also encored. The excellent violoncellist replied by playing an adaptation of Schumann's "Abendlied." The concert opened with Mozart's string quartet in A major, the executants in which were Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti; and closed with Beethoven's great pianoforte trio in B flat (op. 97), excellently played by Mdle. Krebs, Madame Norman-Néruda, and Signor Piatti. Vocal pieces were expressively sung by Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Zerbini officiated as accompanist.

Flotow's latest opera, "L'Ombre," is to be produced—in an English version, as "The Phantom"—at Her Majesty's Theatre this (Saturday) evening. We have already referred to the work in noticing its publication by Mr. Jeffreys, of Berners-street. The bright vivacity and tunefulness of the music render it fully worthy of the composer of the popular "Martha," and will probably obtain for it a success similar to that of the last-named work.

Five grand orchestral concerts are announced to be given, at St. James's Hall, by Madame Jenny Viard-Louis (the pianist), on the mornings of Feb. 5, March 5, April 30, and May 28, and the evening of June 26. The orchestra is to consist of about ninety eminent instrumentalists, conducted by Mr. Weist Hill.

The Edinburgh papers contain most flattering notices of a concert given last week in that city by Miss Elizabeth Philp. She sang several songs of her own composition, Dr. Moxhay giving readings between the songs.

The decision of the Bishop of Worcester, as to the revival of the festival there in its former shape, has been announced. The Bishop decides that oratorios shall be given in the cathedral as heretofore, but that the performances shall be preceded and followed by a form of religious service. As to one of the most important points at issue—the admission of the public to the cathedral—the Bishop decides that it shall be by cards obtainable from the secretaries or agents of the Festival Committee, who will issue them to subscribers to the fund for defraying the expenses of the festival. The list of subscriptions to this fund is to be kept open until the time fixed for the commencement of the service, so that "subscribers" can obtain their "cards of admission" at any time on paying an adequate "subscription." The seats are all to be numbered, and the cards also. If the Dean and Chapter contribute, as they proposed, £500 to the fund, they are to have a corresponding number of cards of admission. The whole available space in the nave, nave aisles, and transepts is to be reserved for the use of subscribers, and the choir and its aisles are to be placed at the disposal of the Dean and Chapter for the admission of a limited number of persons, at their discretion. His Lordship, in concluding his judgment, expresses a hope that it will ensure harmonious action, and that a festival may be provided which "shall promote the great objects which both alike desire—the cultivation of sacred music, the enjoyment and edification of man, and the honour and glory of Almighty God."

The "City Press Almanack" for 1878, illustrated with portraits of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, contains much useful information.

Lord Cairns on the 4th inst. laid the foundation-stone of a new Homœopathic Institution at Bournemouth, to be called the Hahnemann Convalescent Home. Addressing those assembled, the Lord Chancellor said one of the greatest triumphs of Christianity was that it cared for the sick and afflicted. The ancients had noble structures, grand theatres, forums, and public buildings, but the construction of hospitals, sanatoriums, and almshouses was unknown to them, and was reserved for the mild and beneficent sway of Christianity, which, following the example of its great Master, addressed itself to the treatment, alleviation, and cure of disease. Lord Cairns said that, in naming the building after Hahnemann, a tribute was being paid to the memory of a man whose reputation has gone on increasing during the present century year by year, and who would be more and more considered to be one of the great benefactors of the human race. Dr. Nankivell also spoke, and gave a history of the dispensary from its origin, ten years ago.

THEATRES.

THE QUEEN'S.

The manager of this theatre appears to have resolved to persevere in the old track of producing adapted rather than original pieces. We, who believe in the existence of English dramatic genius, and with the knowledge of neglected works that ought to have had their trial, regret his determination. Nevertheless, we are ready to commend his choice of a drama designed for the support of the theatre under his control. Sardou's "Patrie" is a powerful work, which has stood the test of performance both in Paris and London, and received a large amount of encouragement. Still, in Mr. Labouchere's opinion, the piece contained, in relation to an English audience, much objectionable matter, and this he valiantly undertook the task of removing. In its new and purified shape, it is now presented to a London audience, artistically mounted and fairly well performed. The accessions and scenery, by Gordon and Harford, are really superb, and ought of themselves to command admiring spectators. We begin with the Old Meat Market at Bruxelles in 1560, when Alva was committing those atrocities in Flanders which have been so lately repeated in another country; and nothing can more forcibly illustrate the nature of such bad doings than the scenes in which the drama before us opens. So much of the plot as is here revealed is very skilfully managed. The burden of it falls upon Mr. Arthur Stirling, who as the Flemish nobleman, Count Rysoor, ensured the success of the piece by his careful and conscientious acting of the part. The hateful nature of religious persecution is skilfully and truly exposed. But this is not all. Count Rysoor has been deeply wronged by his wife and his co-patriot and friend Karlo Van-Der Noot (Mr. E. H. Brooke), and he has to show the troubles of an injured husband and a betrayed friend. Mr. A. Stirling did both in a manner calculated profoundly to impress an intelligent audience. We have next to witness a scene between him and his Spanish wife, very admirably sustained by Miss Henrietta Hodson, in which are set forth the grounds of the difference between the married couple, as the supposed adequate reason for the infidelity of a woman who is not without her good points, and might have proved an enviable partner for a husband of her own creed and country. She confesses her guilt, but conceals the name of her lover. A wound in the hand, however, is likely to betray him to the Count, and she resolves to save him at all hazards. Alas! the very means she takes to ensure this purpose leads to his peril and death. But of this fate the husband also is a partaker, as likewise others who become the victims of the remorseless Duke of Alva. And here we reach the central and historical interest of the play. The Duke is, fortunately, represented by one of our most competent and intelligent actors, Mr. Hermann Vezin. To his correct conception of the part and skilfully effective style we owe that the mere success of the play is converted to a special triumph. We need not here dilate on the character of Alva; those who have seen or read Goethe's great tragedy of "Egmont" will want no further teaching. M. Sardou's interpretation of the character is very inferior to that of the great German master, but so also is the style of play to which it belongs. A melodrama is not a tragedy; its aims are more humble and its range more limited. Within its contracted boundaries M. Sardou has done well; and Mr. Vezin, perhaps qualified by his study of the elder drama, has done better. Alva is supposed to have one bright point—his love for his consumptive daughter, Donna Inez (Miss Maud Milton). Terrified with the crimes committed by her father's authority in Flanders, she is continually prompted to appeal to his better nature in favour of the condemned, and frequently succeeds. But in the present case, though solicited by the treacherous wife, and backed by the solicitations of an English nobleman, Lord Wharton (Mr. John Billington), her efforts are doomed to failure. Her life is the sacrifice to her father's sternness; she dies even while they are suffering execution. There can be no doubt that the impression likely to be made by such a story as this is produced in the audience, who, on the fall of the curtain, express their satisfaction and appreciation of the good literary work and artistic representation which they have witnessed. Mr. Labouchere has begun his career well; he will continue it better, if he affords room for English genius also to display itself, and thus shows his own appreciation for the "Fatherland," of which the theatre under his dominion forms a part.

LYCEUM.

A matinée performance took place on Saturday, when Mr. Henry Irving again exhibited himself as Charles the First in Mr. W. G. Wills's elegant though not quite accurate tragedy. The actor's part was played with his usual discrimination and skill, and excited the usual enthusiasm in his audience. The part of Cromwell was ably played by Mr. F. Tyas, and the general cast was satisfactory. Another performance is announced for this morning.

By the deaths of the Marquis of Ailesbury and Lord Kinnaird the Prime Minister has at his disposal the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter and the green ribbon of the Order of the Thistle, as well as the lord lieutenancies of Wiltshire and Perth.

At an influential meeting of Protestant associations of Scotland held on Monday in Edinburgh—Mr. Ferguson of Kilmundy presiding—it was agreed to offer all possible resistance to the establishment of the Roman hierarchy in Scotland, to put the law in force against those assuming illegal titles, and to prosecute any publisher or printer who might make them public.

The revenue returns for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1877, show a net decrease on the quarter of £294,313. There is a decrease of £47,000 in customs, £198,000 in excise, £10,000 in the telegraph service, and £236,593 in miscellaneous. The decrease in this last item is due, it is stated, to the postponement of certain Indian repayments. The heads under which an increase occurs are stamps, £43,000; land tax and house duty, £7000; property and income tax, £61,000; post office, £25,000; interest on advances, £61,280. On the nine months ended Dec. 31 there is a net increase of £115,518; and on the year a net increase of £1,201,380. There is a decrease on the year of £313,000 in customs and £485,000 in excise.

The thirty-second annual report of the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor and Public Health in Scotland, 1876-7, has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. The report states that the sum expended during the year ended May 14, 1877, for the relief and management of the poor was £858,907 against £847,254 in the preceding year. This includes the cost of lunatics, which has increased £16,045 during the year, and there has been an increase in the expenditure on buildings of £3413. Apart from these items, there has been a decrease in the expenditure of £7536. The number of paupers of all classes in receipt of relief on May 14, 1877, was 10,640, which was 2018 less than on the same day in 1876. The decrease in the number of poor during the last eight years is, the report says, almost entirely due to more effective administration.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

An Irreconcilable of the Irreconcilables has at length been reconciled with a world which obstinately declined to be remodelled on the lines which he laid down; and, after a very long attack of life's fitful fever, François Vincent Raspail, chemist, sanitary reformer, and democratic-socialist politician, sleeps, it is to be hoped, well. The deceased *savant* was born at Carpentras, in France, eighty-four years ago. Whether he was ever persecuted by the Government of the first Napoleon, or under that of the Restoration, I do not know; but it is certain that his extreme opinions had kept him in almost perpetual hot water from the time of the Revolution of July, 1830, until a year or two ago. The Orleans dynasty sent him to gaol for denouncing Louis Philippe; the Republic of February, 1848, which he helped to found, imprisoned him in 1849. After five years' incarceration and fifteen years' exile in Belgium, he returned to France, and entered the Corps Législatif just as the Second Empire was waning. Of course, after the Revolution of the Fourth of September, 1870, he cast in his lot with the Commune; and equally, of course, when "order" was restored, he was again flung into durance vile. He must have been, when he last came out of gaol, more than eighty years of age.

A wonderful Knower and Finder-out of things this François Vincent Raspail—crudite, equanimous (in all things save politics), amiable, charitable (in Belgium he was the *médecin des pauvres*, and would take no fee)—he was the most beneficent of mischievous old men. That he conscientiously believed in the truth of the levelling doctrines which he held, and that he had the courage of his opinions from a going-to-gaol point of view, none can deny. *Homo duplex*. There were two Raspails; just as, usually, there are two Everybodies. He who is "monopsychic"—pardon the paradox—possesses but a narrow individuality. There was one Raspail who was a Destructive and a firebrand; another who was a Constructor and a peace-maker. It all came out, perhaps, of his wonderful attainments in organic chemistry—a science of which some assert that he was the Father. He wanted, perchance, to reduce everything to pure carbon and pure hydrogen: to make this world one only of diamonds and light; but society objected to being hammered, and triturated, and sublimated, and smelted in a crucible. So they locked F. V. Raspail up. Be your name Raspail, or Hippocrates, or Socrates, or Prometheus, you should not be too anxious to regenerate Society, against its will.

In one sense, the deceased patriarch was a truly useful philanthropist. For many years he had put forth a "Manuel Annuaire de la Santé." This work, copies of which were sold by scores of thousands, might be qualified as a kind of "Buchan's Domestic Medicine," mingled with the economical recipes of the *Family Herald* ("that joy to thousands of innocent English households"), and with no small infusion of Old Moore's *Almanack* in the days when Francis the Physician was wont to indulge in mysterious vaticinations of a political description. As an authority on domestic hygiene, and especially on the diseases of children (*ces pauvres petits êtres*, as he used affectionately to call them), François Vincent was looked upon by the common people in France and Belgium as wellnigh infallible. Camphor was one of his nostrums; pickles were another; spices a third. He was a believer in the medicinal virtues of alcohol; and when I was young there was a rage in Paris for smoking the camphorated cigarettes recommended by the Professor, and for sipping the celebrated *liqueur Raspail*, which was a sort of camphor julep extenuated by rum shrub.

The Bard of All Time has likened the world to an oyster, which may be opened with a sword; but "Atlas," of that vivacious periodical the *World*, must assuredly be regarded as the oyster-opener *par excellence* of modern times. Never did even the skilful Rules of Maiden-lane equal the *bel écailleur* of the *World* in the skilfulness with which he opens a bivalve, reveals the human mollusc within, trims off his beard, and presents him, shining in his shell, to be devoured as a "celebrity at home." "Mr. Frank Buckland in Albany-street" is the last celebrity who has passed under the oyster-opening scalpel. I had heard ere now that when you knocked at Mr. Buckland's door a young crocodile immediately popped its head out of the window, while a sea-lion came into the area, and the door itself was opened by a hyena; but I did not know, until I read the article in the *World*, that her Majesty's Commissioner of Salmon Fisheries resided in close and affectionate companionship with a select family circle of jaguars, monkeys, and laughing jackasses, to say nothing of rats and mice, and such small deer, and that he had a kind of zoological kitchen in the basement of his house where *salmis* of whale, *epigrammes* of octopus, and *chaud-froid* of swordfish were scientifically prepared. The paper in the *World* is an irresistibly comic one; still it does not fail to do adequate justice to Mr. Frank Buckland's attainments as a naturalist, and to his exertions, official and literary, to make the supply of fish plentiful and cheap. If "native" oysters ever come to be a shilling a dozen again, and Severn salmon be ever sold at sixpence a pound, we shall owe the boon to Mr. Frank Buckland and to his coadjutor in the Fisheries Commission, Mr. Walpole.

All the world and his wife—I mean the world fashionable, literary, scientific, and artistic—were at the Private View of the Winter Exhibition of the Works of the Old Masters at Burlington House on Saturday last. The day was a distressingly gloomy one; and early in the afternoon the rooms were so dark that it was difficult to tell a Rubens from a Rembrandt or a Reynolds from a Romney. The *beau monde* wandered for some time in a Cimmerian cave; but a beneficent lamplighter eventually made his appearance; the gas diffused a brilliant light around, and a really splendid spectacle was made manifest, much, apparently, to the delight of the Chinese Ambassador, who (for the benefit of the ladies), I may hint, was attired in a tippet of black *moire antique*, with a *corsage* of amaranth satin, a petticoat of sky-blue *poult de soie*, a green velvet cap lined with crimson silk, with a golden button and a peacock's feather, and black bombazine boots with clog-soles. Whether his Excellency wore any *bouillonnés de tulle* I am unable to state.

I rejoiced to renew my acquaintance with that which I hold to be one of the grandest "brick-and-mortar" pictures in the world, the view of Whitehall, by Canaletto, of which I said a few words in anticipation last week. I remembered very well to have seen the Whitehall Canaletto somewhere, years ago; but I did not know, until I went to the Academy on Friday and Saturday last, that the masterpiece was the property of the Duke of Buccleuch, and that one of the mansions figured in the picture is Old Montagu House. Has this wonderful work been engraved? As an effort of aerial perspective and an achievement of earnestness of purpose it has, perhaps, never been surpassed. "That man Canaletto," said to me on Saturday a distinguished Academician (himself one of the most earnest and thorough painters of the age), "seems to have had the eye of a linnet and the grasp of an eagle."

Mem: When you visit the Winter Exhibition, don't forget to look at the curious presentment of Holbein's Gate in the Whitehall Canaletto. The gate must have been pulled down very shortly after the painter left England. It was built by Henry VIII., from the designs and under the superintendence of Holbein; and it is indeed a sad pity that when the demolition of the gate-house became necessary for the purpose of widening Whitehall, the fine old example of Tudor architecture was not reverently preserved and set up in some other locality. The disused structure was, indeed, begged from the Crown by William Duke of Cumberland, son of George II., and the stones were numbered, with a view to the gate being set up again in Windsor Great Park. Not I, but the late Mr. John Timbs ("Curiosities of London") must be held responsible for the statement that three of the terra-cotta busts, said to have been modelled by Torregiano, which formerly adorned the façade of Holbein's Gate, are yet in existence at Hatfield Priory, in Essex.

Mem: As, with rapidity delightful to watch, they are at length demolishing Temple Bar, it may be worth while to recall the prices fetched by three old City gates when they were pulled down in 1759-60. Dr. Doran tells us that the condemned structures were sold by the City Lands Committee to Mr. Blagden, a carpenter in Coleman-street, at the following rates:—Aldgate, £157 10s.; Cripplegate, £91; and Ludgate, £148. The purchaser was to complete the removal and cart away all the rubbish in the course of two months. We manage matters differently nowadays. The removal and re-erection of Temple Bar (if it is to be erected anywhere) will probably cost some thousands of pounds sterling.

Useful, spirited, and indefatigable Miss Emily Faithfull (one of the bravest of our pioneers in woman's work) is about, I am told, to introduce some new, important, and interesting features into the *Victoria Magazine* during the ensuing year; and in the January number of the periodical in question a series of portraits and biographies of eminent women is commenced. Feminine biography in anything like a comprehensive form has hitherto been shamefully neglected.

Just now I quoted Dr. Doran. I read in the Doctor's recently published "London in the Jacobite Times" (Bentley, vol. ii., page 320, that "in 1753 Dr. Archibald Cameron was hanged in London for being present in Scotland where mischief was intended!" Sir Boyle Roche, after this, may collapse; for it is seemingly possible for a man to be present in two places at once, without being a bird. Never mind, Dr. Doran. Although the substitution of "having been" for "being" would have saved you from a "bull," your "London in the Jacobite Times" is a most learned, chatty, and entertaining work. It sadly wants an index, though; and I strongly recommend studious young gentlemen anxious to know all about the Jacobites to buy Dr. Doran's two volumes and carefully index them as an exercise. By-the-way, the learned author calls Dr. Cameron (vol. ii., page 284) the brother of "Duncan" Cameron of Lochiel. Had the unfortunate Jacobite a brother named Duncan? I know that he had one named Donald; the heroic chieftain celebrated in the poem of "Lochiel's Warning."

The world knows nothing of its greatest men; but I should dearly like to know the name of the Sage who, in a newspaper advertisement relating to the new drama of "Fatherland," at the Queen's, has delivered the following homily, full of deep wisdom and portentous warning:—

Whilst the majority of the Press has done full justice to the merits of the play, some few critics have qualified their praise by the complaint that the "comic element is wanting." There is a time and place for all things. Breakdowns, comic songs, and clowning have their place; but that place does not happen to be a historical drama dealing with the efforts of a nation to throw off a foreign yoke, and suffering cruel oppression. Anxious as the management of the Queen's Theatre is to please all mankind, the line must be drawn somewhere. "Fatherland" is not a burlesque, nor an extravaganza, nor a comedy. It is a drama.

There is a mine of "Truth" in these remarks, which are wellnigh as philosophical as the famous observations (in the advertisement setting forth that Pope's villa at Twickenham was for sale) about the grotto "in which Pope was supposed to have written the Universal Prayer." G. A. S.

THE OLD MASTERS AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

Though not so brilliant, perhaps, as some of the former collections, the present Winter Exhibition—the ninth which has been held within the stately rooms of the Royal Academy and under the immediate auspices of its members—is as instructive and varied as any of its predecessors. For the first time in the history of these gatherings the art of engraving has been satisfactorily recognised by the directing council of the Academy; and of the six hundred and forty-four mezzotints by Watson, Green, Ward, McARDell, Bartolozzi, Samuel Reynolds, Raphael Smith, and the like, after the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, George Romney, and Thomas Gainsborough.

As many of the originals of these engravings are in the present collection, the visitor can easily note for himself the softness, richness, and depth of colour, the mezzotintists of last century imparted to their plates, and with what loyalty they seemed to reproduce the very touch of the master. Their engraving on copper, and not on steel, had very likely something to do with this; but, at the same time, we must not forget that these men did not work from an etching. No one prepared the plate for them by carefully laying in the etching, necessitating, as it did, a thorough mastery of drawing. The old mezzotintists simply drew on a buried plate with a scraper, and from this circumstance we are justified in inferring that the men of a century ago were better draughtsmen, and consequently better engravers, than they are now. The plates of the present race are doubtless smoother and more brilliant; but their brilliancy has a metallic look, and it lacks the depth and wealth of colour which in an old mezzotint glows on us as we look.

Mr. Eaton, the compiler of the catalogue, has evidently spared no pains in making his work serviceable to the public. When so much honest labour has been carried to a close, it seems almost thankless, while professing to congratulate a man on his success, to hint even at a wish that his future work should be made still more laborious. At the same time, those catalogues are historical records—art-annals, as it were—of exhibitions which are intended to be expository and educational, as well as merely beautiful and amusing, during the gloomy and depressing period of a London winter, and the suggestion of anything that can add to their instructive value will, we are sure, be welcomed by the accomplished secretary. Our proposition is simply this—that he would in his next catalogue do for the paintings what he has done for the engravings, and give, wherever possible, the date at which the picture was painted. It is only with such information that we can form a proper estimate of an artist's work. Youth, manhood, age are three epochs always to be carefully differentiated in a man and his doings.

THE NORWICH SCHOOL.

Gallery No. I. is exclusively devoted to the works of the principal representatives of what is called the Norwich School. That plain-looking man in the brown coat and high collar of a cut belonging to the beginning of the century, hanging in the place of honour on the right-hand wall, is the portrait of John Crome, the founder of this school, as painted by his contemporary, John Opie, R.A. The features, it will be observed, are blunt and common-place, and the face has no other distinction than what we may call a quiet intelligence, a frankness into which enters a certain dignified reserve. Were we to sum up its merits in a simple phrase we should call it a "plain, honest face." And this is the distinguishing quality of the noble school of landscape which he founded at Norwich in 1805. There is no straining after classicism and so-called Italian compositions. An old tree, or a cottage, with the plaster of its gable falling from the ribbed laths, with distant gleams of verdure; a broken piece of foreground with a winding lane or valley, with a stream, a hedgerow or a forest glade, just as nature presented them to him in his native Norfolk, leaving him to pick and choose as his own innate taste directed him, were materials enough for him, and sufficed him in founding the noblest school of landscape the country has yet known.

That Crome and the Norwich school generally were founded on the Dutch masters it is needless to point out. Between Harwich, Yarmouth, and the Low Countries there was a constant intercourse; and, as in the case of Southern Germany and Italy, with articles of commerce came back objects of art; and in the Norfolk and Suffolk country houses of those days were, doubtless, to be found many a Hobbema and Ruysdael.

What Crome could do with his simple materials may be seen by the imposing effect he gets out of "The Shepherd's Cottage" (32), and by the grim Salvator Rosa aspect he gives to "Carrow Abbey" (27). The loyal consideration he gave to cloud forms will be seen in the grand masses of cumuli which darken over "Yarmouth Jetty" (28). In how low a key he could paint and yet be luminous, and almost brilliant, we at once understand when we look at the "View near Thorpe" (34); and how he could vary that key "Yarmouth Harbour" (40), with its silvery greys, and "Yarmouth Water-Frölic" (44), with its golden wealth of colour, which Sir Augustus Callcott doubtless had in his eye when he painted "The Pool of the Thames," bear ready testimony. For fine colour Crome's view "On the Wensum" (47) might be cited. The native strength of the man and its adaptivity to circumstances come well out in the three pictures holding the places of honour on the left wall. In landscape No. 17, showing a road through a wood along which a horse and cart are proceeding, we have strong light and shadow appropriate to the nature of the place. We have already seen how successfully he could vary his key; but few people were aware that he could adapt his pencil to new circumstances and conditions of light and shade, form and foliage, as he has done in "Boulevard des Italiens" (18), as seen by him in 1814, when all the world rushed to Paris. The bright, luminous atmosphere is caught, the very greenery and character of the rather dissolute-looking trees are Parisian, and the various figures introduced are as geographically true as a most receptive eye and ready hand could make them. Another admirable landscape, in which the figures, clear and distinct in the foreground, gradually blend with the all-pervading atmospheric grey of the distance, is his "Fish-market on the Beach of Boulogne" (14), which, like the other, Crome painted during his French visit in 1814.

One of Crome's most distinguished pupils was James Stark, whose exquisitely decisive touch in foliage and charming variety are in every way worthy of his master. See landscapes, 31, 33, 35, and 36, and especially his view "On the Yare, near Norwich" (11), in which we see the river winding through meadows in the left distance, bearing on its bosom boats with their sails set, and in the immediate foreground a rivulet widening out into a pool, at which some cattle drink. These, in their drawing and colour, remind one of the treatment which the late James Ward, R.A., made so peculiarly his own, and which, in all his earlier works, was followed by Sir Edwin Landseer.

Another distinguished contemporary of Crome's was John Sell Cotman, and what fine effects of colour, and light, and shade, he could get out of an old "Windmill" may be seen in No. 29. He had not the sharp touch of James Stark, but he had a very fine sense of quantity, as his "Midday Landscape" (37) bears witness; and the truth with which he could reproduce sea effects is notably visible in the liquidity of the water and the "lie" of the boat, with two men in the stern, which (in No. 25) we see sailing towards the coast. Other examples of marine painting by members of the Norwich School may be seen in Joseph Stannard's "Sunrise on Yarmouth Beach" (21), and in George Vincent's "Dutch Boats off Gorleston Pier" (3), with its warm foreground and cool grey horizon. This artist is not known to the present generation so much as he ought to be. See also "St. Benet's Abbey" (4), "On the Yare" (6), and his "Early Morning on the Thames" (53); but, excellent though these examples unquestionably are, they scarcely give an adequate idea of the man's powers; and although there is much that is admirable and true in his landscape of "Spearing Salmon by Moonlight" (22), in a wild Highland stream, he rather fails in giving character and reality to the figures in the foreground.

We have said enough to show the character and tendency of the school. Proportionate masses in light and shade, consideration to the modifying influences of atmosphere, thorough loyalty to Nature as she lay simply at their own door in broken ground or level beach, stretching herself quietly into green landscape or grey sea, were what these men aimed at. Nor were they above studying Nature in her individual parts, and applying thereto all the severity of drawing and of modelling belonging to true artists, as may be seen by John Crome's Dutch-like study of the "Leaves and Stem of a Burdock" (23). These men, in our opinion, struck once for all the true lines on which British landscape ought to proceed; and, were confirmation wanted, we would point to two examples of what we consider Turner's best and truest period, hanging in Gallery No. III.—viz., "Walton Bridge" (131) and "The Trout Stream" (134), both belonging to the Earl of Essex. In a similar vein worked Patrick Nasmyth and John Constable; and we shall not be far wrong in saying that the Norwich school of art, begun by the humbly-born John Crome nearly a century ago, is only another name for the British school of landscape-painting.

A curious and suggestive fact connected with this school, now receiving so much posthumous honour, is that not one of its members was ever a Royal Academician.

We shall return to the "Old Masters" at the earliest opportunity.

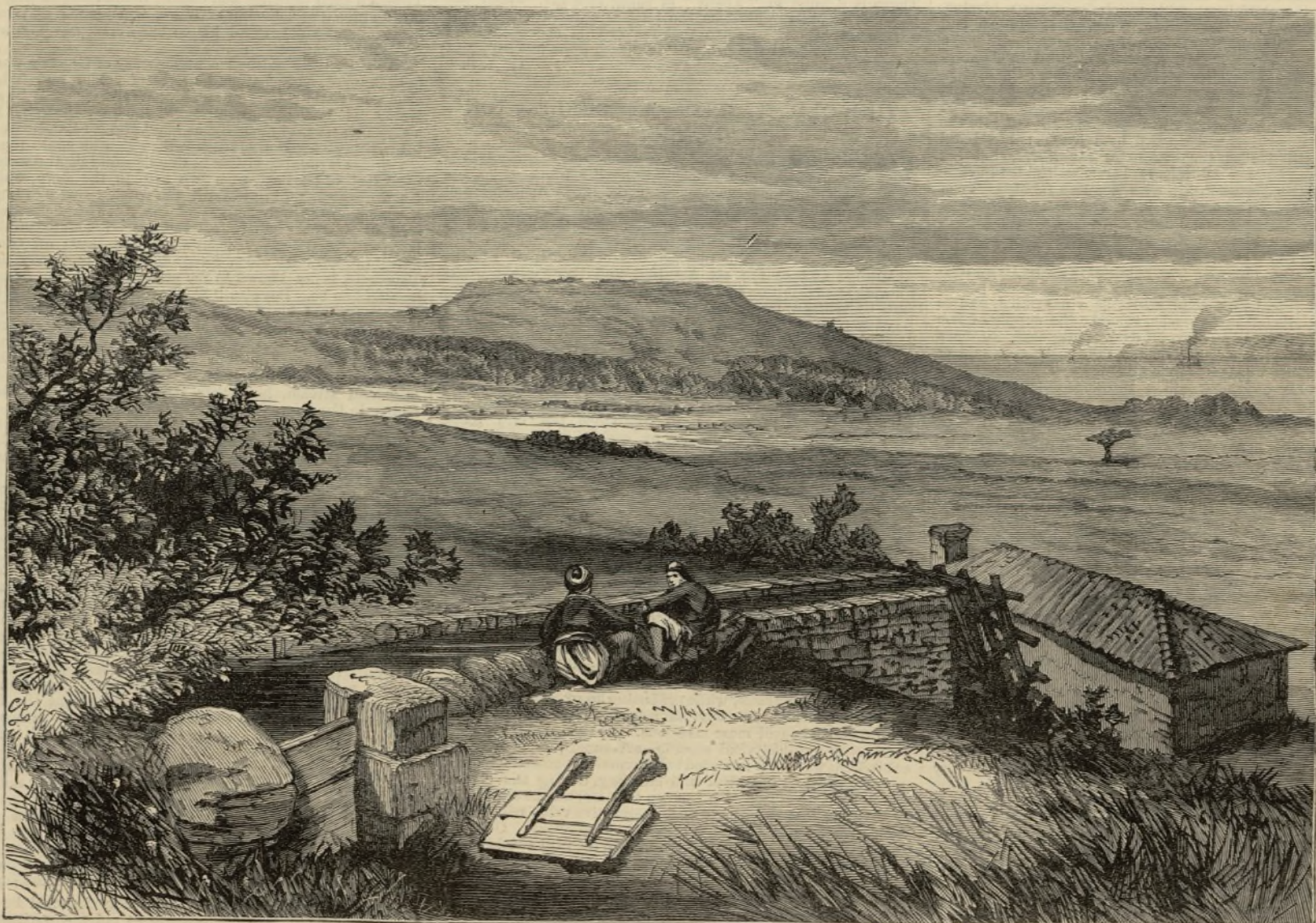
A bust of the late Countess of Malmesbury has been presented to the Corporation of Christchurch, and is placed in the Townhall.

Mr. George Richmond has been commissioned by a committee of Inland Revenue officials to paint a portrait of Sir W. H. Stephenson, the late chairman of the department.

S K E T C H E S I N T H E T R O A D .



THE TOMB OF ACHILLES.



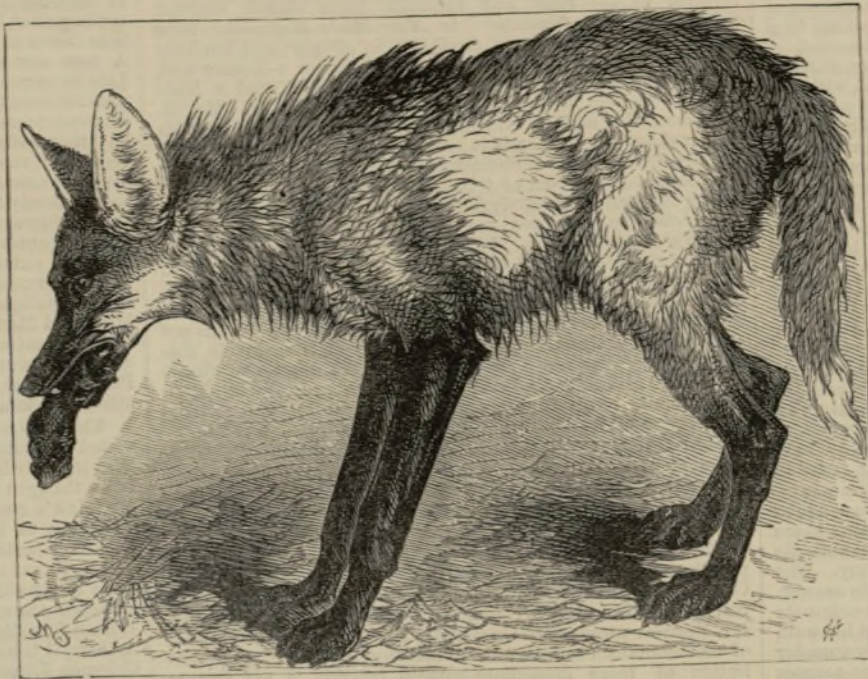
THE ANCIENT DARDANUS, ON THE DARDANELLES.

THE RED WOLF.

The animal shown in our illustration was lately brought from Buenos Ayres, and was purchased by the Zoological Society of London for their collection at the Gardens in the Regent's Park. It has been sometimes called "the maned wolf," but its scientific name is "*Canis jubatus*," and it is more commonly known as "the red wolf," from its predominant colour. It was first described by D'Azara, a foreign naturalist and traveller in South America, who gave its native name as "Aguara Guazu," in the countries of the Rio de la Plata and Paraguay, where it is commonly found. It is, when full-grown, one of the larger beasts of the wolf kind, and its body is covered with long, stiff, shaggy hair, mostly of a reddish hue, but often with a white spot on the throat; the hair inside the ears, and at the extremity of the tail, is also whitish. The mane consists of stiff hairs, five or six inches long, which grow black at the tips; and this mane, which stands erect, extends from the occiput to behind the shoulder. The tail is rather bushy. The specimen now in the Society's Gardens, which is a male, is the first that has been brought alive to England. The habits of this species of wolf are solitary; it frequents the low-lying plains and marshes of the Paraguay, and the sandbanks in the La Plata, feeding here on land crabs, there on rats, guinea-pigs, and small birds, or some kinds of vegetables; but it does not, we believe, hunt in packs like other wolves. It is found in Chili and in the southern parts of South America, where it is called the "parapaga."

VIEWS OF THE TROAD.

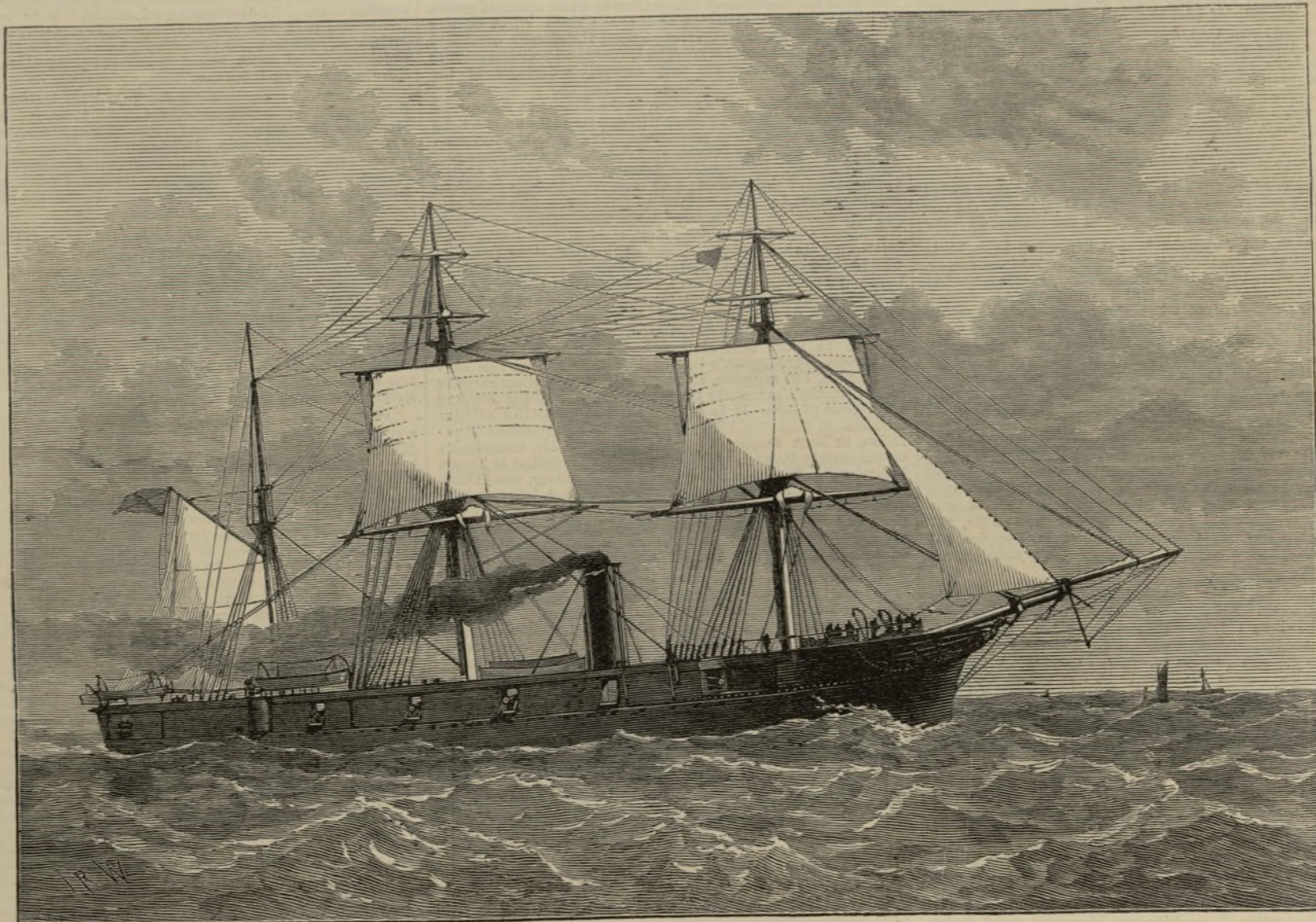
The recent discoveries made by Dr. Schliemann, at the supposed site, according to his theory, of the famous ancient city of Ilium, or Troy, have directed attention once more to that locality, on the western coast of Asia Minor, near Besika Bay and the Dardanelles, where Troy, if it ever really existed, has always been thought to have stood. Our illustrations of the present aspect of two of the places usually pointed out to curious visitors in that district, one called by the name of Dardanus, the other, a mound of earth and rubbish, imagined to be the Tomb of Achilles, may serve to exemplify the general character of traditional topography in the Troad. Dr. Schliemann, however, in a lecture which he lately delivered upon this subject, attempted to show the grounds for a more precise identification. He began by referring to the unanimous opinion of the ancients, including Thucydides and Aristotle, that the Trojan War was historical, and their virtual agreement that Homer's Ilium stood on the site of its Hellenic namesake, which Lysimachus girdled with a great wall nearly five English miles round. Further, that this is marked by the mound now called Hissarlik was owned on all hands. The Hellenic Ilians, proud of being the successors of Priam's people, showed the ruins of Hector's palace, and of the old Trojan Prytaneum; but, since antiquity had neither archaeologists nor critics, they never used the spade in their researches, or they would have found



RED WOLF, FROM BUENOS AYRES, AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

that, except on Hissarlik, which served Troy as an acropolis, the heaped up rubbish incrustated but thinly the virgin soil. On this mound, however, which is a solitary calcareous rock, the debris of houses and whole cities piled one upon another is enormous, being from 50 ft. to 53 ft. deep. The mound, moreover, has bulged eastward from 260 ft. to 270 ft., northward 130 ft., and about 200 ft. to W. and S., through the throwing down of the rubbish from its steep slopes. All the alternative sites, Bounarbashi and others, having been disposed of, Dr. and Mrs. Schliemann went to the Hellenic Ilium, and were astonished to find that one half of Mount Hissarlik consists of made ground, the piled up ruins of layer after layer of houses and streets. Having obtained the necessary firman, Dr. Schliemann went to work. He had formed in his mind the picture of Troy, and his veneration for Homer had made him paint it on a gigantic scale. He thought that it extended beyond the city walls of Lysimachus, but his illusions were destroyed by the result of twenty shafts dug on the site of the lower city, because all of them, and even the six shafts sunk close to Hissarlik, produced only fragments of wheel-made Grecian pottery and Hellenic house walls, none of which could claim a higher antiquity than the sixth or seventh century B.C. On the site of Hissarlik, on the contrary, he found Hellenic masonry and fragments of wheel-made Grecian pottery only to an average depth of 6½ ft. Next below he collected seventy hand-made vases and a great many whorls of black or brown terra-cotta, all which were perfectly unlike the Hellenic ones. He attributed these to a people who stayed there but a short time. Still deeper, he found a stratum of ashes and rubbish, about

6 ft. thick, with masses of hand-made pre-historic vases, and very numerous whorls with incised ornamentation. Again, below this stratum was a whole pre-historic city. In this city he found much more and much better hand-made pottery than in the preceding one, and thousands of terra-cotta whorls, most of them with a beautiful incised ornamentation: remnants of a circuit-wall belonging to this city he noticed only on the west side. Below this city, and at an average depth of from 23 ft. to 33 ft., he found the calcined remains of an apparently much wealthier city, which had evidently been suddenly destroyed by a tremendous conflagration, of which every stone, every fragment of pottery, and particularly the huge masses of red or yellow ashes bore testimony. This city was encircled by great circuit-walls of larger and smaller stones, in which he brought to light an immense tower and a double gate directed to the south-west. Just on the north-east side of this gate are the ruins of a vast mansion of smaller stones joined with earth, which must have belonged to the Chief or King, for it was the largest building in the town; besides, the other houses consisted of unburnt bricks. There must have existed on the circuit-walls and on the tower, as well as on the gate, immense wooden fortifications; indeed, all the houses of the city must have had upper stories of wood, for otherwise the masses of wood ashes cannot be explained. This city had evidently suddenly been stormed and destroyed by the enemy; this appears to be proved by the skeletons of men with arms, and by the finding of innumerable beautiful hand-made terra-cotta vases, with splendidly incised whorls, but particularly by the three treasures, of which the two smaller ones were stolen from Dr. Schliemann by two of his labourers, and they were afterwards seized by the Turkish Government. They are now in the museum at Constantinople; but he had been able to save for himself the third treasure of gold and silver ornaments, goblets, and vases, now on view at the South Kensington Museum. This third treasure was found, together with a large number of very primitive battle-axes, lances, daggers, and a shield of bronze, in the ashes on the circuit-wall, close to the mansion of the town's chief or king. All the objects had doubtless been contained in a quadrangular wooden box, of which the ashes had retained the shape; and probably he who endeavoured to save the box was overtaken by fire or the enemy, and was obliged to drop it. The sudden capture and destruction of the city by the enemy was also proved by the innumerable terra-cotta vases. He noticed the fact that wherever a vase was broken he found all its fragments together, which could only be explained by the suddenness of the tragic event. Some similarity existed between the various types of the terra-cotta vases of these pre-historic cities. Nearly all of them were either tripods or had a convex bottom, so that they could not be put down without being leant against other objects. Besides, nearly all of them had on both sides a tubular hole, and in the same direction a hole in the rim and in the lid for being shut and suspended with a string. But there were new types in each city; and it was particularly deserving of attention that the vases were more artistically



THE JAPANESE CORVETTE KAU-GO.

and far better made in this third city than in the succeeding one; and in this there was again a difference, to the prejudice of the uppermost pre-historic city, since in this the vases were coarsest. In all the three cities there was an entire absence of colours; the vases had been wrought by hand-polishing to a lustrous surface, and all the ornamentation consisted of incised patterns. Identical in all the three cities were, further, the goblets in the form of a long and narrow funnel, with two enormous handles, but footless, so that they can be set down on the mouth only. Again, in all three cities were found very numerous idols of the Ilian Minerva γλαυκῶπις, the patron deity of Troy, with an owl face, either of marble, or modelled on the sacred vases. Dr. Schliemann observed that this first Trojan city had no walls, and it must have been several times destroyed, so as to form a 20 ft. deep accumulation of rubbish. Homer mentions that Troy had been destroyed by Hercules long before its destruction by the Greeks under Agamemnon, and this legend may refer to the destruction of the first city. But, identical with the Homeric Troy, which was captured by the Greek army, must be the city next in succession from the virgin soil, because here we find the great tower, and the huge walls, whose construction Homer attributes to Neptune and Apollo; here we further find the most evident proofs of great wealth and a sudden destruction by the hand of the enemy. The extent of Troy as encompassed by its walls is but very small, and it cannot possibly have contained more than 4000 or 5000 inhabitants; but, small as it was, it was larger than the city of Athens under the Kings, which was confined to the Acropolis until Theseus added the twelve surrounding boroughs to it. At Troy also there must have been straggling suburbs, whence the inhabitants flocked into the Acropolis at the approach of the enemy. The question whether Homer ever visited Troy is difficult to answer. By the verses in which he makes the Scamander originate from a boiling hot and icy cold source, it appears that he could not have been there himself, because, although the Scamander really originates from a hot and cold source, these two sources are not at the foot of Ilium's walls, as Homer describes, but they are at a distance of sixty miles, near the top of Mount Ida. The verses in which he puts into the mouth of Neptune the prophetic words that Æneas and his descendants will reign over Troy, cannot assure us that he ever came here, since he may have heard that Ilium was rebuilt, and that its new King prided himself on his descent from the son of Anchises. At all events, even if he did come to sacred Ilium on the very day after its destruction, he cannot have seen anything of the town, because it would be completely buried by the ashes and ruins; the double gate was entirely blocked up, and people seem to have not known or to have forgotten that it ever existed, for the new palace which was erected on the top of the old one extended over the ruins. Such are the views and opinions of Dr. Schliemann, upon which we cannot pretend to have yet formed a definitive judgment. They will be considered by our readers, however, with reference to the Illustrations we have presented in this and two preceding Numbers of our Journal.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

The Empire of the Mikado, as our well-known correspondent and artist, Mr. Charles Wirgman, of Yokohama, has abundantly shown, makes rapid progress in the adoption of our European ways and means of civilisation; not the least important of which seem to be the land and sea armaments, or fighting establishments. The three Japanese ironclads which have been built in England under the superintendence of Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., C.B., are about to proceed to Japan, where they will form a very powerful squadron. The ships are not only beautifully fitted, but perfect in construction. Speed, economy of fuel, a very heavy armament, and the condition of being safe ocean cruisers have been fully realised. The two corvettes are about 231 ft. long, 41 ft. beam, and 1760 tons, with a displacement of 2216 tons. They draw very little water, and require, with their heavy great guns, but some 220 men. The quantity of coal supplied is sufficient for many days' steaming; and they have great sail-power. The larger vessel, now lying at Millwall, is well worthy a visit. She is fitted with twin screws; is 220 ft. long, 48 ft. beam, and is about 2340 tons. Her draught of water loaded is scarcely 18 ft. We give an illustration of the "Kau-go," one of the corvettes, which has been constructed, from Mr. E. J. Reed's designs, by Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, of Hull.

The weavers of the Oldham district have decided to accept for a month a reduction of wages. They hope that at the end of that period the masters will reconsider the matter.

The quantity of American beef and mutton brought to Liverpool last week was the largest ever yet landed in one week. Six steamers arrived from the United States, bringing no less than 9112 quarters of beef and 1461 carcasses of sheep, as well as fifty dead pigs. The only live stock landed were seventy pigs. There were no consignments of either live cattle or fresh meat from Canada.—Mr. Dyke, the Canadian Government agent from Liverpool, reports that the exports of live stock from Canadian ports to this country during 1877 were as follows: 7412 cattle (including 65 pedigree shorthorns) 6825 sheep, 373 pigs, and 298 horses, showing an increase over last year's importations of 4645 cattle and 4218 sheep. Large numbers of Canadian cattle, sheep, and especially horses, have been brought via New York, Boston, and other American ports in consequence of other Canadian lines of steamers being unable to meet the demands of this rapidly growing trade. The Dominion steamer Ontario arrived in the Mersey on Monday, bringing 121 head of Canadian live cattle, 237 hogs, 243 sheep, 35 cases of poultry, 305 barrels of apples, 135 boxes of pears, and a very large cargo of grain and general farm produce.

There were 2878 births and 1892 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 172, and the deaths by 135, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 31 and 29 in the two previous weeks, further declined to 26 last week. Of these 13 were certified as unvaccinated and 7 as vaccinated, while in 6 cases the medical certificates gave no information as to vaccination. There were 104 deaths from measles, 31 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 89 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever, and 9 from diarrhoea. The 104 fatal cases of measles exceeded the average by 60. No fewer than 11 deaths in the week were directly referred to intemperance. Three fatal accidents to intoxicated persons were also recorded. In Greater London 3433 births and 2194 deaths were registered. In the Outer Ring scarlet fever caused 3 deaths both in Romford and in West Ham sub-districts. The mean temperature was 43.9 deg., and 7.0 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 3.5 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 55.1 hours; the recorded duration of sunshine was, therefore, equal to 6.4 per cent of its possible duration.

THE MAGAZINES.

The reader who desires the emotion of tears may be safely referred to the brief but exquisite little sketch entitled "Dulcissima Dilectissima!" in *Macmillan's Magazine*. It is long since we have seen anything so simply and tenderly pathetic. The idea is the sympathy between a Roman girl, interred long ago with this touching epitaph, and a little English maiden who becomes acquainted with it. Mr. R. Ferguson, the author, evidently possesses literary gifts which we trust he will not omit to exercise. "Docteur Lavardin," by Miss Cross, is also a charming sketch. The proposition in the current instalment of "Natural Religion," resumed after a long interval, is the desirableness of including the secular in the sacred to a degree not hitherto countenanced by the practice of any Church. "Ears and Eyes," by Mr. Lockyer, treats intelligently and intelligibly of the laws and mutual affinities of sound and light. Mr. Mahaffy subjects Dr. Schliemann's Mycenaean discoveries and theories to a close but not unfriendly examination. He thinks that the tombs are older than the treasures, and that many of the objects discovered were imported. In an essay on Famines and Floods in India "Philindus" advocates irrigation, and calls attention in emphatic terms to the damage wrought by the reckless destruction of forests.

The *Cornhill* is less interesting than usual this month. "For Percival" is well kept up, and "Will of the Mill" is a pretty story; but among the miscellaneous contributions, usually of such varied merit, there is nothing of mark except a good account of Marivaux.

The *Fortnightly Review* begins with the first part of what promises to be an important work, by Mr. Herbert Spencer, on Ceremonial Government. After a general discussion on the principle of the subject, comprised within the present number, Mr. Spencer proposes to investigate the various manifestations of ceremonialism seriatim in a series of papers. A contribution of more immediate general interest is Sir George Campbell's graphic picture of the internal affairs of Egypt. It will not altogether find favour with Egyptian bondholders, Sir George being of opinion that their interests have been too exclusively considered in the recent settlement, and that no more payments should be made on account of interest on the debt until all arrears due to officials have been discharged. The curse of the country, he says, is the perpetual anticipation of the revenue. A lively contrast is afforded by Sir D. Wedderburn's flattering picture of Java under the Dutch colonial system. Some faults are admitted—rather of omission than of commission; but, on the whole, Sir David believes "that the country flourishes as well as a subject country can ever be expected to do." Mr. Saintsbury's essay on Jules Sandeau exhibits his customary refinement of critical appreciation, and Mr. Senior's notes of his conversations with M. Guizot are as interesting as is usually the case with his reminiscences. Guizot, in 1860, thought Turkey past preserving, and utterly disbelieved in Italian unity. Of Louis Napoleon he said, "His mind seemed to me to be neither full nor inventive, to have few acquired ideas, and to be incapable of originating any. His manners are exceedingly good, simple, and kind, and yet dignified."

The *Contemporary Review* makes strenuous and successful efforts to maintain its prestige in the face of severe competition. The Duke of Argyll's paper on Disestablishment, indeed, relates principally to the Scotch Church, which excites little interest in England; and Professor Jevons, in claiming for his criticism on Mill's philosophy the attention of everybody capable of understanding it, is doubtless aware that he is addressing a very limited circle. Miss Cobbe's discussion of the causes which undermine female health, however, is a paper adapted to take a strong hold of the popular mind; and Mr. Poole's summary of the general results of Schliemann's and Cesnola's discoveries is popular in style, as well as masterly in its grasp of the subject. Mr. Justice Fry's discussion of the opium question omits the two most important factors in the controversy—the extent to which opium is grown by the Chinese themselves, and the serious effect of any diminution of the Indian revenue upon the already overtaxed population of that country. The literary and political surveys of France and Italy are very acceptable features of the Review.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's review, in the *Nineteenth Century*, of the military condition of France will command the most serious attention of thoughtful politicians. The general conclusion would seem to be that France may soon resume her place as a leading Power. Sir Garnet's politics savour rather of the barrack than of the Cabinet; and, even from his own restricted point of view, he has no right to ignore the fact that the improvements he extols have been accomplished under a Republic. Captain Gambier's memoir of Midhat Pasha is an interesting account of the career of the one living Ottoman who has displayed real genius. Mr. Mallock's reply to his own inquiry respecting the value of life is obscure, but apparently affirmative on condition of intellectual agreement with himself. Since it appears that even George Eliot and Mr. F. Harrison possess this qualification in virtue of implicit faith, it would seem to be more general than one would have ventured to anticipate. Mr. Ruskin's Oxford lecture is full of fine suggestiveness, but suggests, among other things, some surprise at Mr. Ruskin's extremely liberal construction of the duties of a Professor of Art. It is certainly not open to the obvious criticism on Professor Tyndall's paper on Spontaneous Generation, or Dean Stanley's on Absolution, or Mr. Gladstone's on the County Franchise, that all they have to tell us is known beforehand. Dr. Tyndall's experiments, however, would have been in some degree novel if they had not been already described in the newspapers. Mr. A. Wills discusses the difficult question whether prisoners should be examined in courts of justice with a negative bias, and adds some considerations on the constitution of a Court of Criminal Appeal.

Fraser contains several valuable contributions on subjects of practical concern. "England and her Colonies" is chiefly occupied with the question of colonial defence, and recommends the creation of a number of fortified stations to serve as outlying and coaling stations for our Fleet. A review of the position of the Evangelicals in the Church judiciously advises them to cultivate more cordial relations with Nonconformists. "Free Trade or Reciprocity?" is a spirited assertion of the impolicy of the former without the latter. "How to Invest Money with Safety" is no recipe for wealth, but a dissertation on the alleged unprofitableness of mineral traffic to railways. After these utilitarian themes, it is agreeable to turn to a brilliant description of the great fourfold waterfall of the Western Ghats, which, if the writer's enthusiasm has not overpowered his accuracy, must assuredly be one of the finest scenes in the world. It also contains an interesting account of the Jangam sect, representatives of a pure and spiritual Hinduism. A similar charm attaches to another essay, by Mr. A. B. Lee, setting forth the cheerfulness and serenity in store for those who are qualified to imbibe the tranquil spirit of Spinoza's teaching.

It is disappointing to have to part with *Blackwood's* "Irene Macgillicuddy" after such short acquaintance; but it must be

owned that the author has probably judged wisely, the framework being too slight for a longer story. The second part is as amusing as the first, and the humour of the burlesque is not impaired by the excellence of the moral. "Mine is Thine" is as clever as ever, and the interest is becoming more serious. A new series of the admirable papers on French Home Life is commenced with one on the difficult question of the present condition of religion in France. The difficulty arises in great measure from the degree to which Ultramontanism has monopolised the clerical profession and the accredited organs of theological opinion. The existence of a moderate majority cannot, therefore, be easily shown; the writer is nevertheless firmly convinced of the great numerical inferiority of the Ultramontanes. Their apparent predominance is naturally alienating most Frenchmen from religion altogether; the women, however, remain faithful to the Church, although as "gentle undoubters, rather than ardent believers." The strength of French religion is accordingly in the home. "Schools of Mind and Manners" is a sensible plea for attention to the latter department, with some curious illustrations of the ideas of past generations on the subject. "The Fall of Plevna: Peace or War?" contains some excellent suggestions on the attitude befitting this country.

The contents of the *Gentleman's Magazine* are unusually varied and interesting. First, the opening chapters of Captain Whyte-Melville's new story, "Roy's Wife"—clever, of course, but a thought cynical; then, two admirable critical papers—Mr. Mew's essay on Quevedo and Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's on "Dickens as Dramatist and Poet." The mere collection of Dickens's scattered lyrics shows that he had it in him to have been a Burns or a Heine had he lived before the novel had come to constitute the most effective address to a popular audience through the medium of the imagination. Mr. A. Wilson investigates the physiological "law of likeness." Mr. A. Arnold traces the remains of Byzantine institutions in the Ottoman Empire, Mr. Freeman urges the effacement of that empire, and Mrs. Linton draws a glowing picture of the summer beauties of Southern Italy.

Temple Bar commences the new year with a new story, so far very interesting and attractive. The title is "The First Violin;" the scene is laid in Germany. "The Hoodlum Band," by Bret Harte, is an extravagant but entertaining burlesque. There is a full account of Queen Christina of Sweden, and a slight one of Mrs. Norton. *London Society* challenges general attention by a new fiction from the pen of the author of "Proud Maisie." "Cressida" promises to prove in no way inferior to its predecessor; the plot arrests attention from the first, and the characters are drawn with singular truth and vigour. The first paper of a series entitled "Club Cameos" promises well, for the set. "Children Objected To" and "Cupid at Sea" are lively contributions to *Tinsley*; "By Proxy" is ably continued in *Belgravia*; and the *St. James's Magazine* and the *Argosy* are generally attractive, with no very special features.

The *Month* has two rather remarkable appeals on the Catholic side of pending controversies. One protests against the practice it imputes to some Protestant historians of substituting conclusions for data; the other criticises the modern tendency to the veneration of impersonal Nature. Mr. Parker's theories on the Catacombs are severely handled by a writer whose signature attests his competence.

The *University Magazine*, late the *Dublin University*, offers, amid much inferior matter, one contribution of singular interest. "The Home Side of a Scientific Mind" is a picture by the widow of Professor Boole of a high and abstracted intellect in contact with life's practical duties and human relations, and very suggestive and fascinating it is. "The Employment of Capital in India" is a useful though rather one-sided disquisition on the subject.

Scribner's Monthly entitles itself to the gratitude of a large body of readers by reproducing some of the most important illustrations from Dr. Schliemann's costly and to them inaccessible work. "Fox-Hunting (of rather, it is to be feared, fox-shooting) in New England" is another capital illustrated article. There is much pleasant humour in "Joe Hale's Red Stockings," and much sound moral and political doctrine in "A Century of Civil Service."

We have also received All the Year Round, Good Words, the Charing Cross Magazine, the New Monthly, Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, Science for All, Men of Mark, Journal of Travels, Science Gossip, Industrial Art, Picture Gallery, Street Life in London, Cassell's Family Magazine, Weekly Welcome, the Sunday Magazine, Golden Hours, and the Island Quarterly, a local magazine devoted to the Isle of Wight.

The Rev. Dr. Angus, preaching at Glasgow on Sunday, referred to the revision of the authorised version of the New Testament, Dr. Angus being one of the revisers. He said that when the work was done they would find the same Testament that they had been using from childhood; and although there had been many changes, chapter after chapter would be read without their observing the changes unless by comparison. They would have substantially the same text and the same translation; and he held that, in these speculative times, it was worth while for fifty men to spend ten years of their lives simply to obtain this negative result.

"The County and Borough Magistrates' List," including a complete "official and Parliamentary register," is edited by Mr. Adam Bisset Thom, who lately compiled a serviceable book of personal notices called "The Upper Ten Thousand." His new work, published by Messrs. Butterworth, of Fleet-street, will be especially useful to members of the legal profession. It contains the names, descriptions, and full addresses of all justices of the peace for each county, city, and borough in England and Wales, as well as the Lords Lieutenant, Sheriffs, deputy-lieutenants, chairmen of sessions, and county or municipal officers, chief constables, clerks of the peace, and district magistrates' clerks. There is some other desirable matter for reference purposes, and a diary noting the law terms, dividend days, and such needful dates for business people to observe.

The "Municipal Corporations Companion, a Directory and Year-book of Statistics for 1878," published by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, and by Mr. J. W. Vickers, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, will be very useful to all who have anything to do with local public business. It contains the fullest and most precise recent information concerning all the cities and boroughs in England and Wales possessing municipal corporations, with the names of their mayors, aldermen, and town councillors, their municipal officers, and magistrates, and with the statistics of population, houses and rateable property, revenue, police, poor-law administration, newspapers, fairs, and markets. Lists of the Scotch and Irish boroughs are added; and there is a large amount of solid matter relating to the laws which concern municipal affairs, the statutes and judicial decisions affecting them, besides the ordinary contents of an official directory for the whole kingdom. A diary, arranged for the special use of those engaged in the public business of towns and cities, is also included in this convenient volume.

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The "Times," Aug. 13, 1877. "From our Correspondent with the Russian Army.—'Okoum, July 25.—The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian camp was dreadful. I myself acquired a reputation as a doctor, owing to my being provided with a small bottle of Chlorodyne, with which I effected miraculous cures.'"

THE WAR.

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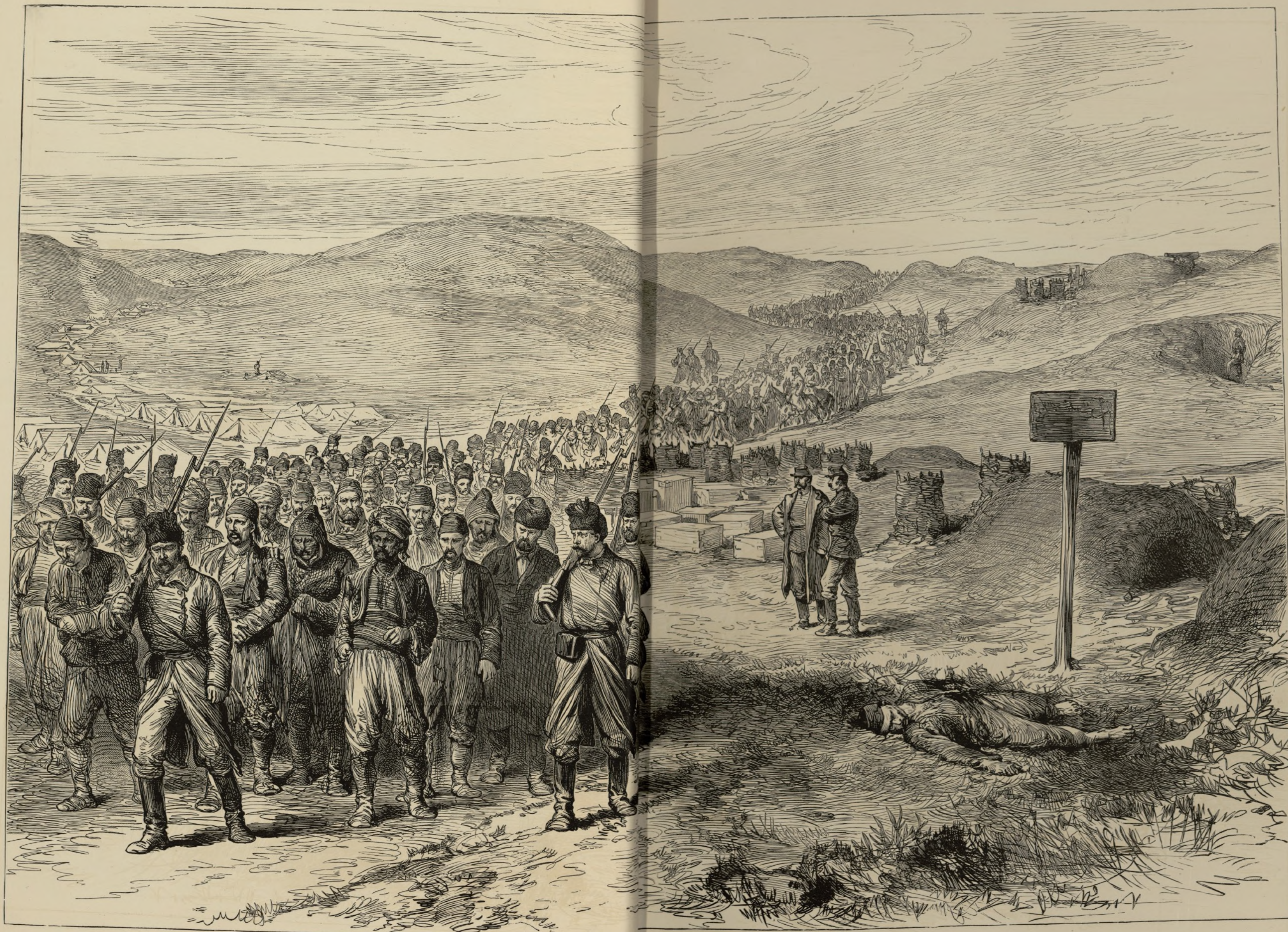
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