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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 2015.—VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1878.

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



THE WAR IN BULGARIA: REMOVAL OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Tynemouth, Northumberland, the wife of H. Clayton Manisty, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 30th ult., at Jerez de la Frontera, the wife of P. N. Gonzalez, Esq., of a son.
On the 2nd inst., at 27, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, W., Viscountess Cole, of a daughter.
On the 30th ult., at Haslemere Lodge, Kew, the wife of the Hon. Archer Turner, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th inst., at the parish church, St. Lawrence, Ludlow, the Rev. Charles Edward Graham-Jones, M.A., Vicar of Newton-in-Mottram, grandson of the Ven. the Archbishop of Liverpool, to Miss Stansfeld, second daughter of John Hutton, Esq., of Ludlow.
On the 5th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Arthur C. Bagot, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Scott, of Onslow-square.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at her residence, 24, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park, of acute bronchitis, after a few days' illness, Jane Carew Featherstonhaugh, widow of the late John Hayne, very deeply lamented by all who knew her.
On the 24th ult., at 18, Highbury-crescent, Richard Wright, of 37, Mark-lane Chambers, in his seventy-ninth year.
On the 2nd inst., George Chancellor, Reading, aged 45.
On the 31st ult., at his residence, 14, Prince's-gate, Hyde Park, E. W. H. Schenley, Esq., formerly of the Rifle Brigade (old 95th), Peninsula and Waterloo, in his 79th year.
On the 3rd inst., at her residence, 3, Park-road, Southport, Emma Jane, wife of Robert Worsley, late of The Heywoods, Golborne, Lancashire, aged 46 years. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.
On the 5th inst., at Inglewood, Bickley, Kent, Mary Gage, beloved wife of William Revell Spicer, aged 72 years.

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

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 16.

SUNDAY, FEB. 10.

Fifth Sunday after Epiphany.
The Queen's Marriage, 1840.
Moon's first quarter, 1.17 p.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Jackson; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. H. W. W. Peppoe, Vicar of St. Paul's, Brompton.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. H. A. Cotton, Minor Canon; 3 p.m., Rev. F. J. Holland.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. T. G. Bonney.

MONDAY, FEB. 11.

London Institution, 5 p.m. (Lieut. F. I. Palmer on the History of the Torpedo).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Wills on Explosions in Coal-Mines).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Rev. E. Ledger on Astronomy), and three following days.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. A. Longbridge on the Evaporative Power of Locomotive Boilers).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m., anniversary.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13.

Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Bessie on the Systems of Cremation in use on the Continent).

THURSDAY, FEB. 14.

St. Valentine.
Unveiling of the Statue of the late Sir J. Cordy Burrows, Royal Pavilion, Brighton, noon.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Chemistry of the Organic World).
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. Ernest Pauer on the Spirit of the Italian, French, and German Music, illustrated).
Society of Arts, chemical meeting, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. H. Allen on Recent Improvements in the Metallurgy of Nickel).

FRIDAY, FEB. 15.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 11.45 a.m.
Geological Society, 1 p.m., anniversary.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Admiral Lord Dunsany on the Laws and Customs of War as Limiting the Use of Fire-Ships, Explosion-Vessels, Torpedoes, and Submarine Mines).

SATURDAY, FEB. 16.

Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. F. Morley on Grove's Gas Battery; Mr. Tiley and Mr. Stroh on Drawing Lissajous Figures).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE Kew Observatory of the Royal Society.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 31 feet.

DATE.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum, read at 10 A.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Direction.	Force.			
Jan. 30	30.271	34.3	27.8	79	59.0	28.6	N.W. N.	147	0.000		
31	30.471	34.9	28.6	80	59.6	31.0	N. N.E.	199	0.000		
Feb. 1	30.476	35.0	27.5	77	40.4	30.6	N. N.W.	116	0.010		
2	30.361	38.0	37.2	97	43.2	30.6	W.S.W. N.W. N.W.	148	0.000		
3	30.382	41.5	37.3	88	43.1	38.8	S.W. N.	191	0.000		
4	30.323	40.1	35.7	85	42.0	39.7	N.W. N.E. E.N.E.	115	0.000		
5	30.506	37.1	33.1	87	40.6	36.5	E.S.E.	138	0.000		

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 .. 30.216 30.433 30.538 30.577 30.582 30.521 30.531
Temperature of Air .. 32.2 32.1 33.5 37.5 40.5 40.9 37.0
Temperature of Evaporation .. 32.0 31.5 31.7 35.0 38.5 39.5 36.5
Direction of Wind .. N. N. N. N.W. N.W. N.E. E.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 16.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 20	6 40	7 07	7 37	8 08	8 40	9 12

STANLEY IN AFRICA.

SPECIAL STANLEY NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The Proprietors of the "Illustrated London News," having obtained from Mr. H. M. Stanley Sketches and Descriptions of his last Journey through Central Africa, have considered them worthy of being published in a separate form. These Illustrations and Descriptive Notes, with a Narrative, by George Augustus Sala, of Mr. Stanley's Perilous Adventures in Africa, have been issued as a Separate Extra Number (Two Sheets and a Half, in a Coloured Wrapper), entitled

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OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

REISSUE,

PRICE ONE SHILLING, OF

FATHER CHRISTMAS;

OR,

OUR LITTLE ONES' BUDGET.

EDITED BY N. D'ANVERS,

Author of "Heroes of North African Discovery," "Little Minnie's Troubles," &c.

CONTENTS.

The Little Messenger	...	Anon.
The Thieves Who Couldn't Help Sneezing	...	Th. Hardy.
Little Blue-Ribbons	...	Austin Dobson.
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Kathy. A Fairy Tale	...	Editor.
Sonnet. Christmas Eve, 1877	...	Zoe.
A Note of Christmas	...	A. G. M. M.
Symmetry and Sympathy	...	Rim.
A Long Row and What Befell the Rowers	...	W. H. G. Kingston.
Lilies of the Valley	...	Anon.
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Acrostics, of Srewna	...	Rim.
Riddle	...	MR.
	...	Anon.

A LARGE COLOURED PICTURE,

ENTITLED

A MERRY CHRISTMAS,

and two smaller Pictures, by George Cruikshank, Jun., Printed in Colours.

PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

CATCH HIM!
THE CRITICS.
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THROUGH THE SNOW.
PUSS ASLEEP!
IS SHE! And several others.
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INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

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

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Plato's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 33, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s.

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 £2703. For conditions apply to Mr. C. W. Wase, Crystal Palace.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—ADELPHI THEATRE. MONDAY, FEB. 11, and following Evenings, Nicolai's celebrated Comic Opera,

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.—Doors open at 7.30, commence Eight. Boxes, from £1 10s. 6d. to £3 10s.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Upper Circle, 4s.; P.F. 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Seats may be secured from the principal Librarians, and at the Box Office, from Ten till Five Daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Every Evening, at Quarter to Eight, the Grand Christmas Pantomime, THE WHITE CAT—by E. L. Blanchard, Scenery by W. Bevan—in which the celebrated Vokes Family will make their reappearance in London. Premiere Danseuse, Mlle. Fittler. Double Harlequinade. Morning Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday during the month of January. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily, until further notice.

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S. T. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. NEWLY AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED. THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT. FORTY ARTISTS OF KNOWN EMINENCE. Fantealla, &c.; Sofa Stalls, 2s.; Area, raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 7.30 and at Seven. No fee. No charge for programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. A HAPPY BUNGALOW: A MUSICAL ALMANAC, by Mr. Corney Grain; and ANSWER PAID, by F. C. Burnand, EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 6s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.—FIRST CONCERT, FEB. 14. Herr Joachim's first appearance in London this Season. Single tickets, 10s. 6d.; tickets, 7s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, FEB. 14.—Madame Osgood and Herr Joachim. Subscription, Three Guineas.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, FEB. 28.—Madame Arabella Goddard, Signor Piatti, and Madame Edith Wynne. Subscription, Two Guineas and One Guinea and a Half.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 19, at Half-past Eight. Grand Orchestra of 67 performers. Conductor, Mr. August Manns. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 5s., 2s., and 1s.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S CONCERT, TUESDAY, FEB. 19. Solo Pianoforte, Mr. Walter Bache. Vocalists, Miss Anna Williams and Mr. Maybrick. Tickets, 1s., 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S CONCERT, TUESDAY, FEB. 19. Beethoven's Fifth Concerto and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsodie for Piano and Orchestra. Cornelius, Three Two-part Songs. To commence at Half-past Eight. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 54, New Bond-street; Austin's, St. James's Hall, &c.

INSTRUCTION in SCIENCE and ART for WOMEN. Mr. ERNST PAUER will deliver Six Lectures "On the most Celebrated Composers for the Clavecin and Pianoforte" at South Kensington Museum, on Fridays at Three o'clock, commencing Feb. 22. Ladies who may wish to attend this Course of Lectures are requested to apply for tickets by letter to the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, Hon. Treasurer, South Kensington Museum. Tickets can also be obtained at the Catalogue Sale Stall at the Museum, or will be forwarded on receipt of Post-Office Order made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, at the Post Office, Exhibition-road, South Kensington, S.W. The Course, 10s.; single Lecture, 2s. 6d. Schools and families can obtain six tickets at the price of five.

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

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1878.

Since our last Issue great events have come to pass. The war between Russia and Turkey is over. Preliminaries of peace have been agreed to; an armistice based upon them has been signed; and orders have been sent to the military forces both in Europe and in Asia to stay hostilities for an indefinite term. The "Integrity and Independence of the Ottoman Empire" is a phrase which has lost its meaning. The Government of the Pashas at Constantinople, where anarchy now reigns—or something very like it—has collapsed. Austria has summoned a Conference of the Great Powers at Vienna, in which most, if not all, of them have signified their intention to take part, for the discussion and settlement, if possible, of those interests bound up with the Eastern Question, by the treatment of which either of them severally, or Europe generally, may be affected. Diplomacy, in fact, has once more taken the place of arms, and it remains to be seen whether it can arrive at conclusive results, or whether it will simply stave off the final disposal of the question for another ten or twenty years, to be followed by a war greater, perhaps, because more extended, than that which has just been brought to a close.

There can be no doubt that Russia will enter the proposed Conference with immense advantages in her favour. She is, if we may so say, in possession of the ground in dispute. She holds a "material guarantee," which is the case with none of the recently neutral Powers. She has encountered vast obstacles, and has suffered terrible losses in reducing the Turk to submission. Whilst, however, the moral authority she has thus gained is limited for her own ends by the interests of other great Powers, she has acquired a capacity for good, if she should choose to exercise it, which might be all but omnipotent. Very much will necessarily depend upon her selfishness or her magnanimity, as the case may be. There will be no insuperable difficulty in the way of her taking the lead in adjusting the affairs of South-Eastern Europe upon a basis which shall give lasting satisfaction to the Nationalities whose destinies are primarily involved. Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, Greece, and even Bosnia and Herzegovina, may, by the force of her will brought to bear upon the proposed Conference, be placed upon a political footing and brought under administrative changes which will not only relieve them from present injustice, but will give them time and opportunity and motive to develop into peaceful and prosperous communities. It is difficult to see how even Austria (distasteful as such a settlement would be to her) could seriously resist such a reconstruction if Russia should insist upon it, and were backed, as she would probably be, by the neutral Powers. That Russia would gain therefrom immense political influence cannot be concealed, nor could it in any case be prevented after the part she has played in the recent war. She may, it is true, by a selfish and grasping policy throw away much that she has already acquired; but she has certainly, by the force of her arms, created for herself an opportunity of doing such a service to, and gaining such respect from, the other Powers of Europe as in all probability will never be likely to recur.

In the light of these considerations, the great Debate in the House of Commons upon the proposal of Ministers for a vote of £6,000,000 falls somewhat below the mark of our wishes and expectations. While, in some respects, the tone of it has been gratifying, in others it has been disappointing. After all that has passed, it might have been too much to anticipate with any degree of confidence that

it would be free on either side from personal bitterness and party rancour, or from those strifes and emulations which can only be temporary in the influences they exert and which do very little indeed for the guidance or well-being of nations. Nevertheless, it must be fairly admitted that the discussion has been characterised, on the whole, by not a few exhibitions of dispassionate sobriety, patriotism, self-restraint, and statesman-like common-sense, such as will hereafter bear being looked back upon with thankfulness, if not with pride. Unfounded surmises have to a large extent been brushed away; pernicious misapprehensions have been got rid of. Both the great political parties have come to recognise the fact that they are aiming at the same great result. The difference of opinion between them has been thoroughly sifted, and, of course, much of it still remains. But in one respect essential unanimity has been found to prevail—a desire that the representative of our Government may enter into the forthcoming Conference backed by the sanction of a united people, and may exercise all the influence which that will give him in favour of such a policy as will best promote the industry, freedom, and growth of the communities likely to be affected by its decisions.

There is the more reason to crave—and that very earnestly—for some such result as we have indicated, inasmuch as any antagonism between England and either of the great Powers of Europe in which the policy she upholds should leave out of sight, or make light of, the interests of rising communities as compared with those which have fallen into decay, would do not a little to lower her status in every part of the world. It would not even serve her immediate purposes. It would largely deteriorate the most valuable elements of her Imperial Power. It would serve to loosen her hold of her possessions, wherever they lie. It might bring about a state of feeling, both at home and in our Colonies—not to speak of India—which would be a certain prelude of sore embarrassment and distress. It would lay bare countless possibilities of humiliation and annoyance, but too well calculated to drive the passions of the people, and, by means of them, the policy of statesmen, into irredeemable folly. We are not able to afford this. If we were, we ought not to be willing to consent to it. Our "Mission"—to use the cant term of the day—is of a far higher kind. We are bound to lead by example far more than to triumph by force. Mankind should be the happier for our sway, to whatever quarter of the world our influence may extend, rather than be thrust back into triple-barred prisons of political hopelessness. The higher, not the lower, of our national characteristics should determine the direction of our policy in this matter; and, in the end, we cannot but hope that this will be the case. When the passions which are now rife have subsided, and the sober judgment of the people makes itself heard, there is little ground to fear that the voice of the people will not be such as will become them. It is much to be desired that they miss not the present opportunity of covering themselves with glory by assisting to lift others from the dust of oppression. At any rate, events are fast moving in the direction which can only terminate sooner or later—sooner rather than later—in a result very generally hoped for and long foreseen. The emancipation of the Nationalities under Turkish rule in Europe seems to be at hand. It may be more or less incomplete; but it promises, like other things of the same kind, to work out in a natural way its own improvement. That it may be so is our anxious but scarcely less confident expectation; and when the instruments of the present day are forgotten (save in the pages of history), we trust that great European populations will be able to trace back their deliverance from a yoke of bondage—in part, at least—to what was said and done in England during the political crisis of 1878.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne House by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport. The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach arrived at Osborne and had an audience of her Majesty; and, with the Rev. George Connor, dined with her Majesty.

The Queen held a Council on Monday at Osborne, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon (President of the Council), the Duke of Northumberland, the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and General the Right Hon. Sir T. M. Biddulph. The Lord President, acting for the Earl of Beaconsfield (Lord Privy Seal) and for the Earl of Carnarvon (Secretary of State for the Colonies), delivered up to the Queen the seals of those offices. Her Majesty handed the seal of Lord Privy Seal to the Duke of Northumberland, who was sworn in and kissed hands on appointment as Lord Privy Seal. The Queen also handed the seals of Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who was sworn in and kissed hands on his appointment as Secretary of State. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Duke of Northumberland had audiences of her Majesty. Prince Leopold went to London.

Mr. J. Lumley, C.B., her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, arrived at Osborne, and, with General the Right Hon. Sir T. M. Biddulph, K.C.B., and the Hon. Lady Biddulph and Lieutenant-General Ponsonby, dined with the Queen.

Rear-Admiral his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., visited her Majesty on Tuesday and remained to luncheon. Princess Beatrice drove to Ryde. Subsequently, the Queen and the Princess drove through Newport. Prince Leopold returned from London. Mr. Lumley left Osborne.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, has walked and driven out daily.

By command of the Queen, a Levée will be held to-day (Saturday) at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales on

behalf of her Majesty. The Prince will also hold a Levée on Monday, March 11.

The Hon. Evelyn Paget has arrived at Osborne as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at the ball given yesterday week in their honour at Criche, Dorset, by their host and hostess, Lord and Lady Alington. About 300 guests were invited. Their Royal Highnesses left Criche on Saturday last, being accompanied to Wimborne Station by Lord and Lady Alington, and escorted by the Blandford and Wimborne troops of the Queen's Own Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry. The carriage was stopped in the village of Stanbridge, where the Princess was presented with a bouquet by a little girl, daughter of Captain Glyn. At the station a deputation of the Freemasons of Dorset were assembled, and the Provincial Grand Master, Brother M. Guest, presented an address to the Prince tendering thanks to his Royal Highness for becoming the Grand Master of the ancient order. The Prince and Princess travelled by the London and South-Western Railway to London. Their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service on Sunday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. Thomas Helmore, and the Rev. Albert H. Sitwell officiated. The Prince visited the Crown Prince of Austria at Claridge's Hotel on Monday. His Royal Highness, with the Princess, was present at the debate in the House of Commons. On Tuesday the Prince hunted with the Queen's stag-hounds, near Slough. The Crown Prince of Austria visited the Prince and Princess at Clarence House. Their Royal Highnesses went to the Gaiety Theatre in the evening. The Crown Prince of Austria and Prince and Princess Christian lunched with the Prince and Princess at Clarence House on Wednesday. The Prince and Princess were present at a ball in honour of the Crown Prince of Austria at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace. The Princess, accompanied by Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, has driven out daily. Her Royal Highness was represented at the funeral of the late Lady Knollys by Lord Colville of Culross, and the Prince by Major-General Sir Dighton Probyn. Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis has succeeded Colonel Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

Princess Christian attended Mr. Dyson's concert at the Townhall, Windsor, on Saturday last.

The Duke of Connaught arrived on Monday at Cregg Clare, in the county of Galway, where he has been the guest of Lord Clanmorris during the week.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, held a Levée on Wednesday at the Horse Guards, which was fully attended.

The Crown Prince of Austria, after having visited the principal towns of interest in Warwickshire, returned to town on Monday, and was present at the debate in the House of Commons; he also visited Tattersall's. On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by Prince Esterhazy, inspected the Tower of London and dined at the Marlborough Club. On Wednesday his Imperial Highness received a deputation of the principal Hungarians in London, and afterwards visited the Royal Academy of Arts at Burlington House. He dined at the Turf Club, and afterwards attended the ball given by the German Ambassador.

His Excellency the German Ambassador gave a grand ball on Wednesday, at the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, in compliment to the Crown Prince of Austria. The Ambassador was assisted in the reception by his daughters, the Countesses Marie and Olga Münster. The Crown Prince of Austria was received on alighting from his carriage by his Excellency and the personnel of the Embassy. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein were received by the Ambassador and the Countesses Marie and Olga Münster. Prince Christian (who arrived later), the Duke of Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Countess Dornberg were present, together with the chief members of the Corps Diplomatique and of the *élite* of society, to the number of about 1000. The ball was opened at a quarter past eleven with a quadrille, the Crown Prince of Austria dancing with the Princess of Wales, Count Münster with Princess Christian, and the Prince of Wales with the Countess Marie Münster.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his first Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday.

A marriage is arranged between Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart., and Miss Mary Cholmondeley, second daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Henry and Mrs. Cholmondeley.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, W. P. Cay, to be Vicar of St. Paul's, Walworth.
Bell, J., Rector of Brompton Parva, Yorkshire; Surrogate.
Billing, E. C., Rector of Spitalfields.
Browne, John James; Vicar of Southwick.
Child, Christopher Venn; Vicar of St. Paul's, Upper Holloway.
Churton, W. R.; Canon of the Cathedral Church of St. Albans.
Collier, C. C., Principal of Trinity College, Winchester; Vicar of Andover.
Covington, W.; Vicar of St. Luke's, Shepherd's-bush; Vicar of Brompton.
Goings, John; Rector of Hawkechurch, Axminster.
Graven, Daere; Vicar of St. George the Martyr, Holborn.
Erskine, John; Rector of Wyldiffe, Darlington.
Fowler, Alfred; Curate-in-Charge of Compton Beauchamp, Faringdon.
Holt, C. F.; Incumbent of St. Peter's, Hindley.
Humbert, L. M.; Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Hyde, Winchester.
Hunt, John; Vicar of Oxford, Kent.
Ivimey, Thomas; Curate-in-Charge; Vicar of Piddington, near Bicester.
Jacob, Edgar; Vicar of Portsea.
Langhorne, Thomas; Vicar of Elfield, Oxon.
Lawson, J.; Vicar of Brandon.
Lemon, T. W.; Curate of St. Mary's, Devonport.
McKee, Robert Alexander; Vicar of Lamb-in-Rossendale, Lancashire.
Magrath, J.; Vicar of Chearsley, Aylesbury.
Meed, P. Goldsmith; Canon of the Cathedral Church of St. Albans.
Morley, George; Vicar of Underiver, Kent.
Newton, F. E.; Vicar of St. Mary-at-Elms, Ipswich.
Orpen, E. Chatterton; Vicar of Dean Prior; Rector of Mamhead, Devon.
Rolle, Charles Thomas; Rector of Shadoxhurst, Kent.
Sarson, George; Rector of Orlestone, Kent.
Seabrook, Jeremiah Pledger; Vicar of Stonesby, Leicestershire.
Sloggett, C.; Rector of Chiddingfold, Surrey.
Watton, Alfred; Perpetual Curate of St. Chad's, Handforth, Cheshire.
Webb, Percival; Rector of Folkington, Sussex.
White, Charles H. E.; Curate of St. Clement's, Ipswich.
White, R.; Curate of Spennall; Rector of Billington.
Whitting, William H.; Rector of Stower Provost with Todber.—*Guardian*.

The Goldsmiths' Company have given £100 towards the building fund of St. Paul's Church, Old Ford.

The Bishop of Oxford on the 1st inst. reopened the Church of St. Giles, Stony Stratford, after a satisfactory restoration.

The Primate, assisted by six Bishops—three of whom had been Bishops in the African Province, and one is so still—consecrated, in St. Paul's Cathedral last Saturday, the Rev. Dr. Bousfield, Vicar of Andover, to the Bishopric of Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal.

A testimonial has been presented to the Rev. John Goings, St. Paul's, Lorrimer-square. Mr. Goings has been Vicar for about twenty years, and impaired health has compelled him

to resign. As may be seen above, he has exchanged livings with the Rev. W. Pigott Cay Adams, Rector of Hawkechurch, Axminster.

At Cape Town Cathedral, which is undergoing restorations, the communicants and others have presented a handsome service of altar plate, in massive silver, richly gilt, consisting of a flagon, two chalices, two patens, one cruet, a ciborium, and two spoons. It was manufactured by Messrs. Lias and Son, and is in the Renaissance style. In the principal chalice are set a number of jewels, which were presented for the purpose.

It is proposed to place a window in the chancel of Moulton church, Newmarket, to the memory of the late Rector, the Rev. Edmund Mortlock, B.D., who was Rector of Moulton for twenty-eight years, and for some thirty-five years previously Fellow of Christ's College. The Master of Christ's College is the chairman, and the Rev. Professor Swainson, of Cambridge, is secretary and treasurer of the fund.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

CAMBRIDGE.

The following is the list of the Mathematical Tripos, the names being bracketed in all cases of equality:—

WRANGLERS.		
Hobson, Christ's	(Langley, Trinity)	22 Saunders, Trinity
2 Stegall, Trinity	(Stearn, King's)	Heath, Trinity
3 Graham, Gon. & Cai.	13 Lattimer, St. John's	(Kyrke, Gon. & Caius)
(Edwards, Sid. Sus.)	14 Miller, Peterhouse	Mann, St. John's
(Pinsent, St. John's)	(Aldous, Queen's)	Waterhouse, Christ's
6 Macaulay, King's	(Leveson, Trinity)	27 Pierson, Trinity
(Adair, Pembroke)	17 Richardson, Clare	(Hutchinson, Sid. Sus.)
(Sargent, Trinity)	18 Spring-Rice, Trinity	Mackie, St. John's
9 Alcock, Emmanuel	(Brownbill, St. John's)	30 Frith, Corp. Christi
10 Martin, Sid. Sussex	(Carlisle, St. John's)	31 Houghton, Pembroke
	21 Chippett, Christ's	
SENIOR OPTIMES.		
(Marsh, St. John's)	(Else, St. John's)	51 Blakesley, Trinity
(Porter, Christ's)	(Gwillim, St. John's)	52 Holmes, St. Cath.
(Allpress, Trinity)	(Ormsby, Clare)	53 Holt, Queen's
(Drew, Pembroke)	(Philpott, Jesus)	54 Richardson, Emul.
(Simpson, Christ's)	(Richardson, King's)	(Barnard, Christ's)
37 Riley, Gon. & Caius	46 Horne, Corp. Christi	Chance, Trinity
38 Blythe, Jesus	(Faraker, Queen's)	Hughes, Corp. Ch.
39 Harper, Gon. & Caius	(Wilking, St. John's)	58 Williams, Clare
40 Claridge, Trinity	(Adamson, St. John's)	Merry, Trinity
	(Boote, St. John's)	(Odell, Corp. Christi)
		Reiton, St. Cath.
JUNIOR OPTIMES.		
62 H. P. Thornton, Trin.	71 Salisbury, St. Cath.	(Cooke, St. John's)
63 Carpenter, Gonville	72 Fuchs, Queens'	Tatham, Trinity
and Caius	73 New, Jesus	83 Mason, Pembroke
64 Scriven, St. Cath.	74 Burnett, St. Cath.	84 Winn, Trinity
65 Taylor, Peterhouse	75 Brand, Trinity	(Baston, Emmanuel)
66 Bolland, Magdalene	76 Woods, Emmanuel	(Varley, Trinity)
67 Rushbrooke, Christ's	77 Wice, Trinity	87 E. Thornton, Trinity
(Baird, Trin. Hall)	78 Weston, Trinity	88 Preston, Trinity Hall
(Davarn, Queen's)	79 Ball, Trinity	89 Sharp, Trinity
(Penkivil, St. John's)	80 Nash, Trinity	90 Ryder, Trinity

The Rev. Robert Smith, D.D., Master of Trinity College, left two annual prizes of £23 each to commencing bachelors of arts, best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy. The standard of the examination is higher than that for the mathematical honour tripos. The prizes have this year been awarded to Edward Aloysius Steggall, Trinity, second wrangler; and Christopher Graham, Caius, third wrangler.

The Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall have elected Thomas Thornely, B.A., to a law studentship. G. H. Emmott and W. B. Russell have been elected scholars.

OXFORD.

Mr. Reginald Fanshawe, B.A., scholar of New College, has been elected to a Winchester Fellowship in New College; and Mr. Arthur Henry Gosset, B.A., scholar of New College, has been elected to an open fellowship in New College. The following elections have been announced at Corpus Christi College:—To Classical Scholarships: Mr. W. O. Burrows, Eton College; Mr. W. H. Fricker, Daiwisch College; Mr. L. R. Furneaux, Marlborough College; Mr. A. A. Lea, Rugby School. An exhibition has been awarded to Mr. S. Olivier, commoner of Corpus Christi College.

The result of the joint examination for the mathematical scholarship at Merton, Exeter, and Corpus Christi Colleges is as follows:—To a scholarship at Corpus, worth between £95 and £100 per annum, and tenable for five years from matriculation, Mr. Alfred Hughes, from Owens College, Manchester. To a scholarship at Exeter College of the value during residence of £80 per annum, tenable for five years, Mr. Walter John Barton, from Cranbrook School. To a scholarship at Merton College, of the value during residence of £30 per annum, tenable for five years from election, Mr. John Lawrence, from Malvern College.

The open classical scholarships at Exeter College have been awarded to Messrs. Byard, Clifton College; Mackintosh, St. Andrew's University; and Murray, King William's College, Isle of Man. Mr. A. C. Howard Rice, of Elizabeth College, Guernsey, has been elected to the Gifford Exhibition.

The open classical scholarships at Trinity College have been awarded to Messrs. Bryan Farrer, Eton College; F. J. Ellis Marlborough College; and W. P. Haskett Smith, of Eton.

Mr. Alfred Hughes, of Owens College, Manchester, has been elected to a mathematical scholarship at Corpus Christi.

Mr. Gilbert White, of Fettes College, Edinburgh, has been recommended by the examiners for election to the vacant Dyke scholarship at St. Mary Hall. Mr. Edward Newton Berryman has been nominated to the vacant Nowell exhibition.

QUETTA, BELOOCHISTAN.

There has been some discussion of late, in which Lord Lawrence and Lord Napier and Ettrick have stated their different opinions, concerning the expediency of a British occupation of some positions beyond the north-west frontier of our Indian empire. The Mohammedan principalities of Afghanistan and Beloochistan are often supposed to be amenable to hostile intrigues against British India. A recent mission of the Turkish Envoy to the Court of Cabool, and some disclosures of the Ameer's relations with the English and Russian Governments, have again directed attention to the state of our Indian frontier; and the occupation of Quetta, in Beloochistan, has been much talked of. The View, from a sketch of that place by an officer, which we publish shows the town and fort of Quetta, and part of the camp of the British force stationed there. The town is itself small, but important on account of its military position with regard to Afghanistan and the Bolan Pass, one of the gates of India, and one of the great trade routes from Central Asia. The town is surrounded by a wall about 20 ft. high, and has two entrance gates, the Candahar Gate and Shikarpur Gate; in the centre of the town rises a mound about 100 ft. high, on which a citadel is built. Behind the town, five or six miles distant in Afghan territory, is the high range of hills called Tukatoo; on the west is an opening leading to the Pishen valley, through which runs the road to Candahar and Herat. The force at present at Quetta consists of a squadron of cavalry, the Peshawar mountain battery, the fifth company of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, and the 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

in the British Museum; but studied afterwards in Italy and Paris, and Vienna. He was naturalised as a British subject in 1865, but has been established in London since 1862. He has produced statuettes of Thackeray, John Leech, Millais, and other eminent men of our day; also of the Queen and of all the Royal family. One of his principal works is the colossal statue of the Queen, in marble, for Windsor Castle; and he has also a statue there of the Duke of Kent, the Queen's father. Mr. Boehm has also produced the statue of John Bunyan, for Bedford; the statue of Thomas Carlyle; the monument of Sir James Scarlett, at Aldershot; that of Sir John Burgoyne, at Waterloo-place; the colossal equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales, for Bombay; and an equestrian group for the Duke of Westminster at Eaton Hall. Mr. Boehm is at present engaged on a colossal statue of Lord Northbrook, for Calcutta, and an equestrian statue of Lord Napier of Magdala, for the same city. He was made member of the Academy at Florence in 1875, and has received other honorary distinctions.

Mr. Briton Rivière, an excellent painter of animal life, with something of Landseer's sympathetic power of expression, is son of an artist who was formerly drawing-master at Cheltenham College, but who removed to Oxford many years ago. The elder Rivière had great artistic capacity, but his ambition was rather to devote himself to promoting art-culture, as an essential part of the highest and completest education of the mind. He was a friend and disciple of John Pye, the engraver; and it was from the system, and on the theories, of that great master of "black and white effects," that Mr. Briton Rivière received his early training as an artist. The son was educated at the University of Oxford, and obtained there his degree of M.A. In 1867, having married a sister of Mr. Sydney Dobell, the poet, Mr. Briton Rivière came to reside near London, and soon found a welcome among the artists of the day; several of the most eminent of these, as he has modestly acknowledged, helping him with "advice and criticism which have had a marked effect" upon his work. It is probably true, however, that the composition of some of his pictures has still been influenced, and in our judgment not unfavourably, by the principles of his earlier instruction in art. Since 1870, leaving his rural abode at Keston, in Kent, Mr. Briton Rivière has dwelt in town, and has been a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy. One of his first exhibited works, in that year, was the picture of a hungry girl on a doorstep, giving her crust to a more hungry dog; this touching moral lesson on canvas was called "Charity." It was engraved by Mr. F. Stacpoole, and has become very popular; the picture was again shown at the Vienna International Exhibition, where it was rewarded with a medal. Next in order of time, and equal or superior in merit, among the productions of Mr. Briton Rivière, are his "Circe and the Companions of Ulysses," "Daniel," "All that was left of the Homeward Bound," and "Strayed from the Flock." These have likewise been published in the form of engravings. As an example of humorous fancy, as well as successful treatment of some beautiful effects of colour in the variegated plumage of aquatic birds, critics have noticed the picture of ducks chasing each other for the disputed prize of a frog, in the Exhibition two years ago. Mr. Briton Rivière's health, we regret to say, has not allowed him, of late, to do so much as could be wished; but his many admirers will hope yet to see abundant fresh proofs of his genius.

The portraits of Mr. Boehm and Mr. Briton Rivière are from photographs by Fradelle and Marshall, of Regent-street.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE AT MADRID.

The nuptials of King Alfonso XII. of Spain, who is but twenty years of age, with his first cousin, Princess Maria de Mercedes de Bourbon, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, have been mentioned in our Journal. Two illustrations are now given, one of the procession through the streets of Madrid, with the youthful happy couple in a splendid carriage of Royal state and pomp; the other of the wedding ceremony, performed in the Church of Atocha.

The interior of that church, though it has no architectural beauty or grandeur, presented a very imposing sight. The whitewashed walls had been covered with velvet hangings, embossed with the arms of Castille, and the old flags above could be seen in their tattered and dusty glory. The altar was splendidly illuminated and decorated; inside the railings were a numerous body of clergy. The scarlet robes of Cardinals Moreno, the Primate, Benavideo, the Patriarch in portions of the Indies, the Bishops of Orihuela, Salamanca, and others, were most conspicuous; the Canons of Atocha took part in the ceremony, and the Papal Nuncio was present. The mass was a short one, and the King and Queen then moved to their seats on the right of the altar. The assemblage was a brilliant show; the senators, deputies, and delegates of local authorities wore uniforms and innumerable crosses, bands, stars, and medals. The grantees had mustered in great force. The Duke of Fernan Nunez, Count de Pinahermosa, and Don Alexandron Mon wore the Golden Fleece. With them were the Dukes of Rivas, Medina Sidonia, and Orsuna, the Marquises of Monistral Hayos, Ferdinandina, Bedmar, Ayerbe, Guendulain, Torrecilla, Benamejias, and other feudal names of Castille. The ladies of grantees, with their elegant toilettes, relieved the monotony of the uniforms present. The Duchesses of Medina Celi, Medina Sidonia, Baena, Fernan Nunez, and Hija were in front of about twenty other dames of the aristocracy. The toilettes of the Duchesses of Sestos and the Duchess of Hija were much admired. The Marshals present were Serrano and Concha, Quesada and Rubalcaba. Both Houses had sent their Presidents and some members, who occupied an elevated platform in the nave, where the Bar, the Judges, the Provincial Councils, the Ayuntamiento, and the Press were also placed.

When the Princess Mercedes arrived at the entrance of the Atocha, a few minutes after the King had taken his place near the altar, everyone bent forward to catch a glimpse of the future Queen as she advanced to the altar. She wore a white veil and dress, trimmed with Alençon and orange-blossoms; on her head was a diadem of pearls and brilliants, given to her Royal Highness by the Princess of Asturias, and her earrings and collar, also in pearls and diamonds, were a gift of the King. The Princess of Asturias walked on the left of the Infanta Mercedes. She wore a white satin dress and veil of Alençon lace, with a deep crimson court mantle. Her diadem was of rubies and brilliants. The three Infantas wore pretty white dresses, with wreaths of roses. When the King and Infanta got to the altar King Francisco and the Princess of Asturias stood close behind as sponsors. The Patriarch of the Indies went through the ceremonial of asking the King whether any impediment existed to his contracting alliance with Donna Mercedes. The Patriarch then turned to the Infanta, and before she answered he kissed the hands of her parents. Then, in a very audible voice, she answered Cardinal Benavideo. The Royal pair united their hands, and in the solemn words of the ritual the Cardinal took the Almighty to witness that they were united in the holy sacrament of matrimony. The Cardinal then gave them the benediction. He placed one ring on the

King's right hand, and gave him the other to place on the left of the Infanta Mercedes. The Cardinal placed in the King's hand the marriage coin, and Alfonso XII. repeated after the prelate the formula—"Wife, this coin and ring I give thee as token of marriage." The young Queen answered, "As such I receive them." The Archbishop and the Chapter led the King and Queen to the seats which had been placed under a dais to the right of the altar. Mass began, and the solemn strains of the organ and choir filled the church with that grandeur which is characteristic of the ceremonies of Rome. After the final benediction, and when the last gospel had been read, the Cardinal turned to their Majesties, and, in a loud voice, said—"I give your Majesty not a slave, but a companion; love her as Christ loves his Church. *Ita in pace, go in peace.*" The organ pealed forth the strains of a wedding march as their Majesties quitted the church.

The procession from the church to the Royal Palace was seen to great advantage in the Puerta del Sol, where six of the city streets meet in a spacious open square. The trumpeters of the Royal Household were in front, with mounted servants in Royal liveries, three-cornered hats, and powdered wigs. The kings-at-arms and heralds followed in front of more servants leading horses in ancient harness. Horse Guards preceded the state coaches of the Envoys Extraordinary and the carriages of the grantees. Most of the Spanish grantees displayed much splendour in their liveries, horses, and gala carriages. The state coaches of the Household, under escort of Horse Guards and preceded by equerries, were next in order. In carriages drawn by six horses richly harnessed, and led by servants in Royal liveries, were the Infantas, the Count and Countess of Paris, the titular King Francisco, husband of the late Queen Isabella II., and the Countess of Girgenti, and the Montpensiers. Four outriders and officers, sword in hand, then appeared, and the troops presented arms, the staff lowered their blades. The Royal carriage, drawn by eight splendid horses, was escorted on each side by the Captain General of Madrid and other general officers. Behind came a brilliant staff of Generals and the squadron of Horse-guards in dark blue uniform with plumed helmets, much resembling our Blues. When the King and Queen were seen some cheers were raised in the balconies and windows, and the crowd pressed forward with eagerness to see them. On the whole route, from the Atocha to the Palace, the best marks of sympathy came from the people in the balconies, but the crowd was very quiet and orderly.

THE WAR.

The signature of the terms of a military armistice and preliminary conditions of peace by the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia and the Turkish Plenipotentiaries at Adrianople was officially stated to have been performed on Thursday week; and the nature of those conditions, as communicated to our own Foreign Office by the Russian Ambassador in London, had already been announced to our Parliament. Yet another week has passed to the hour of this present writing, and rumours are still reaching us of a continued advance of the Russian troops nearer both to Constantinople and to the Dardanelles at Gallipoli; while it is not positively and certainly known that such movements were expressly precluded by the secret arrangements of the armistice, as there had been some talk of allowing part of the Russian army to embark either on the Bosphorus or the Sea of Marmora, for conveyance home to Russia over the Black Sea. The telegraphic communication with Constantinople, by the direct line through Adrianople, has been interrupted, whether accidentally or wilfully, during several days of this week; and this suspicious circumstance has given occasion to the most disquieting rumours of what Russia is doing, or intending to do, at and around the Turkish capital.

In the mean time, we have been assured by Russian semi-official public informants that the orders to suspend hostilities were at once given; and it seems that they have actually reached the commanders of the different Russian army divisions in Bulgaria, while the Turkish commanders in the Quadrilateral and Danubian fortresses have received corresponding orders from their own Government. It is understood that Rastchuk and Silistria are to be surrendered to the Russians at the end of this week, their garrisons being allowed to march out free, with all their arms and stores; and that Widdin is to be delivered in like manner to the Roumanian army; but whether the Turks are to give up Shumla and Varna also would seem to be still doubtful. The surrender of Erzerum by virtue of the armistice is spoken of as a positive fact; though on Saturday last the Russians had not yet completely invested that town, where the garrison, the population, and Ismail Hakki Pasha, the Governor, are suffering terribly from typhus fever. At the fortified seaport of Batoum, another Russian attack on the outworks has been repulsed; but it is supposed that this place will also be surrendered under the armistice.

The Roumanians at Widdin, the Servians in the Morava valley and down towards Pristina, and the Montenegrins on the frontier of Albania, in the district of Scutari, went on fighting to Saturday or Sunday last, but have since desisted. On the other hand, a fresh invasion of the Turkish Empire, in its southern provinces, Thessaly and Epirus, has been attempted from Greece. Unable any longer to restrain the feelings of the populace, and therefore having to choose between internal strife and war with Turkey, the Greek Government has given the order, and the Greek troops, to the number of some 12,000 men, under General Soutzo, and accompanied by a numerous band of volunteers, have crossed the frontier at Lamia into Thessaly. Proceeding northward, they have occupied positions near Domoko, a small town on the Larissa road, which is defended by a Turkish garrison of 2000 men. The Greek army had precise orders not to attack any Turkish troops; and the ostensible excuse for the measure was to prevent the massacres of Christians which, it is asserted, will take place in consequence of the insurrection. The news of this invasion having reached Constantinople, the Turkish naval squadron, commanded by Admiral Hobart Pasha, was instantly sent to the Piræus, the port of Athens; while Photiades Bey, the Turkish Minister at the Court of the King of Greece, was ordered to leave it, almost involving a declaration of war. The apprehended visit there of the Turkish ships of war has caused great alarm to the Greek citizens and foreign residents; but the several European Consuls have agreed to promise that there shall be no bombardment. It is stated that the Greek Government has been induced to apologise to Turkey, and to order its troops to recross the frontier.

The last fighting between Turks and Russians was on Tuesday week, when Tchorka, sixty miles from Constantinople, was captured by General Strukoff with the advanced guard. They have also taken possession of Rodosto and other ports on the Sea of Marmora. There is no Turkish force now remaining in a position to dispute their entry into Constantinople, if that very serious step be really intended. The Russian advance on Constantinople was referred to on Thursday evening in the House of Commons.

The Turkish Grand Vizierate has been abolished, and a new Ministry formed as follows:—Ahmed Vefik Effendi, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Server Pasha,

Minister of Foreign Affairs; Reouf Pasha, Minister of War; Said Pasha, Minister of Marine; Kiana Pasha, Minister of Finance; Ohannès Echamitchian Effendi, Minister of Public Works; Namyk Pasha, Grand Master of Artillery; Safvet Pasha, President of the Council of State; and Halil Effendi, Sheikh-ul-Islam.

The Great Powers of Europe are busy with diplomatic negotiations, begun on Sunday last at the invitation of Austria, for summoning a Conference to settle the whole Eastern Question. It is understood that every one of the Great Powers has agreed to meet in Conference; but Russia objects to its being held at Vienna, and proposes to meet at Lausanne, under the presidency of Prince Gortschakoff, the Conference to be composed of the Foreign Ministers of the different Governments. Serbia will put in a claim to be represented there.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Rumours of another conflict between the Marshal and the French Chamber on the question of voting the Budget have been in circulation in Paris, but they appear to have originated in the reactionary papers.

The Chamber of Deputies yesterday week unseated M. Leclerc, the official candidate at Avranches, and M. Champagny. Seventeen other election reports were in the Orders of the Day, eleven of them being cases in which the Committees recommended the annulling of the returns, and the Chamber held a night sitting to expedite the examinations.

On Monday the Chamber agreed to M. Léon Say's bill fixing a uniform telegraphic rate of five centimes per word throughout France; no telegram, however, being less than fifty centimes. M. Léon Say also submitted a bill raising from 60,000,000f. to 140,000,000f. the permanent advance, free from interest, made by the Bank of France to the State as an equivalent for its privileges. The bill requires the Bank to revive the issue of 50-franc notes, and it settles the claim to compensation for loss sustained through the Commune by awarding the Bank 7,000,000f. The Chamber then resumed the consideration of the Judicial Estimates.

It was agreed in the Chamber on Tuesday, on M. Gambetta's proposal, that the war estimates should take precedence of the election reports on Thursday, the sitting to begin at one instead of two.

The Committee of Inquiry into the causes of the present depression of trade held a meeting on Tuesday, at which a number of witnesses advocated increased customs duties, one of them appealing to the United States in proof of the success of protection, and others dwelling on the increased tariffs of Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland.

A morning concert in aid of the wounded in the East was held on Sunday at the Théâtre Italien, and a sum of 40,000f. was realised. A fruitful source of the contributions was the sale of programmes, young ladies of the best society in Paris acting as vendors.

The *Peuple* has been condemned to the minimum fine of 1000f. for publishing a novel by M. Rochefort.

Persons who intend visiting Paris during the Exhibition will be glad to hear that at a meeting of about one hundred proprietors of the principal hotels in Paris it has been resolved to maintain the usual prices during the Exhibition. An increase of the charge for lodging is to be made only with respect to travellers who do not take their meals at the hotels.

A false alarm of fire was raised in a circus at Calais fair on Sunday night. In the crush which resulted, several persons were suffocated or trampled to death.

ITALY.

DEATH OF THE POPE.

The condition of the Pope changed seriously for the worse during Wednesday night, and his Holiness received the last sacraments. The Cardinal-Vicar was summoned to the Vatican, and orders were given to prevent any person not specially authorised having access to the Pope's apartments. Egress from the Vatican was also prohibited. The foreign Cardinals were summoned by telegraph to Rome. A later telegram announces that Pope Pius IX. died at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The Conclave was to assemble immediately. His Holiness was born May 13, 1792, and elected Pope June 16, 1846. A Portrait of Pope Pius IX. will be given in our next issue.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William received on the 31st ult. M. de St. Vallier, the new French Ambassador to Berlin, who presented his credentials. His Majesty spoke of the valuable services formerly rendered by M. de St. Vallier at Nancy. M. de St. Vallier afterwards paid visits to the Empress, the Crown Prince, and the Crown Princess.

The German Parliament was opened on Wednesday by Herr Camphausen, the Minister of Finance, who read the Speech from the Throne. The Speech, after referring to various subjects of domestic interest, says that at the opening of the Parliament last year there was still some ground for hoping that the Porte would of its own accord take steps with a view of carrying out the reforms proposed by the Conference. The expectation had not been fulfilled. The Emperor hopes, however, that a speedy peace will enable the principles of the Conference to be applied and durably established. The *Times*' correspondent at Berlin states that the opening was marked by an entire absence of pomp and state. When Herr Camphausen had read the Royal Speech, Herr von Forckenbeck, the Speaker of the House, proposed three cheers for the Emperor, after which the members left the White Hall and repaired to the Parliamentary building.

Prince Henry IV., elder brother of the German Ambassador at Constantinople, has ascended the throne of the German principality, Reuss-Schleiz-Koestritz, after the death of his relative, Prince Henry XLIX., who lived to the green old age of eighty-seven.

At Dresden last Sunday a new "Royal theatre," built on the same place where the old one stood (which was destroyed by fire in 1869), was opened in presence of the King and Queen. Semper, the architect, is said also to be known in England. The new theatre is described as one of the finest in Europe, surpassing (says a telegram to the *Daily News*) by the most artistic application of the noblest forms of Renaissance the opera-houses at Paris and Berlin.

The Geographical Society of Berlin has offered the distinction of honorary membership to Mr. H. M. Stanley, and has also congratulated him upon his "glorious" return from his successful expedition.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Sir Henry Elliot, the newly-appointed British Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, was received by the Emperor Francis Joseph on Monday, and presented his credentials.

In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath on Tuesday Prince Auersperg, President of the Council, read a letter from the Emperor calling upon the Cabinet to resume office in consequence of the imperative necessity of concluding the com-

promise with Hungary. The Minister said that the Government had felt itself bound, in view of the gravity of the situation, to comply with the request of the Emperor, and begged the House to hasten the discussion of the Compromise Bill.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on the 1st inst. resumed the debate on the Commercial Convention with Austria. Herr Longay made a speech of considerable length, in which he declared in favour of preserving common ground with Austria on the subject of the Customs, but advocated the adoption of the principles of free trade. Herr Longay concluded with a resolution proposing the adjournment of the debate until sufficient data had been obtained of the extent of Hungary's commerce with foreign countries and with Austria, and calling upon the Government in the meantime to set about the necessary steps for prolonging the status quo.

The revenue returns for 1877 show an increase of 216,000 florins in the direct taxes, and 4,267,000 florins in the indirect taxes, over the revenue accruing from the same sources in 1876.

CANADA.

The Hon. Edward Blake, President of the Dominion Privy Council, has retired in consequence of ill-health.

The Quebec Legislative Assembly has passed, by a majority of eighteen, a resolution approving the policy pursued by the Provincial Government on the railway question.

Last Tuesday night a demonstration against the Provincial Government's railway policy was made by a mob numbering 6000 persons bearing torches and transparencies before the Parliament House, Quebec, while the sitting was proceeding. The police guarded the doors of the House and prevented the people from entering. After burning the Solicitor-General in effigy, the mob paraded the city, dispersing at midnight.

AMERICA.

Both Houses have unanimously passed a resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Mr. Henry M. Stanley for his achievements in the field of African exploration.

The Senate has resumed the discussion of the Silver Bill. Senator Christiancy has offered an amendment to the bill, proposing that the weight of the silver dollar should be 434 grains. Other amendments have been submitted.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation has protested against the present glut of silver, which is not depositable at banks except when payable in kind, and in some cases not at all. The Board has memorialised Congress on the subject, and a resolution in favour of a gold currency has been adopted.

A bill appropriating 200,000 dols. to erect forts for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier has been passed in the Senate, and a treaty of friendship, amity, and peace with the Samoan Islands ratified. This treaty makes the American Government a mediator in all questions that may arise between Samoa and other countries.

The correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Appropriation Committee in the House of Representatives has framed a bill relating to the pay of the diplomatic service, by which the salaries of the Ministers to England, France, Germany, and Russia are reduced from 17,500 dols. to 15,000 dols.; those to Spain, Austria, Italy, Brazil, Japan, and China, from 12,000 dols. to 10,000 dols. The missions to Belgium and the Netherlands are abolished. The *Chargés d'Affaires* to Denmark, Greece, and Switzerland are likewise abolished. The salaries of the Consuls-Generals at London, Paris, and Rio Janeiro are reduced from 6000 dols. to 5000 dols.; at Berlin and Cairo, from 4000 dols. to 3000 dols.; at Vienna, Frankfurt, Rome, and Constantinople, from 3000 dols. to 2500 dols.; other European consular salaries are to remain unchanged.

Mr. Wells, the fourth member of the Louisiana Returning Board who escaped, has surrendered, and has been taken to the New Orleans prison.

A terrific gale and snowstorm raged on Thursday night, Jan. 31, both on the land and seacoast, causing a large number of maritime disasters. During the storm several waves swept over a portion of Coney Island, near New York, destroying a number of buildings and drowning eight persons. The steamship *Metropolis*, from Philadelphia for Para, with 250 engineers, labourers, and material for constructing the Madeira and Mamore Railway in Brazil, was run ashore during the storm to prevent sinking, on the beach at Currituck, North Carolina, and became a wreck. Ninety-eight lives were lost.

AUSTRALIA.

We have telegraphic news from Melbourne to Feb. 5. After a severely-contested election, Mr. O'Loughlin has been returned as a member of the Legislative Assembly. This result is generally regarded as expressing the popular approval of the policy of Mr. Berry, the Premier. Mr. Berry, the chief secretary and treasurer, has given notice of a motion in the Legislative Assembly for the payment of the sum required for the salaries of the members of the Assembly without the formality of an Appropriation Bill. He has also given notice that he will move an address to the Crown on the subject.

A telegram from Sydney on Feb. 6 states that the New South Wales Budget for 1878 has been presented to Parliament. It estimates the revenue of the colony at £4,873,500, and the expenditure at £4,723,689. No fiscal changes are proposed. The Legislative Assembly has negatived a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

CHINA.

Mr. Davenport, Acting Consul at Shanghai, telegraphs, under date Jan. 26, that an appalling famine is raging throughout four provinces of North China. Nine millions of people are reported destitute. Children are daily sold in markets. An appeal is made for a London committee to be formed to collect funds.

A telegram from Shanghai, received in Paris, states that an asylum had been burnt at Tien-Tsin, with a reported loss of more than 2000 lives.

An attempt was made in St. Petersburg last Tuesday on the life of General Trepoft, Prefect of the city, by a young woman armed with a revolver, who had gained admission to him under pretext of presenting a petition. It is feared that the wound may prove fatal.

It is notified that the public would render great assistance to the Post Office by posting letters, valentines, &c., on St. Valentine's Eve (Wednesday, Feb. 13) early in the day.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. A. Hale, Royal Engineers, Instructor in Military Law, History, &c., at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, has been appointed Professor of Fortifications at the Staff College, Sandhurst, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel H. Schaw, whose period of service in that appointment has terminated.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, at St. James's Hall, on Thursday evening, Mr. H. M. Stanley delivered a very interesting lecture on his recent explorations and discoveries in Central Africa. The hall was crowded, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Austria, and Midhat Pasha being present. At the conclusion of the address the Prince of Wales proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Stanley.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I cull the following from a daily paper:—

At a great Conservative meeting held on Saturday at the Pomona Gardens, Manchester, a resolution was passed expressing confidence in the Government, and condemning the policy of the Opposition. An effigy, bearing the inscription, "Gladstone, England's Traitor," was carried about and finally destroyed. Over 20,000 persons were present.

Mr. Chaplin in the House of Commons has since, in a style of the most graceful badinage, twitted Mr. Gladstone with having been burnt in effigy at Manchester. Were I the Right Honourable Gentleman, I should be as proud as a peacock of having had such an honour paid to me. At a "patriotic" meeting at Exeter Hall this week there were frenzied shouts of "Down with the Woodcutter!" meaning Mr. W. E. G. Were I a licensed victualler, I would open a public-house with the sign of "England's Traitor" or "The Perfidious Woodman." The "patriotic" populace, during a week or two, might break my windows. After that I should drive a roaring trade; and the Sign of "England's Traitor" would be the most popular one in the district. I am old enough to remember the iron shutters at Apsley House—shutters placed there by the Great Duke when his windows were smashed by the mob in 1832, and which were not removed until his death, in 1852. I am old enough to recollect when the Hero of Waterloo on making his appearance in public used to be greeted with yells of "Down with Old Sawbones." Meanwhile, let Mr. Gladstone go on cutting wood, singing as an accompaniment to his chopping a little song with some appropriate Latin words, beginning "*Populus me sibilat*."

Did not Wordsworth once deprecate in a sonnet the introduction of railways into Westmorland? In one of Southey's Colloquies, published towards the end of his indefatigable life, did not the author of "The Doctor" hotly protest against the erection of cotton-spinning factories in the Lake Country? Such manifestations of purely literary and artistic sentiment against, perhaps inevitable, but certainly unsympathetic utilitarianism are always interesting, although in the long run they may be unavailing. Literature and Art are up in arms, just now, in combating the scheme for converting one of the most beautiful of the English Lakes into a reservoir for supplying Manchester with water; and among the members of the "Thirlmere Defence Association" I note the names of Thomas Carlyle, of Matthew Arnold, of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge (*noblesse oblige*), of Sir John Gilbert, R.A., William Morris, T. Woolner, R.A., Tom Taylor, Leslie Stephen, W. Wordsworth, and Ernest Hart. This is as it should be. Poets and painters love water, but they are not interested in waterworks; and even the Manchester utilitarians are not unanimous as to the expediency of turning Thirlmere into a tank. The hydraulic engineers start with an estimate of three millions sterling as the cost of the undertaking; but experience has shown that millions, under such circumstances, have a remarkable faculty for self-multiplication.

I asked a fortnight since why Lord Beaconsfield's title was pronounced "Beckonsfield." A score of kind correspondents have come forward to tell me the reason why. One gentleman, writing from High Wycombe (distant only six miles from Beaconsfield), states that he never heard of its being called anything else than "Beckonsfield" or "Beckonsfield." Another (in a most interesting communication) points out that "beacon" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "becon" or "becon," and that "Beaconsfield" actually derives its name from the fact that a beacon was erected by the lords of the surrounding manors in the time of the Civil Wars in a certain field high up on the hill, through which runs the road to Oxford. There is another Beaconsfield, it seems, in Hampshire. Yet another informant apprises me that the local pronunciation of Hughenden is "Hitchingdon."

Legal Almanacs are not ordinarily very pleasant reading. Who wants, as a rule, to know anything about Hilary Term, the official Referees of the Supreme Court of Judicature, or the Consolidated Regulations of the Four Inns of Court? To every rule, nevertheless, there are exceptions; and I find a mine of entertainment and instruction in "The Inns of Court Calendar," just published by Messrs. Butterworth, and edited by Mr. Charles Shaw, Under Treasurer of the Middle Temple. As a book of reference for scholars, the *Juridical Almanac* in Mr. Shaw's Calendar is a valuable supplement to Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates." You learn from the Almanac, at a moment, the date of Sir Edward Coke's appointment as Speaker of the House of Commons; of the first performance of *Gorboduc* by the gentlemen of the Inner Temple before Queen Elizabeth; of the Grand Master of the Templars being burnt in Paris; and of Chief Justice Tresilian being hanged at Tyburn. One little entry, only, puzzles me. Against the date of July 2 is set down the death, A.D. 862, of "Lord Chancellor Swithin." Was there a Lord Chancellor or a Court of Chancery A.D. 862? *Saint Swithin* (the ruin saint) was Bishop of Winchester and chief Counsellor to Egbert, King of Wessex; but his day falls on July 15.

In particular do I note these items. "March 30th, 1639. Charles Caesar appointed Master of the Rolls." April 11th, 1666. Sir Julius Caesar appointed Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer." Forthwith did my memory turn to that wondrously droll story related by the usually solemn Clarendon ("History of the Rebellion") about "Remember Caesar." Sir Julius Caesar (in whose arms at Lord Arundel's house the illustrious Bacon reposed) had by right of his office the privilege of nomination to the offices known as the "Six Clerks." One of these clerkships falling vacant, he proposed to bestow it on his son Robert Caesar; but the Earl of Portland, Lord Treasurer, intervened and forbade the place being filled up till the King's pleasure should be known. Sir Julius sent the Earl of Tullibardine to intercede in favour of his son; whereupon the Lord Treasurer told him that "if he would give him a word in writing as a memorial he would put it into that little pocket where, he said, he kept all the business that had presently to be transacted."

Now, my Lord Treasurer was troubled with a very short memory, and when he took the paper out of his "little pocket" he could not for the life of him tell what "Remember Caesar" referred to. He showed the mysterious memorandum first to one friend and then to another, but nobody could make anything of it. It was an age of plots and conspiracies; and at last it was agreed among the Lord Treasurer's friends that "Remember Caesar" was an anonymous warning that somebody intended to assassinate him. What followed must be told in Clarendon's own words:—

They concluded that he should pretend to be indisposed, that he might not stir abroad all that day, nor that any might be admitted to him but persons of undoubted affections; that at night the gate should be shut early, and the porter enjoined to admit nobody, nor go himself to bed till the morning; and that some servants should watch with him lest violence should be used on the gate; and some other gentlemen were to sit up all night and attend the event.

It chanced, fortunately for the poor Lord Treasurer's peace of mind, that one of his first visitors the next day was the Earl of Tullibardine, who asked him if he had "remembered Caesar;" whereupon, says Clarendon, "the whole jest was discovered;" and I hope that Mr. Robert Caesar got his snug berth as one of the Six Clerks. "Remember Caesar" would not make a bad farce, with Mr. J. L. Toole as the terrified Lord Treasurer.

I confess that I am in a state of considerable terror myself at the thought of something dreadful happening to the Parthenon at Athens. We live in such very ticklish times. The Turks and the Greeks are on the imminent verge of war; and the latest advices from the Levant are to the effect that Admiral Hobart Pasha was on his way to the Piræus with a squadron of Ottoman ironclads. The city of Athens is not half a dozen miles distant from the Piræus, and Hobart might very easily knock what remains of the Parthenon to pieces in an hour without leaving the deck of his flagship. More than half of the incomparable edifice was destroyed in 1687 by the explosion of a powder magazine during the bombardment of the Acropolis by the Venetians under the Doge Morosini. A hundred and thirty years later, during the Greek War of Independence, the Acropolis was once more bombarded—this time by the Turks—and the Parthenon was still further shattered. I call upon the Athenæum Club (are the Parthenon and the Erechtheum yet in the land of the living?) to be up and doing ere the terrible Hobart "caps"—in American parlance—"the climax of the catastrophe."

Good old George Cruikshank died last Friday, at the age of eighty-six. He will be buried this instant Saturday at two o'clock, in Kensal-green Cemetery. His friends had hoped to see him laid in St. Paul's; but Dean Church was unable to concede the boon sought by the family and the intimate friends of the great artist. The humbler Campo Santo where William Makepeace Thackeray sleeps will serve for George. I had known and loved him for five-and-thirty years, and my heart is too full to say anything more about him, now. Next week, when his body has been buried in peace, I may write something more concerning him. G. A. S.

POLITICAL.

The Cabinet has received an addition in the person of the Duke of Northumberland, to whom Lord Beaconsfield transfers the office of Lord Privy Seal, which, since the retirement of Lord Malmesbury, he has united with that of First Lord of the Treasury. At a Council held by her Majesty at Osborne on Monday, his Grace was sworn in as Lord Privy Seal, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Secretary for Ireland, as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Lord Fortescue has addressed a letter to the North Devon Liberal Association resigning the chairmanship of that body, in consequence of his inability to vote in favour of Mr. Forster's resolution with the Liberal member for North Devon and the majority of the Liberal party in the House of Commons.

Two memorials expressing confidence in the foreign policy of the Government as the only security for peace were presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 2nd inst. One of the memorials was signed by 900 leading merchants and others in the City. At a large meeting in Mark-lane a motion expressive of confidence was also adopted; and a deputation from the meeting waited upon the First Lord of the Admiralty for the purpose of expressing their views.

Many public meetings, some for and others against, the policy of the Government on the Eastern Question have been held during the past week.—A meeting at Manchester last Saturday, attended by over twenty thousand people, unanimously passed resolutions in support of the foreign policy of the Government, condemning the action of the Liberal party, and trusting that Parliament would agree to the Vote of Credit by a large majority.—On Monday at a meeting of the Edinburgh Merchant's Company it was resolved, by 40 to 21, to ask the Government to maintain strict neutrality in regard to the war. The minority voted in favour of the previous question.—At Bristol about eight thousand signatures were on Tuesday attached to a memorial got up by the Mayor in favour of the action of the Government; and at a large mass meeting on Monday night at the same place, resolutions in favour of the Government were passed unanimously.—A public meeting, convened with the object of strengthening the hands of her Majesty's Government in the present crisis, was held at Exeter Hall on Wednesday evening. Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., presided; and Sir Robert Peel, M.P., Mr. Grantham, M.P., Mr. Mark Stewart, M.P., and Mr. Puleston, M.P., were the principal speakers. Resolutions in conformity with the object of the gathering were carried.

Colonel Drummond Moray, the Conservative candidate for the seat for Perthshire rendered vacant by the death of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., was on Monday declared to have been duly elected. The poll, as declared by the Sheriff, was—For Colonel Drummond Moray, 2439; for Captain Fulke-Greville (his Liberal antagonist), 2255.

Colonel Edward William Harcourt, of Nuneham Park, was on Tuesday elected to fill the vacancy in the representation of Oxfordshire caused by the resignation of the Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henley. Colonel Harcourt was the only candidate. He is the elder brother of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, member for the city of Oxford, and goes to Parliament in the Conservative interest.

AID FOR THE INJURED IN THE WAR.

Miss Ann Dixon, of Holton Park, Lincolnshire, has given £1000 to the Turkish Compassionate Fund.

The Lord Mayor of London has declined to open a fund on behalf of the refugees in Constantinople, on the ground that the public have already ample opportunities of subscribing in aid of that object.

A public meeting was held at the Mansion House, Dublin, on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor presiding, for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the Turks. Nearly £300 were subscribed, and the Lord Mayor, as treasurer, undertook to forward at once £500 as the first instalment.

A raffle of jewellery, lace, and china, presented to the Stafford House Committee by Mrs. Mills, of Verona, and a china vase by Lady Augusta Cadogan, for the benefit of the sick and wounded Turkish soldiers, took place at a meeting held at Stafford House yesterday week. The total amount realised was £126, the tickets being a guinea each.

It is announced that the "Irrationals," a well-known amateur dramatic club, assisted by the Hon. Mrs. Wrottesley, Mrs. Hunt-Foulston, and other lady amateurs, intend giving a performance at the Olympic Theatre this (Saturday) afternoon for the benefit of the fund raised by the Stafford House Committee, to whom the entire proceeds will be handed. The pieces to be performed are "Not a Bad Judge" and "Woodcock's Little Game."



THE WAR IN TURKEY: ARTILLERY OF THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL GUARD ON THE MARCH.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

PARLIAMENT. THE EASTERN QUESTION. LORDS.

Whilst public attention has been centred upon the debate on the vote of credit in the Lower House, and noble Lords themselves have attended the Peers' Gallery in the House of Commons in considerable numbers, the Earl of Derby has given a series of not unimportant replies with regard to the Eastern Difficulty in the Upper Chamber. Yesterday week, for example, the Foreign Minister informed his determined questioner, Lord Stratheden and Campbell, that "We heard two days ago that the Russians had reached Bourgas and Tchortlu, which last place is, I believe sixty miles from Constantinople. We have also heard of their occupying certain positions on the railway from Adrianople towards Constantinople, and it appears that a detachment—I do not know in what strength—was moving southwards to the Aegean." The Earl of Beaconsfield having on Monday foreshadowed the course of business, Lord Derby, in responding to a query from Earl Granville, very briefly said that he had been officially informed of the signature of the armistice at Adrianople. The noble Earl the Foreign Secretary then assured Earl Delawarr that he had not drawn back at all from the position taken up by the Government when Russia was informed in December last that "the occupation of Constantinople by the Russian forces, even though it should be of a temporary character, and for military purposes only, would be an event which it would on all accounts be most desirable to avoid. They cannot conceal from themselves that if such an occupation appeared imminent public feeling in this country, founded on a just appreciation of the consequences to be apprehended, might call for measures of precaution on the part of Great Britain from which they have hitherto felt justified in abstaining." The noble Earl on Tuesday evening had occasion further to remark, for the enlightenment of the Earl of Airlie as to a verbal difference between the despatch of May last and that of December, that "In the memorandum of December there is no question of the permanent occupation of Constantinople. The question is the temporary military occupation. In the one case we are dealing with the results of the war, in the other we are dealing with what may be an operation of the war. Consequently, we treat the two subjects in a different manner. We should treat the permanent occupation of Constantinople as a *casus belli*, while, in the case of a temporary military occupation, we have only warned—no doubt in a very earnest manner, still only warned—the Russian Government against taking that step, as being one calculated to raise unfriendly relations and likely to bring about complications and difficulties of various kinds." Lord Derby added a few words justifying the action of the Government in the negotiations for the conclusion of an Armistice; and stated, for the benefit of Lord Colchester and the Duke of Argyll, that there has been considerable excitement and discontent in Crete, but no violence had yet been reported.

Earl Derby on Thursday, in reply to inquiries from Lord St. Leonards, made a statement similar to that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Commons that day as to the movements of the Russian forces. At a later part of the evening the noble Lord said since he had made the last communication he had received one of considerable importance. The Turkish Ambassador had placed in his hands within the last few minutes a statement that the Russian Ambassador having addressed his Government asking whether it was true that the Russian army had advanced towards Constantinople, and taken up a position before that city, the following answer had been received:—

Orders have been given to our military commandants to cease hostilities along the whole line in Europe and Asia. There is not a word of truth in the rumours which prevail.

What those rumours were was not stated, but they probably were to the effect that the Russians had captured a fortified position. It did not contradict the statement made just now; but, as to some extent it modified it, he felt bound to communicate it to their Lordships. In reply to another noble Lord, his Lordship stated that the information contained in his first statement was given by the Russian Ambassador at this Court at twelve o'clock that day.

COMMONS.

The debate on the vote of credit has been prolonged, but it has not been unrelieved by grave and eloquent argument, humour, a spice of personality, and an amusing exhibition of presumptuous vanity. Quite in keeping with the laboured earnestness and scrupulous impartiality of Sir Stafford Northcote's opening address was the solid speech in which Mr. Forster, with Bradford bluffness and readiness, moved his amendment objecting to the vote of six millions. But neither of these orations (if utterances plain and prosaic to a fault may be so termed), nor the phrase-flinging contributions to the discussion of the Home Secretary, who had peace on his tongue but belligerency in his manner, gave promise of the flowers of rhetoric which speedily bloomed in the house. It was Sir Wilfrid Lawson who first had the moral courage to introduce into Parliament the chorus of a much-talked-of music-hall song, which he recited as being a refrain the Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to be able to sing:—

We don't want to fight, but, by jingo! if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money too!

Verse of a different kind was declaimed by Mr. Bright in the course of a speech of sustained power and eloquence, which some members of the Opposition may have considered to have been to the faults of the Government a little blind, and to their virtues very kind. Mr. Bright yet deemed it necessary to object gravely to "the tone and manner and language" used by some right hon. gentlemen as not being quite worthy of English Ministers. "I have observed," said Mr. Bright, "that English Ministers for a very long time past have generally in their speeches in this House expressed sympathy with the suffering, and have expressed a hope that freedom might be extended to those who were oppressed or enslaved." This was a palpable hit at the very slight reference made to the enfranchisement of the subject races of Turkey by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Home Secretary. Whereupon, the cry of "Poland!" was pitched at the right hon. member for Birmingham as a retort. But, with all his old readiness, Mr. Bright at once replied (and here we quote from the excellent Parliamentary report of the *Daily Telegraph*, which journal had just received a severe reprimand for its warlike tone from the same lips):—

It is perfectly true in regard to Poland (Cheers). When I was a boy everybody in England, so far as I can remember, who heard or read of them, lamented the calamities which had befallen Poland. Why, there come to my mind now lines which have rested there from that hour:—

"And Poland sees her gallant sons,
Her first, her best, her bravest ones,
On the cold earth all gory lie—
For Poland breathe a prayer and—die."

(Loud Ministerial cheers.) Surely, I am not saying anything offensive to the character of the English nation when I say that I expect from every English statesman—I hope we may expect it if he belongs to your party; we never can miss it if he belongs to this party—(ironical cheers)—that in

his speeches in this House, and in his statesmanship he shall have regard to the suffering and the oppressed, be they white or be they black, in every region of the globe (Cheers).

It would be useless now to touch, however slightly, on the deliverances of the rank and file. Their words have for the most part vanished into thin air. It may be permissible, however, to say with regard to the debate of yesterday week that Mr. Trevelyan took up the thread of the discourse, and, with characteristic confidence, emphatically protested against the vote, and animadverted on the various harangues of the Premier on the Eastern Question. Sir Robert Peel, who followed Mr. Trevelyan, and spoke from his place on the Ministerial side of the House, has been so effusively praised in this week's *World* as a kind of admirable Crichton that it is to be wondered at the right hon. Baronet's biographer did not enlighten us upon the moot point of whether Sir Robert did not take lessons in Parliamentary deportment from Mr. Turveydrop. There is in the graceful and ornate action of the right hon. member for Tamworth, as he stands with a proud swelling port, and waves his hands with oratorical effect, the most suitable accompaniment to his somewhat sonorous delivery. Manner is perfect. Nor is the matter unacceptable to the Conservative members around him as he freely avows his readiness to vote for the money grant, and denounces with spirit the agitation outdoors against the Ministerial demand, albeit he confesses that the eloquence of Mr. Bright in the days of the Crimean War made him then register a vow never to support a war for the preservation of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Still, the stately Baronet occasionally betrays signs that he is not altogether at home on the Conservative benches, for the martial figure, crowned with the tilted hat, now and again rises and sways back for a few moments to the Liberal fold from which he has strayed. No more striking contrast, perhaps, is afforded by the House than the manner of Sir Robert Peel as compared with the manner of Mr. Lowe, who rose immediately after the right hon. Baronet. Mr. Lowe was in what is familiarly called fine form. Epithets of much pungency dropped from his lips like vitriol. Thus, the appeal of the Government for a vote of credit (and here Mr. Lowe anticipated Tenniel's cartoon in *Punch*) was the "Confidence Trick;" and Ministers were bluntly advised, if they desired a vote of confidence, to "Muzzle your Prime Minister." Disdaining personalities, Mr. P. J. Smyth charmed the House by the rhetorical skill of his eloquent speech on behalf of oppressed nationalities. Mr. Bourke made a red-tape defence of the Government proposal, and roundly spoke of the coveted six millions as "the outward and visible sign of the strength of this country"—an expression that was caught up and repeated many times in the debate. Sound logic was, as usual, to be found in Mr. Goschen's speech, and his delivery was fluent; but, albeit the Opposition cheered the points he made against the Government, the right hon. gentleman, somehow, does not appear to have strengthened his hold upon the House generally. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, having accepted the office of Secretary for the Colonies, attention was naturally paid to his speech, which was a brief and not ineffective defence of the Government policy.

The knowledge that Mr. Gladstone would resume the debate had the effect of filling the House on Monday. In the gallery over the clock were the Prince of Wales and the young Crown Prince of Austria (both of whom evinced deep interest in the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Hardy), Prince Leopold, Prince Christian, the Duke of Teck, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Rosebery, and several other Peers, the Duke of Cambridge dropping in in time to hear the vigorous reply of the Secretary for War. The Princess of Wales was also present. To begin with, the Government had a piece of good news to impart. Replying to the Marquis of Hartington, Sir Stafford Northcote said Lord Derby had been informed by the Ottoman Ambassador that the Plenipotentiaries of the Porte and the Grand Duke Nicholas had signed the protocol of the bases of peace and the armistice on Jan. 31. Let it be at once said that Mr. Gladstone's speech was a surprise. The right hon. member for Greenwich, who had attacked the Premier like a lion at Oxford a few days previously, now approached the Government with lamblike meekness. Whatever may have been the influence brought to bear on Mr. Gladstone, the fact was remarkable that he spoke in a most subdued tone, and even offered to tender to the Ministry a suggestion of how, in his opinion, the desiderated support of a united Parliament might be obtained to strengthen the representative of the British Government at the forthcoming Conference on Eastern Affairs. At the same time, he was persuasive in urging that the money-vote should be withdrawn or postponed. Referring to his experience as Chancellor of the Exchequer during the Crimean War in proof of the non-necessity of granting so large a sum, he said that very little more than six millions were expended by us in the first six months of that war. He absolutely denied the truth of there being any analogy between the present vote and the vote of two millions obtained by the Government to fulfil our treaty engagements during the Franco-German War. As for the impending changes in European Turkey, Mr. Gladstone had not now a word of sympathy for the Bulgarians, who, as he thought, would naturally have to pay tribute when presented with the boon of self-government, because they had not fought for their liberty; and he urged England to take up the cause of the Hellenic Provinces at the Conference. The gist of the right hon. gentleman's speech, however, was the suggestion that the requirement of the Government would be best met by the vote being held over, and by both Houses of Parliament agreeing to "a humble and loyal address setting forth that they were desirous unitedly to support the action of her Majesty's Government in the councils of Europe." Prolonged cheering from both sides of the House greeted the close of Mr. Gladstone's pacific speech. But Mr. Hardy speedily roused the cheers of the supporters of the Government when, in his most animated and emphatic manner, he declined to receive the olive-branch, and energetically vindicated the Prime Minister from the personal attack made by Mr. Gladstone on him at Oxford. Leaning his left arm on the table, the Secretary for War seemed to address his opening sentences to the distinguished personages in the Peers' Gallery. Mr. Hardy vigorously protested against the right hon. gentleman speaking with one voice in the country and another voice in the House; and he elicited much laughter by the recital of the following lines by Tom Moore, as exactly describing the feeling which Mr. Gladstone entertained towards Lord Beaconsfield:—

Keep him always reversed in your thoughts night and day,
Like an Irish barometer turned the wrong way;
If he's up, you may swear that foul weather is nigh
If he's down, you may look for a bit of blue sky.
Never mind what debaters or journalists say,
Only ask what he thinks, and then think 't'other way.
Is he all for the Turks? Then at once take the whole
Russian Empire—Czar, Cossacks, and all—to your soul.
In short, whatsoever he talks, thinks, or is,
Be your thoughts, words, and essence the contrast of his.

Mr. Hardy is also to be credited with a smart retort when, commenting on Mr. Gladstone's allusion to the few millions

expended in the first months of the Crimean War, he reminded the House of the deplorably bad state of the British forces in the Crimea. The notion of accepting a mere empty vote of confidence was scorned; the right hon. gentleman adding, "We have asked on our responsibility for money; and we ask for it speedily, because we want it." Mr. Forsyth, though willing to vote the six millions, counselled the Ministry to accept Mr. Gladstone's proposition. With a readiness of speech smacking of shallowness, rather than of an intimate acquaintance with the Eastern Question—with a glibness suggestive of skilful skimming of bluebooks—Sir H. Drummond Wolff set flowing a stream of oburgations against Mr. Gladstone, and could not be induced, even by the deep-voiced ironical cheer of Mr. Hopwood, to desist from accusing the right hon. member for Greenwich of loving Russia, not wisely but too well. To the hon. member for Christchurch succeeded Mr. Chamberlain, whose brief and thoughtful speech against the vote and the Eastern policy of the Government was delivered with studied moderation and listened to with general attention. Words fail us to describe the magniloquence of manner and pretentiousness of Mr. Henry Chaplin in elaborately entering into a defence of Lord Beaconsfield, and what was intended as a severe castigation of Mr. Gladstone. In the matter of deportment, Mr. Chaplin may be said to be a formidable rival of Sir Robert Peel, whose finished grace of action, however, the former has not yet quite attained, albeit his delivery is clearer. It was left to Mr. Childers to follow this rapidly ripening statesman; but the right hon. gentleman's somewhat minute adverse criticism of the Ministerial proposal need not be dwelt upon.

On Tuesday much time was occupied in a personal wrangle. Mr. Trevelyan read the subjoined extract from Mr. Hardy's speech, and called upon the Secretary for War to retract the imputation contained in the latter part of the sentence:—

Let the hon. member for the Border Burghs dare to say in his place in the House of Commons that the noble Lord at the head of the Government was desirous of plunging this country into war; let the hon. member prove this statement, or let him go into the same category which it is not Parliamentary to name.

Mr. Hardy for some time declined to withdraw these words, Sir Stafford Northcote and the Marquis of Hartington vainly endeavouring to throw oil on the troubled waters; but (after a few minor lights had ineffectively striven to clear up the gathering gloom) Mr. Trevelyan, on his side, virtually explained that whatever he had said respecting Lord Beaconsfield had been intended in a Pickwickian sense, and thereupon the Secretary for War made the *amende honorable*. On the subsidence of this storm in a teapot, Colonel Stanley was enabled to make out a good case for the grant of the six millions asked for by the Government; and the thread of the discourse was taken up by Mr. Goldney, Mr. Norwood, Mr. Birley, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Hall; Sir William Harcourt succeeding—to his own satisfaction, at any rate—in demolishing the Government entirely, in smiting Sir Robert Peel hip and thigh, and in completely vindicating his right to be considered the Demosthenes of the House of Commons—a title which the Solicitor-General (who wound up the night's debate) could never arrogate to himself.

On Wednesday the House condescended to turn from the East to the West for a short time, and rejected Mr. McCarthy Downing's Irish Land Tenure Bill by 286 to 86 votes on its coming up for second reading. On the other hand, Scotland and Dr. Cameron were favoured by the second reading of the House Occupiers' Disqualification Removal Bill, and of the Marriage Preliminaries Bill. Sir Eardley Wilmot obtained leave to bring in a bill for the appointment of a public prosecutor; and the Metropolis Management and Building Acts Amendment Bill was read the second time.

REPORTED RUSSIAN MARCH ON CONSTANTINOPLE. WITHDRAWAL OF MR. FORSTER'S AMENDMENT.

The House on Thursday presented a scene of the most intense excitement and anxiety in consequence of the various rumours announced in some of the daily journals in respect to the movements of the Russian army towards Constantinople and Gallipoli. In reply to Mr. Collins, Mr. Bourke said the blockade of the Black Sea had been raised, and communications were reopened with Odessa. Her Majesty's Government would not fail to do their best to protect British commerce. In reply to Mr. Whitwell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said a Conference of the European Powers has been proposed by the Government of Austro-Hungary, and her Majesty's Government have assented to that proposal.

The Marquis of Hartington asked if the Government had received any information that Constantinople had been occupied, or that the Russians had advanced upon Gallipoli, as was rumoured in the papers to-day.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was received with cheers, said:—The Government wish to present to the House immediately some papers containing the latest information they have received on this subject, and I would state briefly what the substance of those communications is. We received yesterday afternoon from Mr. Layard a telegram of the date of Feb. 5, at night, to the following effect:—That, notwithstanding the armistice, the Russians are pushing on towards Constantinople; and the Turkish troops have been compelled to evacuate a port on the Sea of Marmara, notwithstanding the protest of the Turkish commander, which the Russian General refused to receive. The Russian General declared that according to his orders, it was necessary that he should occupy Tchataldja that day—that is a point on the lines of Bourgas. That the Porte is in great alarm and cannot understand the Russian proceedings. Representations have been again made to the Grand Duke Nicholas. It is also stated that the Servians have destroyed a place called Vranja, and are advancing on the railway towards Salonica. Five days have elapsed since the signature of the armistice and the preliminaries of peace, and the protocol has not yet reached the Porte, which is in ignorance of some of the terms. Another telegram, dated yesterday and received last night, states that the Russian Government has requested that the Chekmadje lines shall be abandoned, which will leave Constantinople undefended. The Russians had occupied in considerable force Tchataldja, which is a part of the Turkish lines of defence extending across the peninsula, and, as can be seen by a reference to the map, appears to be less than thirty miles from Constantinople. Hon. members will see by a telegram from St. Petersburg which will be included in the papers this evening that the Grand Duke Nicholas telegraphed from Adrianople on Jan. 31 that the Porte had accepted the

The Extra Supplement.

SHOOTING THE CONGO RAPIDS.

conditions of peace, that the protocol had been signed, and an armistice concluded and signed, and that orders had been given to suspend hostilities. It was also stated in a telegram from Belgrade dated Feb. 4 that orders had been given by Prince Milan for the suspension of hostilities. We cannot reconcile these statements with the continual advance of the Serbian forces. The Turks had given orders to suspend operations on or before the 2nd inst. It may be that the steps now being taken by Russia are in pursuance of the conditions of the armistice, because we do not know the conditions of the armistice; but it appears that the Porte is equally in ignorance, and is perplexed as to the meaning of these movements. By a telegram we have sent this day we have asked the Government of Russia to give us some explanation on the subject; and we have called attention to a declaration made by the Emperor of Constantinople for the sake of military honour, but only if it were rendered necessary by the march of events. Considering that Turkish resistance has ended, it does not appear to her Majesty's Government that there can be any necessity for the advance of the Russian troops.

Mr. Forster said this statement indicated such a change in the state of affairs that he hoped he might be allowed to withdraw his amendment. He should reserve to himself the right of the fullest action in Committee; but he should no longer interpose any further difficulty to the Speaker leaving the chair.

Subsequently the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the Russian Ambassador in London had just received a telegram from Prince Gortschakoff, according to which he was enabled to declare that there was no truth whatever in the rumours published that day of the Russian movements.

A long and exciting discussion ensued as to whether the House would allow the withdrawal of the amendment under the circumstances of such contradictory telegrams. Mr. Hopwood moved the adjournment of the debate, with a view to giving the House, as well as the Government, more time to ascertain the actual facts in regard to the Russian movements before they proceeded further in the consideration of the immediate question at issue. The Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Childers, and others pressed upon the Government to accede to the adjournment, as it was of the highest importance to ascertain whether the last telegrams received from Mr. Layard were or were not correct. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, amid approving cheers, declined to accede in the adjournment, as the Government considered it of the utmost importance that the debate should be concluded as soon as possible. The discussion was continued for some time longer, but at length it resulted in Mr. Forster's amendment being withdrawn. The adjourned debate on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was then resumed by Mr. Rylands. The rising of the hon. gentleman acted like a dinner-bell to the House, inasmuch as there was almost a general exodus of the members, leaving behind them a desolate scene of empty benches, and an auditorium scarcely numbering a score of patient hearers. The House presented a dreary and unattractive appearance up to nearly eleven o'clock, when it assumed a more animated aspect by the return of the representatives of the people of the United Kingdom refreshed by their repast and ready to play their part in the impending party struggle. None of the great stars, however, illuminated the political horizon of the House during this the sixth day of the discussion. Ultimately the House divided upon the question "That the Speaker do leave the chair," when the numbers were—For the motion, 295; against, 96: majority for the motion, 199.

Several exceedingly handsome Valentines in various forms have been produced by Rimmel; and Marcus Ward and Co. follow suit with some choice specimens.

The ship *Ironsides*, 899 tons, Captain Spencer, sailed from Gravesend on the 2nd inst., with three hundred emigrants for Brisbane, Queensland.

The *Gazette* contains the official announcement of the appointment of Major-General the Hon. Frederick Augustus Thesiger, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. It is also announced that Mr. Henry Thomas Wrenfordley has been appointed a puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Mauritius.

An action to recover damages for a breach of promise of marriage was concluded in Dublin on Wednesday, in which the plaintiff was Miss Emily Dalton, of Ferry Lodge, Kilmuth, in the county of Clare, and the defendant was the Rev. Jeremiah Donovan, Curate of Jonesborough, in the county of Armagh. Plaintiff and defendant are cousins, the plaintiff being twenty-two years of age and the defendant twenty-eight. Judgment had been allowed to go by default, and the case now came before Master Pigott and a jury to assess damages. The jury awarded £500.

Australian papers state that on Jan. 1 a (Queensland) Government settlement was established on Thursday Island, at the entrance to Torres Straits, in substitution for that which has been maintained at Somerset, and mail-steamers will in future call at the former place instead of the latter. Thursday Island, hitherto little known even to Southern Queenslanders, lies thirty miles north-west of Port Somerset, and the settlement is at Vivian Point, at the western extremity of the island. There is a signal station on Goode Island, four miles west; and, as all ships passing by either the inner or outer passage from the Arafura Sea to the Pacific Ocean and vice versa must be sighted from this point, this island is very properly described as the key to the position. It is said that it was chiefly to secure this that the transfer from Somerset to the Prince of Wales's Group was decided upon. The Queensland Premier, who has been to inspect the island, states that as a port of call it may not, perhaps, be quite so convenient as Somerset for the mail-steamers, but the anchorage will prove much safer than in the Albany-Pass. He goes on to say—"As a centre for the pearl-shell fishery Thursday Island will, I am sure, be found to be more convenient; and, if it prove to be as healthy as Somerset has been, it will soon attain to some importance, for the pearl-shelling industry now appears to have a permanent character; at least, I gather from the pearl-shellers themselves that the supply of shell is likely to be permanent, and that the reefs are reproductive. I endeavoured to stimulate the interest of some of these gentlemen in observing the habits of the pearl oyster, and I have authorised Mr. Chester to expend a small sum of money in experimenting on their growth in one of the secluded bays near Thursday Island." The pearl-shell industry represents exports amounting to £60,000 a year. Advantage was taken of the Premier's presence to call his attention to the labour contracts made on the fishery.

A publication of great special interest at the present moment has this week issued from the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The recent arrival in London of Mr. H. M. Stanley, whose journeys of exploration in different regions of Central Africa have engaged the attention of the whole world, recalls the public mind of England, notwithstanding its anxiety concerning the Eastern Question, to a series of grand discoveries and romantic personal adventures, hardly surpassed in the history of similar exploits. No time was lost by the Proprietors of this Journal, when Mr. Stanley approached our country in his homeward journey, in making arrangements with him for the use of a number of Original Sketches, representing some of the most picturesque and characteristic scenes and incidents of his laborious and perilous travelling in the unknown interior of that vast Continent. The Engravings drawn after Mr. Stanley's Sketches, with other materials for illustrations of the great subject, have been mainly applied to compose a SPECIAL NUMBER, entitled STANLEY IN AFRICA, with Descriptive Notes written by himself, and with a Narrative and Commentary by our well-known popular contributor, Mr. G. A. SALA. These illustrations, which will certainly appear more valuable from being placed together in the form of a special publication, comprise Views of Lake Tanganyika, with the mountain peaks of Kungwe Ukungwe, the Kisumu Waterfall, and the M'Schazy River; the country of East Manycema, of which the lamented David Livingstone first told us, and the villages, dwellings, and costumes of its harmless people; Nyangwe, at which place Mr. Stanley and his trusty comrade, Frank Pocock, decided, actually by "tossing up," whether to pursue their exploration of the Congo, there still called the Luabala, or turn southwards in the direction of Katanga; their prolonged river voyage down that mighty stream, which its final explorer would prefer to name "the Livingstone," in honour of his revered precursor; their battle with a fleet of hostile natives' canoes, at the mouth of the Aruwimi (one illustration of which was given to our readers last week); their encampment on the banks of the great river, just north of the Equator; in other places, the overland carriage of their boat, divisible into fitting sections for that purpose, and the toilsome hauling of canoes up the Inkisi Falls; with the Portraits of Mr. Stanley, the Brothers Pocock, and some of the native followers, and with various specimens of African natives' weapons, household utensils, and other articles, belonging to the life of those savage tribes, whose remote abodes were then first visited by a civilised traveller. The dangers as well as the labours, fatigues, privations, and other hardships, which were undergone by Mr. Stanley's party in their wandering course of several thousand miles, from the eastern to the western sea-coasts of Africa, during the past three years, can scarcely be understood by those who live at home in comparative ease and safety. Not the least of such perils was that which they experienced, upon several occasions, in the descent of the Lower Congo, where formidable rapids and cataracts interfere with secure navigation. We have reserved for the Extra Supplement of this week, presented as usual to the ordinary readers of our Journal, an illustration of "Shooting the Rapids," which gives a forcible idea of the situation just alluded to; and in the Special Number, "Stanley in Africa," will be found another engraving, called "One Foot in the Grave," which affords a striking example of the imminent jeopardy of their lives incurred by Mr. Stanley and his followers, when they ventured to pass down that part of the mightiest of African rivers.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The new line from London to Woolwich, via Greenwich, was opened yesterday week.

The Company of Grocers have awarded £100 to the funds of the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society.

The Royal Historical Society held its usual anniversary dinner on Wednesday evening, at the St. James's Restaurant—Dr. Benjamin W. Richardson, LL.D., F.R.S., in the chair.

Mr. Brassey, M.P., at the meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects on Monday night, read a paper on the rise of wages in the building trades of London. He advocated piece-work as the only equitable system.

Mr. Robert Paulson Spice has succeeded Mr. Cargill as president of the Society of Engineers; and, in an address given on Monday night, he touched upon many topics of engineering interest.

Sir George Campbell, M.P., K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under the auspices of the council of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, gave an address last Saturday, in the Hall of the Society of Arts, upon "Our Relations with the People of India."

It is proposed to invite the Royal Agricultural Society of England to hold their annual show in London next year, and for that purpose a great agricultural exhibition will be arranged. By permission of the Lord Mayor, a meeting in furtherance of the project will be held at the Mansion House.

The Surrey Gardens have been bought for building purposes by Messrs. Sutton and Dudley, builders. The plans for building have already been prepared, and last week the Newington Vestry sanctioned the streets which it is proposed to construct. The streets are to be forty feet in width.

An action was tried in the Queen's Bench Division on Wednesday, in which the plaintiff, a professor of legerdemain, sued the Great Northern Railway Company for damages on account of personal injuries received in an accident at Peterborough. The jury assessed the compensation at £1500.

To-day (Saturday) is the last of the Pantomime and the first of a Bird Show at the Alexandra Palace. The bird show, which includes canaries of every sort, parrots and cockatoos, British and migratory birds, will continue until Friday next. There is to be a fête on Saturday, the 16th, in aid of the victims of the war, at which the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs will attend.

The annual meeting of the Marine Society was held on Thursday—the Earl of Romney in the chair—at which it was reported that, beginning on Jan. 1, with 156 boys in the War-spire, 304 have since been admitted: 43 have been sent into the Royal Navy, and 137 into the merchant service; leaving 269 on board on Dec. 31 last. There have been 58,493 boys trained and sent to sea by this society.

A special court of the Turners' Company was held on Thursday at the Guildhall, under the presidency of Mr. Richard Loveland Loveland, the master, for the purpose of presenting the freedom and livery of the company to Professor Prestwick, of Oxford, Professor Morris, of London, and Colonel Grant, C.B. Many ladies and gentlemen assembled to do honour to the occasion.

Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., in presiding at the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Seamen's Hospital Society on Wednesday, called attention to the vital importance of our merchant seamen as an element in the offensive and defensive strength of the country. The report read by Mr. H. C. Burdett acknowledged the great help of her Majesty, who had annually subscribed, and this year sent a letter expressing her desire to see the maintenance of "so excellent a charity."

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week the application of Mr. Dixon for permission to erect Cleopatra's Needle at the Adelphi steps on the Thames Embankment was referred to the Works Committee. The model which recently stood in Parliament-square is being erected here, to ascertain the effect.—The obelisk was brought up the Thames last Saturday, and moored on the Surrey side, opposite the Houses of Parliament.

The return of metropolitan pauperism for the fifth week of January shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the week was 86,130. Compared with the corresponding week in 1877, these figures show an increase of 31; but, compared with 1876 and 1875, they show a decrease of 2787, and 13,388 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 752, of whom 551 were men, 156 women, and 45 children under sixteen.

A purse of £500 and a handsome silver tea-service have been presented to Mr. David Pullen, who, for more than thirty years, has been assistant secretary to Mr. Brandreth Gibbs in the management of the Smithfield Club Cattle Shows and the Royal Agricultural Society's shows; and the inscription on the plate expresses that the present was given by a large number of exhibitors at the shows and other friends in recognition of his long and faithful services and for his general courtesy.

At Wednesday's meeting of the School Board for London—Sir Charles Reed presiding—after a long discussion, a resolution was passed requesting the school management committee to consider and lay before the board some plan by which its teachers may be more generally paid, and to a larger degree, by fixed salaries; and also to suggest some means by which those teachers who distinguish themselves in small schools, or schools of peculiar difficulty, may, in time, be promoted to more desirable positions.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. W. H. Gladstone went to Roupell-park estate, near Tulse-hill station, last Saturday, to witness the operation of a patent steam tree-feller. A tree with diameters of 3 ft. 1 in. and 2 ft. 3 in. was brought down in four minutes—work which would, Mr. Gladstone thought, have occupied an expert woodcutter a whole day. The right hon. gentleman gave his opinion to the persons who stood around him as to the resistance offered to the axe by various sorts of wood. Spanish chestnut, he said, was the "pleasantest," and yew the "most horrible" to the woodcutter.

The fourth election of annuitants to the Military Benevolent Fund took place last week. This charity was founded in 1875 by Miss Davies, for the purpose of granting annuities not exceeding £40 each to necessitous ladies, being the widows or unmarried daughters of deceased officers of the Army and Royal Marines. Eight annuities have been already granted—these being awarded by the votes of the subscribers; the non-canvassing system is, however, strictly adhered to. Details as to the rules, &c., may be obtained from Miss Davies (who acts as honorary secretary), 40, Arundel-gardens, W.

The final examinations for 1877 at the Incorporated Law Society have resulted in the special prizes being awarded as follows:—The Timpron Martin Prize for candidates from Liverpool, to Mr. Robert Norris, jun.; the Atkinson Prize for candidates from Liverpool or Preston, to Mr. Robert Norris, jun.; the Broderip Prize, for real property and conveyancing (open to all candidates), to Mr. Henry Arthur Peake; the Scott Scholarship (open to all candidates), to Mr. Alfred Whitehouse; the Birmingham Law Society's Prize, for candidates from Birmingham, to Mr. Alfred Armitage Baker; and the Heelis Prize, for candidates from Manchester or Salford, to Mr. Rowland Ellis Hodgson.

The new Victoria wing of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, which provides accommodation for fifty additional beds, has been opened. The Victoria wing consists of three new wards and a spacious out-patient department. Each ward is 105 ft. long and 22 ft. wide, and contains sixteen beds, thus affording 2000 cubic feet of air to each patient. The cost has been about £13,000, which has been defrayed out of legacies recently bequeathed to the hospital. The estimated cost of proposed additional building, which will provide accommodation for the nurses and also isolated wards for the reception of contagious and infectious cases, is £8000, and contributions towards this object may be sent to the treasurer, Mr. Edward Masterman, 27, Clement's-lane, E.C.; to any of the London bankers; and to the secretary, at the hospital.

The first council meeting of the 1878 session of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture was held on Tuesday, at the Society of Arts, Adelphi—Sir G. Jenkinson, Bart., M.P., president, in the chair. He congratulated the Central Chamber and the council on the immense amount of good which had been effected by the chamber in the working of the agricultural part of the country. There were now forty-nine chambers associated, and there were only three counties which had no chambers—viz., Derbyshire, Oxfordshire, and Sussex. Mr. Theodore Trotter (Lincoln) was elected to fill the vacancy in the council caused by the death of Mr. Thomas Horley; the Marquis of Huntly was elected vice-chairman for the present year; Mr. Clay was re-elected treasurer; and, on the motion of Earl Fortescue, seconded by Dr. Long, the secretary (Mr. J. A. Clarke) was re-elected for the twelfth time.

There were 2560 births and 1703 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population the births were 52 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 38, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Judged by the number of smallpox cases under hospital treatment, the epidemic in London continues to increase. The deaths from the disease last week were 38 in number. In the two preceding weeks they were 51 and 34. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 541 and 455 in the two previous weeks, further declined again to 448 last week, but exceeded the corrected weekly average by 37: of these, 280 resulted from bronchitis and 111 from pneumonia. There were 56 deaths from measles, 43 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 89 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 11 from diarrhoea. The mean temperature was 36.2 deg., being 2.2 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 11.8 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 62.9 hours.

The Marquis of Hartington, Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, has subscribed £500 towards the fund for extending the University buildings.

It is stated to be the intention of the War Department, circumstances permitting, to carry out next autumn a series of army manoeuvres on a most extensive scale.

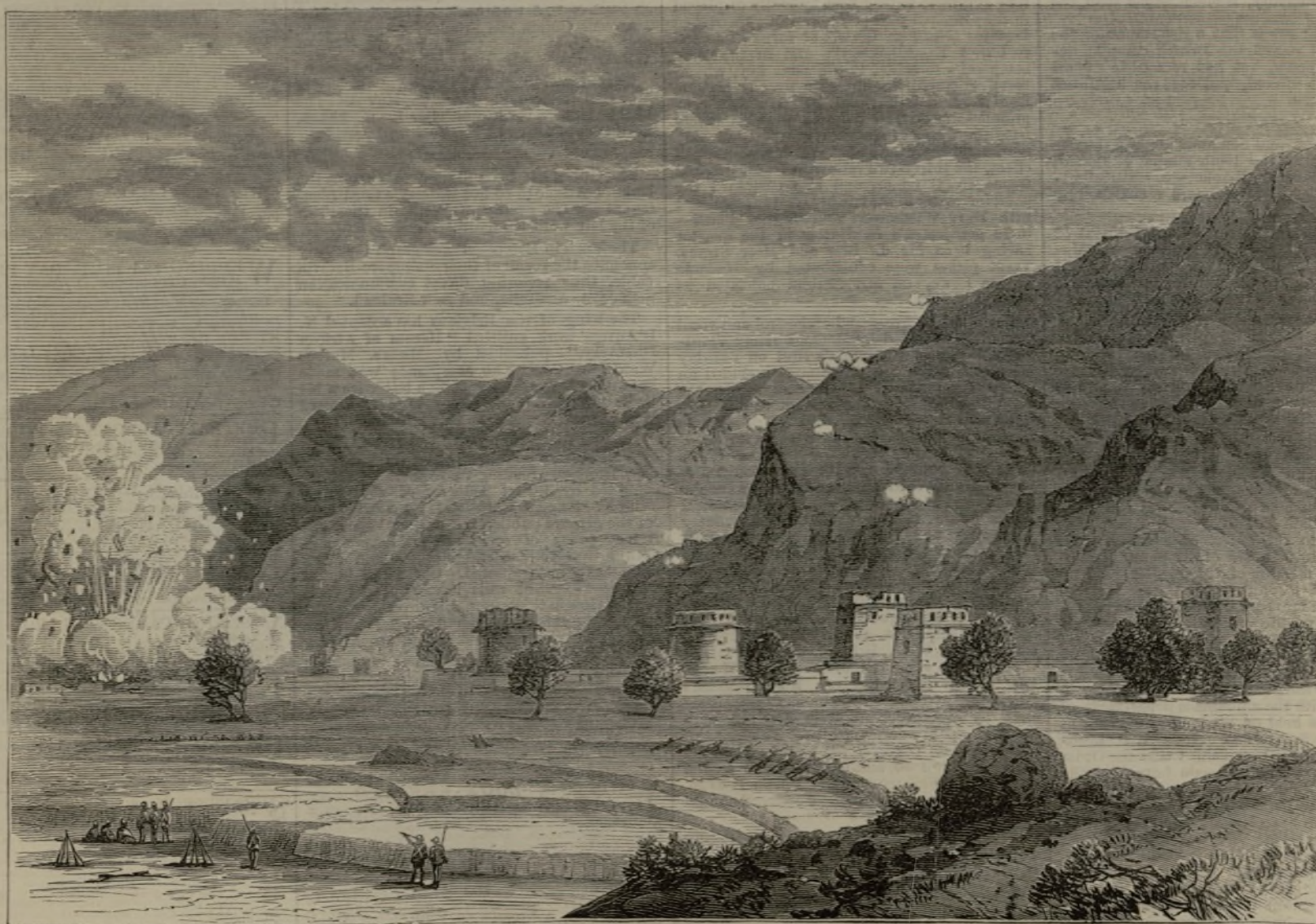


MARRIAGE OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN AT MADRID: THE PROCESSION.

THE INDIAN NORTH-WEST FRONTIER WAR.



THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE JOWAKIS: THE SURGOSHA RIDGE.



BLOWING UP A JOWAKI TOWER.

THE JOWAKI EXPEDITION.

The war against the Jowaki tribe, or confederacy of tribes, part of the Afreedees, a wild race on the north-west frontier of the Punjab, has been repeatedly mentioned. We have given several illustrations; and two more are now presented, from sketches by an officer of the British force engaged in this campaign, who writes upon the subject as follows:—

"On Dec. 4 a force of 3500 men, under Brigadier-General Colonel C. Ross, C.B., commanding the Peshawur district, moved out from Fort Mackeson about eighteen miles, to gain possession of the Surgosha Ridge. This ridge rises 1000 feet above the valley in perpendicularly steep ascents; it has hitherto been considered by the Boriwals, who live in the valley on the other side, as almost impregnable, and quite impracticable for troops unaccustomed to hill warfare. Our force was composed of the 51st (King's Own), under Colonel Madden; the 9th Regiment, under Colonel Buchanan; two companies of the fourth battalion Rifle Brigade, under Captain Fitz-Herbert; the 20th, 22nd, and 27th Punjab Native Infantry, under Colonel Rogers, Colonel O'Brien, and Captain Birch; the 14th Sikhs, under Major Wauchope; the 17th Bengal Cavalry, under Colonel Watson; a heavy battery of 40-pounder Armstrongs, commanded by Major Wilson, R.A.; a battery of Horse Artillery, under Major Mander, R.H.A.; and two companies of Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant Bartram, Royal Engineers.

"The engagement commenced by Major Wilson opening fire on the ridge with his 40-pounders. This had great effect. In the meantime, storming parties of the 22nd N.I., the 14th Sikhs, the 27th N.I., the 51st Regiment, and the 9th Regiment, started to reach the top. They did so—considering the steepness of the ascent—in grand form. Having complete possession of the ridge, we had little trouble in moving the whole force down into the valley below the ridge, where Lieutenant Bartram was most successful in blowing up the enemy's towers of defence, some twenty-four in number. The blasting of one of these is represented in the sketch. After all had been blown up, and our work therefore done, we left the ridge on the 9th, and returned to the plains below, where we are now encamped. Our loss, considering the difficulties in scaling these perpendicular hills, was very slight—only three killed and twenty wounded. Such a small list may be attributable to a tolerably new experiment in hill warfare: this was placing the 9-pounder horse artillery guns on elephants; and, when we had possession of the ridge, putting them in position to cover the advance of the infantry in the valley below, and also when they commenced to scale the opposite heights.

"This expedition was acting offensively and independently, but in co-operation with a force of 2500 men, under General Keyes, who is working on the further side of another range of mountains, which run due north and south from the Kohat Pass to the river Indus. We hope to go on through the Jowaki Pass, which, in natural difficulty, is much worse than the Khyber."

The latest news is that a deputation of the Jowakis had visited the British camp to negotiate for peace, but had refused to submit on the terms offered, and that the hostilities were continued.

Messrs. Dean and Son announce for immediate publication the 165th annual edition of "Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage," amplified, improved, and remodelled by Robert H. Mair, LL.D.

The Gazette announces the appointment of Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., now her Majesty's Minister Resident and Consul-General to the Republic of Chili, to be her Majesty's Minister Resident to the Swiss Confederation.

A man preferred a charge at the Greenwich Police Court against the owner of a mastiff which flew several times at him and so frightened him as to produce temporary hysteria. The defendant was fined £2 and costs, and was further ordered to pay the complainant £10 as compensation.

The reigning Grand Duchess of Baden, daughter of the Emperor of Germany, has been elected an Honorary Dame Chevalière of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which the Duke of Manchester is the Lord Prior. The late Mr. R. Woolfe, F.S.A., has bequeathed to the order, of which he was Registrar, £1000 in aid of its charitable objects. At a meeting of the Chapter, held on Tuesday at St. John's-gate, it was resolved to bestow the bronze medal, awarded for gallantry in saving life on land, to George Patmore, of Hertford, a youth who seized and held a mad dog, which had previously bitten three persons and several other dogs, until it was killed by the police. A public meeting in connection with the ambulance department of the order was held on Wednesday evening at the Pall-mall Restaurant. Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, who presided, explained that the Order of St. John was the legitimate branch of the old order of Malta, and for half a century it had existed in England, carrying on a most useful work in aid of charitable and philanthropic institutions. Of late years it had devoted its attention to the services of the sick—wounded in times of war or of peace—and the meeting was held now especially for the purpose of promoting the ambulance department. A paper on ambulance work generally was read by Mr. J. Furley, Commissioner to the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The specialty of this week has been the production on Wednesday of Sir Julius Benedict's romantic opera "The Lily of Killarney," one of his most successful stage works. It was first brought out at Covent Garden Theatre, in 1862, and has been recently made more familiar to the public by performances at the Crystal Palace, some features in the cast on those occasions having been repeated in the instance now referred to. The book, it is scarcely necessary to remind readers, is founded on Gerald Griffin's novel "The Collegians," which also furnished materials for Mr. Boucicault's popular drama "The Colleen Bawn."

The music of Sir J. Benedict's opera comprises much that is melodious in style and dramatic in expression. Among the prominent effects in the performance of Wednesday were Eily O'Connor's romance, "In my wild mountain valley," and her air, "I'm alone" (both encored); Hardress Cregan's song, "Eily Ma-vourneen" (encored); the duet for this character and Danny Mann, "I come, I come" (encored); the concerted piece in the first act, based on the old Irish melody "The Cruiskeen Lawn;" the highly dramatic trio, in the second act, for Hardress, Mrs. Cregan, and Corrigan; and the characteristic Irish dance in the third act (encored).

As Eily O'Connor, Mdlle. Bauermeister sang with much effect not only in the instances just specified, but also in incidental passages of the first finale and in other situations; her performance having been altogether one of high merit. The parts of Miss Ann Chute and Mrs. Cregan were efficiently filled, respectively, by Madame Alice Barth and Miss Palmer. Mr. G. Perren sang well as Hardress Cregan, Mr. E. Cotte gave good effect, musically and dramatically, to the character of Miles na Coppaleen; and the parts of Father Tom and Mr. Corrigan were adequately filled by Signor Franceschi and Mr. G. Marler.

A line or two must be devoted specially in recognition of Mr. Aynsley Cook's very effective performance as Danny Mann, in which character he appeared at short notice, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. G. Fox. Mr. Cook gave an excellent rendering of the part, and among several effective points was his delivery of the important scene and air, "The Colleen Bawn," which was greatly and deservedly applauded.

The opera has been well mounted, the scene of the water cave being picturesque. Sir J. Benedict conducted the performance of his work, and was warmly greeted by a large audience.

"The Lily of Killarney" was announced for repetition yesterday (Friday) evening; on Monday, and on Wednesday, when the series of performances will close, having been prolonged for three nights, in consequence of the success of this opera, and of "Faust," which is to be given again this (Saturday) evening and on Tuesday.

Herr Wieniawski was the leading violinist at this week's Monday Popular Concert, his fine tone and style having been specially displayed in the principal part of Beethoven's quartet in F major (No. 1 of the set of three dedicated to Count Rasonmowsky); and in the same composer's romance, in the same key, which, being encored, was replaced by the prelude from Bach's sixth violin sonata. The programme was on this occasion drawn entirely from the works of the great composer already named. Mdlle. Marie Krebs played, with much effect, the thirty-two variations on an original theme in C minor, and also sustained the pianoforte part in the trio in D major associated with Herr Wieniawski and Signor Piatti—these gentlemen's coadjutors in the quartet having been Mr. L. Ries and Herr Straus. Vocal pieces were contributed by Madame Sophie Löwe, and Mr. Zerbini officiated as conductor.

The series of five grand orchestral and vocal concerts announced by Madame Jenny Viard-Louis began at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, when the programme included an interesting selection of classical music, the concert-giver having contributed to the performances by her execution of Sterndale Bennett's fourth pianoforte concerto (in F minor) and the pianoforte part of Raff's quintet in A minor. In these the pianist displayed highly cultivated executive powers and a bold and vigorous style. The orchestral pieces (rendered by a band of about ninety performers) were Rossini's overture to "Guillaume Tell," the "Minuet" and "Toccata" from Gluck's "Orfeo," Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony, and Weber's overture to "Abon Hassan," in all which the exceptionally high qualities of the band were admirably displayed, as was the special excellence of Mr. Weist Hill's conducting. The vocal music consisted of the air, "Hence, Iris" (with the recitative), from Handel's "Semele," and lieder by Schumann—all finely sung by Madame Antoinette Sterling, with Mr. H. Leopold as accompanist. The remaining afternoon concerts are to take place on March 5, April 30, and May 28, and a final evening performance is to be given on June 26. The special excellence of these concerts should render them attractive.

A very fine performance of Sir Michael Costa's "Naaman" was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week, when the chief solo vocalists were Miss Robertson, Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley. Many of the members, solo and choral, were greatly applauded, several pieces having been encored. These were the well-known trio, "Haste! To

Samaria let us go" (Miss Robertson, Madame Patey, and Mr. Rigby); the air, "Lament not thus" (Mr. Santley); the solo, "I dreamt I was in Heaven" (Madame Patey); the prayer, "Maker of every star" (Miss Robertson); and the quartet, "Honour and glory" (the four singers last specified). The fine chorus, "The curse of the Lord;" the stirring instrumental march associated with the chorus, "With sheathed swords" (including solo phrases by Madame Patey); and the grand closing chorus of the first part, "Praise the Lord," were among the pieces that elicited special applause. Sir M. Costa conducted, and was warmly greeted. Dr. Crotch's "Palestine" is to be performed by the society on March 1.

The ninth of the present series of the London Ballad Concerts took place on Wednesday evening, when Mr. Sims Reeves again contributed to the performances. Next Wednesday a special concert will be given, consisting of old English ballads. Mr. Reeves is to sing for the first time in public a song by Charles Dibdin, entitled "Tom Truelove."

"Israel in Egypt" was announced for performance by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Thursday evening, conducted by Mr. Barnby. As on previous occasions, the duet, "The Lord is a man of war," was to be sung by 400 tenors and basses of the choir.

The twenty-second series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace (suspended, as usual, for the Christmas amusements) will be resumed this week. The programme includes Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Handel's second oboe concerto, and the introduction to the third act of Wagner's "Meistersinger von Nürnberg."

On Monday next Mr. Carl Rosa will begin his new season of performances of operas in English—this time at the Adelphi Theatre. He will open with "The Merry Wives of Windsor," the version (by Mr. H. Hersee) of Otto Nicolai's "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor," which has been given by the Carl Rosa Company in the provinces with very great success, a result that can scarcely fail to attend its production here, considering the beauty of the music and the efficiency of the arrangements made for its rendering. Of these we shall speak in detail after Monday's performance.

The Philharmonic Society will open its new series of concerts (the sixty-sixth) on Thursday evening next, when Herr Joachim will make his first appearance this season. The programme includes Mozart's symphony in G minor, that by Schubert (unfinished) in B minor, Beethoven's violin concerto, and Spohr's overture to "Jessonda."

An evening concert will be given next Friday, at St. James's Hall, in aid of the organ and repairing fund of Holy Trinity Church, St. Marylebone. The artists announced are—Mrs. Osgood, Madame Worrell-Duval, and Madame Sintzenich; Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Stedman, Mr. Ashley Foster, Mr. Budd, and Mr. Maybrick. The boys of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. James's, will assist; and the Lucian Quartet Society will sing glees and madrigals. Pianoforte, Miss Madelena Cronin and Fraulein Zellner; harp, Mr. T. H. Wright. Conductor, Mr. Osborne Williams.

The annual dinner of the Royal Society of Musicians is to take place on May 3. The Right Hon. Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of England, will preside.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Duke of Athole to be her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for the county of Perth, in the room of the late Lord Kinnaird.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company announce the repair of their Singapore-Batavia cable, thus restoring direct communication with Java, Australia, and New Zealand.

The King of the Belgians has accepted N. D'Anvers's work, entitled "Heroes of African Discovery," published by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. The acceptance was made known, in flattering terms, in a letter from his Majesty's private secretary to Mr. Gerard Wish, of the Belgian Consulate, London.

Messrs. Waterlow, of London-wall, have opportunely brought out a useful little work on "The Laws relating to Women," carefully compiled by Ernest Eiloart, of the Inner Temple. Though the book is intended chiefly for the general public, the author hopes that it may prove of some use to lawyers, and with a view to that end statutes and a few cases have been quoted. Curiousities in the way of whimsical wills have appeared from time to time in this paper, and several amusing jottings of this and kindred matters are set forth in a "Handy Book for Heirs-at-Law and Next of Kin," by Edward Preston, published by Allen and others.

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12 Table Forks, 30	12 Table Forks, 40	12 Table Forks, 40	12 Table Forks, 40
12 Dessert ditto, 20	12 Dessert ditto, 25	12 Dessert ditto, 25	12 Dessert ditto, 25
12 Gravy spoons, 10	12 Gravy spoons, 15	12 Gravy spoons, 15	12 Gravy spoons, 15
12 Soup Ladles, 10	12 Soup Ladles, 15	12 Soup Ladles, 15	12 Soup Ladles, 15
4 Sauce ditto, 10	4 Sauce ditto, 15	4 Sauce ditto, 15	4 Sauce ditto, 15
4 Salt ditto, 10	4 Salt ditto, 15	4 Salt ditto, 15	4 Salt ditto, 15
1 Pair Fish Carvers, 10	1 Pair Fish Carvers, 15	1 Pair Fish Carvers, 15	1 Pair Fish Carvers, 15
12 Tea Spoons, 10	12 Tea Spoons, 15	12 Tea Spoons, 15	12 Tea Spoons, 15
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FOURTH AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.

Titian's "Portrait of a Young Man" (140) is considerably rubbed and damaged; and if "The Marriage of St. Catherine" (141) is not by the same artist, it is certainly in the same school. There are more of the characteristics of Paul Veronese in "Lady Kneeling at an Altar" (142) than of Titian in "The Marriage of St. Catherine." This recalls to our mind the promise we made lately to say a few words about the "Sophonisba" (174), hanging on the other side of the room, and attributed to the great master.

This is the figure, so well known by engravings, representing a magnificent woman with her bare arm laid across her half-draped bosom, and generally named "Sophonisba." If ever there was a piece of Venetian colour we surely have it here. The glow of the flesh, the depth of the purple, the gem-like character and wealth of the green, all whisper to us of Venetian witchery in colour; but are woefully silent as to Venetian form. The latter quality is generally denied to the city of the sea; but, if they did not follow to the very letter Florentine severity as to form, the Venetians were careful to conserve, and that in a very beautiful manner, its spirit. But there is no loyal following of the various planes, the gentle swellings and subsidences, of flesh surface in this marvellous bit of colour. The face itself is palpably out of drawing, and the hand and arm, which so prominently attract the eye, are as flat, stiff, and lifeless as one of those wooden instruments which gloves use sometimes for stretching their wares.

This comes out all the more forcibly when the picture is compared with the masterly copy made by Rubens hanging in Gallery No. V., and numbered in the catalogue 242. In this case the picture is called the "Portrait of the Duke of Tuscany's Mistress"; and where the pictures are in a measure so identical they ought to have been hung as pendants, like the two Rembrandts in the great gallery, so that people might have had an opportunity of comparing the two and noting their many discrepancies. In Rubens's copy the face is better drawn, even if he has suffused it with a tinge of his Flemish idealism; the indentations of the hand and elbow are carefully and cunningly indicated, and the half tints and the modelling throughout are both subtle and satisfying. There is no green velvet curtain in his picture, and no flowers, and the Flemish brusqueness of his pencil prevented its depicting the diaphanous fabric which, in the so-called original, covers without concealing the bosom. Here the ring is square in shape and placed on the marriage finger; in Lord Kinnaird's "Titian" it is round and adorns the little finger. The copy shows the pearl drops of both ears, the original that of only one. There are great discrepancies also in the arrangement of the head ornaments. In Mr. Cartwright's copy there is a bracelet on the wrist; in Lord Kinnaird's there is none, although on close inspection it will be discovered that there was one originally, and that it has been painted out. There are differences also in the dress of the two pictures, and the only conclusion we can draw, after a close comparison of the two, is that Lord Kinnaird's picture, by far the richer in colour and infinitely the inferior in drawing and modelling, if one of Titian's, has been sadly tampered with by some bungling restorer; and that Rubens's copy was made from an original replica by the great Venetian, differing from this one in the various details we have noted. If visitors can be persuaded to look at these two pictures for themselves, the space we have devoted to their consideration will not have been wasted.

Before leaving the great gallery they would do well also to note the Duke of Buccleuch's two fine examples of the elder Pourbus, "Portrait of a Man" (152) and "Portrait of a Woman" (160). Let them look also at the powerful colouring of Paris Bordone as set forth in the ruddy-faced, dark-blue-eyed, and auburn-haired beauty of Miss Hannah de Rothschild's "Portrait of a Lady" (146); and at the beautiful result Angelo Bronzino could achieve by precluding in a quieter and lower key, as evinced in his "Portrait of a Youth" (149). The contemplation of the sweet portrait of "La Signora de' Amicis" (155) must raise Greuze considerably in the eyes of the English public. We have more refinement and delicate play of colour in this picture than in any other Greuze we can remember belonging to this country.

Fine examples of Gainsborough will be found in the portraits of the two distinguished beauties, "Mrs. Villebois" (150) and "Mrs. Meares" (161), daughters of "Sir Daniel Truman" (282). The first named of these two is mother of the two charming boys in pale lavender attire (272), hanging in Gallery No. V. We cannot leave Gallery No. III. without at once congratulating and condoling with Lady Cranston: congratulating her, because she possesses so fine an example of the famous flower-painter, Van Huysum; and condoling with her, because the kitten, in its eagerness to get at the little mouse nibbling a pod, has thrown the costly vase in which so many lovely flowers are placed off the perpendicular: it is now in the act of falling, and her Ladyship will never have the satisfaction of beholding the final smash.

On entering Gallery No. IV. we breathe another atmosphere, and find ourselves living in a totally different age from any illustrated in the previous rooms. We have gone back two hundred years in the history of art, and are surrounded by the quaint, conventional, and unsatisfying efforts of the men whose earnestness and devotion, in spite of their imperfections, made the fourteenth century famous. Cimabue, Ugolino da Siena, Giotto, and their fellows are generally regarded as the creators of Italian art; but if we look upon them as the first natives of the peninsula who adopted successfully from their Greek teachers the practice of painting whose names have come down to us, we shall be much nearer the truth. The historic continuity of art was never broken, and the names of the Tuscan painters of the fourteenth century have been preserved to us, among other reasons, because the cities of their birth were at this period beginning to feel the pride and dignity of corporate existence, and every achievement of the citizen was held dear.

Side by side with this conscious civic importance and power walked the all-dominating spirit of ecclesiasticism, ruling and guiding the willing State in all things. The genius of the artist was called in to expound to a comparatively illiterate people the mysteries of the Church, as afterwards, in a more lettered age, it was commissioned to celebrate her triumphs and her glory.

In what manner the fourteenth-century artists fulfilled the former of these functions is very adequately illustrated by the sixteen pictures (175-190) all portions of the altar-piece which Ugolino da Siena painted for the high altar of the Church of Sta. Croce at Florence. A Gothic spirit pervades the whole; drawing and perspective are violated, and the art-conventionality of centuries shows itself in almost every composition. The attenuated arms, the elongated fingers and toes, the lugubrious faces, the golden aureole with its figured pattern, are all but too palpably indicative of the ecclesiastical restrictions under which a mediæval painter had to work. Yet the dramatic instinct innate in all real artists manifests itself in these altar-piece fragments of Ugolino da Siena's over and over again. See the "Procession to Calvary" (184), the

"Deposition" (186), and the "Resurrection" (188); and if we walk a little farther on, and stand before Giotto's "Death of the Virgin" (197), we shall see that this artist, in spite of the universal golden background, and all the other conventionalities of the period, was able to make his works pathetic as well as pictorial. There is a very noticeable elongation in the shape of all the eyes which makes the variety of expression in the various faces all the more remarkable and pleasing.

It is a little surprising to find in "A Cassone Front" (192) a picture so purely secular, apparently; but, no doubt, the chest panels of those days, even when representing, as they do here, a scene of music and dancing, had a spiritual significance. When we have leapt over a century, and come to "The Nativity" (196) of Filippo Lippi, so lovely and natural in composition and colour, we feel that we have left the golden and conventional background period for ever.

"A Triumphal Procession" (201), attributed to Andrea Mantegna, is Venetian in colour, but scarcely good enough for the master. "Adoration of the Magi" (202) doubtless belongs to the Sienese school, but whether to Bartolo di Fredi is doubtful. "The Deposition" (203) of Daniele da Volterra is powerful in colour and very interesting in composition; and the replica of Raphael's "St. Michael" (204) is remarkable for the richness and brilliancy of its low key. We see the design of the same master in Giulio Romano's "Holy Family" (205), just as we find suggestions in the same subject as treated by Bernardino Luini (215) of the sweetness peculiar to Leonardo's female faces.

The decorative genius of Sandro Botticelli is well displayed by his allegorical representations of Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. François Clouet is most charming in his miniature of "Louise de Lorraine" (208), and in his treatment of the sinister face of Charles IX. of France (219). Whoever painted the portrait of "Francis the First" (211) must have been a master. Like Holbein's Henry the Eighth (Arcades Ambo), it helps us to understand the character of the man, and thus acts as a gloss to history. Andrea del Sarto's colour in the small "Kneeling Bishop" (212) and "Kneeling Saint" (209) is very sweet and delicate, just as Lorenzo di Credi's "Youth in Armour" (216) is high-keyed and self-asserting. Nor must the severe profile "Portrait of a Lady" (210), by Ghirlandajo, be passed over. In its conscientious drawing and formal treatment of parts fancy may discern the struggle after that freedom which Michael Angelo afterwards achieved.

We would call especial attention to Leonardo da Vinci's "Portrait of a Youth" (221), on account of its exceeding beauty, and to the "Triptych" (223), which is attributed to Van der Goes or Memling, showing the Virgin enthroned in the centre with the Infant Jesus in her lap, with a full-length figure of St. John the Evangelist on the right and St. John the Baptist on the left, each standing in a Gothic cloister beyond whose arches we catch glimpses of a lovely landscape, as a most perfect example of the Flemish religious art of the fifteenth century. The yellow robe of the kneeling angel in the centre compartment presenting the pear to the Infant Saviour is different in handling and texture to the rest of the picture, and this variation of surface may, possibly, be the work of a later hand. Were it not that we are aware Murillo varied his manner of painting, we should be inclined to challenge the authenticity of "St. Joseph and the Infant Jesus" (225). The face of the "Suonatore" (228) is exquisitely enough treated to have been by the hand of Raphael himself, although in the catalogue it is modestly attributed only to his school. We could scarcely imagine any of his immediate disciples painting such a face.

The pictures in Gallery No. V. need not detain us. The characteristics of most of the masters here represented have been dwelt upon in former articles. To those artists who have of late years been treating the public to "monologues in grey," "symphonies in black and gold," and the like, we would point out Jan Van der Meer's "Lady at a Casement" (267) as a study in blue worthy their contemplation. Here nothing is vague and incoherent, but all consistent, intelligible, and delicately beautiful. Bassano's vigorous and rather coarse treatment is well illustrated by his "Christ Bearing the Cross" (273), and the power and dignity of Domenichino by his "Portrait of the Widow of Cosmo II., Grand Duke of Tuscany" (277). With the exception of the heel of one of the nymphs, and the questionable character of the sentiment of the piece generally, we think Etty's "Venus and her Satellites" (275) a very fine example of the master as regards composition and colours. Sir David Wilkie's "King Alfred in the Neatherd's Cottage" (293) will be found in the Vestibule, along with several other works of the English School.

The engravings—mostly mezzotints—which fill Galleries Nos. VI. and VII. have been mainly lent by Samuel Addington, Esq., J. H. Anderson, Esq., and the Duke of Buccleuch, the last named being by far the largest contributor. Sir Joshua Reynolds, George Romney, and Thomas Gainsborough are the masters represented; and in our first article we showed wherein the men who engraved their pictures differed from the mezzotintists of the present day. We need scarcely add, in conclusion, that these plates are devoted chiefly to portraiture; and that in these two galleries will be found all that were notable in Church or State, in arms, in arts, or literature, as well as the rank, the fashion, and the beauty which moved, and lived, and intrigued a hundred years ago.

THE WELLINGTON MEMORIAL IN ST. PAUL'S.

The Wellington Memorial in St. Paul's, by the late Mr. Stevens, which had been placed in the hands of Mr. H. H. Stannus that he might carry out certain architectural details connected with the design and superintend the erection of the whole, is finished and in its place; and the floor of the chapel is being laid with square slabs of marble. At each end of the chapel, which is the first on the right after entering by the great western door, are three sculptured panels illustrating passages of Scripture which are thought appropriate to the life of the hero. The one at the west end is from the chisel of W. F. Woodington, A.R.A., and the east end one from that of W. Calder Marshall, R.A. The general effect of the memorial is artistic and imposing; but, unfortunately, from the limited dimensions of the "Wellington Chapel," as it will be henceforth called, the unfavourable lighting, and their great height from the ground, the two grand sculptured groups of the design will be lost to the visitor. One of these groups, "Courage and Valour," attracted universal admiration when exhibited at the Royal Academy two seasons ago; but this, as well as its fellow—"Truth Tearing out the Tongue of Slander"—is more than sixteen feet from the pavement, and the visitor strains in vain to grasp the figures and their significance satisfactorily with his eye. Yet these are the groups which, if properly seen, would give character and art-value to the whole composition.

ALMA TADEMA'S "BACCHANTE."

Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefevre have just issued an exquisite plate by that master of pure line, August Blanchard, of Paris. It is after Alma Tadema's "Bacchante," whom we see, thyrus in hand, pushing back a sun-blind that she may gaze upon some object below which attracts her attention. The various

textures, from the sculptured relief on the wall to the leopard skin worn by the Bacchante, have been very loyally and cunningly preserved by the engraver, and he has caught the spirit as well as the letter in his reproduction of this beautiful pictorial reminder of the classic past. In all archaeological details pertaining to ancient Roman life M. Alma Tadema is authoritative, and we may with confidence accept this picture as a faithfully realistic representation of a very likely incident.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE PROTOPLASMIC THEORY OF LIFE.

Professor Alfred H. Garrod, M.A., F.R.S., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, gave the introductory lecture to his third Fullerian course, the subject being "The Protoplasmic Theory of Life, and its Bearing on Physiology." He began by an analogy between life and fire, explaining how we do not expect to find any special elaborate structural arrangements at the seat of ordinary combustion; how the debris of a fire depends upon the quality of the fuel by which it is supplied; and how in a blast-furnace, for instance, part of what remains (e.g., cast iron) after the combustion is terminated, may have a most important office to perform. In the same way that a fire may be defined as the seat of the process termed combustion, so, from the minute examination of the tissues of animals and plants, it is to be inferred that, universally distributed through their growing and otherwise active parts is a structureless substance, known as "protoplasm," or, according to Dr. Beale, "bioplasm." Some of the simplest animals and plants are found to be little more than small protoplasmic masses, which, in their living state, have the power of performing characteristic movements, protruding and withdrawing portions of their mass, most probably in association with the direction of their food-supply. The lecturer suggested, in explanation of the nature of the nucleus of most protoplasmic masses, that its existence depends upon the facilities for the permeation of the nutrient fluid through the living substance, it being evident that the outer surface of any mass of protoplasm would, in the process termed "vitality," be the first to appropriate to itself the nutrient pabulum, leaving the centre badly supplied or unsupplied. Consequently, we always find that the nucleus is always near the centre of the cell; that it is larger in slowly growing, or, what is the same thing, badly fed cells; and that in abundantly fed cells it is absent altogether. The necessity for a supply of nutrient fluid from no great distance also necessarily limits the size of protoplasmic masses, which, instead of increasing indefinitely, always tend to split up and multiply in number. This tendency in itself renders the existence of a uniform protoplasmic layer at the bottom of the ocean, or anywhere else, more than improbable. In the different tissues of the highly organised body surrounding most of the protoplasmic units is found a wall of "formed material," which, according to Dr. Beale, is composed of protoplasm, which has served its purpose, and is dead. That some of this "formed material," or tissue-producing substance, is so, thus resembling the ashes of a fire, is probable; but, as in the blast-furnace, so in the case of protoplasm—which is nothing more than the situation in which vitality exhibits itself—the pabulum may differentiate whilst passing through the vital process into special independent useful products, as well as those of waste.

NUTRITION.

Professor Garrod, in his second Fullerian lecture, given on Tuesday, Jan. 29, began by defining a cell in such a way as to allow the word, in its restricted sense, to include any defined mass of protoplasm with its surrounding of formed or non-living material. He then described briefly the constitution of the most important tissues of the body as formed materials, including the fibrous, elastic, osseous, muscular, and nervous, expounding more especially Mr. Schaefer's views on the structure of muscle, and stating that we are as much in the dark as ever in our knowledge of the mechanism of the muscular machinery. The Professor then, in continuation of his course, gave a short account of the composition of the alimentary principles and the alimentary substances which enter into the composition of all foods, describing the relation of the organic to the inorganic articles of diet, as well as of the nitrogenous to the non-nitrogenous parts of the organic food, explaining, by the analogy employed by Fick and Wislicenus, that in the wear and tear of life there are two influences operating—the destruction of the machinery of motion, as well as the consumption of the fuel or pabulum which gives it power to move, it being the nitrogenous elements of food (such as meat), which keep the machinery in repair, the carbon (fats, &c.) consumed, which keeps the engines going. The composition of milk and eggs was specially dwelt on as being complete diets—the composition of the shell of the egg having to be considered, it being shown that the chick absorbs much of the substance of the shell into its constitution before it is hatched.

THE CHEMISTRY OF VEGETATION.

Professor James Dewar, F.R.S., on Thursday, Jan. 24, began his Fullerian course of twelve lectures on the Chemistry of the Organic World, with the history of the discovery of the assimilation of carbon by plants, illustrated by numerous experiments. In 1775 Dr. Joseph Priestley published his "Experiments on Different Kinds of Air," carried on before his discovery of oxygen gas, Aug. 1, 1774. Knowing that a supply of air is necessary to the continuance of flame, and considering the immense quantity of air consumed in all kinds of combustion, he devoted himself assiduously to the inquiry as to the provision made in nature to remedy this injury to the atmosphere. The result, gradually obtained, was the proof that the restoration of the vitiated air is effected by vegetation—that is, by growing plants. He put a sprig of mint into air in which a wax candle had burnt out, and ten days after the air was restored and another candle burnt well in it. He next considered how air infected by animal respiration and putrefaction is purified; and his experiments led him to conclude that plants reverse the effects of breathing and decay, and to tend to keep the atmosphere fresh and wholesome. He further ascertained that carbonic acid, or fixed air, alone, is not of itself favourable to vegetation; and that this gas in air is decomposed by the action of light and water, dephlogisticated air (now termed oxygen) being evolved. These results were confirmed by Ingenhousz in 1779, who ascertained that this wonderful operation begins only after the sun has well risen, is more or less brisk in proportion to the clearness of the day, diminishes towards evening, and ceases at night, when plants begin to contaminate the air. The action is also suspended in plants living in the shade. Ingenhousz also showed that the office is not performed by the whole plant, but only by the leaves (especially their under part) and by the green stalks. In 1781 Priestley described additional experiments made with water-plants, proving that the pure air evolved is not produced within the plant, but is a depuration of the air contained in the water.

Professor Dewar began his second lecture on Thursday, the 31st ult., with an illustrated account of some of the researches of Senebier, who confirmed Priestley's results respecting the

assimilation of carbon by plants, and showed that carbonic acid gas is essential to the production of oxygen by them in sunlight, who studied the effects of certain acids and salts on the decomposing power of the leaf, and who employed different coloured rays of light, and found that red produced more oxygen than violet, the result being, apparently, proportional to the luminosity. He also observed the different heating powers of the rays of the spectrum, and separated chlorophyll, or the green colouring matter, from leaves, and observed the action of light upon them. Saussure, who examined the action of water, air, and earth upon vegetation by quantitative measurement, among other results, proved that plants do not increase their carbon in an atmosphere free of carbonic acid, and that vegetation is favoured by its addition to atmospheric air in certain proportions. Boussingault, by his important experiments, from 1840 to the present time, demonstrated that nearly the same volume of oxygen is produced by the plant as that of the decomposed carbonic acid, and determined the amount decomposed by a given area of leaf-surface. He found that leaves exposed to sunlight in pure carbonic acid do not decompose it; but do so rapidly when the gas is diluted with common air, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbonic oxide, or marsh gas. Oxygen is not essential to the decomposition, but it is stopped by darkness and by the presence of essential oils or mercury vapour. By employing the luminosity of phosphorus as a test, Boussingault proved that plants decompose carbonic acid immediately on their exposure to sunlight, ceasing instantly in darkness, and that the action does not take place till the presence of chlorophyll can be detected. In conclusion, the spectrum of electric light was thrown upon the screen; and when glass cells containing solutions of chlorophyll were interposed in the path of the rays the whole of the violet was cut off, and dark bands appeared in the red and orange. The yellow rays are the most efficacious in causing the decomposition of carbonic acid.

HARVEY AND THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

Professor Huxley, LL.D., F.R.S., who gave the first evening discourse of the season on Friday, Jan. 25, after stating that his object was to throw some light upon the true merits of Harvey, fully described our circulatory system by the aid of diagrams. He next gave the history of the subject from Aristotle downwards, doing full justice to the great knowledge of the ancients while pointing out their errors. Erasistratus, about 300 B.C., discovered the valves of the heart and their mechanical action; and Galen, a man of great genius (who lived from 131 to 201 A.D.), by his indefatigable researches and experiments upon living animals, described the mechanical arrangements by which he supposed the blood to pass through the lungs, and, but for some errors, might have anticipated Harvey. The works of Galen and his successors were preserved by the Arabs; but no real progress was made till the sixteenth century, and even then students were so much enslaved by the authority of Galen that Vesalius, the great reformer of anatomy, had a bitter struggle in continuing Galen's work. Professor Huxley, after careful study, said he could not see that Servetus made much advance upon Galen, but Realduus Columbus proved the passage of the blood through the lungs, and Cannani and Fabricius ascertained the existence of valves in the veins. The claims for Cæsalpinus and the opinions of Spigelius were shown to be of little value. Harvey's discoveries, first published in his "Exercitatio Anatomica," a little pamphlet, in 1628, were directly opposed to the universally received views, and in conceiving the motion of the blood, as a whole, to be circular, and in ascribing this motion simply and solely to the contractions of the walls of the heart, he was completely original. It is true circular motion; the essence of which is that that which moves returns from the place whence it started. The modest "Exercitatio," for precision and simplicity of statement, and force of reasoning, holds a unique position among physiological monographs. Although many virulent attacks were made upon his views, he lived to see his new doctrine accepted by the world at large. In concluding, Professor Huxley asserted that Harvey's method of inquiry included observations and experiments upon living things; and he warmly deprecated rash and indiscriminate condemnation of cautious vivisection.

THE TELEPHONE AND PHONOGRAPH.

Mr. W. H. Preece, C.E., M.R.I., who gave the discourse at the Friday evening meeting on the 1st inst., began by defining the telephone as an instrument for the actual transmission of sound to a distance, foreshadowed by Hooke in 1667, and applied by Wheatstone in 1819, whose "magic lyre" was shown in operation, the tones produced by a musical-box in the lower parts of the house being conveyed into the theatre by the vibrations of a deal rod. The articulating telephone, or "far-speaker," constructed for the reproduction of sound at a distance by the aid of electricity, has only been formulated by Professor A. Graham Bell. After dealing with the elementary principles of sonorous vibrations, and the variations of pitch, loudness, and clang-tint in notes of music, and illustrating them, Mr. Preece showed by experiment how air-vibrations, as words, imparted to matter can be actually recorded on paper by Barlow's logograph. Having shown how electric currents can produce sound, the discovery of Faraday, the speaker illustrated the effect caused—1, by the rapid alteration of the form of the magnet, shown by Page in 1837; 2, by the attraction of an armature by a magnet, shown by Gray in 1872 and by Bell in 1873; 3, by the electro-static attraction of the plates of a condenser, shown by Varley in 1870; and, 4, by the electrolytic action of the current, shown by Edison in 1876. Mr. Preece then demonstrated that bodies under the influence of sonorous vibrations can be made to transmit currents of electricity which vary in number with the note which it is desired to transmit, and he made these currents visible to the audience by means of revolving vacuum tubes. The musical telephones of Riess, Gray, and Edison were described and illustrated; and it was shown that all these forms only transmitted the pitch of a note; it remained for Bell to discover how loudness and clang-tint could also be transmitted. The speaker also showed how motion in a magnetic field produces currents of electricity, making it visible by means of Thomson's reflecting galvanometer. A tuning-fork was made to set up these currents, and a similar fork received them, repeating the note. A telephone was then constructed before the audience, and its action fully and clearly explained; and telephones were connected with Long's Hotel, in Bond-street, and with Southampton, and communications opened. Before concluding, Mr. Preece exhibited the first phono-graph made in England, constructed, with the aid of Mr. H. Edmunds, jun., after the description of Mr. Edison, the inventor. Sentences uttered to the instrument, and reproduced from the phonograms made by them, were audible in all parts of the theatre. One of Mr. Edison's earliest phonograms, on a thin strip of metal, was exhibited.

CARTHAGE.

Mr. R. Bosworth Smith, M.A., began a course of seven lectures on Carthage and the Carthaginians on Saturday, Jan. 26, by characterising the Phœnicians as dauntless mariners, busy merchants, successful colonists, and skilled artists, eventually debased by the pursuit of wealth and its evil results. By this

people a city was founded in Africa about 850 B.C., named by the Greeks Karchedon and by the Romans Carthago, which rapidly became powerful and prosperous. How this was effected by skillful policy and warlike energy was well described by the lecturer, but we have no space for details. The topography of the city having been illustrated by a large map, an able account was given of its political constitution, a judicious admixture of monarchical, oligarchical, and democratical elements, praised by Aristotle. It comprised two suffetes or judges, a senate, and the "hundred judges," whose functions were described. However unjust or ungenerous might be the conduct of this government, no popular general or citizen ever appears to have attempted its overthrow. A very interesting account was given of the social life of the Carthaginians, their richly furnished homes, adorned with works of art, statues, paintings, and embroideries from Greece and other countries. They worshipped Baal, the sun-god and fire-god, the creator and destroyer, and Ashtoreth, the moon-goddess, with cruel and abominable rites, and other deities. Their military system was defective, their armies being largely composed of foreign mercenaries, which, however, were highly effective when led by a Hamilcar or Hannibal. As the masses of the people, not engaged in commerce, multiplied they were shipped off to colonies, where they rapidly thrived. After describing the celebrated voyage of Hanno, as narrated by himself in his "Periplus," and alluding to the weakness of Carthage caused by the disaffection of the subject races, the lecturer expressed his opinion that of the two nations Rome was more fitted for universal empire than Carthage.

THE FIRST PUNIC WAR.

Mr. Bosworth Smith, in opening his second lecture on Saturday last, compared and contrasted Rome and Carthage. The greatness of Rome he attributed to her high moral qualities in early times, her earnestness and simplicity of life, her reverence for family ties, the law, and the gods, her constitutional progress, the political ability of her senate, and her wise forbearance to her conquered neighbours, never being too much elated by victory or too much depressed by defeat. After noticing the fruitless invasion of Pyrrhus of Epirus, who, when dying, said that he left a fair field to the Romans and Carthaginians, the lecturer glanced at the long wars between the Greek colonies in Sicily and Carthage. He next referred to the treacherous seizure of Messina by the Mamertines, Italian mercenaries returning home, and their crafty appeal to Rome when threatened with expulsion by the Carthaginians and Hiero, King of Syracuse. Ambitious counsels prevailed in the senate, and the first Punic war began. The Romans were successful in the first three campaigns. The Mamertines were relieved; a treaty was made with Hiero; and Agrigentum was taken and destroyed. But Carthage was supreme at sea;

therefore a Roman fleet must be created, with the main object of transferring the war to Africa. In sixty days, it is said, the Romans constructed a hundred huge ships, termed quinqueremes (after the pattern of one cast on shore), armed with formidable apparatus for grappling with the enemy's vessels, and carrying about 30,000 rowers and 12,000 fighting marines. With these Duilius totally defeated the surprised Carthaginians at Ecnomus, and the coast of Africa became eventually defenceless. Interesting details of this conflict and of the rapid success of the Roman invaders were given by the lecturer. The defeated Hanno in vain counselled resistance; but the terrified state was in disorder, and had the Romans advanced the city would probably have been taken. At this critical time Xanthippus, an able general, arrived with Greek auxiliaries, and Regulus, who had rashly demanded too hard terms of peace, was totally defeated and made prisoner. The Roman captives were released after a fierce naval conflict, but of the Roman fleet of 340 ships, it is said that only eighty returned to Italy, the rest having been destroyed during a violent storm.

Mr. P. L. Slater, F.R.S., secretary of the Zoological Society, will on Friday next, the 15th inst., give a discourse on Zoological Distribution and Some of Its Difficulties.

At the general monthly meeting on Monday—Mr. Warren de la Rue, D.C.L., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair—Lord Claud Hamilton, Colonel G. Sligo Alexander Anderson, Mr. H. Sanders Carpenter, Mr. Robert Burgoyne, Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Bentley Frith, Mr. Edmund Haynes, Mr. Charles Mallet, and Mr. Josiah Pierce were elected members of the Royal Institution. Twenty-four candidates for election were proposed. The special thanks of the members were given to Mr. William Bowman, F.R.S., M.R.I., for his present of an ivory bust of Professor Faraday, by the late Matthew Noble.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEDAL.

The courageous and self-sacrificing labours of the medical gentlemen who distinguished themselves last year at the memorable colliery disaster of Pontypridd, in South Wales, have not been allowed to pass without an official token of approval from the community of their professional brethren. The British Medical Association resolved to award a gold medal to Mr. H. N. Davies; silver medals to Mr. Washington David, Mr. Edgar Dukes, and Mr. Edward Stephen Davies; and bronze medals to Mr. Francis Henry Thompson, Mr. Charles John Jones, Mr. George Neal, Mr. Philip James, Mr. T. W. Parry, Mr. Rees Hopkins, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Ivor Ajax Lewis, for their "heroic conduct, self-denial, and



BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED MERIT.

humanity" upon that occasion. The medals were presented to each of these gentlemen at a dinner given by the committee of council, with appropriate addresses by Dr. Wilkinson (the president of the association) and Dr. Falconer (president of council). Our Engraving represents the design of the medal, which was instituted at the last annual meeting of the British Medical Association, to be awarded for distinguished merit.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

We regret to learn that the hostilities with the Kaffir tribes on the eastern frontier of British South Africa, along the Great Kei River, have, since Christmas Day, assumed much larger proportions. The Galekas, under their warlike chief, Krelli, who had retreated towards the Bashee before Commander Griffith's advance with a colonial militia force, have come back again to the Kei, and they have been joined by the Gaikas, a more numerous tribe, partly dwelling in British territory, whose veteran chieftain, Sandilli, was one of our most troublesome antagonists five-and-twenty years ago. The Gaikas, in the last days of December, made an incursion into Fingoland, which is under the British protectorate, and burnt the house of Mr. Ayliff, the resident officer, a missionary schoolhouse, and one or two hotels or farm-houses. They next attempted to cut off the communications by the post road between King William's Town and Komgha, which is the principal station of the cavalry and artillery belonging to the Armed Frontier Police, and is distant forty miles north of King William's Town, on the road to Toleni, Butterworth, and Ibeka, in the Trans-Kei country. A party of mounted police, under Major Moore, aided by forty of the Connaught Rangers, had two days' sharp fighting with the Gaikas on this road; three or four of his party were killed, and himself slightly wounded; but the enemy were driven off with much greater loss. Several murders of individual travellers, and the treacherous killing of persons who had gone to parley with the Kaffirs, as in the case of Messrs. R. and T. Tainton and Field-Cornet Brown, were reported in the first week of January. General Sir Arthur Cunynghame, the commander-in-chief of our military forces, was at Ibeka, the scene of the first actions of the Galeka war in September. Colonel Glyn, the commander of the Transkei field force, had a brisk skirmish with the Galekas, resulting in our capturing 900 cattle and horses. This is the centre column of the Transkei force; while the left column, under Captain Upcher, has swept the country to the banks of the Cora River, capturing some 500 head of cattle; the right column, under Major Hopton, is working down towards the Manabri Forest; and Major Elliott's force on the Bashee River is about to move in co-operation with the left column. This seems to be just doing over again, under the General and Colonel Glyn, what was done last October and November under Colonel Griffith—namely, patrolling Krelli's country with parallel columns.

The latest news of the war is brought by the Cape mail of

the 15th ult. It is stated that multitudes of the hostile Kaffirs have crossed the colonial frontier, and they swarm in East London division, especially near the Kei. From Komgha Colonel Lambert, with a force 600 strong, went out against them, but thought it better to defer an attack until reinforcements should arrive. He relieved and brought away a garrison of the 24th Regiment at Fort Impetu. In less than an hour afterwards the fort was occupied by the natives. At the junction of the Isomo and the Kei the Gaikas attacked the Fingoes, but were repulsed with a loss of eighteen killed and many wounded. On the 14th ult. the troops in the Transkei, under Colonel Glyn, encountered a force of from 1000 to 1200 Galekas. The fight lasted two hours; the enemy were defeated, with fifty killed; the British casualties were five soldiers wounded, two severely. Volunteers and burghers from the Eastern and western districts were pressing to the front. It is feared that the war will last a year at least. The Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, has taken up his residence in King William's Town for six months.

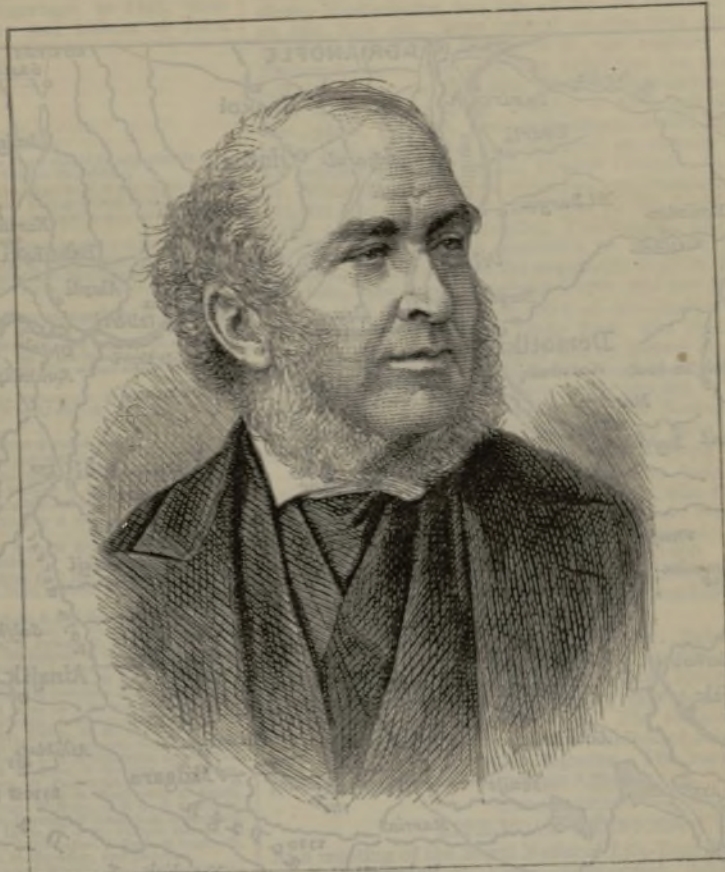
On another part of our South African frontier, where the powerful nation of the Zulus, under their King Cetuywayo, press close upon the borders of Natal and of the Transvaal Province, along the Buffalo River, the state of affairs has just now a threatening aspect. This locality is distant nearly three hundred miles, in a straight line to the north, from the Great Kei River of the Gaikas and Galekas; but the intervening provinces of Natal and Basuto-Land are traversed by a chain of wild mountain ranges and highlands, called the Drakenberg, along which it would be possible for our savage foes to hold communication with each other. It is therefore an alarming circumstance that the Zulu King has just now taken this opportunity to advance claims of territory in the district of Utrecht, at the southern extremity of the Transvaal, which both Sir Theophilus Shepstone, Administrator of that province, and the Provincial Government of Natal are not disposed to admit. There is much cause to apprehend that Cetuywayo is assured of an alliance with his not less warlike neighbour Sekukuni, the late unconquered foe of the Dutch Transvaal Republic; and it is estimated that both potentates together command a joint force of 47,000 men, armed with muskets and rifles. A portion of the comparatively small British military force in South Africa has been sent in that direction; and we now present a Sketch, by Lieutenant Newnham Davis, taken on Dec. 13, showing the encampment of a detachment of the Buffs, with Carrington's Horse, in a valley near Utrecht, beneath the mountains of the Zulu border. To the left hand, in the foreground, are seen portions of an old turf rampart and an unfinished stone wall; the former belonging to a Dutch fort which has been partly demolished, and which is now to be repaired. The tents of the officers are on the opposite side, with a standard presented by Sir T. Shepstone. In front of the soldiers' tents are fixed the picket-ropes, to which sick horses are tethered. The mounted men are galloping off to the right hand.



THE WAR IN KAFFIRLAND: CAMP OF THE BUFFS IN THE TRANSVAAL.



THE LATE SIR EDWARD S. CREASY, CHIEF JUSTICE OF CEYLON.



THE LATE DR. DORAN, F.S.A

THE DARDANELLES AND GALLIPOLI.

We present a Map of the Strait of the Dardanelles, the peninsula of Gallipoli, with its fortifications on the isthmus at Bulair (separately shown on an enlarged scale), and the lower part of the Sea of Marmara, but not including its upper part, which terminates with Constantinople at the entrance to the Bosphorus Strait. Adrianople, now the head-quarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas with the Russian army, is shown at the top of this Map; and it must be observed that the Russians are in actual occupation of all the territory south and east of that city, which appears in the upper half of the Map, as far as Choriu, which is but sixty miles from Constantinople by the

Adrianople railway, as well as Rodosto, on the coast of the Sea of Marmara and Demotika, in the Maritza valley, below the railway junction to the south of Adrianople.

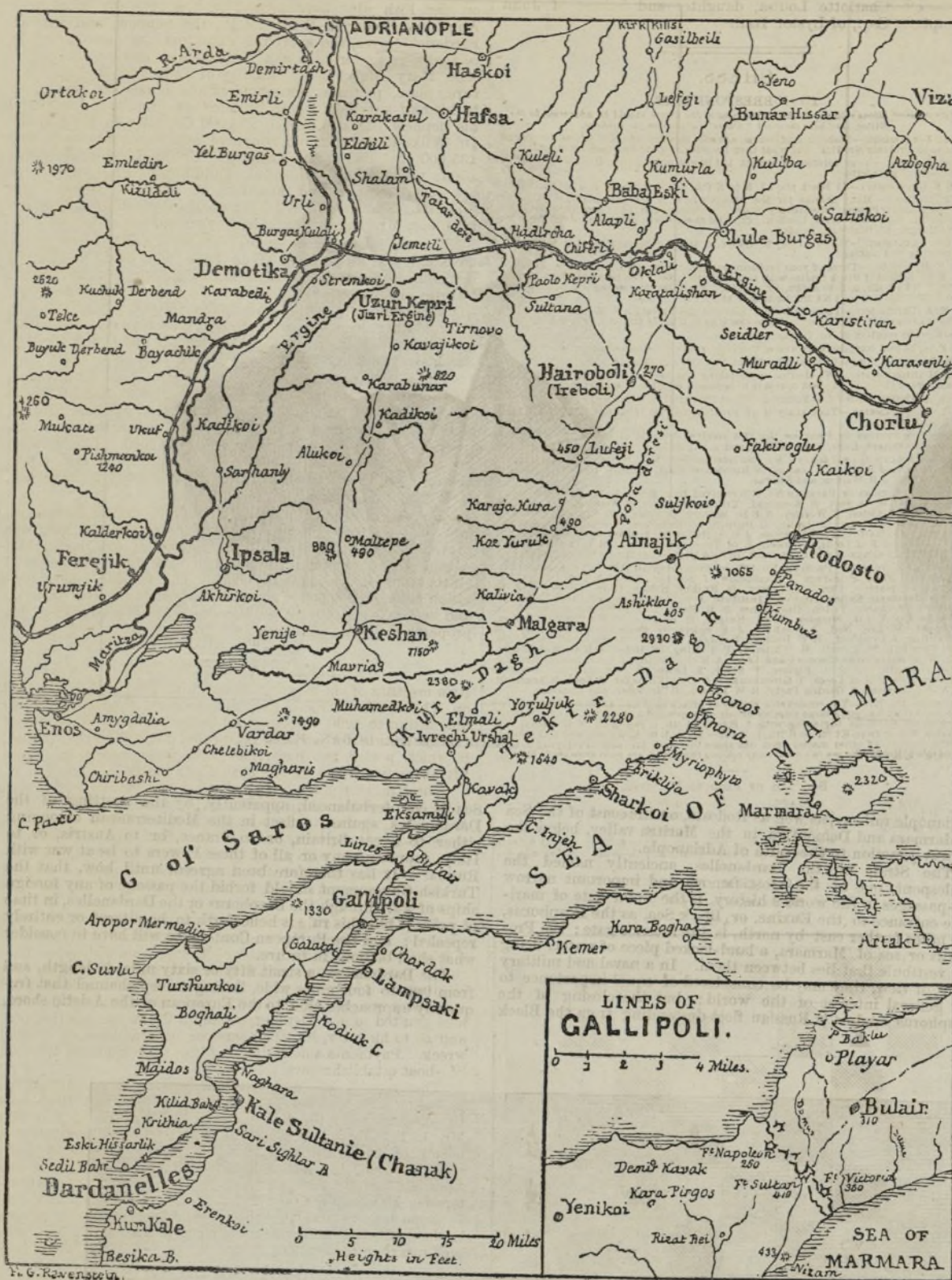
The Strait of the Dardanelles, anciently named the Hellespont, one of the most famous and important narrow sea-passages in the world's history, is the outer gate of maritime entrance to the Euxine, or Black Sea, as the Bosphorus, 130 miles farther east by north, is the interior gate; the Propontis or sea of Marmara, a land-locked piece of water, being the vestibule that lies between them. In a naval and military point of view, they may be considered of equal importance to the general interest of the world; but the closing of the Bosphorus against a Russian fleet descending from the Black

Sea is counterbalanced, apparently, by the shutting of the Dardanelles against a fleet in the Mediterranean belonging either to Great Britain, or to France, or to Austria, or to Italy, supposing any or all of these Powers to be at war with Russia. It has therefore been agreed, until now, that the Turkish Government should forbid the passage of any foreign ships of war through the Bosphorus or the Dardanelles, in time of peace; but this rule is henceforth to be altered or entirely repealed; and the European Conference will have to consider what shall be done in future.

The Dardanelles, a strait fifty or sixty miles in length, and from two to four miles wide, having a deep channel that frequently approaches close to the European or the Asiatic shore,



KAVALA, ON THE SEACOAST OF ROUMELIA.



THE DARDANELLES, AND LINES OF GALLIPOLI.

might easily be defended, with sufficient land fortifications and batteries, and certainly with torpedoes, against the strongest naval force. The passage has, indeed, been more than once gained in spite of Turkish opposition, notably by a British squadron under Admiral Duckworth, and by a Russian squadron in the wars of the last century; but it is probable that modern artillery, if well placed and directed, would make it an almost impossible attempt. The town of Gallipoli lies on the European side of the Dardanelles, at the north-western extremity of the Straits, a few miles below the point where these begin to expand into the Sea of Marmara. The tongue of land on which Gallipoli stands is bordered on the west and north by the Aegean Sea, on the east and south by the Dardanelles. The breadth of the peninsula varies from four to twelve miles, the narrowest part being at Bulair, a few miles north of Gallipoli. The town is distant about 130 miles, in a straight line across the Sea of Marmara, from Constantinople, and ten miles less from Adrianople. The whole peninsula could be easily held by a comparatively small force, supported by a fleet on the adjacent seas, since the only access to it by land is along the narrow neck, where the ground is extremely favourable for local defence. In 1854 Gallipoli was occupied by the English troops. The town is a collection of red-roofed barns, with tall white minarets rising up above them; a range of hills running parallel to the coast-line affords convenient facilities for pitching a healthy camp. The population of the town is from 10,000 to 15,000, Turks, Jews, and Greeks.

Kavala is the seaport on the Roumelian coast, opposite the isle of Thasos, where Suleiman Pasha lately embarked with the wreck of his defeated army, for conveyance up the Gulf of Saros to the isthmus of Gallipoli. We give a view of the town and fortress of Kavala, the situation of which, upon a rocky promontory, commanding the harbour, is decidedly striking. This place lies a good way beyond the western limit of our Map. As part of the railway from Adrianople to Constantinople is here shown, we may refer also to the illustration of a terrible disaster which occurred on that line, on the night of the 14th ult., to a train laden with a thousand unhappy Moslem fugitives, enormous multitudes of whom have fled in terror from their homes at the approach of the Russian army. The train ran off the line, twenty-two miles from Constantinople, and about twenty persons were killed, while more than thirty were severely injured. The passengers were not only crammed as thick as possible in all the carriages, in the luggage-vans, and in cattle-trucks, but heaped on the tops of the carriages, and some of them on planks laid across the buffers, between the carriages, so that the train could

not be safely managed on a curve of the line. This headlong flight of masses of the poor Turkish people from the upper districts of Roumelia, and from the towns and villages in Bulgaria, where they had occupied quarters of their own, has been going on many days; and their misery is beyond description. Our sketch of the accident is contributed by Mr. Henry Slade, a fleet surgeon of the Royal Navy, who was an eye-witness, travelling by another train immediately behind; and he, with Dr. Dallas, assistant medical officer to the railway company, was enabled to render prompt surgical relief to many unfortunate sufferers. We are indebted to another correspondent, Mr. C. W. Cole, of H.M.S. Antelope, for the sketch of the distressed condition of a party of these fugitives arriving at the terminus of the railway in Constantinople. It is a heart-rending picture of the miseries caused by war to so many innocent people; and we earnestly commend to English generosity all the efforts that can be undertaken for their relief.

A meeting of millowners, landowners, and others whose interests are likely to be affected by the Metropolitan Water Supply Bill was held on Monday at the City Terminus Hotel. Resolutions were passed disapproving the proposed measure.

A co-operative conference, composed of delegates from societies in the midland counties, was held at Leamington last Saturday. A report was read from the Emscote society showing that, in a period of about fourteen years, the business, which commenced with a sum of £16, had amounted to £187,938, upon which there had been £15,453 profits. Last year the total turnover was £41,419.

Lord Stratheden and Campbell last Saturday presented the prizes which had been won during the past year by members of the Central London Rifle Rangers (40th Middlesex), the ceremony taking place in the Benchers' Hall of Gray's Inn. The present strength of the regiment is 552, and the percentage of efficiency is ninety-four. The principal winners were Corporal Williamson, who received the bronze medal and eight other prizes; Corporal Jeun, and Sergeant Gane.—The annual soirée and distribution of prizes to the Chelsea company (No. 1) of the South Middlesex Rifles was held last week at the Chelsea Vestry-Hall. The company is in a prosperous state, and recruits are coming in. Sir Charles Dilke presented the prizes; the chief prize-winners being Private G. E. Ewen, Bugle-Major Matthews, Private R. Bird, and Lieut. Bird.—At the annual dinner of the Sheffield Artillery Volunteers on Monday evening, it was announced that the Duke of Norfolk had given £3000 to provide fresh headquarters for that corps, of which he is honorary colonel.

THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

Miss Neilson having honourably devoted herself to the study of the Shakspearean drama has, during her late American tour, judiciously added to her repertoire the comedy of "Twelfth Night," and on Saturday appeared at this theatre in the character of Viola. This is one of the most poetical and pleasing of the poet's creations; it has, moreover, the advantage of having had its story told by Charles Lamb, and, notwithstanding its intricacies, is familiar to every dramatic student. Never were the errors due to personal resemblance—in this case that of a twin brother and sister—more charmingly imagined and portrayed. Sebastian and Viola, both in male attire, are not to be distinguished apart, and, being separated by reason of storm and shipwreck, are readily mistaken for each other. We shall not dwell on Viola's love of the Duke Orsino; and how, as his page, she constantly attended on him, feeding in secret her passion, and how beautifully she revealed to him her sentiments, attributing them to another, who

Never told her love,
But let concealment like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek.

We need not continue the quotation, for it is in the memory of all poetic readers. The character of Viola presents strong contrasts. She is poetic and pathetic, but she is also lively and cheerful, and, in the acting of the part, something, nay, much, depends upon the general tone given to the representation. Miss Neilson chooses the gladder aspects of the character, and seeks to add to the happiness of her audiences by the communication of a genial temper, in which the majority can participate. The personal advantages of the actress tell greatly in her favour, to which she adds all that appropriate and elegant costume can contribute. In every act and speech Miss Neilson manifests the careful training of the artist, made perfect by repeated practice. No wonder, then, that she received applause for nearly every effect produced, and that in the end her triumph was secured. No doubt, too, that the successful actress is right in her choice of the special side of the character, for the drama is designed for a comedy, and though very seriously interesting is as little emotional as it is sensational. The comic element overflows, and in the accessory parts is remarkably rich and various. For the completeness of the performance it is needful that these should be properly filled, since "Twelfth Night" is no one-part play, but multifariously supplied with human agents. Sir Toby Belch, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, and Malvolio require special exponents. These were, on the whole, satisfactorily played by Mr. F. Everill, Mr. Charles Harcourt, and Mr. Howe; though the self-conceit of the fantastical, self-righteous steward was scarcely made prominent enough, and perhaps is scarcely fully understood by the actor. The poet has in Malvolio represented the Puritan rather in his moral than his religious aspect, avoiding the actual in favour of the ideal, in order not to give offence to a powerful sect. In drawing out his character, Miss Kate Phillips as Maria and Mr. D. Fisher as Feste, the clown, were careful to fulfil the dramatist's intention, and made their points with judgment. It is some considerable time since this fine comedy was acted in London; and we trust that its present performance may aid in restoring the taste for poetical drama in the public mind, at least in such select audiences as are commanded in West-End houses.

ST. JAMES'S.

We have another Shakspearean revival at this house—the exquisite comedy of "As You Like It," with Miss Ada Cavendish supporting the remarkably beautiful character of Rosalind. Miss Cavendish has been so recently before us in a variety of parts, that no particular criticism is now needful to set forth her merits or expose her faults. In Rosalind perhaps she lacks the feminine charm which, nevertheless, attaches to the heroine in despite of her disguise, and every now and then makes itself seen and felt through the badinage with which the part abounds. In the stronger scenes Miss Cavendish was on Tuesday especially in her element, and left little to be desired: her action and elocution were alike the evident result of careful study, and her interpretation of the part was replete with evidences of an original intelligence, both in the passages where she attempted originality as in those where she followed the common reading. The general cast was satisfactory. Mr. Henry Forrester, as Jaques, distinguished himself by his exact rendering of the great speeches; and Mr. Lin Rayne, as Orlando, though he acted with a little too much effort and elaboration, was spirited and interesting. Nor was the Adam of Mr. W. H. Stephens wanting in the finish which the old, well-practised artist can supply. The Touchstone of Mr. J. D. Stoye was excellent, as was also the Audrey of Miss Kate Rivers. These performances are the more interesting as they form portions of the farewell engagements of the gifted actress, previous to her departure for America.

On the previous Saturday a morning performance of Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals" was given, Mr. W. Farren assuming the part of Sir Anthony Absolute. This gentleman's representation of the character is altogether so complete that it really imparts a degree of importance to the revival, and constitutes an impersonation with special merits as a work of real art, and of still more worth as an accurate imitation of nature. Captain Absolute was undertaken by Mr. Charles Warner, who is to be congratulated on his success. Mr. H. Forrester also, as Faulkner, was good. Mrs. Chippendale's Mrs. Malaprop was in her best style, and throughout excellent.

"Twixt Axe and Crown" has been revived at the Queen's, Mrs. Rousby appearing as the Lady Elizabeth.

Lord Byron's tragedy, "Sardanapalus," will be withdrawn this week at the Duke's Theatre, and a fresh company (including Mr. Vernon and Miss Moodie) will present Mr. Sydney Grundy's play of "Mammon." A new farce is announced for the initial performance.

A meeting of the Council of the Shakspeare Memorial was held at the Townhall, Stratford-on-Avon, on the 28th ult. The secretary reported that the works at the theatre, which had been delayed for want of stone, were now progressing rapidly. Although £3000 is still required to make up the sum for the completion of the library and picture-gallery, the council are prepared to enter into a contract for beginning the works, Mr. Flower agreeing to pay over to the association £1000 for each £1000 subscribed.

The Queen's Theatre at Wigan was burned down on Monday night. It was built entirely of wood, and was opened about two years and a half ago.

Sir C. B. Adderley received at the Board of Trade on Monday a deputation which asked the Government to support Sir H. M. Jackson's motion for a Select Committee of Inquiry into the hall-marking of gold and silver and the taxation of silver plate. The right hon. gentleman suggested that the better way of dealing with the matter would be by a short bill; and it was eventually arranged that a bill should be prepared.

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