

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1878.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
SUPPLEMENT } By Post, 6½d.



THE LATE KING VICTOR EMMANUEL, FIRST KING OF UNITED ITALY.

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 37, Oakley-square, N.W., the wife of John Cruickshank, Bamangwato, Interior South Africa, of a daughter.
On the 8th inst., at Thornbury House, Windsor, the Lady Mary Shelley, of a son.
On the 9th inst., at Sharavogue, the Countess of Huntingdon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at the parish church, Leamington, by the Hon. and Rev. James Leigh, assisted by the Rev. C. E. Long, Edward Henry Griffith, adopted son of W. B. Harrington, Esq., of Hyde, to Ellen Frances, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Hardy Flanshard, Rector of Flambro', Yorkshire.

On the 15th inst., at the parish church, Twickenham, by the Rev. F. J. C. Moran, B.A., Vicar of East Twickenham, Charles Arthur Cresswell, Captain Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner British Burma, late Royal Artillery, third surviving son of the late Edward Lowe Cresswell, of Priory House, Dudley, to Flora MacDonald Needham, youngest surviving daughter of William Needham, Esq., of Kilmorey House, Twickenham.

On the 9th inst., at Halfway Tree Church, Kingston, Jamaica, by the Rev. E. Nuttall, John Alexander Duntze, 1st West India Regiment, only son of Admiral Duntze, to Irene Matilda, eldest daughter of Ralph and Emma Nunes, of Ennerville, Kingston.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at her son's residence, Brynhyfryd, Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, in her 78th year, Caroline, widow of the late Henry Richardson, formerly of Aber Hiranant, Merionethshire, and J.P. and D.L. for that county.

On the 28th ult., at Santa Cruz, Tenerife, Selina, widow of the late Lewis G. Hamilton, aged 65.

On the 10th inst., at Naples, the Duchess d'Albeneto, the youngest daughter of the late Hon. Gerard Vanneck.

On the 13th inst., suddenly, at 74, Warwick-square, Sir Alexander Andrew, eldest son of Robert Pigott Oldershaw, Esq., aged 26.

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

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 26.

SUNDAY, JAN. 20.
Second Sunday after Epiphany.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. H. Milman, Rector of St. Augustine's, City; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., Very Rev. Dr. Goulburn.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Archdeacon Jennings; 3 p.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Prebendary William Rogers.

MONDAY, JAN. 21.
Oscar II., King of Sweden, born 1829.
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (T. W. Kingsmill on the Migrations and Early History of the White Huns).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor H. E. Armstrong on Colours from Coal).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Arnot on Paper-making).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Professor Lias on Mr. Matthew Arnold and Modern Culture).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Armitage on Painting).

TUESDAY, JAN. 22.
Cambridge: Statue of the Prince Consort, Fitzwilliam Museum, to be unveiled by the Prince of Wales, noon.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life).
British Horological Institute, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. R. Strachan on Thermometers).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Dr. Higgs and Mr. Brittle on some Recent Improvements in Dynamo-Electric Apparatus).

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.
The Duke of Kent, father of the Queen, died, 1820.
Marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, 1874.
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. H. E. Carmichael, Continental Notes on the Wax Tablets of Pompeii).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. W. Woolnough on the Art of Marbleing).

THURSDAY, JAN. 24.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Chemistry of the Organic World).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor Sidney Colvin on Olympia and Ancient Greek Athletics).
Society for Fine Arts, 8 p.m., anniversary.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25.
Moon's last quarter, 3.49 p.m.
Consecration of St. Paul.
Marriage of the Princess Royal of Great Britain to the Crown Prince of Prussia, 1858.
St. Paul's Cathedral, dedication festival, 4 p.m., selections from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul".
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. Bosworth Smith on Carthage and the Carthaginians).
Wolverhampton Poultry Show.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Saturday Popular Concert, 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, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer (in inches) corrected	Temperature of the Air	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Force at 10 p.m.	Direction.		
January	Inches.	°	°	°	0-100	°	°	Miles.			In.
9	30.175	38.7	31.0	81	6	39.1	34.6	N.			324
10	30.309	37.3	31.7	82	6	41.0	33.5	SW. NW. N.			224
11	30.607	30.4	26.8	88	2	38.0	26.0	NNE.			50
12	30.622	32.7	28.5	86	10	35.1	27.1	NNE.			66
13	30.532	40.5	36.2	85	—	45.0	34.5	NNE. SW.			295
14	30.324	47.7	42.0	82	9	52.0	43.5	SW. WSW.			391
15	30.266	49.2	43.5	81	9	54.0	44.7	WSW. W.			268

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	30.153	30.274	30.601	30.568	30.388	30.260
Temperature of Air	33.5	37.4	27.7	32.4	35.5	46.5
Temperature of Evaporation	34.1	35.2	29.3	31.2	37.6	47.0
Direction of Wind	N.	NW.	NNE.	NNE.	SW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 26.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 50	3 5	3 25	3 45	3 10	3 32	3 5
5 10	5 45	5 15	5 35	5 00	5 22	5 5
7 30	7 55	7 25	7 45	7 10	7 32	7 5
9 50	10 5	9 35	9 55	9 20	9 42	10 5

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) will be forwarded, post-free, to the Addresses given.

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SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY, FEB. 1, Costa's Oratorio, NAAMAN. Miss Robertson, Mrs. Osgood, Madame Pater, Mr. Vernon Rigny, Mr. Sauvage, and Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 7s., and 10s. ed.

LECTURES ON ROCKS AND METALLIC MINERALS.

KING'S COLLEGE, by PROFESSOR TENNANT, F.R.S., are given on WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS, from Nine to Ten o'clock; also an Evening Course on THURSDAYS, from Eight to Nine. The Lectures Commence on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JAN. 23, and will be continued to Easter. The public are admitted on paying the College fees. Persons unable to attend Public Lectures can have Private Instruction in Geology and Mineralogy of Professor Tennant, at 149, Strand, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Every Evening

until further notice, PUSS IN BOOTS. Signorita Cavalazzi, and Ballet of 300. Prices and Day Performances, as usual. Booking by Mr. Edward Hall. No fees.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Every Evening, at

Quarter to Eight, the Grand Christmas Pantomime, THE WHITE CAT—by M. L. Richard, Scenery by W. Beverly—on which the celebrated Vokes Family will make their reappearance in London. Premieres Danseuse, Mlle. Fiterli. Double Harp, Mlle. 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 Company in London. Box-Office hours, Eleven to Five. No booking fees. Prices, from 1s. to 5s. 3s.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MORNING PERFORMANCES OF TURN OF THE TIDE

on SATURDAYS, JAN. 26 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.

S. T. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

NEWLY AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED. THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT THREE O'CLOCK. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

Forty Artists of Known Eminence. Fauten's, 5s.; Sofa stalls, 3s.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 2.30 and at 7.0. No fees. No charge for programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—PRIZE

MEDALS will be given for the best PICTURES and DRAWINGS exhibited, 1878-9. Receiving days, March 4 and 5, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. The Sales for the past year have amounted to £2753. For conditions apply to Mr. C. W. Warr, Crystal Palace.

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.

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.

ALFRED D. FRIPPE, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT,"

"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 31 ft. by 22 ft. "Dream of Platte's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s.

S. T. JAMES'S GREAT HALL

REGENT-STREET AND PICCADILLY. On TUESDAY, JAN. 29, 1878.

A GRAND DAY AND NIGHT FETE will be given in the

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, on the occasion of

MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S THIRTEENTH ANNUAL COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,

when an ENTIRELY NEW AND MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL PROGRAMME will be given by the

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, An Entirely New Repertoire of Songs and Ballads by Authors and Composers of eminence.

The following eminent Artists have also proffered their invaluable services on this occasion:-

Miss E. Farren. Mr. G. W. Anson. Mr. Fernoux Cook. Mr. George Conquest. Mr. George Hony. Miss Eleanor Burton. Mr. Lionel Brough. The Marvellous Girards (M. Julien, M. Ernle, and M. Robert).

Mr. W. H. Pennington. Miss Lottie Venn. Mr. Harry Cox. Mr. James Fernandez. The whole of the above Artists will appear with the kind sanction of their respective Managers, John Hollingshead, Esq., F. B. Chatterton, Esq., C. Rice, Esq., Mr. Swanborough, Miss Kate Santhey, H. Neville, Esq., and Alex. Henderson, Esq.

Full details will be published next Sunday. Programme, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Tickets may be obtained at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine o'clock until the termination of each performance.

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. J. Longmans; and the best available Comic talent. Supper after the Theatres.—Proprietor, J. B. Axon.

Will be ready in a few days.

VOL. LXXI. (JULY 7 TO DEC. 29, 1877)

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1878.

Seldom has Parliament met under circumstances more critical than those which now present themselves to its notice—and never, perhaps, has its responsibility been heavier. The questions to which it is bound to address itself demand for their solution all the qualities of the highest statesmanship. They are not national merely, they involve the interests of mankind. They ask for their settlement disinterested motives, clear insight, a thorough study and appreciation of facts, and, above all, a capability of rising superior to the clouds of rumour, prejudice, and passion, which perpetually obscure the policy of the country in relation to the war now being waged between Russia and Turkey. That war is assuming new features every day. The Russian army, with almost incredible persistence and endurance, has surmounted the obstacles which but recently stayed its progress. Its path is open in Asia to Erzeroum, in Europe to Adrianople. Were military possibilities only taken into account, the Ottoman Empire this side the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles might soon cease to exist. There is scarcely a Province in the Sultan's dominions which does not, or within a few weeks will not, aspire to independence of Turkish Rule. Meanwhile, negotiations for an Armistice based upon peace preliminaries have been opened by the two belligerents. England can in some sort influence the issue of those negotiations. Turkey professes to look to her for guidance. Russia will probably defer to her reasonable wishes. Parliament will, it is hoped, interpret the voice of the country at this juncture by what is said and done therein. Before the end of the first month of the present year not a little of the future of Europe will be shaped, and upon the conclusions arrived at will very largely depend the political and social development of this part of the world.

Under the conditions we have ventured to state every member of Parliament, whether of the House of Lords or of Commons, is specially bound to dismiss from his mind everything resting upon mere hearsay. The outer public may, perhaps, be excused for being led or misled in this matter by imperfect information. In details they may be mistaken, in principle they are generally right. Popular instincts, except when played upon by designing parties, usually coincide with the dictates of justice and generosity, and those who affect to represent the National mind should conscientiously seek to ascertain what it is. In ordinary times, and in reference to common-place questions, one has no need to wonder that the fallacies which are born of prejudice and passion obtain an ascendancy in Parliament which they do not intrinsically merit; but in the present instance the stake is so tremendous that one looks for judicial calmness and accuracy in those who have to decide it. Personal considerations as well as popular clamour may well be laid aside, and every man's judgment should be given upon solid evidence carefully gathered from the highest authority.

We deeply regret that the Eastern Question has, to some extent, fallen into the trough of party politics. Why it should have done so we cannot say. Ministerial utterances during the recess have been generally satisfactory, and those of the leaders of the Opposition have certainly not been factious. The Eastern Question cannot be rightly treated upon party grounds. The statesmanship that deals with it should draw its motives from sources even deeper than those of patriotism. The question is broader than one of National sympathies or antipathies, much more of political parties in their relation one to another. It stretches into the future. It embraces many and various populations. It involves fundamental principles of right and wrong. It affects conflicting interests of almost incalculable magnitude. It cannot be seen rightly unless measured by the higher standards of political judgment. Conservatives, Liberals, and Radicals may here agree together or differ, without reference to party ties or even party leaders. In point of fact, this is already, in some degree, ascertained and acknowledged, and it is earnestly to be desired that Parliament will in this respect reflect the temper of the public.

Not a little has been said since the invasion of Turkey by Russia about "British interests." The Parliament now in Session, we trust, will give due heed to them—not to British interests merely in the Levant, in South-Eastern Europe, and in Asia Minor, but at home. Things are not altogether so exhilarating and buoyant in the United Kingdom as to make us indifferent to the risks of war. We have passed through a long season of depression. Our Commerce has declined. Our Revenue wavers in the balance. Several of the staple industries of the country exhibit traces of weakness, and

what that means they who live in the manufacturing districts know full well. There is a great accumulation of wealth in the country, no doubt, but capital, however abundant, can find diffusion only by means of safe industrial enterprise. A languishing Commerce—and Commerce always languishes when the Foreign Policy of the kingdom is uncertain—translated into the vernacular of social facts, means less employment and poorer pay; to the struggling, increase of discouragement and difficulty; to the labouring poor a smaller loaf and greater uncertainty in obtaining it. War is sure to impose these evils, and terrible evils they are to the myriads obliged to endure them. The present Parliament, it may be hoped, will not forget this. National necessity, or national honour, may command them to shut their eyes to it; but they will surely not be beguiled into any deviation from the line of strict neutrality by mysticism, claptrap, or political antipathies. It is difficult to believe that the Houses of Parliament will suffer themselves to be hurried or cajoled into a war as likely to be unsuccessful as it seems to be unnecessary—a war for the sustentation of an Empire which is doomed by its own internal rottenness to early destruction—a war in which it would have to venture without a single great ally—a war for the attainment of ends which could be much better attained by neutrality and peace.

Other than "British interests," however, it is to be hoped will come under the deliberate purview of the Parliament just convened. Without undertaking romantic expeditions for the advantage of this or that foreign nation, or for the world at large, England, it may be assumed, will never be insensible to the suffering or the oppressed of any clime; and, so far as Parliament is concerned, will refuse its sanction to the Governments that produce it. The system of rule presided over by the Pashas of Turkey inflicts terrible wrong, not only upon her Christian subjects but upon Moslems also. It is a system of extortion, of plunder, of violence, of brutality. We cannot witness its effects without horror and shame. We are not called upon, it may be, to execute its doom; but surely we are not called upon either to stay its execution. The military ascendancy for upwards of four centuries of a minority acting in contempt of a majority may be no claim upon our intervention against it, but certainly cannot reasonably claim our intervention in its favour. However, this is the case which Parliament is about to consider. The questions to which we have adverted are those to which it is bound to address itself. That it may be guided by wisdom, and that it may preserve peace, is the devout prayer of the great majority of the people which it represents.

THE COURT.

The Queen received with deep regret the intelligence of the death of the King of Italy. His Majesty, who was always a friend of England, and was one of the Queen's allies in the Crimean War, paid a visit to this Court in 1855. The Earl of Roden left town yesterday week for Rome, having received the Queen's commands to represent her Majesty at the funeral of King Victor Emmanuel. A supplement to the *London Gazette* contains orders for the Court to go into mourning until Feb. 5 for the late King.

The Crown Prince of Austria, Archduke Rudolph, with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, arrived at Osborne on Thursday week, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught. The Queen's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Crown Prince of Austria, the Duke of Connaught, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Hon. Frances Drummond, and Count de Bombelles.

Her Majesty walked out the next morning with Princess Beatrice, the Crown Prince of Austria, and the Duke of Connaught. Subsequently the Crown Prince of Austria and the Duke of Connaught rode to Carisbrooke Castle. Sir Stafford Northcote left Osborne for London after having an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Crown Prince of Austria, the Duke of Connaught, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Frances Drummond, the Count de Bombelles, Major von Eichenbacher, Lieutenant-General and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, Sir Howard Elphinstone, and the Master of the Household.

The Crown Prince of Austria, with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, took leave of the Queen on Saturday last. The Duke of Connaught accompanied his Imperial Highness in her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*, Captain Thomson, to Portsmouth. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. F. Wellesley, the Rev. R. Duckworth, and Lieut.-General Ponsonby dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne, by the Rev. Canon Duckworth. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. F. Wellesley dined with the Queen.

The Earl of Rosslyn had an audience of the Queen on Monday, and kissed hands on his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of Spain. Lieutenant-Colonel Wellesley and the Rev. R. Duckworth left Osborne. Professor Alexander Graham Bell, of the Boston University, exhibited the telephone to her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Connaught in the evening in the council-room at Osborne. Professor Bell was assisted in his explanation of the instrument and mode of communication by it by Colonel W. H. Reynolds, of the United States army, and Mr. Churlton Wollaston, who were presented to her Majesty. Telephonic communication was opened with Osborne Cottage, the residence of Sir Thomas Biddulph, the Queen conversing with Sir Thomas and Lady Biddulph. Several songs were sung, and Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Connaught held conversations with those at the cottage. Telephonic connection was established between Osborne House and Cowes, Southampton, and London. At Cowes, where Major Webber, of the Royal Engineers, superintended the line, a quartet of Tonic-Sol-Fa singers sang several part-songs, which produced an admirable effect; at Southampton, Mr. W. H.

Preece, of the Post Office, talked fluently with Professor Bell; and the tones of an organ came from London.

Professor Bell made very successful experiments on Tuesday between Cowes, Osborne House, and Osborne Cottage, at which Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Richmond, Lord John Manners, the Marquis of Ripon, and various members of the Royal household assisted.

The Queen on Tuesday held a Council, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Connaught, Lord John Manners, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon had an audience of her Majesty. The Right Hon. Sir Henry Elliot, G.C.B., had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary at Vienna. Mr. Alderman Lewis Jarvis, of King's Lynn, received the honour of Knighthood. Lord Sackville arrived at, and Mr. Cameron of Lochiel left, Osborne.

The Duke of Connaught left Osborne on Wednesday, and in the evening went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, arrived at Bothwell station at nine o'clock on Sunday morning. Their Royal and Imperial Highnesses were received by the Duke of Hamilton and Major Hamilton, with whom they drove to Hamilton Palace. The Prince attended Divine service in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Hamilton. In the afternoon his Royal Highness and party drove through Hamilton, and visited some of the mining villages in the vicinity, and the farm of Lawrence, and inspected the famous Clydesdale stock. The party assembled at Hamilton Palace on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton to meet the Prince included the Prince Imperial, the Crown Prince of Austria, Prince Louis Esterhazy, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duke de Bassano, and other distinguished personages. A ball was given at Hamilton Palace on Tuesday night, for which nearly 500 invitations were issued. Several days' good shooting have been enjoyed by the Royal party. The Prince has returned to town. The Princess has also returned from Sandringham.

The Crown Prince of Austria was visited by the Prince of Wales at Claridge's Hotel after his arrival from Windsor Castle on Saturday. His Imperial Highness dined at the Austrian Ambassador's. On Sunday the Crown Prince attended Divine service at the Jesuit church, Farm-street, and afterwards lunched with the King and Queen of Naples in Eaton-place. His Imperial Highness left town in the evening on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton at Hamilton Palace; he is now on a tour of visits in the north of Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have arrived at Norfolk House, St. James's, from Arundel Castle.

The Duke of Devonshire has arrived at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, from Holker, near Milnthorpe.

The Duke of Westminster has arrived at Grosvenor House from Eaton Hall, Cheshire.

The Duke of Argyll has arrived at Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill, Kensington, from Roseneath House.

Ministerial banquets were given on Wednesday by the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl Granville, and the Marquis of Hartington.

The Warwickshire Hunt ball took place on Wednesday week at the Shire Hall, Warwick, at which 600 guests were present. The old Berkeley Hunt ball was held on Wednesday at the Townhall, Rickmansworth.

Marriages are arranged between Sir Charles Legard, Bart., M.P., and Miss Fannie Hamilton, daughter of Mr. F. A. Hamilton; and between Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen and Evelyn, daughter of Sir Frederick Henry Bathurst, Bart.

THE CHURCH.

The Dedication Festival at St. Paul's Cathedral will be held on the 25th inst. (Conversion of St. Paul), and the usual selection from Mendelssohn's oratorio, "St. Paul," will be given as an anthem at the afternoon service (four o'clock). The nave and a portion of the dome will be open to persons entering by the western doors without tickets.

The *Guardian* states that a testimonial, consisting of an epergne with a suitable plateau, and a pair of candelabra to match, has been presented to the Rev. George and the Hon. Mrs. Cockburn Dickinson by many members of the congregation in recognition of the esteem in which they were so rightly held in the neighbourhood during the period of the rev. gentleman's ministrations as senior Curate of St. Mary's, Somers Town, N.W.

St. Andrew's, Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square, was reopened on Sunday last. The chancel arrangements are unusual but artistic. Bishop Claughton preached in the morning, Lord Theobald Butler in the afternoon, and Archdeacon Dunbar, the new Incumbent, in the evening. The communion service was to Mozart's Twelfth Mass (the organ being aided by violins), and the music throughout was of a special character—in parts very beautiful.

At a meeting of the Salisbury Diocesan Church Building Society, on Tuesday, a grant of £150 was made towards the church which it is proposed to build in the Island of Portland, in memory of Captain Williams and the passengers and crew of the *Avalanche*, which foundered in September last, having been in collision with the *Forest*. A monument inscribed with a record of the fatal occurrence, and the names of Captain Williams and his passengers and crew, will be erected in the church.

Mr. J. D. Allcroft laid the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Paul, Roman-road, Old Ford, on the 11th inst. It is intended to serve half the parish of St. Stephen's, which has now a population of no less than 20,000 souls. The Bishop of London's Fund has given a site valued at £1500 and £1000 towards the cost of the building, which is estimated at £7000 or £8000. A private donor has also contributed £2000. The new church, which is to be in the Early French style, from designs of Messrs. Newman and Billing, Southwark, is to accommodate about 740 persons.

A meeting of the Convocation of the University of London was held on Tuesday, with the view of giving the graduates an opportunity to express an opinion on the draught of a new supplemental charter opening all the degrees of the institution—arts, science, medicine, law, and music—to the competition of women, on the same terms as they are now offered to men. It was explained during the protracted discussion which ensued that the proposed new charter was not compulsory, as the governing body would be at liberty hereafter to put the whole or any part of it in force. Sir William Jenner solemnly protested against the admission of women to medical degrees. On a division, 242 voted for the new supplemental charter, and 132 against it.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has joined the committee for the extension of free libraries in London.

The additional manuscripts in the British Museum referred to in our issue of Jan. 5 were presented by the Hon. Maria Otway Cave, of Stanford Hall, Leicestershire.

At a general assembly of the Royal Academy of Arts held on Wednesday evening the following gentlemen were elected as Associates:—Briton Riviere, painter; J. E. Boehm, sculptor; and Alfred Waterhouse, architect.

The scheme for the instruction of pupil-teachers at centres was presented in an amended form at the weekly sitting of the London School Board, and underwent a long discussion. Miss Taylor moved the previous question, on the ground that the estimate of the expense of carrying out the scheme had been much understated, and the debate was adjourned.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have taken formal possession of Bostal-heath, the newly acquired open space of the metropolis, by placing an officer in charge of the common. It is situated in the extreme south-eastern suburb of London, and is one of the most beautiful spots of Kent—ravines, hills, glens, and woods forming its characteristics.

The return of metropolitan pauperism for the second week in January shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the week was 82,928, of whom 40,415 were in work-houses and 42,513 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 805, 4485, and 16,609 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 697, of whom 486 were men, 163 women, and 48 children.

A fire, which assumed serious proportions, and which did damage amounting, it is said, to about £200,000, occurred in Watling-street, City, last Saturday forenoon. It broke out in the building No. 81, which was being prepared by its holders, Messrs. Crocker and Sons, as a supplementary warehouse. It was unoccupied at the time of the outbreak, except by some workmen who were engaged there, and it is supposed the fire was caused by the overturning of a lamp which one of these men had been using.

Frederick Dimsdale, fifty-seven, solicitor; Charles Burrell Moore, forty-three, clerk; James Irving Tait, thirty-nine, agent; and James Drake, fifty-five, carpenter, who pleaded guilty to indictments charging them with forging leases and uttering them, whereby they obtained sums exceeding £300,000, were brought up for judgment at the Old Bailey on Thursday morning. Dimsdale was sentenced to penal servitude for the term of his natural life, Moore to seven years' penal servitude, and Tait and Drake each to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour.

One of those gatherings marking the interest taken by some of our large firms in catering for the amusement and instruction of their employes took place on Monday evening. In connection with the Mutual Improvement Society and Library established at Messrs. Oetzmann and Co., of Hampstead-road, a lecture entitled "Firesides" was given in one of their large show-rooms by the Rev. Canon McConnell Hussey, to an audience of about 500.—A drawing-room entertainment will be given next Thursday evening, beginning at half-past six, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, by the employes of Messrs. J. and C. Boyd and Co., on behalf of the Royal Hospital for Incurables.

A meeting, the object of which was to promote the free navigation of the Dardanelles, was held on Wednesday afternoon at Willis's Rooms. The Hon. and Rev. W. H. Fremantle presided. There was some opposition, but resolutions to the above effect were passed. Amongst the speakers were Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., Professor Thorold Rogers, Mr. E. Jenkins, M.P., Mr. Joseph Arch, and Mr. William Morris.—The same evening Mr. Mundella, M.P., presided at a densely-crowded meeting held at Exeter Hall, convened for the purpose of enforcing neutrality on the part of Great Britain in the present war, and of demanding guarantees for the liberty and safety of the subject races of Turkey. Mr. J. Allanson Picton, Mr. Waddy, M.P., Mr. Arch, Mr. George Ball, the Hon. Charles Wood, Mr. Leveson-Gower, M.P., and the Hon. Auberon Herbert were amongst the speakers.

There were 2681 births and 1760 deaths registered in London last week. The deaths were 62 and the births 125 in excess of the average numbers. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 31, 29, and 26 in the three preceding weeks, rose to 35 last week, a number exceeding that returned in any week since July last. Of these 20 were certified as unvaccinated and 9 as vaccinated, while in 6 cases the medical certificates gave no information as to vaccination. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 467 and 535 in the two previous weeks, declined again to 464 last week, but exceeded by 27 the corrected weekly average; 234 resulted from bronchitis, and 121 from pneumonia. There were 97 deaths from measles, 69 from whooping-cough, 39 from scarlet fever, 35 from smallpox, 33 from different forms of fever, 17 from diarrhoea, and 9 from diphtheria. The deaths from measles, although fewer than in the last two weeks, were 58 above the average. In Greater London 3271 births and 2057 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 36.9 deg., being 0.6 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine was 8.1 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 56.5 hours.

Dr. J. Stopford Taylor has been appointed medical officer of health for Liverpool, in room of the late Dr. Trench.

Mr. G. W. Morrison, solicitor, Huddersfield, was on Wednesday elected Town Clerk of Leeds.

Mr. Patrick Fraser, LL.D., Sheriff of Renfrewshire, has been elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh.

Lord Lindsay, M.P. for Wigan, has been selected for the presidency of the Royal Astronomical Society for the coming year, in the place of Mr. Higgins.

By the death of Sir William Stirling Maxwell, M.P., a vacancy in the representation of Perthshire is caused, and another is added to the list of Scottish constituencies which will shortly elect new members—the other places being Greenock, Leith, and Perth, as mentioned elsewhere.

The Dorset Poultry and Pigeon Show took place at the Corn Exchange, Dorchester, on Wednesday, the entries numbering 1200, and about £390 being distributed in prizes. The Rev. W. J. Pope, Godmanstone, took a cup for the best pen of poultry, while Mr. C. Parson and Mr. W. Bishop won cups for pigeons.

A mail for Australia and New Zealand will be made up in London on the evening of Wednesday, the 23rd inst., for dispatch by the Orient line steam-ship *Chimborazo*, leaving Plymouth on the 24th inst. for Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney. Newspapers and letters must be specially marked "Per steam-ship *Chimborazo*."

THE CAMBRIDGE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL.

The University of Cambridge is to be visited next Tuesday by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, upon an interesting ceremonial occasion. This is the unveiling of the memorial statue of his lamented father, the late Prince Consort. We give an illustration of the statue, which was modelled by one of our most eminent sculptors in the department of characteristic and dignified portraiture, the late Mr. John Henry Foley, R.A. It stands in the south picture-gallery of the Fitzwilliam Museum. The former official connection of the late Prince Consort with this University, as its Chancellor, and the fact of the Prince of Wales having resided there as a student in his youth, must be considered to render the approaching occasion one of particular interest to all who are likely to be present, and to every person associated with that venerable historic seat of learning. We hope to be enabled to present some illustrations of the proceedings in an early Number of our Journal. The statue, which is of marble, represents the late Prince Consort attired in his robes as Chancellor of the University.

SIR PAUL PINDAR'S HOUSE.

The old house in the City, of which two illustrations are given upon the occasion of its being pulled down in the course of modern improvements, was till lately a tavern known as "The Paul Pindar's Head." Sir Paul Pindar, a wealthy merchant of the time of Queen Elizabeth and King James I., had been employed by the Court, like other eminent men of the same condition, in financial and diplomatic business, for which he was rewarded with a knighthood. The mansion belonging to this influential citizen of London stood at the corner of Half-Moon-alley, in Bishopsgate-street Without, and must have presented, in its best days, a rather handsome aspect. Its front was of timber-framed construction, with caryatid brackets, and the principal windows bayed; the lower parts of these bays were filled with panels that showed some decorative wood-carving. In the first floor front room was a finely ornamental stucco ceiling, which displayed the arms of Sir Paul Pindar. There was formerly a large garden behind the house, with a pavilion or lodge, which was adorned with medallions of Italian sculpture.

MOVERS AND SECONDEES OF THE ADDRESS.

The Address to her Majesty, in reply to the Royal Speech at the opening of this Session of Parliament, was, in the House of Lords, moved by Lord Wharncliffe, and seconded by the Earl of Loudoun; in the House of Commons it was moved by the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P. for Mid-Cheshire, and seconded by Mr. Robert Tennant, M.P. for Leeds.

The Right Hon. Edward Montagu Stuart Granville Stuart-Wortley, third Baron Wharncliffe, is fifty years of age, having been born Dec. 15, 1827. He is son of the late Lord Wharncliffe, who died in 1855; his mother is a daughter of the second Earl of Harrowby. The present Lord Wharncliffe was educated at Eton, and held a commission in the Grenadier Guards, but retired in 1851; he has been Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st West York Yeomanry Cavalry, and of the 2nd West York Rifle Volunteers. He is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire. His Lordship married, in 1855, Lady Susan Charlotte Lascelles, second daughter of the late Earl of Harewood. His country seats in England are Wortley Hall, near Sheffield, and Simonstone,



THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL STATUE AT CAMBRIDGE, TO BE UNVEILED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES NEXT TUESDAY.

Hawes, Yorkshire; in Scotland, Belmont Castle, Meigle, Perthshire.

The Right Hon. Charles Edward Hastings Abney-Hastings, eleventh Earl of Loudoun, was born in 1855. He sits in the House of Lords as Baron Hastings, being the nineteenth Lord in descent from the first Baron in the days of Edward IV. He succeeded to this honour as well as to the Scotch Earldom of Loudoun on the death of his mother, Edith, tenth Countess of Loudoun, in 1874. Her Ladyship was eldest daughter of George, second Marquis of Hastings (Earl of Loudoun), and Barbara, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn. She married, in 1853, Charles Frederick Clifton, third son of the late Thomas Clifton, Esq., of Clifton and Lytham, Lancashire, and, with her husband, assumed the names of Abney-Hastings in 1858, in accordance with the will of the late Sir Charles Abney-Hastings, of Willesley Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. His Lordship is unmarried. A sister of the Earl of Loudoun, Lady Flora Hastings, lately married the Duke of Norfolk.

The Hon. Wilbraham Egerton is eldest son of Lord Egerton of Tatton, Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire. That nobleman, whose peerage was created in 1859, sat nearly thirty years in the House of Commons, as Mr. Tatton Egerton, for Lymington, and for North Cheshire. He married Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Loftus, eldest daughter of the second Marquis of Ely. Their eldest son, Mr. Wilbraham Egerton, heir to the barony, was born in 1832. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1854, with second-class honours in law and modern history; and his M.A. degree in 1862. He married, in 1857, Lady Mary Sarah, eldest daughter of the second Earl Amherst. He is a magistrate for Cheshire, and has been Captain of the Earl of Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry since 1863. He was elected M.P. for North Cheshire in July, 1858, but has, since December, 1868, sat for Mid-Cheshire. His country residence is at Rostherne Manor, near Knutsford, adjacent to Tatton Park.

Mr. Robert Tennant, of Leeds, is the son of Mr. John Stansfeld Tennant, of Chapel House, Kilmsey-in-Wharfedale, Yorkshire. He was born in 1828, at Otley-in-Wharfedale, and was educated at the Leeds Grammar School. He studied for the legal profession, but abandoned it, in 1865, to occupy himself with the business of a flax-spinner. He is chairman of several colliery and iron-ore companies, and a director of the Great Northern Railway. He married, in 1850, a daughter of the late Mr. Jeremiah Garnett, one of the founders and conductors of the *Manchester Guardian*. Mr. Tennant has been M.P. for Leeds since February, 1874.

The portraits are copied from photographs, of which, that of Lord Wharncliffe is by A. Bassano, of Piccadilly; that of the Earl of Loudoun, by Elliott and Fry; that of Mr. Wilbraham Egerton, by Maull and Co.; and that of Mr. R. Tennant, by Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.

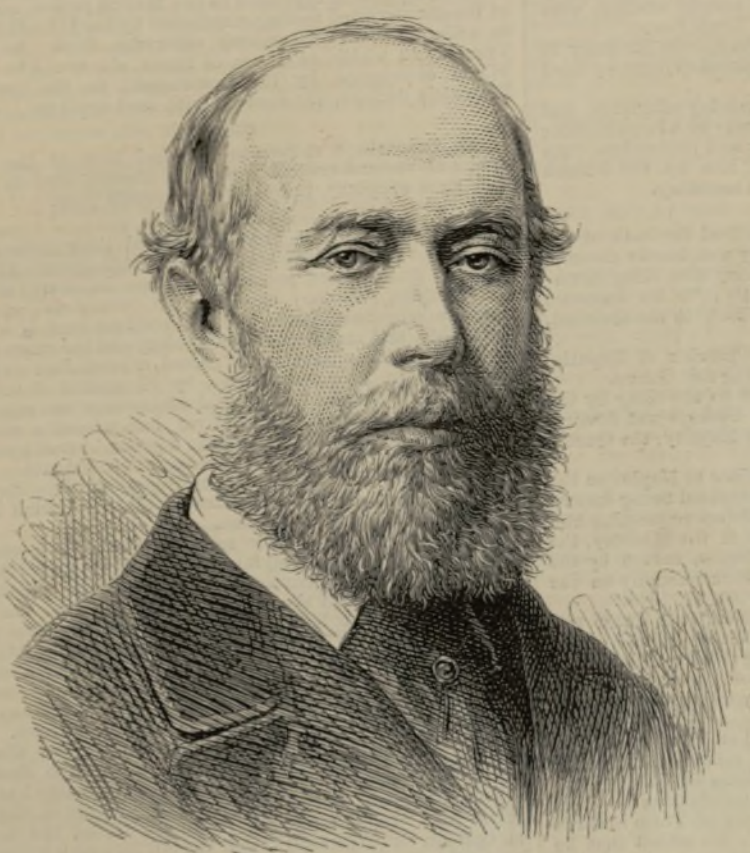
The death of Victor Emmanuel, formerly entitled King of Sardinia, but as the first King of Italy destined to a high place in the history of modern Europe, was briefly recorded in our last. He was one of the princely house of Savoy, whose warlike and adventurous spirit, taking advantage of the frequent contests between France and the Empire of the Austrian Hapsburgs, raised their political rank from a petty Alpine Duchy to a small independent kingdom. The north-western portion of Italy, which is commonly known as Piedmont, together with the Genoese coast, and the large island of Sardinia, were early in the last century added to Savoy, with the regal title. In the wars of the first Napoleon, for a time,



SIR PAUL PINDAR'S HOUSE, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.



OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: MOVERS AND SECONDBERS OF THE ADDRESS.



LORD WHARNCLIFFE.



THE EARL OF LOUDOUN.



HON. WILBRAHAM EGERTON, M.P.



MR. R. TENNANT, M.P.

the Kings of Sardinia lost their continental dominions, but these were restored by the treaty of Vienna. The patriotic enthusiasm and consciousness of nationality, which had been aroused throughout the divided Italian populations, began more than half a century ago to threaten an overthrow of the foreign dominion in Lombardy, and of the petty ducal states, more or less dependent on Austrian protection, in Parma and Modena, as well as the Papal Government in the Legations of Romagna. This movement was covertly supported by the late Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, long before he ventured to appear in arms, in 1848, as the champion of Italian unity. The idea that Piedmont, as the one free State in Italy was always called by the Italians, should take the lead of popular and national advancement, on behalf of the other North Italian provinces, and should prepare to do battle with the great military power of Austria for their deliverance, was cherished at least thirty-five years ago by the noblest minds of that aspiring nation. Its earliest and strongest expression is found in the writings of those eminent Piedmontese statesmen, the Abbé Gioberti and Count Balbo, and of another, Massimo d'Azeglio, who all came to bear part, as Ministers, in the practical attempts for its realisation. But the small forces of Charles Albert's kingdom, ill assisted by the revolutionary chiefs at Milan and elsewhere, who wanted an Italian Republic, failed to withstand the power of Austria. The campaign of Novara left the little Subalpine Kingdom sadly beaten and crippled, but not crushed, by a signal military disaster. Charles Albert, having lost the bold game in which he played for enlarged

dominions and the renown of a liberating conqueror, gave up his hereditary Crown to his son, Victor Emmanuel, and retired to end his life in solitude at Lisbon.

The late King Victor Emmanuel, eldest son of King Charles Albert and of the Archduchess Theresa of Austria, was born March 14, 1820. He was educated for the profession of arms, and as Duke of Savoy he took a very active part in the events of 1848, distinguishing himself by his gallantry at the battle of Novara. He succeeded to the throne of Sardinia on the abdication of his father in March, 1849. On ascending the throne, he at once set himself to reorganise the financial system of his country, and, aided by Count Cavour, he settled the educational and religious policy of the country on a secular basis. In January, 1855, he joined England and France in their operations against Russia; and in the December of the same year he visited England, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the Queen herself conferring on him the Order of the Garter. The biography of Victor Emmanuel from that day forth is identical with the history of his country. At the end of the campaign against Austria in 1860 he was declared King of Italy, and was speedily recognised as such by the chief Powers of Europe. His life was chiefly devoted to the maintenance of the integrity of his kingdom against the Austrians on the one hand, and the Papal Court on the other. But it is chiefly to the vast energy, the courage, and the practical abilities of Camillo di Cavour that the success of this policy is due. The administrative and legislative reforms

effected by that great statesman in the ten years preceding 1859 had rendered Piedmont a model of internal prosperity, of civil freedom, and of social order, more resembling England than any other Continental State. By these means, especially, the divided and oppressed populations of Italy, from the Adriatic to the Straits of Messina, were brought to look on their eventual union with Victor Emmanuel's kingdom as the best fortune that could befall them, and as the true solution of that most difficult problem, the accomplishment of Italian unity and independence. It is the merit of Victor Emmanuel to have frankly and unreservedly co-operated with his Ministers and with the Liberal majority in Parliament, whether assembled at Turin, or at Florence, or at Rome, in this grand design of political construction and ever-widening improvement. Their alliance with the Emperor Napoleon III., in 1858, for the expulsion of Austria from Lombardy, was followed, naturally enough, by spontaneous popular movements in Tuscany, in the lesser Duchies, and in Romagna, demanding present annexation to the Kingdom of Victor Emmanuel. It became for a short time the Kingdom of Upper Italy, and might have stood firmly, under Cavour's dexterous management, upon that basis. This, however, did not suffice for the ardent enthusiasm of Garibaldi and his followers, who suddenly threw themselves into the Sicilian insurrection of 1860, and found the kingdom of Naples, as it was popularly called, tumbling like a house of cards before them. It was obviously expedient for the Government of Victor Emmanuel to take in hand the settlement both of Naples and of the Papal

territories in Central Italy; the advance of Generals Cialdini and Fanti, with Piedmontese troops, speedily put an end to the struggle, and the Kingdom of Italy was made. Two important exceptions, Venice and Rome, still marred the satisfaction of the friends of Italian liberty and unity; but we have seen both those august members of the national family joined to their sister provinces in one political household; Venice, by the cession which Austria consented to make after the Prussian war against that Empire in 1866; Rome, by an act of forcible conquest in 1871, when the French army of occupation had been withdrawn in consequence of the German victories in France. Whatever judgment may be formed of the morality of such acts of violence resorted to by Victor Emmanuel's Government, the result has certainly been agreeable to the nation over which he reigned, and we must all hope that Italy will enjoy her freedom in peace under King Humbert, Victor Emmanuel's son, none daring or caring to make her afraid.

Victor Emmanuel married in April 1842, the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria, but was left a widower in January, 1855. He was again married (morganatically) in September, 1872, to Rosa Vercellana, created Countess de Miraflore.

By his first marriage he has left issue (1) Princess Clothilde, born in 1843, and married in 1859 to Prince Napoleon Jerome Bonaparte; (2) Humbert, now King, who was Prince of Piedmont, Lieutenant-General in the Italian Army, born in 1844, and married in 1868 to his cousin, Princess Margherita of Genoa; and (3) Prince Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, born in 1845, ex-King of Spain, who was married in 1867 to Maria, daughter of Prince Carlo Emanuele del Pozzo della Cisterna, who died Nov. 8, 1876.

Our portrait of King Victor Emmanuel is from a photograph by Montabone, of Turin.

THE WAR.

The confused and seemingly tumultuous movements of the contending armies to the south of the Balkans, during the past week, have made it difficult, at the hour of our present writing on Thursday evening, to give any clear account of the actual state of the campaign. Suleiman Pasha, with all the forces he is able to keep together, has been falling back eastward on the main road and line of railway that leads from Tatar Bazardjik and Philippopolis to Adrianople, having abandoned the Ichiman and other mountain passes, both to the west and to the north of the great Roumelian plain, without any serious attempt at resistance. It is said that there was sharp fighting at Tatar Bazardjik on Monday and Tuesday, and that the Russians, under the command of General Gourko, were checked in their advance, so as to allow Suleiman Pasha to secure the railway and road to Adrianople. The position now occupied by the Turkish commander is in front of Philippopolis; but he can hardly expect to defend that town, as the main Russian army, with the headquarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas, is hovering on his right flank at Kezanlik, near the mouth of the Shipka Pass. The only question seems to be, whether there is yet time to organise a defence of Adrianople, and whether the Turkish army in the field can be saved from being cut off by the converging lines of Russian advance. In the meantime, the Roumanians are besieging and bombarding Widdin, on the Danube; while the Serbians, after capturing Nish, have advanced to attack Prisrend and to invade Bosnia; the Montenegrins, for their part, have taken the Asiatic seaport of Antivari, and are now laying siege to Scutari, a fortified town on the lake, to the south of Montenegro. There is a general panic among the Mussulman populations of Turkey in Europe; tens of thousands are flying towards Constantinople, and peace is anxiously desired. The surrender of Erzeroum is also expected from day to day.

The negotiations for an armistice have not yet been brought to any positive result, as it is understood that Russia insists on the previous admission of a basis for a treaty of peace, involving great political and territorial concessions, while Austria and Great Britain have declared that they will not recognise any definitive change unless their consent be first asked and obtained.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

As stated in a great part of our Impression last week, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies nominated on the 10th inst. their presidents and vice-presidents. In the Senate the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier was re-elected president by 172 votes against 61 blank voting-papers. The vice-presidents of last Session were also re-elected. In the Chamber, M. Grévy was re-elected president by 335 votes out of a total of 346, a great number of deputies of the Right abstaining from voting. MM. Bethmont, Rameau, and Brisson, of the Left, and M. Dufort, of the Right, were chosen as vice-presidents.

At the election of questor in the Senate last Saturday the choice fell upon General Pellissier, of the Left, who obtained 111 votes, against 109 recorded for General Espivent, Legitimist.

In the Chamber on Saturday M. Grévy returned thanks for his re-election as President of the House. He said he could only hope that the Chamber would continue to be inspired by the wise and prudent spirit it had hitherto shown, and be the vigilant guardian of the Republic. A discussion then took place on the election for Castres, at which the Opposition candidate was M. Charles Simon, son of M. Jules Simon. The official candidate had a large majority; but this, it was declared, had been obtained by the most unscrupulous illegality and intimidation. The election was quashed.

Urgency was on Monday voted, in the Chamber of Deputies, for a bill arranging the cession to France by Sweden of the Island of St. Bartholomew, one of the Antilles group.

On Tuesday it was resolved unanimously, on the motion of M. Haentjens (Bonapartist) not to sit on Thursday, that being the day of the funeral of King Victor Emmanuel. M. Grévy read a letter from the leading members of the Italian colony in Paris announcing that places had been reserved for the deputies at the solemn requiem mass to be celebrated on Thursday at the Madeleine for the late King. M. Grévy added that the bureau of the Chamber would attend, and he thought that all the deputies would probably wish to be present. The President's words were received with general marks of assent.

Three elections for municipal councillors were held on Sunday in Paris, and resulted in the return of three Republicans, in the room of three Conservatives.

At the Church of St. Augustin, at Paris, on Monday, the annual mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of Napoleon III. The building was crowded, and all the notabilities of the Imperialist party were there. Perfect order was maintained.

Further prefectorial changes were gazetted on Wednesday. Twenty-one of these relate to sub-prefects, and 117 to prefectural councillors. The latter include forty transfers, forty-six dismissals, and fifteen resignations, while there are forty-eight appointments of men who had not previously been

councillors. The prefectorial transformation is now completed.

The funeral of M. Raspail was celebrated on Sunday at Père-la-Chaise, and was attended by an immense crowd. There was no religious service, but several orations were delivered, among the speakers being M. Louis Blanc.

Lord Rosslyn and the members of the Special Embassy to Madrid were entertained at Paris on Wednesday night by Lord Lyons.

Mr. Stanley arrived at Paris on Wednesday afternoon, and was met at the station of the Lyons Railway by a large number of gentlemen connected with geography and journalism. An address of welcome was presented to him by the French Geographical Society by the hands of its secretary.

ITALY.

King Humbert on Saturday last received the oath of the troops quartered in Rome. His Majesty was loudly cheered, and cries were raised perpetually of "Long live King Humbert!" "Long live the King of Italy!" An immense crowd followed his Majesty on his way back to the Quirinal, cheering enthusiastically.

The Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies have been received in audience by the King and Queen.

An address was on Tuesday presented to the King by the Ministers expressing their sentiments of homage and fidelity, and ardent wishes for the happiness of his Majesty, the Queen, and Crown Prince.

A great popular demonstration took place at Naples on the occasion of the death of King Victor Emmanuel being known there. A deputation waited upon the Prefect requesting him to transmit to M. Depretis, the President of the Ministry, the following despatch:—"The citizens of Naples, moved by the sad event which has befallen Italy, reaffirm solemnly on the tomb of Rê Galantomo the plébiscite of Oct. 21, 1860."

A long pastoral letter from the Archbishop of Turin was read last Sunday in all the churches of the diocese. The document announces the death of King Victor Emmanuel, and speaks of him in terms of affection, admiration, and regret. It says the loss will be universally and justly deplored as a great public calamity.

A deputation of the Municipal Council of Turin waited on the King last Tuesday to ask that the remains of the late Sovereign should be buried in the mausoleum of La Superga. His Majesty, in reply, expressed his satisfaction at this testimony of affection on the part of the city of Turin towards his lamented father and the Royal house. He added that he made a heavy sacrifice in consenting to his father's remains being interred in Rome, but he had made this sacrifice because it was required by the feeling of the nation. He had ordered that King Victor Emmanuel's sword and the medals he had gained on the field of battle should be presented to Turin.

On Monday the Crown Prince of Germany arrived in Rome to attend the funeral of the late King Victor Emmanuel. He was received with much cheering by the crowd outside the station, and the line of route along which he passed was so blocked with spectators that the carriage moved at the slowest pace. Marshal Canrobert and the son of Marshal MacMahon, who are to represent France at the funeral, also arrived in Rome on Monday. Lord Roden was received by King Humbert on Tuesday. He told the King that Queen Victoria was greatly affected by the death of King Victor Emmanuel, and had desired him to tell his Majesty how deeply she sympathised with him in his loss. The King gave an audience the same day to Marshal Canrobert and M. Patrick McMahon. Queen Maria Pia of Portugal arrived at Rome at nine o'clock on Tuesday evening, and was received with great cheering by an immense crowd. The whole garrison was under arms. In the course of the evening the Queen visited the Chapelle Ardente, where the remains of her father, the late King, lay, and stayed by the side of the bier praying and weeping.

A large number have been to the Quirinal to see King Victor Emmanuel lying in state.

In the Senate on Wednesday Signor Depretis spoke of the loss which the country had sustained by the death of King Victor Emmanuel, and said its only consolation was in the wise Monarch who intended to continue the late Sovereign's policy. The House then resolved to go into mourning for six months, and to suspend its sittings until Feb. 1. In the Chamber the death of the late King was announced by Signor Depretis, who also stated that the new King would take the oath on Saturday. The Chamber, like the Senate, resolved to suspend its sittings until Feb. 1.

King Victor Emmanuel's funeral took place at the Pantheon on Thursday. The procession was two miles in length, and occupied four hours in passing. The whole line of route was thronged with spectators, and when the hearse passed every one bowed bareheaded, while many persons shed tears. The Pantheon had been transformed into a chapelle ardente, daylight being excluded by the Star of Italy veiling the roof. The side chapel of Clement XI. was walled in and draped in gold and crimson velvet. The hearse was drawn by eight horses. The Duke d'Aosta was chief mourner. There were no pall-bearers. The costumes were gorgeously magnificent, and the effect of the spectacle was heightened by the display of seventy tattered banners. The car was preceded by aide-de-camp General Medici, mounted on a splendid charger, the late King's gift. The Crown Prince of Germany, with the representatives of Portugal, Austria, and Baden, walked abreast. Twelve priests carried tapers and one crucifix. The car was followed by the Iron Crown, and by the late King's charger, thirty years old. The music was most impressive.

Mr. Stanley was on Friday night, the 11th inst., presented at Rome with the Victor Emmanuel gold medal of merit, inscribed "To Enrico Stanley, by Signor Correnti, president of the Italian Geographical Society." The medal was accompanied by a sealed letter from the late King expressing flattering appreciation of the many geographical discoveries and services rendered to humanity and civilisation by Mr. Stanley. Baron Telfener entertained the traveller at a private banquet in his magnificent mansion. Kind welcomes to Italy were received from Turin, Milan, and Naples.

SPAIN.

In the sitting of the Congress on the 11th inst. Señor Canovas del Castillo read a Royal message announcing the approaching marriage of the King with Princess Marie de las Mercedes, Infanta of Spain, second daughter of the Duc de Montpensier. The Minister of Finance read the clauses of the marriage contract. In Monday's sitting a discussion occurred upon the marriage. General Pavia, who took part in the battle of Alcolea in 1868 in the ranks of the Isabelists, opposed the marriage, which he regarded as disadvantageous for Spain. Señor Silveira, in the name of the committee, refuted the General's argument. Señor Moyana made a long speech against the marriage, and said that the claims of the State should be regarded before those of affection. He also attacked the Duc de Montpensier, accusing him of ingratitude towards Queen Isabella. Señor Canovas del Castillo replied, declaring the language of Señor Moyana to be disrespectful, and stating that he considered the projected union as very advantageous for the nation, as it brought together two branches of the same

family. On Tuesday evening the Chamber passed the Royal Marriage Bill by 309 against 4 votes. The annual allowance to the Queen in case of her becoming a widow was also agreed to.

Warm praise is expressed in the Madrid papers on account of the disinterested feeling manifested by the Infanta Mercedes in relinquishing the annual allowance from the Spanish Treasury to which, as Queen of Spain, she would be entitled. When announced by the Government in the Cortes, the Princess's decision was received with loud applause.

GREECE.

M. Bulgariis, a statesman who had been at the head of affairs at various critical periods in Greece, died on the 11th inst. from apoplexy, in his seventy-seventh year.

AMERICA.

President and Mrs. Hayes celebrated their silver wedding on the 31st ult. at the White House, Washington. About one hundred guests were present, including those who witnessed the marriage ceremony at Cincinnati twenty-five years ago, intimate personal friends of the President and Mrs. Hayes from Ohio, and members of the Cabinet and their families.

The Louisiana Senate has passed a resolution expressing confidence in President Hayes, by 23 against 8 votes. A motion to reopen the Presidential controversy was rejected.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution authorising its committees to make a general investigation into the conduct of the various Government departments.

The Senate and the House of Representatives have both refused a hearing to the delegates of the Association for Extending the Suffrage to Women.

The Senate on Monday resumed the debate upon Mr. Matthews's silver bond-paying resolution. Senator Edmunds, representing the Resumptionists, proposed a substitute resolution, declaring that the silver dollar is obsolete; that it did not exist when the laws were passed authorising the present debt; that gold is and has long been the only authorised standard of value; that the United States should never alter or make laws to save money at its creditors' expense; and that it would be unjust both to public and private creditors to pay them in debased silver dollars. The debate continues.

The Silver Question seems to excite the same absorbing interest in the States as the Neutrality Question does here. The committee of the New York Cotton Exchange has called a general meeting to protest against the passage of the Bland Silver Bill. In debating the resolution calling the meeting, an opinion was expressed that if the bill became law merchants generally would conduct all transactions on a gold basis. The New Orleans Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution protesting against the bill. The New Hampshire Republican Convention has strongly denounced the bill and the repeal of the Resumption Act. It has endorsed the President's policy and re-nominated Governor Prescott. The New Hampshire Democrats declare themselves in favour of a stable currency and the honest payment of the public debt. The Savannah Cotton Exchange has passed resolutions opposing the bill or any currency of silver, except as subsidiary coin with limited legal tender; also advocating the speedy resumption of gold payments. This, with other evidences of Southern opposition to the Bland Bill, encourages the Resumptionists. The New York Cotton Exchange denounces the bill. The Maine State Senate has declared for honest money, with only one dissentient vote. The committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature has reported in favour of the repeal of the Resumption Act.

General McClellan, formerly Commander of the Army of the Potomac, was installed on Wednesday as Governor of New Jersey. In his inaugural address he advocated resumption and the honest payment of debt, opposing silver remonetisation, except the coins are made of equal value with gold and have only a limited legal tender.

Mr. Sherman, Secretary to the Treasury, has informed the Committee of Ways and Means that the Government had terminated their former contract with the syndicate for issuing a four-per-cent funding loan. In deference to popular sentiment, as also for the convenience of negotiation, the Government had determined to place the funding loan among the people. Mr. Sherman has, therefore, submitted the draught of a bill to facilitate a popular subscription.

Mr. George H. Pendleton, Democrat, has been elected United States senator for Ohio.

The Governor of Texas, while recounting to President Hayes the Mexican border outrages, has assured him that Texas wants protection, not war with Mexico.

An excursion-train, while returning on Monday night from one of Messrs. Moody and Sankey's prayer meetings at Hartford, Connecticut, broke through a trestle bridge and fell into the Farmington River. Several of the passengers were killed.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa, dated Jan. 15, received through Reuter's agency, states that the Dominion Board of Trade, after receiving a delegation from the United States National Board, has adopted a resolution in favour of a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States.

It is officially announced from Ottawa that an application will be made to Parliament next Session to incorporate the Presbyterian Church, Canada Connection, with the Church of Scotland.

The Legislative Assembly of Manitoba was opened at Winnipeg, on Jan. 10, by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. J. E. Cauchon.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

There is news from Cape Town by telegram from Madeira to the 25th of last month. A special despatch to the *Times* says:—"There has been no fighting during the week, but the appearance of British troops in Transkei and the guns of her Majesty's ship *Active* on the coast have caused many Galekas to submit. Botman, one of Krel's counsellors, gave himself up at Ibeka, and says that other Galekas are ready to come in, and so would Krel, but he is afraid to do so. The Government demands the unconditional surrender of Krel and his son, and the disarming of all his fighting men. On Sunday Krel's General, Keva, with 200 men, crossed the Kei, near Kabousie Junction, and is now in the Gaika territory. This revives the alarm. The Government has called on Sandilli to show his loyalty by giving up Keva. Sir Bartle Frere, in reply to a deputation headed by Mr. Blaine and Mr. Irvine, stated that he would recommend to Parliament a complete disarmament of the natives, and would exert his influence to secure permanent peace. Mr. Souhey has recruited one hundred men in Cape Town, who will go to the front by the first steamer."

INDIA.

Sir Andrew Clarke, at a sitting of the Council of the Governor-General in Calcutta on Wednesday, explained the policy of the Indian Government respecting public works, especially with reference to the famine. The cost of extending the canal system to the whole of India, he stated, would be from £200,000,000 to £700,000,000. On irrigation, £24,000,000 had already been spent. He considered that the railways had already saved the country £30,000,000.

The German Parliament has been summoned for Feb. 6.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Explanator.
In a lively duet the pair alternately describe the (imaginary) progress of the Muscovites from Erzerum to Sinope, across the Isthmus of Asia Minor to Alexandretta, thence to the Straits of Babelmandeb, "or else there was Persia open to the march: get through Daghistan and Schirvan, Tchivan, and many more places ending in an; and, floating gaily adown the Persian Gulf, sail from Ormuz, and so make themselves masters of India."

NORTH. How intensely, Ticker, the Duke of Wellington must have laughed! Somewhat as Hannibal did when he heard the old snuffling, sophist—one of a class of men who, by-the-way, very much resembled, in information and honesty, our journalists at present—lecturing him—him of Canine—on the art of war. How actively he must have rubbed his ears as he heard blithered after blithered talk of walking to Constantinople, as the Cockneys on Easter Monday walk to Greenwich Fair.

All the stingy people in London seem to have come to the front for the purpose of abusing the doctors because they do not always give dates and items in the accounts which they furnish to their patients, but make instead a certain charge for "medical attendance." I own, myself, that I am somewhat prejudiced in the matter. I have had in my day a great deal to do with doctors, and I have found them, as a rule, the noblest, the most humane, and the most charitable of mankind. When I was young I was a miserable little object—blind, and deaf, and strumous. I remember to have been taken to Mr. Alexander, to Sir Wathyn Waller, to Sir Benjamin Brodie, to Sir James Clarke, to Sir Mathew Tierney, to the two Lawrences (him of Brighton and him of the "Lectures on Man"), and to the two Guthries (father and son). My mother was only a poor widow woman who taught singing; and I knew that not one of these good doctors ever took so much as a penny fee from her. Much more recently have I had to do with the faculty; and but that the physicians and surgeons who have been kind to me are living, and would not like to have their good deeds published, I would "name names."

Was there ever a more curious announcement of penitence? What were the "acts," I wonder, wrongly attributed to Two Sisters who seemed to have suffered for another's malfeasance. Getting up bed-room suppers of sausage-rolls, bath-buns, sheeps' trotters, marmalade, and ginger-beer? Surreptitiously stripping the currant-bushes in the garden? Making faces at the governess, or tying crackers to the coat-collar (it may have been to the pigtail, since it was so very long ago) of the French master? The drollest thing in the advertisement is that the person expressing regret gives no clue as to identity, or even as to sex; and the Two Sisters if they be extant will be forced to ransack their memory to fix upon some one of their school-fellows who possibly got them into trouble, when after all it may have been the dancing master or the boy-in-buttons attached to the establishment.

Dr. Benjamin Richardson, F.R.S., has been lecturing at the London Institution on "Learning and Health." It is the opinion of the accomplished and benevolent physician that education and sanitation are not going, as they should do, hand in hand; that the minds of the rising generation are being cruelly taxed; and that the process

There has been a terrible fire at Meux's Brewery, at the corner of Oxford-street and Tottenham-court-road. I think that George Cruikshank (who has been very ill with bronchitis, dear old man, but who, I hope, is by this time convalescent) is only eighty-six) can remember when there were hedges and trees and green fields just above the brewery; and old John Thomas Smith, the engraver, and author of the Life of Nollekens, could recollect when there was a windmill over against the place where now stands the enormous beer factory of Sir Henry Meux and Co. The establishment of the firm was formerly in Liquorpond-street, Gray's-inn-lane, and it was described by Pennant in 1795 as of "magnificence unspeakable." It was in the year just named that the then Meux built a vat 60ft. in diameter, and capable of holding 12,000 barrels of beer. With all this, I should like Captain Shaw to tell me whether he thinks that the midst of a crowded city is the proper place for a colossal brewery. I say that it is not; albeit the smell of sweet wort is very pleasant. The land at the corner of Oxford-street, Tottenham-court-road, should be of immense value; and it is to be hoped that the Brewery will go much further afield. G. A. S.

G. A. S.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The second act comprises a vivacious and florid air for Vespina, "Oh! scandal;" a very effective quartet, "A word, my charming neighbour," possessing much variety of character; a pretty love-duet for Gina and Fabrice, "What strange, what wondrous emotion;" a light arietta for the

of Mr. Josiah Hittman have been of special value. "The Phantom" was announced for repetition on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. On Tuesday Wallace's "Maritana" was given, with Madame Rose Hersee and Mr. G. Perren in the principal characters—Maritana and Don Caesar—with which they have frequently before been associated. Their performance was well received throughout. The cast was efficiently completed by Miss Palmer as Lazarillo, Mr. Celli as Don José, Signor Franceschi as the King, &c. "Maritana" was to be repeated on Thursday and Saturday.

The seventh concert of the series will take place on Wednesday evening next.

This picture, by M. Le Roux, was exhibited at the French Gallery in Pall-Mall. Its subject is chosen from an anecdote recorded by Valerius Maximus, a Latin author of the time of Tiberius Cæsar. There are nine books, "Of Memorable Doings and Sayings," compiled by Valerius Maximus. One of them, in a chapter "De Judiciis Publicis," relates several instances of a miracle being vouchsafed by the deities of Old Rome to attest the truth and virtue of their official worshippers. The temple of Vesta, of which any visitor to Rome can now see the remaining structure, is a circular building with twenty surrounding Corinthian columns. But there was another and more ancient temple of Vesta, originally founded by Numa Pompilius, which stood in the Via Sacra, where the Vestal Virgins, a nunnery of consecrated girls from the noblest patrician families, preserved ever burning the sacred fire, emblematic of the Divine sanctities of home life. The sin of breaking their vow of perpetual chastity was to be punished, as romance-writers have fabled of the monks of the mediæval Catholic Church, with the dreadful doom of being buried alive. There was once, it is said, a Vestal virgin named Tuccia, who was falsely accused of that kind of frailty. The popular assembly, before which she was publicly denounced and condemned, had already voted by acclamation that she should instantly be put to death. Suddenly, when the executioners were about to lead her away, a cloud or mist fell upon the innocent maiden's figure, and concealed her from their view. She was immediately absolved and relieved from peril of the terrible judicial sentence. But this did not satisfy her indignant sense of conscious purity, which demanded a more distinct vindication. Stepping forth out of the cloud, she lifted her eyes and hands to heaven, loudly praying the goddess to give a manifest sign that Tuccia was not unfaithful. She caught up an ordinary sieve lying at hand, exclaiming, "Oh Vesta! if the hands I have used in thy service have been ever pure, help me now to take up in this sieve the water of the Tiber, and carry it to thy temple!" And so it was, says the Roman historian, "*rerum ipsa natura cessit.*" She bore the sieve to the banks of Tiber, there filled it with water, and safely carried it to the feet of the Pontiff, who acknowledged the miraculous offering, and directed her to pour it out as a libation to Vesta. The people of Rome, after a moment of pious and joyful exultation, decreed that the accuser of Tuccia should be put to death in her stead. But a new miracle had snatched him away from where he just before stood, hurried off invisibly to some place of eternal torment in the regions below. Such was the solemn faith of ancient Republican Rome before it was infected with Greek intellectual scepticism. The French artist of our own day has certainly drawn a graceful figure, in a picturesque attitude, with scenery which those who have visited Rome may at once recognise; and the story of the sieve is told in his picture, and is repeated in our Engraving.



THE DEMOLITION OF TEMPLE BAR: NIGHT SCENE.



"THE VESTAL TUCCIA." BY H. LE ROUX.
FROM THE EXHIBITION IN THE FRENCH GALLERY, FALL-MALL.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

The Fifth Session of the Ninth Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened on Thursday. There was no state ceremonial, and the Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor, as follows:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have thought fit to assemble you before the usual period of your meeting in order that you might become acquainted with the efforts I have made to terminate the war now devastating Eastern Europe and Armenia, and that I might have the advice and assistance of my Parliament in the present state of public affairs.

You are aware that, after having unsuccessfully striven to avert that war, I declared my intention to observe neutrality in a contest which I lamented, but had failed to prevent, so long as the interests of my Empire, as defined by my Government, were not threatened.

I expressed, at the same time, my earnest desire to avail myself of any opportunity which might present itself for promoting a peaceful settlement of the questions at issue between the belligerent Powers.

The successes obtained by the Russian arms, both in Europe and in Asia, convinced the Porte that it should endeavour to bring to a close hostilities which were causing immense sufferings to its subjects. The Government of the Sultan accordingly addressed to the neutral Powers, parties to the treaties relating to the Turkish Empire, an appeal to their good offices.

It did not, however, appear to the majority of the Powers thus addressed that they could usefully comply with the request, and they communicated this opinion to the Porte.

The Porte then determined on making a separate appeal to my Government, and I at once agreed to make an inquiry of the Emperor of Russia whether his Imperial Majesty would entertain overtures for peace.

The Emperor expressed, in reply, his earnest desire for peace, and stated, at the same time, his opinion as to the course which should be pursued for its attainment.

Upon this subject communications have taken place between the Governments of Russia and Turkey through my good offices; and I earnestly trust that they may lead to a pacific solution of the points at issue and to a termination of the war. No efforts on my part will be wanting to promote that result.

Hitherto, so far as the war has proceeded, neither of the belligerents has infringed the conditions on which my neutrality is founded, and I willingly believe that both parties are desirous to respect them so far as it may be in their power. So long as these conditions are not infringed my attitude will continue the same. But I cannot conceal from myself that, should hostilities be unfortunately prolonged, some unexpected occurrence may render it incumbent on me to adopt measures of precaution. Such measures could not be effectually taken without adequate preparation, and I trust to the liberality of my Parliament to supply the means which may be required for that purpose.

Papers on these affairs will be forthwith laid before you.

My relations with all foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

I am thankful that the terrible famine which has ravaged Southern India is nearly at an end. Strenuous and successful exertions have been made by my local Governments to relieve the sufferings of the population, and in that duty they have been powerfully seconded by the liberal aid of my people at home and in my colonies. I have directed that an inquiry should be made into the measures most proper to diminish the danger of such calamities for the future.

The condition of native affairs in South Africa has of late caused me some anxiety, and has demanded the watchful attention of my Government. I have thought it expedient to reinforce my troops in that part of my Empire. I trust that a peaceable and satisfactory settlement of all differences may be shortly obtained.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I have directed the Estimates of the year to be prepared and presented to you without delay.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

A bill will be laid before you upon the subject of county government; and your attention will be again called to the consolidation of the factory law, and to the summary jurisdiction of magistrates.

You will be asked at an early period of the Session to take into your consideration a bill on the subject of cattle disease in this country.

The question of Scottish roads and bridges, and of endowed schools and hospitals in Scotland, will also be brought before you.

Your attention will be invited to the subject of Intermediate Education in Ireland, and to the Grand Jury Law in that country.

Among other measures for the amendment of the Law, a Bill will be laid before you to simplify and express in one Act the whole Law and Procedure relating to Indictable Offences.

I commend these subjects to your most careful consideration, and I pray that the blessing of the Almighty may attend and guide your deliberations.

Their Lordships reassembled at five o'clock, when the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack, there being a very considerable assembly of peers in the House at that time.

The galleries on either side were filled with ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom was Midhat Pasha and several of the Ministers and Diplomatic Corps of foreign countries. There was a great number of people below the bar, and the space between the throne and the woolsack was densely crowded. The places appropriated to members of the House of Commons were quite full.

The Earl of Beaconsfield arrived early, and was quickly followed by several members of the Ministry, and the benches were quite full.

At ten minutes past five the mover and seconder of the Address entered, both attired in military uniform, and took their places behind the Ministers; the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught also entered and took their positions on the cross benches. At a quarter past five the Earl of Beaconsfield presented the usual formal bill, which was read the first time, and then

The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech.

The Earl of Wharfedale, in moving the Address, proceeded at once to touch on the Eastern Question. He said: My Lords, though it would be too strong an expression to say that we are on the brink of war, we may at any moment be plunged into war. We are standing face to face with a danger which is increasing from day to day, and the extension of the war depends entirely on the will of one man. I know that there are many in the country who do not agree with the Government; but nothing could be fairer under the circumstances than the conduct of the Government of this country. They have been careful in their language; and, indeed, I confess that

both the great parties had exercised singular forbearance; but I am sorry to find that their example has not been followed by a large number of persons outside who are not labouring under any sense of responsibility, who have spread most injurious reports of dissensions in the Cabinet and respecting the intentions of the Government which they never entertained. Of course, these reports are spread by those who are in opposition to the Government. At the same time, they have shown great inconsistency, because, in the first place, they have blamed the Government for not calling Parliament together last year, and now they blame them for calling it three weeks before the usual time, owing to the aspect which affairs abroad are assuming. Nobody can doubt that every effort has been made by the Government to prevent the war in the first instance; and I appeal to the general unanimity in tone of the speeches of the Cabinet Ministers during the recess as proof of their perfect and general agreement in what had been laid down as the true position of this country under the circumstances—namely, that of a conditional neutrality. The conclusion I have arrived at from the expression of feeling and the agitation throughout the country is that, notwithstanding that they may entertain strong opinions upon the course that has been taken by the belligerent Powers, there is a general reluctance to go to war, except British interests be attacked. With regard to the Turkish Government, the conduct of our Government has been quite consistent. They have warned Turkey not to expect any material help; but they stated distinctly to Russia that this country would remain neutral only while the interests of this country remained unattacked, and these interests are defined to be, that there shall be no interference with the passage of the Suez Canal, that Russia shall not take possession of Constantinople, nor interrupt the passage of the Straits. They have the assurance of his Majesty that neither of these conditions have been violated; and I think that we may entirely dismiss from our minds all idea of the free navigation of the Suez Canal being interfered with. But there is no doubt that, in consequence of the recent successes of the Russian armies, there is a fear that at any time the Russians may be in a position to proceed to Constantinople or enter the Straits; and in such a case, especially should Constantinople fall into the hands of Russia, there will be only one course to be adopted, and that will be to keep a powerful fleet in the Mediterranean. A good deal has been said with respect to the effect which the occupation of Constantinople may have upon British interests in India. I do not believe that such an event would materially interfere with our route to India; but I do not think that the country will be inclined to witness with equanimity any proceeding upon the part of the Emperor of Russia which would have a tendency to lower the dignity, if not to affect the independence, of this country. I shall, therefore, be glad if the Government will boldly approach the subject, and come forward with some measure which, though it may be unpopular at first, will effectually prevent the attempt of a foreign nation to take any action which may affect the welfare and independence of this country. The noble Earl concluded by expressing his satisfaction at the course proposed to be adopted in regard to Irish legislation, and his regret at the depressed condition of trade, and a hope that the Government would deal with the evils which existed without delay.

The Earl of Loudoun briefly seconded the Address.

Earl Granville, who was received with cheers, said, on the first night of the Session it was the duty of the Opposition to criticise the whole policy of the Government, but I am afraid I shall not be able to perform that duty efficiently, because I know your Lordships desire a statement from the benches opposite, and I only rise because it may be the means of producing that statement earlier. Last year I complained of the omission of the Burials Bill from the Government's programme; but I was premature, because it was subsequently brought in, and I hope that a similar omission this year will be followed by a like result. I also hope that other important matters of last Session and the bills mentioned in the Speech will have attention. With regard to the other topics of the Speech, I am glad the famine in India is over, and that a more cheerful view can be taken of affairs at the Cape. I will now proceed to address myself to the beginning of the Speech. The Government is no doubt prepared with their defence, but the accusations brought against them last year have never entirely been swept away. The other day Mr. Hardy said, at an early period in the negotiations with Russia the Government announced to all the Powers their determination not to give any assistance to Turkey, but I do not attach much importance to that. It is unfortunate the Berlin negotiations were interrupted, and they ought not to have sent out Lord Salisbury, as the Government knew he could not succeed in his mission. I shall say nothing about the London Protocol, and how prevalent the danger was last year, and how much excitement prevailed lest we should be dragged into war, notwithstanding the Government's declaration of neutrality. The excitement is, however, calmed down. There was a great debate in the House of Commons, in which Mr. Cross made a speech indicating the points in the despatch from Earl Derby to Prince Gortschakoff, which was confirmed by Sir Stafford Northcote's speech in the recess. I cannot agree with the noble Lords opposite that the speeches of the Ministers have always been the same. Up to the end of last Session the Russians seem to have had it all their own way. They were running over Armenia and crossing the Balkans apparently with the same facility as they crossed the Danube; but the character of the war changed, and the efforts of the Russians seemed to have been paralysed, and there was no doubt this country was struck by the display and physical courage of the Turkish soldiers and the skill of their commanders. But in the last two months a great change had taken place by the taking of Plevna. No doubt there is great anxiety manifested on the Continent in regard to our policy, and I think it is brought about in some measure by the benevolent tendency of the neutrality of the country. At the Lord Mayor's banquet the Turkish Ambassador was permitted to respond to the toast of the foreign Embassies, notwithstanding the protest of all the other Ambassadors, and their abstention in consequence. The noble Lord observed that there was great jealousy of Russia in this country, which he quite admitted. The noble Lord also alluded to the admirable qualities of the Turkish soldiers, which he also quite admitted. He also said that there was a great disposition to avoid war, and therefore he thought it was tolerably clear that the demand which was now brought before Parliament would run counter to the general feeling, and that a great deal of irritation would be excited in this country on that point. He would even put it on a broader ground than this—was it advisable for the Government to obtain the means for a large increase of material strength? Might not the increase be neutralised by the loss which would arise from the opposition which would be excited, not only among their own party, but among persons who were influenced by party feeling? He might be asked whether he was indifferent to British interests. He believed there was not a man in the House who was in the slightest degree indifferent to British interests. It was impossible that

any man, and especially any statesman, could be too watchful with respect to British interests. British interests, like the industries of the country, extended all over the world, and it was in very few instances indeed that those interests were found isolated and apart from the interests of other countries. One British interest, as Lord Derby stated with the greatest truth, was that of peace. It was a mere truism to say that in the case of a great commercial body; but that was an interest which did not belong exclusively to them. Was peace not desirable for Germany, for France, for Austria, and for Italy, and for all the smaller kingdoms of Europe? Was it not absolutely necessary to Turkey, and was it not of the greatest possible importance to victorious but bleeding and impoverished Russia? He said, therefore, that the interest of peace was one of which they could not claim a monopoly. There were British interests which ought to be carefully watched by the Government, and be fostered and maintained by diplomatic precision and even pressure, but which it would be absolute madness, keeping in view their relative importance, to go to war to support. There was another class of British interests which were shared by other countries, and for the maintenance of which they might legitimately go to war if they were supported with moral and material assistance by others, unless they had an equal or greater share in those interests than this country. No one could speak more truly of those interests than Sir Stafford Northcote did some time ago when he said that it was not for this country to take upon itself the burden of protecting such interests to the exclusion of other countries. There was another class of interests of so vital a character that he believed that it would be the duty of any Government which might be at the head of affairs in this country, with or without allies, at all risks and at all hazards, to wage war for them to the bitter end. With regard to such interests, it would be very ill-advised for any country whatever, however confident in its great military resources, to treat with contempt, and to act as if it could treat with impunity a country united in itself, and backed by sound policy, by justice, and by necessity. It had struck him as somewhat strange that they had been constantly told since the beginning of this war that there had been an understanding between Russia and Germany and Austria as to the limits of the terms beyond which the Russians were not to carry their march. Now, her Majesty's Government said, and he was very glad to hear it, "My relations with all foreign Powers continue to be friendly." Was it possible, then, that their diplomacy had been so helpless and that they were so completely isolated from Germany and Austria in reference to the Eastern Question, that the Government had never been made acquainted with the limits on which Germany and Austria were agreed with Russia? If the limits were such as did not affect British interests the Government ought not to have summoned Parliament to ask it for additional supplies. If the demand were urgent Parliament ought to have been called together at once, instead of a month's delay being allowed to take place. It appeared to him that the question of peace depended entirely on two things: upon the power of the Turks to carry on the war from their own resources, and upon the Emperor of Russia, whose reputation was before the whole world and before history, whether he would be contented with moderate terms, and not seek to go beyond the safeguards he ought to claim for the protection and defence of the Christian subjects of the State. Feeling that this was the case, he was happy to concur in the Address, while he was not bound by any particular policy which was laid down in the Queen's Speech.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, who upon rising was received with loud cheers from the Government benches, said—The noble Lord who has just addressed the House has not ventured to find fault with the Government because they have called Parliament together, and it is just what might have been expected from one occupying the position of the noble Earl; but, at the same time, he has used every means which his skilful rhetoric could dictate to impress upon your Lordships that the assembling of Parliament was unnecessary. I think you will agree that, taking a view of the circumstances of the case, an early convening of Parliament was not an unreasonable act, and one which those circumstances justified. The noble Lord has referred to the state of affairs in the theatre of war at the time Parliament was prorogued. Your Lordships will recollect that at that time her Majesty in her gracious Speech promised that no effort should be wanting on her part if an opportunity offered, and, so far as her influence was concerned, to bring the war to a termination. The Government left Parliament with that engagement; but circumstances arose then most unpromising for any attempt at negotiation, on the most amicable interference, with a view to the termination of the conflict. But later in the autumn, and particularly after the fall of Plevna, a very great change took place in the circumstances attending the war, and events took place in Asia as well as in Europe, owing to which the equality which for a moment seemed to exist between the rival parties had entirely disappeared. It appeared to her Majesty's Government, watching these affairs with interest, for which the House will give them due credit, and circumstances were ripening in such a degree that there was a possibility, as time advanced, of terminating, through the influence of the neutral Powers, this terrible contest. The noble Lord has referred to the fact that they had felt it their duty to advise her Majesty to call Parliament together for the transaction of public business three weeks or a month before it usually meets. It was on Dec. 12 that rumours reached them of a desire on the part of the Porte to address the signatories to the Treaty of Paris, with the hope of arriving at peace. The noble Lord seemed to think that, owing to dates, it was impossible that the Government should have been influenced by what occurred a month ago. It was on Dec. 12 that the first effort to secure peace was made by the Porte; Parliament was summoned on the 22nd, and it was mainly in consequence of the great change which had occurred in the diplomatic condition of affairs that we were induced to believe that Parliament should be called together earlier than usual. After the first appeal which was made by the Porte to the signatories of the Treaty of Paris, which was unsuccessful, we were asked by it to interfere alone and individually in consequence of that failure. Of course we were not ignorant of what was going on at Constantinople, of the change of temper there, and of the chances of peace, which seemed to be every day improving, so as to justify a diplomatic movement. We were not ignorant of what was going on, and we had an opportunity of considering, long before any absolute diplomatic act. What was the policy which we ought to recommend. The noble Lord wished to know whether, in the case of the first appeal made by the Porte, we were in the majority or in the minority of the signatories to the Treaty of Paris, who declined to interfere. The papers which are about to be laid on the table of the House will give the noble Lord all the information which he can desire. Speaking generally, I may say all I can recollect is that every signatory to the Treaty of Paris expressed its assent to the application to the Government. We should

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have been very glad if the first appeal had been successful, and all the other Powers had acted in concert with us to effect that object. The noble Lord cannot be surprised that when the first effort had failed, and we thought there was a chance of a more favourable and successful result being obtained, we should, in perfect conformity with all that we had recommended before, and with the language of the Government speech at the prorogation of Parliament, have done our best to let it be known to the Emperor of Russia that Turkey was anxious for peace, and have offered to communicate between the two parties on that point. I think, therefore, the noble Lord must feel that our act in reference to negotiations was a constitutional and a beneficial act. He says, "If you thought it important Parliament should be called, why did you not call it together sooner? You wasted a month." It was not exactly a month, it did not amount to a month. I will not quarrel with the noble Lord about an error of a few days in his calculation. He must know that you cannot call it together so as to afford a fair chance of a full attendance of members of both Houses. The members of both are scattered about in different countries, and there are engagements which it is absolutely necessary for them to fulfil, and that the whole life and economy of the country is disturbed by an early summoning of Parliament. There are Christmas and other engagements of great importance. You have no right to make such accusations dependent merely upon surmise, and innuendoes, and anonymous communications. The noble Earl knows very well that he has not the slightest evidence to demonstrate that there was any difference between my opinions and those of my colleagues, whom he has quoted in approbation and sympathy. I say that from the very first there never has been any hesitation by her Majesty's Government as to the course of policy which they would pursue in regard to the great occurrences that have taken place in the Eastern world. Our policy was not a hesitating policy. It was not adopted merely because the Russians passed the Pruth, and because some occurrences suddenly brought about a state of affairs which might not have been anticipated. Long before the war commenced, long before my noble friend attended the Conference at Constantinople, we had foreseen the possibility of this great struggle occurring. We had to consider what it was the duty of English statesmen, in reference to British interests which might be affected by such a war, to pursue. We came, after long deliberation, to the conclusion that it was the interest of this country to observe in that war a neutrality. It was not merely the value of the fortress of Kars or Batoum that was alone considered. We had to take a large view of the existing circumstances. We had to consider the policy and condition of many other countries; and a unanimous decision—not a hasty, but a unanimous decision—that it was our duty to preserve a policy of neutrality in case of war between Russia and the Ottoman Empire. From that we never swerved. I want to know what is the evidence which the noble Lord can bring forward. If our policy was vacillating or ambiguous the noble Earl had an opportunity of challenging it in Parliament, but did not, therefore he cannot do it now. What took place last Session? A noble Lord brought forward a motion wishing us to interfere actively; but it was withdrawn, and then I saw the Government's policy had been clearly expressed and maintained. They announced that they would adopt a policy of strict but conditional neutrality, which condition was that the interests of the country should not be imperilled; and, subsequently, a communication was made to the Russian Government, and that, in the opinion of the Government, more clearly defined what the British interests consisted in. To that we received a reply, and the Government had no reason to doubt that Russia would observe the conditions. The maintenance of those conditions was the policy of the Government, and I want to know why the noble Lord assumes that I have ever made or used an expression on the subject of the policy of the Government contrary to the statement made by me.

Earl Granville—I did not say a word to that effect.

The Earl of Beaconsfield—No; but you said a great many words that meant the same thing. The noble Earl made an allusion to another statement in respect to our policy. I think I am free from the imputation during the last six months of applying to my countrymen; and I think the greatest charm in life is not to make speeches or write letters. I did not make a single speech in the recess except on the occasion on which I was bound in the courtesy of public life to attend. The noble Earl says that speech is the cause of the agitation in this country. On the last occasion I spoke in the presence of all my colleagues, and said the policy of the Government remained as it had been from the first, and was the policy of conditional neutrality. My colleagues agreed with that description, and from that time to this we have not changed. The noble Earl complains that the Russian Ambassador did not appear at the dinner, and founded upon it a grave charge of change of policy against the Government with respect to this neutrality, which was conditional upon the maintenance of British interests. Lord Derby said, and his observation was quoted, that the greatest British interest was peace. This rhetorical expression was taken by the noble Earl as a statistical fact, and was chief among the British interests. But if it were a British interest it was also a universal one. The noble Earl knew very well that what we meant by British interests were material interests—of that character that were sources of wealth and securities for the strength of the country. We do not want to be informed that British interests are the cardinal virtues. We possess and endeavour to exercise them, but they are of the above character. Then we are told that it is selfish to suppose they are interests peculiar to this country, and that we should be silent and hide them in a corner. I do not know that there is another country which has frankly declared that it is quite open to the imputation of the same motives. In a document which will appear here shortly there is a definition by an eminent statesman of the position of Austria, and Count Andrassy describes that the state of that country is a state of conditional neutrality, and their duty is to watch over Austrian interests. Therefore, it is perfectly clear that the expressions which according to the noble Earl we have first introduced with diplomatic language has been successful, because it is adopted in a very marked manner by a Power which is deeply interested. I do not know that Germany is more unselfish than we are. I think that when Prince Bismarck said not the blood of a single Pomeranian peasant should be shed in this war, it was an expression that might be admired for its patriotism, but it is not free from selfishness. Then France deplores what has taken place: it would be agreeable to her to exercise her influence in this great question, but she says she is not in a position to do so. She can think only of herself. So that in all these cases I think the noble Lord will find the selfishness that he accuses us of pervades the whole of Europe.

Earl Granville—I never charged the Government with selfishness.

The Earl of Beaconsfield—He spoke of the contracted sense in which he described the character of our policy, and

the objects which we wished to secure, and your Lordships can judge what is the point of the noble Lord's observations if they did not bring forward this charge of selfishness. The noble Earl wishes us to justify the course we have taken in calling Parliament together so soon. I think it is sufficient to say that the Government have pursued the same policy all through. Having promoted negotiations that may be successful or not, they have under these circumstances a ground upon which they can fairly apply to Parliament and say our policy is before you, and we have not swerved from it in the slightest degree; but it is still our opinion that there are interests which deeply concern this country, and which are the sources of its wealth and strength, and which may be in danger if this contest goes on; and if you approve of our policy of neutrality, which shall be conditional upon the maintenance of our interests, you will at least give us the means by which that guardianship may be effective. I do not think that misrepresenting the noble Earl, who is always accusing me of misrepresenting him, when I say the noble Earl deplored the state of isolation in which the Government found themselves. If true, that would be a serious charge, and it would be a great injury to this country. But it is a charge we are bound to examine with the utmost impartiality before we adopt a conclusion so adverse to the abilities of the Ministers, and so injurious to the realm. I do not see that the noble Lord has established the fact in any way. He commenced on the unfortunate Berlin Memorandum. It appears that the rejection of the Memorandum was the operative cause of our isolation. I never wish to hear of the Berlin Memorandum again. That is a document which ceased to exist because England rejected it; therefore it does not seem to show any isolation. If there were an act that could prove national isolation it was the Conference. What happens. You tell us that the very Power that became isolated in consequence of refusing to sanction the Berlin Memorandum was the Power that not only joined the Conference, but proposed it. Was that isolation? It is the only Power that has done anything; and it has done much. It was England whose conduct defeated the Berlin Memorandum, whose suggestions called into existence the Conference. It was isolated England which has obtained the hope that peace will be restored to Europe. All the other Powers declined when the Porte applied to interfere in a difficult task, and which might be considered, from their language, hopeless. Yet isolated England did interfere, and then we had the commencement of these negotiations which, though exceedingly difficult, we hope may lead to a termination of this terrible struggle. Whether they are successful or not, the fact is that this country, which you say is so isolated, led to it. Russia and Turkey have withdrawn from European concert. Turkey was recognised as belonging to European concert, but its rash and reckless conduct proved that this was not so. Russia at that time was bound to act with the signatories of the Treaty of Paris to do no act by herself, and when she did so she departed from the European concert. It is not England that is isolated. That is not our position, and the charges the noble Earl has brought against us have failed. There are two kinds of isolation—that which springs from decay, and that which comes from infirmity, and all those symptoms that denote an expiring and falling State. But there is also an isolation which arises from qualities very different in a free country, from self-confidence, extreme energy, and abundant resources, and, above all, from the inspiration of a great cause. This country has been isolated before. It was isolated at the beginning of the century because among the craven communities of Europe it alone vindicated its national independence. This is a great cause which your Lordships' forefathers then maintained, and I say, if that cause were again at stake, if there were a Power that threatened the world with a predominance, fatal to public life and national independence, I feel convinced that your Lordships would be afraid of the charge of being isolated if you stood above maintaining such a cause and fighting for such wide interests.

The debate was continued by the Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Address was agreed to.

The House of Commons resumed its sitting at four o'clock. In a very short time every seat was occupied, most of the Ministers being present, whilst Lord Hartington, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and others appeared on the front Opposition bench. Lord Burghley took the oath and his seat for the Northern Division of Northamptonshire, in the room of the late Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt. About one hundred notices of bills were given, the larger number by Irish members.

Mr. W. Egerton, in moving the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne, expressed a hope that a more strict regard would be paid to the economy of the time of the House than had been displayed last Session. He was glad to notice the various measures which her Majesty's Government had promised, especially that by which it was proposed to deal with the question of county administration, and added that it was a subject of congratulation that a Commission of Inquiry into the condition of India, with the view to meet the expense of future famines in that country and to establish irrigation works was proposed by the Government. Referring to the paragraph relating to the Eastern Question, he said there was every reason to hope that the existing relations between England and Russia would not be disturbed.

Mr. Tennant, in a brief speech, seconded the Address. The Marquis of Hartington, amid the cheers of the Liberal party, next rose to address the House. He thought that the House generally would be reluctant to raise a discussion upon the chief topic of her Majesty's Speech until it had more distinct and detailed information from her Majesty's Government. He should therefore postpone to a more convenient opportunity any observations he might wish to make in reference to that important question. Having traced the march of events especially in relation to the war still raging between Russia and Turkey, he observed it was only natural that the feelings of the people of this empire should be greatly excited lest this country should unfortunately be dragged into that war. The despatches as well as the speeches of Lord Derby, and the statement recently made by another member of the Cabinet, were, however, well calculated to dispel those apprehensions. He however thought, notwithstanding those facts, the reasons for calling Parliament together at so early a period demanded much further explanation than any they had yet received from the Government. He was free to admit that the policy of neutrality laid down by the Government was so far satisfactory, and he believed that it was a policy quite in accordance with the wishes of the great majority of the people. The Government, however, were bound to tell them, as far as they knew, the nature of the negotiations that were going on between the belligerent parties, and the terms of such negotiations, of which the British public as yet knew nothing. It was, he thought, proved satisfactorily that an overwhelming weight of public opinion was against our allying ourselves to either Turkey or Russia. In reference to the paragraph in her Majesty's speech alluding to a contingency arising for an application to Parliament for supplies to meet an increased

expenditure for increased armaments, he was of opinion that the Government would commit a grand mistake in making such application without the most mature consideration and in the face of a far different state of things than at present existed. The Government having rejected the Berlin Memorandum could hardly come forward very cheerfully to inform Parliament that negotiations were going on between Russia and Turkey of which they knew nothing whatever. It was not easy to see, if the terms proposed were satisfactory to Turkey, how her Majesty's Government could insist on the war being carried on by Turkey to secure other conditions. As to the contingency of taking measures of precaution, he might observe that unexpected occurrences might arise at any moment to render precautionary measures necessary; but it was not the habit of Ministers to make strong and urgent appeals for aid from Parliament to provide against such events. It appeared to him that this proposal was either disingenuous to England or cruel to Turkey. Either Government knew what was the unexpected occurrence spoken of, and wished to bring it on, or they were cruelly tempting Turkey on to a further resistance that would be still more calamitous to that country. The Government had last year spoken hopefully of their reliance on the other Powers for the due security of British interests. Had anything since occurred to diminish that feeling of reliance? He hoped the House would not forget that the entrance of England into this conflict would probably be the end of any hope for its localisation. It would be asserted as the height of madness if, at a moment like this, the influence of England should be drawn into a participation in the present struggle.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed with the noble Lord that, at such a juncture, it was not desirable to deal with other topics than that to which he had devoted his attention. It was true that at the time Parliament was prorogued the war had been declared, and the policy of her Majesty's Government had been declared—a policy of neutrality, which was, however, to be guided by the way in which British interests might be affected. From that position her Majesty's Government had never swerved, although, considering the strong views prevailing on both sides in the country, it had been a difficult one to maintain. Beyond this he had to complain that the views and acts of the Government had been twisted and distorted in various shapes; but nothing had been more mischievous than the way in which the whole policy of the Government had been misrepresented by the friends of the noble Marquis and his colleagues, who had sought to persuade the country that, whatever the Government did or said, they meant in the end to go to war on behalf of Turkey. This sort of misrepresentation necessarily had a very injurious effect on the mind of the Turks. It should be remembered, in reply to the argument of the noble Marquis, who had said that the position of affairs had undergone little alteration since last Session, that a very material alteration had taken place. Turkey had asked for England's mediation, and then arose the question, what would be the conditions that would content Russia? He stated that her Majesty's Government had, in reply to a communication from the Porte, assented to communicate with Russia. The result of that attempt was well known; and, it being obvious that a great change had come over the condition of affairs, her Majesty's Government had thought it desirable to call Parliament together in order that they might avail themselves of the assistance they would thus obtain. They still, however, held the same attitude of neutrality, qualified, as before, by their desire to guard British interests; and, despite the taunts of the party opposite, he thought that they were entitled to the good-will and confidence of the country. He denied that the position of England was either one of humiliation or of isolation. As regarded isolation, England was in the same position as the other neutral Powers; but they had taken it upon themselves, and would continue to do so, to speak out when they deemed it necessary. Her Majesty's Government had watched especially over what they regarded as British interests; and this had been especially apparent in respect to what they had laid down as to Egypt. The two Turkish Envoys were not likely to reach the Russian headquarters for two or three days, and as her Majesty's Government did not know what would be the proposals of Russia, they had at present none to make themselves. Whatever those proposals were, they must receive the assent of the other European Powers if the terms of peace in any way varied or affected the arrangements existing between the European Powers, and not between Russia and Turkey simply. Therefore the position of her Majesty's Government was one of considerable delicacy and anxiety. At the present moment they had no proposals to make, but they thought it right to say that it might become their duty to take steps to put themselves in a position enabling them to take the necessary precautions. They were as anxious as anyone could be to avoid the horrors of war, and to stop the present conflict. But, at the same time, they believed that now was the time when, by proper action, they could prevent the further embroilment which had been hinted at. Her Majesty's Government had no secret intentions, but they could not hope for success unless they had the honest support of Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone asked whether he had rightly understood the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that her Majesty's Government had no proposal to make until they knew what the Russian demands and conditions were. He was glad to hear that there was to be no immediate proposal; and with regard to the warning they had had that it might be necessary for the Government to ask for aid to effect precautionary measures, he could make no complaint of that statement. It was, however, clear to his mind that nothing of what was yet known would justify such a demand; and as to the assertion that the Government could not hope to succeed in anything they might do unless they had the support of Parliament, there was no doubt that even a division of opinion on such a matter, notwithstanding the great majority possessed by the Government, must necessarily have enormous weight in the manipulation of so vital a question.

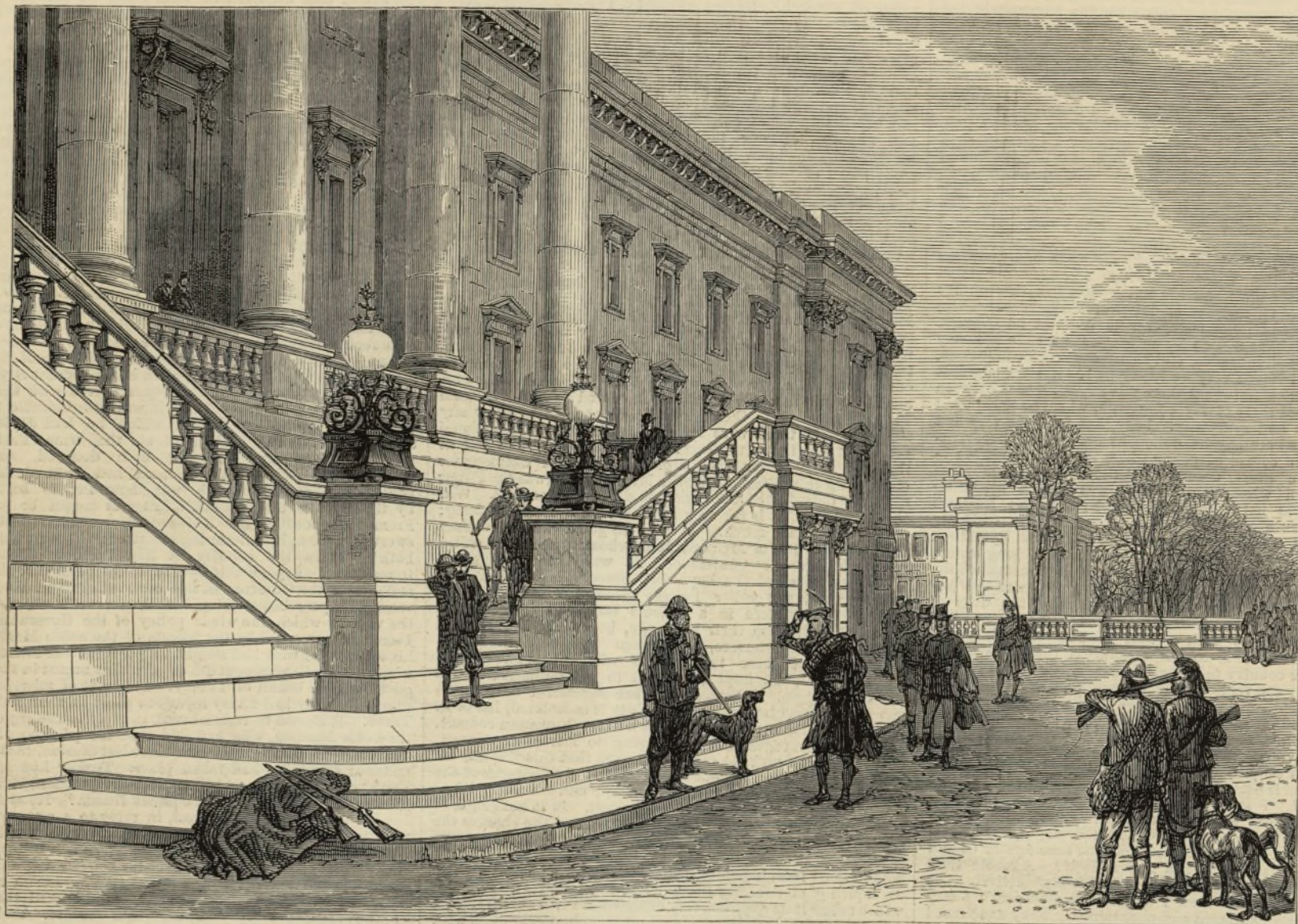
Lord R. Montagu submitted that the Government ought to uphold its policy enunciated by the Prime Minister in his Guildhall speech of Nov. 9, 1876.

Mr. Mitchell Henry moved as an amendment to the Address the following paragraph—"We also think it right humbly to represent to your Majesty that, while we are glad to observe that the questions of the Grand Jury Laws and Intermediate Education in Ireland are to be brought before Parliament, and while we await information as to the nature and scope of the proposals which may be submitted to Parliament, we humbly assure your Majesty that we shall regard it as the duty of Parliament in the present condition of public affairs on the earliest opportunity to consider in a wise and conciliatory spirit the national demands which the Irish people have repeatedly raised."

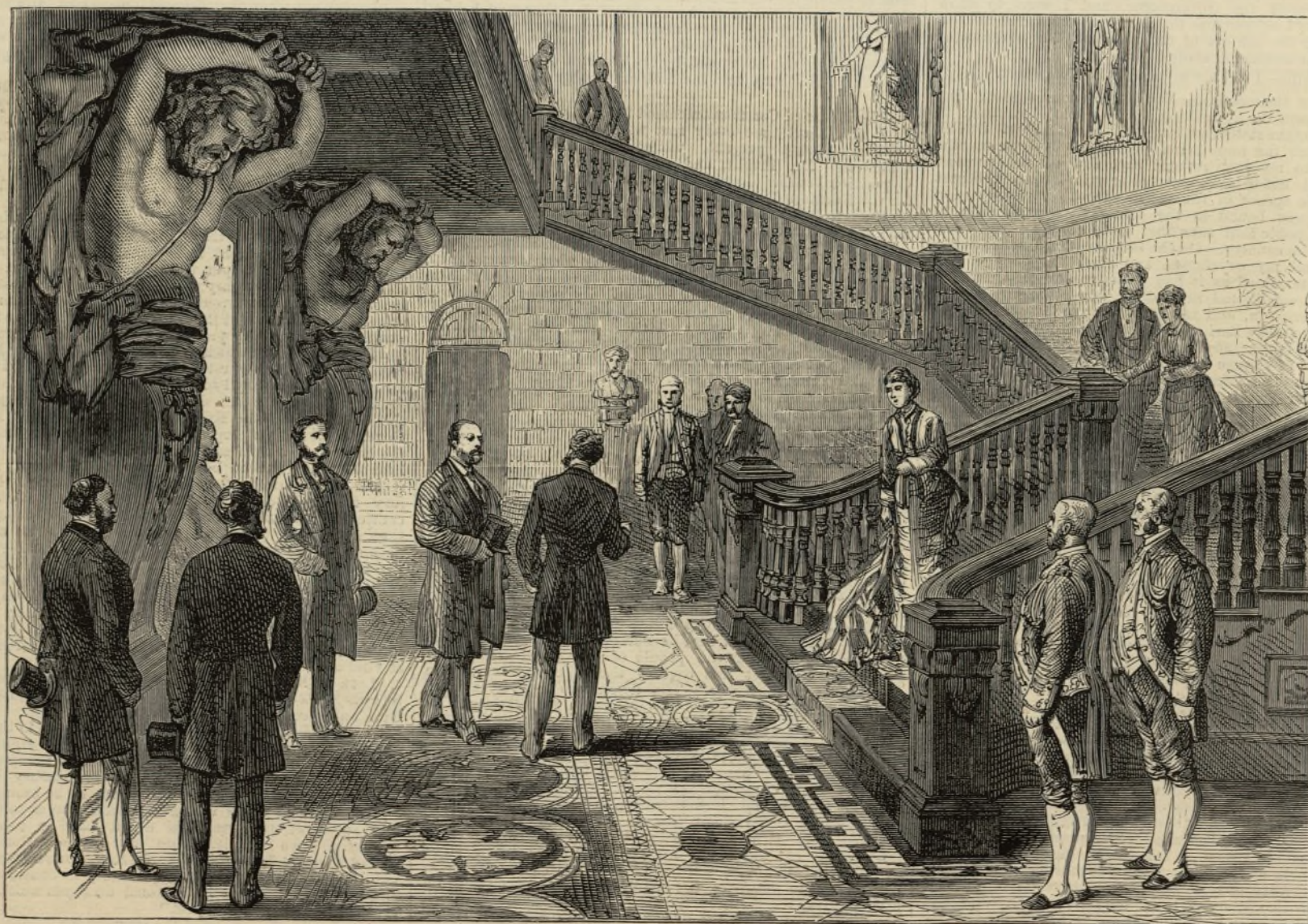
Mr. M. Brooks seconded the amendment.

The debate was continued by the Irish members principally, and turned upon the alleged grievances of the Sister Country. The Address, however, was virtually agreed to, although the discussion was carried on for some time after.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.



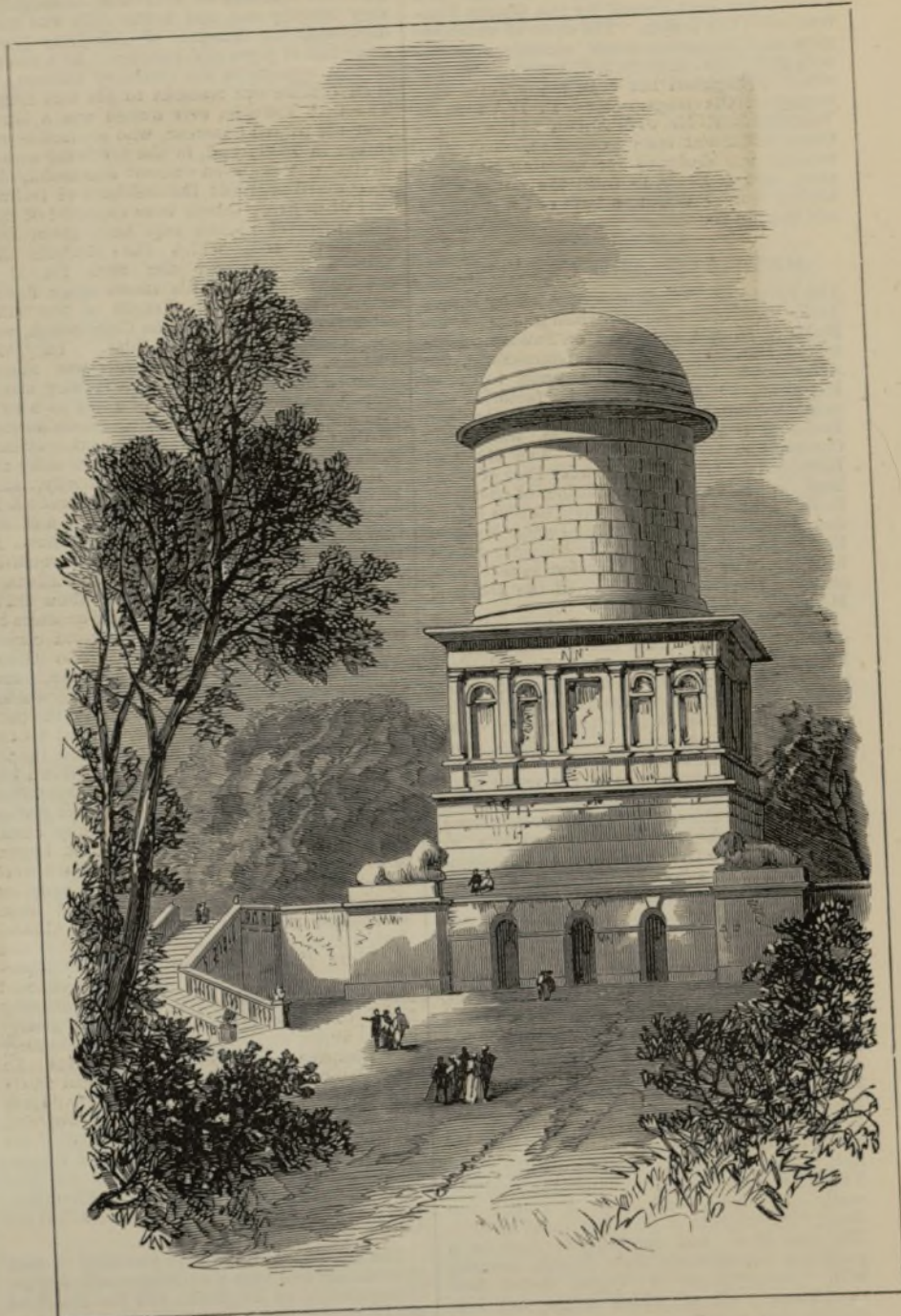
HAMILTON PALACE, NORTH FRONT.



THE HALL, HAMILTON PALACE.



OLD CASTLE OF CADZOW.



MAUSOLEUM AT HAMILTON PALACE.



SCENE FROM THE PANTOMIME AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE GAIETY PANTOMIME.

The old romantic fable of "Valentine and Orson" has been chosen for the Gaiety Pantomime of this season. The scene of which we give an illustration needs scarcely any description; the story is well known, and the situation depicted has been many times witnessed on the stage. Mrs. E. D'Auban as Valentine and Mr. J. D'Auban as the savage Orson will be at once recognised. The pantomime was designed for morning performance, and is likely to fulfil the purpose intended to the satisfaction both of the manager and the public.

HAMILTON AND CADZOW.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Louis Napoleon, both as invited guests of the Duke of Hamilton, arrived on Sunday morning at Hamilton Palace, in Lanarkshire, ten miles from Glasgow. The small town of Hamilton, which thrives by its factories and neighbouring collieries, stands not far from Bothwell Bridge, on the Clyde, where the Covenanters fought in 1679. The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Premier Peer of Scotland, is of the ancient lineage of Scottish Royalty, and his mother was Princess Marie, daughter of the late reigning Grand Duke of Baden, and cousin to the late Emperor Napoleon III. His Grace is thirty-two years of age, and has married a daughter of the Duke of Manchester.

Hamilton Palace, as it is styled, was originally built on the model of Chateau de Versailles, from which the Duke has inherited another title of nobility. The present mansion, erected some fifty years ago, is a stately edifice of modern Grecian style, with a portico of six Corinthian columns, each cut of an entire stone. We give a partial exterior view of this palatial front, and an interior view of the grand staircase, with supporting caryatides, or rather Atlases; the Prince of Wales has just entered, and his noble host is about to lead him up stairs, while the Duchess stands on the second step, to bid him a graceful welcome. The state apartments are fine, and richly adorned and furnished; the collection of paintings, and other works of art, is not surpassed by any in North Britain.

Near the Palace stands the Mausoleum erected by Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton, to the memory of his ancestors, whose mortal remains were transferred from the neighbouring church to the vaults beneath this private chapel. It is said that the Mausoleum cost above £100,000; our illustration shows it as a huge square building, surmounted by a round tower with a cupola, imitated from the Porcian tomb at Rome; two seated lions, of colossal size, guard the terrace overlooking the river. The basement is sculptured with figures emblematic of Time, Death, and Eternity; the doors with subjects of Old Testament history. The last Duke but one reposes here in a porphyry sarcophagus from Egypt, covered with hieroglyphics of Pagan device and significance; all of which seems not less strange than solemn.

Two miles from Hamilton are the ruins of Cadyow or Cadzow Castle, adjacent to the remaining few old oaks of the once great Caledonian Forest. Sir Walter Scott's ballad of "Cadyow Castle" brings these oaks to mind; also the wild white bulls, of the same breed that is preserved at Chillingham, in Northumberland, one of which the Prince of Wales shot there, it may be remembered, two or three years ago. Cadyow was granted by King Robert Bruce, after the battle of Bannockburn, to Sir Gilbert Hamilton, ancestor of the present Duke. The ruins now present but shapeless fragments of masonry, with vaults or dungeons beneath, on the steep wooded bank above the small river Avon, which is here crossed by a bridge, not far above its junction with the Clyde.

The Prince of Wales has been chiefly occupied with shooting and other field sports during his stay at Hamilton. His Royal Highness returned thence to London on Wednesday. The Crown Prince of Austria was also a guest of the Duke of Hamilton this week. A portrait of the Crown Prince of Austria will appear in our next.

LONDON CHARITIES.

A classified directory to the metropolitan charities has been issued. From this we learn that, as far as can be ascertained, the total amount reported as received during the year 1876-7 was £4,651,132. The total for the previous year was £4,114,849, showing an increase of £536,283. Although the grand total is so much larger, the income of many of the groups of charities has decreased. The following are amongst the groups with decreased incomes:—Bible societies, book and tract societies, missionary societies, charities for the blind, charities for educational purposes, orthopaedic hospitals, hospitals for women and children, provident dispensaries, surgical appliances societies, and a few others. On the other hand, there has been a large addition to the income of the following groups:—General hospitals, special hospitals, free dispensaries, homes of a voluntary character, orphanages, reformation and prevention societies, institutions for social improvement and protection and general relief. There is every reason to believe that a large proportion of the half million of money given for the relief of distress in India would, under ordinary circumstances, have been contributed to charitable purposes in this country, and more especially to those institutions whose incomes had fallen off. There are 1030 institutions included in this return.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The turf obituary of 1877 was, unhappily, a very lengthy one, and before 1878 was many days old, the Marquis of Ailesbury passed away full of years and honours. As a memoir of him appears in the Obituary column, we shall confine our remarks to his turf career. The first horse he ever owned was a three-year-old named Chasseur, who secured several stakes in 1840; and, in the following season, Rostrum was even more successful, but succumbed to one of the accidents of training just when great things were expected of him. This piece of ill-luck may have given Lord Bruce—the title which the Marquis then bore—a distaste for the turf, for it is not until 1852 that his name again figures in the calendar, when Knight of the Shire, after running third for the Cesarewitch, won the Cambridgeshire for him. In 1853, Bribery, to whom the Marquis was almost as much indebted as Sir Joseph Hawley was to Mendicant, won a couple of races as a two-year-old, and in the succeeding season carried off the Goodwood Stakes and four other events. Four years later Cantine began to carry the "red and yellow" very prominently, and, before she retired to the stud, the Chesterfield Stakes, Eastern Counties Handicap, and the City and Suburban had fallen to her share. It was in 1860, however, that the Marquis of Ailesbury made his chief mark. St. Albans, a son of Stockwell and Bribery, had done little as a two-year-old; but a change of quarters in the early part of his three-year-old career worked wonders with him, and the Great Metropolitan, Newmarket Handicap, and Chester Cup fell to him in rapid succession. The last-named race, however, as in the case of Delight, six years later, proved fatal to his Epsom prospects, and he had to remain in his stable while Thormanby was cutting down his field for the Derby. The following September proved how judicious was this policy of giving him a complete rest; for Thormanby could not even gain a place to him in the St. Leger, in which High Treason and The Wizard were repeatedly second and third. Five years of comparative inaction succeeded, and then Savernake, an own brother to St. Albans, started at an outside price for the Derby, and ran Lord Lyon to a short head. This performance he repeated in the St. Leger, and may fairly be put down as the most unlucky horse of modern times, as he was nearly always amiss, and from this cause was scarcely half trained for either of his great efforts. In 1872 Cantinière, a flying filly that can fairly claim to rank with Achievement, Lady Elizabeth, Sunshine, and Jannette, swept all before her, but, becoming a bad roarer, did not distinguish herself after her first season. Her half-sister, Aventurière, was the last animal of any note owned by Lord Ailesbury, and she beat Apology and five others in the Goodwood Cup of 1875.

The aquatic season of 1878 promised to open exceedingly well with a sculling-match for the championship of England; but the result of the encounter was a great disappointment to all the admirers of professional oarsmen. The race took place on the Tyne on Monday last, and the competitors were John Higgins and R. W. Boyd. They have met on three previous occasions, Higgins having been successful twice, and this time he was favourite, odds of 5 to 4 being laid upon him after he had won the toss for choice of position. Some little difficulty occurred at the start, owing to Higgins's stake-boat becoming unmoored, but at the second attempt they got away on perfectly even terms. Each started at 40 strokes to the minute, and the Londoner was the first to take a lead of about three feet. Then Boyd quickened up to 44, and at Davison's Mill was three quarters of a length to the good. At this point he steered right in and took the south-countryman's water, a most dangerous proceeding, as there was only just daylight between the boats. Continuing to row at the top of his speed, Boyd at last secured a lead of a length and a half, and at Skinner's Burn had increased his advantage by another half-length. At the Gateshead Quay, however, Higgins drew up again, and it was apparent that a foul was imminent, and this actually occurred just as they reached the Redheugh Bridge, where the stem of the Londoner's boat struck Boyd's nearly amidships. Both men at once ceased rowing, and Higgins alleges that Boyd pinched a hole in his boat, causing her to fill and sink shortly afterwards. They were locked together for some little time, and then Boyd, getting clear, sculled away at a great pace, while the champion, who was soon put into another skiff, leisurely followed him. On reaching the Newcastle Chronicle office, Mr. Ireland, the referee, gave the race to Higgins on the foul, a decision which could not fail to satisfy everyone. Boyd's conduct certainly appeared very bad; but he has since written a very manly and straightforward letter to the editor of the Newcastle Chronicle giving a feasible explanation of it, and one that, in consideration of his many great performances, and the way in which he has always worked for the honour of the Tyne, ought, we think, to be accepted without hesitation.

The next day, R. Bagnall and W. Elliott sculled over the same course, for £50 a side. It was a splendid struggle for a mile, at which point the men were nearly level; but then Elliott drew rapidly away, and finally won as he liked by four lengths.

We understand that Lord Kimberley, Mr. Whitbread, The O'Connor Don, Mr. Talbot, and Dr. Guy are the Commissioners who will hold the inquiry relative to convict prisons promised by the Secretary of State last Session.

HEALTH AND EDUCATION.

Dr. W. B. Richardson gave a lecture to a large audience in the theatre of the London Institution, in Finsbury-circus, on Monday evening, upon "Health and Education."

He said there was a tendency to hold that the education of the young should be extended without limit; but in the days of active life, in which men were made or marred, attention must be directed to the perfect mastery of one particular subject, such branch of the great division being made the subject of special study by special men. This was not true of commerce only, because the same thing applied to science, in which a man found it necessary to follow one train of thought. In the medical and legal professions this was the case to a marked degree. Turning to the education of children, health and education were not going hand in hand as they should do; the consequence of which was that the mind was failing and the health sickening. The development of the minds of those men who had contributed to the literature of the past had not been forced or checked by human interference.

The present mode of education for the young was not compatible with healthy life, and therefore did not produce the power which it should produce. The first evil bearing upon education was the too early application by children to study, even in many cases before they had learned how to play, and then there was the fault of making play a set off against work. In schools children were made to do work which would be a hard day's work for grown people, and the brain being very active the children were rendered particularly precocious, which often encouraged parents to press their children further, to the injury of their physical and mental strength in after life. Over study rendered children particularly liable to organic diseases, and made men suffer more severely. This breach between health and education was still further widened by making no distinction between the tasks imposed upon children of different physical power. Upon the subject of extreme competition in learning, which he strongly deprecated, as being the guiltiest of the guilty in the matter of health, he said that young men were frequently crushed mentally and physically by the insanity of their efforts to compete at public examinations.

This had reference to men; but what would happen to the physical power of our race if women followed the example of the sterner sex and fluttered in the candle of learning? If women did this it would be bad indeed for future generations.

Continued and varied action of the mind was essential to health and comfort. The first stage of education should be devoted to the simplest of studies, the child being allowed without pressure to take nature as a second mother for its tutor; in the second stage it should be encouraged rather than forced on, the period of adolescence should be an age for the introduction into the garden of knowledge, and for the rest he would say, let the course be a continued learning.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1876 has been issued. It states that out of 118 friendly societies proper registered in the year, thirty-one were in Lancashire, thirteen in Middlesex, seven in York, and six each in Stafford and Glamorgan; and out of thirteen working men's clubs, there were three each in Lancashire and Middlesex. The total number of societies (or branches) registered fell far short of that of the preceding year, amounting only to 753, as against 1296; the falling off extending to all classes of societies except the two smallest, trade unions and loan societies, which show an increase, but occurring mainly in respect of societies or branches under the Friendly Societies Acts, which fall from 823 to 357, or, deducting societies re-registered as branches, 317. The number of amendments registered is also diminished, but only to the extent of about one fifth. In this case the falling off is in all classes, except co-operative societies, which show an increase, and trade unions, which remain at exactly the same figure. The fact that the diminution in the number of new societies registered extended to all the three leading groups of societies, societies under the Friendly Societies Acts, Building Societies, and Co-operative Societies, seems to show that one general cause was at work—viz., the general depression of trade and industry.

The year 1877 will show a considerable advance on its predecessor, the new societies and branches registered during the first six months amounting to 373, besides 327 conversions, making 700 for one half year of 1877, as against 753 for the whole of 1876. Of friendly societies, 119 had been registered by Aug. 3, or one more than during all 1876; and over 400 branches had been converted, as against 40.

The returns sent to the central office from the five groups of societies from which it receives them give the following results:—Out of 26,087 societies under the Friendly Societies Acts, 11,282 furnished returns showing a total of 3,404,187 members and £9,336,949 funds. The industrial and provident societies, numbering 1163, furnished only 926 returns, which showed a total membership of 420,024, with funds amounting to £6,199,266. Of the 215 trades unions, 130 supplied returns, showing their members to number 277,115, and their funds £391,595. Out of 396 building societies, 272 give the requisite information as to their funds, which reached a total of £12,580,013; but the number of members could not be ascertained. 373 loan societies stated their aggregate membership as 30,048, and their funds as £155,065.

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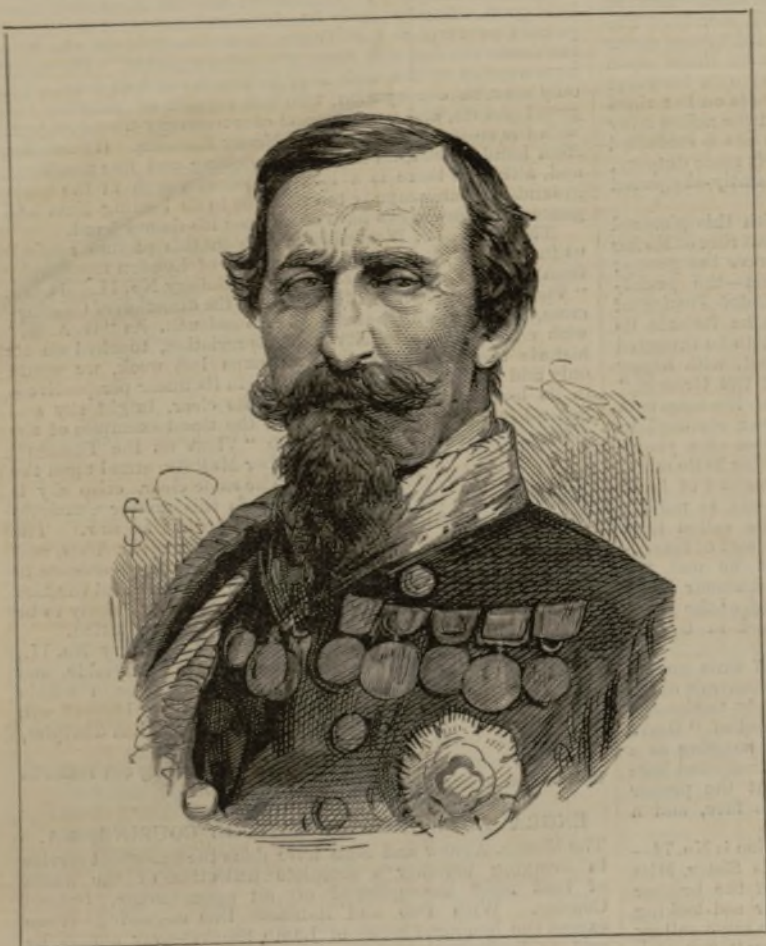
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THE LATE GENERAL LA MARMORA.

THE LATE GENERAL LA MARMORA.

It is remarkable that the death of Victor Emmanuel, who was more of a soldier than any other modern King, and more of a Piedmontese than an Italian Prince, should have been preceded only a few days by that of Alfonso La Marmora, the administrative creator of the Piedmontese army. Such is the late General La Marmora's best claim to remembrance in the history of his times, which cannot fail to record the signal value of that well-constructed military instrument, between 1855 and 1859, in gaining for Italian statesmanship and patriotism a right to be consulted by the Great Powers of Europe, and in

finally procuring the active assistance, first of France, secondly of Prussia, to achieve the liberation of Italy. La Marmora was less skilful and less fortunate as a politician and diplomatist, but he rendered great services to his country, and still greater to his King. It will be remembered, too, that he commanded the "Sardinian" army corps, as we then called it, in alliance with the British and French in the Crimea; and in the brilliant action of the Tchernaya, as well as by the exemplary management of his camp, won high praise from our own military men. He received the Order of the Bath and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour from the allied Sovereigns in reward for those services. His wife, who died some years ago, was an

English lady. His death has taken place at the age of seventy-three.

The portrait is from a photograph by Bernoud, of Florence.



THE LATE M. RASPAIL.

THE LATE M. RASPAIL.

Some reminiscences of the singular career of this famous French *savant* and political sectarian were last week expressed by a well-known writer in our Journal. François Vincent Raspail, who had nearly completed the eighty-fourth year of his age, was one of the greatest authorities in organic



THE LAST OF TEMPLE BAR.—SKETCHED ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1878.

chemistry, but a chimerical physiologist, a quack physician, and a fanatical dreamer concerning socialist and democratic reforms. His example is highly instructive, among so many others like him in the expiring generation, as it proves once again how foolish and mischievous it is for even the cleverest, the most learned, and the most benevolent men to set themselves up as oracles with regard to all the affairs of our complex world. If the late Michael Faraday, instead of being as modest, as truly wise and good, as he was profoundly skilled in physical science, had ever rashly taken upon himself a revolutionary mission similar to that assumed by Robert Owen or by Feargus O'Connor, we should have had an English Raspail. Those eminent regenerators of society have long since departed from our midst, and we forbear to mention the names of the living, several of whom just now occur to mind in the same line of comparison. It is really not a sufficient title to govern mankind, that one happens to be a great naturalist or physical philosopher, an æsthetic critic of art and admirer of nature, a great romance-writer and poet; or indeed a famously successful man, tradesman, manufacturer, or contractor, in some narrow practical department. Such is the moral of Raspail's persistent absurdity, as a public man in France, during nearly half a century, which exposed him to just that kind and amount of official prosecutions, with fines and brief imprisonments very tolerable to endure, that suit the ambition of a self-conceited person loving notoriety as well as truth. He was at the street barricades of July, 1830; again, at the Hôtel de Ville, in February, 1848, when the Republic of Fraternity and Equality was proclaimed; but was, three months later, one of the conspirators against the Provisional Government, and so incurred a long detention at Vincennes. For all that, he will not, we believe, make a great figure in the history of France and Europe.

The portrait is from a photograph by Reutlinger, of Paris.

COSTUME BALL AT COLNEY HATCH ASYLUM.

The Committee of the Middlesex County Asylum, Colney Hatch, invited a number of guests to a costume ball given on Tuesday night in the grand hall and recreation-room of the asylum. The asylum contains about 2100 patients. Of these 350 joined in costume in the festivities, and 250 older patients sat round the room and in the gallery overlooking it. There was an excellent band. The attendants' choir sang during the evening, and all present clapped hands and otherwise joined in the applause which followed their performance. There were about 250 visitors, most of them in fancy dress. The costumes of the patients were, to a large extent, the choice and even the handiwork of the patients themselves. For weeks the ball has been talked of, and it will be a subject of conversation for some months to come. There are dances every week for the amusement of the patients, but Tuesday's dance was of special interest and importance.

The costumes were not very different from those worn at other costume balls. Dr. Faust and Mephistopheles, Pierrot and the Christmas clown, Watteau shepherdesses and "fine gentlemen" of the Court of Louis XIV., Charles Surface, and Joseph, his brother; ladies in stuff gown and Queen's Counsel in silk, Kings, Queens, and Knaves, contadine and contadini, soldiers, sailors, Laplanders, negroes, and Greek goddesses waltzed, galoped, and joined in quadrilles. There was special eagerness on the part of the mad people to wear the dress of a king or a queen; and one who earnestly desired to appear as a great philosopher was, in presence of the difficulty of expressing that character by magnificence of dress, easily contented with a paper crown instead. When "The Roast Beef of Old England" was sung the choristers waved the union jack amid tremendous applause.

Sir W. H. Wyatt, in the uniform of a Deputy Lieutenant of the county, received the guests as chairman of the committee. Dr. Brewer, chairman of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Sir E. H. Currie, of the London Hospital, Sir C. Duff Gordon, Mr. Price, Mr. Bodkin, Mr. Dry, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Woodd Smith, and other magistrates of Middlesex; Mr. Skaife, the clerk to the magistrates; Dr. Sheppard, the principal medical officer; Mr. Marshall, the medical officer of the female department, whose patients insisted on dancing with him; the Rev. H. Hawkins, the chaplain; Mr. Blake, the steward; and other officers and members of the committee directed the amusements.

Everything passed off with great order and hilarity. Of course the dangerous patients are not admitted to these entertainments, and the mild-looking, child-like lunatics who participated in the evening's enjoyment were able to converse quite rationally with their partners provided the subjects of their craze were avoided. The doors of the wards were kept locked; and the warders, with jingling keys, who scrutinised visitors on their way out, helped to remind those present of the peculiarity of the evening's festivity, which otherwise, in the light and cheerful hall, festooned with evergreens and lanterns and alive with the movements of the brightly-clad dancers, would have been forgotten.

The precise number of patients on the books at the date of the last published report of the Commissioners in Lunacy was 846 male and 1241 females. Alcohol and religious frenzy are quoted by the medical officer in his report as the principal causes of the brain disease which here is suffered, alleviated, or cured.

Mr. Bass, M.P. for Derby, has promised £1000 towards the purchase of a new park for the borough.

By direction of the Queen, the Albert medal of the second class has been presented to Mr. Ernest W. Owens, late second officer of the British ship *Compadre*, for saving the life of an apprentice, who was washed overboard by a wave off Cape Horn.—Captain M'Laren, of the *Blair Drummond*, has been awarded a gold medal and diploma from the French Government for rescuing eighteen shipwrecked mariners.—General Fairchild, the United States Consul at Liverpool, has received from the Humane Society of Massachusetts handsome and massive silver medals, for presentation to five of the crew of the British barque *Thomas Brocklebank*, in recognition of their heroism in saving the crew of the American schooner *Louie A. Swett*, abandoned at sea on Aug. 10 last. A heavy gale was blowing at the time, and Captain Peter B. Brown, of the *Thomas Brocklebank*, for whom the society's certificate was forwarded, refrained on that account from ordering a boat's crew to go to the rescue of the disabled schooner, leaving it to his men to act as they might decide. Five of them at once volunteered, and succeeded in effecting the rescue.—Mr. Cartier held an inquest at Plumstead on Tuesday relative to the death of Frederick Alfred Craft, aged thirty-one, the night inspector of the Woolwich Arsenal station, who was killed in saving the life of an insane woman who had thrown herself in front of a train. A verdict was returned of "Killed in attempting to save the life of a lunatic." The Rev. G. Webb, foreman of the jury, expressed a hope that the public would recognise the gallantry of the deceased by providing for his children, and a subscription was made on behalf of a fund which the station-master is raising.

OLD MASTERS AT BURLINGTON HOUSE. SECOND NOTICE.

Continuing our rapid survey of the "Old Masters" now on view at Burlington House, we enter Gallery No. II. The place of honour facing us is adequately occupied by one of the finest family groups Sir Joshua Reynolds ever threw upon canvas. It represents Lady Cockburn seated with her three little boys encircling her like a garland. One is on her right arm, another looks over her left shoulder, and the naked baby in her lap completes the circle. On the right are a curtained pillar and a macaw on the pedestal; on the left more drapery, and the centre distance is closed in by a faintly-suggested landscape.

So charmed was Sir James Cockburn with this pictured representation of his handsome wife and her clustering offspring that he commissioned Charles Wilkin to engrave the group; but so dissatisfied was the worthy Baronet—the grandfather, by-the-way, of the present Lord Chief Justice of England—with the plate, when finished, that he forbade its publication. The engraver, however, was not to be thwarted so easily; so, effacing the name, he substituted, with happy inspiration, that of "Cornelia, the Mother of the Gracchi." The anachronism involved by the presence of the macaw in the picture never troubled him—possibly never occurred to him: he simply saw before him a glorious vision of a young mother, envied and beatified, as it were, by her little ones; and if the picture was not to be called "The Portrait of Lady Cockburn with her Three Sons," what else could so noble a presentment of generous maternity possibly be called than "Cornelia, the Mother of the Gracchi?" This sort of reasoning on the part of the engraver shows that he was not altogether destitute of humour, and that his humour had a sense of logic in it. What he really did make of the plate, which was engraved in stipple, will be found in Gallery No. VI., and numbered in the catalogue 379.

How careful and subtle in the blending of tints and in modelling Sir Joshua was in his earlier days the portrait of his friend "Dr. Zachariah Mudge" (87) bears ready testimony, and forms a very palpable contrast to the portrait of "David Teniers, the Younger" (91), by Frank Hals, hanging as a pendant on the other side of "Cornelia." The treatment here is broad—almost careless and sketchy—yet at the proper distance there is a fine daylight effect on the face, and a powerful realisation of nature.

Another notable Sir Joshua in very fair condition is No. 72—"Portraits of the First Lord Ashburton and his Sister, Miss Dunning." The heavy, square, masterful face of the brother is relieved by the sweet, submissive, and rather sad-looking countenance of the sister. There are also in the same gallery the "Countess Spencer" (58), "Girl and Kitten" (60), rich in colour, but sadly in want of judicious cleaning, and "Portrait of Mrs. Parker and her Son, afterwards first Earl of Morley" (79), a group which must have been charming when it came from the President's easel, but which is now very much faded.

Turning to other masters of portraiture, we find in No. 76 a carefully and faithfully fashioned head of "Dr. Woollaston," by John Jackson, two male portraits by George Romney—viz., "Robert Palmer" (116) and "Sir Bellingham Graham" (122), both good; two, also, of his countless portraits of "Emma Hart" (83 and 92), the generously-impulsive Welsh beauty who charmed warriors and kings, painters and poets, and whom Romney, as well as Lord Nelson, worshipped as a divinity. We are, perhaps, in better, if in duller, company, when we turn to Benjamin West's small picture of "The Golden Age" (78), representing Mrs. West in white dress and high white cap seated by the side of a sleeping child. Angelica Kaufman, R.A., is by no means indifferently represented by her "Portrait of Lady Caroline Damer" (64); and Sir Henry Raeburn's capable pencil asserts itself in "Mrs. Malcolm of Burnfort" (62)—a sweet brown-eyed old lady with white mop cap tied under her chin. Gainsborough has characteristic portraits of two famous singers, "Madame le Brun" (100) and "Mrs. Billington" (101); also of "Lady Letherbridge" (108) and of "Sir John Skynner" (100).

The portrait of "The Duke of Alva" (82), mounted on a splendid grey war-horse, is, we think, doubly misnamed. First, it is not the Duke of Alva whose face is well known, and, secondly, it was not painted by Peter Paul Rubens, because the illustrious Fleming was only five years old when the sanguinary Governor-General of the Netherlands went to receive his reward. Notwithstanding this double misnomer, both horse and man are splendidly handled, and whoever the painter was, he was assuredly a master. The Earl of Portarlington is much more fortunate in the possession of "Rembrandt's Portrait of Himself at the Age of Twenty-Eight" (98). The flesh painting in this face is fresh and most masterly, the expression manly and self-assured. It is almost painful to contemplate in the next room the puckered brows and puzzled visage of the same great artist when old age and distress had overtaken him. The cunning had not left his hand, but courage had long forsaken his heart, and the grovelling dissipation of a life has left its coarse impress on his face. This great master of light and shade in their exceptional moods, and also of the mystery of colour, though never of the beauty of pure form, is further magnificently illustrated by his famous "Mill" (172), which our own Academician, James Ward, attempted, not altogether unsuccessfully, to emulate, so full of nice detail and gradation, although at first sight it looks like an undistinguishable mass of darkness made visible, which, indeed, is only another name for chiaroscuro. See, also, the two magnificent portraits of "A Jewish Rabbi" (167 and 169), with his puffy, clasped hands, so characteristic of his age and race, and his gold-embroidered turban. At first sight these two portraits appear identical, but on closer examination we are able to discover that in touch, quality, and colour the portrait belonging to the Duke of Devonshire is the superior of the two. The flesh tone in Lord Powerscourt's picture has a slight tendency to brickish red, while in the other it glows with a more natural hue. We cannot help thinking, also, that there is more spontaneity of handling in the Duke's picture, and more of mastery in the modelling generally. Still, he would be a bold critic who would declare offhand that Lord Powerscourt's picture is not a Rembrandt. See also the same artist's "Portrait of a Man," 102. The manipulative power is so palpable here, that one could imagine Rembrandt knocking off such a portrait at a sitting.

A little farther on will be found a very rich piece of Venetian colour in the portrait of "Sophonisba" (174), attributed in the catalogue to Titian. In our next article we propose saying a few words on its doubtful authenticity, and comparing it with the noble copy of the same subject, made by Rubens, which hangs in Gallery No. V. Another portrait about whose authorship there is much doubt is that of "W. Grant, of Congalton, Skating in St. James's Park" (128). In the catalogue it is attributed to Gainsborough, but with a very sensible mark of interrogation after the name. That it is a magnificent picture, magnificently painted, is patent to all eyes; but there is too much masterly solidity about it—the modelling of the face and of the whole figure, for that matter—for Gainsborough's hand. Moreover, the costume is of a

later period than his time, and the name of this portrait does not occur in the list of his works. One of our weekly contemporaries assigns it to Romney; but the same objections hold good. Besides, Lady Hamilton's adorer could never have painted so complete and finished a work as this, only to commemorate the face and form of a private patron. He would have wearied of the task long before it was half done. The only man, in our opinion, who was capable of painting this grand picture, and whose period of art-activity would coincide with the costume worn, was Sir Henry Raeburn. It possesses, from hand to foot, all his solid modelling and fine handling; and, although there is a look of Gainsborough in the background, the landscape is too vigorous in its leading lines and general suggestions to have come from his dainty hand.

The glimpse of Westminster seen in this picture reminds us that one of the most interesting bits of London topography from the hand of Canaletto hangs in Gallery No. II. It is a "View of Whitehall" (73), looking in the direction of Charing-cross, and belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch. As "G. A. S.," with characteristic felicity and appreciation, touched on its historic importance in these columns last week, we would only add that in its aerial as well as in its linear perspective—in its local accuracy as well as in its clear, bright sky and general outdoor effect—it is one of the finest examples of the master in this country. The two "Views on the Thames" (234 and 244), both belonging to her Majesty, stand upon the same level as to art excellence. The same clear, crisp sky is common to all three, and no doubt in this matter Canaletto was perfectly faithful in representing what he saw. The river looks as clear and bright as the heavens it reflects, and we shall be enabled to give all the more ready credence to Canaletto's loyalty to local truth if we keep in mind the fact that at this time silvery salmon had not ceased regularly to be caught in the season over at the Lambeth fishery station.

The examples of the Dutch school, in Gallery No. II., including the Ruysdaels, Hobbemas, Cuyps, Vandevelde, and others, the visitor who cares to make his sojourn within the walls of Burlington House profitable to himself will compare carefully with the works of their English disciples, about whom we spoke last week.

In our next impression we propose continuing our remarks on the Old Masters.

ENGRAVED WORKS OF SAMUEL COUSINS, R.A.

The Messrs. Agnew and Sons have done the art-world service in bringing together a complete collection of the works of that most accomplished of all mezzotintists, Samuel Cousins. With Doo and Robinson line engraving—if we except the honoured name of Lumb Stocks—may almost be said to have disappeared; and in the art of mezzotint Mr. Cousins had never but one pupil, Mr. Atkinson, who, we are glad to say, is still increasingly active among us. It was, therefore, very necessary that a complete collection of the works of so eminent a master should be thrown open to the general public, that they might judge of the capabilities of an art which had many eminent professors in this country a century ago, and which, in the hands of Mr. Cousins, still commands, in the series of plates after Sir Joshua Reynolds now being published by the Messrs. Colnaghi, of Pall-mall, an amount of popularity refreshing to the mind of every true art-lover.

The professional activity of Mr. Cousins, who was born in the city of Exeter in the May of 1801, and was articulated to Samuel W. Reynolds in 1814, commenced in 1826, when he produced, after Sir Thomas Lawrence, the plates of "Lady Acland and Children," "Master Lambton," son of the Earl of Durham and one of the most beautiful of the President's works, and "Prince Metternich." Sir Thomas was so delighted with the beauty of the young engraver's reproductions that he expressed a wish that he should confine himself entirely to his works; but Mr. Cousins very wisely did not accede to the request. At the same time, while executing plates after the works of such men as Sir Francis Chantrey, Sir Henry Raeburn, Pickersgill, Phillips, and others, he did not forget his first patron; and such masterpieces of Sir Thomas's as "Sir Astley Cooper," "Lady Dover," "Lady Peel," and "Lady Gower and Child," were all reproduced by Mr. Cousins.

In due time Sir Edwin Landseer came to the front as a painter, with his "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time" and his "Return from Hawking," and the fame of the artist was spread abroad to all quarters by our engraver's exquisite reproductions of them in black and white. Twenty years afterwards—viz., in 1857—Mr. Cousins produced that masterpiece of modern mezzotint, "A Midsummer Night's Dream"—the idea of which, by-the-way, bears a striking resemblance to that embodied by the late Mr. Dadd, now on view at the Conduit-street Gallery—and since then he has been no less successfully engaged on plates after Sir Joshua Reynolds, William Hogarth, J. E. Millais, and Frederick Leighton.

During the half century of Mr. Cousins's art-activity he has produced no fewer than one hundred and eighty-two plates. His work has greater smoothness and brilliancy, perhaps, than that of his predecessors; and if Mr. Cousins had worked on the plastic copper instead of on the stubborn steel, he would, no doubt, have attained also to their depth and richness of tone. We need scarcely inform our readers that all Mr. Cousins's plates are etched under his immediate direction, they are then burled all over with a steel instrument called a "rocker." The mezzotintist then scrapes down this burr with a broad knife to get modelling and the various lights. The highest lights of all being the result of burnishing. The whole essence of the art consists in the skill with which this scraping down process is accomplished, and that he has a perfect mastery over it is attested here by scores of the choicest plates modern times have produced.

MR. MADOX BROWN'S "CROMWELL."

Among the few painters in this country who devote themselves to the higher and more intellectual branches of art, Mr. Ford Madox Brown is conspicuous. He has just completed an important work which is now on view at his studio in Fitzroy-square, representing the great Protector dictating the famous protest to the Duke of Savoy against the cruelties he inflicted on the Vaudois Protestants. Oliver, fully armed, as if he had just returned from a review of his troops, sits familiarly on the side of the table, and with energetic action dictates to the blind poet the diplomatic message. Milton is in the act of meditating on the Latin form into which he will throw it, while his co-secretary, Andrew Marvell, sits pen in hand, ready to catch the classic turn of the phrase. The scene is in Milton's house in Petty France, Westminster, on the site now occupied by the twelve-storied monstrosity which darkens the sky beyond Birdcage-walk. We need scarcely add that the picture is masterly in every sense, and worthy the high reputation of the author.

PRIZES FOR DESIGNS FOR FURNITURE.

The council of the Society of Arts are trustees of the sum of £400 presented to them by the Owen Jones Memorial Committee, being the balance of the subscriptions to that fund, upon trust to expend the interest thereof in prizes to

"students of the schools of art who in annual competition produce the best designs for household furniture, carpets, wall papers and hangings, damask chintzes, &c., regulated by the principles laid down by Owen Jones; the prizes to consist of a bound copy of Owen Jones's 'Principles of Design,' a bronze medal, and such sums of money as the fund admits of." The prizes will be awarded on the results of the annual competition of the Science and Art Department. Competing designs must be marked "In competition for the Owen Jones Prizes." The first award will be made at the annual competition this year, when the accumulated interest available will amount to about £25.

A meeting was held at the County Hall, Dorchester, last Tuesday—under the presidency of the Mayor (Dr. Aldridge)—to thank Mr. Robert Williams for the offer of a site, value £6000, for the Dorset Museum and Library, the Dorchester School of Art, and the Dorchester Working Men's Institute. Several subscriptions were announced and given, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Williams was carried unanimously.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The Lord Mayor received on Saturday last from the Mayor of Sydney a farther sum of £2000, being a third contribution from New South Wales towards the Indian Famine Fund. This makes £10,500 from that source. A second contribution from Invercargill, New Zealand, was also received, and a balance of £300 from Pietermaritzburg and the up-country districts of the colony of Natal. The latter remittance is said to be in a very great measure due to the generosity of the Dutch and German residents in the colony. A sum of £37 5s. 11d. was likewise paid in as the result of an offertory at St. John's Church, Fremantle, West Australia, and the subscriptions of various members of the parish. The Mayor of Melbourne informs the Lord Mayor, in a letter dated Nov. 29, that, down to that day, £24,000 had been sent to Madras from that city. Further remittances from Sydney, Invercargill, and elsewhere are promised, so that it will be hardly possible definitely to close the fund for some time yet.

On Monday afternoon a meeting of the executive committee was held in the Long Parlour for the dispatch of business—Alderman Sir Thomas White, the late Lord Mayor, presided. The fund was reported to amount to £502,300, of which £475,000 had been remitted to India. There was a balance in hand to the amount of £18,300; and, upon the motion of Mr. Hewitt, seconded by Sir Robert Carden, the committee voted a further remittance to India of £15,000, making £490,000. There being considerable sums yet to come from the colonies, the committee decided still to keep the fund open, and to adjourn for a month.

Mr. L. Angell read a paper on the Water Supply of London at a meeting of the Social Science Association last Monday evening, in which he argued that the present intermittent system of supply should be replaced by a constant flow at high pressure and under public control.

The Recorder of Bristol gave an important judgment last Saturday morning. The Bristol Incorporation of the Poor rated the Bristol docks which belong to the relief of the poor, and levied a rate for about £4000 for the half-year. The Mayor and burgesses appealed, and, after two days' argument, the Recorder upheld the appeal, and refused to state a case.

The annual meeting of the Essex Chamber of Agriculture was held on the 11th inst. at Chelmsford, Lord Carlingford presiding. Sir C. Du Cane was elected president for 1878, and the hon. gentleman expressed his opinion that, with the promised measure of the Government on the subject of county boards, the consideration of a revised and amended Valuation Bill, and the promised legislation as to the importation of foreign cattle, the Chamber was likely to have a greater number of important subjects for discussion than for some years past. Sir T. F. Buxton was elected vice-president of the Chamber for the current year.—The annual meeting of the Essex Agricultural Society was held the same day at Chelmsford. Lord Rosslyn was elected president for 1878; and £900 was voted for distribution in prizes at the summer exhibition.

Mr. Childers, M.P., has given a lecture in the Townhall, Pontefract, on behalf of the Young Men's Institute—the subject being notes of his recent visit to America. Lord Houghton presided, and the building was crowded. The lecture was confined chiefly to his two last expeditions to America; and, in alluding to some of the incidents in his tours, Mr. Childers said he believed the telephone was yet in its infancy, for he had heard himself, when at Saratoga, the notes most distinctly of a concert taking place in New York, 210 miles away. Salt Lake City was fully described, and Mr. Childers said he could not say Mormonism was on the wane. So far as saw, the Mormons were a very sober people. The Chinese question, he said, was becoming a very serious question all over the United States. The Chinese were going into the country in large numbers, and more than 100,000 had passed into California. They were well organised, extremely economical in their habits, and able to supplant to a very large extent their European neighbours, because they could do work so much cheaper.

Sir Charles Reed presided on Monday evening at the opening of the new board schools for the borough of Southwark, in Holland-street. In illustration of the complete way in which London was covered with schools, he stated that the educational census of that locality, taken in 1871, showed that while there was provision in efficient schools for 3922 children, the population contained 9899 children of school age who needed instruction under the Elementary Education Acts. Consequently, the Board had to build seven schools for 5494 children, and Holland-street school was the seventh. The six schools already provided and opened were filled, and 354 had been already entered in Holland-street, and so great was the demand for places that the teachers had been instructed not to receive children coming from other efficient schools, unless on very good grounds, so that the hitherto neglected children of the district might secure the places made for them. The board schools in the immediate neighbourhood supplied accommodation for 4292, and the books of those schools showed an attendance of 4717, a proof that the schools were necessary. At the same time that this great attendance was shown at the board schools, the attendance at the existing voluntary schools in London had likewise increased, so that the board schools had not benefited by loss in other places. Mr. Heald and the Rev. Dr. Maguire, members for the division, spoke, as did Mr. Side, who was a candidate for membership at the last election, and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman. The new schools, which are well and substantially built, pleasant looking without any unnecessary ornamentation, are from the designs of Mr. Robson, and have been erected by Mr. Pritchard.—A new board school, in Portman-place, Globe-road, Mile-end, was opened the same day, accommodating 1200 children.

POLITICS.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

There have been few changes to record in the House of Lords, since the House was prorogued in August last. Lord Stourton, having been created Baron Mowbray, takes his oath and subscribes to the roll of Parliament by his new barony, called out of abeyance. Lord Eliot, summoned to the House of Peers in 1870 in his father's barony of Eliot, succeeds his father, Edward Granville, third Earl of St. Germans, deceased. Lord de Clifford succeeds his father, Edward, twenty-second Baron, deceased. The Hon. Digby Wentworth Bayard Willoughby succeeds his father, Henry, eighth Baron Middleton, deceased. Lord Ernest Bruce has become Marquis of Ailesbury, on the death of his brother, George William Frederick, second Marquis of Ailesbury. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird succeeds to the title of Baron Rossie, on the death of his brother, George William Fox, ninth Baron Kinnaird.

The new members of the House of Commons elected since the close of the last Session who take their seats are Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, Bart., for the county of Clare, in the place of his brother, the late Right Hon. Sir Colman M. O'Loughlin; and Lord Burghley, for the Northern Division of Northamptonshire, as successor to the late Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt.

New writs will be moved for in the House of Commons for the following places:—Marlborough, vacant by the accession of Lord Ernest Bruce to the Peerage; Perth, in the room of the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, also by his accession to the House of Peers; Leith, owing to the resignation of Mr. D. M. MacGregor; and for Greenock, in the place of Mr. J. J. Grieve.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

During the past week numerous meetings have been held at which the Eastern Question has been discussed; in nearly all cases, whether the speakers were pro-Russian or pro-Turkish, resolutions in favour of absolute neutrality on the part of Great Britain being unanimously passed. Brief notices of some of the principal of these meetings are here given.

Among the many meetings held at the close of last week, the most important certainly was the one held on Saturday evening, when the members for Birmingham addressed their constituents. Mr. Bright spoke of the early summoning of Parliament as having caused a consternation, owing to a want of confidence in the Administration, because the Government had not spoken in a decisive voice. The right hon. gentleman traced the outline of the events preceding and during the Crimean war, and said that as that war had no just argument in its support, so now no sound argument could be brought forward to induce the English people to sanction any entrance into the existing conflict. Everything had been relinquished for which the Crimean war was waged, and he did not believe the people were willing to have another page in our history as shockingly terrible and bloody, and as surely fruitless. No nation had been more friendly to this than Russia, and there was no nation in Europe less able to do harm to England; and our unbroken amity with Russia in connection with India might be secured if we would get rid of our miserable jealousy. The greatest of British interests was peace. Mr. Chamberlain expressed a personal distrust of the Prime Minister, whose policy, he thought, was to juggle into war; and he argued that, while Turkey was thoroughly corrupt, there was no reason for us to fear Russia. Mr. Muntz also spoke, and votes of confidence were passed.

On Monday the tenth annual meeting of the London and Westminster Constitutional Association was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Resolutions were passed affirming that, in the event of the Government being compelled by force of arms to protect the honour and dignity of Great Britain, this association "assures it of its most hearty support, and is fully convinced that such action will be upheld by the vast majority of their fellow-countrymen."—A crowded and enthusiastic gathering of electors was held at Blackburn, when Mr. Briggs, M.P., gave an address. He denounced the conduct of the present Government on the questions of Indian import duties, the Burials Bill, and the Irish Franchise and Sunday Closing Bills. With regard to the war, he advocated strict neutrality.—Mr. A. Mills and Mr. Johnson, the members for Exeter, addressed the Conservative Association in that city on Monday, and contended that when Parliament assembled the policy of the Government with regard to the war would meet with approval.—Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., addressed his constituents at Hawick on Monday. He held that, so long as Lord Carnarvon and Lord Salisbury were in the Cabinet, they were as certain to have peace as if Mr. Gladstone himself was in the Cabinet. Russia was told what points concerned this country, and she had promised not to compromise these.—Mr. Hibbert, M.P., speaking to his constituents at Oldham, said the policy of her Majesty's Government was one of uncertainty, and he was not sorry that Parliament was to meet this week.—On Monday Mr. Phillips, M.P., had a vote of confidence passed to him at Bury. Referring to the Eastern Question, he said he was in favour of non-interference to the fullest extent. A resolution was passed that the interests of freedom and progress would be best served by abstaining from armed interference on behalf of Turkey.

On Tuesday the following, among other meetings, took place:—Mr. Holms and Mr. Fawcett addressed their constituents in the Shoreditch Townhall. For England to fight with the Turks against Russia for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the former would be, in the opinion of Mr. Holms, an act of treachery to the other Powers of Europe. Mr. Fawcett urged that it was the bounden duty of the House of Commons to resist to the very utmost and put every obstacle in the way of the Government obtaining money for war purposes until the people of England had at the polling-booths decided the question.—Sir Charles Dilke, dealing at a meeting of his constituents with the Eastern Question, maintained that the war was due to the isolation of the British Government from the other Powers of Europe. A resolution of confidence in the hon. Baronet was carried, and on the question of peace or war being put to the meeting, an overwhelming majority voted in favour of peace.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce unanimously passed a resolution approving of the policy of her Majesty's Government in relation to the war, as expressed by Lord Derby, Mr. Cross, and Lord Carnarvon.—There was a stormy town's meeting in Manchester. The Bishop of the diocese supported the resolution in favour of a strict neutrality, and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford moved an amendment making the neutrality conditional upon the preservation of the honour and interests of the country. The resolution was declared to be carried. In the evening, at a meeting under the auspices of the local Liberal Association at the Free-Trade Hall, a resolution was passed protesting against any precautionary measures which might lead to a departure from neutrality.—Mr. W. Holms, M.P., addressing his constituents at Paisley, suggested a vote by ballot to ascertain whether the Scottish nation was favourable to disestablishment; if the majority were favourable, he would vote for that measure. Considering

the conduct of the Bishops on the Burials Bill, their services as legislators should be dispensed with. The Great Powers would like to see us fighting their battle and our own in a war against Russia; but we should act only in concert with other Powers, and he hoped the peace party in this country would prevail.

Mr. Roebuck has written a letter on the Eastern Question in which he expresses the opinion that it is unjust and dangerous to attribute intentions to our Government which no one can prove them to entertain and which they disclaim.

THEATRES.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.

This theatre has scored another success. On Saturday it produced an adaptation from the French, entitled "Diplomacy." It is a version of M. Sardou's five-act comedy called "Dora," which was produced at the Vaudeville, in Paris, about a year ago, and soon became exceedingly popular. The management of the Prince of Wales's, having judiciously secured the right of representation in England, engaged the gentlemen known as Messrs. Saville Rowe and Bolton Rowe to make in it such modifications as were needed to suit it to the taste of the British public, and, thus altered, it is now presented at this house. The announcement secured a numerous and brilliant audience, who received the performance with enthusiasm, and crowned it at the finish with unanimous approbation. The action of the play is placed in the past year, just at the close of the Congress at Constantinople, and in this ingenious manner the theme is associated with the Eastern Question, now assuming such alarming proportions. There is obviously in this connection an element of popularity, which is now likely to become stronger every day. The original piece was in five acts, the adaptation is reduced to four; this and other changes being adroitly managed by the translators, who, besides, have paid much attention to the elegance of the dialogue. Some of the characters are altered; two are represented as Englishmen belonging to the English Embassy, thus bringing them into closer relationship with the present period. We meet, first of all, the Marquise de Rio Zares (Miss Le Thiere), and Dora, her daughter (Mrs. Kendal), at the Monte Carlo Hotel, and other fashionables who have visited Nice, but who, unlike these two ladies, are wealthy. Notwithstanding their poverty, however, the Marquise and her daughter sedulously keep abreast of society, and the latter attracts special attention. Still they have difficulties, particularly the connection the Marquise has with Spanish politics, and also her correspondence with Russia. Dora, however, is somewhat safeguarded by her lover, an English officer, Captain Julian Beauchere (Mr. Kendal). Out of these circumstances grows much mystery, and connected with them is an especially mysterious person, the Comtesse Zicka (Mrs. Bancroft), who is in love with the English Captain, albeit she pretends a friendship for Dora. Captain Julian has a brother, Mr. Beauchere (Mr. John Clayton), secretary to the British Embassy in Paris, who would induce the love-sick Julian to accept an appointment as military Attaché to the Court of Vienna, and proceed with a special mission to Constantinople. Dora, besides, has another lover in Count Orloff, a Russian (Mr. Bancroft); but she leaves all for Julian, who proposes and is accepted. Months elapse before the second act commences. The nature of the plot must be briefly indicated. Zicka, having stolen an important State paper from Julian, places it in a private note of Dora's to a Baron Stein (Mr. Arthur Cecil), a Russian diplomat. By these means the suspicion is increased of the Marquise and her daughter being Russian spies. The situations and violent scenes which follow must, to be appreciated, be witnessed. The weight of the terrible controversy rests with Mr. Kendal, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Bancroft, each gentleman acting with a vigour that literally astonishes the audience. Numerous complications ensue, which necessitate a large amount of dramatic business and incident that naturally excites much anxiety and interest. At length, Dora's innocence is proved, and Zicka's guilt established. The scenes which we have thus succinctly suggested to the reader are full of strong points, and these are aided by admirable accessories. The four set scenes, for instance, supplied by Messrs. Gordon and Harford, are especially admirable. The comedy, as now performed, deserves a prolonged career.

ST. JAMES'S.

Mr. Hayes is proceeding with his experiment of reviving sterling English comedies for short runs. Accordingly, Sheridan's "School for Scandal" has been followed by Lord Lytton's "Lady of Lyons." Miss Ada Cavendish's Pauline has special excellencies, and is of itself a special attraction. Mrs. Forrester reads the part of Claude Melnotte admirably; M. de Belleville and Mr. Lin Rayne are also well adapted for the parts of Beauchamp and Glavis. A better representative of Colonel Damas than Mr. W. H. Stephens does not exist. To give due effect to Madame Deschappelles and the widow Melnotte, Mrs. Chippendale and Miss Kate Rivers have been engaged. The cast, then, must be considered as on the whole satisfactory. We trust that Mr. Hayes may be able to secure a successful season.

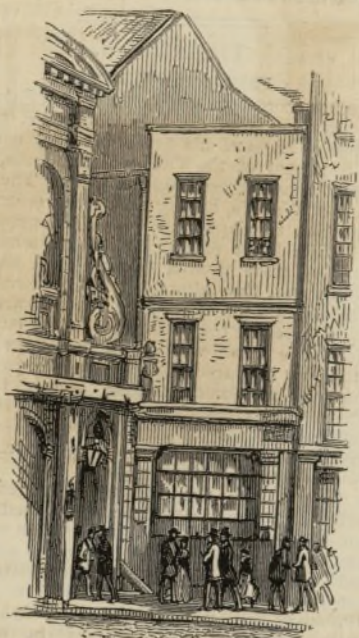
An additional scene to the pantomime at Sanger's Amphitheatre brings it to a close with increased éclat. It represents a battle between Turks and Russians, the actors engaged being all children, four hundred in number, who perform their evolutions with singular skill, and excite much applause. The victory is given in favour of the Russians—a result not entirely pleasing to a portion of the audience. But, on the whole, the two Lilliputian armies give equal satisfaction, and evidently increase the general attraction.

The *Era Almanack* is full both of information and amusement. It furnishes a register of all dramas produced in London during the past year; and also of the entertainers who have exhibited their talents in various places throughout the United Kingdom.

The judgment of Mr. Justice Manisty having been appealed against by Mr. Tom Taylor in regard to his suit against Mr. Henry Neville, the lessee of the Olympic, the Judges, in dismissing the appeal, decided that the London right of performance of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" had passed over from Messrs. Robson and Emden to Mr. French, who had made the arrangement with Mr. Neville, and that, in consequence, the latter was not liable to the penalties for which Mr. Taylor had sued.

A race took place on the Tyne on Monday between Higgins, of Shadwell, the champion sculler of England, and Boyd, of Gateshead, for prizes worth £300 and the title of aquatic champion of England. The race had not proceeded far when Boyd took Higgins's water and a foul occurred, upon which ground the referee awarded the race to the Londoner.—On Tuesday, on the Tyne, a sculling-match, for £100, between Robert Bagnall, of Newcastle, and William Elliott, of Pegswood, was decided, the latter winning easily.

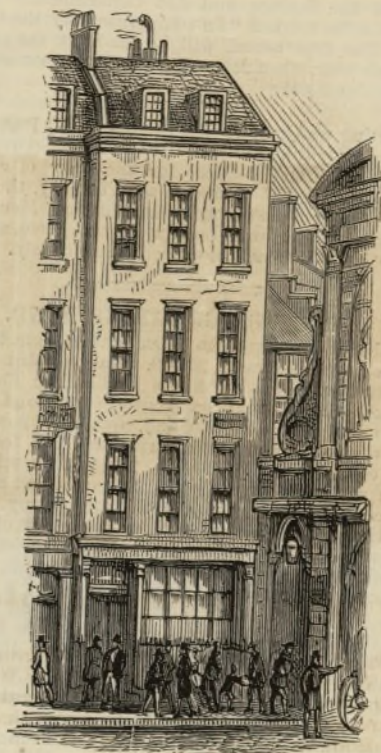
CHILD'S BANKING HOUSE, TEMPLE BAR.



STRAND VIEW.



YE MARYGOLD, THE CREST AND ARMS OF THE BANK.



THE FLEET-STREET VIEW

TEMPLE BAR AND CHILD'S BANK.

The removal of the familiar old structure in the crowded and busy thoroughfare between the Strand and Fleet-street has at length been effected. We give an illustration of the appearance of the last remaining fragments on Saturday, which were partly cleared away at the beginning of this week. Only one of the side arches and a buttress of the other now stand. Another illustration shows the nightly illumination, with flaring gas, of the scaffolding which was erected, on both fronts of Temple Bar, for the workmen engaged in pulling down its substantial masonry; this unusual sight constantly attracted a multitude of bystanders. The room over the ancient gateway, as has been repeatedly mentioned, used to be in the occupation of Messrs. Child and Co., bankers, whose house stands adjacent, on the south side of the street. A number of illustrations of Messrs. Child's premises, which have considerable antiquarian interest, are this week presented to our readers. The best commentary upon these will be found in a lecture by Mr. F. G. H. Price, a gentleman connected with the bank, read by him some time ago to a meeting of the London and Middlesex



ROOM OVER TEMPLE BAR.

Archæological Society. He observed, at the outset, that the history of the banking-house of Messrs. Child and Co. was interesting on account of its being universally acknowledged to be the first banking-house in succession to the goldsmith's trade, from which it had sprung, and the business having been carried on in the same premises from those old times. The sign of the bank was originally the "Marygold," which might still be seen in the water-mark of the present cheques. It used to be difficult to say when the bank was established; but it was known that it had the cash accounts of Oliver Cromwell, of Nell Gwyn, of King William III., and Queen Mary. The archives, which have revealed many interesting documents and facts, would, in all probability, never have seen the light had it not been for the misfortune which befel Temple Bar in June, 1874, when it was discovered that the keystone of the arch had dropped, and that the structure was out of the perpendicular. Messrs. Child, who were the tenants of the rooms over the gateway, rented of the Corporation of London for £20 per annum, then at once commenced to move all their old ledgers and other books, amounting to many tons weight, in order to relieve the arch from an extra burden, and thus access was obtained to the documents now brought under notice.



ENTRANCE TO THE ROOM OVER TEMPLE BAR.



REAR OF TEMPLE BAR: THE STRONG ROOMS.



TABLET TO BEN JONSON, AND HEAD OF APOLLO.

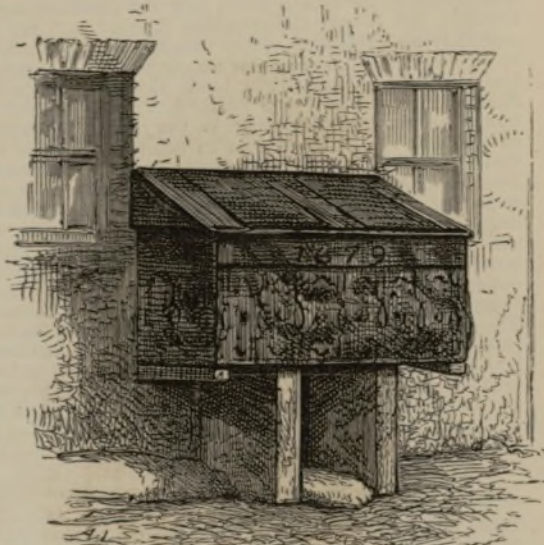
CHILD'S BANKING HOUSE, TEMPLE BAR.



THE CITY WALL, INTERIOR OF BANK.

Mr. Price gave a brief history of the structure we lately knew as Temple Bar, which was erected in 1670 from designs by Sir Christopher Wren. Originally only posts, rails, and a chain marked the boundary of the City westwards, the same as at Holborn, Smithfield, and White-chapel bars in other directions. Afterwards a house of timber was erected across the street with a narrow gateway and an entry on the south side. This structure being considered dangerous, having already stood some hundred years, was pulled down after the Great Fire of London, and it must have been about that time that Messrs. Blanchard and Child built a new front to their house. The Bank and the Bar have ever since been inseparably associated. In olden times it was customary for tradesmen to adopt signs, which they displayed on the fronts of their houses; and a house known by any such sign retained the name under a succession of occupants, without regard to the avocation or trade of the new comer. So it was that the sign of the bank was the "Marygold." After 1764, however, signs abutting into the street were no longer tolerated, but were in some cases affixed to the walls of the houses, and finally were altogether abolished. It is said that Wood-street and White-cross-street were among the last from which signs were taken down; and these signs existed so late as the year 1773. Many of the customers of the bank used to address their cheques to "Mr. Alderman Child and Partner, goldsmiths, at ye sign of ye Marygold, next dore to Temple Barr," or "next dore to ye Devill Taverne, in Fleet streete," and one cheque had been found addressed to Mr. Francis Child, "a goole smyth att Temple barr, in London." The sign of the Marygold, in

Fleet-street, next Temple Bar, appears to have originated in the sign of a tavern; at any rate, it was first mentioned with reference to a tavern, as may be gathered from the following paragraph, extracted from Beaufoy's "Tokens":—"The banking-house of Messrs. Childs was, in King James I.'s reign, a public ordinary, the sign being the Marygold. As an ordinary it appears to have borne a riotous character, and, at the ward-mote held on St. Thomas's Day, Dec. 21, 1619, Richard Crompton, keeping an ordinary at the Marygold, in Fleet-street, was presented for disturbing the quiet of John Clarke, being next neighbours, late in the nights, from time to time by ill disorder." The kitchen of the old house put one greatly in mind of the dining-room at Dick's famous coffee-house, and closely resembled the interior of the Rainbow Tavern. A tavern bill, furnished to one "Mr. Captain Trevor" by "Dorothy Biggins," called to mind a certain bill furnished to a certain portly knight whose name figures in a famous history written by one William Shakspeare, for, whilst the total amounts to £8 2s. 5d., only 8d. of that amount is set against "bread and bear." By that time sack must have been superseded by port, and no wonder, when "three bottles of port" were to be obtained at a respectable hostelry for the sum of 6s. 8d.; twenty-two bottles of "syder" were to be had for the moderate sum of 2s. 8d.; and "lopsters" were procurable at 4s. the twenty-six. After this who will dare to sneer at the good old times? Mr. Price, after descanting upon the fame of the Devil Tavern—the suggestive sign of which was "St. Dunstan pulling the Devil by the nose"—quoted an interesting note from the "Handbook of London," by the late Peter Cunningham. "In the time of Ben Jonson, who has given a lasting reputation to the house, the landlord's name was Simon Wadloe"—the original of "Old Sir Simon the King," the favourite air of Squire Western in "Tom Jones." Here Jonson lorded it with greater authority than Dryden did afterwards at Wills', or Addison at Button's.



THE OLD CISTERN IN THE YARD.

and progress of the banking-house of Child and Co. He stated that, early in the seventeenth century, the premises were taken by one John Wheeler, a goldsmith, who had, with his fathers before him, been established as goldsmiths in Cheapside and Fleet-street, during about a hundred years. His son was William Wheeler, who had a son, William, also a goldsmith at "Ye Marygold." William Wheeler, senior, took as his apprentice his grandson, Francis Child, a lad of great promise; he also had another apprentice, of the name of Robert Blanchard. William Wheeler, jun., had an only child, a daughter, whom Child fell in love with and married. Upon Wheeler's death the business of the goldsmith's shop devolved upon the two apprentices, Blanchard and Child. Francis Child was the first banker, as he gave up the goldsmith's trade, and became the father of the banking profession there. He was Lord Mayor of London in 1699, and represented the City in the first Parliament of Queen Anne. He had a numerous progeny of sons and daughters. Two of his sons were Aldermen. Sir Robert Child was an Alderman of Farringdon Ward Without; and Sir Francis Child was likewise an Alderman of the same ward, and Lord Mayor of London in 1732. Another of the founder's sons, Samuel Child, at one time head of the bank, was the great-grandfather of the late Sarah Sophia Child, Dowager Countess of Jersey.

The back premises in the occupation of the firm were of older date than those in the front. A portion of the back premises is the old tavern called the "Sugar Loaf and Green Lattice," which in times gone by was approached by a long passage from Fleet-street, now occupied by the entrance to the present bank.



REAR OF TEMPLE BAR AND BANK, FROM THE ROOF.

The banking-house of Messrs. Child still preserves the rules of the club drawn up in the pure and elegant Latin of "rare Ben Jonson," which were engraved in letters of gold. The lecturer proceeded to furnish a narrative of the rise



INTERIOR OF CHILD'S BANK

Many persons of historical note banked at the Marygold, amongst whom may be noticed Oliver Cromwell, Nell Gwyn, and John Dryden; Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland; the famous Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Bishop Burnet, Dr. Stillingfleet; King William III. and his Queen, Mary; Prince George of Denmark, and a great many of the nobility. The lecturer told how the "Honourable Madame Gwyn" died in debt to the firm in 1687; how her executors agreed to the debt, and to pay the moderate interest of 5 per cent—especially moderate then, when money was 6 per cent; and how the document making this arrangement was signed by no less notable personages than Lords Rochester, Sydney, and Pembroke, as well as by Sir Robert Sawyer. He further told how it was recorded that when, in the year 1689, the stability of the bank became precarious in consequence of a rumour that a run was about to be made upon it, the famous Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough (then Lady Churchill), at once set to work and collected among her friends as much gold as she could, which she took down to the bank in her coach on the very morning of the threatened "run;" and how, upon that occasion, Hogarth made a spirited sketch of her Ladyship's coach stopping at Temple Bar; and another sketch of her entry into the bank, followed by porters carrying bags of gold. These and many other amusing anecdotes made up a large portion of the paper. The lecturer exhibited a collection of books and documents rich in historical value, taken from the archives of Messrs. Childs' bank, and meant further to illustrate the subject of the paper he read. There was a curious old ledger containing the record of business transacted by the bank in the year 1678, with designs for jewels, brooches, chains, &c., for in those times bankers were jewellers as well. There were old cheques bearing the names of persons of distinction whose grandchildren were dead and gone a century ago. There was the original of the bill sent by the Queen's jeweller to her Majesty Queen Elizabeth for jewellery, and, at the foot, the order for payment signed by the Lord Treasurer. There were various interesting autographs, amongst others that of Mistress Ellen Gwyn—the name in Latin written by someone else, but between the Christian and surnames the initials "E. G." formed by the hand of the lady herself, and having beneath them written the words "her mark." There was also, in bold characters, the autograph of that notorious person known in history as Titus Oates, and those of Bishop Burnet, George Evelyn, and others. There was shown, too, a manuscript cheque drawn by the beautiful Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, the spelling of which would in all probability shock a school board visitor of the present day. It runs as follows:—"April 12, 1689. Mr. Rogers, pray paye fifty ginnies to the bayer and place it to my account.—CLEVELAND." These are but a few of the interesting documents which have been buried in the archives of Messrs. Childs' bank for so many years, and which their removal from Temple Bar has been the occasion of bringing to light.

In one of the rooms at the back of the house two very interesting relics of the Devil Tavern have been preserved ever since 1788, when Messrs. Child and Co. purchased these premises, which were so celebrated in the history of taverns. It was there that Ben Jonson and all those who wished to be "sealed of the tribe of Ben" were wont to assemble. These relics are the bust of Apollo and the original black board, with the following verses painted on it in gold letters, which was placed over the door in the Apollo room:—

Welcome all who lead or follow
To the oracle of Apollo—
Here he speaks out of his pottle,
Or the tripod, his Tiber bottle;
All his answers are divine,
Truth itself doth flow in wine.
Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers!
Cries old Sim, the king of skinkers;
He the half of life abuses,
That sits watering with the muses.
Those dull girls no good can mean us;
Wine it is the milk of Venus,
And the poet's horse accounted:
Fly it, and you all are mounted.
'Tis the true Phœbean liquor,
Cheers the brains, makes wit the quicker,
Pays all debts, cures all diseases,
And at once three senses pleases.
Welcome all who lead or follow
To the oracle of Apollo,
O Rare Ben Jonson!

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"A Dictionary of Music and Musicians (A.D. 1450-1878)" edited by George Grove, D.C.L. (Macmillan and Co.). We have here the first part of an important and valuable work which is to be published quarterly, and ultimately to form two volumes. The contents are biographical, historical, critical, and technical; and the dictionary can scarcely fail to meet the requirements of the professional and amateur musician, and of all who are interested in the art. The notices are contributed by many of the most eminent authorities of the day, English and foreign, including the editor, whose name is a guarantee for the excellence of the work, both in a literary and an artistic sense. Musical illustrations and woodcuts add to the value of the book.

"Suite pour le Piano, par Joachim Raff, op. 204" (Metzler and Co.). We recently noticed a similar work by the same composer in G minor, classed as op. 162. The "Suite" now referred to, in the key of B flat, is another instance of Herr Raff's great productivity and apparently inexhaustible power. Even when, as occasionally, his themes may not be original or striking, his rare skill in the development and treatment of them, and his command of elaborate and interesting passage writing, render most of his pianoforte works remarkable and valuable. The "Suite" in B flat consists of a series of six movements—a "Prelude," "Sarabande," "Rigaudon," "Menuet," "Air," and "Tambourin." Each has its special character and interest, the "Rigaudon," perhaps, being the most striking of the whole. This movement has frequently been played in public with much success by Mr. Charles Hallé.

"Nursery Rhymes and Country Songs," collected and arranged by M. H. Mason, with illustrations by Miss E. M. Scamell (Metzler and Co.). This collection will prove highly interesting to young people, whose tastes and capacities are provided for in various styles, in a large number of vocal pieces, the words and music of which are within easy comprehension and performance. Many of the songs are given for the first time, others being familiar favourites among children; all, however, being taken (words and music) from tradition, not copied from other collections. The pictorial illustrations are exceedingly pretty, and enhance the interest and value of the work, which is a suitable and inexpensive gift-book for the season.

A notice has been issued by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue reminding those who keep carriages, male servants, or dogs, or use armorial bearings, that their licenses are renewable at the beginning of the year. This notice has been given in order that the taxpayers may avoid prosecutions for penalties which might be incurred by neglect.

NEW EDITIONS OF THE BIBLE.

A work of great value and practical usefulness, published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, is *The New Testament Commentary for English Readers*. This is edited by the Right Rev. Dr. Ellicott, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, one of the leading members of the New Testament Revision Company. His preface sets forth the main object of the commentators, which is to bring out the inward significance, the living power of divine truth, that abides in the inspired writings, and not merely to present such details of textual variation and alternative grammatical construction, or explanation of recondite allusions, as have been found needful to the correct understanding of many isolated passages. The commentary on the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, sometimes classed together as the "synoptical" narratives, from their general correspondence of historical range and scope, is executed by the Rev. Prebendary E. H. Plumptre, Professor of New Testament Exegesis; while that on the Gospel of St. John, which seems more especially to fulfil the special design above set forth, is by the Rev. H. W. Watkins, Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in King's College, London. Among the intended authors of the remaining parts of this work are the Rev. Dr. Alfred Barry, Canon of Worcester, and Principal of the same College; and the Rev. W. Sanday, who has produced a learned and argumentative essay in proof of St. John's authorship of the Fourth Gospel. The work is to be comprised in two handsome quarto volumes, the first of which has been published, and will certainly give satisfaction to those who possess it. Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have in this instance rendered another highly important service to the great community of English readers, for whose benefit that enterprising firm have already produced so much that is sound and good.

In the mechanical and artistic perfection of beautiful and convenient editions of the Bible, as well as of the Common Prayer-Book, Mr. Henry Frowde has achieved the most consummate degree of excellence. His latest publication is a small octavo volume, printed in clear nonpareil type, with double border lines and chapter-headings in red, which contains the whole of the *Old and New Testaments, the Apocrypha, and the Prayer-Book*, including the version of the Psalms to be sung in public worship. The text is arranged in double columns, with the marginal references on each side; and every page corresponds with those of the "Oxford Reference Bible," which is printed in pearl type, and is of 16mo size, and likewise of crown 8vo size, in minion type. The Bible can be had either with or without the Apocrypha and the Prayer-Book; but the copy we have received, containing all together, in a simple and strong binding of flexible black leather, which completely overlaps the edges of the leaves, may easily be carried in one hand, or in a coat-pocket. It is the most commodious and compendious church-going volume that can well be devised, and would be a great convenience to the clergyman in his round of parish visitation.

For private reading at home, if the text without note or comment be preferred, there is the *Revised English Bible* of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, arranged not in the ordinary "chapters" and "verses," but in paragraphs and sections, according to the logical and rhetorical order of prose composition, the psalms, songs, and prophetic poetry appearing in rhythmic blank verse. It is quite a new pleasure for the literary taste, irrespective of higher enjoyment and of religious as well as intellectual profit, to read the Bible printed in this more natural and intelligible fashion; the poetry more especially, which is of such incomparable sublimity, as in some portions of Isaiah, has a very much better effect to mere obvious perception, and strikes more forcibly on the mind as well as the eye. The revision of the ordinary version has been executed by the Rev. Dr. F. W. Gotch and the late Rev. Dr. Benjamin Davies, for the Hebrew Scriptures; and for the New Testament by the late Rev. Dr. Jacob and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Green, who are scholars of good repute. They have confined their work to the correction of indisputable errors and inadequate renderings, and those emendations of the Greek text which have been adopted by the best critical editors from the collation of ancient manuscripts; but the variations of the received text are shown in the margin. The result is an edition of the English Bible which must be pronounced, as a whole, the most trustworthy and serviceable that has ever yet been prepared. It is devoutly to be hoped that the New Authorised Version, which we may expect within three years, will be equally convenient in form and equally readable; but Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode have in the mean time supplied the present want. Their "Revised English Bible," of which we now speak, must not be confounded with their highly valuable edition, noticed last year, of *The Holy Bible with Various Renderings and Readings*, prepared by the Revs. T. K. Cheyne and R. L. Clarke, and Messrs. S. R. Driver and Alfred Goodwin. The merits of that careful and laborious work, exhibiting in the smallest compass all important results and methods of textual criticism, have been unequivocally acknowledged.

One of the learned members of the appointed Company of Revisers was the late Rev. Dr. John Eadie, of the Scottish Presbyterian Church. He has bequeathed to us a *History of the English Bible*, in two volumes (Macmillan and Co.), which has great interest for those who care either for literary or national associations with the past; and it may be suitably perused along with Professor Henry Morley's *Illustrations of English Religion*, forming the second volume of Cassell's "History of English Literature." Dr. Eadie's work, indeed, has a constant bearing on the intellectual, social, and political progress of this country, as well as its ecclesiastical vicissitudes. The popular appreciation of the Bible is, in some degree, a test of the amount of active intelligence, high-principled virtue, zeal for truth, and freedom of thought and conscience which has existed in England at any particular time. It is the best part of the genuine "History of Protestantism," and has a very close connection with the contests for political as well as ecclesiastical liberty, and with the general advance of civilisation. These aspects of that great feature in our national literature which Dr. Eadie has described, in its growth from the early attempts of Caedmon and King Alfred, through Wycliffe and others, Tyndale, Matthew, and Coverdale, Archbishop Cranmer, Sir John Cheke, the Scottish "Geneva" Bible, and that of Archbishop Parker, to the Authorised Version presented to James I., are quite worth our study. It is English history as well as Protestant religious history which here finds authentic illustration. Dr. Eadie's book will be quoted and commended for its usefulness, when the New Authorised Version is given to the world, though he has not lived to labour on with his colleagues to the end of their task. As we expect to have future occasions for referring to this valuable piece of literary history, it is sufficient here to express a general commendation of it, which ought, indeed, to have been rendered by us several months ago.

The *Monograph Gospel*, compiled by Mr. Washington Moon, and published by Messrs. Hatchards, is a beautiful little volume in form and printing, which consists entirely of the very words of the four Evangelists, nearly identical with the Authorised English Version, but so arranged as to compose one harmonious narrative.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS OF AILESBUURY.

The Most Hon. Sir George William Frederick Brudenell-Bruce, Marquis and Earl of Ailesbury, K.G., P.C., Earl of Cardigan, Earl Bruce, Viscount Saverne, Baron Brudenell, of Stanton Wyvil, in the county of Leicester, Baron Bruce and a Baronet, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Wilts, died on the 6th inst., at Saverne Park, his seat near Marlborough. His Lordship was born Nov. 20, 1804, the elder son of Charles Bruce, second Earl of Ailesbury, K.T. (who was raised to the marquise of Ailesbury July 17, 1821), by Henrietta Maria, his first wife, daughter of Noel, first Lord Berwick, and succeeded his father, Jan. 4, 1856. He succeeded also to the earldom of Cardigan, the barony of Brudenell, and the baronetcy, on the decease of his kinsman, General James Thomas, seventh Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., March 27, 1868. The nobleman whose death we record was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and sat in Parliament for Marlborough from 1826 to 1830. He was summoned to the House of Lords in his father's barony of Bruce in 1839, and was made a Knight of the Garter in 1864. From 1859 to 1866 and from 1868 to 1874 he was Master of the Horse. The Marquis married, May 11, 1837, Lady Mary Caroline Herbert, daughter of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke, but had no issue; and the peerage honours pass, consequently, to his next brother, Lord Ernest Augustus Charles Brudenell Bruce, M.P. for Marlborough, now third Marquis of Ailesbury, &c., who was born in 1811, and married in 1834, the Hon. Louisa Elizabeth Beresford, second daughter of John, second Lord Decies, and has issue. The present Marquis has been connected with the households of William IV. and her Majesty.—The funeral of the Marquis of Ailesbury took place last Saturday. He was buried at St. Katherine's, Saverne Park Forest. Lady Ailesbury walked as chief mourner, and was followed by a large party of relatives and friends. Business was almost suspended in Marlborough during the afternoon.

LORD KINNAIRD.

The Right Hon. George William Fox Kinnauld, Baron Kinnauld, of Inchture, in the Peerage of Scotland, Baron Rossie, of Rossie, in the county of Perth, and Baron Kinnauld, of Rossie, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, K.T., a Privy Councillor, and Lord Lieutenant of Perthshire, died on the 7th inst. His Lordship was born April 14, 1807, the eldest son of Charles, eighth Lord Kinnauld, by Lady Olivia Letitia Fitzgerald, his wife, seventh daughter of William, second Duke of Leinster, and succeeded to the Scottish peerage at his father's death, Dec. 11, 1826. He was created a peer of the United Kingdom as Baron Rossie, June 20, 1831, and as Baron Kinnauld in 1860, the latter title with remainder, in default of male issue, to his brother, the Hon. Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnauld. The nobleman whose decease we record was educated at Eton. He was Master of the Buckhounds from 1839 to 1841, and was some time Grand Master of the Freemasons of Scotland. He married, Dec. 14, 1837, the Hon. Frances Ann Georgiana Ponsonby, daughter of William Francis, first Lord De Mauley, and had two sons, who died aged eleven and nineteen respectively, and a daughter, Olivia Barbara, Mrs. Ogilvy, also deceased. The United Kingdom barony of Rossie becomes extinct, but the other peerage honours pass to his Lordship's only surviving brother, Arthur Fitzgerald, M.P. for Perth, now tenth Lord Kinnauld in Scotland and, under the special limitation, second Lord Kinnauld in the United Kingdom. He was born in 1814; married, in 1843, Mary Jane, daughter of the late W. H. Hoare, Esq., of The Grove, Mitcham, Surrey, and has several sons and daughters. Lord Kinnauld's funeral took place last Saturday in the old churchyard of Rossie, about half a mile from the Priory, and his remains were followed to the grave by between five and six hundred persons.—The burial service was conducted by the Bishop of Brechin. Lady Kinnauld and her grandson walked next the coffin the whole distance.

DR. STOKES.

William Stokes, M.D. Dublin and Edinburgh, Regius Professor of Physic in the University of the former city, whose death is just announced, was one of the ablest physicians of present day, and his professional fame was known not only in the city of Dublin, where he had acquired a very extensive practice, but amongst medical, scientific, and archaeological bodies in England and on the Continent. His writings are standard works in the profession to which he belonged and in which he attained such eminence, and his death is universally lamented, not the least by the poor of his city, to whom he was a constant benefactor and friend. Dr. Stokes was some time President of the Royal Irish Academy, and his election to the chair of that learned body was a just tribute to his high acquirements in archaeological knowledge. At a meeting of the Academy, which gave expression to the universal regret, Lord O'Hagan wound up his eulogium in these words:—"He (Dr. Stokes) was an hereditary lover of Ireland, and his love was as wise as it was strong. He loved the scenery of Ireland, her traditions, the picturesque and melancholy scenes of her history, and her crumbling ruins." Dr. Stokes was at the period of his decease seventy-three years of age.

MR. ANDREW MURRAY.

The death is announced of Mr. Andrew Murray, F.L.S., the naturalist, whose later life has been mainly occupied in close scientific observation upon the injury done by insects in our fields and gardens. Other natural history subjects of less direct practical importance occupied his attention at earlier periods of his life. In 1866 he published his well-known "Geographical Distribution of Mammals," in which he brought together such facts as were known and illustrated the distribution by coloured maps. In 1858-9 he was elected president of the Royal Physical Society, and he filled also the office of president of the Royal Botanical Society of Edinburgh.

The deaths are also announced of—

Elizabeth Margaret, Lady Ross, relict of Field Marshal Sir Hew D. Ross, G.C.B., on the 5th inst., aged eighty-five.

Captain William Ward Dillon, R.N., on the 4th inst., at Newliston House, Barnstaple, aged sixty-one.

The Rev. Brabazon Lowther, J.P., of Shrigley Park, lord of the manor of Shrigley, Cheshire, on the 30th ult. He was son of the late Gorges Lowther, Esq., formerly of Kilrue,

JANUARY 19, 1878.