

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

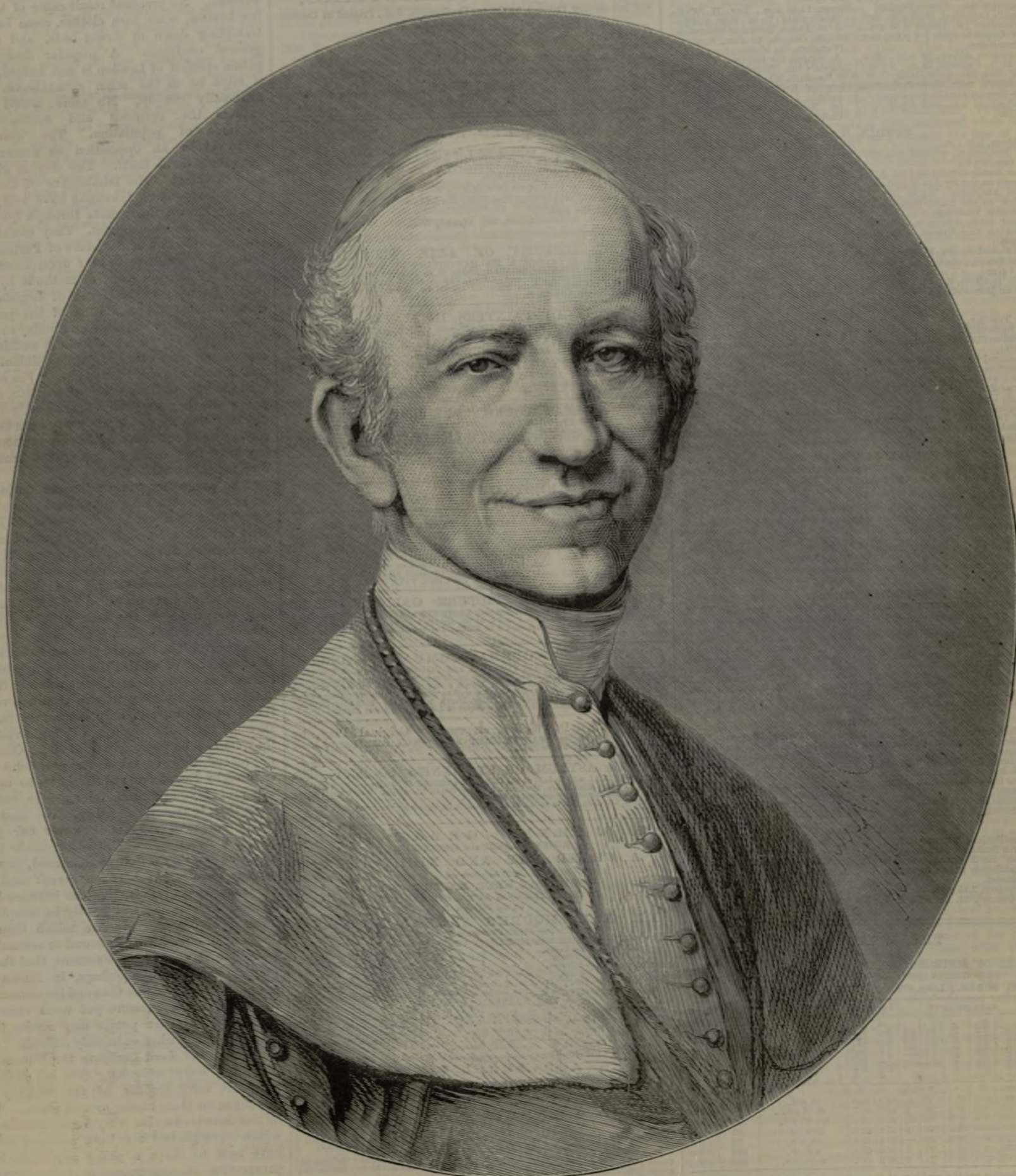


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2018.—VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1878.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS | SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE NEW POPE, LEO XIII. (JOACHIM PECCI).

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd ult., at 12, Bolton-row, Mayfair, W., the wife of W. Henry Barneley, Esq., of Bredebury Court, Herefordshire, of a son.

On the 19th ult., at St. Kilda, near Melbourne, Victoria, the wife of Robert Arthur Molesworth, Esq., of Cowle Station, Lachlan District, New South Wales, of a son. (By telegram.)

On the 26th ult., at St. Michael's Mount, the Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn, of a son.

On Jan. 1, at Brisbane, Queensland, the wife of the Hon. Charles Holmes A'Court, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at St. James's Church, Dover, by the Rev. H. L. Todd, Rector of Ocock, Suffolk, cousin of the bride, Jan Hendrik Croockewit, younger son of J. H. Croockewit, Esq., of Amsterdam, to Fanny Mary Ann Henrietta Usona Rapp, younger daughter of the late Edward Rapp, Dr. Phil. of Bonn, Prussia.

On the 26th ult., at St. John's Church, Margate, by the Rev. W. Benham, Vicar, William Findlater, 22, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, to Marian, widow of T. A. W. Hodges, and eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel A. Park, Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

On the 20th ult., at Ehen Hall, Cumberland, John Lindow, Esq., J.P. and D.L. of that county, in his 74th year.

On the 12th ult., at Christleton Old Hall, Cheshire, Joshua Verney Lovett Luce, aged 45.

On the 22nd ult., at his residence, Hillingdon Furze, near Uxbridge, Richard Hall, Esq., of Baglan House, Glamorgan, and Great George-street, Westminster, in his 72nd year.

On the 20th ult., at Kitley, Devon, the seat of Baldwin Bastard, Esq., Charlotte Georgiana, widow of George, third Lord Rodney, and daughter of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., of Tredegar, aged 82.

On the 24th ult., at 28, Half Moon-street, Earl Bathurst, in the 83rd year of his age.

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

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 9.

SUNDAY, MARCH 3.	
Quinquagesima. Shrove Sunday.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. H. White, the chaplain; 7 p.m., Hon. and Rev. J. R. Anson, Rector of Woolwich.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m. Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry.	Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. W. H. L. Cogswell, M.A.; 3 p.m., Rev. John Troutbeck, M.A.	Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 11 a.m., Rev. S. Leathes, Wadburtonian Lecture.
St. James's, noon, Rev. F. Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.	Christian Evidence Society, Polytechnic, 7 p.m., Rev. G. Henslow, on Evolution in relation to Christianity.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain.	
MONDAY, MARCH 4.	
New Moon, 3.18 a.m.	Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Bolas on the Application of Photography to Printing Surfaces, &c.).
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.	Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Pearce on Water Purification).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Dr. A. C. Ramsay on the Ice Age in Britain).	Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. C. Conder on Ancient Japanese Architecture).
Musical Association, 3 p.m. (Mr. G. Bullen on the Galin-Puris-Chevé Method of Teaching).	Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. M. Silber on his Lights for Signalling, &c.).
Farmers' Club, 5.30 p.m. (Mr. F. Street on Cart-Horses, with discussion).	School of Mines, lectures for working men, 8 p.m. (Dr. J. Percy, first of six lectures on Mineralogy).
Odontological Society, 8 p.m.	
Medical Society, election of council, &c., 7 p.m.	
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Rev. Dr. Rule on Monotheism).	
TUESDAY, MARCH 5.	
Shrove Tuesday.	Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life).	Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. Bradford Leslie on the Hooghly Floating Bridge).
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.	Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. C. S. Bate on Crustaceans from Coromandel; papers by Messrs. A. Boncard and A. G. Butler).
Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. E. De Bunsen on Chaldeans, Pelasgians, Hyksos, and Celts; M. F. Lenormant on the Assyrian and Babylonian Names for Copper and Brass).	Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. C. S. Bate on Crustaceans from Coromandel; papers by Messrs. A. Boncard and A. G. Butler).
	London Academy of Music, evening concert.
	Gaelic Society, annual festival, Willis's Rooms.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.	
Ash Wednesday.	British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Pryor on Excavations on West Stow Heath; Mr. J. R. Allen on Early Interlaced Crosses of England).
Charles L. King of Wurtemberg, born, 1823.	Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Drs. A. C. Ramsay and J. Geikie on the Geology of Gibraltar; papers by Messrs. J. G. H. Godfrey and W. A. E. Usher).
Agricultural Society, noon.	Birmingham Agricultural Exhibition Society Cattle Show (two days).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.	
Pharmaceutical Society, 8.30 p.m.	
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.	
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. St. George Lane Fox on an Electric Lamp-Lighting System).	
Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Handel's "Messiah").	
THURSDAY, MARCH 7.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Chemistry of the Organic World).	Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Perkin on the Action of Ammonia on Anthrapurpurin, &c.; Mr. G. S. Johnson on certain Polyoides).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor J. Ellis on Chamber Music).	Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. C. Collingwood on Nudibranchiate Mollusca from the Eastern Seas; papers by Mr. T. Meehan, Dr. P. Manson, Rev. M. G. Berkeley, and Dr. T. S. Cobbold).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. M. Barry on Architecture).	Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society for the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Edis on House Decoration).	
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.	
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.	
FRIDAY, MARCH 8.	
South Kensington Museum, 3 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on Celebrated Composers).	Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Goldwin Smith on the Influence of Geographical Circumstances on Political Character, 9).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. E. Buckman on Modern Subjects for the Decoration of Modern Buildings).	Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.	Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.	New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. C. Bowen on the Play of "As You Like It").
SATURDAY, MARCH 9.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. Bosworth Smith on Carthage).	Royal Academy, Exhibition of Old Masters closes.
Opening of the National Entomological Exhibition at the Aquarium, Westminster.	Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, anniversary festival, Willis's Rooms—the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.	Norfolk Agricultural Association, Horse Show.
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 13' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	General Direction.	Movement in Miles.	
February	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°			In.
20	30.472	43.7	41.5	92	10	46.1	49.9	S. SW.	280	0.005
21	30.565	46.1	40.1	81	6	52.5	58.7	W. WSW.	112	0.000
22	30.563	47.6	45.5	93	10	45.6	46.8	WSW. W.	49	0.000
23	30.325	46.6	38.7	76	8	46.8	42.9	SSW. W.	53	0.000
24	30.176	46.0	39.5	80	7	49.6	42.1	W. SW.	75	0.000
25	30.080	46.3	39.5	79	7	52.6	42.4	SW. W.	162	0.000
26	30.082	47.0	40.8	81	9	50.6	41.9	WSW. SW.	592	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	30.257	30.571	30.607	30.400	30.218	30.109	30.118
Temperature of Air	44.2	47.4	48.2	45.0	47.1	47.3	47.3
Temperature of Evaporation	42.5	45.7	46.7	44.9	45.4	45.7	44.3
Direction of Wind	E.	W.	WSW.	SW.	W.	WSW.	WSW.

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.

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A LARGE COLOURED PICTURE,

ENTITLED

A MERRY CHRISTMAS,

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

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THE CRITICS. PUSS ASLEEP!
JOAN OF ARC AT THE SIEGE OF PARIS. IS SHE! And several others.
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198, STRAND, LONDON.

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It is requested that copies be obtained, when practicable, through newsagents, who will supply them free from the folds occasioned by their being sent through the post.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—Will CLOSE on SATURDAY, MARCH 9, the EXHIBITION OF WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and DECEASED BRITISH ARTISTS, including a Collection of WORKS by the NORWICH SCHOOL and ENGRAVINGS after Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney. Admission (from Nine till Dusk), 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; bound, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION will CLOSE MARCH 9. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall.

H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES will CLOSE MARCH 9. 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, One Shilling.

ALFRED D. FAIR, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 3s. 6d. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.

WINTER EXHIBITION.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—In compliance with an urgent and general request, the WINTER EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS by the OLD MASTERS, and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by DECEASED MASTERS of the BRITISH SCHOOL, will REMAIN OPEN until MARCH 10. The Gallery is open from Ten a.m. until Six p.m. ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING. SEASON TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

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 £2573. For conditions apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—ADELPHI THEATRE.—SATURDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 5, and 7. *Imen Brüll's GOLDEN CROSS*. Libretto by Mosenthal; English Adaptation by Windsor. On Ash Wednesday the Theatre will be closed. Morning Performance of the "Merry Wives of Windsor." Saturday, March 9, at 2.30. Saturday Evening, March 9, Balfe's "Bohemian Girl." Doors open at 7.30; commence at Eight.

THE NE'ER-DO-WEEL, an entirely Original Play, by W. S. Gilbert, and PAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, Every Evening.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY.—The FESTIVAL will be held at the CANNON-STREET HOTEL on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon in the chair. The friends of the Institution are earnestly requested to be present. Tickets, 2s. each, can be obtained at the Office, 55, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

R. H. EVANS, Secretary.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL,

REGENT-STREET and PICCADILLY.

A GRAND DAY AND NIGHT FÊTE

will be given on

THURSDAY NEXT, MARCH 7, 1878,

IN THE AFTERNOON AT 2.30, EVENING AT 7.30,

on the occasion of

MR. G. W. MOORE'S ANNUAL BENEFIT,

The following Artists have kindly volunteered:—

Miss Victoria Vokes,	Mrs. Fred Vokes
Miss Jessie Vokes,	(Miss Bella Moore),
Mr. Fawcett Vokes,	Mr. Fred Vokes,
In the Burlesque Sketch, THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.	
Mr. Lionel Brough,	M. Marius,
Mr. Edward Terry,	Mr. James Fernandez,
	Mr. J. D. Stoyke.

THE MARVELLOUS GIBBARDS.

Brothers Raynor. The Wilson Brothers. Miss Russell.
The Leopold Brothers. Mr. J. C. Rowley. Mr. Pennington.
The Brothers Dare. Mr. Fred Coyne. Miss Kathleen Oscar Byrne.
Mr. W. Riley. Miss Topsy Venn. Mr. Harry Jackson.
Miss Nellie Farrer.

A most attractive Programme will also be presented by the
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.

Faustine, &c.; Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
Tickets and Places at Austin's Office, daily, from Nine a.m. till Seven p.m.

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THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.

FORTY ARTISTS OF KNOWN EMINENCE.

Faustine, &c.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
Doors open at 2.30 and at Seven. No fees. No charge for programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall.

MUSICAL UNION.—THIRTY-FOURTH SEASON. FIRST MATINEE, MAY 7.—New Talent is engaged. Record of 1877, dedicated to H.E.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, is posted to Members. Names and Addresses of New Members to be sent to the Director, Prof. ELIA, 9, Victoria-square, Grosvenor-gardens.

MADAME JENNY VIARD-LOUIS' SECOND GRAND

ORCHESTRAL and VOCAL CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, at Three o'clock. Programme—Overture, Naïades, Sir John Bennett; Minuet and Trio, for orchestra (first time of performance), Ebenezer (Bethoven); Madama Jenny Viard-Louis; scena, "Oh, tis a glorious sight," (Wolfer); Mr. Edward Lloyd; suite d'orchestre, L'Afrique—prelude, minuet, adagio, carillon (first time in London), Georges Bizet; IT variations series, minuet, Adante cantabile, minuet and trio, Allegro molto, Mozart; song, The Garland (delechin); Mr. E. Lloyd; March from "Ell" Sir Michael Costa. The Orchestra consist of highly performers. Conductor, Mr. H. West Hill; Accompanist, Mr. Leopold. Sofa and Balcony Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Stalls and Balcony, 5s.; Area, 2s. Admission, 1s. Tickets at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, 23, Piccadilly; and Agents.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 55	2 10	2 25	2 40	2 55	3 8	3 22
3 35	3 50	4 5	4 20	4 35	4 50	5 5

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1878.

The political drama of the week opened on Sunday last. The scene of it was Hyde Park. The form which it took was meant to be a popular demonstration by the working classes of the metropolis. Its object was the maintenance of peace. Of course, it called forth a counter-demonstration, and the issue was a kind of scrimmage between two mobs, in which the peace party seems to have been worsted. No practical result came of the conflict save a few bruises, some torn clothes, some broken trees, some trampling down of flower-beds, and a great deal of general confusion. A popular demonstration of the public opinion of London is not, indeed, impossible; but it must be in the main spontaneous. It cannot be artificially got up. No mere crowd can adequately express the opinions and sentiments of so vast an area of population. The utmost it can do is to evoke an opposition as numerous as, or more numerous than, itself. The day is gone by for this kind of thing. The inhabitants of the City of London and its surrounding boroughs have every opportunity of making known their wants through quieter means than multitudinous assemblages. They can make their power felt in the election of Members of Parliament. They can bring their influence to bear upon those members when elected. There are scores of methods by means of which they can convey to the Houses of Legislature a fair and even forcible representation of the policy which they prefer. Monster meetings on Sunday in Hyde Park may be described as "much ado about nothing." They indicate no preponderance of public opinion. They apply no real stimulus to our Statesmen. "Vox et præterea nihil" has now become their descriptive motto, and by judicious politicians they are pretty unanimously eschewed. If in any case they may be legitimately resorted to, that case is certainly not one touching our international duties. If at any time they could do good, that time is not one of diplomatic uncertainty.

The proceedings of Parliament during the week, so far as regards the Eastern Question, have not taken their complexion from what occurred in Hyde Park on Sunday. They have been languid, desultory, and indecisive. They have been so, not because of any want of interest in the subject, but because the information necessary to a wise judgment has been withheld. It is difficult to surmise the reasons which have prevailed upon Russian diplomacy to keep everything in the dark without encouraging some suspicion that it is aiming at results which Europe will not approve. The terms of peace with Turkey (unknown to us at the time of writing) may possibly become known to our readers before these sheets come into their hands. The rumours which profess to give them are various—some of them, no doubt, not only inaccurate but extravagant. But till the terms themselves be authentically proclaimed they cannot be profitably discussed. One conclusion, we apprehend, may be taken for granted. The conditions exacted by Russia are not likely to be moderate. They will probably have more reference to immediate advantages than to remoter stability. We must not be inordinately surprised at this, however our judgment may condemn it. Russia doubtless has made large sacrifices. So far as military action is concerned, she has achieved decisive results. As between herself and her adversary she is master of the situation; as between herself and the Neutral Powers she will hardly be tempted to adopt a forecast of consequences less selfish than they will be disposed to allow. We are bound to remember, in her case as well as in that of other nations, that she has to satisfy public feeling, which, perhaps, in Russia is never very enlightened. Whilst the Czar and his statesmen may incline to leniency, the pressure put upon them by the great bulk of the Russian people may render the exercise of their personal wishes extremely difficult. Judging from the speeches of Lord Derby in the House of Lords, one can hardly fail of remarking that her Majesty's Government are fully sensible of the weighty responsibility resting upon them at the present crisis. We have proof in the Bluebooks that they have abandoned traditions which accomplished facts have rendered obsolete. They have now to shape a policy applicable to present and prospective circumstances—to take, according to the phrase of the day, "a new departure." So far as "British interests" are involved, their path, it is to be hoped, will be made plain before their feet. The interests of humanity, justice, generosity, in South-Eastern Europe

demand for their effectual promotion clear insight, great sagacity, unshrinking courage, and indomitable firmness.

Little has been heard of late respecting the approaching Conference. The time of it is still uncertain, and the place of it is not irrevocably fixed. A Conference of the Treaty Powers of course there must be, unless there is to be a renewal of the war. Nor is it to be concealed that out of the proceedings of the Conference itself a more extended war may possibly arise. We hope not; we think not; but there is no doubt that the questions which will come under discussion relating to the terms of peace between Russia and Turkey are delicate and critical, though perhaps they will be found to touch Austria more nearly than this country. The very constitution of Austria, moreover, renders her far more sensitive in regard to reconstructive changes upon her borders than we can pretend to be. That she is getting uneasy is evident. That she will have the unqualified support of Germany (unless in extremity) is doubtful. That there are points between her and Russia which can only be smoothed away by compromise she has herself asserted. England, we would fain believe, will use her influence in the proposed Conference with a considerate regard rather to peoples than to Governments.

It must not be lost sight of that there is a Greek as well as a Slav nationality deeply interested in the organisation of Turkey with, if anything, even still more legitimate claims. There can be no reason why the two races should come into collision, nor is there any solid argument in favour of giving all the advantages to one race and continuing all the disadvantages to another. If the predominance of Russia in Bulgaria be regarded as undesirable, the counterpoise may be found in benefits conferred upon what may be roughly described as the Greek Provinces of Turkey. The political power and prestige of England may have scope for useful employment in this direction, and a positive rather than an obstructive line of international policy will perhaps be found in the end the most effective and fruitful.

We have only a word or two more to say. The Vassal States that have taken part in the war—willingly or unwillingly—will need some other support in the Conference than that of Russia. Rumania is ominously threatened with an ungrateful return for the help she has rendered to her giant ally in the war which has now ceased. The strip of Bessarabia which Russia would wrest from her possession surely ought to remain hers, unless some satisfactory compensation can be made to her by the Czar. Montenegro ought not to be deprived of the fruit of her gallantry by the jealousy of Austria; and, although Servia will come into Court with a somewhat disparaged political reputation, that seems to be no unanswerable reason for her being denuded of the territory she has obtained. After all, however, some rough settlement of pending questions appears to be far from impossible; and if, on the whole, it should constitute a foundation for the social happiness of the countries to which it relates, time and the progress of civilisation will mightily tend, we hope, to modify the minor discrepancies to which objection may be justly taken, but which cannot just now be altogether avoided.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Council yesterday week at Windsor Castle, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Lord Chamberlain, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and Colonel the Right Hon. T. F. Taylor, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. J. Lowther, M.P., Secretary for Ireland, was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. After the Council the Sheriffs for England and Wales and for the Duchy of Lancaster were picked by the Queen, and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Earl of Beaconsfield had audiences of her Majesty. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., kissed hands on his appointment as Minister at Bern. Lord Kinnaird delivered up the badge of the Order of the Thistle worn by his late brother; and Mr. Stirling Crawford also delivered up to the Queen the badge of the Order of the Thistle worn by the late Sir William Stirling-Maxwell. The Duke of Hamilton and the Marquis of Lothian were invested by her Majesty with the ribbon and badge of the Order of the Thistle. Princess Beatrice was present with the Queen during the ceremony. The Crown Prince of Austria arrived at the castle in the evening. Prince Leopold arrived from Boyton Manor. The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and the Right Hon. Sir Andrew and the Hon. Lady Buchanan also arrived. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Crown Prince of Austria, Prince Leopold, the Countess of Caledon, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the Lord Chamberlain, Count de Bombelles, the Right Hon. Sir Andrew and the Hon. Lady Buchanan, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, and Lady Cowell.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, the Crown Prince of Austria, and Prince Leopold, walked and drove the next morning. The Crown Prince, after luncheon with her Majesty, left for London. Prince Leopold accompanied him to the Great Western railway station. The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the Lord Chamberlain, and Sir Andrew and Lady Buchanan left the castle in the morning. Major Robert Groves Sandeman, C.S.I., Political Agent in Beloochistan, had an audience of the Queen, and presented to her Majesty a photograph of the Khan of Kelat for his Highness. Prince and Princess Christian dined with the Queen.

On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Francis Pigou, M.A., Vicar of Halifax, officiated.

His Excellency the Special Ambassador for the King of Italy, General Count della Rocca, and Countess della Rocca, Count Morelli di Popolo, and Count Francescetti di Hautebourg, accompanied by Count Morelli di Popolo and Count Francescetti di Hautebourg, left Claridge's Hotel on Wednesday for Paris.

Hautebourg were presented by General Count della Rocca. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, General Count and Countess della Rocca, the Countess of Caledon, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Frances Drummond, Lord de Ros, Count Morelli di Popolo, Count Francescetti di Hautebourg, General the Hon. Sir George Cadogan, K.C.B., and the Master of the Household.

The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of the Queen on Tuesday. Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Collins, C.B., and Dr. Royle, took leave of her Majesty, on his departure for the South of France, where he is gone for the benefit of his health. He travels incognito.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice left the castle on Wednesday for London. Her Majesty travelled by a special train upon the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and drove thence, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, to Buckingham Palace. The Turkish Ambassador was introduced to an audience of the Queen at the palace, and presented Prince Ibrahim Hilmy, fourth son of the Khedive of Egypt, to her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. The Princess of Wales dined with the Queen and Princess Beatrice. Mdlle. Jeanne Douste, aged seven years, had the honour of playing upon the pianoforte, after dinner, before the Queen and the Princess.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford, drove out on Thursday afternoon.

THE QUEEN'S COURT AND DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Court and Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace on Thursday.

The Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Morton, the Hon. Mrs. F. Stonor, and Lord Colville of Culross, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the garden entrance of the palace from Marlborough House. Prince and Princess Christian arrived, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley and Captain the Hon. C. Eliot.

Princess Beatrice was also present. The Duchess of Teck arrived from Kensington Palace. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Prince of Leiningen were also present. Maharajah Duleep Singh and the Maharajah attended the Court.

A guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards was mounted in the court of the palace.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-room at three o'clock. In attendance were the Duchess of Wellington (Mistress of the Robes), the Dowager Duchess of Athole (Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting), the Hon. Mrs. Ferguson of Pitfour (Woman of the Bedchamber in Waiting), the Marquis of Hertford (Lord Chamberlain), Earl Beauchamp (Lord Steward), the Earl of Bradford (Master of the Horse), Lord Henry Thynne, M.P. (Treasurer of the Household), Viscount Barrington, M.P. (Vice-Chamberlain), the Earl of Hardwicke (Master of the Buckhounds), Lord Henniker (Lord in Waiting), and other members of the household.

The Queen wore a dress and train of black brocade Irish poplin, interwoven with silver and trimmed with black feathers, and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by a coronet of Indian pearls. Her Majesty also wore an Indian necklace composed of an ornament of large diamonds, pearls, rubies, and emeralds, attached to three rows of pearls, and a stomacher and earrings of large Indian diamonds, emeralds, and pearls—all presents from Indian Princes. Her Majesty wore the ribbon of the star of the Order of the Garter, the Victoria and Albert, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family orders.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of chestnut-coloured brocade, over a jupe of bleu ciel antique satin, trimmed with Brussels lace and wreathed with chestnuts and chestnut leaves. A train of velvet brocade, lined with bleu ciel satin, and corsage to correspond. Head-dress, tiara of diamonds, feathers and veil. Orders, Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family orders.

The Princess Christian wore a dress of black velvet, relieved with turquoise blue satin; and the Princess Beatrice was attired in a dress and train of pale blue silk trimmed with Valenciennes lace and velvet leaves.

The diplomatic circle having been first introduced, some presentations, notably one from Japan, were made.

The general circle was attended by a numerous company, and a large number of presentations of youthful debutantes took place.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales left Berlin on Monday night for Darmstadt, on a visit to the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse; he arrived at Darmstadt on Tuesday afternoon, and was received at the railway station by the Grand Ducal family. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn accompanied his Royal Highness.

The Crown Prince of Austria attended mass at the Jesuits' church, Farm-street, Berkeley-square, on Sunday. The Prince Imperial lunched with his Imperial Highness, after which the Crown Prince paid farewell visits to the various members of the Royal family in town. His Imperial Highness, after taking leave of the ex-King of Naples on Monday morning, left Claridge's Hotel upon his return to Vienna. Prince Louis Esterhazy accompanied him to the Charing-cross station, where Count Beust and the members of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy took leave of him. His Imperial Highness gave £20 to the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.

Prince and Princess Christian honoured the Secretary of State for War and Mrs. Gathorne Hardy with their company at dinner. Later in the evening Mrs. Hardy had a reception.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained a party of noblemen and gentlemen at dinner yesterday evening at Gloucester House, Park-lane. Covers were laid for twenty-eight.

The Prince Imperial, Princess Mary (Duchess) and the Duke of Teck, honoured Mr. and Mrs. Borthwick with their company at dinner at their residence in Eaton-place on Saturday evening. There were present to meet their Imperial and Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke de Bassano, the Earl and Countess of Feversham, Lord Carlingford, and Frances, Countess of Waldegrave, Marquis Fortunato, the Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Robert Peel, M.P., Mr. B. Milford, &c. After dinner Mrs. Borthwick had a small musical party, at which were present his Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Austria, the Duke of Cambridge, Midhat Pasha, and Vassif Effendi, Prince Ibrahim of Egypt, the Greek Archimandrite, Mr. H. Stanley, and the principal members of the Corps Diplomatique.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Chartres has left Claridge's Hotel on his return to Paris.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland returned to Dublin Castle on Saturday evening from Blackcastle, in the county of Meath. Sir M. Hicks-Beach and Mr. Lowther, the recently appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, arrived at the Castle on Sunday morning from London. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough attended the opening of the Exhibition of Paintings

at the Royal Hibernian Academy, Dublin, on Tuesday. Their Graces had a dinner party at the castle the same day, and in the evening there was a dance.

His Excellency General Count and Countess della Rocca, accompanied by Count Morelli di Popolo and Count Manfredo Francescetti di Hautebourg, left Claridge's Hotel on Wednesday for Paris.

The Speaker gave his fourth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday evening; and afterwards the right hon. gentleman held a levée, which was numerously attended.

The Earl of Radnor has been appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Wilts, in the room of the late Marquis of Ailesbury.

Lord Rodney attained his majority on Thursday, when a number of the tenantry dined together at Berrington Hall, Herefordshire, the family seat, and his Lordship was presented with an address and a piece of plate of the value of 200 gs.

The marriage of Mr. John F. Brocklehurst (Royal Horse Guards) and Miss Louisa Alice Parsons, eldest daughter of the Hon. Lawrence and Mrs. Parsons, was celebrated on Saturday last at St. Peter's, Eaton-square.

THE SEA OF MARMORA.

The Propontis, or Sea of Marmora, in which the British fleet under the command of Admiral Hornby is now stationed to watch the momentous events at Constantinople, is situated between the Aegean Sea, or Grecian Gulf of the Mediterranean, and the Euxine or Black Sea. It is connected with the former by the Strait of the Dardanelles, or Hellespont, and with the latter by the Strait of the Bosphorus, at the lower extremity of which, on the European shore overlooking the Sea of Marmora, stands the city of Constantinople. The length of the Sea of Marmora from south-west to north-east—that is to say, from Gallipoli, at the inner or upper end of the Dardanelles, to the inner mouth of the Bosphorus at Constantinople—is about 140 miles. This land-locked sea derives its name from the island of Marmora, which is a conspicuous feature of its western part; at its opposite end, near the Asiatic shore eastward of the Bosphorus, where the sea is extended by the Gulf of Ismid, lies the group of Prince's Islands, which are but of small size. It was here that Admiral Hornby's squadron first anchored when it had passed through the Dardanelles and crossed the Sea of Marmora, on Wednesday, the 13th ult. It moved, on the following Sunday, to Mudania Bay, thirty-five miles southward of Constantinople, but has since returned to the north shore, taking up its position at Tuzla, a few miles east of Prince's Islands, and seventeen miles east of Constantinople. The situation of "Prinkipo" or Prince's Islands is within sight of the higher ground in the city, where the view is not shut out by the hills above Scutari; and many English residents or visitors in Constantinople are acquainted with those isles, of which we have received two or three sketches from an obliging correspondent, with one of that well-known inlet of the city harbour called "The Golden Horn," dividing Pera and Galata from Stamboul.

Writing from Prince's Islands on the 16th, an officer with the British Squadron thus describes the incidents of the passage of the Dardanelles:—"The suddenness and secrecy of the orders to leave Besika Bay created intense commotion. On Sunday the Governor of the Dardanelles arrived to visit Admiral Hornby, being saluted with nineteen guns, and on the following Tuesday orders were given to proceed up the Dardanelles to Prince's Islands, bombarding the Turkish forts if fired upon, but not otherwise. There was intense anxiety as the six iron-clads—having prepared for action, boats being hoisted aboard, davits topped, guns loaded and run out, and crews at quarters—steamed up the channel at the rate of six knots an hour, in two lines, the Alexandra, Sultan, and Achilles as the star-board, and the Agincourt, Téméraire, and Swiftsure as the port division, with the Salamis, as tender, between them. Precautions were taken to prevent firing without orders. A heavy snowstorm was falling and it was blowing smartly. At one o'clock land was seen by the starboard division, and the flagship Alexandra put her helm to starboard; but the Agincourt, not seeing land or the flagship's manoeuvre, failed to do so immediately, which necessitated the Alexandra stopping and porting her helm to avoid a collision, and she thus ran ashore. The other ships, seeing this, sheered off and made for the rendezvous at Gallipoli, with the exception of the Sultan, which remained to assist the Alexandra. She was got off about five p.m., with little known damage. The Raleigh had gone ashore the day previously at a place where she had gone to assist Turkish fugitives." This ship has since been sent to Malta for repairs.

Previous to the departure of the division which passed the Dardanelles the fleet in Besika Bay was engaged in practising naval tactics—the evolutions consisting of steaming in columns of divisions, line ahead, changing into columns of division, line abreast, forming quarter-columns and isolated groups, and so as to combine all methods of attack. The ships also practised ramming, and frequent trials were made with torpedoes. The fleet at that time consisted of the Alexandra, Swiftsure, Raleigh, Hotspur, Agincourt, Téméraire, Salamis, Achilles, Sultan, and Cygnet.

Mudania Bay, into which the squadron for a short time retired from Prince's Islands, is situated on the Asiatic shore of the Sea of Marmora, due south of Constantinople. The bay or gulf is about twenty miles long from west to east, and has an average width of from six to eight miles from north to south. But although capacious, the bay affords very little shelter, and bad anchorage for ships. The depth of water along its shores is very great, there being from twenty to thirty fathoms close to the land. Westerly winds throw in a heavy swell, while northerly winds raise a short breaking sea. The mountains on the promontory which, jutting out into the Sea of Marmora, forms the northern coast of the bay, rise to a height of over three thousand feet; and when the wind is from the northward furious puffs or gusts pour down the valleys of the range, rendering an anchorage along the north coast dangerous. The town of Mudania stands on the south shore of the bay, and is about fifteen miles to the north-west of Broussa, of which, during the finer part of the year, it may be considered the port. It is built close to the water, and consists of about a thousand houses, inhabited principally by Turks and Greeks. The town is surrounded on the land side by high hills, the slopes of which are well cultivated, and planted for the most part with vines and olive-trees. Gemlik, or Gümehlek, off which is the only good anchorage in the bay, lies at the head of the gulf, in a fertile and well-cultivated valley, which produces large quantities of good wine and wheat. The town contains about nine hundred houses, and the population is almost entirely Greek. More than a hundred years ago the Turkish Government proposed to establish a shipbuilding yard at Gemlik; and it is stated by one writer that frigates of eighty guns were actually constructed there for the Turkish navy with timber obtained from the oak forests in the neighbourhood of Broussa; but the project failed, and at the present time no traces of any dockyard or building-slips remain.



VIEW FROM CONSTANTINOPLE, SHOWING PRINCE'S ISLANDS IN THE DISTANCE.



PORT OF HALKI, PRINCE'S ISLANDS, SEA OF MARMORA.



THE GATLING GUN, AS USED IN OUR NAVY.



THE MAIDEN'S TOWER, CONSTANTINOPLE, LOOKING TOWARDS THE GOLDEN HORN.

The Extra Supplement.

THE REQUIEM IN THE PANTHEON.

The scene in the Pantheon at Rome (which is consecrated as a Basilica Church by the name of Sancta Maria ad Martyres), when the Requiem Mass was celebrated for the soul of the late King Victor Emmanuel, is shown in the large Engraving we present for this week's Extra Supplement. The grand old building of Marcus Agrippa, constructed some years before the birth of Christ, was converted from a heathen temple into a place of Christian worship by Pope Boniface IV. in 608; and it now contains, besides the tomb of the Italian "Prince of Painters," the sepulchre of the first King of the united Italian nation. It has thus witnessed a marvellous amount of ancient and modern history; and the stately religious ceremony there performed on Saturday, the 16th ult., could scarcely have found a more dignified place for its exhibition. The chief point on which the artists who contrived the decorations of the Pantheon relied for their effect was the illumination of the dome. This was lined with a painted imitation of carved stonework, divided into compartments after the fashion of what is technically called a coffered ceiling. Each compartment contained a star illuminated from behind the canvas by gas-lights, which shone through them with a subdued lustre. In the centre, beneath the round opening at the summit of the dome (which had been veiled with transparencies and draperies), was placed the huge catafalque, to support a funeral bier, but now vacant of the coffin. The catafalque was rectangular in shape, and consisted of a platform rising in three great steps one above the other, and gradually diminishing in width. On the topmost step was placed the bier, covered with a rich mantle of crimson velvet, upon which lay, on a crimson velvet cushion embroidered with gold, the Royal crown and sceptre. The folds of the crimson drapery were supported by six colossal statues, figuring Magnanimity, Fortitude, Justice, Prudence, Liberty, and Loyalty. Upon the steps of the catafalque were disposed huge bronze candelabra bearing a forest of wax lights, and an infinity of funeral wreaths and votive crowns, contributed by various cities, communities, and societies in all parts of Italy. The whole church was hung with black draperies, richly trimmed with gold. Above the high altar a great black and gold canopy had been erected, surmounted by the Royal arms and the cross of Savoy, framed in an arrangement of tricoloured banners draped with black. Around the great cornice were placed shields bearing the arms of the principal cities of Italy, also flanked by mourning banners. Two enormous golden candelabra, full of dazzling tapers, stood at the sides of the high altar. Galleries draped with black and gold were erected for the Royal household, the diplomatic body, the Knights of the Supreme Order of the Annunziata, and all the great dignitaries of the State. All the private personages invited were in deep mourning, as well as the ladies of the various Embassies and Legations, and those of the Queen's household. Their black garments contrasted strangely with the glittering uniforms of officers of all arms, the rich picturesque crimson and scarlet robes of the great dignitaries, and the various gold-embroidered costumes of the Ambassadors. The Court tribune was filled by Ladies of Honour to the Queen, Gentlemen of the Household, foreign Ambassadors, and Ministers in resplendent uniforms covered with orders, among whom were the representatives of England, Austria, and Germany. The Medici, the Knights of the Collar of the Annunziata, who rank as cousins of the King, were in the place of honour before this tribune. The Ministers of State, in full diplomatic costume, the Senators, Deputies, and others were on the right of the catafalque; the Municipality of Rome, the Judges, and other public functionaries, in their robes, on the left. All the tribunes were filled with ladies, and every available place was occupied. The arrangements, however, were so perfect that there was no crowding. Prince Amadeo, surrounded by the Staff of the 7th Corps-d'Armée, which he commands, stood at the foot of the catafalque, and near him the Generals, Admirals, and superior officers of both services *en grande tenue*. At eleven o'clock the Rev. Canon Anzino, Chief Chaplain to the late King, entered with two assistant clergy, followed by the Canons and the Chapter of the Basilica, and Mass began. The "Requiem" sung was that of Cherubini, and was magnificently executed. After the absolution, the "Libera me, Domine," composed by Terziani for the funeral ceremony, was repeated with increased effect. After Mass the public were admitted, and thronged the Pantheon until nightfall. Our Illustration is supplied by Mr. G. A. Rudd, the only artist who was admitted during the ceremony of the Requiem, as he is employed on a large painting of this scene for the Italian Royal Court.

THE GATLING GUN IN THE NAVY.

Our Illustration shows the manner in which this kind of "mitrailleuse," described by us more particularly several years ago, may be used on board ship to repel an assaulting party close alongside. The gun invented by Mr. Gatling was first manufactured in this country by Sir William Armstrong and Co., at the Elswick Factory, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It was constructed upon the design approved by a War-Office Committee of Inquiry, of which Colonel Wray, R.A., was Chairman, and by which a series of experiments were made during two years, after the war between France and Germany. At the battle of Spicheren, in July, 1870, the military use of this species of weapon, then called a "mitrailleuse," was first tested in actual fighting, under the eyes of the Emperor Napoleon III. The Gatling gun, constructed by Sir William Armstrong consists of a number of gun-barrels, which may be as many as ten, fixed around a main shaft, which is also combined with a grooved "carrier," to hold the cartridges, dropped into it one by one; and with a cylinder, in which are cut slots for as many gun-locks as there are barrels to be fired. The whole of the above apparatus is raised or lowered, or moved to the right or left, by working a handle at the side. There is a drum fixed on the top, containing 350 cartridges, set in rows; this is so arranged as to be the feeder, by dropping the cartridges in succession into the carrier, from which they are shifted by lock action into the gun-barrels successively brought round with each revolution of the cylinder. The calibre of the gun-barrels is 0.45 inch; they can be charged and fired with great rapidity, discharging five or six shots in a second. For some purposes, no doubt, this is a very efficient weapon.

The Burnley Town Council have unanimously decided to petition the Local Government Board to extend their borrowing powers by £60,000—£20,000 to complete the sewage scheme and £35,000 for gas purposes.

The Boston Corporation have been applied to by the Lords of the Treasury for payment of £1049 14s. 4d., in respect of the costs of the Election Commission of 1875. It is estimated that a rate of 6d. in the pound will raise the amount.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The greatest anxiety has been felt during the past week, up to the hour of this writing, on Thursday evening, about the terms of peace arranged between Russia and Turkey, and there have been rumours of a very alarming character from day to day. The Grand Duke Nicholas on Sunday morning, by previous arrangement, came with an escort of Russian troops to San Stefano, a seaside village ten miles south-west of Constantinople, and was there received by Raouf Pasha and Mahomet Ali Pasha, on behalf of the Turkish Government. A division of the Russian army was at the same time admitted many miles within the lines reserved to the Turkish authorities by the military armistice, taking up its position between Kutchuk Tchekmedje and San Stefano, about one day's march from the city of Constantinople. Safvet Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been daily engaged with the Grand Duke Nicholas at San Stefano in settling or discussing the terms of peace. The following account of these negotiations has obtained most credit:—

"It is affirmed that Russia has declared the conditions contained in the Preliminaries of Peace to be signed between her and Turkey to be of three kinds—First, in the interests of the two contracting Powers exclusively; second, in the interest of certain States in particular; third, in the interest of Europe. To the first category, which is to be submitted only for ratification at the Congress, belong the cession of Asiatic territory, that of the war indemnity and the guarantees it implies, and the delimitation of independent Bulgaria. To the second category belong the questions of the Danube, of Servia, of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and of Montenegro. To the third the question of the Dardanelles. The last two categories alone will be submitted for deliberation at the Congress. The greatest difficulty seems to be the delimitation of Bulgaria, which Austria refuses to regard as exclusively of Turko-Russian interest.

"The conditions proposed by Russia certainly include the formation of a Bulgarian Principality under a Christian Prince not belonging to any reigning family; having autonomy, with a national militia, and paying tribute to Turkey equal to the revenue hitherto paid into the Ottoman Treasury. The Principality to comprehend all territory between the Danube and the Balkans, excepting the Dobrudja, all Roumelia from Midia on the Black Sea to Servia, Kavalla, and probably Salonica; all the valley of the Maritza, to its mouth, but excluding Adrianople. A Bulgarian Government will be constituted and during two years superintended by Russian commissioners; a Russian army of 50,000 strong to occupy the Principality; the Prince to be elected by an Assembly of Bulgarian notables, and the election to be sanctioned by the Great Powers and the Porte. Montenegro to have independence, with extension of territory east, north, and west, annexing Podgoritz and Antivari. All future disputes between Montenegro and the Porte are to be settled by the arbitration of Austria and Russia; Roumania is to be independent; the Dobrudja is to be given to Russia, with the power, however, of exchanging it for Russian Bessarabia. The independence of Servia with an extension of territory in the east towards Nisch, and in the south towards Prisrend, and the autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as described in the Protocol at the first sitting of the Constantinople Conference are also included in the conditions. As to the other provinces of European Turkey, the reforms proposed by the Conference are to be applied, after an understanding with the Great Powers. The immediate application to Crete is asked of the former administrative organisation and other reforms lately demanded by the Cretans. The present regulation of the Dardanelles regarding ships of war is to be maintained. The navigation of the Straits is to be absolutely free for merchant-vessels, even during war. The indemnity to be paid to Russia is estimated at 1,410,000,000 roubles. Russia also asks Batoum, Kars, and Bayazid, with their respective territories; six ironclads, chosen by herself; £40,000,000 sterling in bonds—the interest and amortissement being secured by the Bulgarian and Egyptian tributes, by the Anatolian revenue, and the Heracleon mines; also 10,000,000 roubles as an indemnity to Russian subjects having establishments at Constantinople, invested in Turkish securities, as also to cover Russian expenses for maintaining war prisoners and clearing the Sulina mouths of the Danube."

There is not, so far as we are yet informed, any reason to doubt the substantial correctness of the above account of the terms of peace; but Lord Derby and Sir Stafford Northcote on Thursday evening both of them disclaimed any official knowledge of the exact terms. It has been stated by foreign journals this week that the demand for the surrender of the Turkish ironclads had been withdrawn; but Lord Derby referred to them on Thursday in such a manner as to imply that their eventual disposal continues to be a question of much interest. In the meantime, our own Government is avowedly making great preparations for the contingency of being obliged to go to war. Lord Napier of Magdala has been selected as the General to command any expeditionary force that may have to be sent out, with Sir Garnet Wolseley for his Chief of the Staff. The first army corps is quite ready to be dispatched; the transports and stores are provided, and a scheme for the expedition has been drawn up at the War Office. The Channel Fleet, under Lord John Hay, is now at Malta; the Mediterranean Fleet, under Admiral Hornby, is in the Sea of Marmora, with four ships at Gallipoli, under Sir J. E. Commerell, and one in the Gulf of Saros. The Royal Arsenal at Woolwich is very busy in preparing stores.

This attitude of Great Britain, and that of Austria, which is also mobilising part of her army, have thrown into insignificance the movements of Servian, Roumanian, and Greek dissatisfaction with the proposed Russian settlement of the East. But the Roumanian Senate has protested against ceding Bessarabia to the Russian Empire; Servia is reluctant to abandon Nisch; and the Greek insurrection in Thessaly and in Crete seems to be gaining head. The Turks have retaken and destroyed the town of Platanos, but have been defeated in more than one skirmish.

St. Mary's Cocoa-Rooms, recently built at Southampton in connection with the Workmen's Institute and Refreshment-Rooms Company, were opened last Saturday morning. The ceremony took place in the spacious club and reading room of that building, in the presence of a fashionable company—Mr. W. C. Westlake, chairman of the company, presiding.

The French African traveller and missionary, the Abbé Debès, is about to undertake a journey across Africa, from Zanzibar, via the Congo, and a grant of 100,000fr. (£4000) has been made by the French Chamber in aid of the undertaking. The two German African Exploration Societies have amalgamated, and the united body is about to dispatch another expedition to the interior of Africa. It has resolved to devote its attention to the development of commercial enterprise in that continent, and calls on German merchants, manufacturers, and others to aid in opening up the country to German trade. The German Government has promised the sum of £5000 in aid of the objects thus indicated by the society.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon received the Crown Prince Radetzky of Austria on Tuesday, and the Marshal subsequently returned the visit of his Imperial Highness.

The Senate on Tuesday finally adopted the Colportage Bill of the Government by 164 votes to 95. In the discussion which took place the restrictive measures of the late Government to prevent the circulation of newspapers were severely criticised by several speakers. After the Colportage Bill was disposed of M. Léon Say submitted a bill, which had already been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, authorising a credit of 358,000,000fr. for the public service during the month of March. Urgency was voted upon it, and it was ultimately approved of unanimously. The Senate then adjourned on Thursday.

The Chamber of Deputies on the 21st ult. after adopting the estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture, discussed and passed the Algerian Budget. On the discussion of financial bills for scholarships in seminaries, Count de Montalembert made a speech in which he repudiated the Gallican declaration of 1682, and affirmed that Catholicism had founded liberty throughout the world, while the Revolution had given people nothing. He claimed freedom for religious congregations as a natural sequence of the liberty of the citizen. The Minister of Public Instruction replied that the Government represented the law, the principles of the French Revolution, and liberty of conscience and public worship. The House then proceeded to discuss the clauses of the bill, adopted by 313 to 107 votes an article reducing the amount of the scholarships given to seminaries. With this exception, the whole of the budget of expenditure was passed unanimously.

In the sitting of the Chamber on the 22nd ult. the election of M. Sens was annulled, and that of M. Le Provost Launay, jun., was declared valid.

On Saturday M. Léon Say brought in a bill authorising the collection of taxes during March, 1878, without awaiting the sanction of the Budget. The presentation of the bill was cheered by the Left, and M. Léon Say asked that it should be dealt with as urgent.

The bill authorising the collection of the taxes in March without waiting the final sanction of the Budget was adopted on Monday.

M. Victor Hugo attained his seventy-sixth birthday on Tuesday, and received the congratulations of large crowds of his admirers.

The responsible editor of the *Réveil* has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 3000fr. for an insulting article written by Henri Rochefort on the Conclave.

The general syndicate of manufacturers of textile fabrics held a meeting in Paris on Tuesday morning, and the question of a new general customs tariff was discussed. The meeting decided energetically to urge upon the Government and the Chambers the advisability of hastening their labours in regard to the increase of the tariff, in order to afford trade the alleviation which had become indispensable.

Last Sunday the monument erected in the cemetery of Père-Jacques in memory of the late M. Ledru Rollin was unveiled in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. MM. Crémieux, Louis Blanc, and Victor Hugo were the speakers.

General Duplessis, who was in command of the Seventh Division of the 4th Corps-d'Armée, died on Monday in Paris from the results of a fall from his horse in the Bois de Boulogne some days ago.

ITALY.

King Humbert gave an audience yesterday week to the Envoys of the Prince of Montenegro, who presented expressions of condolence on the death of King Victor Emmanuel on behalf of Prince Nikita and the Principality; and on Monday his Majesty gave audience to Mr. Marsh, the American Minister, who presented his new credentials.

Queen Margherita began on Tuesday her receptions of the wives of the foreign Ambassadors.

The Duke of Abercorn, who has been sent by her Majesty to present King Humbert with the Order of the Garter, arrived at Rome on Tuesday. His Grace, with the members of his suite, went to the Quirinal on Wednesday, to pay his respects to the King and Queen.

Pope Leo XIII. received a large number of persons on Wednesday, but did not make any speech. His Holiness has intimated to the pilgrims his desire that they should abstain from reading any addresses which contain special allusion to politics. The Coronation of the new Pope is to take place in the Sistine Chapel next Sunday, and there is to be afterwards a Benediction from the balcony in the interior of St. Peter's.

The death of Father Secchi, the well-known Italian astronomer, is announced. He had been ill for some time.

SPAIN.

The Marquis of Orovio, the Minister of Finance, made a statement in Congress on Tuesday respecting the financial position of the country, which he stated was very favourable. The receipts and expenditure in the next Budget would balance, and the country had discharged its obligations on their falling due without the necessity for any renewal. The revenue from taxes during the financial year 1876-7 had yielded an excellent result, and the Minister hoped shortly to be able to reduce the taxation.

On Wednesday Congress rejected an amendment brought forward by the Opposition censuring the financial administration of the Government.

The termination of the insurrection in Cuba was officially announced in Madrid on the 21st ult., and the city was decorated with flags. At night there were illuminations in honour of the event.

The Government has ordered the expulsion from the country of Father Mon, a priest who in a recent sermon at Huesca attacked several deceased foreign Sovereigns, the Liberal régime in Spain, and the Monarchy of King Alfonso.

PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Deputies on Monday adopted a bill authorising the Government to construct the Beira Alta Railway, if the proposals of private companies are not suitable. The line will unite Coimbra to Salamanca, and will afford direct communication between Lisbon and Central Europe.

BELGIUM.

The King and Queen of the Belgians left Berlin on Saturday afternoon. The Emperor and Empress of Germany and the members of the Royal family accompanied them to the railway station, and bade them a cordial farewell. It is said that King Leopold has been appointed by the Emperor Commander of the Kurmark 14th Regiment of Dragoons, stationed at Colmar. Their Majesties returned to the Palace of Brussels on Sunday morning. At half-past one in the afternoon the King received General Cialdini, Envoy Extraordinary, who came to announce the accession of King Humbert I.

HOLLAND.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Second Chamber the Government brought in a bill to authorise a loan of 44,000,000 fl. at 4 per cent, repayable in fifty-six years at par. This loan is to

be issued for the purpose of covering the deficits and carrying out public works. The money required for the interest and sinking fund will be obtained by increasing the receipts from the succession duty by 2,333,000 fl.

GERMANY.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught left Berlin on Monday night for Darmstadt, to pay a visit to the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse. The German Crown Prince and Crown Princess saw their Royal Highnesses to the station. Lord Odo Russell was in attendance. We learn from a correspondent that the youngest daughter of Mr. Gill, an English gentleman residing in Berlin, presented a bouquet to the Prince of Wales.

The ball given at the British Embassy by Lord Odo Russell on Feb. 21 was of a very brilliant character, and was honoured by the presence of the Emperor and Empress of Germany, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and all the members of the Prussian Royal family. The members of the diplomatic body and many other distinguished personages also attended.

Prince Bismarck gave his first Parliamentary soirée this season on Saturday last.

In the German Federal Council on the 21st ult. the motion brought forward by its committee respecting the bill for the representation of the Imperial Chancellor was adopted.

On the 22nd Prince Bismarck, finding the proposed increase of the tobacco duty resisted by a large majority, told the House that he could not deem himself responsible for the details of the measure, as the finances of the empire were directed by the Prussian Finance Minister, Herr Camphausen.

Herr Camphausen on Saturday last made a statement in which he said that after the views uttered upon the Tobacco Bill in various quarters, it was hardly worth his while to attempt its defence. He had, he said, repeatedly offered the Imperial Chancellor his resignation in case their views were not in harmony. He did not intend remaining at the head of the financial administration unless he was assured of the willing support of political parties. Prince Bismarck confirmed what had fallen from the last speaker as to his having repeatedly, and again quite recently, expressed a wish to resign. The Imperial Chancellor added, "I shall only consent to Herr Camphausen's wish if it should be grounded upon some special question of difference, and then only reluctantly. No difference exists between us, and I have felt the necessity of stating to the House that consequently I regard the present not as a moment for us to separate, but rather as one for hoping that we may continue to pursue our paths together." After some discussion, in which speeches were made by Herren von Varnbueler, Windthorst, Fritzsche, and Bamberger, it was resolved to refer the taxation bills to the Budget Committee.

In Monday's sitting the annual salary of the German Ambassador in London was raised from 120,000 marks to 150,000 marks, or £7500 sterling. Prince Bismarck, in reply to the criticism of the Opposition, said that, if the House insisted on giving their Ambassadors less than they spent, they would be making diplomatic posts the exclusive domain of the rich. As to the complaint that the German people were kept in ignorance about the doings of the Foreign Office, he had observed that the European press was pretty generally of the opinion that in his recent speech on Eastern affairs he had said more than was desirable. Of course, he had said nothing calculated to offend others, and he would use the same precaution on future occasions as far as possible.

The debate on the Budget was continued on Tuesday, and the estimate for the establishment of a Central Bureau of the Imperial Chancellery was agreed to after some discussion. Prince Bismarck maintained that the bureau was indispensable. He said he hoped that the substitute whom it was intended to appoint would represent him in all respects, but for that purpose a bureau was necessary. The Imperial Chancellor added:—"Let us assume that the Prussian Finance Minister should become my substitute; he would not be thoroughly conversant with several branches of the administration, and the consequence would be that awkward incidents would occur such as have often given rise to complaints whenever I have been absent or ill." In conclusion, Prince Bismarck, amid cheers both from the Right and Left, begged those members by whom he was personally disliked to abstain in future from petty personal attacks, which were only calculated further to affect his health. The item for the Central Bureau in the Chancellery was then agreed to by a large majority.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that the Camphausen incident has already produced consequences, Herr von Bennigsen and other leaders of the Ministerial party having broken off negotiations with Prince Bismarck.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

It is announced from Vienna that a Council of Ministers of Austria and Hungary was held on Sunday in the presence of the Emperor. A *Standard* telegram says that, after hearing the views of Count Andrassy, the Ministers empowered him to apply to the Delegations for a credit of 60,000,000 florins. Both the Emperor and Count Andrassy declared that they earnestly desired peace, but they regarded certain of the Russian conditions of peace as inadmissible.

In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday week, the members of the Polish party expressed their satisfaction at the efforts of the Government to secure the meeting of the Conference and to ameliorate the condition of the Christians in the East, and asked if it expected to be in a position to bring the condition of the Polish subjects of Russia under the notice of the Plenipotentiaries.

On Saturday the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet adopted the clause in the customs treaty with Austria stipulating that the treaty remain in force for ten years, and rejected an amendment empowering the Government to denounce it after the expiration of five years. The discussion of the bills relating to the customs was continued on Monday. It was decided that the customs duties should be payable in gold; and, with regard to the coffee duty, the figure proposed by the Government—namely, 24 fl.—was agreed to. The 8 fl. duty on petroleum proposed by the Government was adopted by a large majority on Tuesday.

RUSSIA.

At a banquet given by the Emperor Alexander to the great dignitaries of the empire his Majesty, in replying to a toast in his honour, made a speech expressive of his desire for peace. The nobles of St. Petersburg have almost unanimously elected Count Bobrenski Marshal of the Nobility. He is twenty-five years of age.

Prince Peter of Oldenburg left St. Petersburg last Sunday for Oldenburg, to tender the congratulations of the Russian Imperial family to the Hereditary Grand Duke on his marriage with the Princess Elizabeth of Prussia.

Last Friday night Prince Gortschakoff was seized with illness. On Monday he was better, though still confined to his bed. The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg, however, says that Prince Gortschakoff has recovered from his illness and has resumed his ordinary occupations.

AMERICA.

The House of Representatives at Washington began the discussion of the Silver Bill on the 21st ult., and concurred one by one in all the amendments to the bill introduced in the Senate. On the amendment making the silver dollar legal tender, except in cases where it is otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, the figures of the vote were 176 against 52; and the amendment annulling the free coinage clause and restricting the coinage to 4,000,000 dols. per month was passed by 203 against 71 votes. During the final debate on Mr. Bland's Silver Bill, many of its supporters expressed dissatisfaction at the Senate's amendments. Mr. Bland and others denounced them as calculated to defeat the objects of the bill, and threatened to seek a remedy in supplementary legislation. The majority of the House, however, accepted the bill in its amended form, as the best measure obtainable. The Vice-President of the Republic, in his capacity as President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on Monday signed the Silver Bill, which has now been submitted to Mr. Hayes, who has ten days allowed him for its consideration. The American correspondent of the *Times* states that the Cabinet considered the bill on Tuesday without coming to any decision in the matter. Several Ministers advised a veto, and others thought the bill should be permitted to become law to settle financial questions, in order that the business community might know what to expect; for, while disapproving it, they deem the bill a moderate measure, and think that if made law it would prevent the Silver party from bringing forward more extreme measures. Strong pressure is being brought to bear on the President both for and against his vetoing the bill.

The Silver party in the House introduced bills on Monday providing for legislation omitted from the Silver Bill. The chief measures introduced authorise the issue of certificates upon silver bullion deposits, making those certificates unlimited legal tender, and also authorise the free coinage of 412½-grain dollars.

A resolution requesting President Hayes to open a correspondence immediately with the English and Chinese Governments, with the view of restricting the emigration of Chinese to the United States, has been favourably reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Education and Labour.

Congress has been petitioned by Mr. James Gordon Bennett to grant the American register to the steamer Pandora for an Arctic expedition, under the command of American officers.

A national convention of supporters of the greenback currency was held on the 22nd ult. at Toledo. Twenty-eight States were partially represented at the meeting, which adopted resolutions in favour of the establishment of a new political organisation, to be entitled the National Party, with the following platform:—"All paper or metallic currency should be issued solely by the Government as a full legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, strictly in accordance with the law under which they are contracted. Congress to provide an amount adequate to the wants of the country. The National Bank circulation to be suppressed, and the coinage of silver to be placed on the same footing with the coinage of gold. No privileged class of public debtors. Government bonds to be taxed. The income tax to be restored. The Government should encourage the development of the country's resources in order that labour may find employment. The Government should also reduce the hours of labour, and stop the immigration of Chinamen." The convention also denounced Mr. Bland's Silver Bill as amended by the Senate.

Mr. Anderson, a member of the Louisiana Returning Board, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, for malpractices in the late Presidential election.

The United States ship Supply sailed from New York on Monday for Havre with exhibits for the Paris Exhibition.

CANADA.

In the sitting of the Dominion House of Commons on Feb. 21 the Hon. J. Smith, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, stated that no change in the coasting laws and regulations was contemplated this Session. The Hon. R. J. Cartwright, the Minister of Finance, stated that the Government intended to remove the import duty on malt.

Mr. Cartwright brought forward the Budget on the 22nd. He announced a deficit of 1,160,000 dols., caused by a falling off in the trade returns, as compared with last year, to the extent of 50,000,000 dols. The imports have decreased by one third and the revenue by 5,000,000 dols.

On the 23rd Mr. McKenzie presented a Message from the Governor, inclosing a despatch from the Colonial Office, stating that her Majesty's Government did not consider it advisable to suspend in Canada the operations of the Imperial Extradition Act of 1870.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

News from the Cape to Feb. 5, received by telegram from Madeira, states that Sir Bartle Frere has dismissed the Molteno Cabinet, who only hold office pending the appointment of their successors. The ground of difference is that the Cabinet insisted upon keeping the colonial burghers independent of the military control of the commander of the forces. Mr. Sprigg is to form a new Ministry.

A *Times* telegram says:—"Great satisfaction is expressed at the arrival of the troops by the steamers Dublin Castle and Nubian. Krell and Sandilli are said to be gathering their forces across the Kei. Gaika women and children are moving into the colony for protection and food. The revolted Tembas are in a strong position at the junction of the Kei. Griffith, with a force of 1200 strong, attacked and routed them in every direction. News from Zululand reports that all is quiet, but Cetewayo is said to have summoned his army to meet again in three weeks. The latest telegram from the front reports that a large number of rebel Tembas have been shot, and among them Gongabelli's brother. On our side two whites were slightly wounded, two natives killed and one wounded, and 5000 sheep and 3000 cattle were captured."

INDIA.

Peace, on the conditions originally imposed by the British authorities, has been accepted by the Jowakis.

A Calcutta telegram of Feb. 26 states that Mr. Gordon has been appointed Chief Commissioner in Mysore, Mr. Lyall Secretary of the Foreign Department in Calcutta, and Mr. Bradford the Governor-General's agent at Rajpootana.

AUSTRALIA.

In the sitting of the Victoria Legislative Council on Feb. 21 a motion was adopted for an address to the Crown replying to that recently voted by the Assembly, which charged the Council with unconstitutional conduct in rejecting the Appropriation Bill for the payment of members' salaries.

Mr. Andrew Boosie has been appointed member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Labuan.

The Camperdown, 1487 tons, Captain Paton, chartered by Sir Arthur Blyth, Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth on the 22nd ult. for Port Adelaide, with 476 emigrants, among whom were ninety-three single female domestic servants; and the Elizabeth, with 234, and the Edward, with

203 emigrants engaged by Sir Arthur Blyth, left Hamburg on the 26th ult. for Port Adelaide.—The ship Gauntlet arrived at Brisbane, Queensland, on the 17th ult.

Prince Charles of Prussia, Grand Master of the Order of St. John, has placed £150 from the funds of the order at the disposal of the committee for affording relief to distressed fugitives at Constantinople.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Hamford, Robert, to be Senior Curate of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol.
Blyth, T. Allen; Curate-in-Charge of Clifton and Brownover, Rugby.
Crawley, W. P.; Vicar of Bebbingham-cum-West Fife.
Jones, Basil M.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Denbighshire.
Mills, William H.; Vicar of Derwent Woodlands, Derbyshire.
Ratcliffe, Thomas; Vicar of Stapleford, Nottingham.
Rowden, F.; Rector of Birchington.
Sikes, Thomas B.; Rector of Burdow, Surrey.
Trevor, George Willeford; Vicar of Marton-in-Cleveland.
Yewens, Harry L.; Incumbent of Elera, and Rural Dean of Wellington, Ontario, Canada.—*Guardian*.

A beautiful three-light Munich window, executed by Messrs. Mayer and Co., has just been erected in St. Mary's, Wavertree, in memory of Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Rose Brae.

Tuesday was observed as a Day of Intercession by the London clergy, and the services in St. Paul's Cathedral were attended by the Bishops of London and Rochester, under whom, by recent legislative changes, the metropolitan clergy act.

At the annual meeting of the Clergy Orphan Corporation on Wednesday—the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair—a resolution in discouragement of the practice of canvassing on behalf of candidates gave rise to much discussion, and finally the previous question was carried by sixty votes against seven.

The Company appointed for the Revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament finished their forty-ninth session last Saturday afternoon at the Jerusalem Chamber. The first revision of Ezra was finished, and that of Nehemiah continued as far as chap. iv. 18.

Eglwys-Commis is a very ancient church, but when, in 1875, the Rev. J. T. Raymond was appointed Rector, the chancel was almost a ruin. It has now been thoroughly restored, from plans prepared by Mr. Clapton Rolfe, and the reopening took place on the 20th ult. The nave is in need of restoration.

The Church of St. Mark, Hamilton-terrace, of which Canon Duckworth is Vicar, was reopened last Sunday, after having been closed for six weeks for the purpose of completing considerable alterations and additions begun last summer. The chancel, previously of insignificant proportions, has been rebuilt and much lengthened. Numerous other improvements have been effected, almost transforming the interior. A handsome reredos (which will contain paintings by Mr. Armitage, R.A.) and a fine organ by Walker are in course of construction.

On Tuesday the Bishop of St. Albans opened a new chapel at All Saints' Church, King's Langley, which has been erected for the reception of the monumental tomb containing the remains of Prince Edmund de Langley, Duke of York, fifth son of Edward III., and his first wife, Blanche of Castile, and their infant daughter, Constance of Castile. The tomb originally stood within the altar rails, but has been removed by a faculty in order to make room for a magnificent reredos to the memory of the late Mr. Charles Longman, which was unveiled on Tuesday.

The chancel of St. Mary's, Hitchin, which has been closed for three quarters of a year, was reopened on the 22nd ult. by the Bishop of St. Albans. His Lordship preached the morning sermon, and he was followed in the evening by Canon Barry. The works, which have been under the direction of Mr. Blomfield, include the restoration of the aisle roof, the traces of original colour in which have been left untouched; the addition of an impanelled oak ceiling; the repair of the east window, which has been filled with stained glass by Messrs. Henton, Butler, and Baines; and the enlargement of the organ.

Last Sunday the new Mission Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Camberwell, was opened for Divine service. The building, which was formerly a Roman Catholic chapel and school, contains accommodation for about 400 persons. It has been fitted up at a cost of £300, which has been defrayed by the Wilberforce Memorial Fund. St. Michael's district contains a population of more than five thousand. Until recently mission services have been carried on under a railway arch, which in future is to be used as a school-room. The Rev. A. Walker is the clergyman. The sermon on Sunday evening was preached by the Bishop of Rochester.

York Convocation was engaged on the 21st ult. the whole day in considering the motion of the Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, which asked the Synod to adopt a declaration against auricular confession. Amongst those who took part in the debate were his Grace the President, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Sodor and Man (who made his maiden speech in the House), Dr. Tristram, Archdeacon Ryan, the Dean of Manchester, and the Prolocutor (the Dean of York). Several alterations of the motion were suggested, but finally it was adopted by the two Houses after being slightly amended in its preamble.—On the following day the session was concluded. Some new rules for the conduct of elections were adopted; the Ornaments Rubric was referred to the Committee for the Revision of the Rubrics, with a view to its amendment or omission if not approved; a committee was appointed to consider the present state of the marriage laws, and a resolution adopted asking her Majesty's Government to make an official inquiry into the state of churchyards.

Last Saturday the Bishop of London consecrated a handsome church in Red Lion-square, Holborn, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; and the history of the district, formed out of the parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr, illustrates the practical working of the Bishop of London's Fund. In 1865 a mission was set on foot in Holborn by the fund, and in 1867 the new district was formed and endowed with £200, subsequently increased to £300, a year. For thirteen years services have been carried on in a temporary mission-building, and the Rev. W. T. Webber, the Incumbent, has worked the district most thoroughly, assisted by a staff of clergy, lay-helpers, school-teachers, and parochial mission-women. Schools were opened in 1868, and the permanent building in 1872, the cost of which, including the site, was about £7000. The site of the church was bought a few years since, at a cost of about £10,000, and the church and clergy-house erected upon it have cost upwards of £22,000, of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have given £9000, the Bishop of London's Fund and the Church Building Society likewise contributing. The church is of Early English architecture, from designs by Mr. Pearson, the chancel being somewhat later. The brass eagle lectern and the hangings for the east wall are the gift of Mr. Algernon Strickland; the bible, and ewer for the font, are presented by the school children; the stone credence table is given by Mr. A. Slater; and the guild of St. Agnes and others give the altar plate.



FUNERAL OF POPE PIUS IX.: PROCESSION TO THE TOMB IN ST. PETER'S.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Monday saw the Royal Assent given by Commission to the Consolidated Fund and Exchequer Bonds Bills for the £6,000,000, a gracious concession being made, in return, as it were, by the extension of Royal sanction likewise to Sir Charles Dilke's measure for prolonging the hours of polling till eight p.m. in London, among other bills. Then the Eastern phantom which has haunted Parliament for the past eighteen months made the customary round of the House—a performance which, monotonous as it may appear to the uninitiated outside public, still has some interest for noble Lords. The Duke of Argyll was the first to raise the ghost by announcing a motion respecting the Treaty of 1856 for Thursday next. A fringe of the ghastly garment was then touched by Lord Emly. His Lordship wished to ascertain from the Earl of Derby what the Government had done for the protection of the inhabitants of the Greek provinces of Turkey in insurrection. The Foreign Secretary made a full and explicit reply, and explained that, on the withdrawal of the Greek regular troops from Albania and Thessaly, the Porte had promised to order the Turkish irregulars complained of out of those provinces. Moreover, the Greek Chargé-d'Affaires had been assured that her Majesty's Government would use their utmost endeavours to secure from outrage the inhabitants of the districts in question. Earl Manvers then propounded a riddle for the solution of the Prime Minister—What is the difference between a Conference and a Congress? In over a hundred words Lord Beaconsfield wrapped up his answer—"No difference." Ere the Eastern spectre was permitted to glide from the gilded chamber for the evening, up rose the noble Baron who, not content with bearing the burden of two titles—Lord Stratheden and Campbell—is good enough to be guide, philosopher, and friend to Lord Derby with regard to the Orient. In an anti-Russian strain with which Society is pretty familiar, and with a direct attack upon the noble Earl the Foreign Secretary that called for prompt response, Lord Stratheden and Campbell moved:—

That, in the opinion of the House, the recent correspondence on the affairs of Turkey justifies her Majesty's Government in taking every precaution to discourage the serious encroachments by which the Treaties of 1856 and 1871 are threatened.

To emphasise his somewhat personal comment upon the calm and rational action of Lord Derby in the matter, the mover of the resolution quoted for his Lordship's benefit a passage from "Coriolanus":—

Sir, those cold ways,
That seem like prudent helps, are very poisonous
Where the disease is violent.

He would not add,

Lay hands upon him,
And bear him to the rock.

With the laughter elicited by this sally filling his soul with complacency, his Lordship may have been excused for overlooking the fact that the Earl of Derby, as some think, bears a strong resemblance to England's most famous gladiator. At any rate, quite in harmony with this resemblance was the Tom-Sayers-like hit of the Foreign Secretary, delivered straight from the shoulder, so to speak, as a happy answer to Lord Stratheden and Campbell:—

Whatever may happen to me, the Eastern Question will no doubt take a great deal of settling. One thing I am sure of, it will not be settled by any out-pouring of high-sounding rhetoric and pompous platitudes (Cheers).

Lord Derby then paid a graceful compliment to the Earl of Dunraven, who had joined in the debate. Coming, as is his wont, to the practical points at issue, the Foreign Secretary maintained that in every stage of the war the Government had adhered strictly to the policy of neutrality laid down from the first, and asked their Lordships to meet the motion with "the previous question." Replying to some questions put by the Earl of Dunraven, Lord Derby explained that he understood, though he was not certain, that the Russians had made a demand for the Turkish Fleet, which the Porte had refused, and which he hoped the Russian Government would not persist in; and it was further intimated that if a claim was to be made on the Egyptian tribute that would be a point which would have to be considered as bearing upon "British interests." The reported demand for the expulsion of the Mohammedan population from Bulgaria was, moreover, a thing without precedent since the time when a similar course was pursued with the Moors in Spain. The noble Earl finally expressed his opinion that the country generally approved the Eastern policy of the Government; and, after a few other noble Lords had said a few words, Lord Stratheden and Campbell delivered himself of what would in any ordinary mortal be deemed an impertinence, and the Eastern ghost was laid for the night.

On the shoulders of Earl Delawarr fell the responsibility of reintroducing the Eastern Question on Tuesday; but the noble Earl failed to extract from Lord Derby much information regarding the terms of the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey. The one thing that seemed to be beyond dispute, the Foreign Secretary said, was that a very large province of Bulgaria is to be constituted, extending far to the south of the Balkans, and to within a short distance of the Aegean Sea. Accounts as to the indemnity money did not agree, some fabulous reports naming between 150 and 200 millions sterling, and another statement, the correctness of which could not be guaranteed, giving the amount as 40,000,000, besides a cession of territory.

On Thursday the Earl of Derby, in answer to Lord Dorchester, said:—My Lords, the noble Lord has put to me a question of which, as he said, he gave me private notice. He has preceded that question by a complaint as to the manner in which I have answered or not answered other questions which he has put to me on former occasions. I do not see any very close connection between the questions which the noble Lord has put and the remarks which he has thought proper to make. In my opinion, I do not consider there is any doubt whether I or my colleagues have been backward in affording information which we could give without inconvenience to the public service. My own impression is that we have always been ready to put forward any information which we conscientiously could. The noble Lord, I must say, has answered his own complaint. He said that about a fortnight ago I did not answer his question, and then he says that the answer is to be found in the papers of the House. What I understood the noble Lord to put, and which I did not feel in a position to answer, was not a question of fact at all, but a matter of opinion. It was whether, in certain steps taken by their armies, the Russian Government had not violated the terms of the armistice; and I told the noble Lord that I was not in a position to give a precise opinion upon that matter. That was a matter of opinion, and not of fact. Now, my Lords, with reference to the question with which the noble Lord has concluded his remarks, I can answer it to a certain extent. I have information—and I believe accurate information—as to the position of the greater part of the Turkish fleet, but I don't think you will desire that I should state that to the House (Hear, hear). We have not yet heard the exact condition of affairs. We all hope that the war is at an end, but it is possible that hostilities may be

renewed, and in that case I think the noble Lord will see that he would not have done good service to that cause which he advocates if he had induced me to disclose to this House, and so to the whole of Europe, the precise condition in which the Turkish navy is. The House Occupiers Disqualification Removal (Scotland) Bill was read the second time.

COMMONS.

The whips applied their epistolatory thongs, and brought back to town a goodly gathering of members yesterday week; and reinvigorated legislators (unfaded by the dry debate the previous night on the Factories and Workshops Bill, clause 16 of which was reached in Committee) quite filled the House at the question-hour, though they for the most part trooped out directly Mr. Trevelyan rose to move—

That, in the opinion of this House, it would be desirable to establish throughout the whole of the United Kingdom a household franchise similar to that now established in the English boroughs, and that it would be desirable so to re-distribute political power as to obtain a more complete representation of the opinion of the electoral body.

The hon. member for the Border Burghs (which have unmistakably impressed their broad accents on the tongue of their young representative) may be said to have deserved a larger audience. His speech was both brief and to the point, and he marshalled the familiar facts in favour of extending the franchise in the manner advocated with skill, and delivered his argument with characteristic point and earnestness. No little quiet irony was developed (if a little of the heavy tragedian was suggested now and then) by Sir Charles Dilke, the seconder of the motion; and he devoted himself mainly to the not unbecoming task of demolishing the reasons advanced by Mr. Lowe and Mr. Goschen for declining to join in the crusade for the enfranchisement of the agricultural classes at large. Mr. Lowe was not backward in replying. The gist of his argument was that he objected to the preponderance of any class whatever in our representative system of government. Such preponderance would be given to the unenfranchised million or so of the agricultural class were the theory of the motion to be carried into effect, and he would, therefore, vote against the motion. Addressed to a House in which the aristocratic and plutocratic elements may be said to largely preponderate, this sentiment was, not unnaturally perhaps, complacently approved on the Ministerial side; and there was a zestful enjoyment in the laughter that came from the Conservative ranks when the right hon. member for the University of London—led on by his monomania against extending the franchise to a vast body of his fellow-countrymen—had the bad taste to level this anecdote at the head of poor Hodge:—

I remember very well, when I was in Australia, seeing a man very cruelly misusing some five or six bullocks which he was driving into a train, a passer-by saying to me, "Lor, Sir, if them bullocks did but know their own strength, what would become of that man?" (Loud laughter.) Happily, we have not yet found a language to invective bullocks, but it is very easy to find a language by which the lower classes can be invective.

Meandering on through the dinner hour, the debate was continued by Mr. Plunket (unable to move an amendment he had drawn up to negative the motion), Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Charley, Mr. Macdonald, and Mr. Heygate. To these succeeded Mr. Barran, Sir C. Legard, Mr. Blake, and Colonel Alexander; and members had begun to flock back when Mr. Laing declared that he had left Mr. Lowe's Cave of Adullum and had renounced the heterodoxy of that dark abode. If he did not range from China to Peru, Mr. Laing certainly voyaged over a considerable portion of the globe in search of reasons why the motion should be agreed to; and Mr. Balfour may be deemed to have made good his claim for an ecclesiastical haven of rest by the sacerdotal placidity of his tones in entering a protest against allowing the introduction of the thin end of a wedge which might open the door to manhood and female suffrage. Mr. Goschen plaintively deprecated the attack made on him by Sir Charles Dilke, and contrived to indicate that it was sorely against his will that he allowed conscientious scruples against the proposed measure to separate him from his political friends on this question. If Mr. Bright had only favoured the House with an expression aloud of the comments on Mr. Goschen's speech he every now and then whispered into the ear of Mr. Gladstone, the discussion would have ended in a more lively fashion than it did. As it was, Mr. Gladstone, who looked terribly wan and fagged, sought refuge from the profundity of Mr. Newdegate in fitful slumber on a bench in the gallery; and the last words were said in humdrum style by the Marquis of Hartington for and Sir Stafford Northcote against the motion, which was negatived by a majority of 52—271 to 219.

On Monday, beyond the fact that the Grand Duke Nicholas was at San Stefano, and that peace was likely to be concluded there, Sir Stafford Northcote had nothing new on the Eastern Difficulty to say in answering Mr. Forster. The greater part of the sitting was devoted to the consideration of various clauses of the Factories and Workshops Bill. Mr. Fawcett gallantly went to the rescue of the fair, threatened with restrictions as to the hours of work; and put his case very neatly when he said that women suffered far more misery from improvident marriages than they did from over-work, and yet who would be daring enough to place fresh restrictions upon their entering the married state? Hon. members found security in a laugh, and negatived the amendment of the hon. member for Hackney by a large majority. Progress was not reported until the 65th clause had been agreed to, Mr. Hopwood having mainly striven to maintain the delusion that an Englishman's house is his castle by a courageous attempt to prevent the inspector from visiting private dwelling-places. The Attorney-General then introduced a much-needed bill for the consolidation and amendment of the Law of Bankruptcy; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer wound up proceedings at an early hour in the morning by securing the appointment of the Select Committee on Public Business.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy struck a warlike note on Tuesday when, questioned by Sir Henry Havelock as to whether steps had been taken to complete the First and Second Army Corps with transport carriages and ambulance and ammunition trains, the right hon. gentleman replied, "Everything is ready for the First Army Corps, and a good deal has been got ready for the Second. I am using every exertion to attain the end which the hon. and gallant gentleman describes." Mr. Hubbard secured the evening for a debate on his Income Tax motion, the effect of which was to declare the expediency of correcting the unequal incidence of the tax, and the desirability of retaining it as a permanent ornament of our financial system. Save that Dr. Kenealy sought to introduce a Communicative amendment entirely exempting everybody who has not money in the funds, or is not owner of an estate, from the Income Tax—an amendment which found no one to second it—the discussion was very, very dry, and the upshot of it was that Sir Stafford Northcote amiably threw a damper on the motion, which Mr. Hubbard withdrew.

A social question mainly occupied attention on Wednesday, as usual. It was that embodied in the Colonial Marriages Bill, the object whereof is to legitimatise in this country the children of men who have married their deceased wives' sisters in the colonies, which have made

such marriages lawful. Mr. Gregory moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. But, after Mr. Heygate, Sir H. Holland, Earl Percy, Mr. Beresford Hope, the Solicitor-General, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one or two others had spoken against, and Mr. Baxter, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Sir T. Chambers, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. Alderman Cotton, and Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen (the progenitor) for the measure, the bill was read the second time by a majority of 21—182 to 161. One or two other measures having been advanced a stage, hon. members adjourned—some of them to meet again in the evening under the hospitable roof of their urbane Speaker.

On Thursday Captain Pim asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could give an assurance that the British Government would not allow Russia to disturb the "balance of power" in her own favour, either by the seizure of lands in Armenia or the transfer of the Turkish fleet, or by any interference with the Dardanelles; and whether he could inform the House if any guarantee had been obtained against the occupation of the Isthmus of Gallipoli, so as to ensure the freedom of movement of the British fleet. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied: With reference to the first question of the hon. and gallant member, I am afraid the House will be as tired of hearing as I am tired of saying that her Majesty's Government have not received any authentic information relative to the final terms of peace which are being negotiated; and until those terms are known to us any question of the character of that which is asked by my hon. and gallant friend is of a hypothetical character, and therefore cannot be satisfactorily answered. However, I beg to say that if it should appear that the terms of peace in any way injuriously affect the interests of this country, her Majesty's Government will take the proper course to vindicate and protect them (Loud cheers). As to the second question, the whole of the negotiations which have been entered into with regard to the occupation of the Isthmus of Gallipoli and that neighbourhood have already been laid upon the table. The Marquis of Hartington then asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he was able to state to the House whether there was any foundation for a statement which had appeared in the newspapers to the effect that the Commander-in-Chief and the Chief of the Staff of an expeditionary force has been appointed; and, if so, whether that appointment had recently been made. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, in reply: It is not correct to say that an appointment has been made. The two officers whose names are mentioned have been selected in case of an expeditionary force being required. They were selected, I think, about ten or twelve days ago, and Lord Napier was summoned home from Gibraltar in order that he might be here in consultation with the military authorities, and that he might be in readiness if his services were required (Loud cheers). The House having gone into Committee on the Factories and Workshops Bill, considerable discussion arose upon various clauses.

Our portrait of the new Pope, Leo XIII., is from a photograph by the Brothers Alessandri, of Rome.

The Mayor of Chester entertained 1000 aged persons at tea last Tuesday.

The Edinburgh Town Council have decided to establish a number of public bowling-greens.

The Philosophic Faculty of the University of Zurich has conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, *honoris causa*, on Mr. J. J. Wild, formerly of the scientific staff of H.M.S. Challenger, and author of the recent work "Thalassa," embodying some of the results of that expedition. His sketches of the voyage, which appeared in our Journal, will not have been forgotten by our readers.

Two pistol-shots were fired from a train from Caterham passing near the Tipland-road, South Croydon, about ten o'clock on Monday night. Two constables saw the flashes and heard the reports, and it was afterwards found that a bullet had penetrated a bed-room window of the Rail View public-house in Selsdon-road. It passed through a thick looking-glass, which was smashed into fragments, and fell at the feet of the landlord, who was standing opposite the window.

On the recommendation of Sir Charles Adderley, her Majesty has conferred the Albert Medal of the Second Class on John Mitchell, carpenter; William Stewart, sailmaker; and Charles Wilson, A.B. seamen of the ship Conference, of Bristol, as a reward for their gallant conduct in saving the lives of several of the crew of the ship Avonmore, under very trying circumstances, during the occurrence of a tidal wave at Callao on May 9, 1877.

The application of the council and members of the Midland Institute to the Charity Commissioners for borrowing powers has been complied with. The Commissioners sanction the raising of loans, as these may be required from time to time, to the amount of not more than £5000, for the completion of the proposed new buildings. There is now, therefore, no further hindrance to the necessary reorganisation and extension of the institute.

Tuesday's Gazette announces the following colonial appointments.—Mr. Edward Newton, C.M.G. (late Colonial Secretary for the Island of Mauritius), to be Colonial Secretary and Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica; Mr. Frederick Napier Broome, C.M.G. (late Colonial Secretary of the Colony of Natal), to be Colonial Secretary of the Island of Mauritius; Major Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, R.M. (late Receiver-General of the Colony of British Guiana), to be Colonial Secretary of Natal.

General Hutchinson has completed his inspection of the Tay Bridge. On Tuesday six engines, each seventy-two tons in weight, were employed for the test, being more than double the greatest possible working load which can ever come on the bridge with goods traffic, and more than three times the greatest load with passenger-trains. On Wednesday he sailed around the piers and carefully examined the substructure. Three heavy engines were run over the large spans, and the vibration and oscillation were very small. The General, along with ex-Provost Cox, the chairman of the company, subsequently crossed the bridge in a train composed of three engines, at the rate of forty miles an hour. The inspector expressed himself highly pleased with the workmanship.

We have reason to believe that it has been decided to employ Lord Napier of Magdala as Commander-in-Chief of any expeditionary force that may be sent out in case of war, with Sir Garnet Wolseley as Chief of the Staff.—The fact of volunteers offering themselves not only for garrison duty at home, but even abroad, is occupying much attention. In one Midsex regiment a large number of men have signed a paper expressing their willingness to go wherever the Government may wish. A meeting of artillery volunteers of Bristol was held last Saturday to discuss the position of affairs, and it was decided that the captains of batteries should ascertain which of their men were willing to undertake foreign service. One officer said the Government might reckon upon more than 2000 volunteers from Bristol offering themselves for garrison duty abroad.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Asked by Lord Emly, in the House of Peers on Monday, to define the difference between a Congress and a Conference, the Earl of Beaconsfield, with that sage candour so characteristic of our Premier, replied that he was unable to supply the information required, for the simple but sufficient reason that between a Conference and a Congress there was no difference at all. It was time for the Oracle to speak, for this last fortnight past would-be precisians in political parlance have been going about explaining to their own satisfaction, if to nobody else's, the extent to which international *conferences* differed between themselves. According to the showing of the precisians, in a Congress only Emperors, Kings, and Sovereign Princes took part; whereas the confabulations of a Conference could be carried on by ministers plenipotentiary and diplomats generally. The distinction obviously is a mere piece of casuistry, and will not stand.

The error seems to have sprung from the circumstance that in the year 1863 Napoleon III. invited the Sovereigns of Europe (not their plenipotentiaries) to a "Congress." The Sovereigns would have none of it. Again, in 1867, the defunct Czar proposed to hold a dynastic Congress on the affairs of Rome and the Holy See, and again his proposals were met by a polite *douche* of cold water. It was a pity, perhaps. Congressionally the Eastern Question might have been settled for good and all, without effusion of blood. We are bound, on the other hand, to bear in mind that the political "powwows" of Münster, Nineveh, Ryswick, Utrecht, Rastadt, Chatillon, Aix la Chapelle, Vienna, Laybach, and Verona were all "Congresses;" and at the first four there were no Sovereigns at all present. So Lord Beaconsfield is right, as he usually is; and I drink his health, not this time in sarsaparilla, but in cod-liver oil, which I have found to be an excellent lenitive in spasmodic bronchitis.

Mem: The term "Conference" should, if precedents are to be recognised, be most appropriately applied to an assembly of divines. In 1604 a Conference was held at Hampton Court Palace between the prelates and the dissenting clergy; and again was there a Conference, in 1651, at the Savoy between the Episcopacy and the Presbyterians. The Establishment and Nonconformity conferred from April to July, and by the latest reports were "left fighting." The French, for their part, give the name of "Conference" to that which we call a lecture. "*Monsieur Un Tel donnera une Conférence*" is a common announcement in Paris; but to us it seems as anomalous as though it were announced that Mr. Sims Reeves was about to sing a trio, or that Madame Tagliani used to excel in dancing a *pas de deux*.

In common with all the reading world, I have been devouring Mr. Tennyson's noble "Ballad of the Fleet," in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*. But I have a bad ear for rhythm, and I know nothing about the laws of scansion, so I want to be told how I am to read the two opening lines:—

At Flores in the Azores Sir Richard Grenville lay,
And a pinnace, like a flutter'd bird, came flying from far away.
To render my meaning plain, I will write "Flores" and
"Azores" phonetically. Am I to read,
At Flores in the Azores Sir Richard Grenville lay;

OR
At Flores in the Azores?
Of mine own knowledge, I can only say that in Spanish and Portuguese "Flores" is pronounced as a word of two syllables, and "Azores" or "Açores" as a word of three.

Much good, I think, may be effected by a new weekly periodical which I see is announced to make its appearance on March 1, under the title of "Social Notes." The Notes will have concern with social reform, social requirements, and social progress; and, in fine, "Social Notes" ought to be a kind of Social "Notes and Queries." It is open to me to write to the Editor of the last-named erudite miscellany to ask him who wrote the tunes of "Green sleeves," "Lillibulero," or "Paggington's Pound," or to reply to a querist who wishes to know why Rouget de l'Isle's famous war-chant was called the *Marseillaise*; but the Editor of N. and Q. would scarcely bear with me if I sought for information as to the progress of the Pestalozzian system of education in England, or whether there were any well-conducted Kindergartens in the neighbourhood of Notting-hill. "Social Notes" ought to tell us this, and a good deal more. The Editor of the forthcoming periodical is that veteran of the Old Guard of Journalism, Mr. S. C. Hall, who began his career as a journalist, if I am not mistaken, under the Regency.

Reading lately a very appreciative lecture just republished in pamphlet form by Mr. Walter Hamilton on the genius and art-work of George Cruikshank, I found mention made of a fact hitherto unknown to me; to wit, that George executed, many years ago, a series of very careful anatomical drawings, for a work on Egyptian mummies, written by the late eminent surgeon, Mr. Pettigrew. G. C. an anatomist! For the moment I was puzzled. Yet how strangely do things come together. I happened to be turning over a ragged little old folio, of the date of 1825, entitled "Anatomy of the Bones and Muscles for the use of Artists, and members of the Artists' Anatomical Society," by George Simpson, Surgeon; and in the list of subscribers attached to the work I found the name of "George Cruikshank, Esq." (they would spell his surname with two c's), Myddelton Terrace, Pentonville. "Eureka!" I cried. It was at the feet of George Simpson, Surgeon, then, that George studied osteology and myology.

Mem: You may often gather some very useful hints by poring over the lists of subscribers prefixed to old books. In the one before me I find the names of old Rudolf Ackermann, of the Strand, the father of the "Annals," and one of the foremost pioneers of lithography in this country; of Bone, the famous enameller, and Wyon, the equally celebrated numismatic engraver; of Ety, Chalou, Behnes, Northcote, Lance, Stothard, Westmacott, Sass (at whose Academy Mr. Millais studied in his youth), and other bygone painters and sculptors of renown. But there is one other name which causes me to ponder—that of "J. Wainwright, Esq., Great Marlborough-street." Was this "Light-hearted Janus Weathercock" Wainwright, of the *London Magazine*, the friend of Hazlitt and Charles Lamb? Was this Wainwright the surgeon who was so fond of insuring other people's lives? Was "this Wainwright the Poisoner?" about whom Mr. Dickens once told me a story too appalling to print, but which makes me shudder now as I recall it, bending over my desk, in the dead of the night, with the clock ticking in the ghostliest manner on the mantelpiece. I trace this same "J. Wainwright, Esq." (evidently in great request in art-circles at the time) riding in the same mourning coach with B. R. Haydon to Fuseli's funeral at St. Paul's. And yet, what's in a name? This may have been, after all, a wholly virtuous Wainwright. Do you remember the terrible wrath of the Irish when Mr. Thackeray made an innocent allusion to "Catherine Hayes, the murderess?" They thought that the novelist was alluding to their countrywoman, Madame

Catherine Hayes, a charming vocalist and deservedly esteemed lady.

Victor Hugo's seventy-sixth birthday was celebrated the other day in Paris with immense enthusiasm by the kindred and friends of the illustrious poet. Age is a thing about which we can never be very certain. I have not yet completely made up my mind about my own, and feel inclined to "back" myself a year or two. But Victor Hugo cannot go back, in print. *Littera scripta manet*. In the first line of one of his delicious poems, "*Le siècle avait deux ans*"—this century was two years old, he has put the date of his nativity on enduring record.

While the Stradivarius violin was being sold in Paris for 22,000 francs, a copy of the first folio of Shakespeare was knocked down at Messrs. Sotheby's, in London, for £480. It was in excellent preservation, a "tall" copy, one sixteenth of an inch, indeed, taller than the first folio belonging to the late Mr. George Daniell, which fetched upwards of £700. Perhaps the facts of the portrait by Martin Droeshout and the elegiac verses by Ben Jonson being inscribed, and a few of the leaves mended in the specimen sold at Sotheby's, had something to do with the comparatively slender price. Or, stay. *I find that the precious tome was bound in "old Russia gilt."* These are perilous times. "We don't want to fight, but," &c., &c., &c. It may be that Turcophiles preponderated in Messrs. Sotheby's sale-rooms, and that it was owing to their abhorrence of "guilty Russia" that the biddings failed to reach a thousand pounds. G. A. S.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Fishmongers' Company has given £50 to the Royal Infirmary for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road.

Mr. T. P. Pick, F.R.C.S., has been appointed Surgeon, and Mr. E. C. Stirling, F.R.C.S., Assistant Surgeon, to St. George's Hospital.

A conversation given by the president, vice-presidents, and council of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society was held on Wednesday evening, at the hall of the Skinners' Company, Dowgate-hill.

The *City Press* states that the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, M.P., Secretary of State for the Home Department, is to be admitted to the freedom and livery of the Clothworkers' Company on April 3.

At a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society, held last Saturday, the following candidates were elected Fellows of the society:—Mr. G. W. Callender, Mr. A. Morris, Mr. S. Harlowe, Dr. H. A. Aldred, Mr. Leman, and Mr. E. L. Pickersgill.

The Duchess of Westminster presented the prizes to the successful competitors in the Queen's (Westminster) Volunteer Corps in Westminster Hall last Saturday. The strength of the regiment is now 905 men.

The festival dinner of the News-vendors' Institution will be held at Willis's Rooms this (Saturday) afternoon—William Lethbridge, Esq., in the chair, supported by the presidents, the first Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, the chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, at the annual meeting yesterday week spoke in hopeful terms of the result of the recent reconstruction of the company. The receipts had been equal to the average, and the expenditure had been considerably decreased. The policy of the directors was endorsed by the shareholders.

A paper was read on Monday before the Social Science Association by Captain Craigie on the County Government Bill now before Parliament. Mr. Hibbert, M.P., presided, and amongst those who addressed the meeting were Mr. Clare Read, M.P., Mr. Talbot, M.P., Major Paget, M.P., and Mr. Andrew Johnston.

The Commission for inquiring into Municipal Corporations not under the Municipal Acts resumed its sittings on Monday at 6, Old Palace-yard, the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, M.P., presiding. The Commissioners are now engaged in settling their reports of the various places which have been under consideration, and will afterwards proceed to the consideration of the general report.

With respect to the site selected for Cleopatra's Needle, a letter from Mr. John Dixon was read at a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works expressing a hope that the Board will meet his views with regard to lowering the pedestals at the Adelphi-stairs, in order to allow sphinxes being placed at the sides of the obelisk. It was referred to the works committee.

The last of the toll bridges crossing the River Lea are free to the public. The whole of the bridges crossing the Thames to which the Act of 1860 applied were Kingston, Walton, Staines, Kew, and Hampton, and these all having been freed, there remained the three bridges over the Lea—viz., the Tottenham Mills, the Ferry Bridge, and the bridge at Chingford, which were made free to the public last Saturday.

The return of metropolitan pauperism for the third week of February shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the week was 86,853. Compared with the corresponding week in 1877, these figures show an increase of 758; but compared with 1876 and 1875, they show a decrease of 2203 and 1498 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 778, of whom 588 were men, 152 women, and 38 children under sixteen.

On behalf of the fund being raised to provide the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution with suitable buildings for its evening classes and its other purposes, a meeting was held on Wednesday at the Mansion House—presided over by Alderman Sir Thomas Dakin. Resolutions were passed commending the fund to public support, and appointing a committee to solicit contributions. It was stated that the sum required is £25,000.

An estimate of the probable expenditure of the London School Board during the year beginning next month was presented at the weekly meeting of that body. The outlay for the year about to close was £506,353, and the estimated expenditure for the coming year is £506,305, showing a small decrease. After a discussion, recommendations of the finance committee for carrying into effect what is requisite in connection with the financial statement were agreed to.

A numerous deputation, representing the chairman, directors, and secretaries of the different water companies, had an interview on Monday with Mr. Slater-Booth, M.P., with whom was Mr. Salt, M.P., at the office of the Local Government Board, and urged objections against the Metropolitan Waterworks Purchase Bill of the Board of Works. Mr. Slater-Booth undertook that the representations made to him should be laid before his colleagues, and promised to take counsel with the other members of the Government as to what should be done.

The delegates of the Associated Chambers of Commerce have held a series of meetings this week, and passed several resolutions bearing upon the interests of British trade, and its relation to the tariffs and legislation of other countries. A deputation waited upon the Earl of Derby on Wednesday to urge the necessity of protecting English goods from the high tariff which is frequently charged by foreign nations on British merchandise, and various instances were given of the paralyzing influence of such restrictive tariffs.

The First Lord of the Admiralty will preside at the forty-seventh anniversary meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, to be held in the theatre-to-day (Saturday) at two p.m., when the gold medal will be presented to the writer of the prize essay, "On Great Britain's Maritime Power: how best developed."—The forty-seventh annual report of the council of this institution has been published. It states that 49 life members and 109 annual subscribers, making a total of 248 new members, joined the institution during the past year.

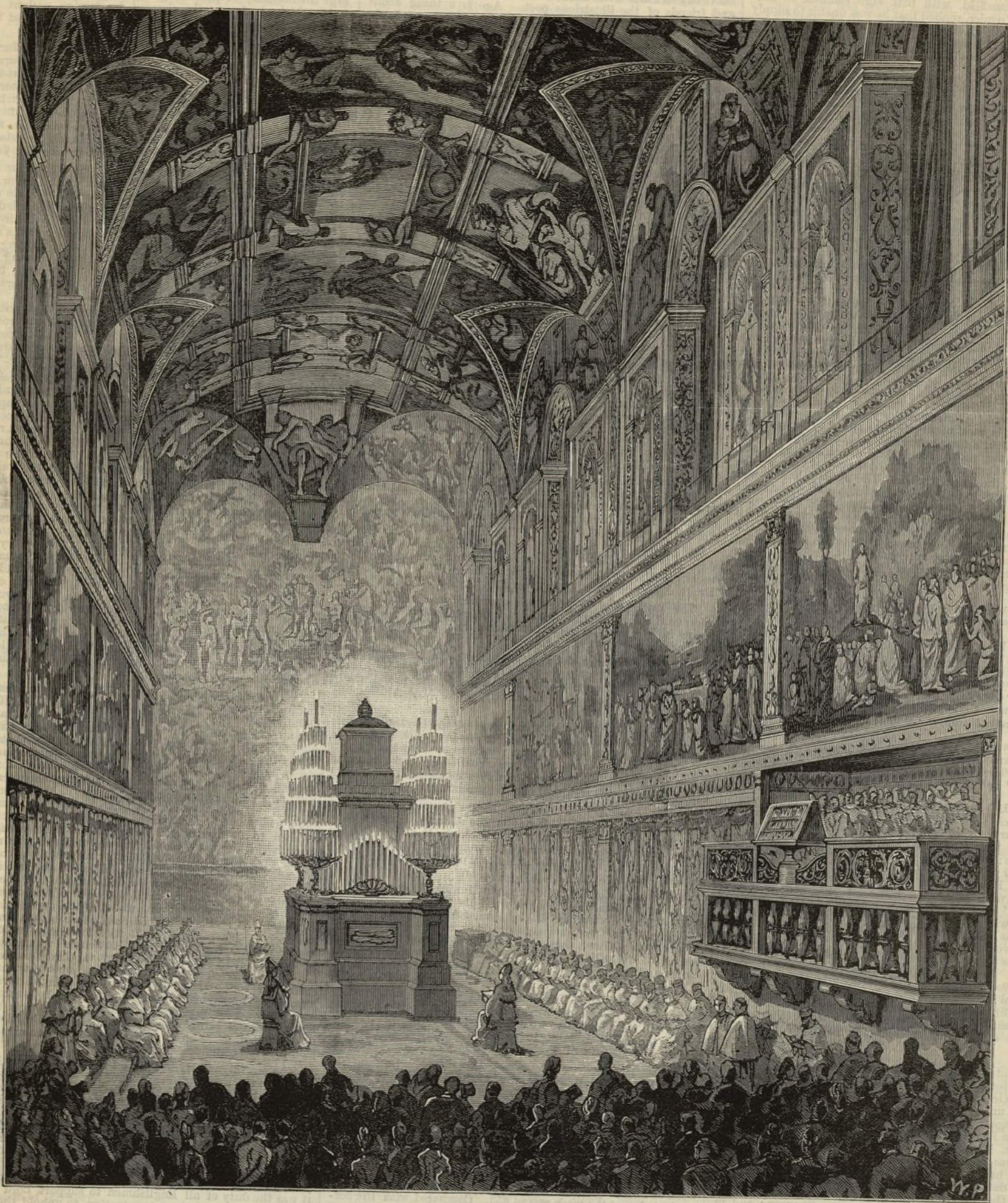
The estate of Mr. Albert Grant was again offered for sale yesterday week at the Mart, in Tokenhouse-yard. From the auctioneer's statement it appeared that the entire estate cost about £350,000, the sum of £105,000 having been expended on the mansion alone. A private offer of £245,000 had already been made for the entire estate. It was suggested that a road should be cut right through the mansion, thus dividing the estate into two parts, and a plan had been drawn showing how it could be laid out for building purposes. At present, however, he could not offer it in lots. The bidding began at £150,000, and rose by increments of £500 to £165,000. The auctioneer then stated that he would accept bids of not less than £1000 each. After that the bidding slowly rose to £174,000, which all the persuasion of Mr. Trist, the auctioneer, failed to increase, and he was at last compelled to declare the property "bought in."

A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday night at the London University, Burlington-gardens; Sir Rutherford Alcock, the president, in the chair. A paper on "Armenia and Mount Ararat" was read by Mr. J. Bryce, who pointed out that Armenia was a geographical expression rather than a country, as its boundaries were difficult to define. It consisted principally of the upper valleys of the three great rivers, the Araxes, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, and was very mountainous, being in no part less than 2500 ft. above the level of the sea. Mr. Bryce found the country cold and bare, and he was particularly struck by the absence of vegetation. In all the higher regions only oak scrub exists, and large trees are almost entirely unknown. Referring to the inhabitants, he remarked that the two races indigenous to the country were the Armenians and the Kurds. The former, who numbered from two to two millions and a half, he found quiet and submissive, and generally engaged in agriculture, while of the latter he formed no very favourable opinion. Mr. Bryce graphically described his ascent of Mount Ararat in September, 1876. He estimates its circumference at between seventy and eighty miles, and gives the height of the greater of the two peaks which form the mountain as 17,000 ft. above the level of the sea. There is no crater at the top of the mountain; but he thinks it is of volcanic origin.

There were 2630 births and 1756 deaths registered in London last week, the former having exceeded by 106 and the latter by 23 the average numbers. The annual death rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 26.4 and 28.1 per 1000, declined last week to 25.6. During the past eight weeks of the current quarter the death rate in London has averaged 26.7 per 1000, against 25.3 in nineteen provincial towns; in the corresponding periods of 1876 and 1877 the metropolitan death rate did not exceed 25.5 and 21.7 per 1000 respectively. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 55 and 47 in the two preceding weeks, further declined to 39 last week, of which 12 were certified as unvaccinated and 16 as vaccinated, while in the remaining 11 cases the medical certificates of the cause of death did not give any information. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 502 and 544 in the two previous weeks, declined to 475 last week; this number, however, exceeded the corrected weekly average by 53, and included 331 cases of bronchitis and 92 of pneumonia. There were 40 deaths from measles, 34 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 100 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever, and 11 from diarrhoea. Of the deaths referred to fever, 5 were fatal cases of typhus, 16 of enteric or typhoid, and 3 of simple continued fever. The mean temperature was 46.5 deg., or 7.6 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 15.8 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 71.9 hours; the recorded duration of sunshine was, therefore, equal to 22.0 per cent of its possible duration.

The meetings in Hyde Park on Sunday last—one in favour of peace and the other in support of the Government—brought together large crowds, about whose numbers there are, as usual, very conflicting accounts. The supporters of the Government were first on the ground, and assembled near the Marble Arch with bands of music, Turkish and English flags, and the banner of the "Polish Society of the White Eagle." Lieutenant Armit presided at the meeting, which was addressed by Colonel Coope and others, and resolutions were passed condemning the conduct of Russia and asserting that it was the duty of all Englishmen to support Lord Beaconsfield "in his patriotic determination to uphold the interests and the honour of the British Empire." By this time the peace meeting had assembled near Apsley House, and the first meeting was asked to go to the other end of the park, where resolutions would be moved against those proposed by the "Peace" party. The banners were accordingly hoisted, the band played, and the crowd bore down in a mass on the other meeting, at which the Hon. Auberon Herbert was presiding. A scene of great disorder followed. Ultimately the peace party were driven from their position, and the meeting was broken up before any resolutions were put. The crowd then marched through the West-End, gave cheers at the Carlton Club and groans at the Reform Club, and went to the houses of Lord Beaconsfield and Musurus Pasha and cheered loudly. A portion of the crowd went to Downing-street; and, Lord Beaconsfield having just arrived in his carriage at his official residence, a deputation obtained an interview with Lord Barrington, and asked leave to wait upon the Premier to present the resolutions passed in Hyde Park. Lord Barrington, after conferring with Lord Beaconsfield, mounted a chair at the door and informed the crowd that Lord Beaconsfield was much gratified with the enthusiastic reception they had given him and that he would take an early opportunity of receiving Lieutenant Armit and a few of his friends. The crowd greatly cheered this speech, and started off to Trafalgar-square, whence a portion of them proceeded to Harley-street, and broke one of the windows of Mr. Gladstone's house.

A Royal Warrant making further regulations for governing the promotion in the Army of the officers of the Indian forces appears in the *Gazette*.



FUNERAL OF POPE PIUS IX.: REQUIEM MASS IN THE SISTINE CHAPEL OF THE VATICAN.

FUNERAL OF POPE PIUS IX.

In the last Number of our Journal we gave Illustrations of the deceased Pope's body lying in state, both at the Vatican and in the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament in St. Peter's Cathedral Church; and also of the placing of the coffin or the sarcophagus in the temporary tomb, or vault, above the portal of a side chapel adjacent to the choir, where it will rest during the lifetime of the late Pope's successor, Leo XIII., as the coffin of Gregory XVI. has rested there since his death, in 1846, until now. We further present, in our two-page Engraving, a view of the procession that accompanied the body of Pius IX. in St. Peter's on Wednesday evening, the 13th ult., from the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament to the Chapel of the Canons' Choir, where it was placed in the leaden and wooden coffins, and was thence removed to the tomb above mentioned, which is close at hand. The solemnity of the Requiem Mass on the next Friday morning, in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican, with prayers for the repose of the late Pope's soul, is the subject of another Illustration. The *Times'* correspondent at Rome writes the following account of the funeral ceremony on the Wednesday evening:—

"Furnished with a square piece of paper bearing the name G. Pecci, Cardinal Camerlengo, and in the corner an impress of the seal of the 'Sede Vacante,' I started for St. Peter's at sunset last evening to witness the ceremony of placing the body of Pius IX. in a coffin, and inclosing it in a niche above a little door to the left of the Chapel of the Choir, where many will remember the plain-painted sarcophagus which

until recently bore the name 'Gregorio XVI.' Though it was more than half an hour before the time, my order permitted me to enter the sacristy door of the closed Basilica. When I drove across the bridge of St. Angelo, I found myself in a line of carriages driving rapidly to the same destination. The occupants, evidently anxious like myself, had plenty of time to struggle through the crowd which during the four days of the lying in state had gathered round every access to the Basilica, preventing many privileged persons from entering, notwithstanding the orders possessed. But the Italian Government had taken special measures with regard to exterior arrangements. All the roadways leading to the sacristy and other private entrances to St. Peter's had been cleared, and a strong guard of infantry, carabinieri, and police had been placed to prevent any one passing, either on foot or in vehicles, unless provided with the requisite order of admission. The claims upon your space at this crisis will not permit my attempting to describe the interior of the Basilica as I saw it last night. The deep gloom is broken only by a few tall wax torches placed at distant intervals along the nave. The many lamps around the confessional in front of the Tomb of the Apostles glimmer like a group of bright stars in the absolute darkness, the six lights on the high altar like others of greater magnitude above. At the entrance end the obscurity is complete; the nave appears to extend far beyond, but at each side a glow of light is seen. In the chapel choir great wax torches are burning, and on the ground in front of the altar lies an open leaden coffin, within which is another of cypress wood lined with crimson satin. By the side of the altar is the

outer case of highly-polished elm, with a large cross of darker wood upon it. Monsignore Cataldi, no longer Master of the Ceremonies to his Holiness, but to the Holy See, is busy giving directions to his assistants. Cardinal Bartolini enters and looks for a few moments into the empty coffin, and takes his place in one of the canons' stalls, reserved on this occasion for members of the Sacred College. As I leave the chapel I hear the sound of a pick, and there in the wall above the door leading to the organ-loft is a great ragged hole some nine feet in length, four in height, and equal in depth, and in it a mason crouched at work by the light of a tallow candle—a most Rembrandt-like picture. In front is a movable scaffolding, and from above an iron block is suspended, with tackle run through another fastened to the floor and carried on to a capstan rigged up near the chapel baptistery. To show the line of tackle, candles in common earthenware sconces are placed at distances along the pavement. On the ground by the door lie a heap of mortar, a spade stuck in it, a pile of bricks, a pail, a hod, and sundry builders' tools. In the Chapel of the Sacrament, immediately opposite, is the body of Pius still lying in state; the Noble Guard, with drawn swords, are standing in a line on each side, with great wax torches blazing behind them; the Swiss Guard, with halberds, and wearing breastplates, are guarding the entrance. In front is grouped a crowd of ladies and gentlemen in the deepest mourning, looking on the dead Pope for the last time. Meanwhile the chapel is gradually becoming filled by members of the Sacred College, the Chapter of St. Peter, and the diplomatic body accredited to the Holy See. One by one the



CONCLAVE PREPARATIONS IN THE VATICAN: WALLING UP THE DOORS AND WINDOWS IN THE STANZE OF RAFFAELE.



CONCLAVE PREPARATIONS IN THE VATICAN: ONE OF THE CHAMBERS PREPARED FOR THE CARDINALS.

Cardinals go up to the feet of the corpse, press their foreheads against them, kiss them, and then between the lines of the Swiss Guard drawn up across the Basilica pass to take their places in the chapel choir on the opposite side, each attended by his Conclavists. Cardinal Manning goes by with dignified step, his face a little bent down. Cardinal Howard passes with head erect and that dignified bearing which enables him to wear his robes with such grace. Some of the College have handkerchiefs to their eyes, and one old Cardinal is sobbing. The choir now bursts forth with a solemn funeral chant, and

issues from the chapel, followed by the Cardinal Archpriest of St. Peter's, Borromeo, the Chapter of the Basilica, Monsignor Follicaldi, Archbishop of Ephesus, officiating, and the body of Pius IX. borne shoulder high by the Noble Guard. The procession turns to the left, passes before the bronze statue of Peter, sweeps slowly round in front of the Confessional, and passes down the other side to the Chapel of the Choir. All people kneel as the dead Pope passes; and as choristers give forth their solemn notes, the pick of the workmen in the cavity above is heard with regular stroke, far more significant and full of

meaning than any passing bell could give. The religious ceremonial within the Chapel being completed, some of the Noble Guard advance to the sides of the couch, and, taking the edges of the crimson velvet coverlet woven with gold, on which the body is lying, lift it reverently, dressed as it is in the Pontifical robes, and wearing the mitre, into the coffin. Monsignor Ricci, Maggiordomo to the late Pope, receives from the hands of Monsignor Cataldi, first, a rich velvet bag embroidered with gold, containing thirty-one gold, thirty-one silver, and thirty-one bronze medals, one for each year of



FIRE AT THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, BRUGES.

Pio's Pontificate, the thirty-second not having been completed; and then a tube containing a roll of parchment, on which a eulogium and life of the deceased Pontiff has been written by Monsignor Mercurelli, which he places in turn at the feet of the corpse. Monsignor Cataldi covers the face with a veil of white silk and the body with one of crimson, and then all the laymen, minor ecclesiastics, and Cardinals alike stretch forward to take a last look; then the attendants step forward with the lid, and all that remains of Pius IX. is hidden from sight. Nothing is now heard but the first carpenter forcing the screws of the cypress lid down, then the hissing of the solder fusing the leaden cover. Again the Monsignori gather round the coffin, and this time affix the seals on two of the corners. That of the Cardinal Camerlengo is placed by Monsignor Cataldi, but Monsignor Ricci will not depute any other. He comes forward himself, places one, and sinks down in a fit of weeping. They have to wait some minutes until he can impress the second. The fifth seal, that of Cardinal Borromeo, is impressed on the side by his secretary; the sixth, that of the Chapter of St. Peter's, by the Archivist, Signor Wenzel. The pens of the Protonotary Apostolic, the Chancellor of the Apostolic Chamber, and the Notary of the Chapter of St. Peter's are heard writing the *proce-verbaux*. These are read in a loud voice. The leaden coffin is placed in that of polished elm, and Monsignor Cataldi, in the names of the Cardinal Camerlengo and the Sacred College, formally consigns the care of the coffin and its contents to the Chapter of St. Peter's. The coffin is now placed on a platform with wheels, the Cardinals descend from their stalls and surround it, and, as the chorists chant the 'Benedictus,' it is slowly moved from the chapel. Monsignor Folicaldi, who was Dapifer to Pius IX. when he entered the last Conclave as Cardinal Mastai, pronounces the last absolution, the tackle is fixed, the capstan and rope creak with the heavy strain, and slowly the coffin is raised aloft and slipped into the hole, for niche it cannot be called. There is a moment's pause, and then the head of the Church during the *sede vacante* is surrounded by the Prelates of the Apostolic Chamber, and, attended by two palafrenieri, with scarlet liveries, and four Swiss Guards, with halberds, returns to the apartments in the Vatican he has inhabited since the death of Pius and until the election of his successor. Meanwhile the masons are busy bricking up the wall where the coffin has been placed. Four Cardinals linger to look on, while the Noble Guard and the Swiss keep watch around. The great majority of those invited gradually depart, and at ten o'clock the sarcophagus, shaped in front, with a cushion and a tiara upon it, is hoisted up and fixed in its place. On it are inscribed in capitals, 'Pius IX., P. M.,' to which will be added the dates of his pontificate and his death.

The first of the three solemn Requiem masses in the Sistine Chapel for the repose of the soul of Pius IX. was celebrated on the Friday morning, the 15th ult. With the exception that the Pontifical throne was vacant and the centre occupied by a small catafalque surmounted by the tiara, the scene was the same as that which presented itself when the "Misereere" was sung there previously to 1870. The Cardinals entered in a body from the Sala Regia and took their usual places. The public benches on the left were occupied, as of old, by the Diplomatic Corps; those on the right by their wives and daughters and other Roman and Italian ladies of distinction. Those of humbler degree had to accommodate themselves behind. The standing-room between the benches and the Presbytery was filled by the gentlemen. Mass was sung by the Sistine choir, which, in the "Dies Ire," particularly, gave proof that it is still worthy of its old celebrity. Signor Mustafà, the famous master of the Pope's choir, directed the music, and among the singers was the celebrated tenor the Friar Fra Giovanni, of Lucca. Cardinals sang the mass each day, taking it in order of rank, and they pronounced each day the four absolutions. On Sunday, the 17th, when the last of these Sistine Chapel masses was celebrated, there was an enormous crush. Tickets had been issued for hundreds of persons who could not be accommodated, and many were unable to get an entrance. It is a singular coincidence that on the Saturday, in the Pantheon, or Church of St. Mary and the Martyrs, there was a solemn religious service of the same kind for the late King Victor Emmanuel. Of this ceremony we likewise give an illustration, in the large Engraving which forms our Extra Supplement. The Conclave of Cardinals at the Vatican, and their election of a new Pope, furnish a separate subject for our illustrations this week.

THE LATE FIRE AT BRUGES.

A fire broke out, early in the morning of Wednesday week, in the front block of Government House, facing the Grande Place, at Bruges. Government House is a quadrangular building, with a court in the centre. The rear part of it, facing the east, contains the dwelling apartments inhabited by the Governor of West Flanders and his family. The front block, which has been completely destroyed, contained all the public reception apartments and the grand ball-room, which was used also as the Council Chamber. There were some valuable pictures in these rooms. The first ball given by the Governor, who had only been a few months in office, was to have taken place on the evening of that day. It was expected to be a very brilliant affair. Beautiful and rare exotics had been procured from Ghent, famous for its

nursery-gardens; the salons were adorned in the most elaborate manner, and everything was ready except the guests and the music. The rooms contained a hundred silver covers, with table utensils, and the wines and eatables for the occasion; magnificent chandeliers had been suspended in the rooms, besides other costly preparations. A large stove, to warm the rooms, which had not been used for several years, was lighted, and whether from the defective state of this stove, or from the gas apparatus, the fire arose, and in a very few hours nothing was left of these beautiful rooms and their contents; everything was destroyed. The ruined block is shown in our sketch, in its roofless desolation. It stands in the centre of a line of buildings, and has not therefore a very imposing effect, but it was surmounted by a large dome, which gave it the appearance of an official residence. All the inhabitants of Bruges, Belgians and English, feel much for the loss suffered by the Governor, who is generally esteemed.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We very rarely miss the chance of a pleasant afternoon at Sandown Park, and on Tuesday last we paid our first visit of this season. Very great improvements have been made since last winter. The extra land which was then acquired has been taken into use, and, thanks to the mildness of the past few months, it is already wonderfully good "going." The course is now upwards of a mile and a half in circumference, and there is a capital straight run in of more than half a mile in length. The steeplechasing and hurdle-racing at Sandown have always been of the highest class, and there is now no possible reason why the flat-racing—hitherto the weak point in the programmes of the club—should not reach the same high standard. A great deal of, to our mind, unnecessary fuss has been made about the dangers of the top turn. A hunter (!) like Organist can gallop safely round it at full speed, and we have yet to learn that there is very much difference between the whilom winner of the Queen's Vase at Ascot and the Chester Cup, and a racehorse. So we hope, sooner or later, to see some really good cup contests at Sandown, and then we think the club need fear no opposition. Turning to the present, we note that the sport on Tuesday and Wednesday was as good as could be wished, the fields for each event being large, and the finishes, in many cases, wonderfully close and exciting. The International Hurdle-Race Derby for four-year-olds proved a happy idea, and produced one of the closest struggles ever seen, Sheldrake finishing a neck in front of Speculation and Blue Ruin, who ran a dead-heat for second place. The "rogue" Lord Lincoln (12 st 2 lb.) ran as true as steel in the Home Counties Hurdle Handicap; but Lancaster (10 st. 6 lb.) was a little too good for him at the weights; nevertheless his lordship did quite enough to gain fresh adherents for the coming great event at Croydon. The Prince of Wales's Stakes was the principal event of the second day, and a long way from home the result was reduced to a match between the two Irish mares, Martha (10 st. 8 lb.) and Pride of Kildare (12 st. 6 lb.), of whom the former made good use of her pull in the weights, and, taking her field along at a merry pace, was never headed from start to finish. A melancholy accident occurred in the following race. Mr. St. James was thrown heavily at the water-jump, and sustained such injuries that when we left the ground his life was despaired of.

By the victory of Coomassie in the Waterloo Cup, one of the greatest coups in the history of coursing has been successfully landed, and the unbeaten little fawn has raised herself to almost the same pinnacle of glory as Master McGrath. As was the case when she won the great prize last year, we have been told a great deal about her luck. "If A had not had such a long course previously, she would have beaten Coomassie;" "if the hare had not dodged round a heap of earth, B would have put Coomassie out;" "if C had not killed too soon Coomassie must have lost;" and so on ad infinitum. There may or may not be anything in these specious arguments, but we cannot get over the fact that in the last three seasons twenty-eight greyhounds have been slipped against Coomassie in public, and her conqueror has yet to be found, that very few opponents, whatever their size, can lead the "forty-four pounder" to the hare, and that if her antagonist does happen to get possession for a few strides he is quickly shouldered out again. It is all very well to say, "Coomassie never gets a long pumping course, like other dogs." Of course she does not, for she always takes very good care to kill the hare before it can give her one, and, other methods failing, has shown that she does not hesitate to jump over an opponent to effect that laudable object. Whatever her detractors may say, no victories have ever been more worthily gained; and if she comes to the slips for the Waterloo Cup fit and well next season her price will be about 3 to 1 before she has run a course. Adelaide went through the Purse in such grand style that there was evidently something altogether wrong in her ignominious display against Wedding Tour in the Cup; and the same remark applies to Palm Flower, the winner of the Plate, who succumbed in hollow fashion to Stickler in the first ties of the Cup. In the latter case, however, we fancy the result was due to over training, for Palm Flower looked light and stale. Braw Lass, the hope of Lancashire, went splendidly on the first day—so well, indeed, that she was made a better favourite than Coomassie; but then she went suddenly amiss, and could hardly raise a gallop

when she met Rival Belle in the second ties. Zazel ran all her courses in the most brilliant style, and beat everything most decisively until she met Coomassie in the final spin, when it must be admitted that her undecided and subsequent long course with Rival Belle was much against her; still, we are convinced that nothing could have altered the result. We must not omit to mention that Mr. Hedley's judging gave the most perfect satisfaction to everyone; and that T. Wilkinson, who has not previously slipped in the Waterloo Cup, performed in a style that has not been seen since the days of Raper.

The annual football-match, under association rules, between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, took place at Kennington Oval on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The play was very fast and good throughout, but the "Light Blues" proved by far the better team, and won easily by five goals to one.

The first spring meeting of the London Athletic Club took place on Saturday afternoon last, at Stamford-bridge; and on the same evening the City Gymnastic Club gave their third assault of arms at St. James's Hall.

During the present rage for long-distance competitions it was pretty certain that a twenty-six hours' walking-race, promoted by Mr. R. Lewis at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, would prove a success. A very handsome champion belt and £135 in prizes brought twenty of the best men in England to the post, and the result was that W. Howes, the winner, covered 127 miles 6½ laps (eight laps to the mile) in twenty-four hours, thus beating the hitherto best performance in that time by more than five miles. Lewis, the second man, who is quite a novice, and only just twenty-one years old, walked 125 miles 4½ laps in the same time; and thus Vaughan's performance of 122 miles odd is now only third on the list. It must be remembered, however, that Vaughan's feat was accomplished in the first half of a forty-eight hours' match; and the Chester man, who met with an accident on Saturday last which prevented him from showing to advantage, has lost no time in challenging Howes for the belt.

The vacant seat in the Indian Council, caused by the death of Major-General Sir Alfred Wilde, has been filled by the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry W. Norman.

We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Melton Prior, one of our Special Artists lately engaged in furnishing illustrations of the campaign in Bulgaria, has received from the Ottoman Government the decoration of the Fourth Order of the Medjidieh, as a testimony of satisfaction with his personal conduct while accompanying the staff of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Melton Prior was with the army of Sir Garnet Wolseley in the Ashantee War, and has been employed by this Journal in America, in Spain, in Iceland, in Greece, at Constantinople, and in the Herzegovina upon many important occasions. He has recently been sent to South Africa, upon the occasion of the Kaffir War, and we hope soon to receive sketches from him illustrative of that subject.

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DYSPEPSIA, AND THE SEVERER FORMS OF INDIGESTION. A small pamphlet on these distressing complaints, and the complete cure, by RICHARD KING, Esq., Surgeon R.N., 23, Warwick-street, Regent.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

One of the features which proved most successful at the last Paris Exhibition was the array of houses and pavilions which most of the nations caused to be erected in the park by their own workpeople in the style of architecture which they deemed most characteristic, and as far as possible also in the materials in common use for such purposes in their respective countries. When the plans for the present Exhibition were under consideration, it was determined to carry out the same idea, and to make a frontage erected by the various countries one of the most important attractions of the foreign side. Special invitations were accordingly sent to each of the foreign commissions, and arrangements were made to utilise one whole side of the central avenue dividing the French half of the building from the remaining countries for the erection of what has been called "the international façade." It would seem at first sight that such a project would entail endless difficulties in the execution, and that a continuous

series of buildings of the nature of a street-front in every conceivable style would be very theatrical and bizarre. The scheme, however, was warmly entertained by nearly every country taking part in the Exhibition, and the strange frontage composed in the manner we have described is already in so forward a state that we are enabled to present our readers with an illustration of the contribution of our own country to the *façade internationale*. The British houses are five in number, and have been selected, as far as possible, as typical examples of those styles of architecture most truly representative of English work. The first house, which is being erected by Mr. W. H. Lascelles, from the designs of Mr. R. Norman Shaw, R.A., is built of a patented imitation of red brickwork, and is in the Queen Anne style, now so fashionable in London. The building has been placed at the disposal of the Prince of Wales, for the use of the jury, and will be furnished by Messrs. Jackson and Graham as part of their contribution to the Exhibition. The second house of the series is the pavilion for his Royal Highness the President; the façade has

been erected by the Commissioners from the designs of their architect, Mr. Gilbert R. Redgrave, in the Elizabethan style. The furnishing is being executed by Messrs. Gillow and Co., with whom have been associated some of the chief exhibitors of silver-smiths' work, porcelain, glass, and tapestry; and, to ensure a perfect uniformity in the styles of the above firm, have supplied the Henry and Hay, the artists of the above firm, have supplied the designs for all the objects included in the house. The third house, a frontage in red brick and terra-cotta, is being executed by Messrs. Doulton, of Lambeth, from designs by Messrs. Tarring and Wilkinson. The furniture and internal fittings in this house are being manufactured by Messrs. J. Shoolbred and Co., and the rooms will be offered to the Prince for the use of the Royal Commissioners. The fourth building—perhaps one of the most characteristic of the series—is in the Old English style, of the type so well known in Cheshire, of timber framework filled in with plaster panels. This house, designed by Mr. Redgrave, has been constructed by Messrs. William Cubitt and

Co., and is now being erected by their own workmen at Paris. The fifth and last house, in the style of William and Mary, is being prepared by Messrs. Collinson and Lock, from the designs of Mr. Colclutt, for the display of their furniture. All these houses will be separated by gardens, and every effort will be made to render the English frontage characteristic of our country.

NEW BOOKS.

Considerable improvement by the simple appendage of an index would have been effected in the case of the two volumes entitled *History of English Humour*, by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange (Hurst and Blackett), although, even as they stand, they are an example of extremely laborious research. They abound also, as was to be expected, with entertainment. It should be remarked, however, by way of warning, lest the eager spirit should be dumpped by what is

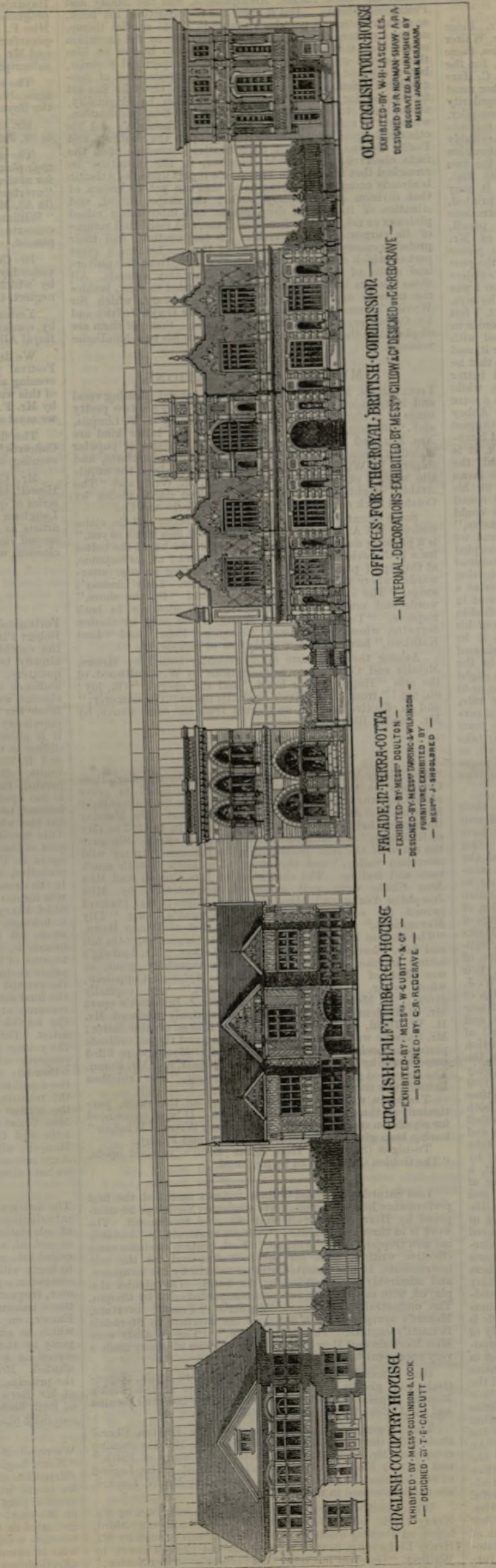
to be encountered at the outset, that not only is the subject proper treated in a grave, serious, argumentative, and somewhat didactic style, but kept, as it were, in suspense by a very long and learned introductory dissertation upon "ancient humour." What humour as the author can hardly be said to venture upon defining, although he is evidently more than half inclined now and then to try his hand at the process, and does define "the ludicrous." Sydney Smith made an attempt to define the quality in which he excelled; but it is almost certain that no definition of humour can ever be quite satisfactory. Nor is this to be wondered at, when we consider that, even in the case of geometry, the definitions which stand at the commencement of our "Euclid" do not commend themselves to everybody as flawless, or, at any rate, as incapable of improvement. And, perhaps, it is germane to the question to say that to define a "point" so as to command universal assent and convey a distinct meaning to every understanding would be a good commencement for anybody desirous of propounding a perfect definition of humour. Of course, it is possible to invent something which will do well enough for the dictionary; but day after day there are reports of cases in the law

courts and elsewhere sufficient to exemplify the blessedness of the man who expects nothing in the way of perfect definition from the dictionaries. Our author, however, if he does not exactly define humour, has not only a generally keen appreciation of it, but also, if he have been rightly understood, his own peculiar views of it. For instance, if his remarks have not been strangely misapprehended, he regards the mighty Samson, the scourge of the Philistines, the judge of Irael, Manoah's miraculous son, as simply "the first character in the records of antiquity that seems to have had anything quaint or droll about it;" as, in fact, the most antique humorist. His humour, which took the low form of exceedingly practical joking, was of a very grim description, at any rate; and, if practical jokes of his kind are to be taken as instances of humour, there is no very obvious reason why our author, in his search after the most ancient samples of humorous behaviour, should not have gone back to times long before the days of Samson. However that may be, it suits our author to commence with Samson, from whom he passes to David and Solomon, regarded as humorists. The humour of fables is touched upon; and then Greek humour, with specimens culled from various

sources, and Roman humour, with the like accompaniment, have a chapter apiece bestowed upon them. A great display of erudition is the principal result, calculated to conciliate the goodwill of the scholar, but to overawe and repel the ordinary reader, who, however, will be unwise to miss the all but certainty of some pleasure and much information for fear of encountering the wearisome and the formidable. Indeed, this may be one of the very things which Mrs. Malaprop would have considered it advisable to commence with a little aversion. One hundred and sixty pages must be devoured with avidity, or studied with care, or skimmed with rapidity, or altogether skipped, according to the style of person into whose hands the volumes come, and then, at last, the eye is gladdened with the sight of the words "English Humour," printed at the head of a chapter. But even now a man would greatly err who should suppose that he is about to revel in page after page of matter similar to the contents of "Joe Miller." There could not be any greater mistake. Remarks upon civilisation, literature, and mental culture in the Middle Ages, intermingled with scraps of antiquarian lore and with little pieces of criticism, still bar the way of the impetuous

reader agog for the comic. At length a firm grip is obtained of the old familiar names of Greene, Peale, Donne, Fuller, and, above all, Shakespeare and Ben Jonson; and the atmosphere begins to be laden with genuine English humour. And here a pause must be made to interpolate a word of unbounded astonishment at what appears to have been the author's experience. He, writing of Shakespeare, observes: "How seldom do we hear any of his humorous passages quoted, or find them reckoned among our household words!" Why, the experience of other people would lead them to declare that scarcely a single hour of a single day goes by but somebody borrows a humorous expression from Shakespeare. However, let us proceed, under the author's guidance, to note how James I. mingled humour with his indignation against the smokers of tobacco; and, in the turning of a few pages, we shall find ourselves among the rollicking humorists of Charles II.'s day. And so we are brought down, with wits and wags and satirists and cynics, and whoever else may claim some far-off kinship with the true children of humour, to Douglas Jerrold, Thackeray, and Dickens. On the whole, the book is extremely good reading, especially for those who are of a disputatious

THE ENGLISH FAÇADE IN THE CENTRAL AVENUE, PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.



— (ENGLISH-COUNTRY-HOUSE) —
EXHIBITED BY MESSRS. COLLINSON & LOCK
— DESIGNED BY T. E. COLCUTT —

— (ENGLISH-HALL-TIMBERED-HOUSE) —
EXHIBITED BY MESSRS. W. CUBITT & CO.
— DESIGNED BY C. R. REDGRAVE —

— (ENGLISH-TERRA-COTTA) —
EXHIBITED BY MESSRS. DOULTON
— DESIGNED BY MESSRS. TARRING & WILKINSON
— RECAP: J. SHOOLBRED —

— OFFICES FOR THE ROYAL-BRITISH-COMMISSION —
INTERNAL-DECORATIONS EXHIBITED BY MESSRS. GILLLOW & CO. REDGRAVE —

OLD-ENGLISH-TOWN-HOUSE
EXHIBITED BY W. H. LASCELLES.
DESIGNED BY R. NORMAN-SHAW, R.A.
FURNISHED BY
MESSRS. JACKSON & GRAHAM.

or of merely an inquiring disposition, and who are not contented to laugh and grow fat, but like to counteract the fattening influence by a thinning course of investigation into the mystery of laughter, its causes, and its accessories.

Notwithstanding the labours of the late Mr. Peter Cunningham, the late Mr. John Timbs, the late Mr. Walter Thornbury, and of other departed and present worthies, there was, no doubt, an opening, if not an actual demand, for the two volumes entitled *Walks in London*, by Augustus J. C. Hare (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.), a work to which the author must have felt himself, as it were, committed, after the popularity attained by his "Walks in Rome." The author, or compiler, being a reasonable gentleman, naturally describes his volumes as aiming "at nothing original;" and, this being inevitably so, it will suffice to point out how the compiler set about his work, what was his object, and what appearance the two volumes present. Let the last question be dealt with first, and at once; and let it be known to all whom it may concern that the volumes are well filled, clearly printed, of handy size; abundantly embellished with illustrations due, for the most part, to the author's own pencil, and "carefully transferred to wood by the skill of Mr. T. Sulman," and so bound, with sober grace, as to please the eye and to beget that desire of having which, the poet says, was innate in the Cecropian bees. The author's object may be best gathered from his own statements. "When I was wishing to know something about London myself," he says, "in spite of the multiplicity of works upon the subject, I felt the want of having things brought together in the order in which they occur, of one recollection being interlaced with another in a way which might help me to remember it, and this is what I have tried to do for others." He adds that he has freely introduced "quotations from other and better authors," when it suited his purpose; and that, while endeavouring to make his book more interesting than a mere guide-book, he has tried, "especially in Westminster Abbey and the picture-galleries, to give such details as may suggest new lines of inquiry to those who care to linger and investigate." As for his method of setting about his task, it is understood to have been as follows:—He had laid the foundation of his work in his boyhood, which must mean a pretty long time ago, when he used to pore, at his private tutor's, over Charles Knight's "London," and spend every sixpence he could save and every holiday he could get in visiting some of the places described therein. "London," he says truly, "is much changed since that time;" and we are led to infer that during the last two years he has occupied himself in refreshing old memories and laying in new stores of information by means of personal inspection and investigation on the very site of the changes. He took Charing-cross as a centre; and he believes that "all the objects of interest in London are described consecutively, as they may be visited in excursions" from that starting-place. The verification of his belief is made the easier by the index appended, let it be gratefully acknowledged, to each of the two volumes, whereof the first is "chiefly devoted to the City, the second to the West-End and Westminster." Of course there may be a slight difference of opinion between the author and his readers as to what constitutes "an object of interest;" but, at any rate, enough objects are described to keep a country cousin in perpetual motion for an appreciable portion of threescore years and ten—especially if the country cousin should not only take the author's book as companion, but should be enticed, as would very likely happen, by a perusal of its pleasant pages into making the personal acquaintance of the authorities quoted therein.

The oceans of the globe, their bottom depths, their currents, the density and temperature of their different waters, and the variety of animal species therein living, have lately been explored by official scientific research. Our Government, at the instance of Dr. W. B. Carpenter and the Royal Society, commissioned H.M.S. Challenger, with a competent staff of learned men and skilful experimentalists, to cruise for three years and a half in the Atlantic, the Indian Ocean, the Southern Ocean, and the Pacific, a navigation of sixty thousand nautical miles, for soundings and samplings of all those seas, and for other interesting knowledge. Books have already been published; Lord George Campbell, Sub-Lieutenant, has given us a very entertaining description of many remote islands, with their wild and lovely scenery, their coquettish native girls, and queer or pretty birds; Mr. W. J. Spry, engineer to the ship, has given us a plain narrative of the entire voyage. Now comes Sir Wyville Thomson, Professor of Natural History, who was chief of the scientific party, and gives us two volumes (published by Macmillan and Co.) of *The Voyage of the Challenger*, which contain but a portion of his detailed responsible account, being confined to the Atlantic Ocean. The ship was occupied in the Atlantic only during the year 1873, her first year out, and part of the year 1876, on her voyage home from Cape Horn. But this was time enough for her to cross and recross the ocean four times, both north and south of the Equator, and to gain a tolerably exact acquaintance with submarine affairs. The special maps and diagrams presented in these volumes, if the reader will take some little trouble to understand and inspect them, are by themselves, and without reading every page of the text, a highly instructive study. One has to submit, in the course of this, to be taught the meaning of "isothermobaths" and "isobathytherms," and a few other stiffish bits of scientific Greek, and how to trace their indications through a series of carved or jagged lines drawn across a scale of measured spaces. It is the mighty apparatus for regulating, by currents of warmer or colder water, the climates and seasons of different regions of the globe, which one is here invited to know and admire. The Atlantic, indeed, may be regarded as no more than a great bay or gulf of the boundless Southern Ocean that flows all round the earth's circumference beyond the latitude of Cape Horn. The Pacific is another bay of vaster width; and their continual supply of water from the southward, to replace what is lost by evaporation in the tropical climates, seems to be the ruling fact in the contemplation of this subject. For a more comprehensive view of the whole system of oceanic circulation, taking all the ascertained facts of hydrography into account, not only those concerning the Atlantic, but also the other great water-spaces of the globe, we cordially recommend another new book, rather easier to read than Sir Wyville Thomson's. It bears the elegant and appropriate classical name of *Thalassa*; being "An Essay on the Depth, Temperature, and Currents of the Ocean," by Mr. John James Wild, one of the civilian scientific staff on board H.M.S. Challenger. This excellent brief treatise upon one of the most wonderful departments of natural science is published by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., in one thin volume, containing a few methodical chapters of concise exposition, with just enough of accurate details for proof and illustration of the general statements, in the style of the best scientific text-books, and furnished with a sufficient array of coloured maps, charts, and diagrams. Mr. Wild has a personal claim upon our regard and upon that of our readers; to his pencil we were indebted, during the cruise of the Challenger, for some interesting

Sketches of the places and people visited by that ship, the lonely islets of the South Atlantic or of the South Indian Ocean, the West Pacific Archipelagos, and the Malay and Philippine Islands. But it is for the real merits of his book, as a contribution to popular knowledge of its special theme, and as a pattern of neat literary performance in the execution of this task, that we have thought it right to bestow on him these words of praise. He is not a superficial theorist, but a diligent and careful student of physical and of geographical science. The correctness of the views he has set forth, and for which he makes no claim to originality, seems likely to be fully confirmed by the final publication, whenever it may be ready, of Sir Wyville Thomson's and his other colleagues' more precise reports upon the Southern and Pacific Oceans, with their authoritative comments upon the facts observed. It should, however, in the meantime be remarked that Sir Wyville Thomson's report upon the Atlantic is already complete, teaching us all that can yet be known of that division of the watery world; the shape, extent, and situation of its several deep basins, and intervening raised plateaux or ridges; the direction, force, and estimated volume of its currents; the diversities of temperature, and their probable causes; the composition of the sea bottom, a great part of which consists of white chalky mud, from the pulverised shells of the Globigerina and other tiny animals. All these matters have now been clearly revealed to view, besides the marvels and beauties of submarine zoology, which Sir Wyville Thomson, like his predecessors, Mr. Gwyn Jeffries and Dr. Carpenter, especially loves to describe. Some of them are displayed in the fine engravings that adorn his two handsome volumes.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

From Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. we have several pleasing vocal and instrumental pieces. Of the former class are two pretty songs of a simple character—"Joy Bells," by H. F. Limpus, and "Blossoms," by T. Anderton. Of the latter kind are Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of "Echoes of Home," a series of popular melodies arranged in an easy style for the pianoforte, and fingered by William Smallwood. A selection from the exquisite waltzes of Schubert, edited by G. F. West, and "The Arabian Nights Quadrille," some spirited dance pieces by Cotsford Dick are also issued by Messrs. Cocks and Co.

Some recent publications by Messrs. Metzler and Co. claim notice. Mr. A. S. Gatty's song, "My heart flies home to you," is a pleasing and effective melody, and would be all the better for a little revision in the harmonic treatment; as, for instance, at the top of page 3 (and in a corresponding passage afterwards), where a flat seventh is made to rise. Lady Lindsay's songs, "The sweetest smile for me," and "By the shore," words and music by her Ladyship, are pleasing in both respects. "Tom and I," is a characteristic song by Gaston Serpette, whose other songs, "Summer Rain" and "Lost Kathleen," have much agreeable flow of melody.

Among the pianoforte music recently issued by Messrs. Metzler and Co. are easy transcriptions by W. Smallwood of the aria "Happy young heart," and the chorus, "Oh, joy! oh, joy!" from Mr. Sullivan's popular opera "The Sorcerer;" and an effective fantasia, on themes from the same source, by Mr. Brinley Richards.

MUSIC.

"The Merry Wives of Windsor," as given by the Carl Rosa Company at the Adelphi Theatre, has continued to prove attractive—the character of Mrs. Ford having been alternately filled by Miss Julia Gaylord and Miss Clelland. On Monday the former lady appeared as Eily O'Connor in the "The Lily of Killarney," and sang and acted with great effect. She gave the music of the part (particularly the romance "In my wild mountain valley," and the song "I'm alone") with much taste and feeling. The characters of Mrs. Cregan and Miss Ann Chute were well sustained, respectively, by Miss Josephine Yorke and Miss Georgina Burns; Mr. Packard gained an encore for Hardress Cregan's song "Eily Mavourneen," as did Mr. Ludwig for that of Danny Mann, "The Colleen Bawn;" the duet for these characters, "On hill and dale," having been another special effect. Mr. Ludwig's acting in the part just named was especially good, as was that of Mr. Charles Lyall as Myles-na-Coppaleen, whose song, "It is a charming girl," was capitally given. In Monday's performance of Sir J. Benedict's opera Mr. G. Bettjemann, as Mr. Corrigan, suddenly replaced Mr. H. W. Dodd, in consequence of the illness of the latter; Mr. Snazelle was an efficient Father Tom; and the subordinate parts of Sheelah, Hyland Creagh, and O'Moore were filled respectively by Mrs. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Muller, and Mr. Foran. The concerted piece, based on the national air, "The Cruiskeen Lawn," was encored, as usual.

The opera was very effectively placed on the stage, particularly in the scene of the Water Cave. It was announced for repetition on Wednesday; "The Merry Wives of Windsor" having been given on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.

To-night (Saturday) Herr Ignaz Brüll's two-act opera, "The Golden Cross," is to be produced.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included the first performance here of a pianoforte concerto (No. 2, op. 24) composed by Herr Ignaz Brüll, and executed by himself. The work is in three movements—"Allegro moderato," "Andante ma non troppo," and "Allegro." Each portion contains some effective writing, both for the orchestra and for the solo instruments. It was executed with great skill by the composer, and admirably accompanied by the band. The pianist also played, with much effect, two unaccompanied solos by Chopin. The orchestral pieces were Wagner's "Faust" overture, Mozart's symphony in E flat, and the overture to Sterndale Bennett's cantata, "The May Queen." The vocalists were Miss Merivale and Herr Henschel, the former of whom made a very successful first appearance.

Herr Ignaz Brüll and Herr Joachim were again, respectively, the pianist and the leading violinist at this week's Monday Popular Concert, Mr. Santley having been the vocalist and Sir J. Benedict the accompanist.

The programme of the concert of the Brixton Choral Society (at the Angell Town Institution) on Monday evening comprised Mr. E. H. Turpin's cantata, "A Song of Faith," and that by Madame Sainton-Dolby, entitled "The Legend of St. Dorothea." These concerts, directed by Mr. W. Lemare, are much esteemed in the neighbourhood.

We noticed last week the preliminary concert given by Mr. Henry Leslie, whose subscription season (the twenty-third) began on Tuesday evening, when the fine choir formed by Mr. Henry Leslie sang, in the first part, the old Church motet, by Walliser, "Gaudent in Caelis;" Meyerbeer's "Pater Noster;" and Bach's motet for two choirs, "The Spirit also helpeth us." Other effective performances of madrigals and part-songs, were also contributed by the choristers, conducted by Mr. Leslie. Miss Robertson sang, with great success, Handel's

air, "Oh! had I Jubal's lyre," and Persiani's variations on "Nel cor più"—the latter piece encored, and replaced by Haydn's canzonet, "My mother bids me bind my hair." The programme also comprised other vocal pieces, rendered by Miss F. Robertson and Mr. Forington; and some brilliant pianoforte-playing by Mlle. Debillmont. Mr. Randegger and Mr. J. G. Calcott acted as accompanists. The second subscription concert takes place on April 4.

The second performance of the fifth series of Herr Franke's agreeable chamber concerts took place on Tuesday evening at the Royal Academy of Music.

Mr. Oscar Beringer, the well-known pianist, gave a recital at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

The second concert of the Philharmonic Society's new season took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening—too late for notice this week. The programme comprised Schumann's "overture, scherzo, and finale," Beethoven's seventh symphony (in A), Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," Rossini's "William Tell," and Sterndale Bennett's fourth pianoforte concerto (in F minor), with Madame Arabella Goddard as pianist.

Dr. Crotch's "Palestine"—his best work—was to be given yesterday (Friday) evening by the Sacred Harmonic Society, by which institution the oratorio was revived, after long neglect, in 1874.

Yesterday (Friday), being St. David's Day, was celebrated by concerts of national music at the Crystal Palace and the Royal Albert Hall.

We detailed last week the leading features of Mr. Kuhe's Festival performances at Brighton—beginning on Tuesday evening and to close this (Saturday) morning. The specialty of this week was the new oratorio, "The Deluge," composed by Mr. F. H. Cowen expressly for the occasion. Of this work we must speak next week.

The first of three performances, entitled "London Vocal Concerts," is to be given at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, under the direction of Mr. J. F. Barnett.

Mr. Carrodus, the eminent violinist, and Mr. Edward Howell, the well-known violoncellist, will begin their second series of quartet concerts on Friday evening, next week, at the Langham Hall, Great Portland-street. With such excellent artists as principals, in association with Mr. V. Nicholson as second violin and Mr. Doyle as viola, the performances of the classical works selected cannot fail to be satisfactory.

THEATRES.

FOLLY.

Fortunately for the prosperity of the operatic drama by M. Robert Planquette, much of the sprightly music and many of the catching songs in "Les Cloches de Corneville" had already become familiar to playgoers and music-hall frequenters, and had only to be recognised by the English audience on Saturday to be vehemently applauded. The election was, in fact, carried by acclamation. M. Planquette's music has the gift of melody, and is so far prepossessed of popularity. The authors of the story and the drama to which it is allied are MM. Clairville and Gabet; both are rather diffuse in the original; but the adapters, Messrs. H. B. Farnie and R. Reece, have reduced them within more reasonable limits, albeit the task of condensation might have been carried further with profit. Much of the arrangement is too operatic and conventional, and has a tendency to become tedious, in some cases to be altogether anticipated. On the whole, however, the melodramatic element prevails. This specifically embodies itself in a single character. The part of Gaspard, the miser, was the one support of the entire opera in Paris, and made quite a reputation for its representative, Milher, who, until then, held but an equivocal rank in the dramatic and musical art. It would have been a capital rôle for our own Robson. It has now fallen to the lot of Mr. Shiel Barry, who has already shown ability in the line to which it belongs. He well realises the appearance of the miser, and shows his irritability whenever the subject of his concealed hoards is, however unintentionally, approached. The countenance of the actor is admirably made up, and, with his appropriate costume, at once ensures the sympathetic intelligence of the excited audience. The violent emotion that he exhibits in the final act, when his secret is revealed to all and the last resource at his command is withdrawn, has in it much of the terrible, and testifies to the great tragic power of the artist. This fatal result had been threatened by the return of the young Marquis de Corneville, who comes to claim the property which Gaspard had concealed. The irritable old fellow has also a supposed niece in his custody, who is really the daughter of an exiled Count de Lucenay, and with whom the returned Marquis naturally falls in love. The merits of the acting are divided between Miss Katharine Munroe and Miss Violet Cameron, who represent the two heroines, Serpette and Germaine, and Mr. John Howson as the young Marquis, all of whom sang with great care and skill. The stage accessories are all good and efficient. The result was, as we have already intimated, a great success.

QUEEN'S.

The management at this house does not appear to intend the introduction of any originality, but pursues the ordinary course of adaptation and revival. Mr. H. J. Byron is now in the ascendant, and his old drama of "The Lancashire Lass" is called into requisition. The piece has the advantage of a story to begin with; nevertheless the dialogue may be regarded as somewhat redundant. The treatment of the subject is, however, frequently ingenious and effective; its efficiency sometimes indeed dependent upon small artifices. Of these Mr. Emery, on its original representation, had the advantage, which he still retains, always announcing himself as "the party by the name of Johnson," an implied mystery, which served as a little stimulus where some such assistance was wanted. Redburn, the adventurer and lover of Ruth Kirby, the principal character, is confided to the well-practised skill of Mr. Hermann Vezin. In Miss Henrietta Hodson the part of Ruth finds a charming representative. The play has been carefully placed on the boards.

OLYMPIC.

We recollect reading a Persian tale the moral of which was "Never begin any enterprise of which you have not well considered the end." If Mr. W. S. Gilbert had taken this advice he would never have placed on the boards the "entirely original play" of "The Ne'er-do-Weel," which was produced on Monday. The general notion of the play is sufficiently indicated in the title. A young man, disappointed in love, becomes a vagabond, is destitute, and is relieved by a friend, who is about to negotiate a marriage with the lady whose affections are already forestalled. He undertakes to sue for his friend, but the attempt only the more revives the old passion. He is thus subjected to the rebuke of his rival, charged with treachery, ingratitude, and what not. Finally, he abandons himself to destiny, and ultimately circumstances

turn out in his favour. The first act had promise in it—the second was insufferably tedious—the third an abortion altogether. Some of the dialogue was good, and it was throughout well acted.

DORA; OR, THE HISTORY OF A PLAY.

Such is the title of a drama by Mr. Charles Reade, founded on Mr. Tennyson's exquisite poem, and produced at the Adelphi about ten years ago. It was successful, but not so much so as the author both "desired and deserved." There was a hitch, a vexation, a permanent irritation, for which the sensitive writer seeks sympathy. We have not the slightest objection to accord the proper degree of solace demanded by the case. The delinquent was a scene-painter who, getting drunk, neglected to provide the third act with such a corn-field as the scene demanded, and so brought down the ridicule of the audience on the descriptions of it contained in the text as spoken by the actors. Nevertheless the play ran forty nights, and passed over to America, and was there so successful that an actress, as Dora, made a fortune in it. But in England the play has not been repeated for ten years. English managers have complained meanwhile of the want of good plays, yet never thought of Dora as supplying the occasional need. Many good plays have been placed on the shelf, and many since then never reached the boards for which they had been intended; but the voice of complaint has been silent, because it would have been vain, and because to the majority of play-writers the wrong endured has been inevitable. We should, however, be pleased to see a revival of Dora placed on the stage with a corn-field painted to Mr. Reade's liking.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DIGESTION.

Professor Alfred H. Garrod, F.R.S., devoted his fifth lecture, given on Tuesday, Feb. 19, to further explanations of the functions of the digestive organs. He began with a novel experiment, which partly served to illustrate why the stomach does not digest its walls, as it does other similarly constituted bodies. He had a small furnace made of bars of lead tubing, which formed its sides as well as its floor. Through these tubes a rapid flow of water was made to run continuously, and in the middle of the furnace, heated by charcoal, was a crucible in which lead was melted. After the furnace had been in action some time, the water traversing its walls was cut off, and air instead blown through the tubes. As a consequence of this change in the surrounding condition, the red-hot charcoal very promptly began to melt the tubing and ended by fusing the whole, causing the entire apparatus to fall to pieces. Similarly, the Professor said, the walls of the stomach during life are traversed by the rapidly circulating alkaline blood, which continually neutralises all the acid peptic fluid permeating its wall-tissues, and renders it inert, at the same time that the products of digestion are being equally constantly removed. After death, perforation of the stomach is, by the action of the gastric juice, not an uncommon phenomenon. The influence of the pancreatic juice on starches, fats, and albumenoid substances was then described, as well as that of the bile. The glycogenic function of the liver was next explained, and especial stress was laid upon the important investigations of Claude Bernard, so recently deceased, who was said by Pasteur to be not merely a great physiologist, but "physiology itself."

CHEMISTRY OF VEGETATION—CAPILLARITY.

Professor James Dewar, F.R.S., began his fifth lecture on the Chemistry of the Organic World, given on Thursday, Feb. 21, with several interesting experiments, demonstrating, in accordance with the laborious researches of Professor Tyndall, that aqueous vapour has a strong absorptive action on the rays of light of low refrangibility, the yellow and red; and therefore the variation in the amount of this vapour in the atmosphere by its large absorption of heat must exercise a considerable influence on the rate of decomposition effected by the leaf, and consequently on the growth of the plant. He then began a series of experiments on capillary action in relation to the circulation of the sap in plants. He showed that in a fine tube mercury was depressed and water elevated. The rise of the sap in plants, sometimes above a hundred feet from the ground, generally attributed to capillary attraction, was explained by Dr. Thomas Young. Having observed the surface of water in the tube to be concave, while that of the mercury was convex, he proved that the elevation or depression varied inversely with the diameter of the tube. The limiting surface of the liquid he showed to be in a state of strain, and to be elastic. The concave elastic surface of water in a narrow tube draws the water upwards; and the convex elastic surface of mercury presses it downwards. An indiarubber balloon three inches in diameter was shown by Professor Dewar to support the pressure of two inches of mercury; but when its diameter was enlarged by blowing out to twice the size the pressure was reduced to one half. The pressure changed inversely to the diameter of the balloon. The same result was obtained with a soap bubble. With tubes, it was said, the law is the same; the surface elastic strain being greater in small than in large tubes. He next proceeded to consider the correlation between the ascent of a liquid in a fine tube and electric currents. In a long, narrow, horizontal tube a bubble of water was placed between two surfaces of mercury. A very small electric current decomposed the water and altered the surface-tension. The bubble therefore went to or fro according to the direction of the current. It was then shown, by the galvanometer, that the mechanical motion of the bubble produced an electric current. The same effect was obtained by the fall of bubbles into a fluid, and the fall of mercury from a capillary tube; the mechanical tension disappeared, being transformed into a current of electricity. It is an important question how far this electro-chemical action affects the cellular deposits in plants—for instance, oxalates; since the nature of this action is entirely altered in capillary space. This will be discussed in the following lecture.

THE NEW METAL GALLIUM.

Professor Odling, F.R.S., who gave the discourse on Friday, Feb. 22, began by stating that the elementary bodies, of which sixty-four are now known, may be roughly classified as metals, semi-metals, and non-metals, the first being by far the most numerous. Since the discovery of non-metallic bromine in 1826 by Balard, four metallic elements have been discovered; but the latest known of the fully made out new elements is gallium, first recognised by M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran in the autumn of 1875, and named in honour of the land of its discovery, Gallia, France. Like its recent predecessors, this metal was discovered by means of the spectroscope, being characterised by two well-defined violet lines, the least refrangible one being especially brilliant. Hitherto this metal has been detected only in certain varieties of zinc blende; that of Pierrefitte, in the Pyrenees, having furnished the chief portion of the minute quantity hitherto obtained from any source whatever; and nearly half a ton of ore was employed by M. de Boisbaudran to furnish the dozen grains or so where-

with he was able to establish the leading properties of the metal. Gallium somewhat resembles lead, but is not quite so blue tinted or soft. It is malleable, flexible, and may be cut with a knife. It does not easily volatilise, and acquires only a slight tarnish on exposure to moist air, and it undergoes scoring and calcination at a red heat. Its specific gravity is a little under 6; that of aluminium being 2.6; zinc, 7.1; and lead, 11.4. Its melting-point is remarkably low, being 86 deg. Fahrenheit—lower even than the heat of our hands—and when once melted it may be cooled down to the freezing-point without solidifying, and may be kept so for months. At first it was considered to be a new liquid metal; but when the liquid was touched by a piece of solid gallium it at once solidified. Unlike lead, gallium is highly crystalline, its form being a square octahedron. In its chemical characters this rare metal resembles aluminium, a most abundant element. The history of its discovery is specially interesting. It was not at all accidental, but was the result of researches deliberately undertaken with the view of meeting with a new element, and in consequence of a train of speculation, of which the details are not yet published. The existence of a metal possessing the characteristics of gallium was definitely predicted by M. Mendeleeff, a Russian chemist, in 1871; and previously, in more general terms, by our countryman, Mr. Newlands. This double prediction was based on a study of the relations of the atomic numbers of the known elements, and the exponents of their ratios of combination with one another. These numbers have been lately perceived to form a continuous series, which is further remarkably associated with the series in the properties of the elements themselves. In this series of numbers, however, certain terms are here and there wanting, and one was missed, having properties intermediate between aluminium and indium. What these properties should be was minutely predicted by M. Mendeleeff, in 1871; especially the specific gravity, about 5.9, which was remarkably fulfilled by the discovery of M. de Boisbaudran, who at first determined that of gallium to be 4.7, but afterwards ascertained it to be exactly 5.935. The discourse was illustrated by experiments, which included illustrations of the methods adopted by the discoverer in his search for the metal, and the combustion of a minute piece, by which its pale violet flame was well contrasted with the bright yellow of that of sodium.

HANNIBAL.

Mr. R. Bosworth Smith, in his fifth lecture on Carthage, given on Saturday last, resumed his account of the progress of Hannibal in Apulia, Samnium, and Campania, whereby his army was greatly refreshed, and, armed with the weapons and clad in the armour of their foes, were enabled through the genius of their commander to gain fresh victories. At the expiration of the year of the Dictator Fabius Cunctator, the delay, who closely followed the steps of Hannibal, but persistently avoided an engagement, the new Consul, Emilius Paulus and Terentius Varro took the field with the view of battle. Hannibal was only too ready to meet them, although their army, about 80,000, the largest Roman army yet raised, was double his own. Of the sanguinary conflict at Cannæ the lecturer gave many interesting details, aided by a map and plan, showing how Hannibal marked out the grave of 50,000 men, who, completely surrounded and unable to fight or flee, were slaughtered as they stood, about 20,000 being made prisoners. His colleague was slain; but the rash Varro escaped, and, having reorganised about 10,000 fugitives, was thanked by the Senate for not despairing of the Republic. Mr. Bosworth Smith expressed his opinion that Hannibal had wise reasons for not marching on Rome, then nearly overwhelmed with panic, and only re-inspired by the prudent firmness of the Government; and he dilated on the many great qualities displayed by Hannibal during his command in Italy. He especially noticed his fruitless endeavours to relieve the besieged Capua by advancing on Rome, and his mournful ride round the hated city, secured from his attack by its stone walls and garrison. His hopes of success were still more grievously disappointed by the defeat and death of his brother Hasdrubal, at the Metaurus, where the army sent to his assistance was annihilated by the Consul Nero, who had learnt his plans by the interception of his messengers. The lecture was concluded with an eloquent summary of the prosperous career and great mental, moral, and physical qualities of Publius Cornelius Scipio, the worthy opponent of Hannibal and his victor at Zama.

Professor Goldwin Smith will give a discourse on the Influence of Geographical Circumstances on Political Character, on Friday next, March 8.

The Lords of the Admiralty visited Chatham Dockyard on Monday, and made an official inspection of the armour-plated vessels now fitting out for sea. These are the Monarch, Northampton, Penelope, Superb, Belleisle, and Euryalus.—The powerful new ironclad Nelson, a sister ship to the Northampton, made a trial trip for speed last Saturday, when she attained fourteen knots an hour. She was built on the Clyde.—The Falcon gun-boat left Devonport last Saturday for the China station.

Mr. Robert Heath, a son of the member of Stoke-on-Trent, opened on Monday a new Conservative club-house which has been erected at Hanley, at a cost of about £6000. Three hundred members have already joined the club.—By the death of Earl Bathurst, Mr. Allen Alexander Bathurst, his nephew, succeeds to the title, and there is a consequent vacancy in the representation of Cirencester, for which Mr. Bathurst was first elected in 1857.—Mr. Butler-Johnstone, who has represented the city of Canterbury in the Conservative interest since February, 1862, has, in consequence of continued absence abroad, resigned his seat, and a writ for a new election has been issued. The writ for the election of a member for Canterbury has arrived in that city. The nomination has been fixed for to-day (Saturday); and Mr. Alfred Hardy, second son of the Secretary for War, will, it is thought, be returned unopposed.—It is stated that Mr. Ralph Neville-Grenville, who has represented Mid-Somerset since December, 1868, is about to resign his seat.

A robbery of jewels to the value of upwards of £2000 was committed early last Saturday night at the residence of Mr. W. S. Gore Langton, Newton Park, Bath. The property stolen belonged to Lady and Miss Montgomery, the mother and sister of Mrs. Gore Langton, whom they were visiting. It was found that the thieves had effected an entrance into the ladies' dressing-room by means of a ladder, and by cutting a hole in a pane of glass with a diamond and forcing back the fastening.—A robbery was committed at Woking convict prison on the 21st ult. The governor, Captain Bates, had been giving a dinner party at his house, in the prison; and in the course of the evening, after the guests had left the table, it was found that the pantry had been entered, and the plate, amounting in value to £800, carried away. The quarters of the chaplain to the prison had also been entered, and the whole of his plate and clothing stolen. The outside of the prison is guarded throughout the night by warders armed with rifles, and there is also a patrol of armed warders inside.

FINE ARTS.

The lifesize portrait of the Duke of Westminster, by John Everett Millais, R.A., which attracted no small share of public attention on the walls of the Royal Academy two or three seasons back, has been reproduced in black and white by Thomas Oldham Barlow, A.R.A., and is now being published by Mr. H. Blair Ansdell, of Duke-street, Piccadilly, son of the distinguished Academician. We see his Grace standing in his own hall, booted and spurred, with his hunting-whip under his left arm, while he pulls on his glove with his right hand. On the chair behind him lies his hat, and some tropical plants of the fern kind are seen on each side of the picture, the luxuriant growth of whose leaves lend variety and beauty to the otherwise prosaic characters of the composition, just as the famous picture of "The Grosvenor Hunt," which is dimly discernible on the wall beyond, gives it individuality, and identifies the Duke with his home and his ancestry. His calm, clean-cut face is three quarters towards us, and the likeness is most undoubted. The engraving is in what is called "the mixed style;" and in the judicious massing of light and shade and in the subtle suggestion of glow and colour Mr. Barlow has been as successful as he was with John Phillip's Spanish picture of "Prayer."

Mr. E. M. Barry, R.A., continued his course of lectures at the Royal Academy on the 21st ult., resuming the consideration of Elizabethan architecture, in connection with the two interesting examples of Longleat, in Wiltshire, and Crew Hall in Cheshire.

The Atkinson Free Library and Art-Gallery at Southport was opened by the Mayor on the 21st ult., and the event was celebrated by a popular demonstration. The new building has been erected at the expense of Mr. W. Atkinson, D.L., at a cost of over £8000. In the evening there was a banquet.

In compliance with a very general request, Sir Coutts Lindsay has obtained the consent of the contributors to the Grosvenor Gallery to retain their drawings until March 15. The exhibition will in consequence remain open until that day.

It is satisfactory to know that painting in water colours, a thoroughly English art, will be well represented at the Paris International Exhibition. Sir John Gilbert, R.A., president of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, has just completed the most finished and powerful picture in water colours which he has yet produced. It represents a scene from the life of Joan of Arc, and abounds in the brilliant colour for which this artist is famous, so skillfully handled that the force and harmonious quality of the whole work are most striking. It has been painted by Sir John Gilbert especially for the Paris Exhibition, and is a fitting contribution from the president of the first water-colour society in the world. Mr. Birket Foster, another eminent member of the society, is also engaged on a large work for the Paris Exhibition.

In the photographic department of the Paris International Exhibition Mr. Vernon Heath will show twenty-four of his enlarged pictures printed in the permanent gelatine process. Among them are a view of Windsor Castle from the Thames, Glen Shira, Inverary, and several views in the Isle of Skye. All these photographs are on a very large scale, and they are remarkable examples of what may be done in the production of delicate atmospheric effects, while they possess all those qualities that are essential in the composition of a picture.

A very forcible etching has been published by Messrs. Deighton and Dunthorne, High Holborn. It is by V. Lhuillier, and is after the picture by J. W. Nicol entitled "When a Man's Single he Lives at his Ease," exhibited in last year's Royal Academy. It represents a solitary figure leaning back in an arm-chair while he puffs forth, with an air of soothing enjoyment, the smoke from a long pipe. The depth of colour and the gradations of tone in this etching could not be surpassed by the most highly-finished engraving, while there is a freedom of execution not obtainable in the ordinary work of the burin.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Female School of Art in Queen-square took place last Saturday in the theatre of the Museum of Geology, Jermyn-street. The Rev. Sir Emilius Bayley, Bart., president. The report stated that her Majesty has granted an additional sum of £10, again raising the value of the Queen's scholarship this year to £50. The number of awards earned by the school in the national competition with 141 other schools of art in the United Kingdom has been higher than any hitherto attained. In April last 2188 drawings and models were forwarded to South Kensington from this school, being the works of 167 students. Seventeen national awards have been won by the students of this school. Last year only six were taken. Four out of the seven students in the modelling class sent up works to South Kensington, and they all obtained awards, one being a national medal. Two students had their work placed at the Female Artist Exhibition last season. Three students—Alice Hanslip, Ida Lovering, and Catherine Benson—have been admitted this year to the schools of the Royal Academy. A former student, Blanche Macarthur, has won the silver medal at the last Royal Academy for a head from the life; and at the last examination for admission to those schools six out of the nine admitted were females. From 1866 to 1877 the school has gained seventy-eight national awards, made up of three gold, fourteen silver, twenty-six bronze medals, and thirty-five Queen's prizes. The rev. chairman distributed the prizes, Miss Angela Mary Marshall taking the Queen's gold medal, and Miss Rhoda Carleton M. Holmes the Queen's scholarship of £50, two young ladies (Florence Reason and Catherine Wood) being both recommended for the subscribers' scholarship, while Miss Elizabeth Lovell had awarded to her an extra subscribers' scholarship.

By order of the House of Commons there has been published a correspondence between the Treasury, the Board of Works, and the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, in the spring of 1876, relative to the assignment of additional room at South Kensington to the gallery on the part of the Treasury; and, in the autumn of 1877, relative to the laying-on of gas upon the building partially occupied by the gallery, and including the rooms promised in 1876. The estimate of the present value of the collection forming the National Portrait Gallery is £50,000. The portraits, including donations that have been received, are 490 in number. Towards forming this collection £18,194 has been expended during the last twenty years for purchases. Large sums also have been paid for artistic restorations which materially enhanced the value of many of the pictures. The library, including a fine collection of engravings, bequeathed by Mr. Martin, and many original drawings that have been presented, together with cases and fittings, is of very considerable value.

A national entomological exhibition, which will be opened at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, on the 9th inst., bids fair to be a great success. It will include selections from the chief collections of insects in the kingdom, and many adjuncts of great interest to the general public.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGES AT BERLIN.



PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF PRUSSIA, GRANDDAUGHTER OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE ROYAL WEDDINGS AT BERLIN.

The double wedding at the Court of the Emperor-King William of Prussia and Germany, attended by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, by the King and Queen of the Belgians, and by several German Princes and sovereign Grand Dukes, was described in last week's Paper. Of the two young brides, the one in whom our readers must feel an especial interest is Princess Charlotte, the eldest daughter of their Imperial and Royal Highnesses the German Crown Prince and the Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland. She was born on July 24, 1860. Her husband, the hereditary Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Meiningen, her senior by five years, is the eldest son and heir of the reigning Duke, George II., and his deceased wife, Princess Charlotte of Prussia, a niece of the Emperor and eldest daughter of Prince Albrecht of Prussia and Princess Marianne of the Netherlands. Prince Bernhard is a Captain in the Prussian Foot Guards, and has spent the greater part of his life at Berlin, where he formed an intimacy with the Crown Prince and his family. His future dominions will be limited to a comparatively small area; but, being described as a young Prince of considerable gifts and excellent character, he is expected to make a name for himself among the rulers of the land. Prince Bernhard has inherited a large fortune from his mother and grandmother, in addition to what is allotted to him as the son and heir of his father. We give the portraits of this happy couple.

Princess Elizabeth of Prussia, the other youthful bride, is the second daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, the Red Prince of the late wars, and Princess Maria Anna of Anhalt, one of the ornaments of the Prussian Court. Her husband is the hereditary Grand Duke George of Oldenburg, born Nov. 16, 1852, and the senior of his bride by five years. He was educated at Oldenburg, and subsequently studied at Leipsic University, after which he travelled in the East. Both the bridegrooms went through the whole of the French campaign with their Royal fathers.

THE CONCLAVE AND THE NEW POPE.

The College of Cardinals assembled at Rome to elect a new Pope in succession to the late Pius IX. held their meetings, on Tuesday and Wednesday last week, in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican Palace. They were shut up together, as is customary, during so many days as the election may be prolonged, in that part of the building which was allotted to their occupation, all the doors and staircases communicating with other parts of the building, or with the outer world, being carefully bricked up, and all the windows overlooking a public ground being closed and screened with substantial blinds. This singular ancient custom was formerly instituted for the purpose of securing them against dictation or intimidation at the hands of the violent and domineering princes of the Middle Ages; it is now continued as a relic of antiquity, but at the cost of some personal inconvenience. The Cardinals, of whom sixty-

two or sixty-three were gathered at the Vatican on Monday evening, had each his own lodgings provided for him, a suite of four small rooms, to accommodate himself, a secretary, and a servant. These apartments were constructed by the temporary fixing-up of wooden partitions in the large rooms and galleries on three floors of the Vatican overlooking the Court of St. Damasus. An interior of one of the Cardinal's bed-chambers, very simply furnished, is shown in the Illustration; we also give one of the walling-up operation in the Stanze of Raffaele.

These three rooms are celebrated for the masterpieces of Raffaele's art painted by him in fresco on their walls, about the year 1508, by order of Pope Julius II. The first room contains the picture of the "Incendio del Borgo," the conflagration of 847 in that quarter of Rome, miraculously stopped by the word of Leo IV.; the Coronation of Charlemagne, and his interview with Leo III.; and the victory of Leo IV. over the Saracens at Ostia. The ceiling is painted with figures of Divine persons and angels, by Pietro Perugino. In the second room, called the Stanza della Segnatura, are the famous pictures illustrative of Theology, Philosophy, Jurisprudence, and Poetry; the first showing the Fathers of the Church debating about the Holy Sacrament; the second being "The School of Athens," in which the great philosophers of antiquity are assembled together; the third representing Justinian in the act of delivering the Pandects of Civil Law, and Gregory IX. handing down the Decretals of Canon Law; and the fourth giving a view of Mount Parnassus, with Apollo and the Muses,

THE ROYAL MARRIAGES AT BERLIN.



PRINCE BERNHARD OF SAXE-MEININGEN.

and the classic poets. In the third room, called the Stanza of Heliodorus, are those scenes of superhuman intervention, Pope Leo I., with St. Peter and St. Paul in the heavens, forbidding Attila to approach Rome; the High Priest Onias at Jerusalem invoking a miracle to expel Heliodorus from the Temple; the Miracle of Bolsena, where an incredulous priest is convinced by the actual bleeding of the Host; and the deliverance of St. Peter from prison.

The Sistine Chapel, on the floor below the Stanza of Raffaele, was built four hundred years ago by Pope Sixtus IV., and is renowned for the mighty fresco paintings by Michel Angelo; that of "The Last Judgment," on the end wall over the altar, and the figures of Prophets and Sibyls, which adorn the ceiling. The side walls contain twelve large fresco paintings of Old and New Testament history, by Pietro Perugino, Botticelli, Ghirlandajo, and other artists. It was in the Sistine Chapel, as we have mentioned, that a Requiem Mass for the soul of Pius IX. was performed on three successive days after his funeral; and it was here again that the Conclave was held on the Tuesday and Wednesday following, to elect his successor.

The Cardinals, to the number of more than sixty, were seated in the Sistine Chapel, each at a small separate desk or writing-table, each beneath a separate canopy of coloured silk. At tables on the right and on the left hand side of the altar were the senior Cardinal Bishop and the senior Cardinal Deacon, with their assistants. On the table in front of the altar was a large silver chalice, with a silver pyx to

cover it, in which the voting-papers were to be put, as in a ballot-box. There was another table for the scrutineers to count the voting-papers. The proceedings of the Conclave have thus been narrated:—At the first scrutiny on the Tuesday morning Cardinal Pecci had 19 votes; Cardinal Bilio, 11; Cardinal Franchi, 5. The question of regularity was raised, and after a prolonged and animated discussion the voting was annulled. At the scrutiny in the evening Cardinal Pecci had twenty-six votes. Thereupon Cardinals Schwarzenberg and Simor consulted Cardinal Bartolini whom they should vote for. Bartolini replied for Pecci, whose claims he warmly vindicated. Accordingly, Cardinals Schwarzenberg and Simor, with their Austrian and French colleagues, declared for Pecci, as did Franchi, with the Spanish Cardinals. Thus, at the first scrutiny of the Wednesday Cardinal Pecci had his forty-four votes. But we do not much rely upon the correctness of these reports of what took place in the Conclave.

A portrait of his Holiness Joachim Pecci, now Pope Leo XIII., is given on our front page. The following character of him was written by the *Times* Special Correspondent before his election, when he held only the office of Camerlengo of the Apostolic Chamber:—"As temporary ruler of the Vatican, Pecci has many high faculties fitting him for command. Born at Carpineto, near Anagni, on March 2, 1810, he springs from a patrician family of that region, one branch whereof flourishes at Sienna, boasting members of distinguished piety and learning in every walk of public life.

One ancestor, the founder of a religious order in Spain in the fourteenth century, received the first honours of canonisation. Cardinal Pecci is tall, very thin, with a fine head, a high forehead, narrowing at the temples, a long face and straight features, a large mouth, prominent chin, cheerful, open countenance, and large, well-shaped ears. His face reminds one of Consalvi, the renowned Minister of Pius VII. He has a fine, sonorous voice, great dignity, and even austerity of manners in public life; but privately he is affectionate, unassuming, sociable, and witty. He studied in the Roman College of Divinity, and became domestic Prelate of Gregory XVI. In 1837 he was sent as Delegate (Sub-Governor, as Legate was Governor) to Benevento, on the Neapolitan frontier, then infested by bandits. Pecci, with rare energy, brought the brigands and their protector to justice, restored peace and security to the district, and afterwards governed Spoleto and Portici. In 1843 he went as Nuncio to Brussels, but came back from ill-health with letters of King Leopold I. praising and highly recommending him to the Pope, who sent him as Archbishop to Perugia, and created him Cardinal *in petto*. But Pope Gregory died in 1846; and Pius IX., prepossessed against Pecci by Antonelli's jealousy, only confirmed the creation in 1853, leaving Pecci at Perugia, Antonelli dreading his presence and influence at the Vatican. When advised by an English prelate to place Pecci in the Prefecture of the Propaganda, vacant by the death of Barnabo, in 1874, Pius IX., to whom Pecci was recommended

as an exemplary Bishop, answered drily, 'Just so; an excellent Bishop; and so let him be a Bishop.' However, upon Antonelli's death, in 1876, the Pope called Pecci to Rome, and this last November made him Camerlengo. In that quality he now exercises supreme authority in the Vatican, directing the operations of the Conclave, displaying energy and activity, and heading that Moderate party which, without formally renouncing the right of the Holy See, acknowledges the wisdom of submitting to the decrees of Providence, accepting what seems to be irrevocably accomplished facts. Though a Camerlengo is deemed unlikely to succeed as candidate for the Papacy, still the general opinion is that for learning, tact, energy, dignity, amiability, real moral worth, and sincere piety, the Sacred College could not find a more deserving Pope than Pecci. At Perugia he followed the same policy recommended by Riarlo Sforza at Naples. He advised good Catholics to fulfil their duties as citizens at municipal and provincial elections, even when the clerical press, professing to interpret the mind of the Vatican, enjoined a policy of abstention. Pecci had spoken with great effect against a proposal for the removal of the Conclave from Rome, and other measures advocated by the Reactionary Party. He enjoys the confidence and support of the Liberals, or, at least, a reasonable majority of them, in the Sacred College, and plays the same part as was sustained by Gizzi in the Conclave of 1846. Pecci's private life at all periods is above reproach. He has considerable literary talents, and has written poetry. He never has had intercourse with the functionaries of the present Italian Government, but is esteemed by them all; and those with whom the necessity of his duty brings him into contact are perfectly charmed with him."

The ceremony of the coronation or enthronement of the new Pope will take place in the Sistine Chapel on Sunday. Cardinal Simeoni has been appointed Secretary of State.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The annual meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund was held on Saturday at the offices. The income during the year had been £2248, and the grants made amounted to £931. Lord Houghton, who presided, expressed his regret that the fund was not more largely joined by members of the press, but, at the same time, expressed the hope that before long the investments would amount to £20,000.

The French Benevolent Society, which was founded for the purpose of granting relief to distressed French subjects, held its thirty-sixth annual ball on Monday evening at Willis's Rooms, under the immediate patronage of the French Ambassador. In the course of last year 3334 grants in money and 3242 grants in bread were distributed by the society, and a great deal more might have been done had the resources of the society, which are now totally insufficient to meet all deserving applications, been increased. There was a large and distinguished company present, about 400 tickets having been issued. A lottery for the benefit of the charity was drawn in the course of the evening, in which the majority of the company took part, consisting of various articles presented by the patrons of the institution, and principally by the Duc d'Aumale (the hon. president), the Comte de Paris, the Duc de Chartres, the Duc d'Alençon, the Duc de Nemours, the Princess de Joinville, and Madame la Marquise d'Harcourt, who is always ready to give the society her support. Besides the lottery, a varied programme of dances had been drawn up, the performance of which lasted till a somewhat advanced hour. Mr. E. Rimmel, the hon. secretary of the society, was, as usual, active in promoting the success of the ball, which always owes much of its brilliancy to his exertions.

The annual meeting and half-yearly election of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum were held on Monday, at the City Terminus Hotel—Mr. N. Griffiths, treasurer, in the chair. The election was for the admission of fifteen boys and ten girls, out of a list of thirty-six candidates. Mr. Hackwood, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the year 1877 was the jubilee of the institution, and that a sum of nearly £8000 was collected by different friends, in addition to the ordinary support accorded to it. The collections made by commanders of merchant-ships had been £1375, from bequests they had received £1500, and a gift of £1000 from the executors of the late Mr. James Graham. They had been able to pay off all debts, to invest the sum of £7000, and to keep a balance of £1300 on deposit at their bank. Only one death had occurred, and the number of children was 260.

The anniversary children's festival in connection with Mrs. Hilton's Crèche, Infant Infirmary, and Home was celebrated on the 22nd ult. The institution, which is situated at Stepney Causeway, Commercial-road, and is under the charge of Mrs. Hilton, its founder, was established, about seven years ago, chiefly for the purpose of assisting mothers who were compelled to labour for their own support, by taking care of their infants during the day. About one hundred children of tender age were cared for in the Crèche every day, food and every necessary being supplied at a merely nominal charge. In addition to the Crèche, about three years ago a "Home" was added, which afforded accommodation for thirty permanent inmates, who from various causes had necessarily become residents in the institution. At the top of the building a large room has been fitted up as an infirmary, where sick and delicate children have their ailments properly attended to under medical supervision. To carry on the work for the ensuing year about £1500 will be required. During the day the children sang several songs. But the item on the programme which the young people most enjoyed was the "opening of the pies." This ceremony, affording as it did almost as much pleasure to the visitors as to the young folk, consisted in uncovering five hampers filled with bran, under which, cunningly concealed, were packets of toys, sweetmeats, and other luxuries which children prize, the name of each infant being written upon its packet.

A Girls' Institute and Home was opened at Bromley-le-Bow on Tuesday, which has been formed with the object of providing useful and improving places of evening resort for girls who are employed in factories and workshops in the metropolis. These, estimated at 30,000 in number, have, it is stated, no regular home. Later in the day there was a public meeting at the Cannon-street Hotel—the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The treasurer, Mr. J. E. Vanner, announced that £600 had been received towards the furtherance of the object which the promoters had in view.

The anniversary festival of the Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institution was held on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. J. S. Gainsford. The report stated that the amount expended in pecuniary aid had been larger than in any previous year, and, without having recourse to the reserve fund, the institution had in hand a balance of £473. During the past year 217 cases received pecuniary assistance, and the amount of that assistance represented a total of £3600. Subscriptions to the amount of £2093 were announced.

The annual meeting of the Milliners and Dressmakers' Provident Institution was held on Tuesday evening, under the

presidency of Dr. Brewer, at the Langham Hall. The secretary, Mr. Charles Braderry, read the report, which stated that the amount of £428 paid in relief to members during the past year was greatly in excess of previous years. There were twenty recipients during the year, who had been voted relief in amounts ranging from 6s. to 12s. weekly. Several donations had been received, but in view of the increasing demands the committee urged its friends and the public generally to assist in strengthening the funds, which were devoted to the help of sick and infirm women who had striven to help themselves. The report having been adopted unanimously, and the usual complimentary resolutions passed, a musical and literary entertainment concluded a pleasant evening.

The Cabmen's Shelter Fund has now been in existence in the metropolis three years, and the committee, in the third annual report, which they have just presented, congratulate the supporters of the movement upon the marked success, financial and otherwise, which has attended it. Eighteen shelters, under the control of the committee, have now been placed in various parts of the metropolis. Since the last report a shelter 22 ft. in length by 9 ft. in breadth has been erected in Palace-yard, facing Westminster Hall. A large shelter, accommodating thirty drivers, has been placed at Waterloo Railway Station. Additional shelters have been placed in Pickering-place, Bayswater; the Minories; Ladbrooke-grove-road, Notting-hill; Archer-street, Westbourne-grove; Kensington Park-road; and at Vauxhall Station. A site has been granted by the directors of the Great Western Railway, and a large shelter will soon be placed at Paddington Station, where one is much required. No complaint as to misconduct at any of the shelters has been made by the police. That the cab-shelter movement is spreading widely is evident from the applications for information respecting them so frequently received from various towns in the provinces, and lately from Vienna, Lisbon, Berlin, and Montreal. An additional inducement to support the shelters may be mentioned. The attendants are in most cases old cabmen, who are thus enabled to obtain an honest livelihood when incapacitated from working in the streets. The appointments are eagerly sought after, and are only given to the most deserving and to men of undoubted good character. The committee have succeeded in making each shelter self-supporting as soon as erected; and out of the eighteen existing shelters no fewer than nine have been erected by individual effort, a contribution of £100 being sufficient to start one. The total receipts of the past year, including £326 brought forward, amounted to £967 10s., and the expenditure to £646 7s., leaving a balance of £321 3s. to be again carried forward.

LAW AND POLICE.

The following are the dates fixed for holding the Spring Assizes:—

SOUTH-EASTERN (the Lord Chief Justice of England and Mr. Justice Manisty).—Lewes, Wednesday, March 6; Maidstone, Monday, March 11; Chelmsford, Monday, March 18; Hertford, Thursday, March 21; Huntingdon, Monday, March 25; Cambridge, Wednesday, March 27; Norwich, Monday, April 1; Ipswich, Saturday, April 6.

WESTERN (the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Grove).—Winchester, Wednesday, March 6; Dorchester, Friday, March 15; Exeter and City, Tuesday, March 19; Bodmin, Monday, March 25; Taunton, Thursday, March 28; Devizes, Wednesday, April 3; Bristol, Saturday, April 6.

MIDLAND (Lord Justice Bramwell and Baron Cleasby).—Aylesbury, Thursday, March 14; Bedford, Monday, March 11; Northampton, Thursday, March 14; Oakham, Monday, March 18; Leicester, Tuesday, March 19; Lincoln, Saturday, March 23; Nottingham, Friday, March 29; Derby, Wednesday, April 3; Warwick, Monday, April 8.

OXFORD (Lord Justice Baggallay and Mr. Justice Denman).—Reading, Wednesday, March 6; Oxford, Saturday, March 9; Worcester, Wednesday, March 13; Stafford, Tuesday, March 19; Shrewsbury, Friday, March 29; Hereford, Tuesday, April 2; Monmouth, Friday, April 5; Gloucester, Wednesday, April 10.

NORTHERN (Lord Justice Brett and Mr. Justice Lopes).—Appleby, Monday, March 11; Carlisle, Tuesday, March 12; Lancaster, Saturday, March 16; Manchester, Wednesday, March 20; Liverpool, Saturday, March 30.

NORTH-EASTERN (Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Hawkins).—Newcastle, Monday, March 11; Durham, Tuesday, March 19; York, Monday, March 25; Leeds, Friday, March 29.

NORTH WALES (Mr. Justice Mellor).—Welshpool, Monday, March 11; Deesilly, Thursday, March 14; Carnarvon, Monday, March 18; Beaumaris, Thursday, March 21; Ruthin, Monday, March 25; Mold, Thursday, March 28; Chester, Saturday, March 30; Cardiff, Monday, April 8.

SOUTH WALES (Mr. Justice Lush).—Haverfordwest, Monday, March 11; Cardigan, Friday, March 15; Carmarthen, Tuesday, March 19; Brecon, Saturday, March 23; Presteign, Thursday, March 28; Chester, Saturday, March 30; Cardiff, Monday, April 8.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Saturday last a special jury gave Mr. Smythe, an artist, £600 as compensation for injuries received owing to the negligence of the servants of the London and Brighton Railway.

A cabdriver named Roffey brought an action in the Exchequer Division, on Tuesday, against the North London Railway Company to recover compensation for the death of his wife and child, who were killed on the railway last September. It appeared that Mrs. Roffey was getting into a carriage, having the child in her arms, when both fell on the permanent way and received fatal injuries. The only question was whether the accident was to be attributed to the negligence of the defendants' servants in starting the train before the woman had time to enter the carriage, or was caused by her attempting to enter while the train was in motion. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £100.

In the same Division, before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a special jury, an action for libel was brought by a solicitor named Hughes, vestry clerk of the parish of Plumstead, against Mr. Flanely, the proprietor of the *Woolwich Gazette and Kentish Advertiser*. It appeared that, in 1863, the plaintiff purchased a piece of land, which, according to the judgment of Lord Chancellor Hatherley, he was entitled to keep, but which has been since claimed by the commoners of Plumstead. In July and September last year meetings were held in support of the commoners' rights, and were addressed by Mr. De Morgan and Mr. Kimber, when the plaintiff was described as a "receiver of stolen property," and his character was otherwise attacked; and the present action was brought to recover damages from the defendant for the reproduction in his newspaper of the expressions complained of. For the defence it was contended that the alleged libels were fair and faithful reports of speeches made at public meetings, and that they were published entirely without malice. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £100.

An attempt on the life of Sir George Jessel, the Master of the Rolls, was made yesterday week by the Rev. Henry Dodwell, whose petition of right Vice-Chancellor Malins had rejected, a decision which, on appeal, the Master of the Rolls had upheld. Sir George Jessel was getting out of his cab a few minutes before ten o'clock in the morning when Mr. Dodwell fired a pistol at him, but, fortunately, without striking the learned Judge. Indeed, it is thought that the pistol had no bullet in it. The man, who is believed to be insane, was at once arrested, and charged at the Bow-street Police Court; and Mr. Flowers has committed him for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Madame Rachel again appeared at the Marlborough-street Police Court last Saturday, charged, on remand, with having

obtained by fraud jewellery to the value of about £200 from Mrs. C. Pearce. On a previous occasion it had been stated that Madame Rachel had said that she had received a large sum of money for "enamelling" a Countess, and it was further stated that she told Mrs. Pearce's maid that she had in her possession Lady Dudley's jewels, which had been left with her by her Ladyship's maid. Miss Scott, Lady Dudley's maid, was called as a witness. She said she had never seen the prisoner before, and said she had never taken to her any of the jewels, which were stolen while in her charge at a railway station. Among other witnesses examined were an anaesthetist, who stated that he had examined the lotion supplied to the complainant by Madame Rachel, and found that it would be injurious to the skin; and Mrs. Pearce's maid, who confirmed her mistress's statement that the defendant told the complainant that unless she brought her £200 she would be ruined for life. Mr. Newton eventually committed the prisoner for trial on the three points of false pretences, intimidation, and constructive stealing. He required two sureties in £1000 each, and the prisoner's own recognizance in £2000.

Several charges arising out of the Hyde Park meetings on Sunday were before the metropolitan police courts on Monday. A young man named Holland, described as a labourer, was convicted at the Marylebone Police Court of breaking some of the windows of Mr. Gladstone's house in Harley-street, and doing damage to the extent of between £3 and £4. When taken into custody Holland was very violent, called upon the crowd to rescue him, and kicked the three policemen who had him in charge. The magistrate ordered him to pay a fine of 40s. for breaking the windows, and £3 10s., the amount of damage, with the alternative of two months' in the House of Correction. For the assaults upon the constables he was sent to prison for three months, with hard labour. At the same court, a youth named Aris was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for throwing stones and assaulting the police in New Cavendish-street; and a man named William Smith, who lives at Poplar, was remanded on a charge of stealing a silver watch from a person in the crowd outside Mr. Gladstone's house. At Marlborough-street a man named Sullivan was fined 2s. 6d. for being drunk and disorderly in Hyde Park, and a "rough-looking fellow" named Dann was remanded on a charge of stealing a gold scarf-pin from a person who was attending the meeting in Hyde Park.

A swindler's history is thus given in the *Birmingham Post*:—At the Leamington Townhall, on Monday, James Bradley, an elderly man, of gentlemanly appearance, was brought up in custody on a charge of stealing a set of diamond studs, value £18 18s., the property of Mr. H. Bright, jeweller, Lower-parade. The prisoner has a number of aliases, the most prominent being "Captain Logan," "Major Bradbury," and "Dr. Mackintosh." Since the year 1852 he appears to have lived upon his wits, and is well known to the police at Exeter, Plymouth, London, and other places. In 1852 he defrauded many persons at Exeter, and afterwards victimised a number of people at Plymouth. On leaving Plymouth he went to London, where he was imprisoned for debt. In 1858 he returned to London from Dublin, and was a second time imprisoned for debt. In 1860 he obtained introductions to some ladies of fortune, and in several instances succeeded in obtaining money from them. Afterwards he visited Ryde and Scarborough, and at the latter place was kicked out of the hotel. In 1862-3 he was imprisoned on a ca sa, and in 1864 had a sentence of three years' penal servitude for stealing a clock. On the expiration of that sentence he took handsomely-furnished apartments in Harley-street, Grosvenor-square, and in August, 1867, got a sentence of ten years' penal servitude, which expired in August last. On Jan. 30 the prisoner walked into Mr. Bright's shop and asked to look at some studs. A large number were shown him, but he pretended that they did not suit, and asked for a particular kind of stud, which it was arranged should be obtained for him by the following day. He did not call as he had promised, and an inspection of the stock showed that a set of diamond studs, which were amongst those shown to him on the previous day, were missing. The same day the studs were pledged with Mr. Isaac Lowthome, of No. 8, Bull-ring, Birmingham, for £3 5s. The prisoner, when apprehended by Detective-Sergeant Edwards, denied having been in Leamington for many years. He had nothing now to say in defence, and was committed for trial.

AGRICULTURE.

A meeting of the Northamptonshire Chamber of Agriculture was held at Northampton last Saturday, when the Government bill relating to the establishment of county boards was brought on for discussion. Earl Spencer presided, and speeches were delivered by the chairman, Mr. P. Phipps, M.P., Mr. Stopford Sackville, M.P., Mr. A. Pell, M.P., Lord Burghley, M.P., and a large number of members present. Arguments were adduced in favour of both unions and petty sessional divisions being the area of elections, but the majority seemed to be of opinion that divisional elections would be the most advantageous. A resolution approving of the general principles of the bill was passed. In the course of the debate Mr. Pell, M.P., alluded to the powers vested in county boards in relation to asylums and schools for imbecile poor and pauper children, and pointed out (confirming his arguments by local instances) that the accommodation in workhouses was generally in excess of the demand.

At a meeting of the Essex Chamber of Agriculture at Colchester, Sir Charles Du Cane in the chair, the Rev. E. F. Gipp read a paper on the County Administration Bill, and moved that, as regards its general principles and provisions, it was a measure deserving the support of the chamber. Mr. Round, M.P., seconded the proposition, and it was supported by Sir Brydges Henniker, of the Local Government Board, Mr. Perry Watlington, one of the Prisons Commissioners, and others. Mr. J. S. Gardiner, a tenant farmer, utterly condemned the bill, and proposed that, as it failed to provide direct representation for the ratepaying classes, it was unworthy of support. After two hours' debate the question was, on the motion of Colonel Brise, M.P., adjourned.

A railway connecting Cardiff with Penarth was opened last week. As it connects the Taff Vale with the Great Western lines there is now through passenger communication to Penarth.

Negotiations are pending between the North British, Midland, and Great Northern Railway Companies to guarantee six per cent on the capital for constructing a bridge across the Forth, near Queensferry.

Earl Fortescue has obtained a return, which has recently been printed by order of the House of Lords, showing the proportional number of men and women who signed the marriage register with marks in the several counties of England and Wales. In 1873 there were 205,615 marriages, and 38,684 men and 52,207 women signed the register with marks. In 1874, out of 202,110 marriages, 36,117 men and 48,903 women signed with marks; and in the following year, when there were 201,212 marriages, 34,660 men and 46,666 women signed in that manner.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE
INSTITUTION. Whitehall-yard, 1878.—The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING will be held in the THEATRE of the Institution, on SATURDAY, MARCH 2. The Chair will be taken by the Right Hon. W. H. SMITH, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, at Two P.M. precisely, when the Gold Medal will be presented to the writer of the Prize Essay on "Great Britain's Maritime Power: How best Developed." By order of the Council, B. BROSSES, Captain, Secretary. Feb. 23, 1878.

PROVIDE AGAINST ACCIDENTS
by making a Policy of the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
the Oldest and Largest Accidental Assurance Company.
The Right Hon. LORD KINNAIRD, Chairman.
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£1,250,000 has been paid as Compensation.
64, Cornhill, London. **WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.**

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By Special Steamer. Departure June 30, after visiting the Paris Exhibition. Return in May, 1879. Six months and a half of inland excursions. All elements of comfort and instruction will be met on board. Great number of cabins already engaged. For further information apply
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THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES.
Pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by the medical profession. Dr. Hasall says:—"The whisky is soft, mellow, and pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality."—20, Great Titchfield-street, W.

HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years has commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied on for strength, flavor, and cheapness. It is the best tea imported. Sold only in Packets.

EPPS'S COCOA.
By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which will save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame.—See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
JAMES EPPS AND CO.,
HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.

NEW YORK.—EPPS'S COCOA.
Depôt—SMITH AND VANDERBEEK, Park-place.
Each Packet or Tin is labelled thus—
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A. Delafosse, 64, Faubourg St. Honoré.
Each packet or tin is labelled thus—
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AMERICAN CENTENNIAL PRIZE MEDAL.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic article.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air (Dr. Hassall).
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA.
"In which, if properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air. Edited by Dr. Hassall.
TENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDAL awarded to J. S. FRY AND SON.

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MARAVILLA COCOA,
DELICIOUS AND INVIGORATING.

MARAVILLA COCOA.
"It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."
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MARAVILLA COCOA.—The "Globe" says,
MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids, dyspeptics, and consumers of Cocoa in general, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."
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SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.
The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.
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Superior to Condensed Milk and Swiss Foods. More closely resembles Healthy Mothers' Milk than any other kind of Food.

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BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR
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THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only.—Whites, for Pastry, 10s. per bushel; Households, for Bread, 9s. 4d.; Wheat Meal, for Brown Bread, 8s. 8d.; Coarse Scotch Oatmeal, 3s. 2d. per 14 lb.; Fine, 3s. 4d.; American Hominy, 4s.; Barley, Indian Corn, and Barley Meal, 6s. 8d. per bushel, or 2s. 6d. per sack; Buck-wheat, 3s. 6d. per bushel, sack; Oats, 4s. per bushel; Crushed Oats, 3s. 6d. per bushel, sack; Oats, 4s. per bushel; Middlings, 2s. 4d. per bushel; Ground Pollard, 1s. 8d.; Peas, 7s. 6d.; Tuck Beans, 8s.; Split Peas, 3s. per peck. Meat Biscuits, 2s. per cwt. Lentil Flour, for invalids, in 14 lb. size, 1s. and 7 lb. size, 1s. All other kinds of Grain and Seed. Special prices for larger quantities. P.O. Orders and cheques to be made in favour of G. Young.

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This Tobacco is now put up in 1-oz. Packets, in addition to other sizes, the label being a reduced facsimile of that used for the 2-oz. Packets. Also in Cigarettes, in Boxes of Ten each, bearing the Name and Trade Mark of
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Black French Merino, 1s. 10d.; worth 2s. 6d.
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BLACK MATERIAL COSTUMES and PRINCESS ROBES.
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Also Costumes, trimmed handsomely with Cape, at 3 guineas and up to 8 guineas.
Patterns of the Materials and Sketches free.
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Also excellent qualities
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BLACK SATINS (cotton back), at 2s. 6d.
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While imparting a graceful symmetry and elegance to the figure, it affords a degree of comfort and support not to be derived from an ordinary corset. 15in. deep. Price 42s., in black, white, or scarlet.

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NEW FRENCH LAUNDS, for Ladies'

Spring Morning Dresses, 3d. per yard. Cambrics, Shirtings, Galateas, Satteens, and all the new materials proportionately cheap. A Lot of Fine French Wool Belges, 4d. per yard. Patterns free.—**JOHN HOOPER, 32, Oxford-street, W.**

THE QUEEN ANNE SHOE.

PETER YAPP, SLOANE-STREET.
is a new and elegant shoe for Ladies' Evening Dress, summer walking, or general wear.
The Queen Anne Shoe is unsurpassed for neatness of shape; it is the shoe of the season, and is to be obtained in all sizes of
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MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE
GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIOUS GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT, NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

ZYLO-BALSAMUM,

For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair.
A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING
OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES THE FAVORITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Blush Grey Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

GOLDEN STAR

BAY-LEAF WATER.

Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrica Asclepias).

For the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH.

A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 6s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 483, Oxford-street, London.

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ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a new and fragrant Toilet Powder, specially recommended to Ladies as far superior to other like preparations. 2s. 6d. Box. Of Chemists, Perfumers, and Hairdressers.

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THOMPSON and CAPPER'S DENTIFRICE WATER arrests decay in the Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—5s. Bold-street, Liverpool; and at 39, Deansgate, Manchester.—Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists.

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PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP

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(SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS). Antiseptic, Detergent, Disinfectant. The most healthful, agreeable, and refreshing TOILET SOAP in the world. By its daily use, freedom from infectious diseases is secured; the complexion improved; pimples, blotches, and roughness removed; and the skin made clear, smooth, and lustrous.

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This well-known remedy unites the recommendation of a mild operation with a most successful effect.

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(KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.)

THE PUREST.
THE MOST PALATABLE.
THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,
proved by twenty-five years' medical experience to be THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL which produces the full curative effects in CONSUMPTION and DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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TAMAR INDIEN.—Owing to the marked success of this fruit-essence—so agreeable to take and universally prescribed by the Faculty, for constipation, head-ache, biliousness, &c.—Basis Imitations containing drastic irritants are being foisted on the public. The genuine preparations bear the title "Tamar Indien." Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

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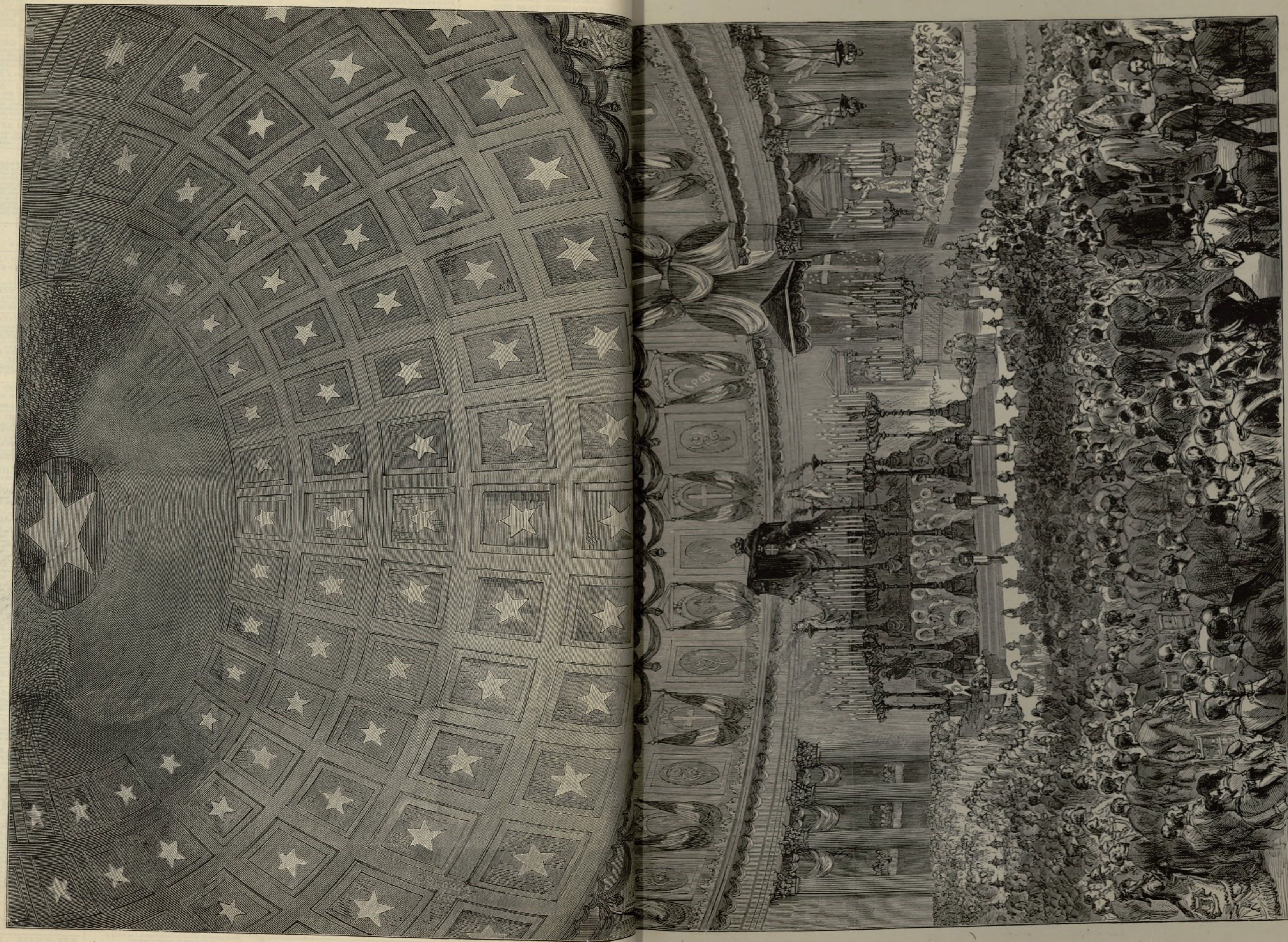
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