

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1878.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



R.C. Woodville
1878.

W.J.P.S.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA: ENGLISH PRISONERS ON THE MARCH.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF THEM (MR. BELL, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST).

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at The Retreat, Blunsdon, St. Leonard, Wilts, the wife of Captain G. P. Lockwood, late 16th Regiment, of a son.
On the 7th inst., at 62, Stanhope-gardens, S.W., the wife of the Hon. J. C. Maxwell Scott, of Abbotford, of a daughter.
On the 24th ult., at Santa Cruz, Tenerife, the wife of Charles H. Hamilton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, by the Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, Aubrey T. C. Cartwright, eldest son of Aubrey Cartwright, Esq., of Edgecote, Northamptonshire, to Louisa Florence, daughter of the late John Charles Fletcher, Esq., of Dale Park, Sussex.
On the 5th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, the Rev. Neville Sherbrooke, Incumbent of Portman Chapel, to the Hon. Lillias Charlotte Cairns, eldest daughter of the Lord Chancellor.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd ult., at Alma Villa, Earl's Acre, Pennycomequick, Plymouth, John Elms, Esq., late of Gibraltar, in his 85th year. Deeply lamented by his two daughters.
On the 2nd inst., at Balcombe House, Sussex, Francis Barlow Robinson, Esq., in his 82nd year of age.
On the 5th inst., at 91, Victoria-street, Constance Henrietta, the wife of George James, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, aged 55.
On the 26th ult., at Ravenswood, Melrose, Archibald Montgomerie, second son of Sir William and Lady Ramsay Fairfax.
On the 26th ult., at Stoke Damerel, Devonport, Rear-Admiral John Bittinson Cragg, in his 82nd year.
On the 26th ult., at Dover, Elizabeth Magdalene Bayley, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Bayley, Bart., in her 83rd year.
On the 2nd inst., at her residence, No. 11, Eaton-square, after a short illness, Frances, widow of Thomas Taylour, second Marquis of Headfort.

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

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 16.

SUNDAY, MARCH 10.
First Sunday in Lent. Ember week. Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, 1863.
Accession of Louis II., King of Bavaria, 1864.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary W. Cadman; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Butler.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Dr. Baker, Master of Merchant Taylors'; 3 p.m., Rev. B. Compton. St. James's, noon, the Bishop of St. David's, Dr. W. B. Jones.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. C. F. Tarver, Canon of Chester.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.
Levee to be held by the Prince of Wales, St. James's, 2 p.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. F. Darwin on the Analogies of Plant and Animal Life).
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m., (Captain F. J. O. Evans on the Magnetism of the Earth).

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.
Moon's first quarter, 4.1 a.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Professor Graham Bell on the Natural Language of the Deaf and Dumb).
British Horological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. Strachan on Self-Registering Thermometers).

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.
Meeting at the Mansion House to promote a great Agricultural Exhibition in London in 1879, 3 p.m.
Royal Literary Fund, 3 p.m., anniversary.
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Dr. K. J. Mann on Lightning-Rods).
East India Association, 3 p.m. (Mr. W. Wedderburn on the Fanchyat, a Remedy for Agrarian Disorders in India).
Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
Epidemiological Society, 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.
Humbert I., King of Italy, born, 1844.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Chemistry of the Organic World).
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m.
Society of Arts, chemical section, 8 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.
Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain Colomb on the True Bases for a Rule of the Road at Sea).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Lord Rayleigh on Certain Acoustical Phenomena, 9 p.m.).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Sweet on the Practical Study of Language).
Grosvenor Gallery: close of Exhibition of Drawings).

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.
Death of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother, 1861.
Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. Millar on the Transmission of Sound through Copper Wires; Mr. G. W. Von Tunzelmann on Thermo-electric Currents in Strained Wires).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3.

THE WEATHER.

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

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Direction.	General.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Force in Miles.				
March Feb.	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°					
(27)	29.808	47.7	44.0	88	10	51.6	44.4		SSW. S.	399	0.250	
(28)	29.874	50.1	49.1	94	10	54.2	48.5		WSW. SW.	331	0.170	
(1)	29.873	52.5	50.8	94	10	56.6	50.5		SW.	528	0.070	
(2)	30.007	51.0	39.7	88	8	56.1	48.8		SW. NW. WNW.	226	0.000	
(3)	30.405	47.8	39.7	76	—	56.6	39.2		W. SW.	148	0.005	
(4)	30.462	47.8	41.7	81	7	54.4	42.8		SW.	312	0.000	
(5)	30.453	46.4	35.6	69	5	52.5	42.7		WNW. W. SW.	334	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	29.908	29.830	29.707	29.901	30.377	30.928	30.925
Temperature of Air	47.4°	50.3°	53.4°	51.8°	49.3°	49.2°	49.9°
Temperature of Evaporation	44.9°	48.9°	51.9°	48.8°	43.3°	46.2°	46.9°
Direction of Wind	SSW.	SW.	SW.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.	W.

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," ETC.

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The Little Messenger	...	Anon.
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Riddle	...	Anon.

A LARGE COLOURED PICTURE,

ENTITLED

A MERRY CHRISTMAS,

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

PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

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THE CRITICS.
JOAN OF ARC AT THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
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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 15. The Gallery is open from Ten a.m. till dusk. ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING. SEASON TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

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, 21s. each, can be obtained at the Office, 58, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
R. H. EVANS, Secretary.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 16.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
5	15	5	30	5	47	6	7	6	30	5	8	5	8
10	15	10	30	10	47	11	7	11	30	11	8	11	15

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1878.

The Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey was signed at San Stefano on the 3rd inst., the Anniversary of the Emancipation of the Serfs in Russia. Congratulations have been exchanged by telegraph between the Sultan and the Czar, and expressions of hope in regard to the permanence of their good relations to each other. The text of the Treaty will not be published, probably, until after the ratifications of it have been exchanged, which it is expected will be done before the end of next week. So far as Turkey is concerned the conditions of it are definitive. So far as Europe is concerned they are subject to revision. At the present time of writing it is not decided whether they are to come under the review of a Congress or a Conference; or whether, whichever the diplomatic assembly is to be, it is to be held at Baden-Baden or at Berlin. Till then, we suppose, rumour will still be busy, and the world will be disquieted by a multitude of imaginary fears. There are conflicting parties in Russia as well as in England. There are there, as well as here, interests that would gladly profit by war upon a larger scale. But there seems good reason to hope that the danger of such a dire calamity has now passed by, and that, by a month or so hence, all the Nations of Europe may be able to return to the cultivation of those peaceful arts which have been so lamentably disturbed by the conflict just brought to a close.

Although we are not yet in possession of the complete terms of the Treaty of San Stefano, we have well-grounded knowledge of much that they do not include. We know, for instance, that they make no provision for the surrender

of the Turkish Fleet to Russia; that the War Indemnity has been fixed at £12,000,000, and that this amount is to be recovered without touching the mortgages granted to foreign creditors, and therefore without affecting the Egyptian Tribute pledged to this country. We know that the territory ceded in Asia Minor includes Batoum, Kars, and Bayazid, but not Erzeroum. We know that the Southern boundary of Bulgaria, although not yet accurately defined by the Treaty, is to be drawn north of Adrianople and Salonica, and that the Mussulman population of Bulgaria will not be compelled to remove from its area. We know that the question of the Straits has been left in *statu quo*, and that any modification of the existing international arrangement of it is reserved for the decision of the Conference. These items of information dispose of most of the materials out of which public anxiety had constituted a probable basis of European war. We are happy to believe that no such differences of opinion or policy will be created by the Treaty as will be likely to lead to armed collision between any of the Powers.

Some time, of course, must elapse before the entire subsidence of that excitement which has, for many days past, threatened to culminate in renewed hostilities. It may well be anticipated, however, that in an assembly of Plenipotentiaries each of whom must necessarily be deeply impressed with a sense of his responsibility, not merely to the country which he represents but also to Europe and the world, the voice of reason and of moderation will make itself heard. Both here and elsewhere discussions respecting the international relations of the Powers, of the objects to be aimed at in the settlement of the Eastern Question, and of the motives supposed to influence the different European States chiefly interested in the permanent result of it, have hitherto fallen into the hands of irresponsible and violent partisans, whose clamour has conduced to disquietude rather than to mature deliberation. Men who cannot look upon both sides of a question, who are incapacitated from discerning or appreciating the difficulties which stand in the way of the realisation of their own views, and who set but a low estimate, if any, upon the miseries attendant upon actual warfare, can afford to bluster at will, and by their very noise to bewilder, if not to misdirect, public opinion. But it is a vastly different atmosphere which first-rate statesmen are likely to breathe when they get together in the Council Chamber, and are charged with the mission of adjusting, if possible, with a view to permanent peace, views and interests which *prima facie* appear to be at variance. Conferences, it is true, are not to be implicitly relied upon. Nations, like individuals, will sometimes be unreasonable in their demands and overbearing in their tempers. But, in the special case before us, a bare recognition of facts as they stand, and of tendencies which are inevitable and must in the long run prove to be irresistible, will suffice, one cannot but think, to suppress to a large extent mere differences that have their origin in national predilections or prejudices. A spirit of mutual accommodation, in such a case, is born of true wisdom, and not what is best for each, but what will most nearly satisfy all, will most probably prevail.

Such are the expectations which warrant us in heartily congratulating our readers, our countrymen, and neighbouring nations, upon the conclusion of peace between Russia and Turkey. It is not to be concealed that Russia has by far the best of the bargain, or that, while the War has cost her very large sacrifices, the manner in which it has terminated has put within her reach very considerable compensations. But there are gains which sometimes carry within themselves the seeds of unforeseen loss, and there are losses which turn out in the end to be unexpected gain. Russia has yet internal difficulties with which to grapple, which the recent war has increased rather than lightened. Turkey has been compelled to surrender either to independence or to autonomous administration broad areas of her territory, but if she have in her the spark of life she may make what remains to her both safer and more manageable than any possessions over which she claimed to exercise authority before the war. It will not be a necessary misfortune to her if her system of governing by pashas should come to an end. At any rate, very few are likely to be more miserable in consequence of the curtailment of her limits than they have hitherto been. Should Turkey avail herself of the European position left her to develop its resources as it will be in her power to do, she may yet regain the respect of the world, and be able to keep her hold upon her own with a firm grasp. This, however, is a speculation with regard to the future which must be left to the future to verify or annul. For some time to come it might be most convenient for Europe that within the boundaries assigned to her she should be both vital and vigorous. There are some functions which she can discharge more satisfactorily, perhaps, than any of the European Powers. But it is not certain that the very qualities which fit her for the discharge of those functions may not in the long run unfit her for the maintenance of her place. Time, however, alone can determine questions such as these. It may be that, in a political as well as in another sense, "that which is decaying is ready to vanish away." But it is also true of nations as well as of individuals that they are "immortal till their work is done."

THE COURT.

Her Majesty the Queen having completed her official duties in London left Buckingham Palace on Friday, the 1st inst., escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, and proceeded by special train on the Great Western Railway to Windsor. Princess Beatrice accompanied her Majesty, who was attended by the Duchess Dowager of Athole.

Before leaving London the Queen received at an audience the Italian Ambassador, who presented his credentials on his appointment as Ambassador. The Earl of Derby was present, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Her Majesty also received the Earl of Beaconsfield at an audience.

On Saturday the Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out, attended by the Duchess Dowager of Athole and the Hon. Mary Lascelles. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, attended by Sir Howard Elphinstone, K.C.B., arrived at the castle. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote also arrived at the castle, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal family. Sir Howard Elphinstone had the honour of being invited.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Connaught attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, Incumbent of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, preached the sermon. The Duke of Connaught left the castle.

On Monday the Queen and Princess Beatrice walked and drove out. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had an audience of the Queen, and, with Lady Northcote, left the castle. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and the Earl of Countess of Bradford and Lady Mabel Bridgman arrived at the castle and dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford, drove out and visited the New Tapestry Works at Old Windsor, where the process of manufacture and finished works, among which were those for the French Exhibition, were shown to her Majesty by M. Henri, the director of the establishment.

On Wednesday Mr. Val Prinsep had the honour of submitting to the Queen the studies of the rajahs and chiefs made by him for the picture of the ceremony of the proclamation of the Empress at Delhi, and other sketches made during his tour in India.

The Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Mary Lascelles have succeeded the Hon. Emily Cathcart and the Hon. Frances Drummond as Maids of Honour in Waiting. Colonel McNeill, C.B., has succeeded Colonel the Hon. H. Byng as Equerry in Waiting.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales has had a busy time of it in Paris since his arrival in that city. On Saturday last his Royal Highness made his first official visit to the offices of the Royal Commission, in the Avenue du Suffren. The Prince was accompanied by Lord Lyons and Sir Richard Wallace and attended by Admiral Glyn and Colonel Ellis. The Prince was received by Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen, C.B., Captain Harris, R.E., Mr. Gilbert R. Redgrave, Architect of the Royal Commission, and Mr. J. H. Candall, Engineer. A plan of the whole Exhibition as it will appear when completed was presented to his Royal Highness, who presently afterwards received the Commissioners in Paris accredited from the various Colonial Governments and the members of the staff of the Commission. His Royal Highness subsequently visited the Pavilion in course of erection for his Royal Highness, and after making a prolonged tour through the various courts of the Exhibition returned to his hotel. On Sunday the Prince dined with Lord Lyons at the residence of the British Embassy. His Royal Highness sat between M. Waddington and M. Teissier de Bort, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and for Commerce, whilst the host had at his right and left hand Marshal Canrobert and Baron Alphonse de Rothschild. Among the guests were Mr. Cunliffe Owen and several of the Commissioners for the Colonies. On Monday his Royal Highness again visited the offices of the Royal Commission, where he consulted with M. Georges Berger in reference to increased accommodation for the colony of Victoria. The Prince afterwards proceeded to the agricultural buildings and examined the carriages and implements sent by the dominion of Canada, which have already been unpacked, and then repaired to the Agricultural Hall, where everything is ready to receive the objects for exhibition. On Tuesday the Prince paid another visit to the Exhibition, and inspected the several works in progress. His Royal Highness expressed to the director the pleasure the inspection had afforded him, and complimented the architects upon the success achieved. The Prince paid a visit on Wednesday night to the offices of the *Figaro*, in the Rue Drouot, where the members of the staff were introduced to his Royal Highness.

The South-Eastern Railway Company have sent over one of their Royal saloon carriages for the use of the Prince of Wales when travelling on the Northern of France Railway between Paris and Boulogne during the period of the approaching Exhibition. The first opportunity of the saloon being brought into use will be on the occasion of the Prince's return from Paris.

At a meeting of the Legislature of the Isle of Man on Tuesday a resolution was unanimously passed requesting the Governor to invite the Prince and Princess of Wales to visit the island during the coming summer.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Beatrice, attended by Mlle. Noréle, have honoured Messrs. Downey with recent sittings for their photographs.

Princess Beatrice, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Ethel Cadogan, Mlle. Noréle, Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell and Colonel Maude, C.B., honoured the performance at the Prince of Wales's Theatre with their presence on Thursday se'night.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught returned to London from Paris on Thursday week. The Duke left Buckingham Palace on Sunday evening for Dublin to resume his regimental duties.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold has arrived at Nice for the benefit of his health.

Her Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide honoured the Earl and Countess of Dunraven with her company at dinner on Tuesday evening.

The Brazilian Minister and Baroness de Penedo had the honour of receiving the Prince Imperial at dinner on Wednesday at their residence in Grosvenor-gardens.

The Marchioness Conyngham and Lady Jane Conyngham have arrived at the family residence in Belgrave-square, from Slane Castle, Ireland.

Earl and Countess Stanhope had a dinner party on Saturday evening at their mansion in Grosvenor-place.

Frances Countess Waldegrave gave a ball at her residence in Carlton-gardens on Monday. The Prince Imperial, attended by the Duc de Bassano, was among her Ladyship's visitors.

Mary Viscountess Combermere received a select party at dinner on Thursday at her residence in Belgrave-square.

Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh have arrived at Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square.

His Excellency Lord Lyons, English Ambassador to the French Republic, has arrived in London, and had several conferences with the Premier in reference to the important duties of the office it is proposed to intrust to his Lordship at the approaching Congress. Lord Lyons is staying with his nephew, the Duke of Norfolk, in St. James's-square.

Lord and Lady Macdonald of Skye have arrived at the Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park-corner, from the Continent.

Lord Moreton, eldest son of Earl Ducie, Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire, came of age on Tuesday, when the tenants on the estate presented Lord and Lady Ducie with a congratulatory address. The noble Lord, by way of celebrating the event, has made a rebate equal to ten per cent on the rental of his tenant farmers and cottagers.

Lady Oglander has arrived in town, and is staying at the Bristol Hotel, Burlington-gardens.

Lady Northcote will have receptions at 12, Downing-street, on the 16th and 30th inst.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Mrs. Gladstone entertained a party of their political friends and others on Wednesday in Harley-street.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of the Rev. Neville Sherbrooke to the Hon. Lillias Cairns, eldest daughter of the Lord Chancellor, was celebrated on Wednesday at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Rev. Canon Reeve. A number of relatives and friends were present, including the Earl of Beaconsfield and several members of the Cabinet, who were afterwards entertained at breakfast by the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns. The wedding presents were very numerous.

The marriage of Lord Robert Thomas Brudenell Bruce, retired Commander R.N., fourth son of the Marquis of Ailesbury, to Emma, daughter of the late Mr. Capel Hanbury Leigh, of Pontypool Park, in the county of Monmouth, was solemnised on Wednesday at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Charles Murray, nephew of the Earl of Mansfield, and Miss Blanche Moncrieffe, daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Louisa Moncrieffe.

ENGLISH NON-COMBATANT PRISONERS OF WAR.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Joseph Bell, lately employed by this Journal with the Turkish Army in Western Bulgaria, was arrested by the Russian military authorities, on the first day of January, at Kamari, north of Sophia, together with three English medical men, Dr. Armand Leslie and Dr. Neville, of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded, and Dr. Kirkpatrick, of the Red Crescent Ambulance service. These unoffending gentlemen were treated, during five weeks, in a most outrageous manner, suffering cruel hardships and various kinds of insult and indignity, while they were constantly denied permission to communicate with any British Consul or other representative of her Majesty's Government; and they remonstrated in vain with the chief Russian officers in command. They were compelled to march on foot, in the severely inclement weather of January, over the highlands of the Balkan, first, on the 12th of that month, from Kamari to Orkhanieh; thence by Lukovitzka and Gorny Dubnik to Plevna, which they reached on the 18th; then from Plevna southward to Lovatz, and on to Selvi and Gabrova; then over the Shipka Pass to Kezanlik; and down to Eski Zagra and to Hermanly, in Roumelia, where they arrived on the 2nd ult. From Hermanly, they were next day brought to Adrianople by the railway, the Grand Duke Nicholas having established his headquarters in that city. Mr. Blunt, the British Consul at Adrianople, hearing of their arrival, visited them in the house where they were confined, and at once procured an order for their release. The Grand Duke is reported to have expressed some regret that they should have been so ill-treated. But this affair is only another example of the reckless and ruffianly insolence with which the Russian military, not only common soldiers, but officers of high rank, have behaved towards non-combatant citizens of neutral States who happened to be engaged on the Turkish side in purely civil avocations, or in the humane work of administering surgical and medical relief, or distributing food and other comforts, to the victims of the late ferocious war, Bulgarians as well as Turks. It has apparently been the rule of the Russian army to treat all such persons as enemies of Russia, or rather as criminals, with a more barbarous severity than has been practised, in any similar cases, within the history of the present age of European civilisation. The character of the Russian Empire and of that nation will have sustained no small amount of discredit from the recorded perpetration of so many wanton offences against those who were perfectly innocent of resisting its military operations, and who ought to have been left unmolested in entire freedom, as they did not belong to the Turkish military force. Mr. Bell, who is now at Constantinople, has scarcely yet recovered from the effects of an exhausting illness, much aggravated by the fatigues and privations so needlessly and wilfully inflicted, the toilsome marching, the hunger and terrible cold, and the noisome filth in nightly lodgings, to which he and his companions were forcibly exposed. Two letters from Dr. Kirkpatrick, which appeared in the *Standard* of last Monday and the Monday before, narrate all these painful experiences. They further describe the inhuman neglect of the Turkish wounded prisoners in the hands of their captors, who have shown a savage contempt for the principles of humanity, of mercy and charity, applied to mitigate the horrors of war under the Geneva Convention and under the Red Cross banner. We present on our front page of this Number an illustration of the English prisoners with their Russian guards on the march, this being from a sketch by Mr. Bell, who figures himself among the party as the youngest-looking man, dressed in a tweed overcoat and cap, walking, with Dr. Leslie at his right hand, between two of the Russian soldiers.

This seems a fitting occasion to notice another case of the arbitrary and unlawful imprisonment of a British subject, a non-combatant found with the Turkish army, who was not justly amenable to be put in duress and treated as a captive foe. A volume has recently been published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., in which Colonel William Jesser Coope, formerly Captain in the 7th Fusiliers, but holding the rank of Colonel with an appointment in the Imperial Ottoman Gendarmerie, relates his experiences as "A Prisoner of War in Russia." This gentleman, who had served with his regiment in the Crimea above twenty years ago, went to Turkey last year to take the purely civil post of a Brigade Inspector in the proposed new armed police force to be organised by Colonel Valentine Baker. As there

was no work ready to be done in that service, he volunteered to form and to direct a special corps of ambulance-bearers to carry and assist the wounded Turkish soldiers in action. The project was taken up by Mr. Barrington Kennett, the relieving agent of the Stafford House Committee, the relieving agent of the Red Crescent Society, wearing its badge on his arm. In the latter part of October, he was thus engaged with Drs. MacKellar, Sarell, Vachell, and others, on the road between Orkhanieh and Plevna, where the Turkish army encountered the first of its fatal strategic reverses. At the capture of Ismael Hakkî Pasha's position at Telliche, by General Gourko and the Russian Imperial Guard, on Oct. 28, Colonel Coope was made prisoner, while in attendance on the wounded, together with Dr. Vachell, Mr. Douglas, a dresser, and M. Lorando, their interpreter, a French Levantine. General Gourko promised that Colonel Coope should be sent to Rakhova, which was then in Turkish possession, and should there be set free. Instead of this, he was sent as a prisoner to the Russian headquarters at Bogot, where he was brought before the Grand Duke Nicholas, who ordered him to be kept in captivity in Russia till the end of the war. His account of his interview with the Grand Duke gives a disagreeable impression of the personal demeanour, temper, and manners of that Imperial personage, who seems to be less of a gentleman than his brother, Alexander II. Colonel Coope in vain appealed to consideration for his neutral and non-combatant position, as a merely civilian official of police, and as the temporary manager of an ambulance for the field-hospital of the Red Crescent Society. The Grand Duke chose to regard him as an officer of the Turkish army, and evidently wished to make an example of him and treat him with greater harshness because Colonel Valentine Baker and other English officers of the Ottoman Police had actually taken military service under the Sultan's flag. This confusion or wilful mistake of their different positions served as a pretext for inflicting upon Colonel Coope a great deal of personal discomfort. He was refused permission to see Colonel Wellesley, the British Military attaché with the Russian army; and Sir Henry Havelock, who accidentally came in his way, did not think proper to interfere on his behalf. Colonel Coope was marched under guard to Bucharest, very roughly treated on the way, and was then conveyed into Russia, and confined in the barracks at Nijni Novgorod, with a number of Turkish prisoners. He was released on Jan. 4, by the exertions of Lord Augustus Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to whom Lord Derby had sent instructions as soon as he was applied to by Mrs. Coope in London. We have no further comment to offer upon his case, which speaks for itself; but his book will be read with much interest. It will be found to contain many characteristic anecdotes of Turkish rule in Bulgaria, of the condition of that country and of Roumania, and of the Russian administration both at home and abroad.

POLITICAL.

A crowded meeting was held in Exeter Hall on Tuesday evening, presided over by the Lord Mayor, which had been called by the National and Patriotic League, to protest against a Russian occupation of Constantinople and the dismemberment of Turkey, and to support the Ottoman Government in its endeavour to establish Constitutional Government. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the resolutions submitted to it were carried almost unanimously.

The fourth of a series of lectures on the disestablishment of the Church was delivered in Shoreditch Townhall on Tuesday by Mr. J. Allanson Picton. Mr. Fawcett, M.P., presided, and referred to the terms of peace between Russia and Turkey, which he described as having been drawn up in a spirit of moderation. As to the Church, he was impressed with the feeling that reparation of religion from State control would confer inestimable blessings upon this country. The question of disestablishment was not yet, however, in his opinion, ripe for settlement.—At the Memorial Hall in Farringdon-street the Rev. Baldwin Brown gave, the same evening, an address which was a religious protest against State Church Establishments. Sir H. Havelock occupied the chair.

At a meeting of the executive of the National Reform Union, held on Tuesday night at Manchester, a resolution was unanimously passed expressing hearty sympathy with the working men of London in their determination to defend the right of public meeting, and in their patriotic resolution to pronounce for peace and freedom.

A county meeting for Hampshire was held on Tuesday at Winchester—the High Sheriff presiding—at which Mr. W. B. Beach, M.P., proposed, and Lord Henry Scott, M.P., seconded, a resolution viewing with apprehension the attitude of Russia in regard to the present crisis upon the Continent. This, with others in approval of the foreign policy of the Government, was passed.

Mr. Alfred Erskine Hardy, son of Mr. Gathorne Hardy, was on Saturday last declared duly elected as member for Canterbury, in place of Mr. Butler-Johnstone, no opposition having been offered.

Mr. R. Neville-Grenville, M.P. for Mid-Somerset, has issued his farewell address to the electors. He says the state of his health will no longer allow him to pay that attention to his Parliamentary duties which it is the right of the people to demand and his wish to bestow. He therefore, with great regret, resigns into their hands the trust committed to him for so many years.

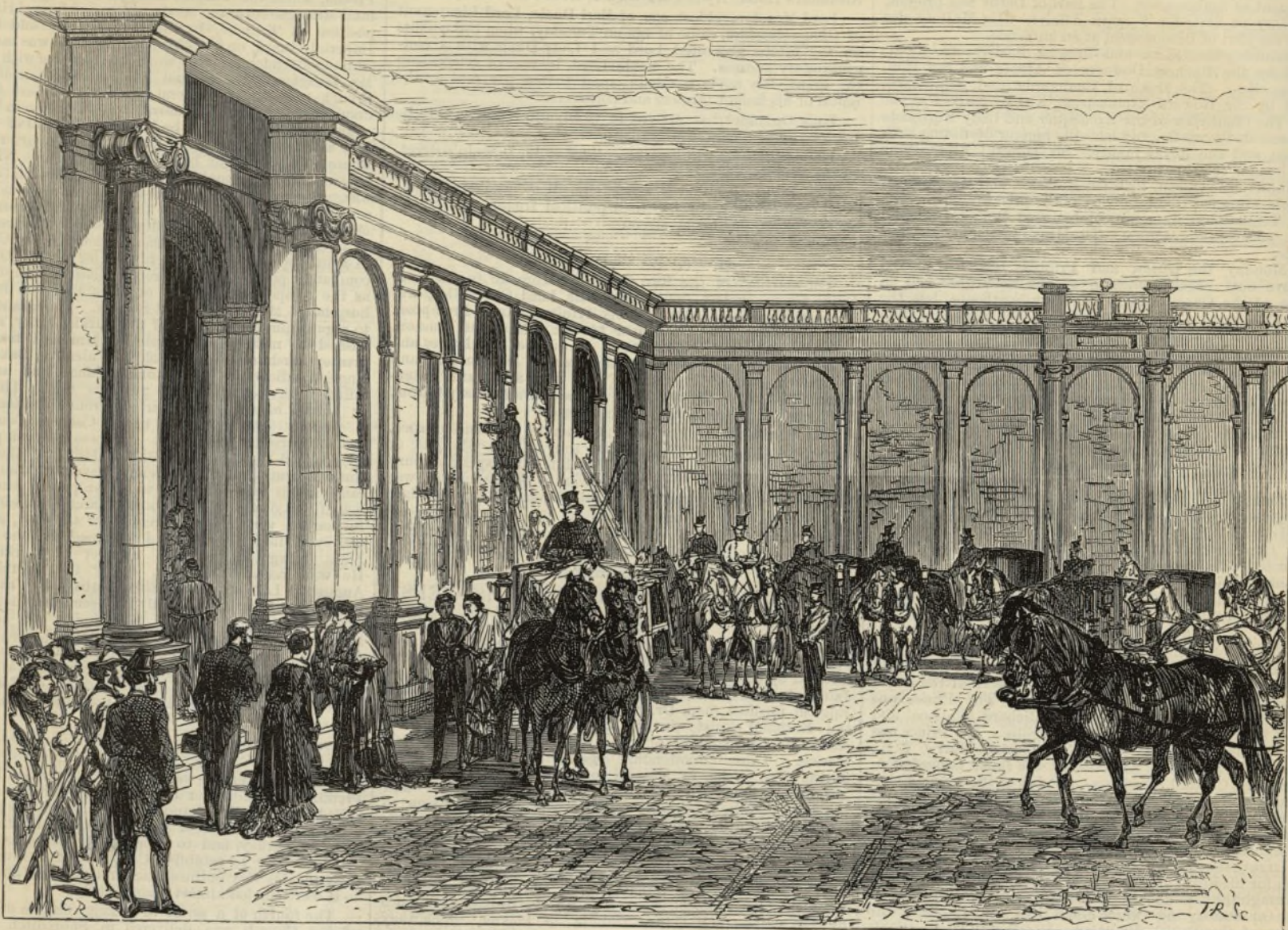
We announce with regret, in which most of our readers will join, that the column of graceful gossip, "Echoes of the Week," will not appear in the present number, the writer of the article being laid up with a violent cold.

Mr. H. Allsopp, M.P., has bought from the Earl of Bective the shorthorn cows Eighth Duchess of Oneiga and Duchess of Underley the Second for £7500. He has also bought Red Rose of Tweeddale, and three other young shorthorn heifers for £3500, making a total of £11,000 for the six animals.

The formation of a Museum of Trade Patterns and Industrial Examples has been begun at Manchester, under the auspices of various members of Parliament and gentlemen interested in the progress of technical education among workmen and artisans.

The Board of Trade, through the medium of the Liverpool Local Marine Board, have presented silver medals to Captain Thompson, of the National Line steamer England, and to Mr. A. D. Hadley, his first mate, as well as bronze medals to four of the crew of the steamer, for having on Nov. 15 last rescued the crew of the Swansea barque Kwasind in the Atlantic. The England was bound to New York, when she fell in with the disabled barque, and in effecting the rescue the greatest difficulty was experienced in consequence of the heavy weather. Five other medals have been awarded to the members of the crew who manned the boat on the occasion, but they are not quite ready for presentation.

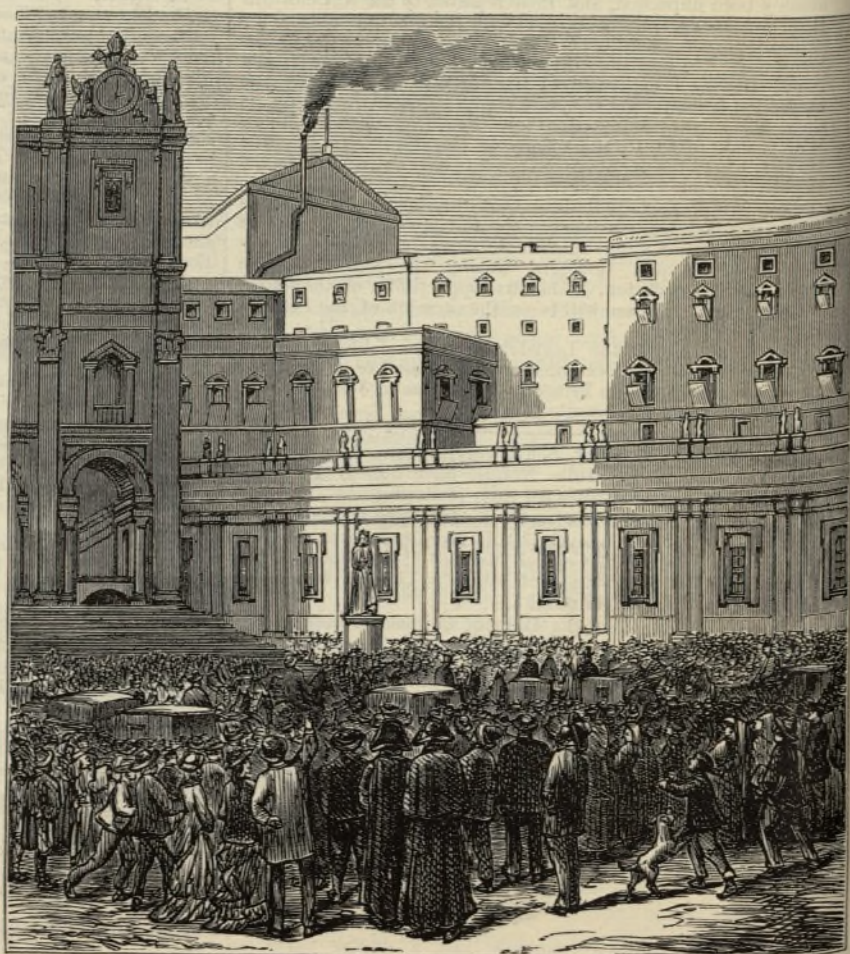
THE ELECTION OF A NEW POPE



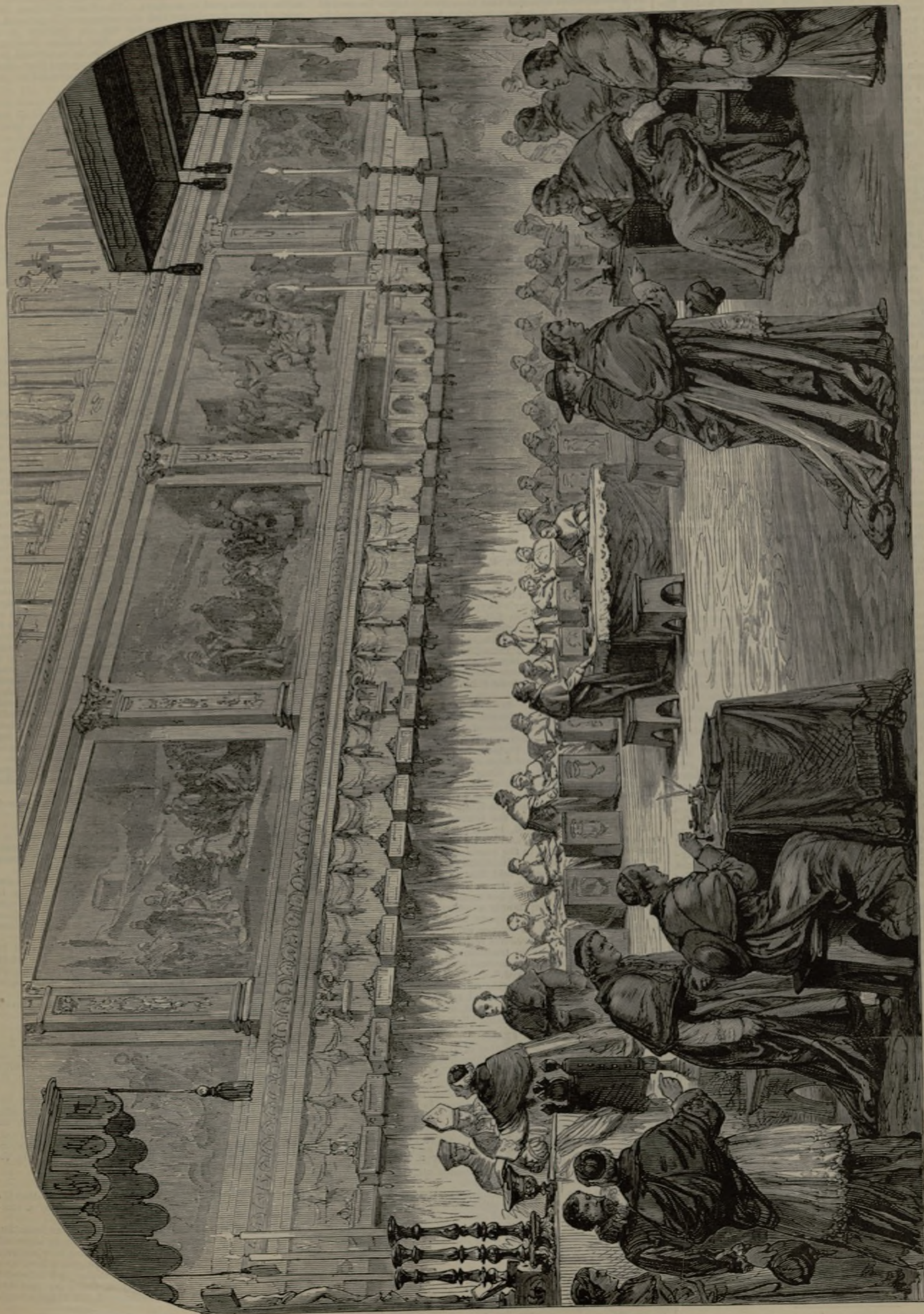
ARRIVAL OF CARDINALS IN THE COURTYARD OF THE VATICAN.



FIREPLACE IN WHICH VOTING-PAPERS WERE BURNED.



CROWD WATCHING FOR THE SMOKE FROM A CHIMNEY.



ELECTION OF POPE: CONCLAVE OF CARDINALS VOTING IN THE SISTINE CHAPEL.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The preliminaries of the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey were signed at St. Stefano on Saturday last, which was the anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Alexander II. to his throne. General Ignatieff has gone to St. Petersburg to get the Emperor's signature, and the formal treaty is to be drawn up and ratified within fifteen days, after which the European Powers are to meet in Congress, probably at Berlin, to settle the whole Eastern Question. The treaty, which is, of course, only binding on Russia and Turkey, contains twenty-nine articles, the substance of which is stated on good authority to be as follows:—

The opening articles of the treaty relate to Montenegro, Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria. The indemnity to be paid by Turkey is fixed at 1,410,000,000 roubles, 1,100,000,000 of which are represented by cessions of territory in Asia. Nothing is yet fixed concerning the period and conditions of payment of the remaining 310,000,000 roubles. No guarantee is stipulated, and no mention is made of the Egyptian and Bulgarian tributes, or of a cession of the Turkish fleet. The treaty states that the Russian and Turkish Governments shall come to an understanding subsequently upon the mode of payment. Pirot remains Bulgarian territory. Servia is to gain Novi-Bazar and Vranja. Montenegro will obtain Antivari, Podgoritz, Spuz, and Nivics. All the Bulgarian fortresses are to be demolished, and no Turkish garrisons will remain in Bulgaria. A military road is to be established for the Turkish post and telegraphs and the passage of Turkish troops, who will not, however, be allowed to make any stay in the country while passing through. Mussulmans may return to Bulgaria. If within two years hence they shall not have settled all affairs connected with their property, the latter will be sold for the benefit of the widows' and orphans' fund. The arrears of taxes in Bosnia and Herzegovina are not to be claimed. The revenue until 1880 is to be applied to indemnify the sufferers by the insurrection, and to provide for local needs. In case of disputed claims, Austrian and Russian commissioners will act as arbitrators. The navigation of the Straits is declared free for merchant-vessels, both in time of peace and war. 50,000 Russian troops, consisting of six divisions of infantry and two of cavalry, will occupy Bulgaria for about two years, until the formation of a Bulgarian militia, the strength of which is to be fixed later between Russia and Turkey. The Russian army of occupation will preserve its communications with Russia, both by way of Roumania and by the Black Sea ports of Varna and Bourgas, and the necessary depôts will be established. The Russian troops during their stay will be maintained at the expense of the country. The war material in the Bulgarian fortresses, including Shumla and Varna, remains the property of the Porte. Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, and Bayazid, with the territories comprised, are ceded to Russia. A treaty is to be concluded between Turkey and Roumania. The latter is authorised to make her demand for indemnity direct to the Porte. No indemnity for Montenegro or Servia is stipulated. Servians and Montenegrins travelling or established in Turkey will be subject to the Ottoman laws in so far as the latter are not contrary to international law. Russian, Turkish, and Bulgarian Commissioners will determine the amount of the Bulgarian tribute according to the average actual revenue. The reforms stipulated at the first sitting of the Conference will be applied in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Thessaly and Epirus will have an organisation similar to that of Crete in 1868. No mention is made of Greece or Crete in the treaty. The privileges of the monks of Russian origin at Mount Athos are maintained. No mention is made of the occupation of Erzeroum or Trebizond, but the Russian troops have the right to embark at Trebizond on returning to Russia. The period fixed for the Russian evacuation of Turkish territory in Asia is six months. The evacuation of Turkish territory in Europe will commence immediately, and be completed within three months. The European Commission for the navigation of the Danube preserves its powers intact. The Porte engages to re-establish the navigation at its own expense, and to indemnify private persons who have suffered loss by the war. This double charge, which will not amount to less than 500,000*l.*, will be deducted from the sums due from the Commission to the Porte. Pending the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce between Russia and Turkey, the present tariffs remain as before the war. Turkey undertakes to settle in a conciliatory spirit all disputes between Russian and Turkish subjects, and to execute immediately all legal judgments already delivered. The treaty declares that Russia, not wishing to annex territory, receives the Dobrudja, in order to cede it to Roumania in exchange for the Roumanian portion of Bessarabia. It is stipulated that the question of the Turco-Persian frontier shall be settled within a brief period. The treaty is to be ratified within fifteen days, but its provisions become immediately obligatory. No mention is made of the ratification of the treaty by a Congress, nor of the capitulations, nor of a Russo-Turkish alliance.

The above description of the terms of peace is supplemented by a more particular statement of the boundaries of the new Bulgarian territory, which extend to the coast of the Ægean Sea at Kavala and include the fortified seaport of Varna, on the Euxine, as well as the great fortress of Shumla; but Adrianople is left to Turkey. Other details are specified, with regard to the territorial and financial arrangements. The homeward-bound Russian troops are to embark at the Bulgarian ports on the Black Sea and the Ægean, and those from Asia at Trebizond.

The signature of the treaty was announced by the Grand Duke Nicholas to the troops at St. Stefano at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. They received this announcement with great acclamations, and a solemn religious service of thanksgiving was performed, in which the soldiers took part. The Grand Duke then sent a telegram to his brother, the Emperor Alexander, at St. Petersburg, congratulating his Majesty on the accomplishment of "the holy work of emancipating the Christians in Turkey," which follows that of emancipating the Russian serfs. Great demonstrations of popular rejoicing took place at St. Petersburg on Sunday, when the news was proclaimed.

The Grand Duke Nicholas was to enter Constantinople on Thursday with his staff and escort, and to visit the Sultan Abdul Hamid at his palace of Dolma Bagtsché. It is said that Turkey has given consent to the Russian troops remaining near Constantinople until the British fleet is withdrawn from the Sea of Marmora. The Turkish commander of the fortresses on the Dardanelles is ordered not to allow the entrance of any more British or other foreign ships of war.

THE GREEK REVOLT IN THESSALY.

We present a view of the town and fort of Domoko, situated in Thessaly at no great distance from the frontier of the Greek kingdom, but nearly halfway between Lamia, which belongs to Greece, and Larissa, the capital of the Turkish province. It is from a sketch by Captain Annand, R.H.A. Domoko was the place where the Greek insurgents, with their allies of the

volunteer bands from King George's kingdom, first threatened to make a serious attack on the Turkish military strongholds in Thessaly; but they desisted from approaching this formidable position when it was known that General Soutza, with the detachment of Greek regular troops under his command, had been ordered to retire within the Greek frontier. It is nevertheless expected that Domoko will again be assailed or besieged if the insurrection, which has just now turned its efforts to other districts of Thessaly and Epirus, should continue to gather strength. We learn by this week's news from Athens that all the insurgents in Thessaly are collecting their forces near Mount Pelion, after having offered battle to the Turks, who declined. The Turks are concentrating, however, and a battle is imminent, as the Turks now seem prepared to attack. They are advancing against Makrinitza, where the insurgents have intrenched themselves, and desperate fighting is expected. The Turks threaten a bombardment from the harbour of Volo. The insurgent forces occupy the villages between Mouzaki and Milazi, and they are increasing in the interior of Thessaly. The peasantry on the slopes of Mount Olympus have risen in arms and declared their union with Greece. Two steamers have brought the insurgents full cargoes of rifles and ammunition, and an auxiliary corps of 550 Macedonians effected a landing at Litochori, the port of Olympus, unmolested by the Turkish cruisers.

An engagement was fought at Ghiasta, in Epirus, on the 1st inst., between the insurgents and the Turkish irregulars, lasting four hours. The Turks were completely routed, leaving eighty dead and 150 wounded, the insurgents taking three standards, arms, and ammunition. Another fight is reported at Karalimpei, in which the Turkish losses are estimated at seventy killed and wounded. Four hundred rifles were taken by the insurgents.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Both Chambers met on Thursday week, but the business transacted was not important. The Senate approved the treaty for the cession by Sweden to France of St. Bartholomew's Island. The Chamber annulled by 268 to 150 the election of M. Lezard for Bellac, and by 236 to 188 that of M. Lachambre for St. Malo. The Chamber of Deputies on Saturday agreed to the senatorial amendments to the Colportage Bill, and by 243 to 112 annulled the election of M. de Biliotti for Orange. The Left refused to fix a date for M. Mitchell's Mayors Bill—an attempt to disturb the compromise of 1876. On M. Haentjens (Bonapartist) hinting that the Left would repeat of this if another 16th of May occurred, M. de Marcère replied, "It will not occur;" and on M. Dreolle (Bonapartist) retorting, "Do not be too sure; do not answer for the Marshal," M. de Marcère rejoined, "I do answer for him." The Chamber held a sitting last Monday, but nothing worthy of note occurred.

A duel with swords was fought on Saturday between two members of the Chamber, M. Thomson and M. Paul de Cassagnac. The duel arose out of some remarks exchanged between the two combatants during a recent debate. M. Thomson was wounded in the neck, but not seriously.

The results of Sunday's supplementary elections to the Chamber of Deputies are as follow:—At Arles, M. Tardin has been elected; at Villefranche, M. Cazes; and at Avanches, M. Rieteau. MM. Charlemagne, Michaut, and Combes, whose election for Chateauroux, Luneville, and Castres, had been quashed by the Chamber, were re-elected for those places. M. Donville-Maillefeu has been elected at Abbeville, and M. Levasseur at Chermont. Second ballottings will be necessary at Marseilles and Alais.

ITALY.

King Humbert was presented on Saturday last with the Order of the Garter by the Duke of Abercorn with great ceremony. The Duke, in handing to the King the insignia of the order, said that Queen Victoria had charged him to give expression to the feelings of most sincere friendship entertained by her Majesty towards the King of Italy. "The Queen," the Duke said, "added that these sentiments were rendered the more heartfelt by the precious remembrance which she should ever preserve of the great King, your illustrious father, who was also a Knight of the Garter, and who, as the first King of Italy, was enabled, by his enlightened mind, by the nobleness of his purpose, and the loyalty of his character, to make himself immortal in the hearts of the Italian people and to draw upon himself the admiration of the civilised world." King Humbert, in reply, said that the mission which the Queen had confided to his Grace, as well as the sentiments which he had expressed in her name, were for himself, for his Queen, and for his family a source of just pride and heartfelt emotion. His Majesty added: "The bonds of mutual friendship and co-operation which attach me to your gracious Sovereign and unite our respective States possess the most solid foundation in the traditions of our houses and the history of our peoples, whose mutual sympathies have never for a single moment been checked."

During a performance at the Apollo Theatre at Rome on Sunday evening the audience called for the Royal Hymn to be sung, and it was twice repeated, amidst great applause and shouts of "Long live the King!" "Long live Italy!"

SPAIN.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday week the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was adopted by 187 against 82 votes. Señor Castelar, in the debate preceding the vote, made a speech in which he said that Spain suffered from two wounds—one at Gibraltar, the other on the Tagus. The inhabitants of Gibraltar were, he said, of Spanish blood, and the place should be in Spanish hands. Alluding to the recent Papal election, the speakers accused the Government of exercising pressure with the view of influencing the Conclave. Señor Canovas del Castillo, in his reply, denied that any such pressure had been employed. With regard to the Eastern Question, he considered discussion useless, inasmuch as no Spanish interests were concerned.

Telegrams were read in the Congress on the 1st inst. by the Prime Minister announcing the submission of several thousand Cuban insurgents, with arms and cannon, and a large number of non-combatants. The Cortes directly adopted a vote of thanks to the Generals and the army in Cuba. The deputies then went with their President to the palace to congratulate the King and Queen.

A Royal decree was published in Havannah on the 2nd inst. ordaining that Cuba shall have its own deputies, municipalities, and councils-general, and shall, in fine, be treated on the same footing as Porto Rico. Another decree, issued at Puerto Principe, enacts that all slaves born after the laws of Feb. 10, 1869, were passed, shall be free if they present themselves to the Spanish authorities in Cuba before the end of the current month. Proprietors who have taken part in the insurrection will not be indemnified for the loss of slaves thus freed, but other owners, who have been unconcerned in the rebellion, will receive compensation in virtue of the law for the gradual abolition of slavery.

HOLLAND.

In Monday's sitting of the Second Chamber M. Kappeyne, the Minister President, introduced a new bill on the subject of elementary education, maintaining the principles of the existing Act, but proposing various improvements in the system of instruction, and, amongst other things, an increase in the salaries paid to teachers. The State will bear 30 per cent of the expenditure and the communes 70 per cent. In Tuesday's sitting the Minister for the Colonies brought forward a proposal to increase the Indian Budget by 5,000,000 *fl.*, the chief part of which is to be devoted to the construction of railways. It is further proposed that steps be taken for the introduction, in 1879, of a personal tax and a license tax into the Dutch Indies.

GERMANY.

Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses the German Crown Prince and Crown Princess have been pleased to give the following reply to an address of the Berlin Burgomasters and Town Council, congratulating them on the marriage of Princess Charlotte:—"The cordial sympathy displayed by the Burgomasters and Town Council in congratulating us upon the marriage of our eldest daughter is the more gratifying inasmuch as we regard it as another proof of the intimate ties connecting us with the capital and its inhabitants. Deeply moved by the sacrifice imposed upon us in witnessing the departure of our beloved child from the parental roof, we derive comfort from the fond hope that our daughter, with God's help, has a happy future in store for her by the side of her chosen husband, to whose keeping we consign her with perfect confidence."

The Austrian Crown Prince has been received at Berlin with marked distinction, the Emperor meeting him in person at the station on his arrival.

The Prussian Minister of Finance, Herr Camphausen, has tendered his resignation to the Emperor.

A long debate occurred in the German Parliament on Tuesday upon the bill for providing substitutes for the Imperial Chancellor. Prince Bismarck entered into an elaborate defence of the bill. Ultimately it was resolved not to refer the bill to a committee, and the sitting was adjourned.

AMERICA.

President Hayes having finally decided to veto the Silver Bill, sent a message to that effect on Thursday week to the House of Representatives, where the Silver Bill originated. The President said in his message that national promises should be kept with unflinching fidelity, and he could not sign a bill which, in his judgment, authorised the violation of sacred obligations. The obligation of public faith transcended all questions of profit or public advantage, and the unquestionable maintenance of the public faith should ever be carefully guarded by the Executive, by Congress, and by the people of the United States. It was his firm conviction that if the country was to be benefited by the silver coinage it could be done only by the issue of dollars of full value, which would defraud no man. A currency worth less than it purported to be would in the end defraud, not only the creditors, but all engaged in legitimate business, and most assuredly the daily labourer. Immediately on receiving the message the House, without debate, passed the bill over the veto by 196 to 73, being 50 votes over the two-thirds majority. The veto was then sent to the Senate, who, also without debate, passed the Silver Bill over the veto by 46 to 19, the vote being 8 over the two-thirds majority. The Silver Bill is now, therefore, law, and the mints will be immediately ordered to coin 412½ grain dollars to the utmost of their capacity. The measure was carried through both Houses over the veto in two hours twenty-five minutes from the time the President's message reached the Capitol.

The Senate has passed the Long Bond Bill, which provides for the issue of coupon bonds for an amount not exceeding 100,000,000 *dols.*, redeemable in coin in fifty years, and bearing 4 per cent interest, to be disposed of for coin, or legal tender notes at their nominal value. The issue is to be in lieu of that amount of 4 per cent bonds heretofore authorised.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Mr. Bayard Taylor as United States Minister at Berlin, and Mr. William C. Goodloe in the same capacity at Brussels.

The death of Mr. Benjamin Wade, formerly senator for Ohio, is announced.

CANADA.

A petition asking for the incorporation of the Church of Scotland in Canada has been thrown out by the Committee on the Standing Orders of the Dominion House of Commons on account of insufficient notice being given.

Lord Dufferin, it is stated in a telegram of Tuesday's date from Ottawa, will, as a proof of the devotion felt by the Canadians to the British Empire, send to the Home Government the names of all the Canadian militia corps and officers who have volunteered for active service in the event of Great Britain becoming engaged in war.

A telegram from Quebec, dated March 3, states that the Debouchville Ministry has resigned, in consequence of the refusal of the Lieutenant-Governor to sanction the taxation and railway bills, and that Mr. Joly, the leader of the Opposition, has undertaken the formation of a new Cabinet.

The Nova Scotian Budget which has been submitted to the House of Assembly shows a deficit of £148,000.

INDIA.

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta states that the final terms imposed on the Jowakis were a fine of 5000 rupees, the surrender of twenty-five English and twenty-five native rifles, and the banishment during pleasure of the Government of the four outlaws named in the proclamation.

About 700 natives attended a meeting held at Calcutta last Saturday evening, when resolutions were adopted opposing increased taxation, and expressing the belief that both the ordinary and famine expenditure could be met by considerable retrenchments and by a more economical administration; and it was unanimously resolved to petition Parliament in the sense of the opinions expressed by the meeting.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram received through Silver and Co. states that the Victorian political crisis has ended satisfactorily by a compromise between the Council and the Assembly.

By a telegram from Brisbane, dated March 2, we learn that the prospects of the Queensland colony have vastly improved since the cessation of the drought, which has now entirely broken up. The last arrivals of English immigrants have been readily absorbed. The public works sanctioned by Parliament last session are being vigorously pushed, and a contract has been made to construct five sections of the Maryborough Gympie Railway.

Galignani says that Haydn's piano was sold last week at Vienna for 1200 *fl.* (about £120). The purchaser presented it to the Musikverein of the Austrian capital.

The thanks of the Netherlands Government have been received by the Admiralty, for conveyance to Admiral Hornby, for the timely assistance rendered by him to a Dutch man-of-war which grounded in the Dardanelles.

THE BRITISH FLEET AT THE DARDANELLES.

We give an illustration of H.M.S. *Alexandra*, the flagship of Vice-Admiral Hornby, commanding the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora and at the Dardanelles, with a few sketches of the outside station at Besika Bay, near the entrance to that important narrow passage from the Aegean and Mediterranean into the Turkish waters. A bird's-eye view of the Sea of Marmora is presented for our Extra Supplement. The following letter from an officer of the fleet, dated the 14th ult., contains some additional particulars with regard to its actual passage of the Dardanelles:—

On the 9th, Saturday last, Admiral Hornby, acting under instructions from home, took five of the ships under his command up the Dardanelles. We steamed up to Chanak, asked permission to pass, were refused, and came back to Besika Bay. Bitter was the disappointment, loud the groans, when our British sailors saw their ships turning back to the old anchorage; but a gleam of hope remained in the fact that orders were given to bank fires ready for ten knots steaming at twenty minutes' notice. We remained in a condition of excitement and extreme tension for the next three days, for it was well known that the Admiral was keeping up constant telegraphic communication with the Admiralty, and the signal "Telegram on shore" was constantly being made. On Tuesday, the 12th, a rumour got about that the fleet had orders to enter again the Dardanelles, and this was confirmed by the circumstance that the Admirals and Captains of the fleet held a meeting on board the *Alexandra*, Admiral Hornby's flagship, a meeting which was neither more nor less than a council of war. And our surmises proved true. When the captains returned on board their ships it was made known that to-morrow the fleet was to go up the Dardanelles, and at all hazards to force the passage, leave or no leave.

Now arose in the fleet such excitement as had not been known in the British Navy for many a long day. Sir John Duckworth and his famous passage, seventy-one years ago almost to a day, were the staple subject of conversation, while maps were studied and books of naval history referred to.

Admiral Hornby's orders were lithographed, and a copy sent to each Captain. They contained perfect and explicit instructions what to do, how to act, together with plans of the principal fortifications; in fact, they were models of despatches, clear and precise.

On Tuesday night the weather, which had been threatening, became very bad. The barometer fell, a strong wind blew, and a heavy sea got up from the NNE. When the hands were turned up in the morning the topgallant masts and all superfluous gear aloft were got on deck; hammocks put into the tops for the riflemen, and the Gatling guns ranged alongside them.

The morning was dreadful, rain came down in torrents, a dense haze over the water obscuring the land, the wind high and bitterly cold, the sea rough and tempestuous. At 8.30 a.m. the ships formed into two lines, passing up the coast in the teeth of a gale of wind which increased in severity the closer the squadron got to the narrow entrance of the Dardanelles. At 10.15 a.m. the fleet passed the Castles of Europe and Asia, steaming in the following order:—

Starboard Division—Asiatic side.—*Alexandra* (flag), *Sultan*, *Téméraire*.
Port Division—European side.—*Agincourt* (flag), *Achilles*, *Swiftsure*.

About eleven o'clock snow began to fall, blinding those on deck, and completely obscuring the land—in fact, the dangers of navigation seemed almost worse than the gauntlet of the forts. The officers had an early meal, as also the men; and, this over, quarters were sounded, and then the Admiral's plan of attack was made known. The guns were loaded with heavy charges of powder and Shrapnel shell, trained on the beam, and run out just level with the battery ports. But these messengers of death had a smiling face upon them, for the tompions were in, and everything looked peaceful. The tops were filled with riflemen, and Gatling guns and all torpedo defences prepared, but nothing warlike was to be seen. Admiral Hornby's instructions were to pass peacefully, if possible; not to make any demonstration calculated to excite the Turks into a breach of the peace; but, if the forts did open fire on us, then—These were the orders: if any of the forts fired at and hit any ship of the squadron, the two divisions were to attack and to silence the two forts above Chanak—Forts Namazieh and Chanak Castle.

At 2.30 p.m. the ships arrived off the first point at which any serious resistance was expected. This was a 40-ton Krupp gun, mounted in an earthwork some three miles below Chanak. The orders respecting this formidable piece of ordnance were:—The ships will pass within 200 yards of the gun, their broadsides bearing on it in succession; if the Turks fire it, it is to be dismounted and the works around it destroyed.

At a speed of eight knots, surrounded with a dense fog, the snow falling thickly, the wind howling through the rigging, the squadron groped about for this wretched gun. It was luckily seen; so, in pursuance of orders, the ships formed into single line and awaited the result. Breathless silence reigned over the ships, broken only by the dull thud, thud of the engines; yet beneath that quietude was the greatest excitement. At the guns stood their crews, one man ready to slip out the tompion, the others to run the gun out, while the captain of the gun stood immovable, lanyard in hand, one jerk of which would have sent the enormous shell spinning on its errand. Our hearts were in our mouths as the flagship came abreast of the Chanak gun; the little puff of smoke, the flame, the crash were eagerly watched for, while minutes seemed years. At last relief came; we had passed in peace, and the tension was removed.

Let me pause a moment to recount the power of the English ships; and, as armour is not of much utility at 200 yards, we may dismiss the construction of the sides of the ships at once to number the guns. The *Alexandra*'s broadside was composed of five 18-ton guns and one 25-ton; the *Agincourt*'s, of seven 12-ton guns; the *Achilles*'s, of eight 12-ton guns and one 9-ton; the *Sultan*'s, of four 18-ton guns and one 12-ton; the *Téméraire*'s, three 25-ton guns and four 18-ton; the *Swiftsure*'s, five 12-ton guns and two 64-pounders: making a total of four 25-ton guns, thirteen 18-ton guns, twenty-one 12-ton guns, and one 9-ton gun, or a gross available total of forty guns.

Having passed the gun our attention, or rather our ears, were riveted to the two forts above Chanak. As the big gun did not open its fire upon the squadron, we did not expect to hear much of the great batteries which we were now approaching. I have said "ears," for it was absolutely impossible to see anything of the shore. As the town of Chanak was passed the wind increased in strength, the fog thickened, the snow and sleet fell worse than before, blinding the officers on the bridges, and biting ears, cheeks, and noses. The current, too, was dead against us, and was running nearly four knots. In this fearful weather, when neither ships ahead or astern were visible, and guided only by the hoarse cry of the leadman in the chains, did the squadron pass the narrows of the Dardanelles, here only three-quarters of a mile broad. At a speed

of eight knots against the wind and current the forts of Chanak and Iscala and Namazieh were passed. Breathless silence prevailed on board the ships when these formidable batteries were being passed; they were the only point of serious resistance, added to which the Turkish authorities had given us the pleasing information that torpedoes had been laid down between the opposite forts. But, no; nothing occurred to bar our progress up the Straits; no torpedo exploded under our bottom, and no shell came crashing against our sides. For the next two miles we were passing smaller forts and redoubts, but of these we took no notice, as they could all have easily been disposed of by a few shells.

Fort Namazieh would not have been such an easy nut to crack. It mounted twelve 18-ton Krupp guns behind heavy earthworks faced with stone. The magazine, however, was very much exposed, and had one of our Shrapnel shell struck it the whole would probably have exploded. The rear of the fort appeared wholly undefended. At 3.30 p.m. we passed Cape Sestos; not that it could be seen, but the position was judged from the soundings. Here the passage widens, and remains so to about two to three miles across. So, having passed all danger, and there being no more fortifications to encounter, the orders were given to unload the guns and to return the shell and powder to the magazine. With a feeling of relief the guns were reduced to a peaceful condition. Speech that had been pent up during the past two hours now came forth, and tongues that had been tied were loosened in an incessant chatter. A flood of excitement was poured out: what would have been done had the Turks fired upon us, and how disappointed many were that we had been allowed to pass in peace, and yet that peace was a close shave of war. The Constantinople authorities had given orders to the forts to resist the passage, and it is stated that it was only the interference of a person high in authority in the Turkish service that prevented bloodshed; this official, at the last moment, countermanded the Constantinople orders on his own responsibility. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the fog was so thick that the gunners in the forts could hardly have seen the ships. This circumstance was, of course, mere chance, a meteorological freak. Off Karakova, in the Hellespont, the fog suddenly lifted, and, with a clear passage before us, we rattled on at full speed, anchoring before the town of Gallipoli exactly as the clock struck six, having been eight hours on the journey.

Gallipoli was apparently deserted; but the fact was that the inhabitants had retreated to their homes and had barred themselves in. The poor things, mostly women and children, had taken fright at the sudden appearance of the English squadron, and were under the impression that we were about to bombard the town while the Moscovs assaulted the lines.

Part of the squadron (*Agincourt* and *Swiftsure*) remained there to watch the movements of the belligerents; the remaining ships (*Alexandra*, *Téméraire*, *Achilles*, and *Sultan*) got under weigh the next morning and proceeded to the Sea of Marmora. The morning was bitterly cold, a cutting northerly wind was blowing; but there was no snow or sleet, and the sun shone brightly. We passed close to the Gallipoli lines, and could see Fort Victoria, and line after line of white tents stretching across the hills, while the soldiers were very busy throwing up rifle-pits and making various kinds of defences. The fort had one very big gun pointed towards the spot whence Gourko and his troops are expected to issue.

On the morning of the 15th the squadron anchored off Prinkipo, Prince's Island, some ten miles from Constantinople. Very disappointing to see the minarets of the city in the distance only. No officer is allowed to visit the place at present.

Our stay at Prince's Island was very short, because we were within the lines laid down by the terms of the armistice to be held by the Russians, and soon received notice to quit. The squadron was rapidly coaled, and left on the night of the 17th for Tuzla Bay. This place is about eight miles distant east from Prince's Island. It is a snug, sheltered anchorage, and just outside the boundary line. Evidently we are not going to be caught asleep. Steam is kept up ready at a few minutes' notice, night or day, and after sunset the little black torpedo-launches go prowling round and round the squadron. *Si vis pacem, para bellum* is evidently Admiral Hornby's motto. Our future movements are, of course, very uncertain; but one question fills all our minds, "How and when shall we make our return passage through the Dardanelles?"

H.M.S. ALEXANDRA.

The flagship of Vice-Admiral Hornby, commanding the Mediterranean fleet, now in the Sea of Marmora, is H.M.S. *Alexandra*, the largest masted ironclad vessel, with broadside armament, that has yet been constructed, and the best contrived for an efficient all-round firing of her guns. This fine ship is 325 ft. long between perpendiculars, 63 ft. 8 in. broad, and 18 ft. 7 in. deep, with a burden of 6050 tons, and 9492 tons displacement; her draught is 26 ft. forward and 26 ft. 6 in. aft. Her ironplate armour and its backing weigh not less than 2350 tons. The water-line is protected by a belt having a maximum thickness of twelve inches of iron, which is carried forward down over the bows and ram; the machinery and magazines are protected aft by an armoured bulkhead with plates five inches thick; the batteries are protected by armour from 8 in. to 5 in. thick. The construction of the hull is such as to give the greatest possible strength, with a massive longitudinal bulkhead extending to within forty feet of the stem and stern, and with several transverse bulkheads, dividing the different sets of engines and boilers and of magazines in so many compartments; besides which the ship has a double bottom, with a space of four feet between the two bottoms. The engines, constructed by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant, of Deptford, are on the compound system, with an aggregate indicated power of 8000 horse, for both sets of engines together; they work a pair of twin screw-propellers, which are 21 ft. in diameter. With these making sixty-seven revolutions in a minute, the speed attained was fifteen knots an hour at the official trial; but the estimated maximum speed of the ship, with her full armament and load on board, is fourteen knots an hour. She can also, under favourable conditions, attain twelve knots and a half under sail. Her masts are hollow iron, serving as tubes for ventilation. The decks are lofty, spacious, and airy, with a height of 9 ft. 6 in. on the main deck, 10 ft. 4 in. on the upper deck, and 11 ft. 6 in. on the living or mess deck, the comfort being as great as in an ordinary dwelling-house. The battery of the *Alexandra* consists of two Woolwich rifled muzzle-loading guns of twenty-five tons each, and ten of eighteen tons each. The two larger guns are placed in a central battery on the upper deck, forward, so that they can be trained to fire right ahead, while two of the other guns, placed aft in the same upper-deck battery, can be trained to fire right astern. On each broadside four to six guns can be fought at once. The sides of the ship, forward of the main-deck battery, are set back, above the level of that deck, so as to allow two guns on each side to be fired right ahead. This facility of commanding almost as great a range of fire as a turret-ship possesses is the especial merit of the *Alexandra*,

and would give her a powerful advantage in fighting the enemy.

Vice-Admiral Geoffrey Thomas Phipps Hornby is a brother of the Rev. Dr. Hornby, Head Master of Eton School, and a cousin of Lord Derby. He is the son, by a sister of the late Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, of the late Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, who served in the French wars at the beginning of this century, was a Lieutenant on board the *Victory* when she carried Lord Nelson's flag, and got a medal when in command of the *Volage* in Sir W. Hoste's action off Lissa. The present Admiral, born in 1825, entered the service, on board the *Princess Charlotte*, in 1837, and was present as a midshipman at the bombardment of Acre by Sir Robert Stopford and Sir Charles Napier. He afterwards served under Admiral Percy at the Cape of Good Hope; under his father, Sir Phipps Hornby, in the Pacific, and on various other stations. He has been twice round the world. Admiral Hornby has worked hard all his life at the theory and practice of his profession. When a young captain, he got leave for a year and studied steam in the dockyard at Portsmouth. It was he who commanded the first flying squadron as Captain, with the rank of Commodore, taking the squadron round the world. He has besides had great experience in manoeuvring fleets. He was Flag Captain to Sir Sidney Dacres when that officer commanded the Channel Fleet, and subsequently, as Rear-Admiral, he himself held that post, succeeding Admiral Wellesley. In addition to his professional acquirements, Admiral Hornby is thoroughly acquainted with official business, having served under Mr. Ward Hunt as a Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Beaconsfield's Administration, as his father had served in that of the late Lord Derby.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atkinson, P. R., to be Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Surrey.
Bramston, William, Rector of Warden; Chaplain of Sheppey Union.
Bridger, J.; Emigrants' Chaplain at Liverpool.
Buckland, Walter Edward; Vicar of Beedon, Berks.
Christie, J. J.; Vicar of Pontefract.
Henry, H. J., Rector of Llanberis; Rector of Little Warley, Essex.
Humphreys, Henry James; Vicar of Radyr.
Ivans, William Edmunds; Vicar of Brizenorton, Oxon.
Jones, John; Vicar of Bassaleg.
Lynch-Blosse, Robert C.; Curate of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol.
Merriman, George; Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Albesbury.
Nesbit, Walter; Rector of Alveston, Oxon.
Parry, John; Rector of Llanarmon, Dyffryn, Ceirion, Denbigh.
Ralsbury, F. L.; Rector of Llangibby and Perpetual Curate of Coedypaen.
Tarleton, T. H.; Rector of Southam, Surrogate.
Woolley, J.; Rural Dean of Samford.—*Guardian*.

Last week the Bishop of St. Albans reopened Rivenhall parish church, which has been lately restored and improved.

A magnificent brazen eagle lectern has been placed in St. Stephen's Church, Guernsey, to the memory of the late Mrs. J. T. De Saumarez by her sorrowing children.

On Feb. 28 the new south aisle recently added to the Church of St. Mary-le-Wigford, in the city of Lincoln, was dedicated by the Bishop of Lincoln, who was also the preacher.

A handsome specimen of Munich glass, consisting a two-light window, representing the "Journey to Emmaus," and "Christ discussing with the Doctors" (by Mayer and Co.), has been placed in New Church, in Rossendale, Manchester.

It is proposed to erect a new church for the district parish of St. Silas, Loxells, near Birmingham, at an estimated cost of £6500, towards which £1700 is in hand, including £1000 from an anonymous donor.

A memorial window and brass have been placed in the parish church of St. Peter Port, Guernsey, to the memory of the late Major-General G. Jackson Carey, C.B., Commanding the Northern District of England at the time of his death. The subject is St. Peter and the Centurion.

The annual report of the Lincolnshire Poor Benefice Association shows that during the past year £3850 has been applied towards the augmentation of the incomes of some of the poorer benefices in the county, and that during the seven years the organisation has been in existence £52,695 has been applied to this purpose and to the erection of parsonage-houses.

Fulford church, Yorkshire, which was consecrated in December, 1866, and which, with the exception of the tower, was destroyed by a fire on Feb. 13 last year, has been rebuilt, and was reopened by Archbishop Thomson on the 28th ult. The cost of the work has been between £5000 and £6000; but £3200 was received from an insurance office.

By the kindly munificence of a resident lady, a relation of a former Rector, the willing aid of the farmers, who have drawn the necessary materials for its repair, and the zealous exertions of the present Rector, a simple and substantial restoration of Trentishoe church, between Lynton and Ilfracombe, in its old features, has been brought about. It was reopened on the 28th ult.

The *Standard* says it has been ruled that a considerable portion of the money intended by the late Mr. Hedley for the endowment of a new bishopric of Northumberland, being in railway shares and in mines, is of the nature of "impure personality," and cannot, under the law of mortmain, be applied as intended. The brother, who has a life interest in the money, has, however, conveyed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners his willingness to pay over the residue (about £38,000) as soon as they are prepared to receive it. The Bishop of Durham has offered to give up £1500 a year; but the Government will, we understand, not sanction more than £1000 being diverted from the see of Durham, nor allow any diversion of the funds of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

The quaint little Church of Llanychan, near Ruthin, was reopened on the 28th ult., after having been closed for nearly twelve months for restoration. The works, which have been under the direction of Mr. Arthur Baker, York Chambers, Adelphi, include the rebuilding of the south and part of the east wall, restoration of the roof, the old oak ceiling being repaired where necessary. The whole cost of the restoration, which amounts to about £700, has been borne by Mr. John Taber, of Claremont and Herne-hill, who has been a large benefactor to the parish.—There has also been erected a pretty window (executed by Messrs. Lavers, Barrand, and Westlake, of London) to the memory of the Rev. William Williams, who was twenty-five years Rector of the parish.

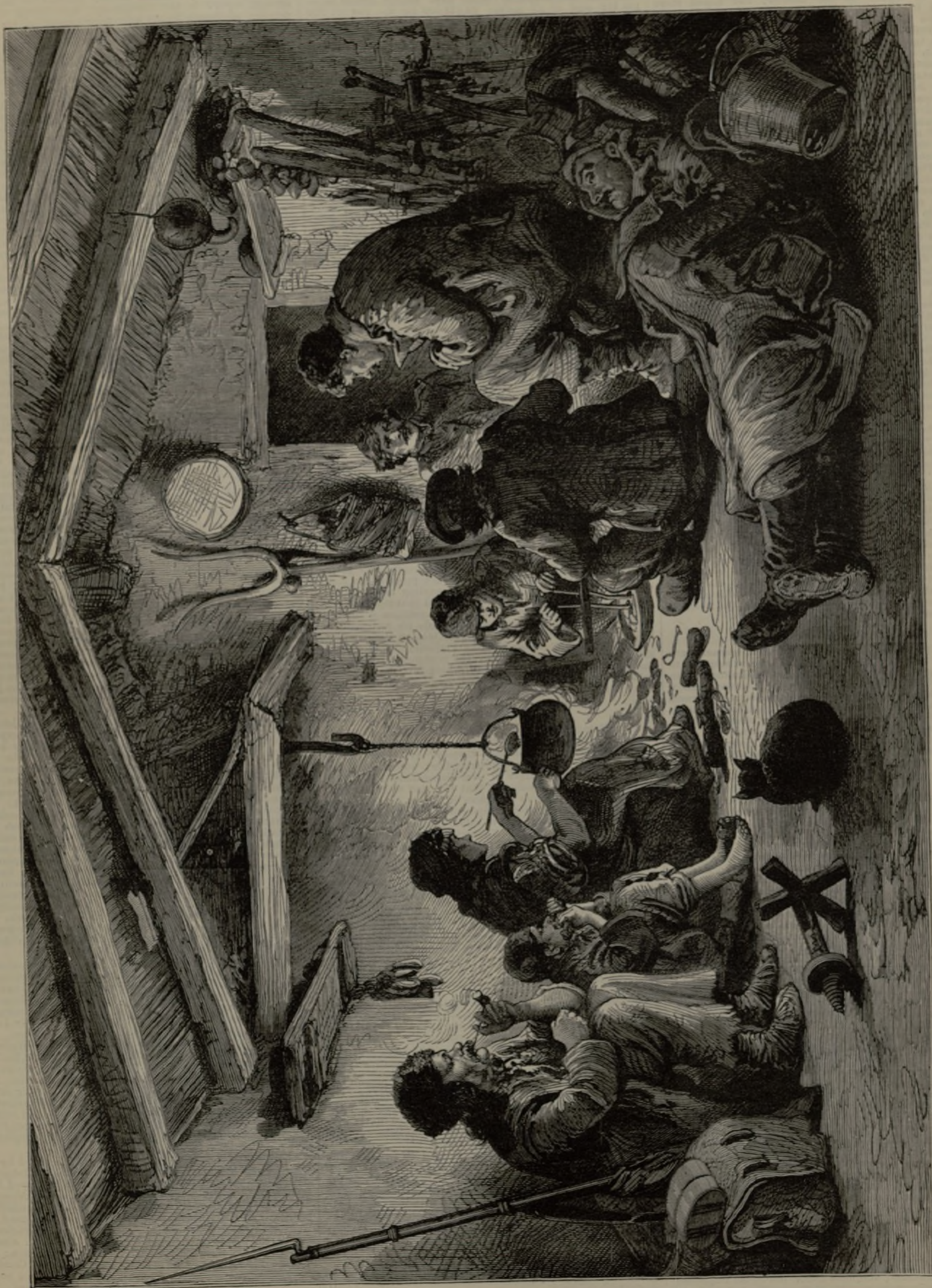
While hunting on Tuesday with Lord Fitzhardinge's hounds, Mrs. William Crawshaw, of Newnham-on-Severn, was killed by being thrown against a tree by her runaway horse.

The tenth annual exhibition and sale of shorthorn cattle began at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, on Wednesday. There was an entry of 363 animals, which was sixty-one less than last year; but the character of the show was generally good.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. King Hall, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, accompanied by other naval officers, arrived at Chatham on Tuesday, and made an inspection of the two new ironclads the *Superb* and the *Belleisle*, over which they were conducted by Rear-Admiral C. Fellowes, C.B., Admiral Superintendent.



H.M.S. ALEXANDRA, FLAGSHIP OF ADMIRAL HORNEY'S SQUADRON IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.



THE WAR: RUSSIAN SOLDIERS MAKING THEMSELVES AT HOME IN A BULGARIAN COTTAGE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

PARLIAMENT. LORDS.

The more peaceful aspect of affairs in the East may be said to have been heralded in the Upper Chamber yesterday week, when even the visage of the Premier relaxed into a broad smile at some jocosity on the part of the Marquis of Salisbury, and when the Earl of Derby (after a whispered consultation with Lord Granville) announced that the Treaty of Peace would probably be signed on the morrow, and hoped there was truth in the report that the Russian demand for the cession of the Turkish Fleet had been withdrawn. Some dry business was then dispatched in double-quick time, the Duke of Argyll securing the second reading of the Scottish Entail Amendment Bill, and a brace of other Scottish measures being advanced a stage.

On Monday intelligence came of the actual signing of the Treaty of Peace, rendering scarcely seasonable Lord St. Leonards' question as to whether Government were prepared to hold out any inducement to volunteers to offer to serve abroad in case of war. Lord Beaconsfield had no doubt that, should such a contingency occur, an appeal to the volunteers would be answered, but was sure their Lordships would all deprecate any such contingency. Then the noble Earl the Foreign Secretary, replying to Lord Granville, had the satisfaction of being at length able to say that he had received both from St. Petersburg and Constantinople official confirmation of the signing of peace. His Lordship added that he was able to confirm the statement that the cession of the Turkish Fleet is not included in the terms of peace; that the pecuniary indemnity had been reduced from forty to twelve millions sterling; and that the revenue of Egypt will not be touched at all. A debate on the hours during which their Lordships should sit was initiated by Lord Midleton, who moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the sittings for public business shall commence at four p.m. instead of five p.m." His Lordship was of opinion it would increase the attendance of peers, and add to the honour and dignity of the House, if his resolution should be adopted. Several noble Lords, including Lord Selborne, Earl Granville, Lord Morley, and Lord Rosebery, agreed with the motion for a variety of reasons. On the other hand, the Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Beaconsfield (the latter in a fine Disraelian vein) had little difficulty in showing that the suggested change in the hour of meeting would not effect the desired reforms; and Lord Midleton eventually withdrew the motion.

On Tuesday Earl Bathurst took the oath and his seat as a peer; Lord Truro appeared desirous of adding to the Imperial responsibilities of her Majesty's Ministers the duties of Police by calling their attention to an act of cruelty inflicted on a cat by six boys "being educated under the care of a clergyman;" the Earl of Redesdale called Lord Truro to "order;" and over three hours were occupied in plaguing the House, so to speak, with the rinderpest, pleuro-pneumonia, and the foot-and-mouth disease ere the Contagious Diseases Bill was read the second time.

On Thursday the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill passed through Committee. A long and desultory discussion upon the Eastern Question ensued, the Duke of Argyll having had the honour of originating it by a speech of about one hour's duration, in the course of which he argued that, although the Christian provinces of Turkey had become free, the treaty of 1856 might have been preserved in all its integrity.

COMMONS.

Questions of parochial rather than of Imperial concern have mostly taken up the time of the Lower House subsequent to the answering of the Eastern queries put to Ministers of an afternoon. The sitting of Thursday week closed with a creditable exhibition by Mr. Lowther of his paces in harness as the new Secretary for Ireland. He ambled easily enough through the clauses of the somewhat sweeping measure, which, bearing the innocent name of the Irish Grand Jury Law Amendment Bill, proposes to provide the sister isle with County Boards, to confirm baronial representative sessions, and even to look after the salaries of county surveyors. Objections, mitigated by the blarney of personal compliment, were not wanting from Irish members, whose "candid" criticisms Mr. Lowther acknowledged, however, that he could not complain of; and the bill was allowed to be read the first time.

Earl Granville, a few other peers, and a fair House gathered when business began yesterday week. The attraction was notice of a question by Sir H. Drummond Wolff, true to his mission as mentor of Ministers on the Eastern Question. He asked whether the Government had called the attention of Russia and Turkey to a clause of the '71 Treaty of London, which distinctly stated that no Power could release itself from the stipulations of a Treaty without the consent of the other signatory Powers. Sir Stafford Northcote was cheered from the Opposition benches when he quietly made answer that the papers before the House would furnish the information asked for by his hon. friend; and read some of the correspondence to show that the Government had instructed our Ambassadors to maintain the declaration in the '71 Treaty. The mode of electing boards of guardians was then considered on the motion of Mr. Hibbert, who, seeing that these public bodies had to deal with many responsible duties and no less than seven or eight millions of money, thought it desirable that the members should be elected in some manner, by ballot or otherwise, to afford greater satisfaction to ratepayers generally. Mr. Forster and other hon. members were of opinion that a case had been made out for a committee of inquiry into the subject; and, Mr. Sciater-Booth having persuaded Mr. Hibbert to withdraw the reference to the ballot, the appointment of a Committee was agreed to. Mr. Cartwright was not equally fortunate in securing a Select Committee to inquire into the system of levying taxes on wines. Albeit his motion was strongly supported on broad grounds by Mr. Bright, the Chancellor of the Exchequer deemed it expedient to oppose it, and Mr. Cartwright was placed in a minority of 20—85 to 65. Some new clauses were added in Committee to the Factories and Workshops Bill, upon which paternal measure the House sat to the small hours.

Remarkably brief was Sir Stafford Northcote on Monday in his answer informing the Marquis of Hartington that the Treaty of Peace was signed on Sunday. Cheers greeted the welcome news, however. Mr. A. E. Hardy took the oath and his seat for Canterbury in place of that eccentric star in the East, Mr. Butler-Johnstone; and, after a short discussion respecting Adjutants of Volunteers, &c., Mr. Gathorne Hardy introduced the Army Estimates. The Secretary for War began by saying they were essentially Peace Estimates; and the right hon. gentleman's statement, which referred in encouraging terms to the present state of the Regular Army, the Militia, and the Volunteers, was brought to a close in the following patriotic strain (to quote the slightly abbreviated report of the *Times*):—

I do not think it unreasonable that we should look upon 400,000 men as the basis of our military fabric. These are men with a strong military spirit. The country has a strong military spirit, not a warlike spirit, but a spirit

which is patriotic. In 1875, as at the time of the Crimean War, men will be ready to come forward for the service of their country if any necessity arises. I trust that our forces may not be called upon for active service; but I feel confident that, if called upon, the Army and the Navy of England will continue to do honour to this country as they have done in former years.

Mr. J. Holms having proved once again his capacity as a civilian Army reformer; Sir Henry Havelock having not altogether unfavourably criticised our Army as at present constituted; and Mr. Hardy having answered these and other criticisms, the subjoined votes were readily agreed to:—135,452 men of all ranks; £4,572,000 for the pay of the general staff, regimental pay and allowances, and other charges; £49,300 for Divine service; £28,600 for administration of military law. These moneys having been pretty freely voted, it was not altogether inappropriate thereafter to read the Weights and Measures Bill the second time; which, being done, the Chancellor of the Exchequer succeeded in getting another Exchequer Bonds Bill for a million passed through Committee.

On Tuesday, Mr. Beresford-Hope obtained what he termed "a kind, satisfactory, and straightforward answer" from Colonel Stanley to a motion he made with a view to securing a better habitation for the National Portrait Gallery; and Mr. Bright vainly endeavoured to persuade the House to agree to a petition praying her Majesty to refuse her assent to the scheme of the Endowed Schools Commission for the management of the Birmingham Free Grammar School. The right hon. member for Birmingham and his colleague, Mr. Chamberlain, wished to secure a larger representation of their constituents on the managing board of the school; but their motion was opposed by some hon. members on their own side of the House, was not accepted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was negatived by a majority of 59—129 against 70.

Ireland held possession of the House for the greater part of Ash Wednesday. Despite the broad and delightfully unconscious humour of Major O'Gorman in arguing in favour of his bill for assimilating the municipal franchise of Ireland to that of England—and the gallant Major was richly persuasive in championing the claims of Irishwomen to this privilege, albeit somewhat irrelevant in hurling thunderbolts against Russia—the measure was negatived by a small majority—165 to 160. Ere the Town Councils and Local Boards Bill of Mr. Mundella could be read a second time, the House adjourned.

The proceedings of the House on Thursday were of an extremely dull and prosaic character. Although a great many questions appeared on the notice paper, scarcely one of them elicited any information calculated to administer to the bellicose appetite of a morsel to stay its insatiable craving. In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Ashley, Mr. W. H. Smith, the popular First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that her Majesty's ship *Rapid* had recently visited the coast of Epirus and Thessaly, and on Sunday last conveyed a number of Greek women and children to Corfu. Our Consuls in those places and the commanders of her Majesty's ships were instructed to give every assistance in their power to protect the lives of refugees from the Turkish irregular forces. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question from Sir C. Dilke, said that the Government had received no authentic or authoritative information as to the terms of peace, and therefore he was not prepared to make any statement on the subject. Responding to an inquiry from Sir John Hay, Mr. W. H. Smith said that it was impossible to give any explanation of the appropriation of the vote of credit for naval purposes before he made his statement on the Navy Estimates, which he hoped to take on Monday next. After a rather long discussion, the Factories and Workshops Bill passed through Committee. The next measure dealt with was the County Government Bill, which furnished an ample field for discussion during the remainder of the sitting.

THE MAGAZINES.

It is gratifying to find the Laureate still capable of so considerable a work as the naval ballad which ushers in the present number of the *Nineteenth Century*. It has far more of fire and force than his recent tragedies; and though, like them, open to the charges of over-elaborateness, calculated negligence, and an absence of that last and most exquisite touch of art which effaces the traces of art, it is nevertheless a grand piece of minstrelsy, competent to prolong the memory even of the magnificent piece of valour it records. It is fitly succeeded by Sir Garnet Wolseley's encouraging parallel between the military strength of the England of the Crimean War and of the present day. Not the least satisfactory feature of this remarkable paper is the frank admission that the great reforms effected since 1854 are less due to professional initiative than to the scrutiny of enlightened public opinion. Much remains to be done; but Sir Garnet is still certain that "at no previous period of our history have we been so strong in a military sense as at present." The subdued tone of Mr. Gladstone's article on the proper line for England to follow at the Conference may be accepted as a recognition of the general disapproval of his recent course. The general assumption, however, which underlies his whole reasoning, that English interests are not to be defended unless other Powers will join in their defence, is as mischievous a fallacy as any hitherto propounded by him. The other contributions are of less general interest, from their deficiency in what the landscape gardener in "Headlong Hall" calls the quality of unexpectedness. We know beforehand that Dr. Ward's "reasonable basis" of certitude will be a supernatural illumination; that Professor Tyndall will not have spontaneous generation at any price; that the Rev. J. G. Rogers will see nothing in Mr. Forster's apology for the English Church; and that Bishop Wordsworth will highly disapprove of the Pope's interference with the Scottish. Nor is it any matter for surprise that Mr. R. W. Dale should have returned from the United States with an intense admiration of a nation whose institutions approximate so closely to the Birmingham model.

Much may, nevertheless, be justly urged in praise of the present American Republic, and not least the gradual development among the educated classes, more especially in the Western States, of a type of manners charming from its simplicity and frankness. Acquaintance with this might have comforted an elegant essayist in the *Cornhill*, who laments the decay of fine manners in Europe. The standard may change, but there is no reason to think that it deteriorates. Any apparent inequality is sufficiently explained by a consideration adverted to by the writer himself, the enormous expansion of good society, affording infinitely greater room for the exhibition of personal peculiarities. Many of the defects justly pointed out are far from peculiar to the present age. Another very interesting essay, displaying a singularly wide range of reading, deals with "literary coincidences," many of which, we fear, must be called by a harsher name. Aulus Gellius, the grammarian of the age of the Antonines, and his literary circle, form the subject of a third most agreeable essay. The resemblances between this group and the literary society of the eighteenth century are clearly brought out. "For Percival" (wrongly attributed, as we understand, to the author of "Far from the Madding

Crowd") and "Within the Precincts" are continued with undiminished attractiveness. Mr. W. G. Palgrave's sketch of Hong-Kong is another ornament to an excellent number, describing the characteristics of an English commercial colony in the tropics with a graphic power not inferior to that shown in the writer's memorable pictures of the Arabian desert.

With the exception of Dean Stanley's remarkable paper on the English law of burial, already familiar to the public through reports in the newspapers; and Bishop Colenso's printing manager's highly interesting account of his visit to the Kaffir chief, Ketshwayo, *Macmillan* is unusually barren of contributions of interest. Major Butler's reflections on the campaign and its correspondents, and Dr. Perry's exposure of the errors into which Professor Helmholtz has been betrayed in his recent discourse on English Universities, are the principal exceptions, and even their interest is but partial.

Fraser also is made up of papers of considerable interest to individuals here and there, but of limited general importance. The chief exception is an able survey of the history and probable upshot of the Broad Church movement. "Working Mens' Commissions," "The Historical Manuscripts' Commission," "Intermediate Education in Ireland," are fair examples of the general style of a useful but tame number.

Neither has *Blackwood* anything particularly attractive to the general reader, except the pretty story, "Only Jean," and the sparkling continuation of "Mine is Thine." The Bulgarian campaign and the Eastern Question in the House of Commons are interesting subjects, no doubt, but have been pretty well thrashed out by this time. The North American fisheries excite less interest in this country than, perhaps, they ought to do; and the only remarkable feature of a review of recent literature is a glowing but by no means exaggerated encomium on one of the best of modern novels, "The City of Sunshine." "The Influence of Women" is an able continuation of the excellent series of papers on French society now appearing in this magazine.

In the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Matthew Arnold preaches the gospel of culture in the form of a panegyric of social equality, the want of which in this country, he says, "materialises our upper class, vulgarises our middle, brutalises our lower." He shows that the revolutionary troubles of France do not arise from the French sentiment of equality, but that, on the contrary, this exercises a humanising and restraining influence over popular passion. Mr. Farrer, of the Board of Trade, illustrates the strength of England by the light of statistics. Nothing could be more satisfactory, if one could be sure that national virtue flourished in the ratio of national wealth; and if some of the figures marshalled to prove the extent of our commerce did not at the same time demonstrate the extent of our dependence on the foreigner for articles of vital necessity. Wisely reluctant to be thought to speak "in a spirit of bragging," Mr. Farrer subjoins, "Nothing would interfere with the progress I have been attempting to describe so much as war." This is true; yet we can hardly be content to enjoy our strength on condition of never putting it to use. Mr. Goldwin Smith's vigorous essay on "Whigs and Liberals" is in effect a recommendation to the more advanced section of the party to detach itself from its hereditary leaders. Mr. Laing's "Plain View of British Interests" substantially advocates the establishment of the Greeks at Constantinople—a good scheme, but liable to the objection that, if a British interest, it can hardly be a Russian one. Sir David Wedderburn contributes an enticing account of the amenities of travel in Japan; and Mr. Saintsbury an intelligent criticism of Théophile Gautier, a crucial example of what the mere sentiment of beauty will and will not do for an author and artist. The essay embodies a translation of the greater part of Gautier's striking vampire story, "La Morte Amoureuse." The version is itself a remarkable instance of choice and delicate diction.

The article in the *Contemporary Review* most calculated to attract general attention is, perhaps, Mr. Gilbert's exposure of what he considers the abuse of London charity in the case of the five Royal metropolitan hospitals. The most generally interesting and agreeable paper is certainly Mr. Mahaffy's sketch of the influences which have gone to the making of the modern Greek nation, couched in the form of a review of Mr. Finlay's great work. Professor F. W. Newman contributes some acute remarks on the variations and corruptions of modern English pronunciation, and the possibility of obtaining a uniform standard by the employment of accents and diacritical marks. Mr. Newman is infinitely more moderate than most phonetic reformers; it, nevertheless, seems improbable that English printed pages will ever be speckled and dotted according to his recipe. Mr. W. H. Mallock does not state his creed, but "the future of faith," as foretold by him, is evidently the future which a Roman Catholic expects for his Church. Mr. Llewelyn Davies contributes an anticipatory review of "Philochristus," Professor Friedrich tilts against Archbishop Manning, and Mr. Freeman against Mr. Froude.

The *Atlantic Monthly* is, as usual, full of readable matter; but the pre-eminence in this point of view unquestionably belongs to Mark Twain's exquisitely absurd tale of courtship and marriage by telephone, which also appears in *Belgravia*. There are good accounts of Mr. Stedman's poetry, of Marmontel, and of the Genevese demagogue, Fazy. Mr. Longfellow's sonnets are pretty, but fall short of excellence. The drift of a remarkable article by the late Mr. Gideon Welles on "The Opposition to Lincoln in 1864" is to vindicate the President against the charge of having compelled General Grant to march overland to Richmond against his own judgment. President Lincoln is also the subject of a most interesting article of reminiscences in *Scribner's Monthly*. The traits there recorded are among the most characteristic preserved, and their authenticity seems beyond question. Rarely has anyone been found of whom it could so truly be said, "In wit a man, simplicity a child."

This character, however, is almost equally deserved by the late Professor Boole, whose combination of intellectual strength with gentleness and transparency of soul is illustrated by a new series of reminiscences in the *Dublin University Magazine*. The number, an exceptionally good one, contains, in addition, a portrait and memoir of Professor Owen; a condensed but admirable view of Shelley's personal and poetical character, by Mr. W. M. Rossetti; a graphic episode of German student life in the fifteenth century, by Miss Helen Zimmern; and a very remarkable prose poem on the Indian myth of Creation, with a sarcastic application to the frailties of our own corner of it, translated from the Spanish by Miss M. Monteiro. The description of the artist-model, in Miss Mabel Collins's "In this World," shows that this lady has at all events a good eye for external details. In *London Society* we have to note the continuation of "Cressida," where the interest is becoming complicated with new scenes and characters; the copiously illustrated paper on Switzerland; and a lively picture of the difficulties of School Board visitors among the poor. *Temple Bar* is in general very readable, but the current instalment of "The First Violin" is the only contribution of special mark.

A varied number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* contains a

learned though popular disquisition on the relation of the Assyrian and Hebrew cosmogonies, by Mr. R. A. Proctor; an able summary of Victor Emmanuel's career, by Miss E. M. Clarke; and a vindication of Lord Carnarvon's retirement, by Mr. T. H. S. Escott. Mr. T. Hardy's new serial story, "The Return of the Native," is the chief feature of *Belgravia*, which also has the irresistible extravaganza of Mark Twain noticed above. *Tinsley* is fairly entertaining, but has nothing of note.

The following magazines have also been received:—*Mirth*, *Masonic*, *Argosy*, *Pantiles Papers*, *Month* and *Catholic Review*, *Men of Mark*, *Industrial Art*, *American Bibliophile*, *Science Gossip*, *Pink's History of Clerkenwell* (Part 3), *Lippincott's Magazine* (illustrated), *Englishwomen's Domestic Magazine*, *Sylvia's Home Journal*, *Myra's Journal of Dress*, *Magazine*, *Sylvia's Treasury*, *Milliner and Dressmaker*, *Golden Hours*, *Golden Childhood*; and monthly parts of *All the Year Round*, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, *Garden*, *Gardeners' Magazine*, *Day of Rest*, and *Weekly Welcome*.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Wednesday evening's sitting at the Society of Arts was occupied with the reading and discussion of a paper by Mr. St. George Lane Fox, on an Electric Lamplighting System. Professor Tyndall presided.

At a meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture held on Tuesday a resolution was passed cordially approving the County Administration Bill, and heartily thanking the Government for promptly introducing so good a measure.

A new station at York-road, King's-cross, and a new tunnel outside the station were opened on Monday to accommodate the city and suburban traffic. This is the second new station this company has opened at King's-cross this year.

At a general court of governors of the London Hospital held on Wednesday Mr. Henry Hicks Gibbs was unanimously elected treasurer of the institution, in succession to Mr. Thomas Fowell Buxton, who retires, after holding office for ten years.

A silver salver and a purse containing one hundred sovereigns were on Wednesday presented to Mr. Henry Plumer, of the Legacy Duty Office, Somerset House, in recognition of his exertions in endeavouring to obtain for the clerks of the department a higher scale of pay.

The annual festival of the Dramatic and Equestrian Sick Fund was held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday evening—Mr. Arthur Swanborough presiding. Mrs. Stirling replied to the toast of the evening. Mr. Anson, the hon. secretary, announced subscriptions to the amount of £270.

The new road between Walton-street and Sloane-street, made by the owner of the Cadogan and Hans-place estate, being a direct route between South Kensington through Grove-place and Belgrave-square, through Chesham-place, has been thrown open to the public for foot and carriage traffic.

Cambridge House, Piccadilly, which has been undergoing alterations to adapt it to the requirements of the Naval and Military Club, who have become the leaseholders of the property on a sixty years' lease, at a rental of £5000 a year, will be completed and opened to the members of the club by the end of the present month. The estimated cost of the works is from £30,000 to £35,500.

A new graving-dock in the West India Docks was opened on Wednesday in the presence of a numerous company, composed principally of those connected with the shipping interest. The dock, which is the property of Messrs. Johnson and Co., has been erected from the designs of Mr. Donald S. Baynes, the engineer, and is calculated to hold two vessels—one 420 ft. in length, the other 380 ft. in length.

Mr. Selater-Booth, M.P., on Tuesday received a numerous deputation which asked the Government to make grants for pauper lunatics in county asylums. The right hon. gentleman, in reply, drew attention to the increased expenditure which this would entail; and, looking at the present condition of the national exchequer, he suggested that the matter should stand over for another year, in the hope that some assistance might then be obtained.

The importance of obtaining a cheap and uniform tariff for foreign telegrams was laid before the Postmaster-General on the 1st inst. by a deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce. Lord John Manners replied that during the past year steps had been taken in the direction of a reform, and the English Government would propose at the forthcoming telegraphic conference that an assimilation of the tariffs should take place.

The return of metropolitan pauperism for the fourth week of February shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the week was 86,313. Compared with the corresponding week in 1877, these figures show an increase of 664; but, compared with 1876 and 1875, they show a decrease of 2110 and 12,013 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 743, of whom 526 were men, 177 women, and 40 children under sixteen.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works on the 1st inst. a letter was read from the School Board for London requesting the former body to introduce a clause in its Money Bill authorising an advance to the School Board of £75,000, to be reserved as a working capital and repaid by fifty equal annual instalments. The subject was referred to the works committee.—At Wednesday's meeting of the School Board—Sir Charles Reed presiding—the finance committee submitted the precepts to be issued to the various local bodies for the aggregate amount of £506,306, as agreed upon at the previous meeting. The question of complaints against teachers was introduced by Miss Taylor, and, after a discussion, a resolution was passed respecting it.

There were 2441 births and 1637 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 101 and the deaths 49 below the average numbers. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 55, 47, and 39 in the three preceding weeks, rose again last week to 54, of which 25 were certified as unvaccinated, and 13 as vaccinated, while in the remaining 16 cases the medical certificates of the cause of death did not give any information as to vaccination. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 544 and 475 in the two previous weeks, further declined to 413 last week; this number, of which 262 resulted from bronchitis and 98 from pneumonia, was 20 below the weekly average. There were 41 deaths from measles, 35 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 112 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 11 from diarrhoea. The mean temperature was 48.7 deg., and 8.8 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 4.2 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 75 hours.

The well-known cricketer Julius Cesar died, after a lingering illness, on Wednesday, aged forty-eight.

Earl Cadogan has been appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies; and Viscount Bury succeeds Lord Cadogan as Under-Secretary for War.

FINE ARTS.

WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

The fourteenth general exhibition of water-colour drawings was opened to the public on Monday. The collection consists of 658 drawings and half a dozen pieces of sculpture; and, although none of these attain to a very lofty level of importance, there is no lack of technical excellence, and in this respect the impartial critic will find ample occasion for praise than for blame. The limited size of the gallery prevents the council from holding out much encouragement to those who would produce works of real intention; and outside artists, in order that their pictures may have a chance of being exhibited, are fain to confine themselves to pretty little drawings of a popular kind, and which, in the familiar jargon of the studio, are called "pot-boilers."

Following the catalogue, the first drawing which arrests attention is Walter Severn's "Calm before a Storm" (4), with a ship of war at anchor, while clouds gather ominously in the distance. The artist attaches political significance to this picture, on the execution of which he has bestowed more than ordinary care, by making "January, 1878," part of its title. A large collection of Mr. Walter Severn's most characteristic works, full of brilliant outdoor effect and broad masterly handling, is now on view at the gallery of Messrs. Agnew in Bond-street.

The careful honest work of Adrian Stokes in "Who'll Buy Ripe Apples?" (7) is much to be commended, and the power of his pencil is expressed on a larger scale in his "Portrait of Mrs. Percy Macquoid" (228), a dark-eyed beauty, who loses none of the wealth of her complexion from being attired loosely in white and grey and backed by drapery of yellow-green. R. Malcolm's "Steamer entering Folkestone Harbour" (10) shows careful wave-drawing; as Alfred W. Williams, in "The Evening Still Hour" (12) on a moorland upland, exhibits a sense of good colour. A. B. Donaldson's "Old Tower on the North River, Great Yarmouth" (13), though apparently slight in work, shows more real strength and luminosity than when his drawings were more laboured. We should like to see Edith Martineau advancing in a similar direction. Her dark Italian "Tuning up" (37) is faultless enough in execution, but the effect is scarcely adequate to the labour. Percy Macquoid's bloodhound, "Faithful unto Death," (20), whom we see lying wounded against a rich cabinet, while his mistress reads the letter which at the sacrifice of his life he has brought to her, is full of splendid drawing, and of a quality of colour for which we were scarcely prepared to give him credit.

But for real force and character and an exemplification of how much of the quality of oil can be expressed by the medium of water—if such a thing is lawful and to be desired—we would point to Hamilton Macallum's fisherman on his knees, with some soles, a skate, and a crab before him, on the beach, looking up at the buyers, who are out of the picture, and putting to them the usual fisher-question, with all its Devonshire directness, "Will any man gie me any more?" (38). The same artist has another picture, which in the eyes of the general visitor may find more favour, because it has more subject and possesses more sparkle of a popular kind. It represents two fishermen in a "Sea-Weed Boat" (124), with the light showing translucently through the green wave kissed by her keel; but there are not the same artistic triumphs here, either in drawing or colour, that there are in the kneeling fisherman.

The attitude and sentiment of "Expectation" (48) are tenderly expressed by Lenden L. Pocock in his young girl sitting on the gunwale of a boat and looking seaward; and Walter Crane makes a pretty and refreshing play upon the phrase "A May Meeting" (64) by showing a young couple exercising themselves at lawn tennis.

Close to this hangs a remarkably clever drawing of "Nasturtiums" (63), by Ellen Stone, and the leisurely visitor will already have noticed the "Azaleas" (5) of Emily F. Jackson; "Yellow Chrysanthemums" (55), by Constance R. Philip, and to these, while about it, we would add the Hon. Mrs. R. Boyle's "Part of an Apple-tree" (101); "Azalea-tree" (188), by A. Lukis Guérin; "Azaleas" (230), by Helen C. Angell; and "Allamanda" (284), with its strongly veined leaves and bright yellow flowers against a blue sky, by Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer. This last-named drawing is treated with a generous brush in a large, artistic way, and if she had a little more emphasis and decision in her touch, the rarely gifted author of "Gerard's Monument" would be in a fair way to approach with her pencil that excellence which she has already achieved with her pen.

W. G. Addison rejoices in rich verdure and greenery generally, from the sedges and water-lilies of a still lake to the lawn which incloses it, and the trees by which it is overshadowed. This is exemplified in all three of his compositions, and with specially pleasing effect in his "Orchardleigh" (47). F. A. Hopkins has chosen for subject a very special phase of vegetation. In his "Garden of the Sea" (74) there is no juicy leafage, no verdant turf; and yet he is as true to nature in his arid sand dunes, and in the bluish-green thistle which so sparsely covers them, as Mr. Addison is when he reproduces for us the moist grass and luxuriant foliage which glass themselves in still waters. Frank Walton paints the same sand thistle in his "Ballard Down, Isle of Purbeck" (98), looking over an iridescent sea, such as John Brett often paints; but the plant is less vigorous—seems, indeed, as if shrivelled by the autumn winds—and conveys to the spectator a very adequate idea of the utter barrenness of the sandy seashore. The pervading paleness of this picture is well contrasted with the strong, rich brown of Albert Hartland's "Saving the Turf—County Mayo" (99), which hangs immediately above it.

Tom Lloyd advances in his art, and with the evident purpose of adopting his own style and expressing himself in his own manner. There is a charming freedom and spontaneity about his drawing of "Up the River" (81), showing two young ladies waiting by their boat, which is moored under some pollards, while their male companion hurries along with the oars. And he has been equally happy in "Fast Falls the Eventide" (164). The sentiment of old age was never more soothingly represented. An old lady and her grandchild are out in the garden, with pussy and her kitten for companions. The full glow of departing day falls on the rose-embowered cottage, and swallows flit about in the balmy summer air. Another master of the witching hour is Ernest Waterlow. His red-tiled "Riverside House" (109), with a man in a punt pushing along among water-lilies and sedges, exemplifies this.

In portraiture there are two lifelike busts by E. Clifford which deserve attention, viz.:—"Lady Kathleen Bligh" (87) and Lady Margaret Compton" (106). Very satisfactory also, in the same walk, is "An Englishman of the Fourteenth Century" (292), by Catherine J. Atkins; and Edith Martineau's lady "In her Eighty-second Year"—surely it ought to be her fifty-second?—is most charmingly painted. "On the River, near Guildford" (97), by G. A. Storey, A.R.A., showing the cottages and pleasure-boats, is slight and pretty; but the "Moonlight in Funchal Bay, Madeira" (221), by E. J. Poynter, R.A., is opaque and somewhat uninteresting. T. R.

Macquoid's contributions this year are more than ordinarily good, and his "Spanish Water-Carriers" (89) is original in construction, as well as cleverly treated. Linnie Watts's girl "Waiting" (112) at a stile is a sweet little idyl, and her "Sea Breeze" (299), showing a lady walking along the shore of the south coast, is wonderfully true to nature, not only as regards the sweep of the chalk cliffs, but as regards also the colour and wash of the sea. The effect of the blowing weather, too, is well expressed by the figure and attire of the lady. E. S. Guinness is particularly well represented in the present exhibition. A "Study of Colour" (135)—an auburn-haired lady in a low-cut figured green robe—and "Undecided" (201)—a country girl in a flowered gown—are drawings of much strength and vigour. Alice Havers, also, is more than usually happy. Her boys bathing on "A Hot Day" (135) is full of healthy colour, as her two country girls walking across the corn-field, exchanging maidenly confidences beneath the waxing moon (348), is full of healthy poetry. Helen Thornycroft's "Rosalind in the Forest of Arden" (330), whom we see in a ruby dress in the act of fulfilling her promise, "Tongues I'll hang on every tree," is certainly the most complete picture she ever painted. Emma Cooper's couple of green linnetts attacking ears of corn and making themselves "More Free than Welcome" (560) is better and stronger than anything she has yet done. Mary Waller and Helen Allingham, also, have our hearty admiration—the first for her "Woodland Lane" (549), and the second for her "Day Dream" (551). There is much natural charm in Kate Greenaway's "Procession of Children" (326), which she has treated in a decorative manner, and her two little ones in pelisses and muffs of quaint fashion representing "Darby and Joan" (553) and little "Miss Patty" (607), in green frock and green parasol, with her round, staring eyes, pursed-up mouth, and strange old-world look, are full of the most refreshing humour. Nor is Caroline Paterson altogether destitute of a similar faculty, as "The New Scholar" (588) at a girls' school testifies. Of humour, however, pure and simple, J. C. Dollman's "Canine Esculapius" (315), an oldish man surrounded by dogs of various well-defined breeds, who eye him curiously and inquiringly as he examines the medicine-bottle with a professional eye as to its quantity, is, perhaps, the most amusingly touching thing in the exhibition, just as "Louis de Male, Count of Flanders, Hiding from the Soldiers of Philip Van Artevelde" (383) is the highest intentioned and most dramatic. Nor is Alfred Emalie's "Finishing Touches" (384)—a swell nigger painting his wife's portrait—destitute of the comic element; and, though the pigment here and there seems forced, it may be regarded as in keeping with the negro sense of colour. Agnes MacWhirter's method of expressing "Borgia" (364) is at once original and complete; and Mrs. Marie Stillman, in "The Missal" (406), maintains her reputation as a colourist. We are pleased also with Miss Turck's "Nassau House, Nuremberg" (535), which we believe is one of a series pertaining to the picturesque old city. There are many other artists whose works deserve laudatory notice at our hands; but such men as W. P. Burton, Frank Cox, F. G. Cotman, H. Pilleau, A. W. Weedon, E. Ellis, Phene Spiers, and C. Napier Hemy we are sure to meet elsewhere, and the others must put their trust in a more propitious future.

MR. RUSKIN'S COLLECTION OF TURNER DRAWINGS.

In a conversation with Mr. Ruskin a few years ago, when the present writer referred to something in "Modern Painters," the great art-critic broke in promptly, and with a certain sadness in his tone, "Ah! I was young then, without either judgment or experience, and instead of writing that book I should have been carrying on my own studies." The same frank avowal Mr. Ruskin makes in the introduction to his invaluable "Notes on Turner's Drawings," to the collection of which he has devoted a lifetime and a fortune. These are the printed words: "As in my own advancing life I learn more of the laws of noble art, I recognise faults in Turner to which once I was blind; but only as I recognise also powers which my boy's enthusiasm did but disgrace by its advocacy."

This noble collection—numbering a hundred and twenty drawings—beginning with Turner's school-days and closing with those of the last decade of his life, is now being exhibited at the Fine-Art Society's Galleries, New Bond-street; and if the visitor will go over it carefully with Mr. Ruskin's eloquent and exhaustive exposition in his hand, he will learn more of his genius and character of the painter than from all other sources put together.

Mr. Ruskin divides Turner's labours into five periods of ten years each, beginning with 1800 and finishing with 1850, and the drawings themselves he subdivides into groups. He goes carefully over every drawing, with the exception of two or three whose special importance he thought he would set forth when he came to write the epilogue; but, unfortunately, illness seized him before he could do either. It is earnestly to be hoped that he will soon recover from his present attack, and be yet able to revise and crown with his closing epilogue the noblest art-notes ever written in the English tongue. For us to use a critical pen on a subject which the great master has made his own would be unpardonable presumption; we have sufficiently done our office when we tell our readers that Mr. Ruskin's Turner Drawings are on view, and that Mr. Ruskin himself describes them.

Appended to the "Notes" is an ably annotated list by Mr. Huish of Turner's engraved works, which will be found judiciously arranged in the up-stairs gallery.

The following gentlemen will form the "Hanging Committee" for the next exhibition at Burlington House:—Messrs. Sant, Wells, Calder-Marshall, Davis, and Redgrave.

The Exhibition of Pictures by the Old Masters at the Royal Academy closes to-day.

The Society of Lady Artists hold a private view of their pictures at their gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street, to-day, and open the exhibition next Monday.

A marble statue of the late Alderman Marsden, who was twice Mayor of Leeds, was unveiled last Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Marsden, his widow, in the presence of the Mayor and Corporation, the committee of the Mechanics' Institute, and a large crowd of spectators. The statue, which cost £1000, was subscribed for by 10,000 persons, mostly of the working class. On the invitation of the Mayor, the Corporation lunched in his Worship's rooms, together with the Statue Committee and Mrs. Marsden and family. In the evening there was a banquet in the Albert Hall, which was largely attended. The statue is the work of Mr. Thorp, a local sculptor.

The magnificent new Townhall and municipal buildings at the Royal burgh of Renfrew were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. The buildings were erected in 1872, at a cost of about £20,000.

Lord Beaconsfield has recommended that £200 be issued from her Majesty's Royal Bounty for the benefit of the widow and orphans of the late Thomas Humphreys, who so heroically lost his own life in saving that of another in Carmarthen Bay, on Jan. 28 last.



THE RIGHT HON. J. W. HENLEY.

MR. HENLEY.

One of the oldest, most familiarly known, and most heartily and generally respected members of the House of Commons, has taken leave of the public and retired from the political world, after thirty-seven years' faithful discharge of Parliamentary duties. The Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henley, of Waterperry, near Wheatley, Oxfordshire, has represented that county since the general election of 1841. He is a plain country gentleman, the son of one bearing the same Christian name, and residing on the same estate; his mother was a

Miss Rooke, of Wandsworth. He was born in 1793, and was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1815, and that of M.A. in 1834. Mr. Henley, in 1817, married a daughter of the late John Fane, Esq., and of Lady Elizabeth Fane, who was a daughter of the third Earl of Macclesfield. He succeeded, in due course, to the position of a rural landowner, and became a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the shire. As a steadfast Conservative, but a follower of the late Sir Robert Peel, he entered Parliament with the majority which placed that great statesman in power. His attention

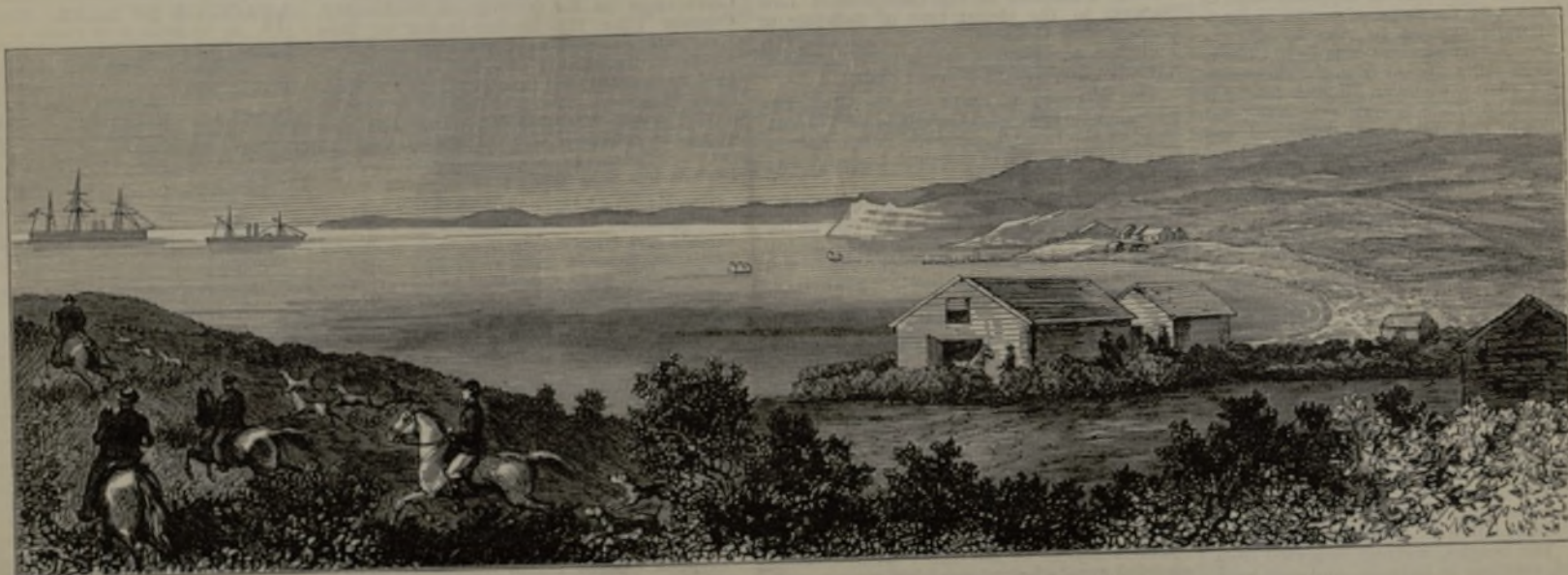
was still much occupied with county and local business, and in 1846 he was elected Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, the duties of which post he continued to perform until a recent date. In 1852, when the late Earl of Derby formed a Government of brief duration, Mr. Henley took office in it as President of the Board of Trade, and was, of course, admitted to the Privy Council. His tenure of office, upon that occasion, along with his colleagues in the first Derby Ministry, lasted but nine months, from March to December, 1852; but it proved the value of his political counsels, from the weight belonging to a sound judgment and



LOWER BEEF TOWN, BESIKA BAY.



UPPER BEEF TOWN, BESIKA BAY.



THE BESIKA BAY HUNT: STABLES AND KENNELS.

solid character, in whose integrity men of all parties would put unflinching confidence. In 1854 the University of Oxford conferred upon this right hon. gentleman the honorary degree of D.C.L. When a second Conservative Ministry was formed by the late Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, in March, 1858, Mr. Henley again joined the Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade. But, in February of the next year, he differed in opinion with the other members of that Government upon some of the provisions of their Parliamentary Reform Bill, especially with regard to the county franchise. In speaking upon that occasion, and stating his objections to the admission of a certain class of householders to the suffrage, he expressed an apprehension that it might tempt a still larger class beyond or beneath that qualification to make "an ugly rush" at the pale of the Constitution. The quaintness of this phrase caused it to be taken up as a sort of proverb in the ensuing debates on Parliamentary reform. Mr. Henley, at any rate, felt that he could not conscientiously agree in the Reform policy of Lord Derby's Government in 1859, and therefore resigned his office at the Board of Trade and his seat in the Cabinet. He has not since held office under the present leader of the Conservative party. He voted against the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1869, and has maintained, in general, the same principles and views of domestic policy with which he began his public life. The uprightness and single-minded consistency of his character, his prudence, moderation, and good sense, and the shrewdness of his homely sayings, which often pick out the very pith of a perplexing question, have gained him the esteem of all parties. He is thus likely to be missed in the House of Commons by some of those who have sat there with him in former Parliaments. In his own county his merits are not less appreciated. An influential public meeting was held at the County Hall, Oxford—Sir Henry Dashwood, Bart., presiding—on Saturday last. A resolution was carried expressing grateful recognition of the eminent services rendered by Mr. Henley in his long and distinguished public and Parliamentary career. It was further resolved to present him with a piece of plate, as a token of the universal respect entertained towards him.

The portrait of Mr. Henley is from a photograph by Caldesi and Co., of Pall-Mall East.

THE LATE CAPTAIN ELTON.

The death of Captain Frederic Elton, British Consul at the Portuguese colony of Mozambique, on the East Coast of Africa, has lately been announced. This gentleman, who was about forty years of age, had served in the Queen's Army with some distinction, both in India and China. He was present at the outbreak of the Sepoy Mutiny at Benares, and was afterwards at the siege of Lucknow and in other actions, holding the post of an Aide-de-Camp to

General Sir Hugh Rose (Lord Strathnairn) as Commander-in-Chief in India. He received the medal and clasp for his services in India, and a similar decoration for his part in the war of 1860 in China. Shortly after obtaining his Company Captain Elton quitted the British Army, desiring more active service than it seemed likely to afford him in those years. He accepted an engagement on the staff of the French army in Mexico, where he participated in several important actions. He subsequently went to South Africa and performed some extensive feats of travel and exploration, tracing the course of

the Limpopo river, and making valuable discoveries in the valley of the Rufizi. He was appointed Government Agent on the Zulu frontier of Natal, and Acting Protector of Immigrants in that colony, with a seat in the Executive and Legislative Councils, his position being, we believe, nearly the same that was held more recently by Sir Theophilus Shepstone. At the end of 1874 Captain Elton was appointed first Vice-Consul at Zanzibar, with a view to assist Dr. Kirk in the suppression of the East African slave trade. In this work he has been zealously and most usefully employed. He was promoted, in March, 1875,

to the office of British Consul for the Portuguese territories along that coast. His journeys of inland exploration were continued from Mozambique. In the early part of last year he started on an expedition to the west and north-west, into the heart of the Makana country, returning to the coast at Mwendazi or Memba Bay; thence he went northward, a journey of 450 miles on foot, through the curious craggy peaks of Sorisa and up the Lurio, to the Sugarloaf Hills and cataracts of the Pombe, descending again to Ibo. He also visited all the Kerimba islands, and explored the coast up to the limit of the Zanzibar mainland territory, beyond the Bay of Tongue, which occupied him three months. In a later expedition, after having visited the English Missions on Lake Nyassa, he undertook to explore the rivers supposed to flow out at the north end of that lake, intending to reach the coast somewhere near Quiloa. But while travelling on this route he was unhappily killed by sunstroke. Captain Elton was a man of remarkable personal energy, fortitude, and perseverance, and was much endeared to all those who knew him by the frankness, kindness, and modesty of his behaviour. We are informed that a book in which he relates his experiences of the efforts to put down the slave trade is now in the press.

The portrait is from a photograph by Kisch Brothers, of Durban, Natal.

The West Riding Chamber of Agriculture on the 1st inst. passed a resolution in favour of the Cattle Diseases Bill. It stated that the members of the Chamber were prepared to submit to the onerous restrictions of the measure upon the whole trade when disease was discovered, so long as they were secured from imported disease.—At a meeting of the Lancashire Farmers' Club, held in Liverpool on the same day, a resolution was passed approving of the principle of the County Administration Bill, but suggesting amendments, one being that two thirds of the board should be elected by guardians or persons qualified to be guardians. It was also suggested that the union should form the electoral area instead of the petty sessional division.—Mr. Clare Read, M.P., at the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture on the 3rd inst., spoke on the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill; and, on his motion, the Chamber resolved to petition in its favour.



THE LATE CAPTAIN F. ELTON.

BESIKA BAY.

The British fleet has long been accustomed to regard its temporary station at Besika Bay, just outside the entrance to the Strait of the Dardanelles, as a token of pending disputes or risks of quarrel between the "Great Powers" with regard to "the Eastern Question." A war between Russia and Turkey, in 1877 as in 1853, has been sure to occasion the prompt sending of our naval forces to this convenient post of observation, in readiness for any needful act of intervention, or any such demonstration as the late passage up the Dardanelles into the Sea of Marmora, which could not indeed be legally justified but by the express consent of the Sultan. The situation of Besika Bay must by this time be quite familiar to our readers; and if they like to compare the incidents of ancient romantic or epic poetry with those of modern political history, they may be reminded that the fleet of the Greek Kings and heroes engaged in the siege of Troy, under their federal Emperor, King Agamemnon of Argos and Mycenæ, lay at anchor in this very place, within sight of the Isle of Tenedos. It is but a short morning's walk to the ruins of King Priam's city and palace, according to Dr. Schliemann, on the mound of Hissarlik; and the tombs of Ajax and Patroclus, if one has faith in their identity, may still be visited by the enthusiastic student of Homer's majestic poem. The whole region of the Troad, as it is called, must always be an interesting locality to most people of educated taste; and one cannot go far without meeting with some sort of supposed relic of the old story, in the shape of tombs or fragments of walls exposed to view by the excavations. A very pleasant ride is to Chiflik, about seven miles distant from the anchorage across the plains, where an English family is residing. The estate is very extensive, and abounding in rich soil, partly cultivated and partly covered with shrubs and plantations of a species of oak. To get there, the classic River Thymbræus has to be crossed, which at this time of the year cannot be done without the aid of a ferry-boat, though in summer it is easily forded. The neighbourhood of Besika Bay presents some curious scenes at times when the British Royal Navy is hanging about there. Jack Tar is not indifferent to land sports. The "Mediterranean Hunt" is now an established amusement amongst the officers and men of the fleet; and the country about Besika Bay is much better adapted for the chase than that in the neighbourhood of Vourla Bay. The ponies here are small, and some of them very rough looking; but a fair proportion of them are quite equal to a day's run with the hounds. Many of our naval officers have purchased one for themselves, and two commodious stables, called "Besika News," have been erected for them. The beagles, recently imported from England, continue to improve, and now work very well. We have been favoured by an officer of the squadron under Admiral Hornby with the sketches engraved, showing the stables and kennels, and the huts of a small settlement which has sprung into existence at Besika Bay since the first arrival of the fleet. "Upper Beef Town" had evidently not been thriving in the absence of the ships at Vourla Bay during the month of January, for it presented a very deserted and desolate appearance, but will, no doubt, revive again if a few of the ships remain. The neighbouring settlement, "Lower Beef Town," where the boats of the fleet generally land, consists of a few wooden buildings, one of which is used as a guard-room for the officers and men on picket duty; and, as special and privileged leave is frequently given to the men, there are very lively scenes here. The bluejackets and marines often mount ponies, and some of them follow the hounds.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The winter general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, on Wednesday, March 27, at half-past two—Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., president of the association, in the chair. The financial statement of the association shows the total receipts for the past year to have been £22,238, and the expenditure £21,765.

In the presence of a select company of ladies and members of the legal profession, the prizes for rifle-shooting, won by members of the Inns of Court corps, were distributed last Tuesday afternoon in Lincoln's Inn Hall by Lord Justice Cotton. Before handing the awards to the successful competitors, his Lordship addressed the regiment, urging the officers and privates to perfect themselves as marksmen, and to be constant in their attention to drill and discipline. After alluding to the success of individual members at Wimbledon, he referred with sorrow to the loss sustained by the corps through the death of Mr. Chitty. Of the prizes, which were of a costly kind, six were carried off by Sub-Lieutenant King.

The volunteer doings in London last week included an inspection of the new Volunteer Ambulance Department by Surgeon-General Munro; the annual presentation of prizes to the 19th Middlesex Rifles by Colonel Gipps, Scots Guards; the annual general meeting of the Middlesex Rifle Association at King's College, the chair being taken by Captain Stewart Pixley, Victoria Rifles, chairman of the council; and the annual dinner of D company London Rifle Brigade, at the Holborn Restaurant, under the presidency of its Captain, Earl Waldegrave.

Major-General Stephenson, C.B., has issued an order to the commanding officers of volunteer corps in the home districts calling upon

them to explain to the non-commissioned officers and men under their command that they are prohibited by the Queen's regulations from taking part in their military capacity, in any political demonstration. It was found necessary to take this step in view of a meeting announced to be held at which volunteers were asked to assemble to carry a vote of confidence in the Government.

At a full-dress parade of the Penzance Rifle Volunteers, held on Tuesday night, nearly the whole of those present signed a paper agreeing to go on foreign service for twelve months if needful.

LAW AND POLICE.

A Special Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday for the election of a Recorder, in succession to Mr. Russell Gurney. Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., Mr. Staveley Hill, Q.C., and Sir James Stephen, Q.C., were proposed, the choice of the Court falling upon Sir Thomas Chambers by a large majority. The new Recorder, who has been Common Serjeant since January, 1857, is sixty-three years of age, and has represented Marylebone in the Liberal interest since July, 1865. The salary of the Recorder is £3000, and that of the Common Serjeant £1500. The Portrait of Sir Thomas Chambers was given in the number of this paper for April 27, 1872.

The Prime Minister has nominated Mr. Charles John Follett, B.C.L., solicitor at Exeter, a member of the Incorporated Law Society, to the vacant post of Solicitor to her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs. Mr. Follett is a nephew of the late distinguished advocate, Sir William Webb Follett.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department has appointed C. E. Howard Vincent, Esq., of the Inner Temple and South-Eastern Circuit, as Director of Criminal Investigations in the Metropolitan Police.

The number of candidates examined by the Incorporated Law Society for admission on the roll of solicitors of the Supreme Court during the last term was 204, of whom 181 passed and 23 were postponed. The following gentlemen, under the age of twenty-six, were entitled to honorary distinction:—Messrs. Harry Johnson, H. C. Lambert, D. W. Stable, C. A. Loxton, John Ostell, jun., C. F. Marshall, and Mr. E. F. Brook, and they were awarded prizes of books. Messrs. A. Bradley, J. G. Bristow, B.A., R. F. Chilton, E. T. Hargraves, and E. H. Quick, passed examinations which entitle them to commendation, and they have been awarded certificates of merit. Mr. W. H. B. Atkinson would have been entitled to a certificate of merit had he not been above the age of twenty-six.

The benches of the Inner Temple have awarded pupil scholarships of 100 guineas each to the following gentlemen:—In equity, Mr. A. K. Butterworth; in real property law, Mr. H. F. Boyd; in common law, Mr. J. G. Shipman. The examiners were Mr. Leonard Field, Mr. George Sweet, and Mr. J. M. Moorsom.

At the Middle Temple the following scholarships of fifty guineas each have been awarded:—Common Law, William Edgar Saunders; Real and Personal Property, Charles Valentine Hickie, of the University of London, B.A.; Equity, Thomas Macdonald; International and Constitutional Law, Alfred Aspinall Tobin, of University College, Oxford.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, a petition has been presented by the Duke of Sutherland for authority to disentail the Sutherland estate, and it mentions that the Duke has obtained the consent of the heir apparent, the Marquis of Stafford, the Duchess of Sutherland, Countess of Cromarty, and her husband. The Duke, in another petition to this Court, asks authority to disentail the estate of Cromarty, to which the heir, Viscount Tarbert, has consented.

Sir Robert Phillimore, in the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, on Tuesday, had the subject of the Cleopatra salvage claim before him, and, at the request of the parties concerned, fixed the joint value of the ship and cargo at £25,000.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and a special jury had before them in the Queen's Bench Division on Monday a criminal information for a libel in the *Whitehall Review*, filed at the instance of Robert Thornton and Elizabeth, his wife. Mrs. Thornton had superintended the household of a gentleman named Wood, who committed suicide. The prosecution alleged that the article insinuated that his death was brought about by violent means. On the application for a rule for a criminal information being made, it was stated that, as the only object of Mrs. Thornton was to vindicate her character, she would be satisfied with an apology; but the Court refused to allow that course to be adopted. It was contended for the defence that there was nothing in the article to justify the harsh construction which had been placed upon it. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," but judgment was postponed to enable the defendants to file affidavits.

An action was brought in the Common Pleas Division on Monday, before Lord Coleridge, and a special jury, by a man named Jennens, to recover possession, as lawful heir, of a large amount of property in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, now vested in the trustees of the late Lord Howe. The plaintiff claimed as descendant of John Jennens, of Birmingham, by whom the property was first devised in 1651; and his case depended upon the contention which he set up that the first Earl Howe, who was created an Earl in 1821, was

not the son of his supposed parents, but was the child of a coachman's wife. Lord Coleridge, having heard a long statement for the plaintiff, said that there appeared to be no proof of fraud, and that, moreover, the defendants had seventy-three years of undisputed possession, which was an indisputable title, fraud not being established. A verdict was therefore entered for the defendants.

In the action brought by Mr. John Baum against Mr. Roberts, a solicitor, of Coleman-street, which has occupied the attention of Baron Huddleston and a jury in the Exchequer Division, the jury on Monday held that the defendant should return £120 in cash, and also £185, or three promissory notes, to the plaintiff. The defendant had been guilty of negligence, but they considered one farthing damages would be sufficient for such default.

Judgment was delivered in the Exchequer Division on Monday in the action brought by Mr. Girdlestone against the Brighton Aquarium Company, to recover a penalty of £200 for keeping that institution open on a Sunday. The case was tried before Baron Cleasby and a special jury some months ago, when a verdict was entered for the plaintiff. It now came before their Lordships upon a motion for a rule for a new trial, upon the ground of misdirection and of the verdict being against the weight of evidence. The Court was of opinion that no new trial should be granted, and the rule was therefore discharged.

In the Probate Division the case of Filer v. Croft came on for hearing on Wednesday. Captain Filer, the brother-in-law of Miss Kenworthy, a nun in a convent at St. Leonards, contested the validity of a will by which that lady bequeathed the sum of £23,000 to three nuns, inmates of the same convent as herself, on the ground of undue influence. The plea of undue influence was withdrawn, and the jury then gave a verdict in favour of the will. Probate was accordingly granted.

The Master of the Rolls had before him on Monday an application to restrain Mr. John De Morgan and other defendants from removing fences on inclosed parts of Selston-common. His Lordship gave judgment for a perpetual injunction against De Morgan, with costs; and for a perpetual injunction as regards one allotment against other defendants, giving liberty to amend one of the counter-claims.

The adjourned summons against Mr. Corlett, the editor, Mr. Barnard, the publisher, and Mr. Wallbrook, the printer of the *Sporting Times*, for an alleged libel upon Mr. Joseph Levy, one of the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, came on again last Wednesday at the Guildhall, and after hearing some more evidence the defendants were committed for trial.

Stephen Vincent Folch, represented to be a most dangerous character, who for years has been living on swindling, was sentenced, at the Middlesex Sessions on Tuesday, to penal servitude for seven years, for obtaining money by false pretences.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Rewards amounting to £120 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the institution for recent services. The Green-castle (Londonderry) life-boat saved the crew of five men from the distressed schooner Mary Elizabeth, of Beaumaris; the Cruden Bay life-boat rescued three men from the stranded schooner Blossom, of Aberdeen; the Selsey life-boat landed the crew of ten men of the barque Sweine Meinde, of Pillau, North Germany; and the Rhosneigr life-boat rescued one of the crew of the brigantine Elizabeth Clousterboer, of Weiden, Holland.

The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, were voted to Mr. Samuel McCandless, of Greencastle, Londonderry, in acknowledgment of his services on the occasion of the wreck of the Norwegian brig Hilding at Magilligan Strand, during a gale and heavy sea on Jan. 25.

Payments amounting to £3200 were made on the 267 life-boat establishments of the institution, and some of its funded capital was ordered to be sold out to meet the same mainly on account of the failure of its bankers, Messrs. Willis, Percival, and Co.

Amongst the recent contributions to the Institution were £850 from "D," to defray the cost of a new life-boat station; and £480 from the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund, per C. Dibdin, Esq. New life-boats have recently been sent to Hope Cove, and Yealm River, Devon; Rhoscolyn, Anglesey; and Nairn, Ackergill, and Whitelink Bay, Scotland.

The annual meeting is to take place at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on the 19th inst., the Duke of Northumberland, its president, taking the chair on the occasion.

The international football-match, under Association rules, between eleven of England and eleven of Scotland, took place on Saturday afternoon in Hampden Park, Glasgow, and ended in favour of Scotland by seven goals to two.

Elliott, of Pegswood, and Nicholson, of Stockton, rowed over the Tyne championship course for £200 on Monday. The favourite was Elliott, who won by 300 yards. The water was very rough, and both men had a tough task.—John Higgins, of Shadwell, has accepted the challenge of William Elliott, of Pegswood, to row a sculling-match on the Thames for £200 a side and the champion plate on Monday, June 3.

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VISIT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO PORTSMOUTH: EXPLODING A SPAR TORPEDO.

PARLIAMENTARY VISIT TO PORTSMOUTH.

A party of members of the House of Commons, eighty or ninety in number, went down from London to Portsmouth on Saturday, having accepted the invitation of Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., Commander, second in rank on board the iron armour-plated turret-ship *Thunderer*, to visit Portsmouth Dockyard. A special train left the Victoria station at half-past nine, in charge of Mr. Williams, the traffic manager. It reached the Southern Jetty at Portsmouth in a little over two hours. The members of Parliament comprised the Speaker (the Right Hon. H. Brand), Mr. Childers, Sir W. Harcourt, Lord H. Lennox, Sir J. Elphinstone, Lord Lindsay, Mr. Samuda, Lord Yarmouth, Lord Mandeville, Admiral Sir W. Edmonstone, Lord Folkestone, the Marquis of Hamilton, Mr. E. J. Reed, Admiral Sir J. D. Hay, Colonel Beresford, Lord Hinchbrook, Sir M. Ridley, Lord E. Cecil, Sir C. Russell, Lord Holmesdale, Sir Baldwin Leighton, and others. They were accompanied by Captain Gossett, Lieutenant-at-Arms; Mr. Campion, the Speaker's private secretary; and General Elphinstone, brother of the senior member for Portsmouth. Having arrived at Portsmouth Dockyard, an engine, with saloon carriage and open carriages covered with green baize, was ready to convey the party to the great dock in the extension works, where the *Inflexible*, iron armour-plate turret-ship, is being completed. The tonnage of this vessel is 11,406, and her horse-power is 8000. Some 500 hands are employed upon her; but she will not be ready until the spring of next year. On leaving the carriages the party proceeded to inspect both the *Inflexible* and the *Dreadnought*, another turret-ship lying there, the necessary explanations being furnished by Mr. W. B. Robinson, the Chief Constructor of the dockyard. In the next ship they visited, which was the

Glatton, the torpedo-gear and torpedo-room were objects of special interest. A cursory inspection of the upper parts of the *Iris*, steel despatch-vessel, followed, after which the party proceeded on board the *Thunderer*. They were received by Captain J. C. Wilson and Lord Charles Beresford, the crew, which numbers 340, all told, being drawn up on each side of the deck. A luncheon was served on board; and Admiral Foley entertained some of the party at his official residence.

After luncheon the visitors to the *Thunderer* ascended to the flying deck and breastwork deck to witness the evolutions of the crew. These, under the orders of Captain Wilson and Lord Charles Beresford, showed remarkable smartness in clearing the impediments, such as stanchions, catheads, boats and davits, removing the glass illuminators from the deck and substituting armour coverings, and beating to quarters in readiness for an engagement, all being completed in three or four minutes. A Gatling gun was hoisted in the tops, whence it would sweep an enemy's decks. The turrets were revolved and the guns worked—all done in a manner that elicited praises from the visitors. Attention was next directed to the *Vesuvius* torpedo-vessel, Captain Morgan, lying just astern. Time did not permit of a visit to the *Vernon*, torpedo school-ship, moored in the harbour; but some interesting experiments were carried out in the tidal basin, alongside the *Thunderer*, from the *Vesuvius*, the old torpedo-ship. One of the "Whiteheads," a cigar-shaped metal cylinder, pointed in front and with a screw in the rear, was started from the guiding frame fixed on to a stout steam-launch. It was directed to pass a little ahead of a boat stationed at a distance of about 200 yards. Plunging without any splash into the water, and sinking to a depth which can be regulated to a great nicety, the torpedo sped straight as an arrow, at a speed of twelve or fourteen knots, out of sight, but indicating its track by the bubbles of air which rose in its

wake; it passed a few feet from the bows of the boat, and might just as easily have struck fairly amidships. To show that the Whitehead is not dependent on the directing framework for effective use, a second torpedo was dispatched by hand from a common dingy, making as true a course for the object aimed at. These experiments, which were more nearly public than anything which has yet taken place in regard to torpedoes, conveyed an idea of what may be anticipated from the use of these formidable weapons in attack. The next demonstration went to show what can be done in the way of defence against the hidden dangers of fixed torpedoes, strikingly illustrating at the same time the dependence of modern warfare upon science. It has been found that the explosion of a mine will burst or destroy all fixed submarine torpedoes within a radius of 100 feet. Those, however, who attempted to clear a channel by laying and firing mines, would probably soon be blown up themselves, and the next experiment went to show how, by means of electricity, these mines may be laid and fired from a steamer without a soul on board. A stout steam-launch, having on each side a barrel with a tin box on the bilge, was started from the side of the *Vesuvius*, towing after as she went a telegraph cable fast to the masthead. Through this cable currents of electricity were passed, acting on the tiller as rapidly and effectively as if a steersman had been in the stern sheets. The boats went to port or to starboard at the will of the operator, finally turning off to port, at right angles, and then dropping the two barrels which were supposed to represent countermines for destroying torpedoes in a channel where it would be dangerous for a boat's crew to venture. The barrels were disengaged and drooped overboard by the electric current causing an explosion in the tin boxes. This, in turn, ignited a time fuse, burning long

enough to enable the launch to be steered out of danger, and then the two barrels blew up in succession, each being supposed to have cleared the channel of all hidden mines within a radius of one hundred feet.

After this the bugles on board the Thunderer sounded to quarters, and in seven minutes from the last note of the call everything on the upper deck was clear of the guns, turrets were manned, and the ship was ready for action. The visitors then took leave, and warmly congratulated Captain Wilson and their colleague, Commander Lord Charles Beresford, before returning to their train, which reached London shortly before seven o'clock.

MUSIC.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY, ADELPHI THEATRE. The performances at this establishment were varied on Saturday by the production of "The Golden Cross," an English adaptation of Herr Ignaz Brüll's two-act opera, "Der Goldene Kreuz," which has recently obtained much success in several of the principal cities of Germany.

The original libretto is by Herr von Mosenthal, the author of the drama of "Leah" and of the book of Nicolai's opera, "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor" ("The Merry Wives of Windsor"); the English adaptation of the text having been very skilfully supplied by Mr. J. P. Jackson, who also furnished the version of Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman," as produced by Mr. Carl Rosa at the Lyceum Theatre in 1876.

The composer of "The Golden Cross" is the distinguished pianist, who recently made his first appearance in this country at the Monday Popular Concerts, at which, at the Saturday afternoon performances associated therewith, and at the Crystal Palace Concert of the week before last, he met with great success.

The book of the opera now referred to is based on a French comedy, "La Croix d'Or," by MM. Brazier and Melleville, the action taking place at Melun, near Paris, between the years 1812 and 1815. The principal incidents result from the drawing of Nicolas Pariset (owner of the mill and inn of Melun) as a conscript when just about to be married to his cousin Theresa, and the offer by his sister, Christina, of a valuable golden cross (which she wears) to anyone who will become her brother's substitute, together with the promise of her heart and hand to the holder of the cross on his return from the Russian campaign on which Bonaparte is about to enter. The recruiting-sergeant Bombardon announces that a substitute is found on these conditions. Who it is is not known until afterwards, when it turns out to be Gontran de l'Ancre, a young nobleman who has been residing at Melun, a prey to disappointment in a love affair; notwithstanding which, however, an attachment has sprung up between him and Christina, who (in ignorance of his having been her brother's substitute) is regretting the vow which she has made. At the opening of the second act, she is dreading the probable return of the holder of the cross, having bestowed her heart on Gontran, whom she has been nursing during his illness after his return from the wars. Eventually Gontran declares that he was Nicolas's substitute, but he cannot produce the golden cross, having, when believing himself about to die, intrusted it to a comrade to deliver to Christina. Bombardon, who was the recruiting-sergeant in the opening scene, now enters with the golden cross, at first, in jest, claiming the hand of Christine; but ultimately confirming the statement of Gontran, who is thus made happy; Theresa and Nicolas having previously been united.

Herr Brüll's music is, throughout, full of genial melody; well written for the voices, and effectively scored for the orchestra. It is nowhere either original in style or individual in character; but it is devoid of exaggeration or undue assumption, and can be listened to with pleasure and without fatigue, being in no instance dull or tiresome.

The spirited overture (excellently played) was enthusiastically encored, as was Gontran's song, "What is life," admirably sung by Mr. Maas, who also gave with much taste and expression the romance "Shall I, her simple heart compelling." This gentleman made a very successful re-appearance here after an absence of several years in America. Miss Julia Gaylord, as Christina, acted well, and sang with great effect, especially in her song, "Still young," and in the well-written love duet with Gontran, "Tell me, will our parting grieve thee." Miss Josephine Yorke's efficient performance as Theresa was an important feature in the cast, as was Mr. Aynsley Cook's clever representation of the bluff old Sergeant—the part of Nicolas having been adequately filled by Mr. Snazelle.

Besides the pieces already specified may be mentioned the finale to the first act, which is well sustained, and contains some good dramatic contrasts—and a lively and tuneful quartet, "She's there, see," sung by the two pairs of lovers at the supper table. The choral music is not plentiful, but what there is is very bright, among other instances being the opening chorus of maidens, with incidental solos for Theresa and Christina. Like all the others concerned in the performance, the choristers were thoroughly up to the mark.

Mr. Carl Rosa conducted with his invariable care and skill; and he, the singers, the composer, and the adapter of the English libretto, were all called on, the applause throughout the evening having testified to a genuine success.

"The Golden Cross" was announced for repetition on Tuesday and Thursday, "The Merry Wives of Windsor" on Monday and Friday and this (Saturday) afternoon, the evening being appropriated to Balfe's "Bohemian Girl."

Dr. Crotch's "Palestine" was performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society on Friday, the 1st inst. The oratorio (which was composed in 1812) has already been spoken of by us in reference to its revival by the society in 1874, after having been ignored for many years. We need now therefore only record its repetition with all the fine effects, choral and orchestral, which are special to these concerts. As previously remarked, the style is Handel throughout. If not characterized by originality, however, the music is distinguished by great skill and power in construction, and a fluency and continuity which evidence the practised hand and thoughtful mind. Some of the choruses, such as "O, happy once," "Hence all his might," "He comes," and the final "Hallelujah," are fine specimens of scientific writing; others, as, for instance, "Let Sinai tell," "Then the harp awoke," "Nor vain their hope," and "Daughter of Zion," possessing much beauty. The quartet "Lo, star-led chiefs" has long been a favourite extract from the oratorio. This beautiful movement and the other quartet, "Be peace on earth," produced a marked impression, as did most of the soprano solos (well sung by Miss Anna Williams), and the baritone air "Ah, faithful now no more," in which Mr. Santley was encored. Other solo pieces were well rendered by Misses Ellen Horne and Julia Elton, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Maybrick. Sir M. Costa conducted, and Mr. Willing presided at the organ, as usual.

Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Festival performances closed on Saturday afternoon with "The Messiah." We have already

referred to the chief features in the programme, the most important of which, however—the production of Mr. F. H. Cowen's new oratorio "The Deluge"—took place too late for notice until now. This work, composed expressly for the occasion, was brought out on Thursday week. It was to have been produced at Mr. Kuhe's festival of last year (for which it was expressly composed), but was unavoidably delayed. The text (compiled, we believe, by the composer) consists of extracts from the Bible narrative of the Flood, with extracts from the Psalms and other portions of the Scriptures. The music is the most important that Mr. Cowen has yet produced, and its reception was so favourable that it will, no doubt, receive early performance in London, when we shall have an opportunity of again referring to its merits. Meantime, we may note that among the pieces that produced the greatest impression were the opening chorus, "He that formeth the mountains;" the duet, "Like as a father" (for soprano and tenor); the chorus, "Thine enemies shall perish;" the trio for soprano, tenor, and bass, "God is a stronghold" (encored); the contralto air (with chorus), "What is man;" the tenor air, "Behold the earth;" the soprano song, "The rain is over;" and the concluding chorus, "The sun shall no more go down." The solo vocalists were Mrs. Osgood (soprano), Madame Antoinette Sterling (contralto), Mr. W. Shakspeare (tenor), and Mr. Thurlay Beale (bass). Mr. Cowen himself conducted the performance.

The second concert of the Philharmonic Society's new season on Thursday week included effective orchestral performances of Schumann's "Overture, Scherzo, and Finale" (op. 52); Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," Beethoven's seventh symphony (in A), and Rossini's overture to "Guillaume Tell." Madame Arabella Goddard played Sterndale Bennett's fourth piano concerto (in F minor) with her well-known executive skill; and Madame Edith Wynne contributed vocal solos. Mr. Cusins conducted, as usual.

The Ballad Concerts will be resumed next week. There was no performance on Wednesday on account of its being Ash Wednesday. Musical tributes were rendered to the occasion at the Crystal Palace (where Beethoven's oratorio, "The Mount of Olives," was given); at the Royal Albert Hall by a performance of "The Messiah;" and at the Royal Aquarium by sacred vocal and instrumental concerts, afternoon and evening.

Madame Norman-Néruda made her last appearance this season as leading violinist at the Popular Concert of Saturday afternoon, when Herr Ignaz Brüll was again the solo pianist. At this week's Monday evening concert Herr Joachim reappeared, and Mlle. Marie Krebs was the pianist; Herr Henschell having been the vocalist and Sir J. Benedict the accompanist on both the occasions referred to. On Saturday Signor Pezze, and on Monday Herr Daubert, was the violoncellist, in the temporary absence of Signor Piatti.

The second of Madame Jenny Viard-Louis' concerts took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, when the performances of the fine band conducted by Mr. H. Weist Hill were, as before, of a high order of excellence. This was specially manifested in Bennett's overture, "The Naiades;" in a very effective manuscript minuet and trio by Mr. E. Prout; the late M. Bizet's characteristic orchestral "Suite," entitled "L'Arlesienne" (the charming "adagietto" encored); and Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony. Madame Viard-Louis played Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto (in E flat) with great vigour, and Mendelssohn's "Variations Sérieuses" for pianoforte, without accompaniment; and vocal solos were contributed by Mr. E. Lloyd. The third concert will take place on April 30.

A series of performances, under the title of "London Vocal Concerts," began at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, conducted by Mr. J. F. Barnett. The selection included some effective part-songs—Bishop's glee, "Blow, gentle gales," well rendered by Misses Williams and D'Alton, and Messrs. Coates, Lane, and Hilton, having been encored. Vocal solos were also well sung by Miss D'Alton, Mr. Hilton, and Mr. Shakspeare; Mr. Baxter, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Horscroft having co-operated in some of the concerted vocal pieces. Some brilliant pianoforte-playing was contributed by Miss Agnes Zimmermann. The second concert is to take place on March 26.

We have already adverted to the high character—in selection and execution—given to the concerts of the Borough of Hackney Choral Association since the appointment last year of Mr. E. Prout as their conductor. This was fully maintained at the third of this season's concerts, which took place at the Townhall, Shoreditch, on Monday evening, when fine performances were given of Beethoven's First Mass (in C), Haydn's "Military" Symphony, and Mendelssohn's music to "Loreley." The chorus-singing was excellent throughout, and the vocal solos were well rendered by Mrs. Osgood, Mlle. Arnim, Mr. Kearton, and Mr. Tinney.

The second of Herr Franke's new series of excellent concerts of chamber music took place at the Royal Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, when a varied and interesting programme was provided.

The first of the three quartet concerts given by Mr. Carrodus and Mr. Howell at Langham Hall was given yesterday (Friday) evening. Of the performances we must speak next week.

The twenty-seventh season of the New Philharmonic concerts is to open in May. The prospectus (just issued) announces that each of the five concerts is to include a symphony by an established or new master, and a concerto, besides overtures and vocal music. Among the new music are promised works by Benedict, Bruch, Barnett, Benoit, Damsch, Goldmark, Gounod, Hofmann, Kreutzer, Lachner, Raff, Saint Saëns, Sarasate (who is expected to appear as solo violinist at the first concert), Alice Smith, Rubinstein, and Wagner. Dr. Wyld and Herr Ganz are again to be the conductors, and the band is to be on the same grand scale as heretofore.

The Birmingham Post states that at a recent meeting of the stewards of the forthcoming Worcester Musical Festival the Bishop of the diocese was elected president, his Lordship's consent having previously been obtained. It was also resolved that the Bishop be requested to obtain the permission of her Majesty, and of the Prince and Princess of Wales, to enrol their names as patrons. The Rev. T. L. Wheeler was elected honorary secretary and Mr. W. W. Done conductor. Sept. 10, 11, and 12 were fixed for holding the festival.

The services of Mlle. Albani, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Lloyd have been secured for this year's musical festival at Norwich.

Accompanied by General Lysons and other officers, the Duke of Cambridge on Monday paid a visit to Aldershot, and inspected all the recruits of the division that have joined the Army during the past twelve months. His Royal Highness had placed before him a roll bearing the names, age, weight, and chest measurement of each corps. About 4000 young men paraded before the Commander-in-Chief.

THEATRES.

QUEEN'S.—THE NEW OTHELLO.

On Saturday morning a large and respectable audience assembled to witness the début in London of a celebrated Hungarian tragedian in the character of "Othello," who succeeded, it is said, in gaining the patronage of the Prince of Wales. It is always interesting to learn what foreign artists conceive of Shakspearean characters. With them that Othello is evidently a favourite rôle. Of itself it is a medium between the high tragic hero and the domestic, and therefore admits of an interpretation within the capacity of many an artist, who might shrink from a Macbeth or a Lear. What may be Neville Moritz's claims to realise parts so sublime as those just mentioned we have no means of judging. But his natural powers beyond question fit him for the assumption of the Moor of Venice. His person certainly lacks dignity, being of the medium height, somewhat inclined to stoutness, and yet he speaks English with some difficulty; nevertheless, there is an amount of intelligence and appreciation in his performance that entitles him to much respect as a Shakspearean artist. A few lessons in English elocution would remove several blotches from his pronunciation, and facilitate his utterance of English. He should, for instance, at once get rid of a tendency to emphasise the pronouns "my" and "thy," which are always a burden on the delivery, and are almost entirely suppressed by accomplished public speakers. We note the same fault in Mr. Hermann Vezin, whose Iago is frequently vulgarised by the prominence he gives to those two offending little words. In both actors the tendency produces a wearisome repetition that becomes painful. The Kembles used carefully to avoid the fault, perhaps going to the other extreme; but the due mean is possible, and is, in fact, attained by most qualified orators. Neville Moritz has yet to acquire fluency in his pronunciation of English, and substitutes a certain degree of vehemence in its place. He thoroughly understands his part, however, and has a decided command of the passions of the audience, whom he excited to a degree of sympathetic admiration seldom attained except by the most accomplished performers. He is, however, deficient in the majesty to which we are accustomed in the character, and is besides frequently grotesque in action. In appearance and style he more resembles Mr. Creswick than either Salvini or Macready; wanting alike in their intensity of feeling and nobility of deportment. Neville Moritz was well supported. Mr. Hermann Vezin's Iago was excellent, Mr. E. H. Brooke in Cassio highly meritorious, and Mr. J. G. Shore as Rodrigo quite satisfactory. In Desdemona Miss Henrietta Hodson was rather a conventional drawing-room lady than a romantic heroine; but, within realistic limits, fairly embodied the stage ideal of the character. Emilia, by Miss Genevieve Ward, was powerfully acted.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles's "Hunchback" has a perennial reputation, and reveals new beauties with every repetition of performance and change of cast. The verse and diction, notwithstanding verbal inversions, fall pleasantly on the ear. The part of the heroine, moreover, is one of the most elaborate in the English drama. Julia has been represented by the strongest and best of tragédiennes, but never by so sweet a representative as Miss Neilson. Her acting is simply charming, full of pathos, gentleness, dignity, and power. The house on Monday was full, and the applause deservedly frequent.

It is stated that Mr. Gilbert's recent play of "Ne'er do Weel" was written for Mr. Sothorn, who paid the author some £2000 for it. For some reason the thoroughly experienced actor declined its performance; its fate at the Olympic justifies Mr. Sothorn's caution. On Saturday Mr. Gilbert withdrew the piece from the theatre, in order to revise and render it more fit for representation. Mr. Neville accordingly appeared on Monday in his old rôle of Henry Dunbar. The play when remodelled, and in part rewritten, will be reproduced. This certainly is a novel proceeding, and will occasion much comment. What will Mr. Charles Reade say to it?

We are requested to state that there is no foundation whatever for a paragraph that appeared originally in *Mayfair*, to the effect that "Baroness Burdett-Coutts has made arrangements for securing the lease of Drury-Lane Theatre."

A banquet was given by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, on the 1st inst., to the Governor and directors of the Bank of England and the principal London bankers.

A return presented to Parliament of the quantities of dead meat imported into the United Kingdom from the United States from August, 1877, to the end of January, 1878, shows that the total amount was 24,819 tons.

Sir H. A. Hunt, the arbitrator appointed to decide the amount which the Stafford Corporation is to pay the gas company for their works, has fixed the price at £70,000, exclusive of costs, which are to be defrayed by the Corporation.

Two lines of railway in connection with the Great Western Railway were opened on the 1st inst. between Netherton and Old Hill and Old Hill and Halesowen. The extension provides a new route between Birmingham and Dudley, besides opening railway communication with Halesowen.

The Richmond Lunatic Asylum, on the north side of Dublin, was burned down on Monday night. The building accommodates 1000 inmates from the counties of Dublin, Louth, Wicklow, and Drogheda; and the work of removing the patients, many of whom had to be carried from the wards, was attended with great difficulty. An old man, who had been confined in the institution thirteen years, was burned to death. In the course of two hours the hospital, a handsome three-story edifice of stone, erected only a few years ago at a cost of £20,000, was totally destroyed.

Mr. Scudamore, writing from Constantinople on Feb. 19, states:—"The International Refugee Committee has received up to the present time advices of subscriptions amounting to £10,500. It is giving relief to 10,925 persons, who are distributed throughout eight districts, each superintended by a sub-committee or Sisters of Charity. The committee has also established three hospitals, with 270 beds, and has taken charge of twenty-five beds in the hospital of the municipality."

The barque Glamis, 1150 tons, Captain John Key, sailed from Gravesend on the 2nd inst., having on board 118 single men, 90 single women, 78 married people, 60 children between twelve and one year of age, and 8 infants, making a total of 354 souls, equal to 316 adults. The Glamis is bound for Maryborough, Queensland.—The following vessels, dispatched to New Zealand with emigrants for that colony, are reported to have arrived at their destinations: The Gainsborough, the Wellington, and the Wanganeil. The Gainsborough belonged to the New Zealand Shipping Company, and was the last of eighteen ships dispatched by them with emigrants last year, all of which have arrived without accident, and made an average passage of eighty-eight days. The number of passengers conveyed was 4296.

THE ELECTION OF POPE.

A portrait of the newly-elected Pope, who was Cardinal Pecci, the Camerlengo, and who now bears the name of Leo XIII., was given in our last publication. The arrangements for the Conclave of Cardinals at the Vatican Palace afford the subjects of a few additional illustrations. They assembled, on two successive days, the Tuesday and Wednesday of the week before last, in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican, which we have described. One of our illustrations shows the scene of the Conclave meeting in the Sistine Chapel, with the Cardinals in the act of voting. The *Times* correspondent at Rome, who was permitted to visit the Sistine Chapel and inspect the preparations on the eve of the Conclave, describes as follows what he saw:—

"I passed some of the Pope's Palatine Guard standing sentry at temporary quarters constructed for them there, and came out upon the small courtyard of the Pappagallo, from which a broad staircase gives access to the Sala Regia on the opposite side to that opening from Bernini's Royal Scala, now walled up. From the landing at the summit of this staircase, projecting into the Sala Regia, was a semicircular construction, formed of uprights and cross-bars of wood, like a gigantic birdcage, with a door of the same formation. Here it was that Ambassadors or others desiring to confer with any of the Cardinals or Conclavists would be permitted to talk to them through the bars; the door being opened only to admit any Cardinals arriving after the Conclave had commenced, or, with the consent of their brethren, leaving on account of ill-health. But the door was still open, the Cardinals had not yet entered, and I made my way across the Sala Regia into what I was only able to recognise as the Sistine Chapel by the upper part of Michael Angelo's 'Last Judgment' and other frescoes. But for these I should have thought I was standing in a council-chamber of the fifteenth century, such as one sees them represented in old pictures, so entirely had it been transformed.

"There are few who do not know the shape of the Sistine Chapel. It now appeared a long room, its walls to a considerable height draped with dark violet baize, stretched tight; projecting from them at the height of about 10 ft. a continued series of square canopies, in close succession, across the entrance end opposite to the altar and along the sides till they touched the wall. These canopies were flat on the top, with plain valances about 9 in. in depth, bordered with braid and fringe. They projected outward about 2 ft. 6 in., and were the same in width, with an interval of 6 in. between them. From the corners of each canopy against the wall descended perpendicular lines of violet silk braid of a shade lighter than the baize, defining the space allotted to each Cardinal. Below these canopies ran a continuous bench, and in front of the bench a continuous series of sixty-four small tables, corresponding exactly to the canopies. These tables were draped down to the ground, so that the legs were not visible; the covering of the tables, the canopies, and the bench was of the same material and colour as that on the wall behind them, except that the first table and canopy at the end against the altar wall on the Gospel side, and the seventh, eighth, and ninth from it on the same side, with so much of the bench and wall as belonged to each, were covered and draped with green. These were the seats of Amat, the senior Cardinal Bishop, and of Schwarzenberg, Asquini, and Carafa, the three senior Cardinal Priests, who, being Cardinals appointed by Gregory XVI., were not in mourning. At the back, rising above each canopy, were pointed uprights with little wheels on the top, through which cords were passed from the front of the canopies and carried behind, in order that all these canopies except one might be abased the moment the Head of the Church was elected, the canopy on his stall only remaining elevated. On each of the little tables stood a little inkstand, sandbox, candlestick, and penholder of silver; a square pad of black velvet on four little feet, which was a pen-wiper, and the other requisites for signing and sealing the voting-papers. In the middle of the room stood a large table, about 14 ft. square, for the use of the scrutineers, and in the open space around it eight other tables, measuring about 4 ft. by 3 ft., where those Cardinals who were afraid of being overlooked by their neighbours could fill in their 'schede' unobserved. These tables were also covered and draped with violet; but the floor was carpeted with green baize, and the ascent to the altar was covered by a carpet of geometric design like 'opus Alexandrinum' worked in various colours. By the side of the altar stood the 'Sedia Gestatoria,' which was that used by Pius VII.

"The door by which one enters the Sistine Chapel from the Sala Regia does not open at once upon this Council Chamber. All that first third of the area of the Chapel, where the Royal tribune and the benches for the Diplomatic Corps are on the left and those for ladies on the right, remained as it was, except that a square space on the left in front of the Royal tribune had been partitioned off with tapestry, and handsomely carpeted, to serve as the Sacristy where the newly-elected Pope was to be invested for the first time with the Pontifical robes. From this portion of the Chapel, to which the laity are admitted on ordinary occasions, nothing could be seen of the Council Chamber beyond. It was effectually hidden by the back of the violet screen forming the wall of the Chamber behind the Cardinals' seats, and carried across where the light marble pilasters supporting a cornice above constitute an open screen. Putting aside a curtain by which a small doorway in the middle of the screen is closed, I stood within the violet chamber, the bench, with the little tables in front and canopies above, extending to my right and left, and then at right angles along the sides as far as the altar wall. To the right of the doorway, and in line with it, were the places for Cardinals Giannelli, Ledochowski, McCloskey, and Manning; to the left those of Antici-Mattei, Simor, Martinelli, and Oreglia; Manning occupying the right and Oreglia the left corner looking towards the altar. The places for the remaining fifty-six Cardinals were ranged along the sides facing each other, commencing with Cardinal Deschamps, then Simeoni, on the right of Manning, and Cardinal Guibert, and then Franchi, on the left of Oreglia. Cardinal Howard's place was near the middle on the right side, with those of the Spaniards, Garcia Gil and Paya y Rico, on each side of him; and almost immediately opposite was Cardinal Cullen's place, between those of Hohenlohe and Bonnehose. To the right of Hohenlohe sat Bonaparte. The end seat on the left—that is to say, on the Gospel side of the altar—was that of Cardinal Amat, Dean of the Order of Cardinal Bishops; opposite to him, at the end on the Epistle side, was that of Cardinal Caterini, Dean of the Order of Cardinal Deacons, who announced the election of Leo XIII. to the people. The place where Cardinal Pecci—on whom the choice was to fall—sat was the eleventh on the left side, counting from the altar wall, and situated between the seats of Donnet and Antonucci. I observed that there were no traces of the dais raised by five or six steps upon which the Pontifical throne used to stand; and then I remembered that on entering from the Sala Regia I had walked up a distinctly inclined plane. The floor had been raised to remove all sign of individual sovereignty as long as

it was equally enjoyed by the sixty-four Cardinals. The 'Sedia Gestatoria' standing on the ground by the side of the altar was merely a handsome chair, only to become a throne when raised into the 'predella' in front of the altar for the elected to take his seat, while sixty-three canopies sank down flat to the wall.

"Above the high altar a large tapestry picture representing the Descent of the Holy Ghost had been placed; and outside the chamber, in the left corner of the Sistine Chapel on entering from the Sala Regia, stood the stove where the voting-papers were to be burnt. It was a moveable iron fireplace elevated on four iron legs a yard in height, and having a descending shutter-like front, to be drawn down as soon as the papers had been placed on a small bundle of damp straw and the whole set on fire.

"Returning into the Sala Regia, I found the Palatine Guard had formed along it to indicate the line by which the Cardinals, singing the 'Veni Creator Spiritus,' were to pass processionally into Conclave. Three or four of their Eminencies had already entered. No outsider was entitled to remain longer within the inner precincts. I descended the stairs to the courtyard of the Pappagallo to see the members of the college arrive; and as I went down the staircase I met Cardinal de Falloux, and, immediately after him, Cardinal Manning, ascending. It was a very interesting sight. Each Cardinal came accompanied by his Conclavists, who were to be shut up with him, and attended by servants carrying carpet bags, bundles of rugs, strapped up, and other belongings, exactly as if they were arriving at the entrance of a railway station to go off by some special ecclesiastical train. One Cardinal, in addition to his bags and rugs, had a foot-bath, another a couple of very comfortable-looking cushions. At the foot of the stairs a few privileged persons, among whom I recognised Prince Barberini, Prince Massimo, General and Madame Kanzler, and two English ladies, were standing to bid good-bye to the Cardinals of their acquaintance. One was tempted to note the different aspects of the Cardinals as they came along the little courtyard from the gateway where they left their carriages. Some came up chatting to those around them as if they were going to an ordinary meeting; others seemed as if they were impressed with the importance of the occasion, or preoccupied with the thought that, perhaps, the choice might fall upon them. A few walked in rapidly without looking at or speaking to anyone. Martinelli, the Augustinian Cardinal, dressed in black, never raised his eyes from the ground. Howard went in looking every inch a Prince of the Church, and as he entered greeted those he knew among the spectators with a pleasant smile. He certainly did not seem to be concerned as to whether he would come out again Cardinal or Pope. But with the procession of Cardinals going in were intermingled many curious details connected with the Conclave life they were about to commence. Maretti, the last of the Cardinals created by Pius IX., came last of all, at half-past four. A few moments after we heard the College chanting the 'Veni Creator Spiritus' as they passed processionally into Conclave; and as we descended the Sala Regia on our way out we met the Marshal of the Conclave, Prince Chigi, dressed in the costume of the fifteenth century, attended by the Swiss Guard and accompanied by his suite going up to take the oath. As we passed through the Piazza we saw the lights glimmering from that portion of the windows of the Cardinals' cells visible above the external shutters."

The burning of the ballot-papers in the moveable stove or fireplace above described, when there had been a voting which did not produce the required two-thirds majority for a valid election, has always been a notable incident of these proceedings. The curious idlers of Rome would gather in a crowd in St. Peter's Piazza, or on the steps of the cathedral, to watch for a whiff of white smoke from the top of the tube erected to serve as a chimney, at the gable end of the Sistine Chapel, and rising above the Vatican roof. This would be a sign that the election had not yet been completed, the scrutiny of votes taking place twice on each day of the Conclave sitting, at half-past twelve and at half-past six. The "sfumata," as it is called, was distinctly made visible after the noonday voting on Wednesday, the 20th inst., so that people outside were led to believe that there was no decisive result. But within less an hour afterwards the election of the new Pope was proclaimed. There is reason, however, to believe that, Cardinal Pecci having obtained a large, though insufficient, majority, he was, the voting-papers having been burnt, elected by acclamation. The news was known within the Vatican at twenty minutes past twelve, when the Prefect of Ceremonies, Monsignor Martinucci, who had charge of the Fisherman's Ring, was sent for. Cardinal Caterini, Dean of the Order of Deacons of the Sacred College, having received the new Pope's permission, proceeded to the balcony of the central window, in the facade of St. Peter's overlooking the piazza, with the Pontifical Cross carried before him, and there he read the customary formula—"Annuncio vobis gaudium magnum: Papatu habemus, eminentissimum ac reverendissimum Dominum Joachinum Pecci, qui sibi imposuit nomen Leonem XIII." In the meanwhile, Monsignor Martinelli proceeded to invest Leo XIII. with the Pontifical robes—a white cassock, with white sash, red mozzetta, bordered with ermine, and a white zucchetto. Then, taking his seat on the sedia gestatoria, placed on the predella in front of the altar in the Sistine Chapel, the Cardinals rendered homage to him by kissing his foot. This ceremony completed, the door of the Sistine Chapel was opened, and Leo XIII. issuing forth, attended by the College of Cardinals, went into the Sala Ducale, and, ascending the steps at the further end, gave the Apostolic benediction to all present in the Vatican. Meanwhile the news spread with astonishing rapidity, and soon both the Piazza of St. Peter's and the interior of the church were crowded with people waiting for the benediction. It was uncertain whether it would be given from the outer balcony or inside the church. The latter course was adopted, and the Pope showed himself to a vast congregation assembled in the nave. Some servants first appeared at the central window, whence Pius IX. used latterly to witness ceremonies in the church, and spread a crimson drapery in front of the balustrade. Then, preceded by the Pontifical cross, Leo XIII. appeared, and was received with deafening, long-continued cheers. When, with much difficulty, those around the Pope had, by motioning with their hands, obtained silence, a formula was read, and his Holiness, wearing on his head only a white zucchetto, rose, and in a loud, clear voice gave a benediction, raising his hands aloft; he then with the right made the three signs of the cross—first to his left, then before him, and then to the right. As he retired the cheering and waving of handkerchiefs in a most enthusiastic manner was renewed and kept up for some time.

The ceremony of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII. was performed last Sunday morning in the Sistine Chapel, where a solemn mass was performed, with the prayers and thanksgivings prescribed for so grand an occasion. The Pope was carried in from the Sala Ducale, and the golden mitre first, the tiara afterwards, were placed on his head, the Cardinals, prelates and priests doing homage to their ecclesiastical chief with various signs of profound obedience. But all this was

done almost in private, with only a few privileged spectators, including some of the Roman nobility and ladies. Cardinal Franchi, instead of Simeoni, is appointed the Pope's Secretary of State.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

At Oriel College Mr. Wade and Mr. Evans have been elected to scholarships, and Mr. Tait to an exhibition. At Brasenose College Mr. Lucas, of Winchester College, Mr. Fletcher, of Highgate School, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Dawson have been elected to scholarships.

At Pembroke Mr. Le Sneur, from Victoria College, Jersey, has been elected to a Morley Scholarship.

Mr. G. W. Griffiths, of Abingdon School, has been elected to an Abingdon Scholarship in Pembroke College.

Sir Gore Ouseley, the Professor of Music, gave on the 1st inst., in the Sheldonian Theatre, an interesting lecture, being one of a series on the history of organ compositions.

The University having accepted the offer of the Cobden Club of a prize of £20, to be awarded from year to year, for an essay on some subject of Political Economy, the following has been fixed by the donors as the subject of the first prize:—"The Policy of Protection in Young Communities, from an Economical Point of View." The essays are to be sent under a sealed cover to the Registrar of the University, on or before March 31, 1878.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. Joseph Edwards, B.A., bracketed fourth Wrangler, 1877, has been elected a Fellow of Sidney Sussex College.

For the first time, the Cobden (University) Prize of the value of £60, given by the members of the Cobden Club for the best essay on some subject connected with political economy, has been awarded to Joseph Shield Nicholson, B.A., scholar of Trinity.

The University Scholarships have been awarded as follows:—Craven Scholarship, H. R. Tottenham, Scholar of Trinity; Browne Scholarship, E. C. Perry, Scholar of King's. The Members' Prize for a Latin Essay has been adjudged to J. F. Keating, B.A., Corpus Christi.

The Examiners for the Semitic Languages Tripos have issued the following class-list:—Class I.: Davies, Queens'. Class II.: None. Class III.: None. Allowed an ordinary degree: Tamplin, Queens'. This is the first year in which there have been any candidates for this Tripos. It was established four years ago. An Indian Languages Tripos was established at the same time, but no examination has as yet been held, there having been no candidates.

The Hulsean prize for 1877 has been adjudged to John De Soyres, B.A., Gonville and Caius College.

The number of members of the University matriculated for the Lent Term was 54. Of these 36 are distributed over the various colleges and 18 are non-collegiate students. The numbers in the Lent Term of 1876 were 66, 22 being non-collegiate. The total numbers in 1876-7 were 725; in 1877-8, 734.

The annual meeting of the council of University College was held at the college last week—Lord Belper in the chair. The report showed the flourishing condition of this useful seat of learning, which attains its fiftieth year of existence next autumn. The entire number of pupils during the session 1876-7 was 1619, and the fees received amounted to £28,860, being an increase of £317 on the previous session. Various gifts in scholarships, books, &c., were announced, some of them of considerable value; and a long list of University honours obtained by former pupils from Cambridge, Oxford, and London Universities was given.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the J. S. Mill Memorial Fund on Tuesday it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Arthur Arnold, seconded by Mr. Thornton, C.B., that the surplus of about £500 be devoted to founding a scholarship, of the value of £20 a year, in connection with University College, London, open to the competition of both sexes in Philosophy of Mind and Logic.

The following is a list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the recent competitive examination held at Burlington House. Thirty candidates competed for twenty-five appointments, and all were reported qualified; one appointment was subsequently added:—J. J. Mullen, E. Cretin, A. Duncan, A. Hemsted, J. S. Biall, G. A. Cones, G. F. Nicholson, T. H. Pope, R. Pemberton, G. S. Robertson, D. A. Gomes, C. Monks, J. E. Walsh, S. F. Biggar, G. M. Nixon, T. E. Wargan, J. J. Moran, D. P. Warlikar, F. C. Smith, J. H. Earle, P. J. Damania, G. H. Bull, W. A. Quayle, C. U. Carruthers, H. Armstrong, and F. F. MacCartie.

Mr. John H. Mackie, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the Mathematical and Natural Science Mastership at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Mansfield, Notts. He was twenty-eighth Wrangler in the last Tripos.

Mr. Edward MacLaine Field, B.A., of Trinity, Oxford, has been appointed one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

The report of the conference of head mistresses and others engaged or interested in the higher education of women, recently held at Cambridge, has been issued. The question whether Latin should be taught generally as the basis of instruction in higher schools for girls was discussed, and decided in the affirmative by an overwhelming majority. The desirability of three languages being taught was almost universally acknowledged, but opinion was very much divided as to whether French or Latin should be first taught. On the question of mathematics, all agreed that geometry should be taught, and most of those present that algebra should likewise. In regard to natural science, there was a great divergence of opinion as to the best subjects to be taken up.

The first of a series of six lectures, under the auspices of the Working-Men's Club and Institute Union, entitled Science Made Easy, was given on Saturday evening at the City of London College, Leadenhall-street, the hall of which was crowded with working men. The chair was taken by the Rev. Prebendary Mackenzie, who introduced the lecturer, Mr. Henry Adams. In doing so, he observed that the time had come when technical knowledge ought to be thoroughly understood by artisans. He wanted to teach them how to make a better living for themselves. All their anxiety was to do them good. He was anxious for their moral welfare and spiritual health. The lecturer then read a paper on the Elements of Scientific Knowledge, and in doing so reminded them that these lectures had been prepared by Mr. Thomas Twining, of the Society of Arts, who had studied for many years the wants and resources of the people of this country. The first of the series was devoted to giving an insight into the elements of physics, chemistry, natural history, and physiology.

Sir A. Lechmere, M.P., presided last Saturday night, at Woolwich, on the occasion of the distribution of certificates to fifty-five persons who had passed the first examination of the Ambulance Association of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

THE ELECTION OF A NEW POPE



POPE LEO XIII. BLESSING THE PEOPLE.



KISSING THE POPE'S FOOT.



THE KAFFIR WAR: LANDING OF TROOPS AT EAST LONDON.



THE GREEK INSURRECTION IN THESSALY: FRONTIER TOWN AND FORT OF DOMOKO.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Our Illustration shows the scene at the landing of troops at East London, the port of King William's Town, for service in the campaign against the Gikas and Galekas on the eastern frontier of British South Africa. East London, situated at the mouth of the Buffalo river, is a very bad natural harbour, but the only one to be found along this coast, and it is to be improved by a projecting breakwater now under construction, from the design of Sir John Coode, which has cost £120,000, and will cost yet £80,000 more. On the opposite side of the river's mouth is the rival town of Pannure, which is connected by a short railway with King William's Town, the capital of British Kaffraria. Governor Sir Bartle Frere is now at King William's Town, where he has met General Sir A. Cunynghame, the military Commander-in-Chief, under whose orders he is resolved to place the colonial volunteers and burgher companies, along with the regular troops and the armed frontier police. This measure has caused the resignation of Mr. Molteno's Ministry at Cape Town, and a new Government has been formed by Mr. Gordon Spragg, which is composed as follows:—Mr. Spragg, Premier; Mr. Uppington, Attorney-General; Mr. Laing, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works; Mr. Ayliffe, Secretary for Native Affairs; and Mr. Miller, Treasurer-General.

At the end of January, though considerable victories had been gained in the Chichaba Valley, the Transkei country, and the southern part of the Gikas' land, there was fresh trouble with other Kaffir tribes. A certain Umfanta, a brother of Gangelizwe, chief of the Tambookies, had joined the disaffected, and the whole of the country up to the Aliwal North Border was in a state of agitation. Gonggalele, with the revolted Tembus, had taken his stand in a very strong position at the junction of the rivers White and Black Kei, which the Kaffirs held in the last Kaffir war in spite of the gallant attacks made on them. Commandant Griffith was in command of the forces, said to be 1200 strong, operating against Gonggalele. We have news of the success of his expedition. On the 4th inst. Commandant Griffith marched from Staalklip (his force being divided into four columns) into Gonggalele's location, at the junction of the White and Black Kei. The rebels were attacked on all sides and routed in every direction. The forces are reported to have behaved admirably through the most difficult country ever entered by Europeans. A very large number of the rebels are reported to have been shot, and amongst them Gonggalele's brother, above named. The casualties on our side are two Europeans slightly wounded, one contusion; two natives killed and one wounded; between 2000 and 3000 head of cattle and 5000 to 6000 sheep have been captured.

On the same day, the Gaika chief Sandilli, having effected a junction with Krelli, chief of the Galekas, attacked Captain Upchin's column at Ibeka, and, the Captain having feigned a retreat in order to draw on the enemy, the latter was attacked and defeated after a severely-contested engagement, suffering heavy loss.

The completion of the line of telegraph through Kaffirland to the Umzimkulu brings Natal and the neighbouring territories into almost daily communication with Cape Town. The news from Zululand furnishes no startling events, but the doings there are still a source of anxiety. The "free-fight" recently between Cetwayo's warriors is said to have occurred at the instigation of the chief himself, and he has again summoned his army to assemble within three weeks. In Griqualand West, the Administrator, Major Lanyon, raised an armed force of Volunteers and proceeded against a native chief who had been molesting some farmers. On arriving at the chief's place it was found that he had run away, and the Administrator contented himself with levying a fine of 500 cattle.

Under the circumstances, the arrival of the reinforcements of artillery and infantry, by the Dublin Castle and Nubian, is regarded with great satisfaction, and has inspired the colony with full confidence in Sir Bartle Frere's earnest endeavours to prevent the extension of the war and bring hostilities to a close.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, has arrived at Cape Town, and proceeds at once to the eastern parts of the colonial dominion.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE BLOOD.

Professor A. H. Garrod's sixth lecture on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life, given on Tuesday, Feb. 26, was devoted to explanations and illustrations of the nature and properties of the Blood. This important fluid consists of corpuscles (rather more than half) and serum. The red corpuscles contain about 90 per cent of hæmoglobin (colouring matter, &c.) and above 8 per cent of proteid substances; the serum is composed of 90 parts of water, 8 or 9 of proteid substance, and 2 to 1 of fatty, extractive, and saline matters. The white corpuscles very much resemble amœba, or protoplasm, and contain a number of very minute discs, which, after death, are found arranged in rows. This was illustrated by an experiment. Blood, it was stated, remains fluid after death, if closely retained in the heart or vessels, but begins to coagulate soon after exposure to the air, forming clots and serum. By whipping freshly shed blood, or washing a clot, fibrin is produced, the material of which muscle is formed. In the latter part of the lecture an account was given of the researches of Schmidt, which led to the discovery of fibrino-plastin and fibrinogen in the blood, and to the theory that coagulation is the result of the interaction of these two bodies, brought about by the agency of a third, termed fibrin-ferment. The subject, however, is very mysterious, as well as the reason of the fluidity of the blood during life, which has been attributed to a certain relation between the blood itself and the containing vessels.

THE ELECTRICITY OF CAPILLARITY.

Professor Dewar, in his sixth lecture on the Chemistry of the Organic World, given on Thursday, Feb. 28, resumed his experimental illustrations of the production of electric currents by the movement of liquids in fine tubes—the principle on which the capillary electrometer is constructed—the finer the tube the more delicate the action. Thus the movement of a globule of water was shown to be very rapid, with feeble currents; and a globule of mercury was moved by a single cell. The cause of the currents is the increase or diminution of the elastic tension of the limiting surface of the liquids. The mechanical action of a single Daniell's cell was shown to be sufficient to drive the mercury out of the tube acting as an electrometer. The Professor next described and illustrated a remarkable fact observed by Becquerel. That philosopher found one of his test-tubes in the interior of a chemical solution cracked and containing a pure metal instead of its black sulphide, as he expected. Experimental investigation proved that this was due to electric action going on through the crack, which possessed the function of a minute cell, not only connecting the two liquids and causing electrolysis, but also conducting a current, as if an infinitesimally small wire were present. The glass tube was only 1-25th of an inch thick, and the crack in it about 1-1000th of an inch wide. The experiment was repeated with a glass plate, in which a hole was drilled.

A solution of copper was placed upon it, and another plate closely fastened to it. The plates were then placed in an alkaline solution of sulphide of copper, and beautiful crystalline fernlike growths of pure copper were soon produced. When the plates are too far apart crystallisation does not take place, but black sulphide of copper is formed. The electric action is due to the tension of the surface of the liquid film, the thickness of which may be determined by means of "Newton's rings." The action is not obtained with all cracked tubes; and Becquerel compared many. By passing an electric current of known strength through the crack, and ascertaining the resistance, he compared it with that of known capillary tubes, and was thereby enabled to compare the relative widths of different cracks in tubes, and obtain exact measurements. Professor Dewar, after illustrating this, explained how the surface tension of certain liquids alters the electric conductivity, as the limiting surface conducts better than the liquids. The lifting power of the surface tension of water was shown to be greater than that of most other liquids, and double that of alcohol. When a drop of alcohol was added to a layer of water, the water, through its greater surface elasticity, shrunk away immediately it was touched by the water.

DETERIORATION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

Dr. R. Liebreich began his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, March 1, by stating that oil-paintings are subject to various kinds of changes, which may be considered as diseases, and that methods should be adopted not only to ascertain their causes, and teach the remedies to cure or alleviate them, but also to discover how to avoid pernicious influences, and the causes of decay. With this view he considered, in order, the materials in which oil-painting is principally concerned, wood and canvas; the priming, or substance with which the surface is prepared; the pigments and vehicles used for painting, and the liquids added, such as siccatives and essential oils, and the coat of varnish spread over the picture. Concerning all these he gave many details and several important precepts; referring to examples, in Paris and London, and various modes of treatment in regard to the painting, Dr. Liebreich asserted that it is a great mistake to suppose that the old masters had pigments of which the knowledge is lost. We possess the same, and many additional new ones, good or bad. 1. Some pigments are durable in themselves, and mix well with others; 2. some remain unaltered when sufficiently isolated, but change colour in contact with other pigments or modify them; 3. some, even, when isolated fade, darken, or disappear, by the mere contact of the vehicle, or by the action of air or light. The Old Masters, he said, used, without reserve, only the first of these; the second only with limits and precautions, the third not at all. That some of the modern masters have not followed these principles, he said, is not owing to their being lost but to disregarding them, sometimes even consciously. After going a little into the chemistry of pigments and vehicles, of which painters ought to have an exact knowledge, he referred to numerous pictures suspended on the walls of the theatre as illustrations, contrasting some of the Italian and Dutch schools of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries with some of the English and French schools of the last hundred years, exhibiting great difference in the nature of their diseases. Among external influences, the speaker especially referred to damp, heat, bad air, dust, smoke, mechanical injuries, and the destructive hand of the picture-restorer; and he especially referred to the scientific researches of Pettenkofer, and his methods for preserving and restoring oil paintings, much adopted at Munich, but generally rejected here and on the Continent. The study of the alterations developed in pictures painted within the last hundred years suggest the following rules in painting:—1. The oil should be reduced to a minimum; 2. all transparent colours, which dry very slowly, should not be ground with oil at all, but with a resinous vehicle; 3. no colour should be put on any part of a picture which is not perfectly dry; and, 4. white and other quick drying opaque colours may be put on thickly, but transparent and slowly drying colours always in thin layers. In conclusion, Dr. Liebreich commented upon Luporini's new method of restoration, now much discussed in Italy, and expressed his opinion that a fine picture of St. John, by Andrea del Sarto, had been much injured by it, and that it was a heavy responsibility to allow a new experiment to be made upon such an invaluable work. Even private persons ought to feel responsible for the preservation of the masterpieces in their possession, which intellectually belong to the whole civilised world of the present and of the future. The discourse was illustrated by experiments, and many pictures in various conditions.

THE FALL OF CARTHAGE.

Mr. Bosworth Smith's sixth lecture, given on Saturday last, comprehended an eloquent narrative of the decline and fall of Carthage. The successful invasion of Scipio led to the recall of the remaining sons of Hamilcar. Mago, expelled from Spain, had captured Genoa, and held it against the Romans. Though wounded, he obeyed the summons, but died during the voyage. Hannibal, compelled to act only on the defensive, after the loss of his brother, Hasdrubal, and his army at the Metaurus in 207 B.C., yet held his ground for four years on the peninsula of Bruttium, without hope, yet without fear. In 202, after his return to Carthage, which he had left in childhood, and abortive attempts for peace, the Second Punic War ended with Hannibal's first and total defeat at Zama, when his faithful veterans, like Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo, without flinching, fought and fell. Hannibal wisely counselled submission to very severe terms, and then patriotically showed his greatness as a statesman. His reforming zeal made him enemies, whose accusations were welcomed at Rome. Driven into exile, his wanderings only ceased at his death, by poison, taken to avoid falling into the hands of his implacable foes, about 183. After relating several characteristic anecdotes of Hannibal, the lecturer described the severe trials of Carthage, especially from the encroachments of Masinissa, King of Numidia. The visit of a commission—nominally for the redress of grievances—including Cato the Censor, led to his unceasingly uttering the sentence, "Delenda est Carthago!" which, as Scipio Nasica argued, would be injurious to Rome herself. This was carried out in the most treacherous manner. By false promises of protection the Carthaginians were induced to give up all their arms and armour, and then their ambassadors were informed of the determined utter destruction of their city. A sublime outburst of frenzy and despair ensued. War was immediately declared. Those who had counselled surrender were massacred, with the Roman prisoners. The whole city became a vast workshop for arms, at work night and day; and the brave General Hasdrubal held the Romans at bay for two years. At last the noble Scipio Æmilianus was chosen Consul at Rome, and sent to close the war; and at Carthage a base Hasdrubal, after murdering his namesake, governed during a reign of terror, living luxuriously among the starving citizens. Scipio shut in the city by capturing the suburb Megara; but the endeavour to close the outlet by sea was frustrated by the secret construction of a Carthaginian fleet.

However, in the spring of 146 he made his final assault. Each house became a fiercely defended castle, which was burnt after every living thing in it was massacred; and more than 600,000 perished during the siege. Life was granted to the craven Hasdrubal, and to 50,000 suppliants from the Byrsa or citadel; but his more heroic wife and her two sons, and 900 others, who neither expected nor asked for mercy, set fire to the temple, and cast themselves into the flames. The prayer of Scipio, that a portion of the city should be spared, was not granted. It was razed to the ground, and the plough was driven over the remains of the mighty city, the queen of the Mediterranean, the explorer of the ocean, and the nurse of commerce and colonisation.

Lord Rayleigh, M.A., F.R.S., will give a discourse explaining certain Acoustical Phenomena on Friday next, March 15.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EARL BATHURST.

The Right Hon. William Lennox Bathurst, fifth Earl Bathurst,



Baron Bathurst, and Baron Apsley, M.A. and Hon. D.C.L., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and Barrister-at-Law, died on the 24th ult. His Lordship was born Feb. 14, 1791, the second son of Henry, third Earl Bathurst K.G. (at one time Secretary for War and Colonies), by Georgina, his wife, third daughter of Lord George Henry Lennox. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1812, was called to the Bar in 1821, and was Clerk of the Privy Council from 1830 to 1860. In 1866 he succeeded to the family honours on the decease of his elder brother, Henry George, fourth Earl Bathurst, and those honours now devolve, his Lordship dying unmarried, on his nephew, Allen Alexander Bathurst, M.P. for Cirencester, who becomes sixth Earl; he was born in 1832, and has been twice married, first, in 1862, to Meriel Leicester, daughter of George, second Lord De Tabley, and, secondly, in 1874, to Evelyn Elizabeth, only daughter of G. J. B. Hankey, Esq., of Fetcham Park, Surrey, and has issue by both.

DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF HEADFORT.

The Most Hon. Frances Dowager Marchioness of Headfort died at her residence in London on the 2nd inst. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of John Livingstone-Martyn, Esq., and was three times married—first, to Colonel McClintock; secondly, to Sir William Hay MacNaghten, Bart., who was so created in 1839 and was assassinated at Cabul in 1841; and, thirdly, Feb. 5, 1853 (as his second wife), to Thomas, second Marquis of Headfort, K.P. (who died Dec. 6, 1870), father, by his first wife, of the present Marquis. Her Ladyship had no issue.

COUNTESS OF WINCHILSEA AND NOTTINGHAM.

Constance Henrietta, Countess of Winchilsea and Nottingham, died on the 5th inst., at Lord Winchilsea's chambers in Victoria-street, Westminster. The deceased Countess was the younger of the two daughters of Henry, second Marquis of Anglesey, by his wife, Eleanor, second daughter of Mr. John Campbell of Shawfield, and niece of the Duke of Argyll, and married, Aug. 6, 1846, Lord Winchilsea, then Viscount Maidstone, by whom she leaves surviving issue George William Henry, Viscount Maidstone; Lady Constance, married to the Hon. Frederick Charles Howard, second son of the Earl of Effingham; and Lady Hilda, married to Mr. Higgins.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN JONES

Lieutenant-General Sir John Jones, K.C.B., late Colonel Commanding first battalion 60th Rifles, died at Torquay on the 21st ult., aged seventy-six. He entered the 60th Rifles in 1828, and served with that regiment at the siege of Delhi and during the Indian Mutiny. In 1861 he was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of Liverpool Recruiting District. He was made a K.C.B. and received a good-service pension in 1858, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1877. Sir John married, in 1845, Sarah, daughter of the late William Graves, M.D.

MR. RICHARD BRIGHT, M.P.

Richard Bright, Esq., of Stocks House, Tring, M.P. for East Somerset, J.P., died on the 28th ult., aged fifty-six. He was the eldest son of the late Robert Bright, Esq., of Abbots Leigh, Somerset, by Caroline, his wife, daughter of the late Thomas Tyndall, Esq., of The Fort, Bristol, and received his education at Rugby, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1843. He was called to the Bar in 1851 and was first elected for East Somersetshire, in the Conservative interest, in 1868. Mr. Bright married, in 1855, Emma Katharine, daughter of Admiral Thomas Wolley, and widow of James Adam Gordon, Esq., of Knockespoth, Aberdeenshire, and Naish House, Somerset. Mr. Bright was a descendant of the old family of Bright, derived from the Rev. Henry Bright, the learned Canon of Worcester, born in 1562.

MR. BONOMI.

Mr. Joseph Bonomi, the Egyptologist, died on the 3rd inst. in his eighty-second year. His father, before coming to this country, was architect in Rome to St. Peter's, and, on the birth of his son Joseph, Anglica Kauffman and Maria Cosway were sponsors at the baptism. Joseph Bonomi became at an early age a student of the Royal Academy, and gained the silver medal for the best drawing from the antique, and also for the best model in sculpture. In 1823 he went to Rome and made the acquaintance of Gibson, and the year following he went to Egypt with Mr. Robert Hay, a naval officer, and remained there for eight years, studying and drawing the hieroglyphics. In 1833 he went with Arundale and Catherwood to the Holy Land, and at Jerusalem they were the first to visit the so-called Mosque of Omar and make detailed sketches of it. Some years after his return to England, in 1842, the King of Prussia sent out Dr. Lepsius at the head of an expedition whose object was to study Egyptian antiquities. Dr. Lepsius secured the services of Mr. Bonomi to act as one of the artists, and he spent another two years in Egypt. On his return to England he produced the drawings from which a panorama of Egypt was painted by Messrs. Warren and Fahey, and which was exhibited with considerable success. In 1853 he assisted Mr. Owen Jones in the works at the Egyptian Court of the Crystal Palace, and in 1861 he was appointed Curator of Sir John Soane's Museum in Lincoln's-inn-fields. In addition to assisting others in their labours, Mr. Bonomi has produced many original works of his own, such as "Nineveh and its Palaces," besides contributing numerous papers to learned societies and to scientific and other journals.

The deaths are also announced of—

The Right Hon. Charlotte Georgiana, Baroness Rodney, widow of George, third Lord Rodney, daughter of Sir Charles

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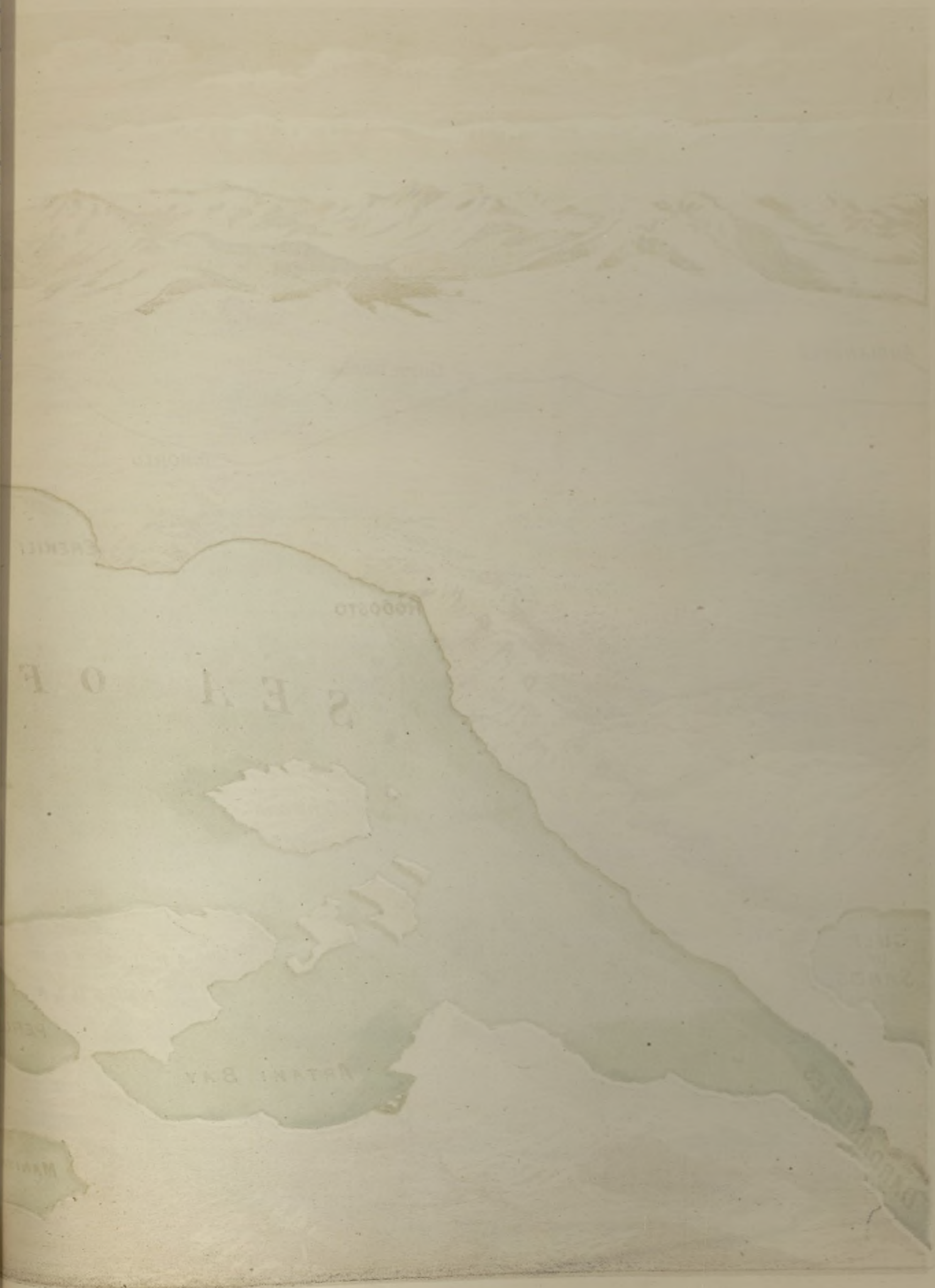
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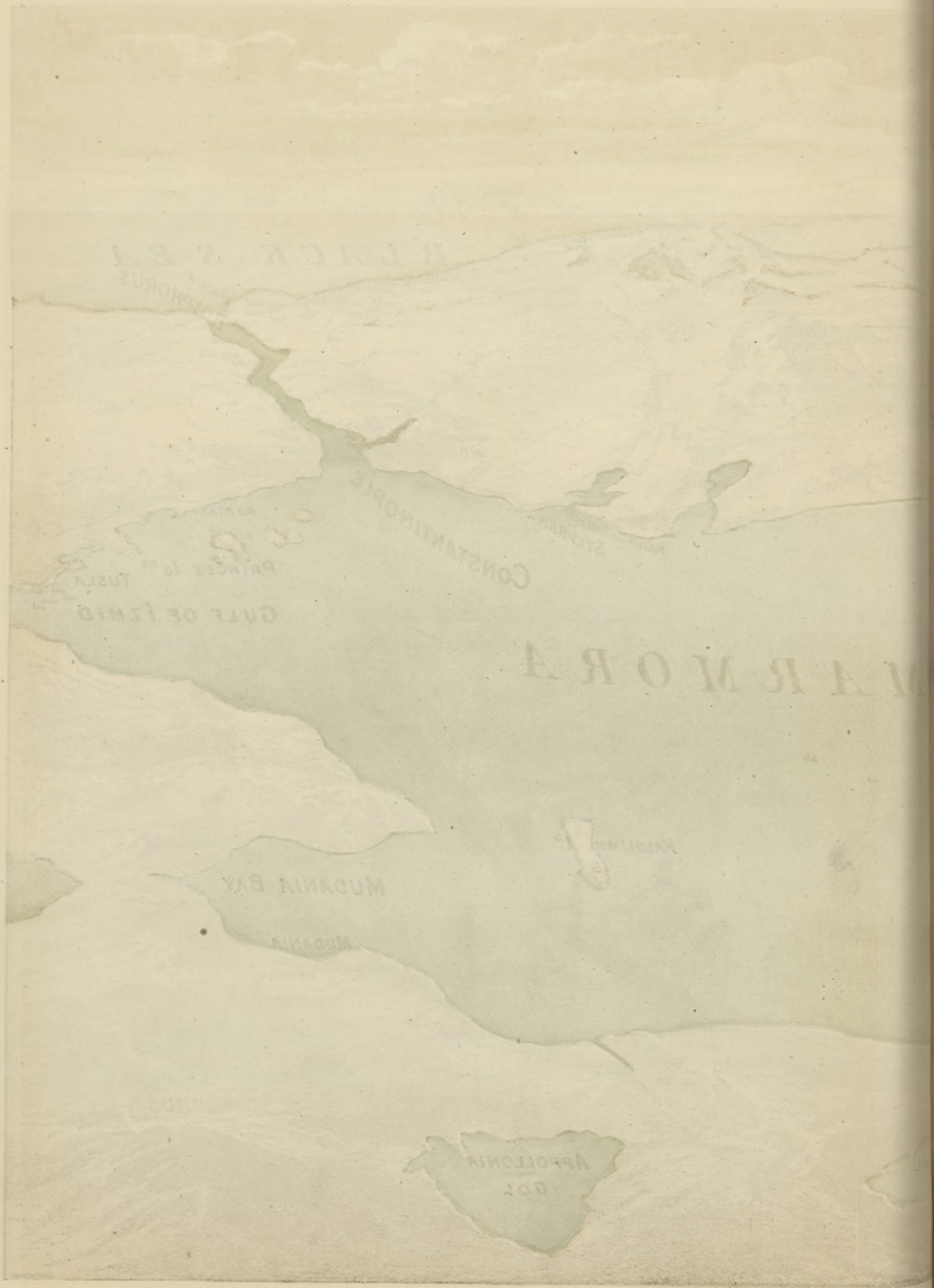
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SKETCH MAP FROM THE DARDANELLES TO THE BOSPHORUS.
SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF THE BRITISH FLEET.



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