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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

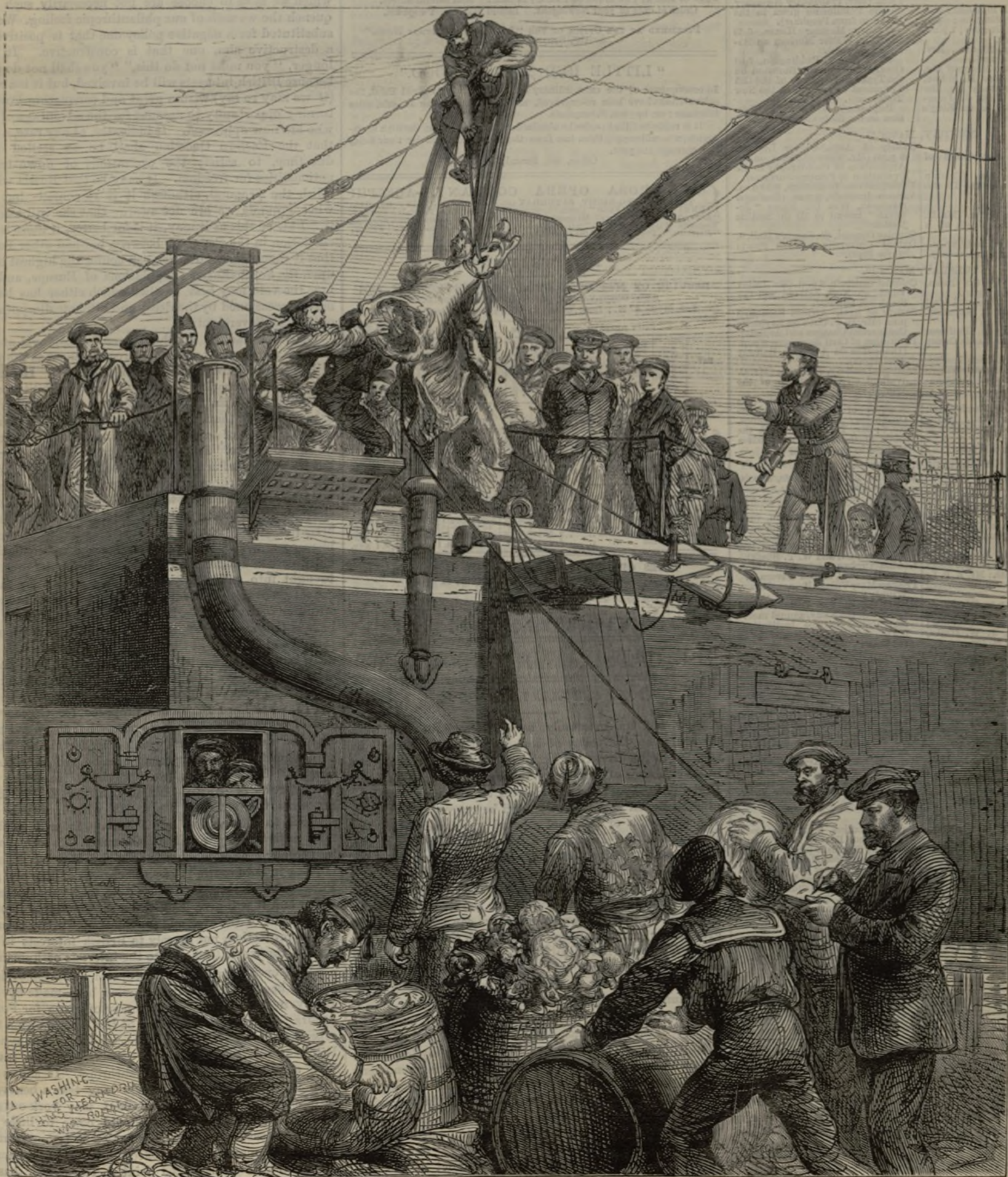


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No. 2020.—VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1878.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



BRITISH SQUADRON OFF TUZLA, SEA OF MARMORA: SHIPPING BEEF ON BOARD H.M.S. ALEXANDRA.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at 29, St. James's-place, the Lady Margaret Maitland M. Crichton, of a son.  
On the 8th inst., at 14, Connaught-place, the Lady Henniker, of a son.  
On the 10th inst., at 49, Great Cumberland-place, the Lady Louisa Charters, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 14th ult., at the Cathedral, Bombay, Richard, son of the late Richard Martin, Esq., Alderley Edge, Cheshire, to Agnes, youngest daughter of the late David Peters, Perth.  
On the 11th inst., at All Saints', Knightsbridge, Thomas Walter Barron, B.A., M.B. Cantab, to Olive Mary, third daughter of T. Eustace Smith, Esq., M.P.

## DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Cordangan Manor, Tipperary, very suddenly, Sir Leopold Cust, Bart.  
On the 12th inst., at Riccarton, the Right Hon. Sir William Gibson Craig, of Riccarton, Bart., Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, in his 81st year.  
On the 4th inst., at 89, Hereford-road, Bayswater, Robert A. Thomson, late of Nassau, N. P. Bahamas, aged 68.  
On the 6th inst., at Oxtou, Birkenhead, Mary Eva Brownell, daughter of George Brownell, aged 5 years and 8 months.  
On the 11th inst., at Boston, Lincolnshire, Marion, the beloved wife of A. Mercer Adam, M.D., aged 48 years.  
On the 7th inst., at the Palace, Hampton Court, Lady Jane Hildyard.  
On the 10th inst., at Mortimer Lodge, Mortimer, Berks, Sir James Carter Kt., in his 74th year.  
On the 9th inst., at No. 91, Lansdowne-place, Brighton, Charlotte, the widow of the late George Collins Poore, Esq., of Park-place, Wickham, Hants, aged 83.

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

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 23.

## SUNDAY, MARCH 17.

Second Sunday in Lent. Morning Lessons: Gen., 27 to v. 41; Mark, 13 to v. 14. Evening Lessons: Gen. 28 or 32; 1 Cor. 9. St. Patrick.  
Accession of William III., King of the Netherlands, 1689.  
Week to celebrate the Quincentenary of John Wyclif.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. W. Sparrow Simpson; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Spence.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. F. W. Tremlett; 3 p.m., St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Ely. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. H. White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, 7 p.m., Rev. J. Langherne, Head Master of the King's School, Rochester.  
Polytechnic, 7 (Rev. G. Henslow on the Bible and Science).

## MONDAY, MARCH 18.

Full Moon, 9.7 p.m.  
Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, born, 1848.  
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Captain C. J. F. S. Forbes on the Tibeto-Burman Language).  
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. R. A. Proctor on the Youth of a Planet).  
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m., special business for members only.

## TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

Levee to be held by the Queen, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.  
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life).  
Royal National Life-boat Institution, annual meeting at Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m. (Duke of Northumberland in the chair).  
Humane Society, 4 p.m.  
Home for Little Boys, Farmingham, Assembly, Exeter Hall, Music, 7 p.m., the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair.  
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

Equal day and night.  
Gulstonian Lectures, College of Physicians, 5 p.m. (Dr. Ferriar on the Localisation of Cerebral Disease), and on Friday.  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. H. Bateman on Emery and Corundum Wheels).  
British Archaeological Association, 8 (Mr. H. Prigg on Early Earthworks on West Stow Heath; Mr. E. P. L. Brock on a newly discovered Cavern at Eltham).  
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. A. Usher on the Triassic Rocks of the South-Western Counties; papers by Messrs. J. W. Hulke, E. T. Newton, and R. Etheridge).  
Society of Public Analysts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Wynter Blyth on the Amendment of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act).  
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (discussion on the Winter Climate of English Seaside Health Resorts; papers by Captain W. Watson, Mr. M. Fitzgerald, and W. T. Black).  
London Orphan Asylum, Watford, annual dinner, Albion Tavern, 6.  
Princess Mary Village Homes, dinner, Willis's Rooms.  
Royal School for Daughters of Officers in the Army, annual meeting, United Service Institution, 3 p.m., the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.

## THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

Marriage of Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne, 1871.  
Drawingroom to be held by the Queen, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Chemistry of the Organic World).  
London Institution, 7 p.m.  
Society for the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. D. Grant on the Greek Drama).  
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.  
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.  
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.

## FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

William I., Emperor of Germany, born, 1797.  
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Douglas Mathews on the New Model By-Laws in Relation to Public Safety, Health, and Comfort; Mr. W. H. White on the Paris Building Laws).  
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.

## SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. W. Houghton on the Natural History of the Ancients).  
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.

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

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.**  
Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY, MARCH 22, at 7.30, Macfarren's ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey; Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 7s., and 10s. 6d.

**S. T. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**  
THE MOORE AND BUEGESS MINSTRELS  
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.  
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.  
PORTY ARTISTS OF ENJOYMENT  
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 2.30 and at seven. No fees. No charge for programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall.

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," &amp;c.

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## 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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Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

**CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—ADELPHI THEATRE.** TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY (St. Patrick's Eve), LILY OF KIL-LARNEY; Monday, "Faust" (second appearance of Mlle. Marie Fochter); Tuesday, "Merry Wives of Windsor"; Wednesday, in compliance with many urgent requests, Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" will be given; Thursday, "Bohemian Girl"; Friday, "Maritana." Doors open at 7.30; commence at eight.

## THE WEATHER.

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

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m.
	Barometer Corrected.	Thermometer of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Force.	Direction.			
March	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°				Miles.	In.
6	29.950	50.5	41.1	72	10	57.0	46.4	WSW.	WNW.		515	0.000
7	29.951	50.4	42.2	75	9	57.6	46.8	WSW.	W. WSW.		442	0.000
8	29.947	44.3	29.0	59	9	53.1	43.6	WSW.	WNW.		473	0.000
9	30.146	40.7	31.0	71	9	44.6	35.6	N. WNW.	SW. S.		149	0.170
10	30.017	46.0	39.2	79	—	51.6	42.7	S. SW.	WNW.		207	0.000
11	30.136	50.1	42.0	75	10	52.6	39.7	WSW.	WNW.		275	0.000
12	30.204	42.8	30.0	64	4	49.6	38.2	W. N. WNW.			194	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—  
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.013 30.057 30.019 30.218 30.241 30.244 30.270  
Temperature of Air .. 52.1° 49.7° 46.2° 39.4° 46.2° 47.0° 44.1°  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 48.1° 45.0° 39.8° 34.7° 45.7° 44.6° 38.0°  
Direction of Wind .. WSW. WSW. WSW. N.W. S.W. WSW. N.W.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 30 0 55 1 17 1 40 2 0 2 20 2 40 3 2 3 22 3 43 4 3 4 28 4 45 5 5						

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1878.

A new and an extremely satisfactory light has been thrown upon the policy of her Majesty's Government in relation to the Eastern Question by the confirmation given in both Houses of Parliament on Monday night that Lord Derby has proposed to the Powers about to meet in Congress at Berlin that Greece should be represented therein. The admission of this fact elicited warm and unanimous cheering in the House of Commons. The diplomatic announcement of it at Athens is said to have produced "a profound sensation." We are not surprised at this. There may have been prudential reasons for not having previously published the resolution of the Queen's Government. Now that it is published, there can be no sufficient ground for concealing the relief which the country feels in the fact somewhat tardily disclosed. It indicates much more than it immediately promises. It disperses, like the dawn of a new day, the mists of suspicion which, until now, hung over the proceedings of the Cabinet. That these have excited doubt, anxiety, even fear, cannot be denied. That there has been a division of public sentiment in regard to them has been unhappily too plain. But, whatever may have been the mysterious phenomena of the past, the future has become clear and bright. In what respects? our readers may ask. In the following, we reply.

First, Lord Derby's proposal is equivalent to an announcement, not in words only, but in fact, of the final abandonment by the British Cabinet of the tra-

ditional policy of our Foreign Office in favour of supporting, in as far as it could be supported, the maintenance of Turkish Rule in South-Eastern Europe. We ought not to wonder, perhaps, at the reluctance displayed by her Majesty's Ministers to depart from a tradition so ancient, so confirmed, and in the furtherance of which such serious sacrifices have been made. "To obtain the best possible terms for Turkey" was understood by the people of England to be the main object for which her representative would take part in the forthcoming Congress. This object, it was feared, would prescribe counsels tending to diminish as much as possible the advantages which Russia professed her desire to confer upon the Christians of Bulgaria. It was not by any means a magnanimous policy to adopt which aimed to invalidate to the utmost attainable extent the costly sacrifice made by Russia to enfranchise the Sclav population on the Balkan Territory. No doubt, the tendencies of Russian government are little to the taste of the English people, but there is a large proportion of them, if not a majority, who revolted from a restoration of Turkish rule, wherever, or by what means soever, it had been effectually broken. Great, and even just, as may have been the apprehension of Englishmen of the extension of Russian Rule in Southern Europe, such an opposition to it as would simply have substituted for it the sway of the Turk failed to command that universal sympathy which would give it predominant influence in the Councils of Europe.

We can now stand at the back of our representative in the Congress as a united people. The alternatives between which we have to choose are not necessarily such as to quench the warmth of our philanthropic feeling. We have substituted for a negative policy one that is positive—for a destructive aim, one that is constructive. It is no longer, "you must not do this," "you shall not do that," because British interests will be involved, but it is a rivalry (if we may so say) with a great and conquering Power in turning opportunity to account for the advantage of those who are now oppressed. It indicates, at any rate, a desire that the Eastern Question shall be so settled as, in due time, to satisfy the aspirations of down-trodden nationalities for freedom. It may be that Russia will not relish the proposal, although it is rumoured—but upon what grounds we are not aware—that she will assent to it. But, be this as it may, it is far better, if there is to be emulation in the Congress between her and other Powers, that it should be as to which can confer the highest benefit upon the South-Eastern populations of Europe, and as to how the void may best be filled which either has been or may be occasioned by the decay and ultimate disappearance of Turkish Sovereignty.

This foreshadows another reason for approval of Lord Derby's proposal. It supplies the complement to the policy of Russia in regard to the Eastern Question. It suggests the true counterpoise necessary to give stability to any settlement that may now be devised. It proceeds upon natural rather than upon diplomatic lines. It takes in such elements of growth and change as the future is certain to evolve. It is eminently pacific in its character, but its pacific influence extends not merely to immediate results, but to those which cannot but be durable. In fact, it helps mightily towards the solution of the Eastern Question. It marks out a channel in which affairs may hereafter quietly move. It takes cognisance of the problem as a whole, and provides for the reconciliation of differences and difficulties which cannot for the present be brought into entire agreement. We cannot say that we expect great things to follow immediately upon the representation of Greece at the Congress at Berlin. Nobody could have anticipated, perhaps, the effects consequent upon the presence of Sardinia at the Paris Conference of 1856. Out of it, however, ultimately came the unity of Italy and the establishment of a Kingdom which now takes rank with the Great Powers of Europe. A similar result may grow out of what Lord Derby has proposed for Greece. The line of policy which it indicates may be recognised as the true and safe line of European policy for the elimination of danger from the prospective break-up of the Ottoman Empire. It will not, we apprehend, interfere with the interests of Austro-Hungary in the East. It will not cross the path of Italy. It will hardly be distasteful to the wishes of France. It will probably meet with the approval of Germany. It can hardly, in decency, be condemned even by Russia. There is nothing in it to excite the apprehensions of any one great Power—for Turkey is hardly now to be recognised as such—and it will give England a sufficient hold upon the populations of the Hellenic provinces of Turkey to ensure ample protection, not merely to British interests in that part of the world, but also to the interests of humanity.

Whatever comes of the proposal, we rejoice in its having been made, and in its having been made by Lord Derby in his capacity of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It redeems the policy of this country from those aspersions to which it might otherwise have been exposed. It lifts it above the charge of selfishness. It is instinct with a sentiment of wise philanthropy. It shows that even an instinct of combativeness may take a benevolent turn, and, instead of doing mischief, may work out good by its exercise. Even if it should come to little as a practical measure, none can deny that it is opportune at the present moment. Its effect at home has resembled the setting of a dislocated joint. The matter has not



been discussed—possibly will not be much discussed—in Parliament; but, whether or not, it has diffused amongst the people of Great Britain a sense of satisfaction inexpressibly grateful. That it may be developed into practical consequences as advantageous for Europe as its potentialities will admit of will be the hearty desire of every true patriot and every sincere lover of his kind.

### THE COURT.

The Queen's dinner party at Windsor Castle on Wednesday week included the Prince Imperial, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury and Lady Maud Cecil, the Duc de Bassano, Lord Henniker, and General the Right Hon. Sir T. M. Biddulph. The Marquis of Salisbury had an audience of her Majesty the same day. The Prince Imperial, attended by the Duc de Bassano, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury and Lady Maud Cecil left the castle the following day; and Viscountess Clifden and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen.

The Duke of Cambridge visited her Majesty yesterday week, and remained to luncheon. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland (Countess of Cromartie), Admiral G. Greville Wellesley, C.B., and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Grey arrived at the castle, and dined with the Queen. Lieutenant-General and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby were also included in the Royal dinner party. Her Majesty's guests left the next morning.

Miss Murray MacGregor, General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., and the Right Hon. W. H. Smith (First Lord of the Admiralty) dined with the Queen on Saturday last.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, officiated. Prince and Princess Christian dined with the Queen. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and Mr. Theodore Martin (who had arrived at the castle in the afternoon) were included in the Royal dinner party. Mr. Theodore Martin left the castle on Tuesday.

Earl Beauchamp had an audience of the Queen on Wednesday, to present an address from the House of Lords.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have taken their usual daily walks and drives. The Queen will reside for some days next week at Buckingham Palace.

The Earl of Dunmore and Mr. Donald Cameron of Lochiel have succeeded Lord Henniker and Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Court went into mourning on Monday for the Archduke Francis Charles Joseph, father of the Emperor of Austria.

### COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Queen will hold a *Lévee* at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday next.

Her Majesty will hold a Drawingroom at the same palace on Thursday next.

The Lord Chamberlain is commanded to give notice that, in the same manner that gentlemen are required to appear in uniform or Court dress at her Majesty's *Léves*, ladies who attend her Majesty's Drawingrooms must appear in full Court dress, with trains and plumes according to regulation—that is, so that the feathers can be clearly seen on approaching the Queen, and with white veils or lappets. Coloured feathers are contrary to regulation, but in deep mourning black feathers may be worn.

Her Majesty's birthday will be kept on Saturday, May 25.

### THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

By command of the Queen, a *Lévee* was held on Monday at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his Gentlemen in Waiting and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House at two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of state and the Royal household. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present at the *Lévee*. The customary state ceremonial was observed. The Diplomatic circle was attended by the principal members of the corps. The general circle was numerous, and about 300 presentations were made to the Prince of Wales.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, during his sojourn at Paris, earnestly co-operated with the Royal Commission of the Universal Exhibition, encouraging all engaged in the work. Before leaving he paid a visit to the Workmen's Hall, erected for the use of the persons employed in the British section of the Paris Exhibition. The committee of the late Cercle Impérial, now called the Champs Elysées Club, on Wednesday week invited his Royal Highness and the wives of members to listen to the guitar music of the Spanish students. The garden of the club was animated by the presence of many ladies of fashion, amongst whom were the Duchess de Mouchy and the wife of Marshal Canrobert. The Prince, who met many personal friends, applauded the national music of Spain. His Royal Highness left Paris on Saturday last on his return to England; he crossed from Calais in the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company's special steamer *Samphire*, Captain Pitcock, and travelled from Dover by a special train to Victoria station. The Prince arrived at Marlborough House at six o'clock on Sunday morning. His Royal Highness, with the Princess and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean and the Rev. W. Harrison officiated. The Prince held a *Lévee* at St. James's Palace on Monday, as already described, and attended the House of Lords, and in the evening he accompanied the Princess to the Folly Theatre. Their Royal Highnesses went to the Strand Theatre on Tuesday. The Prince presided on Wednesday at a meeting of the governors of Wellington College, held at Marlborough House. The Duke of Cambridge was present. In the evening the Prince presided at a dinner at Willis's Rooms given in aid of the funds of the National Orphan Home for Girls. The Princess with her daughters have taken daily drives. Their Royal Highnesses were present at the performance of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels at St. James's Hall on the 7th inst.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales last week performed the christening ceremony at the launch of a schooner, at the ship-building yard of Messrs. Philip and Son, of Dartmouth. About one hundred naval cadets from her Majesty's ship *Britannia* were present.

Major Russell has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by Prince Battenberg, left Constantinople on Wednesday in H.M.S. *Antelope* for Malta.

Princess Christian visited the Royal Tapestry Manufactory at Old Windsor on Monday. The Princess has appointed Lady Agneta Montagu to be Lady of the Bedchamber.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne dined with the Master of the Horse and the Countess of Bradford yesterday week at the family residence in Belgrave-square.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with Lord Carlingford and Countess Frances Waldegrave yesterday week at their residence in Carlton-gardens. After dinner Lady Waldegrave had a reception to meet his Royal Highness.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with the Right Hon. Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote on Wednesday at the Chancellor of the Exchequer's official residence in Downing-street. After dinner Lady Northcote gave the first of a series of three evening parties, this being given to meet the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

The Duke of Abercorn, on leaving Rome after his mission for the investiture of the King of Italy with the Order of the Garter, proceeded to Biarritz to meet the Duchess and Lady Georgiana Hamilton.

The Duchess of Marlborough, accompanied by Lady Rosamond Fellowes and Lady Georgiana Spencer-Churchill, visited the Meath Industrial Schools, Blackrock, on Monday.

The Duchess of Bedford and Ladies Russell have arrived in town from visiting the British Ambassador and Lady Odo Russell at Berlin.

The Duke of Sutherland gave a dinner to Baker Pasha, on his return from the recent seat of war in the East, on Tuesday, at Stafford House, St. James's. After dinner the Duke of Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, his Excellency the Persian Minister, Prince Ibrahim, Midhat Pasha, and a large and distinguished company assembled.

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

Marriages are arranged between the Hon. Frederick G. L. Wood, youngest son of Viscount Halifax, and Lady Mary Lindsay, daughter of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; and between Mr. Thomas C. de Burgh, 5th Dragoon Guards, and Oldtown, in the county of Kildare, and Miss de Robeck, eldest daughter of Baron and Baroness de Robeck.

### POLITICAL.

The Duke of Northumberland, Lord Privy Seal, has appointed as his private secretary Mr. W. Hislop Van Baerle, who served in a similar capacity to Lord Malmesbury and the Earl of Beaconsfield. Earl Cadogan has appointed Mr. A. W. L. Hemming as his private secretary. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. Marcus P. F. Caulfield to be his private secretary, and Mr. Francis R. Round to be his assistant private secretary.

Mr. Gladstone has informed his constituents of his intention to retire from the representation of Greenwich at the next general election. Mr. Gladstone was first elected to represent the borough of Greenwich in 1868, and at the general election in 1874 he was again returned. Several constituencies are making efforts to secure Mr. Gladstone as their representative.

Mr. T. W. C. Master, the Conservative candidate for Cirencester, was elected on Tuesday, when he polled twice as many votes as Mr. Ponsonby, his Liberal opponent.

The nomination for Mid-Somerset has been fixed for Monday next.

The nomination for Hereford took place on Wednesday, the candidates being Mr. Joseph Pulley (Liberal) and Lieut.-Colonel George Arbuthnot (Conservative). The polling was on Thursday, but the result had not reached us at the time our early edition was put to press.

Mr. Evan Pateshall, one of the members for the city of Hereford, has notified to his constituents his acceptance of the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Hyde Park was on Sunday the scene of another attempt, made by Mr. Auberon Herbert, Mr. Bradlaugh, and others, to hold a meeting in favour of peace, and to secure, as they phrase it, the right of public meeting. The proceedings were disorderly in the extreme. Nine persons, mostly roughs, were treated at St. George's Hospital for broken heads and fractured arms; and on Monday several refractory ones made their appearance at Marlborough-street Police Court.

### BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Baron Pollock has presented to the Charing-cross Hospital £100, being a part of his share of the proceeds of the sale of Serjeants' Inn.

The annual meeting of the governors of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis was held at the hospital, Soho-square, on the 7th inst., when Major-General the Hon. Percy Feilding, C.B., occupied the chair. The report and balance-sheet for the past year were read and adopted. The report stated that the prospects of the hospital were encouraging, the receipts, notwithstanding the financial depression of last year, being larger than those recorded on any former occasion.

Lord Shaftesbury visited Woolwich on the 8th inst., for the purpose of opening the St. Saviour's Industrial Home for Boys and Infant Day Nursery, situated in Beresford-street. The ceremony began with a religious service for the dedication of the home and crèche, after which the company partook of luncheon, provided at St. Saviour's Mission Church. At three o'clock a public meeting was held at the Townhall—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The boys' home and crèche has been established mainly by the efforts of the Rev. H. Hirsch, Mission Curate of St. Saviour's district, in the poorest part of the town; and the Earl of Shaftesbury, in his address, urged the importance of founding similar institutions in all the large centres of population. He stated that the training-ships on the river Thames had been the means of rescuing from the streets of London 2000 boys during the last nine years.

The Duke of Cambridge presided last Saturday at the anniversary dinner of the Orphan Working School. The subscriptions amounted to nearly £2300.

Lord Hatherley presided the same day at the ceremony of presenting the prizes gained by the pupil teachers in the various elementary schools at Westminster, which was performed by Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Her Ladyship, the chairman, the Hon. Mr. Brodrick, and Mr. Goffin spoke.

Alderman Sir Robert Carden presided over a meeting held on Tuesday in the Mansion House in aid of the building fund of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children. It was stated that £6000 was required for the proposed new building, and that two-thirds of the amount had been promised. A list of subscriptions received that day, amounting to £1098, was read.

The Prince of Wales presided on Wednesday evening at the anniversary dinner of the National Orphan Home for Girls, and advocated the claims of the institution upon the sympathies and support of the public. His Royal Highness stated that 600 destitute orphan girls had been educated and provided for in the institution, and that last year the income

was only £3000, to meet an expenditure of over £3300. He made an appeal for increased aid, and a special request for old toys for the children. The Duke of Cambridge, in responding to the toast of "The Army," said a splendid spirit pervaded both officers and men. The list of subscriptions, headed by £100 from the Prince of Wales and £20 from the Duke of Cambridge, exceeded £2000.

Mr. Anthony Trollope presided the same day at the annual meeting of the Royal Literary Fund, at which it was stated that the grants awarded last year amounted to £1600. Since the fund was established upwards of £84,692 had been expended in grants, distributed amongst 3686 persons.

A meeting was held the same day at the residence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, to take steps for erecting a hall near the Exhibition Building in Paris, where religious services may be held during the Exhibition, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance.

Lord Carnarvon presided in the evening at a dinner in aid of the funds of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society. The subscription list amounted to £1600, including the Queen's annual subscription of ten guineas.

The annual general court of governors of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, was held yesterday.

The annual meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution will be held next Tuesday afternoon at Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Northumberland in the chair.

A dinner in aid of the Princess Mary Village Homes (Addlestone, Surrey) is to be held at Willis's Rooms next Wednesday, when the Prince of Wales has kindly consented to preside.

The Prince of Wales has marked his sense of the value of the Hunstanton Convalescent Home by becoming an annual subscriber to its funds.

### THE CHURCH.

#### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abbey, W.; to be Rector of Little Bromley, Essex.  
Bower, R.; Vicar of Cross Canonby, Maryport.  
Caldwell, G. H.; Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Grafton.  
Canvers, G. G.; Curate of Kibworth; Vicar of Falkenham.  
Engström, C. H. Lloyd; Chaplain of the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum.  
Gray, W. A. G.; Curate of Whippingham; Rector of Meavy, Devonshire.  
Hodgson, John Dryden; Prebendary of Stratford in Salisbury Cathedral.  
Irvine, Edward Champneys; Vicar of Hinton Admiral, Hampshire.  
Jones, W. Henry; Rector of Goddington, Oxfordshire.  
MacLagan, William D.; Prebendary of Rescuerland in St. Paul's Cathedral.  
Forster, John Robinson; Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Ailesbury.  
Robeson, Henning; Rural Dean of Winchcomb.  
Scott, Prebendary; Vicar of St. Mary's, Lichfield.  
Turner, E. C.; Vicar of Macclesfield.  
Verdon, H. B.; Chaplain of Guy's Hospital.—*Guardian*.

The noblemen and gentlemen who subscribed £25,000 for the erection of four new churches at Barrow have generously endowed each of them with £2000. The churches will be ready for opening in a few weeks.

Canon Farrar gave this week the first of a course of lectures on Thursday evenings at St. Andrew's, Holborn, on Saintly Workers—the martyrs, the hermits, the monks, the poor brethren, and the missionaries. Service begins at 8.15 p.m.

The Dean of Arches on Saturday last directed the suspension for six months of the Rev. J. Edwards, Incumbent of Prestbury, near Cheltenham, for Ritualistic practices. In July he was directed to discontinue his illegal ceremonies, and to give an assurance that he would not repeat them. He has taken no notice of this order, and his suspension is to take effect as soon as an affidavit is filed stating that the practices continue. Mr. Edwards is ordered to pay the costs of the proceedings, and the suspension will continue beyond the six months until obedience to the Court is promised.

By the invitation of the President and Court of Governors of Sion College, a conference was held on the 7th inst., in the College Hall, on the work of the Christian Evidence Society. There was a good attendance of the London clergy, and among the visitors were Nonconformist ministers and other friends of the society. The Right Rev. Bishop Claughton opened the conference with an able paper on "The Reason of the Hope that is in us." In the speeches that followed reference was made to the different forms of unbelief now prevalent, to the necessity for the operations of the society, and to the best method by which unbelief may be met. Great interest was displayed, and the conference was well sustained to the close.

### THE SHIPS IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.

The squadron of her Majesty's ships belonging to the Mediterranean Fleet, under the immediate command of Vice-Admiral Hornby, has been lying in Tuzla Bay, at the entrance to the Gulf at Ismid, in the eastern part of the Sea of Marmora. Our Special Artist at Constantinople, Mr. Bell, has visited that station, which is about seventeen miles from the Turkish capital city; and two of the Sketches he has made, one of the ships lying at anchor off Tuzla, the other representing the operation of hoisting sides and quarters of beef aboard H.M.S. *Alexandra*, the Admiral's flagship, are presented among our illustrations of this week. The ships at Tuzla Bay are the *Alexandra*, the Sultan, the *Téméraire*, and the *Achilles*, with the *Torch*, despatch-vessel. At Gallipoli, under Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, are the *Agincourt*, the *Hotspur*, and the *Swiftsure*, and several others are at Besika Bay. The following letter is from the squadron at Tuzla Bay:—

"Feb. 26.

"We have pretty hard times at present on account of torpedo-boats. We keep in readiness all night, with wire hawsers run out round torpedo-poles about 40 ft. from the ship, and torpedo-guns loaded and manned. The guns all round the upper deck are alternately loaded with case-shot and shrapnel shell. I pity any venturesome expedition that would try with us a repetition of the attempts practised with some success on the Turks. Steam launches, armed with 9-pounders and with their crews armed to the teeth, are prowling about around the ships all night. Some marines are stationed on a little island at the entrance from Constantinople to this place, and upon a craft making its appearance they fire a rifle, and the steam-launch stationed within the boundary boards her. We burn no staylights at night to indicate our position, as is ordinarily done when a vessel is lying at anchor. Not a single light is shown from any of the ships. The *Torch* arrived here from Malta on Saturday; the *Flamingo* and *Salamis* are very busy. The weather here now is fine. We are expecting the Austrian and Italian fleets up here. We went out last Friday for target and torpedo practice, and did very well. I may add that, when coming through the Dardanelles, orders were given not to fire into the town, but at the guns and the forts. I do not think they would stand much rough work. As I write we have steam up and everything ready for the sharpest contingency; in fact, for any phase of the situation which might suddenly develop itself."



# TRANSPORT OF TROOPS FOR THE KAFFIR WAR.



A PARADE UNDER DIFFICULTIES ON BOARD THE NUBIAN.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



TRYING AN OFFENDER ON BOARD THE NUBIAN.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.





"THE ORPHAN." BY J. PARKER.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



## "THE ORPHAN."

The pretty action of feminine tenderness, with which the young girl in Mr. Parker's graceful picture is nursing a chicken bereaved of its natural parent, has a charm of that simple, but forcible, character which most persons of sensibility will be disposed to acknowledge. It is certain that no occupation or diversion is more congenial to girls, of any age between six and sixteen, than that of playing the part of foster-mother to some infant living creature, if not a baby, then a kitten, or puppy, or bird; and, if no little animal be intrusted to their hands, a doll may then receive their fond expressions and gestures of superfluous affection. The maternal instinct, we have reason to suppose, is so deeply implanted in the female heart, that it seeks to display itself in the earliest years of childhood, finding or feigning an object for its endearing solicitude. This is, no doubt, all as it should be, and its demonstrations are very pretty, especially when the performer is a very pretty girl, so that the lookers-on may well be pleased.

## THE EASTERN CRISIS.

The preliminaries of the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey, signed on the 3rd inst. at San Stefano, near Constantinople, have been sent for ratification to the Emperor Alexander at St. Petersburg. It is expected that General Ignatieff and Raouf Pasha, bearing the terms of this agreement to be submitted for his Majesty's formal approval, will arrive at the Russian capital to-day (Saturday), and the authorised publication of the treaty will immediately follow. The time now spoken of for the meeting of the Congress at Berlin, under the presidency of Prince Bismarck, is the middle of April; but it is by no means yet certain that Russia will agree to the condition already demanded by Great Britain and Austria, that of admitting the power of the Congress to take into consideration all the arrangements made by the treaty with regard to the territorial and political state of the provinces lately belonging to the Turkish Empire. The Austro-Hungarian Minister, Count Andrássy, has given further explanations of his policy to the Hungarian Diet at Pesth, and has disclaimed any present intention of occupying or annexing Bosnia. He has declared, however, that Austria will not consent to the new Principality of Bulgaria, under a Russian protectorate, extending to the shores of the Aegean, or to the continuance of a Russian military garrison in that country for more than six months. It is said that Austria has promised to support the British proposal of admitting Greece to the Congress, and that Russia will consent to it.

The visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Sultan, at the Palace of Dolma Bagtché, has again been postponed, on account of the objection to allowing him to enter Constantinople with an escort of his Guards, and because the Sultan also declines to pay him a return visit at San Stefano. In the mean time, the Russian troops are drawing still nearer to the city on the south-west side, and to the Bosphorus north of the city, where they are but half an hour's march from Buyukdere, at the upper end of the Strait. They are, it is said, now arming with heavy guns the lines from Charkoi to Kadikoi, extending between the Sea of Marmora and the Aegean, twelve miles north of the Turkish lines of defence at Gallipoli.

The Roumanian Government has officially declared that it will not recognise any of the stipulations of the Russian treaty affecting the interests of Roumania. The Government of Greece has received a notification from the British Minister at Athens, that Great Britain proposes the admission of Greece to the Congress, and the Czar has accepted this proposal, which affords much gratification to the people of Greece. The Greek insurgents in Crete and in Thessaly appear to be spreading, but Hobart Pasha has been sent with the Turkish war-ships, and with a force of troops under Mahomet Ali Pasha to put them down. We hear this week that the Thessalian insurgents have attacked and defeated a numerous force of Turkish irregular troops in the villages near Pharsala. Two days' continuous fighting has been going on at Dereki, in which the Turks are stated to have had many killed and wounded, while the insurgent loss was small. The Turks were subsequently reinforced. No official information has been received of the insurgents in Epirus, and great uncertainty has been felt for some time as to their fate. Forty of their number, however, are known to have escaped to Corfu.

In Bosnia, near the Austrian frontier, some Bashibazouks are reported to have appeared, and to have massacred a number of Christians, for the most part women and children; they also burnt several villages. Insurgent bands are being organised in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and are expected shortly to assume the offensive against the Turks.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The Senate decided on the 7th inst. to refer to the Finance Committee the bill exempting goods intended for the Exhibition from the 5 per cent carriage duty and registration dues. The Minister of War subsequently read the new General Staff Bill. The report of M. Wilson in favour of creating a redeemable debt and opening a credit of 336,000,000*fr.* for purchasing the railways, was distributed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. M. Wilson's report also authorises the issue of that amount of 3 per cent redeemable Rentes. In the Chamber of Deputies the same day M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance, brought forward a proposal to open a supplementary credit for defraying the expenses of calling out the territorial army. Both Chambers met on Saturday. In the Senate the Committee's report on the State of Siege Bill was presented. M. Rouher made a long speech against the railway scheme, and the debate was again adjourned. M. Bardoux, in an interview with the Senatorial Finance Committee, has promised to propose an increase in the stipends of priests in next year's Budget. On Monday, in the Senate, the two bills on telegraphic reform, by which the rate for inland messages is reduced, were adopted, and the House adjourned until Thursday. The Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday invalidated, by large majorities, the elections of two Conservative members—the Marquis de Lardat at Castelnaudary, and M. Sylvestre at Apt. The other business included the fixing of the Budget of Revenue for next week, and declarations of "urgency" for the Franco-Spanish Convention and for a proposal to throw open the Exhibition free to the public on Sundays.

A duel with pistols took place on Wednesday morning between M. Andrieux, deputy for Lyons, and M. Paul de Cassagnac, in the plain of Mont Rouge. They exchanged one shot, but neither was hit, and with this the duel ended.

## SPAIN.

Señor Orovio, the Minister of Finance, presented his Budget to the Congress on Saturday last. The revenue is set down at 752,000,000 pesetas, and the expenditure at 760,000,000 pesetas. The proceeds of the future sale of State property are estimated at 25,000,000 pesetas. Petroleum and other mineral oils are to be subjected to special duties, which will, however, be remitted on importations from

countries enjoying the most-favoured-nation clause, but maintained in regard to countries which have no treaty with Spain. The bearers of redeemable Spanish bonds in London will receive  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The State will pay the railway subventions at the rate of 60 per cent, to which figure they will be reduced from July 1.

The Minister of War read a bill the same day fixing the military contingent for 1878 at 100,000 men.

## ITALY.

King Humbert, in person, opened the Parliament on the 7th inst. Both in going to and returning from the Parliament House the King, who was accompanied by Queen Margherita, the Duke of Aosta, and the Princes of Carignan and Naples, was enthusiastically received by the people. In his Speech he sketched out the programme of legislation that he desired to effect. First in importance he placed the question of electoral reform, which had been counselled by his father. He promised a transformation of the system of taxation which would alleviate the burdens of the poorer classes, and a bill to settle the question of ecclesiastical property. Towards the conclusion his Majesty referred to the Eastern Question, and announced that he had consented to take part in a meeting of the Powers, being desirous of assuring to Europe a durable peace. The recent change at the Vatican, he added, showed that respect for religious belief could be reconciled with a determined defence of the laws of the State.

On Monday Signor Cairoli assumed the office of President of the Chamber of Deputies to which he had been elected, and said he had accepted it for the purpose of calming the public mind. He referred to the solemn demonstration which had taken place on the death of the late King and of the general confidence manifested in King Humbert, and admitted the necessity of reform, especially with regard to taxation. Signor Depretis then announced that the Cabinet had resigned in consequence of the election of Signor Cairoli, and proposed that the House should adjourn until specially summoned by the President. Signor Cairoli has been intrusted with the formation of a new Ministry.

Count Sclopis, who represented Italy at the Geneva arbitration in 1872, died on the 8th inst. at Turin, at the age of eighty. After filling several offices in the public service, he was in 1848 appointed Minister of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and at the general election which followed he was chosen deputy for one of the colleges of Turin. In 1849 he was called to the Senate, of which he became Vice-President. He was a member of the Turin Academy, and at the head of the Committee for Studies in National History. He was the author of several works, including "A History of the Ancient Legislation of Piedmont," "A History of Italian Legislation," and "Historical Researches as to the Political Relations between the Savoy Dynasty and the British Government." The portrait of Count Sclopis appeared in the number of this paper for Sept. 7, 1872.

## HOLLAND.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Second Chamber M. De Brayn Kops withdrew his bill in favour of the abolition of the excise duty upon sugar.

## BELGIUM.

A protest has been published by the Communal Council of Ghent against an episcopal charge issued by the Bishop of that city attacking the system of education pursued in the communal schools.

## GERMANY.

The bill authorising the appointment of a substitute to represent the German Chancellor came forward in the German Parliament on Friday, the 8th inst., for the second reading, and clauses 1 and 2 were adopted, all amendments having previously been rejected. In the course of the debate Prince Bismarck spoke, urging that the bill should be adopted without amendment, in order that a measure which had with difficulty been brought to maturity in the Federal Council should not again be placed in a condition of uncertainty. The bill was again under discussion on Saturday. The President of the Württemberg Ministry strongly supported the provision that at any time the Imperial Chancellor should take up his duties; and Prince Bismarck, in reply, said that without such a power confusion and anarchy would supervene, and it would be difficult to find a Chancellor of the Empire. The debate was again adjourned. The German Parliament discussed on Monday the bill for determining the manner in which the residue of the moneys paid by France in 1871 for the maintenance of the army of occupation is to be applied. Count von Moltke took part in the debate, and contended that, as the saving had been effected by economies in the commissariat arrangements of the army of occupation, the balance remaining ought to be devoted to the improvement of the army. The Imperial Chancellor Representation Bill was afterwards read a third time and adopted without alteration by 171 to 101 votes. The House on Tuesday discussed the Naval Estimates, which were adopted in the form proposed by the committee, who struck out a number of items of expenditure and cut down the amount entered in the Budget as receipts from the navy loan. During the debate, General von Stosch, the chief of the German Admiralty, defended the vote asked for for the building of new ships, and pointed to the experience of the late war as showing the necessity of giving ironclads greater capacity for resisting the attacks of torpedoes.

Count Herbert von Bismarck, the Imperial Chancellor's eldest son, who is a Secretary of Legation in the German diplomatic service, has received his first decoration—the fourth-class order of the Red Eagle.

M. Vernov Liteanu, the newly appointed Diplomatic Agent of Roumania, on Tuesday presented his credentials to Herr von Bülow, Minister of State.

The German Emperor has permitted the dispatch to the Paris Exhibition of any modern pictures in the public museum which may be selected for this purpose by the special commissaries. All military pictures, however, are excepted. German artists will contribute about two hundred pictures to the Exhibition, and the cost of this undertaking will be defrayed by the Emperor, who has assigned 75,000 marks for that purpose.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Archduke Francis Charles, father of the Emperor of Austria, died on the 8th inst. The deceased, on the abdication of his brother, the Emperor Ferdinand I., renounced the succession to the throne in favour of his son Francis Joseph, the present reigning Sovereign. The funeral of the Archduke took place at Vienna on Tuesday. There were present the Emperor and Empress of Austria, all the members of the Imperial house, the Duke of Aosta, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, Prince George of Saxony, Prince Alexander of Hesse, the members of the common Austrian and Hungarian Ministries, the Presidents and members of both Houses of the Reichsrath, the Hungarian Delegation, almost all the members of the nobility, Cardinal Prince Schwarzenberg, Archbishop Haynald, the Common Council of Vienna, the Chief Burgomaster of Pesth, and deputations from various corporations. Cardinal Kutschker, Archbishop of Vienna, officiated.

Prince Auersperg, in the sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, on the 8th inst. stated that the Govern-

ment had made searching investigation into the reports of execution of Polish subjects of Austria by the Russian authorities, the result being that the statements in question were found to be totally unconfirmed. On the subject of the proposed Congress, Prince Auersperg declared that it was aimed at the final settlement of Eastern affairs, and that it was in that sense that the Austrian Government had issued invitations to the Powers. Every other subject was therefore, he said, excluded from European discussion.

Last Saturday the Austrian Government presented to the Delegations a bill authorising an extra credit of 60,000,000*fl.* The preamble states that in the present position of affairs it is not impossible that extraordinary measures may have to be taken for the protection of the interests of the monarchy. The sum asked for, however, is not to be expended in completing the equipment of the army. It is intended to afford the Government the means by which, at the right time and on its own responsibility, it may "take such measures as by the prompt utilisation of the advantages which the organisation of the army are alone fitted to ensure the monarchy against all dangers and surprise." In the afternoon Count Andrássy, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a statement to the Delegations explaining the policy of the Government. As regarded the preliminaries of peace, he said that no Government had received official notice of them, and in these circumstances he would not enter into a detailed analysis of them. What Austria must demand at the Congress was that the results of the Russian victories shall be so limited as neither to damage Austrian nor European interests. The main and right interest of Europe was that what followed the war should really be peace, and not a state of things containing the germ of fresh complications. The most satisfactory solution of the Eastern Question which could be arrived at was one that would not create a change in the relative power of the States of Europe. To reconcile the actual results of the war with the point of view he deemed the task of the European Congress. Referring to the vote of credit, Count Andrássy said that the Government could not leave the defence of Austro-Hungarian interests to any other Power, nor make them dependent on the will of any. It was not, however, mobilisation which was asked for; but the power, in case of need, to take the necessary defensive measures. This was not hostility to any Power, now was it an empty demonstration; it was a measure dictated by prudence and precaution, a condition precedent to enable the monarchy to maintain the right of independent decision in face of all eventualities.

Count Andrássy attended a sitting of the Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation on Monday, and replied to questions addressed to him by various delegates. His replies are not published officially; but he is said to have stated that an Austrian occupation of Bosnia was not within the aims of the Austro-Hungarian Government, and that to guard against surprise was not the motive, but only one of the motives, of the demand for a grant of 60,000,000*fl.* He stated that Russia was informed before the outbreak of the war of what constituted the interests of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and the Russian Government acknowledged that the statement was well founded. Count Andrássy is also said to have stated that the Government by no means contemplated ordering a mobilisation of the army as soon as the grant of 60,000,000 had been approved; it certainly required to be provided with the means of showing the world that the monarchy was capable of protecting its interests in a practical manner; but to appear before the Congress, from whose deliberations a satisfactory understanding was anticipated by all, at great cost in a state of warlike preparation, only ultimately to disarm, would be a proceeding for which the Government could not assume the responsibility.

At a joint sitting of the Hungarian Delegation on Tuesday, the motion to grant 60,000,000*fl.* was unanimously adopted.

The Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation on the same day approved the bill indemnifying the Ministry for the undetermined expenditure of the second quarter of 1878. Several items of the estimates for the War Ministry for the extraordinary requirements of the army in 1878 were also agreed to on account.

On Wednesday the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath resolved by a large majority to pass to the special debate upon the clauses of the Budget of 1878; and on the same day the Hungarian Delegation voted in committee the extraordinary estimates demanded on account of the Ministry of War.

## AMERICA.

The Cabinet has adopted the proposal for issuing a letter of invitation to an international bi-metallic conference.

The Committee of Ways and Means has reported in favour of the bill for enabling the people to invest their savings in the Four per Cent Funding Bonds.

In Monday's sitting of the Senate there was a debate upon the fisheries question. Mr. Blaine and other speakers, while condemning the fishery award, declared that the honour of the United States required that it should be paid. The Senate has passed the bill for allowing the Pandora, which has been chartered by Mr. James Gordon Bennett for an Arctic expedition, to sail under the American flag, and for permitting United States naval officers to be detailed for service on board that vessel during the proposed expedition. The House of Representatives has also passed the bill.

The House of Representatives has sanctioned the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, reducing the salaries of the American Ministers and Consuls abroad.

The Mint has begun to issue the new silver dollar. 40,000 dollars were issued on Wednesday.

The Republican candidate has been elected Governor of New Hampshire. The Republican party have also secured a majority of seats in the State Legislature, although polling less votes than at the last election.

## CANADA.

In the Dominion House of Commons on the 9th inst. Sir John Macdonald moved the readjustment of the tariff, as a measure required to foster agricultural, mining, and manufacturing interests. In last Wednesday's sitting Sir John Macdonald's motion for readjusting the tariff in such a way as to foster agricultural, mining, and manufacturing interests, was rejected by 114 votes against 76.

It is reported from Quebec that the supporters of the Deboucherville Cabinet assert that the Ministers did not resign, but were summarily dismissed by the Lieutenant Governor. The Conservative majority has protested, and on the 7th inst. the Legislative Assembly passed a motion expressing renewed confidence in the Deboucherville Ministry by 35 against 16 votes. A new Ministry under Mr. H. G. Joly has been formed and taken the oaths of office. The Premier announced in the Legislative Assembly that the Government would abandon the Tax Bill, and introduce a system of economy and retrenchment rendering it unnecessary. It is expected that the House will refuse to vote the supplies, in which case the Ministry will dissolve Parliament. The Legislative Assembly was prorogued on the 9th inst. by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Letellier de St. Just, who stated that a dissolution would speedily follow.

By a telegram from Toronto dated the 7th inst. we learn that the Ontario Legislature has been prorogued.



## INDIA.

The Jowakis having surrendered unconditionally, the British force has been withdrawn from their territory.

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta states that a Darbar was held on Monday last at Peshawur, in presence of the whole garrison, for the purpose of receiving a public expression of submission on the part of the Jowakis. The Jowakis accordingly paid the fine of 5000 rupees imposed by the Government, and surrendered twenty-five English and twenty-five native rifles, which included those stolen from Shahkot. The Lieutenant-Governor, in addressing the various chiefs assembled, said that, although the Jowaki country might with justice have been permanently annexed, the Government had no desire to seize the possessions of its neighbours, and therefore had consented to restore these lands on condition of their submission. "The Government," he continued, "will not permit the peace which reigns within its own boundaries to be broken by turbulent neighbours; it possesses both the will and the power to punish violence and aggression, and will not hesitate to exercise that power promptly and severely." At the conclusion of his speech the Lieutenant-Governor praised the conduct of the troops as admirable, and deserving warm acknowledgment.

## THE CAPE COLONIES.

Serious and decisive fighting is reported to have taken place in the Transkei on Feb. 5 and 7. On the latter day three thousand of the enemy made an attack on Captain Upcher's column near Ibeka. They were enticed by a feigned retreat to more favourable ground, and then utterly defeated.

## VICTORIA.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated March 11, states that the Audit Commission and the Governor have signed warrants for the payment of members, in accordance with the resolutions voted by the Legislative Assembly, and based upon section 45 of the Constitution. This resolution sanctions the treatment of the payment in question as a special appropriation during the present financial year. The Assembly are about to pass separate bills providing for payment of members and appropriation, and it is expected that both bills will be passed shortly by the Council.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that the Shah will start for Europe on April 5.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Francis Henry Carew, now Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at the Hague, to be a Third Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

The ship *Kapunda*, 1084 tons, Captain Adey, sailed from Gravesend on the 10th inst., bound for Rockhampton, Queensland, and had on board 107 single men, 73 single women, 94 married people, 69 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 5 infants, making a total of 348 souls.

The *Morning Post* understands that the Sultan, to signify his appreciation of the action of Baroness Bardett-Coutts in initiating the Compassionate Fund, which, under her superintendence and that of Mrs. Layard, has saved so many lives among the refugees, has taken the unprecedented step of conferring upon her Ladyship the grand cordon of the Medjidie. This is the only instance of such an honour being bestowed upon a lady.

A report on the famine in the northern provinces of China, with a map, has been laid before Parliament. The report has been drawn up by Mr. Mayers, the Chinese Secretary of the Legation at Peking, and is dated Oct. 30, 1877. He describes the calamity as equal if not greater in extent than that which has been experienced in Southern India, and as being due to the same cause—a disturbance in the regularity of the summer monsoons in two successive years. In some provinces there was an excessive rainfall, which caused most disastrous floods, and much destruction of crops. In others an unusual drought was experienced, which ruined the harvest, and in some parts actually prevented the crops from being sown. The suffering thus caused was increased by a plague of locusts which ravaged a large tract of country. Measures of relief were adopted by the Government, and assistance was given by the foreign communities, but the people in many places nevertheless became absolutely destitute, and they were driven to sell their wives and children to obtain the means of living, while thousands died of starvation. Mr. Mayers estimates that millions would depend upon official charity during the winter.

The old hippopotamus at the Zoological Society's Gardens died on Monday night. He was caught, while quite a baby, in 1849, on the island of Obaysch on the White Nile, and created immense excitement at the "Zoo" in 1850.

It was resolved by the Margate Town Council on Tuesday to construct a marine drive, extending from the Iron Bridge, Marine-terrace, to the harbour-slipway. According to the estimates put upon the property which will be required by the Council, the expense of the road will be about £22,000. The small freehold shops will cost £6000, and the Globe Hotel £7500.

Her Majesty has forwarded through General Sir Thomas Biddulph her annual subscription of £50 to the National Life-Boat Institution.—A new life-boat, to replace the one destroyed in the gale last November, was presented to the town of Margate on Saturday by Mr. Gray, of Birchington Hall.—Some years ago various tradesmen in Covent-garden presented to the National Life-Boat Institution a life-boat, which is stationed at St. Ives, Cornwall, and which has on several occasions performed gallant services in saving twenty-four shipwrecked persons. Every year since the boat has been placed on the coast its donors have been enabled to present a handsome contribution to the Life-Boat Institution to assist in its maintenance, and this year they have arranged for an evening concert on its behalf at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday next, the 19th inst., and have secured the services of Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Thurley Beale, and other well-known artists.

Among the principal exhibitors at the annual Birmingham Shorthorn Show held last week in Bingley Hall were the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Coventry, Earl Spencer, Earl Beauchamp, Lord Leigh, Lord Polwarth, Lord Moreton, Lord Braybrooke, Baron Von Schroder, Sir George Jenkinson, M.P., Sir Robert Peel, and most of the noted English and Irish breeders. The first prize for the best cow or heifer, exceeding three years old, was taken by Mr. W. Bliss, of Chipping Norton. Mr. W. G. Garne, of Northleach, obtained the first prize for two-year-old heifers or cows. The prize for yearling heifers fell to Mr. G. J. Dav, Norwich; and the best heifer-calf was shown by Messrs. Horsley and Son, of Rugeley. The first prize for the best three-year-old bull was awarded to Mr. T. M. Hopkins, of Worcester. For the best bull over twenty and under thirty-six months old the first prize was given to Mr. E. Grey, of Eastham, Cheshire. Prizes were also awarded to a number of bulls of lesser age. The show altogether was one of unusual excellence.

## The Extra Supplement.

## POPE LEO XIII.

The Portrait of his Holiness the Pope, elected by the Roman College of Cardinals to succeed the late Pius IX., is given as the Extra Supplement to accompany this week's Number of our Journal. We have described the proceedings of the Conclave held at the Vatican Palace for this election, and some biographical particulars concerning the new Pope have also been supplied. Our readers will be able to recollect that he was Cardinal Joachim Pecci, Archbishop of Perugia, holding the office of Camerlengo or President of the Camera Apostolica in the Court of Pope Pius IX. since last September, but for some years before residing at his provincial see. He had been Papal Nuncio at the Court of the late King of the Belgians at Brussels, and he was formerly charged, as Delegate, with the Government administration of a province under the now defunct temporal sovereignty of the Pope. He was born at Carpineto, in Central Italy, on March 2, 1810, so that he has just completed his sixty-eighth year. The *Times*' special correspondent, Signor Gallenga, remarks that "friends and enemies alike combine to invest the new Pope's character with all the attributes of greatness. Even those uncompromising partisans of the Church who accept its visible head, whoever he be, as an embodiment of the Divine essence of its invisible Founder, and who seemed at a loss for words to do justice to the faultless nature of the late Infallible, draw a contrast between the departed and the living High Priest sadly to the disparagement of the former; and nothing seems to delight them more than to count the instances in which Pope Pecci warns his subordinates who presume to have any other will than his own by the almost stereotyped phrase, 'Io non son Pio Nono.' Leo XIII., on the contrary, is a silent, solitary spirit, addicted to study and meditation, a hater of vain twaddle, a contemner of personalities, fond of grave conversation, looking at everything from an elevated point of view, seldom laughing, sparing of words, reading and writing almost incessantly. A distinguished author, no mean poet, a first-rate Latin scholar, he, soon after his election, and upon his first release from the absorbing cares of his new situation, shut himself up, and is elaborating and writing with his own hand the encyclical which he is to address to the Catholic world, and which is for the Pope what for a newly-enthroned Sovereign would be his Crown speech. He allows no man to body forth his conceits or to develop his views. He sits at his table for hours and writes down every word with his own hand. When at work he brooks no disturbance; his preference is for country solitude; he walks alone with hasty steps in his garden, busy with the lofty thoughts which are to leave a mark on his Pontificate. None of the confidential chamberlains of his predecessor have been retained. The men chosen by the new Pope to fill their places—Monsignor Anivitti, Cretoni, Ciccolini, and the Rector of the College of Perugia—are modest, learned, and charitable, and known to him by old familiar intercourse as scholars and writers of distinguished abilities. Moreover, it appears that Pope Leo, a just and stern ruler, is a foe to idleness, to vice, to fees and bribes, to all cringing and flattery. Hence there is a visible dismay, a terrible ill-humour, many lamentations and curses, among the innumerable hangers-on of the late Pontiff at the Vatican, who foresee the end of the abuses that they were wont to enjoy at the expense of the contributors of Peter's pence."

Another correspondent takes this opportunity of drawing attention to the pastoral letter for the Lent of 1877, addressed to the clergy and faithful of Perugia by Cardinal-Archbishop Pecci, now Leo XIII. It seems a remarkable document of the kind. His Eminence asks—Is the Catholic Church hostile to the progress of industry, art, and science? Is there, as its adversaries contend, a natural and irremediable antagonism between the Catholic Church and modern civilisation? The Cardinal answers in the negative most positively, and proceeds to explain why, both from a theological and economical point of view:—"Society (he says) being composed of men capable of perfection, cannot remain stationary; it progresses and perfects itself. One century inherits the inventions, discoveries, and improvements realised by another, and thus the sum total of physical, moral, and political blessings is marvellously increased." He goes on to refute the imputation, as an odious calumny, that the Roman Catholic Church is the enemy of science:—"Let us examine and judge for ourselves. Can the Church desire anything more ardently than the glory of God and the more complete knowledge of the Divine Labourer, which are acquired by the study of his works? Now, if the universe is a book on each page of which the name and wisdom of God are written, it is certain that he who reads more deeply and clearly in this book will be more filled with the love of God, and approach nearer to Him. What reason is there that the Church should be jealous of the marvellous progress which our age has made by its studies and discoveries? Is there anything in them noxious to the notions of God and faith? Bacon, who made himself illustrious by his cultivation of physical science, said that a little science turns a man away from God, but that a great deal of it brings him back to Him. These golden words are still true; and, if the Church is afraid of the harm which may be done by those vain persons who imagine they understand all because they have a slight smattering of everything, it is full of confidence in those who apply themselves to the serious and profound study of nature, because it knows that at the bottom of their researches they will find God, who allows Himself to be seen in His works with the unexceptionable attributes of power, wisdom, and goodness." Cardinal Pecci cites as examples of the latter class Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, and even the Protestant Faraday, "who saw, in the science he cultivated with so much ardour, a means of reaching God." These expressions of a liberal disposition towards the intellectual and social tendencies of the present age will be considered as of good omen for the Roman Catholic Church under its newly elected Chief Pastor.

The Portrait of Leo XIII. now presented to our readers, which is a different one from that published in this Journal a fortnight since, has been copied from the latest photograph taken by the Brothers Alessandri, of Rome.

## THE RUSSIANS AT SAN STEFANO.

The little seaside village of San Stefano, a very short distance south-west of Constantinople, indeed within sight of the great city, has witnessed the signature, on Saturday, the 3rd inst., of the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey. Our illustration, from a sketch by our Special Artist at Constantinople, shows the scene at the entry of the Russian Imperial Guard into San Stefano, where the Grand Duke Nicholas established his head-quarters on the 24th ult., with a force of 12,000 men. The following descriptive notices are borrowed from the letters of different newspaper correspondents:—

"San Stefano is situated on the shore of the Sea of Marmora, and in a little bay of its own. Its chief recommendations to the Constantinopolitans are its excellent sea-bathing and the

abundant wild-duck, quail, and woodcock shooting which its neighbourhood affords. Apart from this, it has an idiosyncrasy of its own, quite distinct from other suburban villages. It stands in a gentle hollow, and its straight streets and trim villas, reminding one of a village in the environs of Paris, present a striking contrast to the cascade of quaint dwellings which tumble down the steep hills of the Bosphorus into the sea itself. San Stefano is more regularly built, and the symmetrical and somewhat formal lines of its architecture stand at a respectful distance from the edge of the Sea of Marmora. It does not boast of such palaces as Bayukdere and Therapia; on the other hand, it is not deserted in winter, as those more august resorts are, but retains its votaries the whole year by its bland southern aspect. The surrounding country is monotonous and destitute of timber, and that is why, perhaps, the eye seeks for repose among the peaks and gorges of the purple mountains of Asia, which stand out sharply against the sky on the other side of the Sea of Marmora. San Stefano has no Turkish inhabitants, and consequently no mosque. This serves to distinguish it from most other villages, the principal features of which are their slender white minarets. The scattered houses embowered in green, the tall belfry of the Lazarist church, the trim gardens, the imposing waterside hotel, the village square with its big house, all induce one to imagine oneself further West. So does the railway, which runs along a high embankment about half a mile distant; the neat little station, the yellow cliffs of the promontory on the east, crowned by the light-house; above all, the ivied walls surrounding the grounds of what may be called the manor house, and the smiling little park, wire-fenced and railed, appertaining thereto; for San Stefano is singular in possessing a sole proprietor who owns all the land around. The traveller who feels irresistibly reminded of home by the aspect of the village will attain the culmination of his ideas if he happens to meet with Othman Bey and to cross his hospitable threshold. Othman Bey Dadian and his family are Parisian in breeding, and it is only within the last few years that he has come to reside on his estate. To him alone are due the conveniences and embellishments of the village, and he is still engaged in projects of improvement which will place San Stefano far before other country residences, and will make it no mean rival of a European watering-place.

"The Russians are delighted with the pretty little place. San Stefano is very clean and bright, after much of Bulgaria. The weather is delicious, and the quay and seashore present a very animated appearance lined with officers in brilliant uniforms, ladies, and the population walking up and down, listening to the music that is played all day long. It is very pleasant to watch the glimmer of the sunshine over the Sea of Marmora, with Mount Olympus in the misty distance. Numerous boats and caïques give animation to the scene close at hand, and picturesque groups of Cossacks bathing their horses are continually seen. General Ignatieff inhabits a pretty villa, whose walls are washed by the waves, and from the windows of which the minarets of Saint Sophia are plainly visible. It is here that peace is to be signed."

The special correspondent of the *Standard* writes as follows:—"It was the opinion of Von Moltke that the best view of Constantinople was to be obtained from the neighbourhood of San Stefano. The Grand Duke Nicholas will doubtless look at Constantinople from many other points of view, but he will probably remain of Von Moltke's opinion. Close to San Stefano run the magnificent old walls, which have stood so many sieges, but which for more than four hundred years have known no other foes than the storms and the thunders of heaven. Close to this place are the Seven Towers, within whose massive keep a Russian Ambassador has often been imprisoned. Close by, too, is the walled-up gate through which the Moslems expect that the Christians will enter Constantinople when they recapture it. They have recaptured it, and it would be easy for the Grand Duke to breach the gate, and enable the Christians to fulfil the prophecy. But his triumph is too great to need the assistance which he might win from the superstition of the conquered Turks, and the prophecy will probably remain unfulfilled. Close to him, again, is the chapel in whose devoutly worshipped wells there live the miraculous fish which jumped out of the frying-pan on the day of the taking of Constantinople, and have lived on until now with one side cooked and the other waiting until, in the fulness of things, it can in its turn be submitted to the fire. Nine hundred years ago some Russian envoys, on their return to their master, told him how they had heard the angels singing the Trisagion in the great church of Saint Sophia. The Grand Duke is perhaps not very far from the day on which the Trisagion may once more be sung in the stately church; but in the meanwhile he may, from his halting-place at San Stefano, feast his eyes on the greatest of all the temples of the Greek faith, and may devise plans for its complete restoration to the worshippers from whom it has so long been wrested. During the massacre of Scio a number of Greek children who had been carried off by the Turks were ransomed and afterwards educated by an English and an American philanthropic society. One of these boys, who was ransomed and educated by the English, is now a leading member of the International Committee for the Relief of the Turkish Refugees; another, who was ransomed and educated by the Americans, has become a wealthy householder at San Stefano. His house has been taken for the Grand Duke Nicholas, and it is under the roof of a Scioite exile that the conqueror of Turkey reposes. 'Tis thus the whirligig of time brings round its swift revenges.' Let us hope that the victors in their turn will lay these things to heart."

The Russians at San Stefano enjoyed their military and diplomatic victory on Saturday, the 3rd inst. That day being the anniversary of the Emperor of Russia's accession to the throne, a parade of the troops was to have been held at two o'clock in the afternoon; but as at that time the negotiations with the Turkish Plenipotentiaries had not been finally concluded, the parade was postponed until after the signature of the preliminary treaty of peace. At five o'clock in the afternoon General Ignatieff informed the Grand Duke Nicholas that the treaty had been signed, whereupon his Imperial Highness congratulated the troops upon the happy conclusion of peace, and thanked them, in the name of the Emperor, for their brave and glorious services. The Grand Duke also expressed to the officers his especial thanks, which they acknowledged by enthusiastic hurrahs. A solemn religious service was subsequently celebrated, the field altar facing in the direction of the Mosque of St. Sophia, at Constantinople. The troops were deeply impressed by the ceremony. In the evening the army marched past the Grand Duke, and the rejoicings closed with a dinner, at which enthusiastic toasts were proposed to the Emperor and the glory and prosperity of Russia.

The Civil Service Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1879, show an increase of £761,763, the total being £22,810,975. Of the increase over £600,000 is required by the operation of the Prisons Acts. Education, science, and art are set down for £3,847,390; law and justice, £5,687,000; British Museum, £3000; National Gallery, £5000; Paris Exhibition, £24,200.





Sultan.

Torch (despatch-boat).

Alexandra (flagship).



Timbre.

Achilles.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON AT TUZLA, SEA OF MARMORA.  
FROM A SKETCH BY A SPECIAL ARTIST.



ENTRY OF THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL GUARD INTO SAN STEFANO.  
FROM A SKETCH BY A SPECIAL ARTIST.



## PARLIAMENT. LORDS.

Nearly three hours were sacrificed by their Lordships on the shrine of duty yesterday week; but the sum total of business transacted may be summarised in three sentences. Lord Derby informed his inveterate questioner, Earl Granville, that the place of meeting of the Congress or Conference had been changed from Baden to Berlin, and that the Powers were corresponding as to what should be the bases of the Congress. A noble Earl, who seems to seek inspiration on the Eastern Question from the alarmist columns of the *Daily Telegraph*, was next assured by the Foreign Secretary that the Persian Government had absolutely denied the truth of the report that a secret understanding existed between Persia and Russia for the cession of a district on the Caspian coast to Russia. Albeit the Archbishop of York lifted his voice to the clouds, so to speak, and thundered down on the devoted heads of their Lordships in the strident tones natural to him, the House, giving his Grace, maybe, a lesson in Christian meekness, contented itself with offering a modest protest through the voices of one or two of its members only, and, under the gentler influence of the Duke of Richmond, the Primate, and the Lord Chancellor, agreed to the Archbishop's motion for an Address to the Crown for a Royal Commission on the sale and exchange of Ecclesiastical Benefices.

Her Majesty's Government have proposed that Greece should be represented at the Conference—so Lord Derby informed Earl Granville on Monday. The bill for enabling ratepayers to elect all the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works having been negatived by 54 to 36 votes, the House gently glided from the theme of the transit of cattle to that of torturing a cat on the part of some students, and then drifted once again into the Eastern Question. Earl Stanhope and Lord Stratheden and Campbell (who appear to be among those who regard Prince Bismarck as the bogey of Europe) joined in deprecating the acceptance of the German Chancellor as President of the forthcoming Congress; but a little of the sang-froid and common sense of the Earl of Derby sufficed to dissolve the bugbear which the timorous imagination of their Lordships had conjured up.

On Tuesday the Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment Bill, a measure for improving the Divorce Act, was read the second time, on the motion of Lord Sudeley, with the approval of the Lord Chancellor; the Contagious Diseases Bill was referred to a Select Committee; and the Select Committee on the Scottish Entail Amendment was named.

Their Lordships sat only a very short time on Thursday, Lord Stratheden and Campbell having postponed his motion on the Eastern Question. The Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Bill and the Exchequer Bonds (£1,000,000) Bill were read the third time.

## COMMONS.

Is Lord Randolph Churchill desirous of emulating a certain Lord Robert Cecil and Lord Cranborne, who before his ascent to "another place" was thought to have helped himself not a little on the road to office by acrid attacks on one or more of his political friends? The slashing speech made by the noble Lord against the Government on Thursday week, apropos of their County Government Bill, would seem to afford some grounds for this supposition, for any valid cause for the onslaught could scarcely be found in the very mild measure which his Lordship deemed so revolutionary.

Most important of the Ministerial answers yesterday week was the reply in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer recounted the steps which led to Berlin being chosen in lieu of Baden as the meeting-place of the "Conference or Congress," and furthermore stated that Lord Lyons, who had been for some time in communication with the Government on the subject, would "no doubt remain" the Plenipotentiary of her Majesty at the said Conference. Mr. Blennerhassett, who shares the opinion of Mr. Mill and Mr. Hare as to the desirability of devising some system by which minorities should be represented in Parliament in proportion to their numbers, introduced a motion to that effect in a thoughtful and argumentative speech, which elicited a few platitudes from Mr. Balfour, to whom succeeded Mr. Courtney in an address further developing the philosophic style cultivated by the hon. member, and giving unreserved support to a resolution in which the House took such faint interest, however, that there was a count-out as early as eight o'clock.

The Blue Peter of the Navy Estimates is no sooner hoisted by the First Lord of the Admiralty, be he Liberal or be he Conservative, than the harbour is crowded, as it were, by a number of harpies, who for manifold reasons would hinder the First Lord from setting sail. Mr. William Henry Smith did not escape the common fate on Monday. We have already intimated that the new First Lord has so far got his sea-legs that he can roll up the floor of the House with the true swing of a Jack Tar. This professional act duly accomplished on Monday, and the right hon. gentleman having got himself well under way for the cruise before him, uprose Mr. Seely and the other hon. members who take the Navy under their special protection, the incentive being the subjoined motion of the member for Lincoln:—

That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the system followed by the Admiralty in obtaining and setting designs for ships of war, and carrying such designs into execution when adopted; and to report whether any and what improvement may be effected in that system.

Lord Henry Lennox, Mr. T. Brassey, Lord Charles Beresford (who argued that the Inflexible was safe enough, and expressed his admiration for the Belleisle), Mr. Samuda (who fell foul of the Inflexible), Mr. E. J. Reed, and Mr. Goschen joined Mr. Seely in taking the wind out of the sails of Mr. Smith for the night, Mr. Egerton being the only member of the Government to oppose the motion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer contenting himself with consenting to the adjournment of the debate till Thursday, and with the expression of his regret that the First Lord had not had an opportunity of bringing on the Navy Estimates. The Attorney-General, who had the last word of the sitting, then succeeded in getting the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill read the second time.

Cannon and the unfortunate dispute between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Layard were the themes that monopolised the greater part of Tuesday's sitting. The battle of the guns, as Sir J. D. Hay admitted, was but a mild one. Major Nolan, who opened fire, advocated the use of breechloading instead of muzzle-loading ordnance; but Lord E. Cecil, although obliged to acknowledge that Russia, Germany, Austria, and France had adopted breechloaders, maintained that practical experience had proved that it was advisable to retain the English system of loading cannon at the muzzle at present. Mr. Ashley, in an elaborate speech, moved—

That this House, having had laid before it the correspondence between her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople and the Foreign Office, relating to certain charges which had been made against the right honourable member for Greenwich, based on his letters to a *M. Negroponte*, views with regret the part taken in the matter by her Majesty's Ambassador.

It appeared from the debate that in autumn last the *Daily Telegraph* published a letter from its Pera correspondent, who said, "Important papers have just been made known showing that Mr. Gladstone has been trying to stir up the Greeks

against Turkey." But Mr. Bourke, in opposing the motion, pointed out that the sole connection of Mr. Layard with this report was shown in the following passage from a communication sent home by our Ambassador and published that morning:—

All that I have to answer for is that I may, perhaps indiscreetly, have called the attention of a newspaper correspondent to a letter which was already public property. If Mr. Gladstone thinks that I have done him an injustice by doing so, I am quite willing to express my regret to him for it.

For Mr. Gladstone and for Mr. Layard the cudgels of debate were flourished, Lord Elcho, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Hopwood, and others joining in the fray; Mr. Sullivan twirling his vocal shillelagh with characteristic ease on behalf of the right hon. member for Greenwich; Sir Henry James, with the staid action of a Lord Chancellor of the future, delivering more deliberate blows at the head of Mr. Layard; the Solicitor-General making play as counsel for the Government; the Marquis of Hartington countering heavily; and Sir Stafford Northcote, while honestly avowing the indiscretion of Mr. Layard, manfully maintaining his honour and uprightness as British Ambassador at the Sublime Porte. The House negatived the motion by a majority of 74—206 against 132. And Sir J. M'Garel-Hogg effectually damped the ardour of the hon. members by a vain effort to secure the second reading of the bill for the purchase of the Metropolitan Waterworks, the debate on which was then adjourned.

On Wednesday Mr. Pease was no more fortunate than heretofore with regard to his motion for the abolition of capital punishment, his measure for securing which reform was opposed by the Attorney-General, and negatived by 263 against 64. The terms of Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth's motion for giving London a new form of local government were announced; and the House agreed to the Lords' amendments to the Public Parks Bill for Scotland.

Captain Chester-Master took the oath and his seat on Thursday as member for Cirencester, in the room of Mr. Bathurst, now Earl Bathurst. Several important inquiries in reference to the Eastern Question were asked, but considerable reserve was displayed in the replies given to them by the Government. Interrogated by Mr. Beckett Denison on the subject of the proposed Congress, as to the free action of our representative there, and whether the majority would rule the minority; and by Mr. Onslow as to the number of Russian troops before Constantinople and Gallipoli, and whether her Majesty's Government would enter into the Congress without being officially informed of the precise terms of peace between Russia and Turkey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the position of her Majesty's Government is this. We have agreed, in principle, to take part in the proposed Conference or Congress, and we are at present in communication with the various Powers as to the terms upon which they are to enter into it. It would be inconvenient that I should go at present at all minutely into those questions which are now under discussion: but I can say, without the slightest hesitation, that in the Congress each State will certainly preserve its liberty of action to retire at any moment when its own sense of national honour and interest may dictate, and it is not proposed that the majority should bind the minority. England will maintain her views in the Congress, and she will require before entering the Congress that it must be understood that every article of the treaty between Russia and Turkey should be placed before the Congress in such a manner that it may be able to judge whether those articles require to be accepted by the Congress or not. I do not think it would be desirable to answer the last part of the question of the hon. member for the West Riding of Yorkshire (as to whether England would oppose the establishment of a new and weak State, under the virtual dominion of Russia, with a seaboard and harbour on the Mediterranean or Aegean Seas). With respect to the question of Mr. Onslow, I cannot give him any information as to the number of Russian Troops before Constantinople and Gallipoli. We have no information on the subject which I could properly make use of, or which is sufficient and complete.

Mr. Cowan having asked whether the Government were prepared to furnish a statement containing a full account of the treatment suffered by the three English doctors, and by Mr. Bell, a correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, whilst prisoners in the hands of the Russian troops, Mr. Bourke said there could be no objection to laying upon the table a statement supplied to the English Consul at Adrianople concerning the treatment endured by the English doctors who fell into the hands of the Russians on Jan. 1, as well as other documents relating to that statement. As to the affidavit of Dr. Leslie before the English Consul-General at Constantinople with regard to the mutilation and ill-treatment of Turkish prisoners and refugees by the Russians, it related to persons who were not British subjects, and therefore it would not be usual to lay it before Parliament. In answer to Mr. Ryder, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it would be hardly courteous to ask the Government of the United States whether they intended to meet their obligations of paying the interest of the funded loan in gold. Her Majesty's Government had not been invited to send a representative to the International Congress proposed by the Bland Silver Act. In answer to Mr. Dillwyn, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Mutiny Bill and the Supplementary Estimates must necessarily be passed before the House could adjourn for the Easter holidays. He hoped they might be in a position to rise on Tuesday, April 16, or Thursday, 18. He proposed to bring in the Budget on Thursday, April 4; and to ask that the Government might have the use of Tuesday, 16, in which case they might rise on that day, and adjourn to May 6. That would give hon. members nearly three weeks' holiday. The adjourned debate on the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates was then resumed by Mr. Gorst. The debate, which was continued until a late hour, was very dull and commonplace, resolving itself into the old complaints against the management of the Admiralty, many hon. members contending that it ought to be presided over by an experienced naval official. Mr. W. H. Smith in an able argumentative speech replied to the objections, and entered into a series of details by which it appeared that the department was in a highly satisfactory state.

The Ladies' Sanitary Association, which aims at the diffusion of sanitary knowledge among all classes, by the publication of tracts, the delivery of lectures, the establishment of institutions for training nursemaids, and of loan libraries of popular sanitary books, is doing excellent work. Sixty courses of lectures have been delivered, and 1,213,000 tracts have been published, the latest and not least interesting of which is "On Dress, its Fetters, Frivolities, and Follies," from a sanitary point of view, by Lady Knightley, one of the committee. As a great and important part of the work of the association is amongst the poor, and its average income is little more than £350 a year, funds are greatly needed. The secretary, Miss Rose Adams, will gratefully receive subscriptions, and afford any information to ladies interested in the work of the association, at 22, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The fifth annual (private) fancy dress ball of the Holborn Cricket Club was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Thursday.

An entomological collection of great interest was opened at the Westminster Aquarium last Saturday, remaining open for a week. With one or two exceptions the exhibitors are amateurs, and a very large proportion of them are artisans.

The return of metropolitan pauperism for the first week of March shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the week was 85,868. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1877, 1876, and 1875 these figures show a decrease of 137, 1776, and 12,609 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 739, of whom 494 were men, 189 women, and 56 children under sixteen.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has adopted and put into force a much-needed regulation with reference to pony and donkey riding on Hampstead-heath. On a petition, presented by Mr. Le Breton, the representative of Hampstead at the Metropolitan Board of Works, an order, which came into force on Sunday last, has been issued by the board closing the stands on Sundays.

In the month of February, according to Dr. Frankland, the quality of the waters delivered in London by the five companies drawing their supply from the Thames showed an improvement upon that in the previous month, although containing, on an average, rather more than three times as much organic matter as the Kent Company's water. The Lea water was also of much better quality than that delivered in the two previous months.

With a view of promoting the holding of a great agricultural exhibition in London next year, under the direction of the Royal Agricultural Society, a public meeting was held at the Mansion House on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor presiding. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Skelmersdale, the Hon. G. Waldegrave Leslie, Sir Thomas Dakin, Sir C. Whetham, and Mr. John Holmes, M.P., were amongst the speakers. A resolution was passed affirming the desirability of holding the meeting, as proposed.

A meeting of the ratepayers of St. Pancras was held at Camden Town on Monday night to protest against the two bills introduced by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the purchase of the water companies and for introducing a new mode of supply. Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., M.P., who presided, said the proposal to give the metropolis a double supply of water would involve the breaking up of 2600 miles of roadways and footways in order to lay down the necessary pipes. A resolution was adopted protesting against both bills.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized 14 tons 19 cwt. of diseased fish at Billingsgate Market, where it had been consigned for sale as food. The fish numbered 58,459, of which 4600 came by water and 53,859 by rail. In included 106 cod, 1860 haddocks, 24,600 herrings, 412 lobsters, 989 preserved lobsters, 35 mullets, 31 plaice, 3 salmon, 107 salmon in tins, 10 skates, 19,700 smelts, 70 thornbacks, 6 trout, and 10,500 whiting; also, two barrels of oysters, 20 bags of cockles and 16 of scallops, 45 bushels of periwinkles, and 616 gallons of shrimps. It was all destroyed.

Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the School Board for London, announced at Wednesday's weekly meeting of that body that the Drapers' Company have given two additional scholarships, of £30 a year for four years, open to boys and girls, and mentioned that this makes nine scholarships of £30 each given by this Company. The debate on centre teaching was resumed, and the remainder of the recommendations of the school management committee were, with some amendments, agreed to. The reports and returns for the quarter ended last December were presented. The question of the expediency of establishing a day industrial school was introduced, and the debate adjourned.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Indian Famine Fund was held on Monday at the Mansion House for the dispatch of business. The fund was reported to amount, in all, to £513,522, of which there was a balance in hand of £4596, including £2540, a fourth contribution from New South Wales, and £1743, being the balance of the fund at Leeds. It was stated that the Melbourne donations, amounting to £30,000, had been sent direct to Madras. In view of the very serious accounts of the increased distress in the famine districts the secretary had telegraphed to the Governor of Madras and the Madras committee asking whether any fresh appeal was contemplated, and the following replies had been received—namely, from the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras:—"Distress exists and will increase for some weeks in parts, while excessive prices last, but should be completely met by Government arrangements. Do not contemplate fresh appeal;" and from the Madras Relief Committee:—"Distress continues in special areas, and will probably intensify for a few weeks, and last altogether some months, owing to high prices. Governor does not think there is any ground for a renewed appeal, and the committee concur in this opinion. Three lakhs and a half of rupees still in hand. Committee here cannot refrain from further expressing their grateful thanks for the noble aid rendered, and especially for the efforts of the Mansion-House Committee." On the motion of Mr. S. P. Low, seconded by Mr. Parbury, a further remittance of £4000, making £504,000, was directed to be made to the committee in India. It was stated that throughout the fund the Eastern Telegraph Company had gratuitously sent the messages of the committee to India and the colonies, their contribution in this respect being equal to £250. The weekly statement from Madras, dated Feb. 16, states that the Government report from the various districts is more encouraging than usual. There are now on relief works, 141,551; and fed gratuitously, 153,981. There was a falling off in both kinds of relief of 20,246 altogether—namely, on relief works, 9135; and on gratuitous relief, 11,111.

Great loss of life has been occasioned by two colliery explosions. In the first, which occurred on Friday, the 8th inst., in one of the pits at Hilsyth, near Blantyre, belonging to Messrs. Baird and Co., the majority of the men at work escaped, though some of them were severely burned; but sixteen persons are entombed, and no hope is entertained that any of them will be got out alive. More disastrous still was the result of an explosion on Tuesday last at the Unity Brook Colliery, near Bolton, where forty-four persons perished.—On Wednesday night the south wing of the extensive distillery of Messrs. Dunville and Co., Belfast, and the workshops connected with the Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh, were destroyed by fire.—By the fall of some buildings in course of construction in Woolwich Dockyard on Wednesday about thirty workmen were injured.—A boiler exploded on Wednesday morning at the blanket factory of Messrs. Crabtree and Sons, Dewsbury Moor. Belonging to a 35-horse power engine, it was carried nearly fifty yards, falling on the causeway in Huddersfield-road. Two persons, a woman and a youth, were killed, and four others were severely injured.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I am heartily sorry for the fact that, owing to circumstances over which I had no control, this Journal was last week without a single Echo—of my sounding, at least. I tried my hardest; but 'twas a case of *Vox faucibus hæsit*. Two ancient and intimate enemies of mine, named bronchitis and asthma, grasped me for awhile by the throat; and while I was struggling and gasping the *Illustrated London News* went to press. That I am sorry, I repeat; but I cannot promise "not to do so any more." When Cola di Rienzi was banished from Rome the exulting patricians, his foes, found one morning affixed to the pedestal of one of the statues on the great staircase of the Capitol a placard bearing this inscription—"Tremble! Rienzi will return." Thus, when chronic bronchitis and asthma go away for a time, they leave a similarly encouraging P.P.C. behind them. And they do return, with a vengeance.

There were so many topics upon which I yearned to talk to you last week! The grand wedding, for example, in Westminster Abbey, of the daughter of Frederick Locker to the son of Alfred Tennyson. But that is now stale news. Then, there was the Savage Club banquet at the Grosvenor Gallery on Ash Wednesday. It was a delightfully genial réunion, and it gave me the coup de grâce in the way of cold and cough; for I was compelled to put in an appearance at the dinner. We were (I think) some two hundred Savages and their civilised guests at table; and the room became at length so insufferably hot that the doors had perforce to be flung wide open. The effect of this was singular. The restaurant of the Grosvenor Gallery is on the ground floor; and consequently our after-dinner orators (among whom were several "bould speakers") spoke practically right into New Bond-street. A considerable crowd had collected there; and by some odd intuition (or perhaps the military commissionaires attached to the establishment had given them a discreet "tip") the many-headed seemed to know when Sir Garnet Wolseley was speaking; when General Valentine Baker (Baker Pasha, who has been so magnificently entertained this week by the Duke of Sutherland at Stafford House) was addressing the company, and when Captain Fred. Burnaby was on his legs. All these gallant rhetoricians (and they all spoke admirably) were cheered to the echo; and the Echo was in New Bond-street.

There was (unless I am mistaken) only one reporter present; and this gentleman having to go away early some of the best of the speeches delivered were left unrecorded by the two or three newspapers that noticed the festival. The Earl of Dunraven (himself an esteemed Savage) made a capital speech on "Art," gracefully and eloquently responded to by Sir Countess Lindsay (fancy a gentleman being entertained as a guest in his own house); Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., and Mr. Waddy, M.P., both spoke most effectively; and Mr. Hepworth Dixon startled his hearers with an address as impressive and as impassioned as that which was received with so much acclamation at the Charles Dickens banquet at Liverpool nine years ago. Ah! nine years ago. At that same Liverpool dinner (at which Dickens's health was proposed by Lord Dufferin) the toast of "The Drama" was given by poor dear Andrew Halliday, sometime President of the Savage Club, whose remains I saw buried in Highgate Cemetery when I came back from the East last April. As I looked round the brilliant hall, full of feasting and revelry, the room, to my saddened eye, became for a moment peopled with departed Savages. I saw Robert Brough, poet, artist, novelist, and dramatist (he wrote more than once in these columns); William Brough, his brother, playwright (William served part of his time as a compositor in the *J.L.N.* printing offices); Charles F. Bennett and William McConnell, brightly-humorous caricaturists and draughtsmen, both of whose facile pencils were frequently in requisition in the *Illustrated* at Christmas-tides. So it is not quite inappropriate, I hope, that I have spoken of the Savages and their merry makings here.

You are aware that I never talk politics in this place. Nor, indeed, do I talk them anywhere else, for I have the misfortune not to be a "Jingo;" and just now, unless you are a Jingo, and a very determined one into the bargain, you run the risk of having stones, mud, brickbats, gingerbeer-bottles, and dead cats flung at you when you take your walks abroad, and of being reviled by your friends and acquaintances in private life as a "Russian agent," a "sentimental fanatic," a "mad humanitarian," a "treasonable person," *con altère gentillesse*. But what, you may ask, is a "Jingo"? The honour pertaining to the invention of the word must be divided between the *Daily News* and Mr. J. G. Holyoake; since I find the terse heading of "The Jinges in Hyde Park" prefixed to a letter in which Mr. Holyoake enters a very sensible protest against the growing practice of converting our beautiful public pleasures into political bear-gardens. A "Jingo," then, is a patriot who is continually fanning the flame of his patriotism by repeating to himself the famous doggerel, "We don't want to fight, but by jingo if we do," &c., &c., &c.—the "Wacht am Rhein" of the music-halls.

The Russians in Constantinople! You may think that I have at once, in mentioning such a contingency (or it may be an actuality), violated my own voluntary obligation to abstain from political discussion. It so happens, however, that the Russians to whom I am alluding were in occupation of Byzantium five-and-forty years ago. I read in the *Examiner* newspaper for June 9, 1833, that by the latest advices from the East there were 10,000 Muscovites lodged in the barracks of Stamboul, in addition to large bodies of troops on board the Russian men-of-war in the Bosphorus. That which follows is extremely curious:—

The Sultan treats the Russians as the preservers of his life, which they no doubt are; and he appears to have yielded to them complete authority. Some curious scenes have recently been witnessed at the seat of the fallen empire of the faithful. He put on a Cossack's dress, and in that costume reviewed a considerable body of the Russian troops. It is stated that, on Easter Sunday, according to the Greek Calendar, the Sultan, with a numerous suite, visited St. von Buteniff, wished him joy on the holidays by embracing in the Russian fashion, while his suite acted in the same manner towards the Russian officers who were present. They add that all the Russian bands of music were admitted into the palace of the Sultan, and the Government Officers of the State, and that the Resurrection was celebrated according to the Greek rite with great pomp and rejoicing.

So this is not the first time that the Moslem and the Moscovite have, as Mr. Tenniel put it in his graphic cartoon in *Punch*, "sworn eternal friendship." The comments of the then Editor of the *Examiner* (Mr. Albany Fonblanque, I presume) are equally curious and instructive:—

The Russians now reign as protectors; and the Grand Signior is the *asap* of Nicholas. It were desirable that the ancient seat of civilisation should be held by a more civilised people; but even this protection will be a considerable gain, which ought not to be interfered with, unless the breaking up of the enchainment of the Turkish hordes could be effected by the protection, or rather partition, of their territories by the Governments of the more civilised States interested in the subject.

"Jingoism" was certainly at a discount in the year '33, and the Eastern Question was judged, perhaps, a little more dispassionately than is at present the case.

Literature and society have suffered a bereavement in the death of a very amiable, earnest, thoughtful man of letters—

James Hain Friswell. The author of the "Gentle Life" and numerous other graceful productions passed away on Tuesday last. It was my privilege to have known Mr. Friswell for a great many years; for some months he filled my place (while I was away in America, in 1863-4) in this very column; and, although our friendly intercourse was brought to a close by some painful incidents, resulting in a trial in the Court of Queen's Bench, in 1871, I never entertained the slightest ill will towards him; and I have never wavered in my admiration for his abilities and my esteem for his truly blameless personal character.

Hain Friswell was a very various man. He was always studying, and, although a chronic invalid, always at work. He wrote novels and essays, he translated Montaigne and Thomas à Kempis, he delivered lectures and formed classes for the instruction of working men; he was the "Censor" of the defunct *Morning Star*; he wrote a capital article on Quevedo, the Spanish humourist, in the *Saturday Review*; he was for years the life and soul of the leading article and "Answers to Correspondents" columns of the pleasant *Family Herald*; but, as a contributor to standard English literature, he will be best remembered as the writer of "The Gentle Life," a work which in popularity wellnigh equalled Mr. Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy" and Miss Charlesworth's "Ministering Children," and the genial pages of which afforded solace, I have been told, to Prince Leopold during the recovery of H.R.H. from a painful illness.

Mr. Charles Reade has been writing, under the title of the "Coming Man," some excellent letters to a contemporary denouncing our stupid and obstinately prejudiced neglect of the muscular capacity of the left hand, and advocating the training of children in what he terms "either-handedness." I agree with Mr. Reade in all save two particulars. Assuredly sailors, tailors, painters, type-writers, musicians, prize-fighters, gymnasts, sculptors, modelers, and engravers, and, indeed, craftsmen in general, should be ambidextrous (it is a lawful English word, Mr. Reade, and you will find it in Bailey's Dictionary); but I don't think that schoolmasters ought to be "either-handed." To have one's ears boxed with the dexter while one's shoulders were afflicted by a cane held in the sinister hand of our preceptor would be intolerable; and, again, I cannot help thinking that the right hand is in the human organisation *naturally* the first one. Just try an experiment with a baby six months old. I have no article of the kind in my house, and was ashamed to send out to borrow a baby. But having got your baby, either in a "jumper," a perambulator, or his nurse's arms, just offer him a lollypop—barleysugar is the safest. I will bet long odds that he will stretch out his Right Hand (the precious little paw!) to clutch the dainty. *J'en appelle à toutes les mamans.* G. A. S.

## MUSIC.

## CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY—ADELPHI THEATRE.

Herr Ignaz Brüll's opera, "The Golden Cross" (the production of which we noticed last week), has been repeated several times with the same successful result as on its first production here, on the 2nd inst., and the intervening nights have been appropriated to repetitions of Nicolai's "The Merry Wives of Windsor" until Saturday last, when "The Bohemian Girl" was given with an excellent cast, including Miss Julia Gaylord as Arline, in which character that lady sang and acted with great effect throughout. The "Gypsy Girl's Dream" ("I dreamed that I dwelt") was enthusiastically encored, a similar result having followed Mr. J. W. Turner's delivery of the popular air, "When other lips," which, with the other portions of Thaddeus's music, was extremely well rendered by that gentleman. Miss McFivale made her first appearance as the Gypsy Queen, her efforts having been apparently repressed by nervousness. Mr. Ludwig, as Count Arnheim, sang and acted well, and was encored in the song "The heart bowed down." Mr. Aynsley Cook's performance as Devilshoof was excellent throughout, Mr. Charles Lyall gave full effect to the part of Florestin, and Mrs. Aynsley Cook was an efficient representative of Buda.

On Monday "The Golden Cross" was repeated, and on Tuesday Mlle. Marie Fechter, daughter of the celebrated actor, made her first appearance in England as Marguerite in "Faust." The young lady, who has recently obtained much success by her performances at the Paris Opéra Comique, possesses a soprano voice of pure and sympathetic quality, with a good command of the upper range. These merits were favourably manifested in the jewel song and in the following love music of the garden scene, in which the débutante displayed special grace and tenderness. In the subsequent situations of remorse and penitential hope—in the cathedral and prison scenes—Mlle. Fechter's acting was highly artistic, as might be expected from her parentage. Her success was decided, and will, doubtless, be enhanced when the nervousness of a first appearance has subsided.

Mr. Joseph Maas, as Faust, maintained the favourable impression which he made on his recent first appearance here, and Mr. Ludwig produced a genuine effect in the principal situations of Valentine, the song interpolated by the composer in the second act (encored), and the death-scene of the duel trio. Mr. F. H. Celli's Mephistopheles was a repetition of a familiar and meritorious performance, and the cast was efficiently completed by Miss Josephine Yorke as Siebel, Mrs. Aynsley Cook as Martha, and Mr. H. W. Dodd as Wagner.

The choral and orchestral effects were excellently rendered, as were the stage accessories, including the "Kermesse" scene, with its picturesque groupings and ballet action. The soldiers' chorus, reinforced by the fine military band directed by Mr. F. Godfrey, was encored.

Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor" was repeated on Wednesday, Ignaz Brüll's "Golden Cross" on Thursday, Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" on Friday, and for to-night, Saturday (St. Patrick's Eve), Sir J. Benedict's "Lily of Killarney" is announced.

The fifteenth of the present series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace included the first performance there of a characteristic and cleverly written orchestral symphony entitled "A Country Wedding," composed by Herr Goldmark. All the other features of the programme were more less familiar. At last Saturday's concert the novelty was the ballet music belonging to Verdi's "Don Carlos," generally omitted in performances of the opera, which is full long even without it. The music, which is in illustration of five tableaux, consists of an andante mosso, an andante (in which is a violin solo), an allegro agitato, and two pieces in prestissimo time. There is much clever writing, which, however, scarcely realises its due effect when deprived of the stage accessories. Fine performances of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's bright overture to "The Sapphire Necklace" and Beethoven's seventh symphony (in A) were the other orchestral features of the day. Miss Marie Krebs played Chopin's second pianoforte concerto (in F minor) with great success; and vocal solos were contributed by Madame Sophie Löwe and Signor Foli. Professor G. A. Macfarren's cantata "The Lady of the Lake" (composed for last year's Glasgow Festival) is to be given at this week's Saturday concert.

The first of the three quartet concerts of Mr. Carrodus and Mr. E. Howell, at Langham Hall, took place yesterday (Friday) week, when the selection of music was of sterling interest. Mozart's first quartet (in G), Beethoven's No. 4 (in C minor), and two instalments of a posthumous quartet ("Andante" and "Scherzo," left by Mendelssohn) were finely given (the "Scherzo" encored), led by Mr. Carrodus in association with Mr. V. Nicholson (second violin), Mr. Doyle (viola), and Mr. E. Howell (violincello). Three of Molique's "Six melodies" (op. 36) were excellently rendered by Mr. Carrodus, in conjunction with Mr. H. Thomas, who also accompanied Miss Julia Elton in Beethoven's "In questa tomba," and Mr. Sullivan's "The Lost Chord," the latter of which was encored. The second concert was to take place yesterday (Friday) evening.

A concert took place at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon in aid of the funds of that useful establishment the "Ladies' Work Society," in Sloane-street. The programme consisted of the music which Mendelssohn composed for "A Midsummer Night's Dream," commencing with the overture—originally produced in Mendelssohn's boyhood for detached concert performance. This was rendered by a select band, by which also the rich and varied accompaniments and the incidental orchestral movements were well given. The choruses "Philomel with melody" and "Through the house" were effectively sung by the ladies of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, the performance having been ably conducted by that gentleman. The duet intermingled with the first chorus was gracefully sung by Miss De Fonblanque and Miss Orridge. A prominent feature on the occasion was the admirable reading of Shakespeare's text by Mr. Samuel Brandram, whose varied elocution gave great effect to the contrasted humours of the play.

Mlle. Marie Krebs gave the first of two pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when the programme provided by the accomplished artist included her performances of Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata and various pieces by composers of different periods. The second recital takes place on Wednesday next, with a copious and interesting selection of classical and brilliant pieces.

The London Ballad Concerts were resumed this week, having been interrupted, as usual, on Ash Wednesday. The programme on the occasion now referred to was of a very popular and attractive nature, having included a well-chosen selection of songs by Bishop and Dibdin. Mr. Sims Reeves was unable to appear, in consequence of a cold, and his songs were, therefore, omitted. Bishop's duet, "As it fell upon a day," sung by Misses M. Davies and Orridge; the same composer's airs, "Bid me discourse" and "Love's blind, they say," by the first-named lady; his "Should he upbraid," by Mrs. Osgood; "By the simplicity of Venus's Doves," by Miss Orridge; "Be mine, dear maid," by Mr. E. Lloyd (encored); and his part-songs, "Hart and Hind" and "Under the greenwood tree," by the London Vocal Union; Dibdin's "Bleak was the morn," by Mr. E. Lloyd; "Blow high, blow low" and "The standing Toast," by Mr. Santley (the latter encored, and replaced by "The Vicar of Bray"); "The Sailor's Journal," by Mr. Maybrick (encored); and "Tom Tough," by Mr. De Lacy, were among the specialties of the evening. Madame Antoinette Sterling sang Mr. Arthur Sullivan's popular song "The Lost Chord," in which she was encored; but was unable, from hoarseness, to sing, as announced, Dibdin's "The Sailor's Will," in the second part of the concert. Other pieces were contributed by the singers previously named; an effective new song by Mr. Blumenthal, "We shall see," sung by Mrs. Osgood and accompanied by the composer, having been encored. Madame Arabella Goddard played two brilliant pianoforte solos; and Mr. Sidney Naylor conducted.

A lecture, in association with the Society of Cymmrodorion, on the National Music of Wales (with musical illustrations), was delivered by Mr. Brinley Richards in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music on Wednesday evening.

The third concert of the present season of the Philharmonic Society took place on Thursday evening, when the orchestral pieces were Haydn's symphony, letter Q; Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony, Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," and Professor G. A. Macfarren's overture to "Don Quixote." The programme included Schumann's pianoforte concerto, played by Herr Brüll, and vocal pieces rendered by Mr. Santley.

"Elijah" was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday evening, under the direction of Mr. William Carter, to whose fine choir the choral music of the oratorio was assigned.

St. Patrick's Eve is to be celebrated to-day (Saturday) by concerts of national music at the Royal Albert Hall, St. James's Hall, and the Alexandra Palace.

The third of Herr Franke's fifth series of chamber-music concerts took place on Tuesday evening at the Royal Academy of Music; and Herr Boscovitz's first pianoforte recital on Thursday afternoon, at Steinway Hall.

The new season of the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden Theatre is to begin on April 2; and Her Majesty's Theatre is to be reopened for Italian opera performances on April 20. For details of the forthcoming performances we must await the publication of the directors' prospectuses.

The grand jury at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday returned two true bills for felony and two for misdemeanour against Sarah Rachel Levenson, alias Madame Rachel; but, on the application of her counsel, her trial has been postponed until the April Sessions.

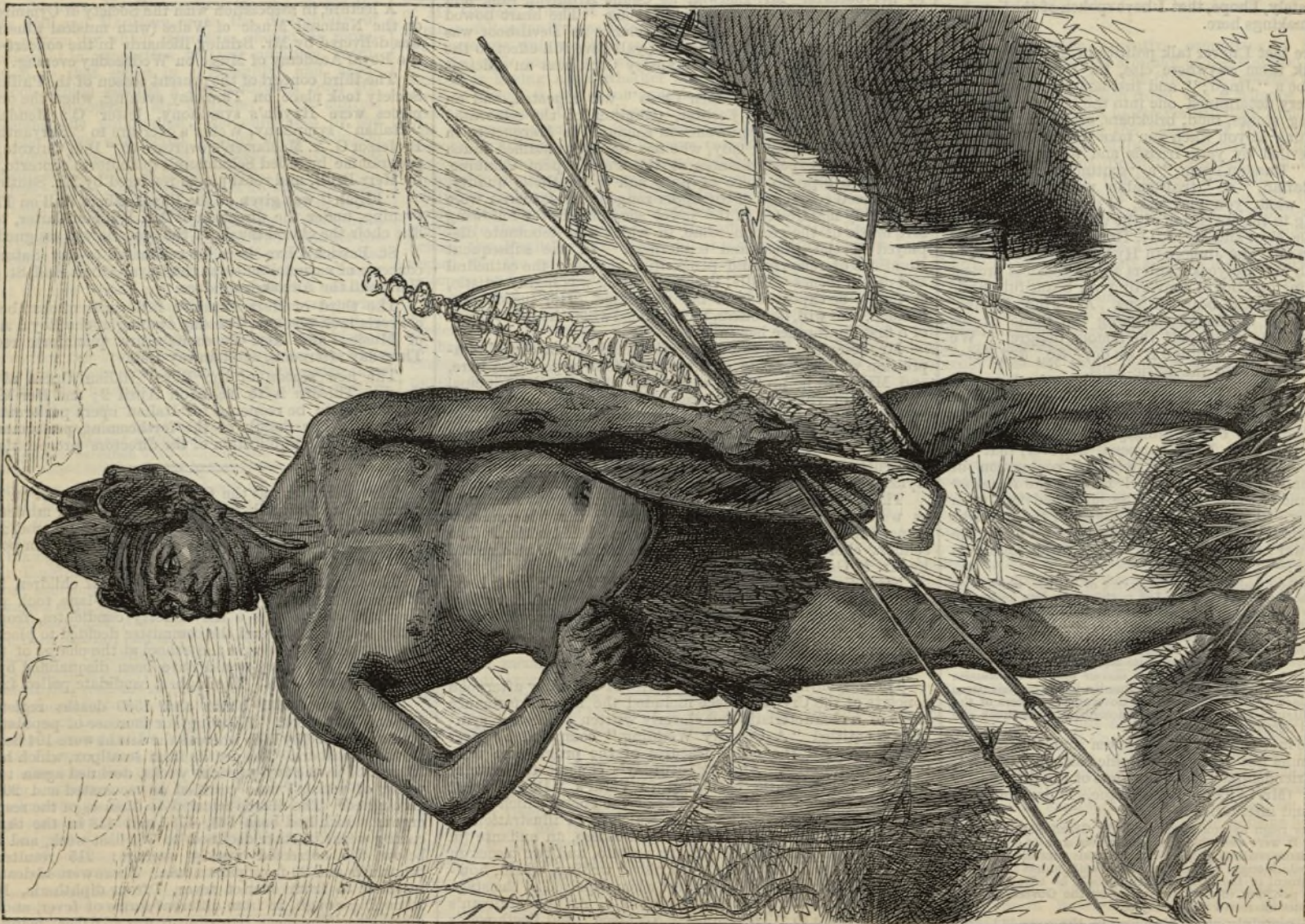
The annual election for the admission of children into the Licensed Victuallers' School, Kennington-lane, took place on Tuesday. There was a list of forty candidates, from whom thirty were elected, and the committee decided to place two of the unsuccessful ones in the school at the charge of the permanent fund, as they would have been disqualified by age at succeeding elections. The highest candidate polled 42,780.

There were 2691 births and 1580 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 100, whereas the deaths were 104 below the average numbers. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 39 and 54 in the two previous weeks, declined again to 34 last week, of which 7 were certified as vaccinated and 20 as unvaccinated. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 544, 475, and 413 in the three preceding weeks, further declined to 362 last week, and were 54 below the corrected weekly average; 215 resulted from bronchitis and 90 from pneumonia. There were 46 deaths from measles, 35 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 102 from whooping-cough, 28 from different forms of fever, and 7 from diarrhoea. The mean temperature was 46.6 deg., being 61 deg. above the average. During the twenty-four days ending the 8th inst. the mean temperature was continuously excessive, and averaged 47.3 deg., which was 7.7 deg. above the mean for the corresponding period in sixty years. The duration of registered sunshine last week was 19.4 hours.





A FINGO SENTINEL.



THE KAFFIR WAR: A GALEKA CHIEFTAIN.

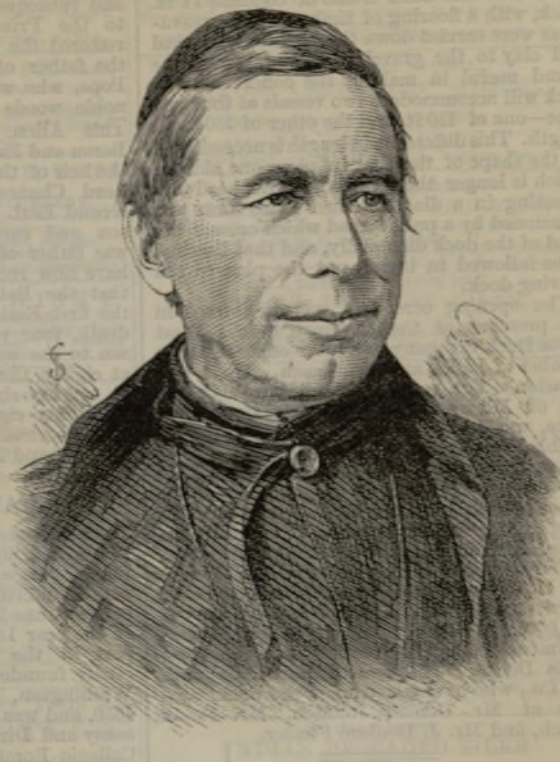




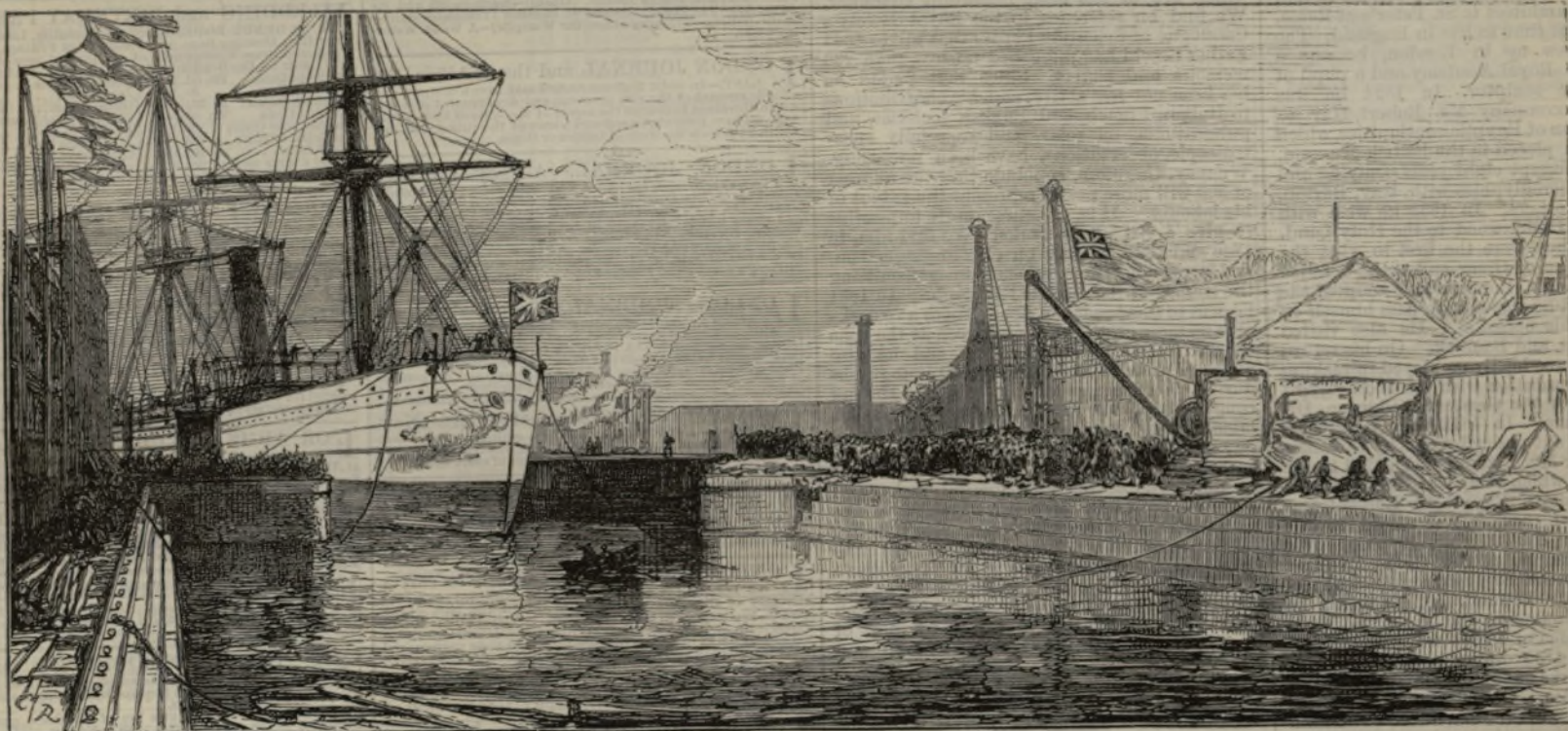
THE LATE MR. JOSEPH BONOMI.



THE LATE EARL BATHURST.



THE LATE FATHER SECCHI.



OPENING OF A NEW DRY DOCK IN THE WEST INDIA DOCKS.

## BELFAST HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

The Hospital for Sick Children, the new building for which forms the subject of our illustration, was opened in June, 1873, in King-street, Belfast, in a house taken for the purpose. It has met with so much success that the committee determined on the erection of a building to suit the increasing requirements. A plot of ground was selected in Queen-street, a situation which combines quietness with the advantage of being near that part of the town chiefly occupied by the poorer classes. The architects employed were Messrs. Thomas Jackson and Son, of Belfast; the contractor for the building was Mr. W. M'Cammond. Some difficulty has been met with in arranging the plan on so contracted a site, so as to secure the maximum of light and air with the maximum of accommodation for the inmates. The hospital portion is arranged chiefly in the rear, so as to be removed from the noise of the street. The front building is devoted to administrative purposes, comprising board-room, servants' hall, kitchen, store-rooms, matron's apartments, and bed-rooms for the officials. There are several rooms which will be used either for a better class of patients or for lady students, as the board may hereafter decide. The hospital block, which is arranged to receive light on three sides (the wards themselves form two), has the out-patients' department on the ground floor, entered from College-court. That is so arranged that the patients enter the waiting-room, pass into the consulting-room, thence to the dispensary, and so out, without any interference with each other or with the ordinary working of the establishment. The in-patients' wards occupy the first and second floors, and consist of two large wards to hold eighteen beds each, nearly square on plan (the committee having wished to avoid as much as possible an hospital appearance, and to ensure cheerfulness), and two small wards for isolated or special cases. With the rooms previously mentioned, there will be accommodation for fifty beds. Nurses' kitchens, and bathing and preparation rooms adjoin each ward; an operation-room and mortuary are also provided. The laundry, washhouse, and drying-room form a low building in the rear, so as not to affect the admission of light and air to the wards. It may be stated that the lighting of several of the rooms on the ground floor



HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, BELFAST.

is much more perfect than can be shown without the aid of sections. The buildings generally are of brick, with hollow walls, but a front of stone is shown towards Queen-street. The contract was taken by Mr. M'Cammond, for the sum of £3840. This does not include the railings in front and back, or the internal plumbing work.

## NEW DRY DOCK AT BLACKWALL.

In these days of large iron ships one of the most necessary appendages to a wet dock is a dry dock, in which ships may be examined externally and painted or repaired when necessary. With iron-built merchant vessels dry docking is generally necessary after each voyage, and wet-dock companies not having this accommodation are for the most part taking steps to secure it. The West India New Graving Dock, which was opened on Wednesday week, has been constructed by a private firm, Messrs. Johnson and Co., who purchased the land from the West India Dock Company. The graving dock is situated on the south side of the West India Dock basin at Blackwall. It is 450 ft. long over all, 80 ft. wide at the bottom, and 94 ft. wide at the top. It has an entrance 62 ft. 6 in. wide, finished with granite quoins, and having 23 ft. of water over the sill at Trinity high-water level. The entrance is closed by a wrought-iron caisson built in chambers, and which is ballasted with ordinary ballast, as well as with water. This caisson is floated out into the basin during the entrance of a vessel into the dock. This operation having been accomplished, the caisson is floated into position again, and effectually closes the entrance. The water in the dock is then run out, through a culvert at the head of the dock, and the vessel is shored up as she takes the ground. The culvert is 600 ft. long, of egg section, 5 ft. high. It is constructed of concrete with a blue-brick lining. The culvert opens into the Thames, and the dock is emptied at low tide. The dock is kept drained by means of pumps, which, however, are not yet in place. For undocking a vessel, sluiceways in the caisson are opened, and the water is admitted into the dock from the basin, and the ship is thus gradually floated, the caisson being removed from her exit. The dock walls are of concrete, with a facing of stock bricks, the altars being of York stone. The



concrete in the walls is 13 ft. thick at the base, stepped off to 4 ft. at the top. The bottom of the dock is also of concrete 11 ft. thick, with a flooring of timber. The excavations were carried down through 16 ft. of mud and clay to the gravel and sand, which was found useful in making the concrete. The dock will accommodate two vessels at the same time—one of 420 ft. and the other of 380 ft. in length. This difference in length is necessitated by the shape of the dock in plan, one side of which is longer than the other, the head terminating in a diagonal line. This form was occasioned by a public road which crosses the head of the dock diagonally, and that line had to be followed in laying out the plan of the graving dock.

The opening ceremony was performed in the presence of the chairman of the West India Dock Company and other officials, and a number of ladies and gentlemen. Upon this occasion a fine vessel, the Edinburgh Castle, one of Messrs. Donald Currie's Cape Line ships, was docked amid the cheers of the assembled spectators. The Edinburgh Castle is 350 ft. long, with 38 ft. beam, and her docking was no easy matter, seeing that many of the minor details of the dock yet remain to be completed. It was, however, successfully accomplished, in the face of a stiff breeze.

The engineer to the new graving dock is Mr. D. Baynes, the contractors being Messrs. Merritt and Ashby. The cost of the dock was £70,000, and it will no doubt find ample employment from the vessels using the West India Docks. The firm of Messrs. Johnson and Co., who have constructed the dock, consists of Mr. Donald Johnson, Mr. Frank Gooch, and Mr. J. Denison Pender.

#### THE LATE MR. BONOMI.

The death of Mr. Joseph Bonomi, Curator of Sir John Soane's Museum, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, was announced last week. He was an Italian, born at Rome, in 1796; but his father, who had been architect to St. Peter's at Rome, came about that time to live in England. The son, as he grew up in London, became a student of the Royal Academy and a pupil of Nolckens, the sculptor. In 1824 he was engaged to accompany Mr. Robert Hay to make a collection of Egyptian antiquities, which has since been placed in the British Museum. He stayed in Egypt eight years studying and drawing the hieroglyphics with Hay, Burton, Arundale, and others. In 1833 he went with Arundale and Catherwood to the Holy Land. At Jerusalem they were the first to visit the so-called Mosque of Omar and make detailed sketches of it. Mr. Bonomi had adopted the Arab dress, and he was able to pass himself as an Arab on this occasion. He also visited Sinai, Damascus, and Baalbek. On his return to England he was busily employed in making drawings in connection with works on Egypt, such as those of Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Dr. Birch, and others. In 1842 the great expedition was sent out under Lepsius by the King of Prussia, and Mr. Bonomi was added to the important staff which composed the party. On this second visit to Egypt Mr. Bonomi was two years in that country. A record of this expedition was cut in hieroglyphics over the entrance-passage of the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh. These hieroglyphics were designed and carved by Mr. Bonomi. On his return to England he produced the drawings from which a panorama of Egypt was painted and exhibited. In 1853 he assisted Mr. Owen Jones in the works at the Egyptian Courts of the Crystal Palace. In 1861 Mr. Bonomi was appointed Curator of Sir John Soane's Museum. In addition to illustrating and assisting other labours, Mr. Bonomi produced some original works of his own, such as "Nineveh and its Palaces," besides numerous papers for learned societies and contributions to scientific journals. Mr. Bonomi married one of the daughters of John Martin, the painter.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. T. and J. Holroyd, of Harrogate.

#### THE LATE EARL BATHURST.

We lately announced the death of the Right Hon. William Lennox Bathurst, fifth Earl Bathurst, Lord Apsley, of Apsley, in Sussex, and Lord Bathurst, of Battlesden. He was born at Apsley House, Hyde Park, on Feb. 14, 1791, and was therefore in his eighty-eighth year. He was the second son of Henry, the third Earl, by Lady Georgina Lennox, sister of the fourth Duke of Richmond, after whom he received his second baptismal name. He sat in the Parliament of 1812 as M.P. for the since disfranchised borough of Weobley. During upwards of thirty years, from 1827 down to 1860, he acted as one of the clerks of the Privy Council, a position which brought him constantly in contact with public men of every shade of politics and opinions. In his private convictions he was a staunch Conservative. Late in life, in the year 1866, he succeeded, by the death of his elder brother, to the earldom, which has now passed to his nephew, Allen Alexander Bathurst, only son of the late Colonel the Hon. Seymour Bathurst. The family of Bathurst, according to Sir Bernard Burke, were seated many centuries ago in the neighbourhood of Battle, in Sussex, but were dispossessed of their possessions in that part of England during the Wars of the Roses, their castle being demolished. No traces of their residence in Sussex are left except a wood, which to this day bears the name of Bathurst Wood. In the time of Henry VI. they passed into Kent, and later still appear to have been seated in Northamptonshire. The then head of the family had thirteen sons, of whom the seventh was distinguished as a poet. The youngest, Sir

Benjamin Bathurst, became Governor of the Royal African and East Indian Companies, and subsequently Treasurer of the Household to the Princess Anne of Denmark. He restored the fortunes of the family. He was the father of Allen Bathurst, the friend of Pope, who was celebrated as the planter of noble woods round his seat at Cirencester. This Allen Bathurst, created successively Baron and Earl Bathurst, by his marriage with the heir of the Apsleys, was father of Henry, Lord Chancellor Apsley, who became the second Earl. The Lord Chancellor's elder son and successor, Henry, the third Earl, was father of the nobleman whose death we have now recorded. It is worthy of notice that the Bathursts are a long-lived family, the first Earl having been ninety-one at his death, four years after the accession of his son to the peerage; the second Earl dying at eighty, the third at seventy-two, the fourth at seventy-six, while the fifth has reached his eighty-eighth year.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard.

#### THE LATE FATHER SECCHI.

The death of this eminent Italian astronomer, who was a member of the Jesuits' College at Rome, has lately been announced. He had not completed his sixtieth year, having been born on June 29, 1818, at Reggio, near Modena. In the year 1848 he went to America to take part in the work at the observatory recently founded at Georgetown College, near Washington. Secchi returned to Europe in 1850, and was appointed Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory at the Collegio Romano at Rome, where his long-continued labours have made his name well known in the scientific world. Of late years he has devoted special attention to what may be called the new astronomy, spectrum analysis, both solar and sidereal, his contributions to which are of the most important character. We find on reference to the Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers that up to 1863 Father Secchi had published no less than 230 memoirs and papers. Since that period he has been not less active, and his contributions to Italian, French, and English societies, and publications, on solar, and especially spectroscopic, observations, have been unceasing. We may, therefore, conclude that the number of 300 will more nearly represent the extent of his labours. It is, of course, quite impossible to give a list of his works. We find him, in 1846 and 1847, writing on electro-magnetism, and proposing improvements in transmitting the signals of the electric telegraph. In 1851 he sent to the Académie des Sciences a remarkable memoir on the red flames seen at the time of the solar eclipse of July 8, and he also obtained and described some good photographs during the progress of that eclipse. Having command of the Roman Observatory, his labours were unceasing, and his observations on comets and stars indicate the most untiring energy. His physical researches were almost as numerous as his astronomical tasks, and some of Father Secchi's investigations of the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism and the influences of solar forces thereon are fine examples of inductive science. In 1856 Angelo Secchi was elected a foreign member of our Royal Society, and similar honours have been paid to this illustrious astronomer by most of the philosophical societies of Europe and America.

The portrait is from a photograph by the Brothers Alessandri, of Rome.

Lord Penzance has appointed Mr. Cyrus Waddilove, of Doctors' Commons, the Registrar of the Court of Arches, vacant by the death of Mr. Shephard.

An action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by a schoolmaster named Heap against a lady, was tried in the Exchequer Division. The lady had in 1872, at the age of forty years, entered into a written agreement to marry Mr. Heap, a master in the Caistor Grammar School. She agreed, in case of failure to fulfil her promise, to pay him one fourth of the property she might inherit from her parents; and also a yearly sum of money, beginning at £20, and doubling each year from Jan. 1, 1875, until she should become his wife. Having failed to keep her promise, and still refusing to fulfil her undertaking, the present action was instituted. Eventually, she agreed to pay £1000 rather than allow the letters she had written to be brought before the public. Judgment was, therefore, given for the plaintiff.

At Marlborough-street on Monday morning Mr. Newton had before him nine charges arising out of the Hyde Park demonstration on the preceding day. Williams and Liddell were fined 20s. each for throwing stones, some of which struck the police and persons standing around. Turner, a boy, was fined 20s., with the option of fourteen days' imprisonment, for the same offence. He was seen with others throwing stones at people wearing high hats. Another boy was fined 2s. 6d., or three days', for gambling with dice. Henry Woodbridge was charged with assaulting a police-constable. The constable said that while he was assisting in taking a prisoner to the station the accused shouted, "Come on, lads; six months in the House of Correction is better than being out of work," and he (the witness) was attacked by a number of persons, kicked by the prisoner, and had stones thrown at him, and his head was cut. The witness's evidence having been corroborated, Mr. Newton committed him for two months' hard labour. The other charges were for felony and attempted felony.

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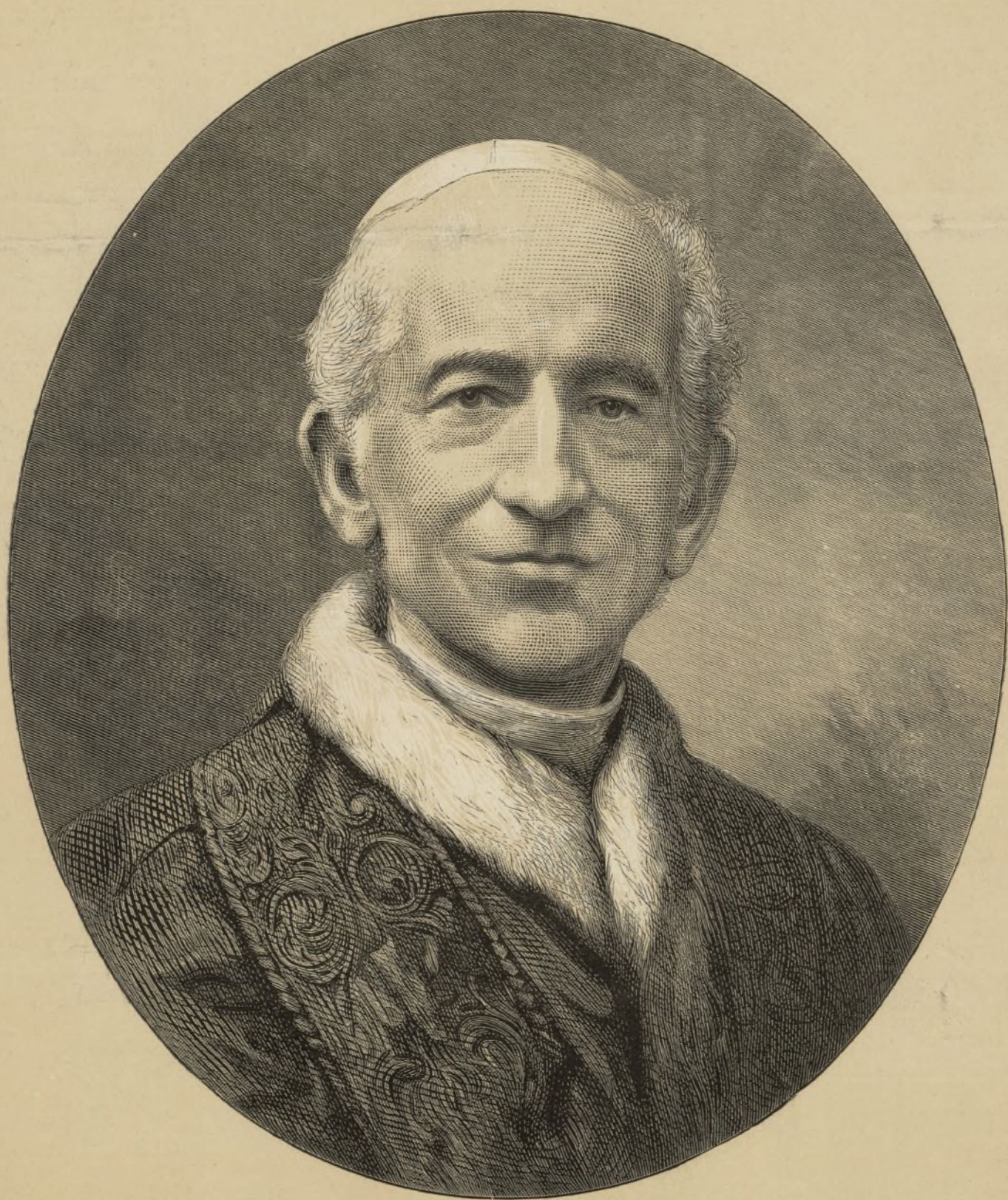
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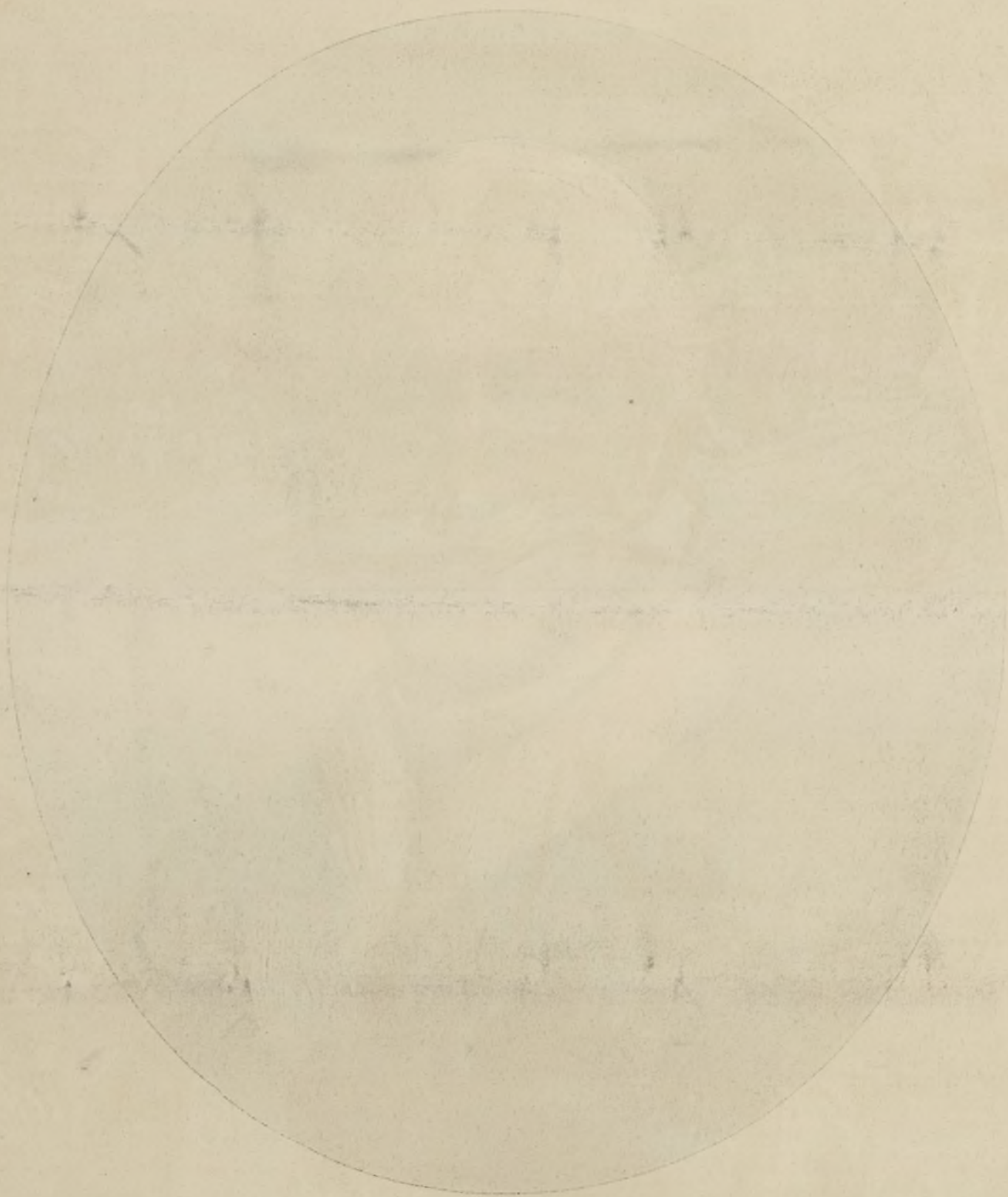




LEO XIII.

BORN, MARCH 2, 1810. ELECTED POPE, FEBRUARY 20, 1878.







# THE KAFFIR WAR



COMMISSARIAT AND AMMUNITION WAGGONS CROSSING THE KEI RIVER.



TEMBUS LEAVING FORT BOWKER ON PATROL.



THE KAFFIR WAR.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who has been sent by this Journal to South Africa, expressly to furnish Illustrations of the Kaffir War, and of the actual condition of the Eastern Provinces of the British Colonial Dominion, has arrived at his destination. He went out from England as a passenger on board the steam-ship Nubian, which was employed by our Government as a transport-vessel to convey troops to East London, the port of King William's Town, direct from Port Natal. A series of Illustrations of life on board the troop-ship, from the sketches taken by our Special Artist during the voyage, is commenced in this week's publication, and will be continued in our next. One of these represents a ludicrous scene at the parade of the troops on deck, when the sea was running high, and the ship rolled so much as to afford but an unsteady footing, and to drive not a few brave landmen to relieve their inward qualms by leaning over the bulwark. The other scene is that of a petty court-martial, or the informal trial of an offender for some breach of discipline, before one of the commanding officers, who treats the case with due seriousness and gravity, but does not look as if he were inclined to pass too harsh a sentence. We gave last week an Illustration of the landing of the troops from the Nubian at East London.

The passage of a train of commissariat and ammunition waggons across the Great Kei river, at the boundary of Kaffraria, is an instance of the natural obstacles to the movement of fully equipped military forces in that country. Along the entire course of this river, which for a length of 130 miles is fordable only at certain seasons, there is but one bridge. The crossing of the fords has very frequently been attended

with fatal disasters, and many colonists have experienced narrow escapes of life, or loss of property, in venturing to pass these treacherous waters. With such a heavily-laden train as is shown in our Sketch, it is an operation demanding the utmost care. Another Illustration is that representing some warriors of the Tembus, a native tribe enlisted on our side against the Galekas, mounted and equipped to sally forth on a nominal patrol from Fort Bowker; an expedition which they are but too likely to convert into a mere raid for plunder. The chieftain of this tribe, M'Gangelizwe, having married a daughter of Kreli, the Galeka King, and afterwards murdered her, there is deadly enmity between them, and this has caused the Tembus to serve willingly, though in an irregular and licentious manner, in the present campaign. They possess good horses of their own, but their dress and arms have not much uniformity; they are distinguished in this service by wearing a red band around the head. The Fingoes, a loyal and partly civilised people under British rule, have been largely enlisted for the war now going on. A Fingo sentinel appears as one of two separate figures delineated in our Engravings. The Galeka chieftain, who is represented on the same page, still carries the primitive weapons of his race, which have not yet been entirely disused; but most of our Kaffir enemies are now furnished with muskets or rifles, and have become rather more formidable than they were twenty or thirty years ago.

With regard to the causes of this war, Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of the Cape Colony, in a despatch to the Earl of Carnarvon, dated King William's Town, Jan. 9, replies to a memorial from the Aborigines Protection Society which had been forwarded to him. He states that he was at one time inclined to think with the society that the Galekas, in attack-

coincide with the ethnological limits; and numerous people of other nationalities—especially Turks and Tartars, Albanians and Greeks—have been included within them. This new Bulgaria is to have an extent of 64,040 square miles, with 3,822,000 inhabitants, of whom not less than 1,430,000 are Mohammedans. According to nationalities, this political community would include 2,372,000 Bulgarians, 819,000 Turks and Tartars, 220,000 Albanians, 101,000 Greeks, 65,000 Circassians, and 15,000 Roumanians, besides gipsies, Jews, and others. This estimate has necessarily been made from the returns of population referring to a period anterior to the late war, but we may safely assume that most of the Turks and Mohammedans will remain in the country.

Referring to our map, it will be seen that Turkey in Europe will consist of two detached portions, and that the great high road from the Aegean Sea to Bosnia passes through Bulgarian territory. The Turks, however, have been granted a right of way from Saloniki up the valley of the Vardar and to Prishtina. The whole of these cessions amount to 74,580 square miles, with 4,306,000 inhabitants, of whom 933,000 are Turks, and 1,646,000 are Mohammedans. The political divisions of what has hitherto been known as Turkey in Europe will therefore in future be as follows:—

	Area in square miles.	Population.	Mohammedans.
Independent.			
Roumania	46,798	4,850,000	—
Dobruja (Russia)	4,990	194,000	109,000
Servia	18,590	1,598,522	92,500
Montenegro	3,150	241,000	15,000
Bulgaria	64,040	3,822,000	1,430,000
Tributary			
Metropolitan Provinces	5,470	991,000	584,000
Greek Provinces	19,950	1,274,000	336,000
Turkish			
Albania	24,820	1,683,000	1,065,000
Bosnia	29,950	1,122,000	576,000
Crete	3,320	275,000	40,000
Total	158,090	9,661,000	4,247,000

Turkey in Europe, therefore, has been reduced to 83,510 square miles and 5,355,000 inhabitants, of whom 2,601,000, or hardly more than half, are Mohammedans. The weakness of this incoherent body politic becomes still more apparent if we look at the nationalities; for there are 1,645,000 Albanians, who are gravitating towards Greece, 1,142,000 Servians (Bosnians and Croats), 1,359,000 Greeks, but only 834,500 Turks.

In Asia Turkey has surrendered about 10,000 square miles, with 270,000 inhabitants, and there remain to her 714,000 square miles and about 16,000,000 inhabitants, of whom less than 7,000,000 are Turks.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.

"If I couldn't compete with men I should never dream of putting myself on a level with women," was a proud, defiant little speech to come from the mouth of a young lady artist who had her way to make, and was kindly promised space on the walls of the Marlborough-street Gallery if she cared to send her pictures there; and we fear this contemptuous estimate of the status and achievements of the Society of Lady Artists is entertained by too many of the outside sisterhood. Ambition is in itself not only justifiable but necessary, and, so far as it implies that art is of no sex, it is really a noble sentiment; but the most daring ambition is a very impotent affair, if it spurns the use of a ladder.

There is no occasion, even if we had the space, to enter into any defence of a female art-corporation. Such an institution has existed for a couple of decades, and goes on waxing in strength and influence from year to year. When young aspirants to fame gather worldly wisdom with increasing facility, they will find their account in following the example of the young lady whose petulant little speech opens this article, and, like her, gladly send their best works to the Marlborough-street Gallery that they may be admired and bought.

On the present occasion there were over thirteen hundred works sent in, and of the 797 accepted and hung, about three fourths are in water-colours and one fourth in oil. In commencing with the latter—and we have only space to indicate a work here and there as deserving special notice—we may premise that the general level of excellence in this medium is unquestionably superior to what was ever attained when the exhibition was held elsewhere.

Reversing the ordinary procedure, and turning to the right on entering the main gallery, we find the place of honour occupied by Miss E. H. Stannard's magnificent fruit picture, "The Gardener's Bench" (321), she calls it, and on this we see heaped up in baskets, and in the most picturesque confusion, grapes, peaches, apples, raspberries, prettily tricked out, too, with sprigs of honeysuckle. Whatever of fruity bloom and lusciousness can be conveyed to the eye by means of pigments Miss Stannard does, and her work would be estimable by any standard. Mute also as to the sex of the artist, or, rather, equally suggestive of the vigour of a masculine hand, is Mary Backhouse's lifesized flower girl offering for sale "The Last Bunches" (322) of her roses. This artist shows also by her "Enone" (341), whose rich olive complexioned face we see in classic profile, and whose raven black hair is crowned with a single wreath of jessamine, that she possesses refinement as well as strength. Another capable artist is Ellen Partridge. One, noticing the easy confidence and suavity with which she has produced the lifesized portrait of "Ella von Malachowzka" (328) would scarcely come to the conclusion that the artist was a lady. With freedom she combines honest workmanship and finish. Bravery of brushwork belongs also to Louise Jopling; but in the case of her "Inattentive Pupil" (317)—a little boy who thinks more of his whip than of the lesson his elder sister sets so earnestly before him—the artist can scarcely be said to have done more than block in her subject in a very rough-and-ready way. In many parts it is absolutely coarse. We allow it is broad and suggestive; but the impressionist school of France has never found much favour on this side the Channel; and, if Mrs. Jopling would maintain the high reputation which her industry and genius have brought her, we would respectfully suggest that she carry her work a little further and give it more definition.

We do not wish to draw any invidious comparisons between the style of one artist and another; but as examples of art-preciousness and finish we cannot help drawing attention to the "Sleeping Lady" (433) of E. S. Guinness, and "A Girl of Constantine" (463), almost lifesize and full of the most exquisite manipulation, by Miss A. Lennox, both in the water-colour room.

We are much pleased with the strong, effective, naturalistic treatment which Alice Corkran has bestowed on "The Pines, Weybridge" (336), just as we are charmed with the delicacy and refinement in Mary E. Williams's "Autumn Wild Flowers in New England" (351). Daintiness of treatment belongs also to Linnie Watt's fair girl in white drawing among the "Meadow Sweet" (335), and to her "Farmyard, Birchington."

Mrs. Alma Tadema shows increase of strength and breadth of handling in her "Portrait of Miss Alice Search" (352), and the same determination towards largeness of manner is



MAP OF THE NEW BULGARIA, AND OTHER ALTERATIONS IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

ing the Fingoes, had no idea of fighting the colonists or British troops; but he regrets to say that the balance of evidence has been accumulating on the other side, and that there is too much reason to believe that the leaders whom the Galeka tribe blindly followed were acting as members of a vague sort of combination against the white man and his ways, and all that belonged to them. He sees no reason to doubt the story that the instructions to the Galeka columns were to sweep away the police camp, which every Galeka knew stood within the limits of the colonial territory. He admits that the tribe were straitened for room, but this he considers no justification for aggression on their neighbours. He disclaims any intention to drive the tribe to some unoccupied region, his plan being to assign lands to all who return and submit to English rule. He says that they are naturally "a fine-spirited, intelligent people." The Gaikas were once as quarrelsome as they are now, but at the present time "some of the Gaikas, trained as school-teachers, are men whose discussions might be listened to with pleasure and profit by a London congregation or audience." As an example of the manner in which the war has been carried on, Sir Bartle Frere notes "that from the first Colonel Glyn, in the name of her Majesty's 24th Regiment, declined any claim to share in the cattle which might be captured from the enemy." He thinks there ought to be a strong central government in lieu of the authority of innumerable chiefs, that the carrying of arms must be prohibited, and such institutions as those of Lovedale and Blythwood multiplied, for the industrial education of the natives.

Mr. John Messant, the treasurer of the St. Andrew's Lodge No. 231, has been presented by the members of the lodge with a valuable gold jewel and an elegant silver candelabrum, as a recognition by the members of the lodge of his eminent service as treasurer for the last fourteen years.

THE NEW BULGARIA.

Our map shows the territorial changes which it is sought to effect in virtue of the treaty between Russia and Turkey, signed at San Stefano on the 3rd inst.

Servia, besides being acknowledged as an independent State, is to receive an accession of territory equal to 4100 square miles, with 246,000 inhabitants, of whom 92,000 are Mohammedans. That portion of this new territory which lies around Nish is inhabited by Bulgarians; further west Albanians extend right up to the old frontier of Servia; and, though the remainder of the newly acquired territory is inhabited by Servians or kindred Bosnians, many of these are Mohammedans. Servia thus constituted will have an area of 18,590 square miles, with 1,598,522 inhabitants, amongst whom are 150,000 Bulgarians, and 160,000 Roumanians. The Mohammedans may be estimated at 92,000 souls.

MONTENEGRO is to be augmented by the districts of Gatchko and Nicksich in the north, those of Spush and Podgoritzina in the east, and the seaboard of the Adriatic as far as the Boyana. These territories have an extent of 1450 square miles, with 4500 inhabitants, of whom 1500 are Mohammedans and about 10,000 Albanians. The principality now has 2150 square miles, with 241,000 inhabitants.

THE DOBRUDJA, or the sanjak of Tulcha, comprising 4990 square miles, with 194,000 inhabitants, of whom 109,000 are Mohammedans, has been ceded to Russia, with a view to its being exchanged for that portion of Bessarabia (4700 square miles, 180,000 inhabitants), which was surrendered to Roumania in 1856. All the above cessions are absolute.

BULGARIA.—The new principality of Bulgaria which it is proposed to create will acknowledge the suzerainty of the Porte and pay a tribute. It is to embrace the whole of the country inhabited by Bulgarians, with the exception of the districts ceded to Servia or included in the Dobrudja. Its political boundaries, however, do not in every instance



visibly expressed in Agnes Hussey's "Sunflowers" (291), in a round glass bottle. We have hearty commendation also for M. D. Mitchell's "Chrysanthemums" (307), and for the "Study of Still Life" (385)—a group of endive, celery, pheasants, and lapwing, which gained for Emily Austin the National bronze medal. Mrs. L. Goodman's "Belle of Boulogne" (369) has merits which ought to have commanded a place on the line; and the same may be said of Lady Gordon's "Sunset" (289), upon a piece of marshy water in Aberdeenshire, which is as true a transcript of nature as anything in the exhibition. Miss F. Assenbaum's "Autumn Day" (295) is well and solidly expressed; and if Elizabeth Naughton's "Lois" (360) is rather cold in colour it is correct in drawing. Among the strong, hearty work must be classed Miss Kirschner's "Bohemian Cattle" (329); Edna Hall's "Sketch at Reigate, looking towards Leith Hill" (271); "Sermons in Stones" (287)—two children by a stone effigy in a church—by S. M. Louisa Taylor; and "Mill at Klausen" (280), by Ellen Partridge, who appears almost as happy in landscape as she is in the figure. Sophia Beal's old nun, with spectacles on nose, examining the medicine-bottle, a portion of whose contents she is about to administer to the little sick girl in the chair beside her, is a most successful study of character, and the composition altogether is full of "go" and intention. Mrs. Val. Bromley—a name new to the gallery—exhibits on screen No. 2 three small studies on the Cornish coast which are worth looking at, as indications of coming facility if not of power. Miss Hepworth Dixon's "Windmill, near Boulogne" (794) is a decided advance on her work of last year. The old windmill standing stark against the darkling sky is nicely conceived, and, in a general way, as nicely conveyed to the spectator; but "in a general way" is a phrase which must be spurned by those who mean attaining artistic excellence; and precision of touch and purity of definition—in other words, drawing—is its necessary and never-failing forerunner. On the same table will be found a case of carefully-executed miniature portraits in ivory (790) by Emma Cooper, whose "Jenny Wren and Arbutus" (661), on Screen No. 1, shows greater firmness of drawing and a more judicious use of her greys than usual. Among the "copies" in the square room we would commend the loyalty with which Sophie Barker has reproduced Mulready's "The Last In" (402), and Fanny Moody Sir Edwin Landseer's "Roebuck and Rough Hounds" (405).

In turning to the Water-Colour section of the gallery we regret we cannot devote to it the space it deserves. The place of honour on the left of the great room is occupied by a beautiful drawing, quiet in colour, yet rich in tone, representing "Sunset on the Wey" (120), by Miss S. S. Warren. It has for neighbours fruit and flower pictures by such able artists as C. Constance Pierrepont, Maria Harrison, Anna M. Fitzjames, and Edith Marrable. We like, also, the bright daylight effects of Jessie R. Corcoran's "Winter Fruit" (162), and the ingenious way in which she has grouped elements which are anything but of the ordinary conventional sort.

Highly artistic in treatment is Miss K. Macaulay's view "On the Coast near Oban, Argyleshire" (132). The choice of subject, too, shows artistic discrimination and judgment. A good deal of the inspiration of Cox may be seen in "Bramshot Mill, Hampshire" (139), by Miss C. L. Davis. Miss Freeman Kempson's "Moonlight" (140) is scarcely so satisfactory as her "Morning on the Moors, Isle of Arran" (163). Helen Thornycroft's "Portia" (145) is scarcely the character, but, with the exception of the left hand, which is perhaps a little claw-like in its action, the picture is a good one, and deserves to rank with her "Rosalind" in the Dudley. Another good figure picture is Elizabeth Manton's young gentleman in the costume of a century back handling his "New Stradivarius" (156). We desire also to include "Ernestine" (158), by Matilda Cohen; and "An Old Woman's Head" (147), by Miss Adey; see also her capital portrait of Sir William Jenner's little boy "Louis" (52). No one can give the life and bustle of a country market-place or street better than Louise Rayner, see her "St. Clement's Church, from Hill-street, Hastings" (151). She evidently paints them with a will, just as Margaret Rayner paints "The Terrace, Haddon Hall" (259), and re-creates it with the stately dames and knights of old. The one would in the sister art of literature rank under the flag of Dickens, the other under the banner of Scott.

The place of honour in the far end of the room is occupied by Mrs. Backhouse's "Fruit-Gatherers" (226)—three handsome girls, meant no doubt for Italians, but evidently painted from English models. The picture is none the less pleasing on that account, nor does it lose any of the joyous dash for which Mrs. Backhouse has been so long famous. On one side of this picture hangs Mrs. Marrable's fine study of "Ancient Larches on the Rosey-road, Pontresina" (220). This lady is abundantly represented, and shares with Miss Kempson the distinction of wielding the most prolific pencil in the exhibition. On the other side of Mrs. Backhouse's drawing hangs Marian Croft's "English Homestead" (233), with its lovely sky and nice variety of foliage. We would commend also "Swallows Passing Through a Storm" (228), by Lady Duckett, the drawings of Charlotte J. James (11), Mary Eley (12), Emma Walter (39), Mary Foster (95), M. E. Staples—"The Old Church Path" (88), a very sweet drawing; Mrs. P. J. Naftel's children "In the Turnip-Field—Cookham" (679); the flower and fruit drawings of Mrs. B. L. Hinde and Madame Hegg. We are pleased also with Elizabeth M. Gore's sun-flecked "Lane at Kensworth" (448), and with Kitty Locking's pleasant glimpse of a "Lincolnshire Wood" (464). Jessie Frier's "Studio of John Pettie, R.A." (204), must surely have been painted under the immediate eye of the distinguished Academician, for it is by far the most splendidly felt piece of colouring in the room.

#### MR. WALTER SEVERN'S DRAWINGS AT THE OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY.

Bright out-of-door effect, easy freedom of brush, and an artistic and refined way of looking at things have long been the special characteristics of Mr. Walter Severn; and the Messrs. Agnew have done the art-public a service in bringing together fifty of the choicest drawings of a painter so highly esteemed. Mr. Severn can be swift and sketchy at times, as in his "Inverary Castle" (11), and scientifically exact as well as pictorially beautiful, as in the boulders seen lying on the "Coast of Bute" (14), or the "Boulders and Trap Dykes on the South Coast of Arran" (27). Wonderfully successful also is "Storm and Sunshine on the South-East Coast of Ireland" (34); and the modelling of the hills which back the grouse-frequented moorland (38) is tender and true in a rare degree. Among the many other realistic pictures, domestic and foreign, none will be of greater interest, perhaps, to the British public than the drawing which represents "The Beavers' Home at Mount Stuart" (33), where the Marquis of Bute has established a colony of these most capable of engineers.

Besides the room devoted to Mr. Severn's drawings there are two rooms filled with a choice collection of drawings by native and Continental artists. Among the former (who are in a decided majority) will be found masters like Turner, Cox, Copley Fielding, W. Hunt, and Lewis; and that, too, by

choice works of the most undoubted authenticity. As an exception to this remark, however, we would name a "Forest Scene" (174), attributed to De Wint, but which, we think, was never touched by pencil of his. Among living men there are Louis Haghe, Birket Foster, Sir John Gilbert, and Edouard Frère, not to mention A. Houston, J. E. Millais, F. Tayler, and several others whose names are household words in the world of art. Altogether, the exhibition is a choice one, full both of interest and instruction.

To-day (Saturday) the Grosvenor Gallery, in New Bond-street, is open to the public free, after which date the present exhibition will be closed.

The council of the Royal Institute of British Architects recommend that, subject to her Majesty's sanction, the Royal gold medal for 1877-8 shall be awarded to Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, A.R.A.

#### ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

##### THE HEART AND BLOOD-VESSELS.

Professor Garrod devoted his seventh lecture on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life, and its bearing on Physiology, given on Tuesday, March 5, to a description of the machinery engaged in the circulation of the blood. The heart was compared to a steam fire-engine. Its action resembles that of two pumps, having four great cavities, two auricles and two ventricles, connected with three kinds of blood-vessels. The arteries—strong branching tubes—proceed from the heart to all parts of the body; the delicate capillaries connect the finest arteries with the finest veins; and these, gradually becoming larger, convey the blood back again to the heart, and so complete the circulation. The Professor's remarks were fully illustrated by specimens, models, and striking experiments, especially in relation to the very remarkable function of some of the valves. Thus, the mechanical efficiency of an equibolbed trisacculated valve for the occlusion of a cylindrical tube, like the aortic and pulmonary semi-lunar valves, was proved, as well as the inefficiency of a valve with any other number of pouches. For when the aortic blood-current flows from the heart, the valve-flaps lie back against the walls of the artery, and in no way interfere. The conjoined length of the margins of these valves must therefore be equal to the circumference of the vessel at the spot at which they are situated. When the valve closes, the margins of the valve-flap tend to meet, and are able to do so, almost exactly; because by their united pressure they each divide into two halves, which come in contact with the similar parts of the neighbouring valve-flaps. The lines of contact thus become triradiate, all meeting in the middle of the lumen of the tube, forming three double radii of the circle inclosing them, which is the same as three diameters. But the ratio of the diameter to the circumference of a circle is as 1:3.14; consequently the difference between the length of the conjoined margin of the valve and that of the six radii is only the 1400th of the whole circumference of the tube. The great strength and beauty of the circulating apparatus was specially commented on, as well as its perfect adaptability to its purpose.

##### CHEMISTRY OF VEGETATION.

Professor Dewar, in his seventh lecture on the Chemistry of the Organic World, given on Thursday, March 7, resumed his experimental illustrations of the movements occasioned by variations in the tension of the surface of liquids and their analogies in the capillary tubes of plants, whereby electric currents are set up, which, acting upon the granules of chlorophyll, evolve out of them successively starch and sugar. Among his experiments, he showed the continuous circular motions of small pieces of camphor in water, resembling those of living vibrios, due to the alteration in the surface tension; and similar movements were obtained with pieces of charcoal saturated with ether or benzole. He then explained that the continual moisture of porous bodies, such as leaves, even in dry air, is because a leaf is really a mass of capillary tubes under the influence of surface tension, and Sir W. Thomson attributes the absorption and retention of water by fibrous substances, such as silk and cotton, to the same cause. This action is also analogous to the absorption of gases by the soil, from which they enter into plants. Charcoal was shown to absorb twice its volume of ammonia and half its volume of carbonic acid; and it was also demonstrated, by the thermopile, that absorption is attended with the evolution of heat. The absorption of bromine by charcoal produced a considerable vacuum, in which beautiful strata were shown, produced by the electric discharge sent through it. Having stated that the motion of the sap in plants generates starch, which is afterwards transformed into sugar, the Professor alluded to the different rates of passage of solutions of different densities through porous diaphragms. He expressed his opinion that the production of various bodies in plants by electro-capillary action is more than probable; and he demonstrated the existence in plants of these electric currents, resembling those in the muscles of animals, but much more feeble. This was shown by the application of Dubois-Reymond's sensitive galvanometer to cross and longitudinal sections of the stem and leaves of plants. The alteration in the temperature of the junction of the liquids creates motion, which produces an electric current. Plants, at first, grow at the expense of the matter of the seed, and weigh less than it. The process is one of combustion, and half the weight of the carbon of the seed disappears. But when the leaf expands, and the action of light begins, rapid assimilation of carbon takes place, and the growth of the plant proceeds.

##### INFLUENCE OF GEOGRAPHICAL CIRCUMSTANCES ON POLITICAL CHARACTER.

Professor Goldwin Smith began his discourse on the Friday evening meeting, March 8, by stating his object and selecting as examples Rome and Great Britain. The greatness of Rome in arms, government, and law has been attributed to their race. But mere warriors do not organise. The Romans were really less warlike than their neighbours, and succeeded by trusting to discipline and intellect. Under the kings Rome was a wealthy commercial city, on a navigable river, and in a fertile, populous plain, over two sides of which hung mountains peopled by plundering hill tribes. A little further off were the fierce Samnites, and on the north were the formidable Etruscans. To maintain her position Rome, therefore, required strict discipline and massive organisation. Her superiority in government may be attributed to her practical adoption of whatever she found suitable in the systems of the countries with which she came in contact. Her first colonies were really political outposts essential to the preservation of her own existence. Her civilisation thus gradually overcame barbarism. Her people are unjustly termed "the wolves of Italy." The Roman excellence in law, the speaker considered to be due to the development of the various customs peculiar to the several tribes who dwelt on the hills upon which Rome was built. Out of these came the doctrine of a general right or expediency, which is the germ of scientific law, as exemplified in the common law of England. These views were illustrated by apposite examples, ancient and modern. The principal well-known geographical features of Great Britain and Ireland

were next described, and their influence on their political history pointed out. An island is likely to receive immigration only from a bold and enterprising race, not daunted by the perils of the sea, and such came to Britain from France and Scandinavia. Through her insularity also Britain has been comparatively safe from invasion and free from foreign influences. She retains but few traces of the Roman conquest, and her Church has remained essentially national. While too near the Continent not to be a part of the European system, England has formed a peculiar semi-independent part of it—being a sort of moderating Power, and an asylum of vanquished parties, Monarchical or Republican. To her insularity also is to be ascribed her maritime commercial enterprise. The long-continued distinction between the Saxon Lowlanders and the Celtic Highlanders in Scotland is also attributable to geographical circumstances; since, except in Wales, the two races in England have become assimilated. Parliamentary institutions were never fully developed in Scotland, and it still possesses striking religious and political characteristics. After noticing various events in English history, in which topographical influences are manifest, and commenting on certain points in the geography and history of Ireland to the same purport, the Professor concluded with some qualifying remarks. National characters, he said, however formed, are not fixed. Those of Rome underwent great changes; and ours are undergoing equal changes, if not greater. Physical circumstances, however comprehensive the term may be, do not give the whole account of history. Man, as he advances, acquires an increasing power of shaping his own destinies.

##### CARTHAGE AS IT IS.

Mr. R. Bosworth Smith, in his seventh and concluding lecture, given on Saturday last, described some of the results of his visit to the site of Carthage in April, 1877, illustrated by photographs and small specimens of Punic sculpture and other relics. His first view of the place was disappointing; but his interest greatly revived when he walked over the ground, from the Goletta to the Byrsa, thence to Cape Carthage, thence to the vast Necropolis, and so round the whole circuit of twenty-three miles; of which he gave many interesting details, showing what remarkable ancient remains still exist, in spite of the destruction effected by the Romans. Among other changes, Cape Carthage is now a sacred Arab village, in which the virtues of St. Louis, King of France, are still commemorated, as if he had been a Moslem, and a neighbouring hill bears his name. The view from the Byrsa, the site of the ancient citadel, is very striking, both inland and seaward. Across the plain are seen great blocks of masonry, the remains of Hadrian's noble aqueduct, the channel of which is still used for the water supply of Tunis. The most remarkable relics of ancient Carthage are the massive subterranean reservoirs for water, eighteen in number, each nearly one hundred feet long, twenty wide, and seventeen deep, with a gallery passing round them. These were repaired but not made by the Romans; but to them are attributed the still larger cisterns behind the Byrsa. The excavations of Mr. Nathan Davis led to the discovery not only of Roman marbles and mosaics, but also of the remains of a Temple to Baal, probably Punic; while those of M. Beulé have brought to light relics of the renowned triple wall and various evidences of a burnt city. Some stones such as were used by the Balearic slingers, and termed acorns, were shown. The lecturer saw the imposing remains of the ancient circular war harbour, once surrounded by 220 docks, each fronted by two marble pillars, a magnificent colonnade, the High Admiral's house being placed in the centre, so that he might superintend that busy hive of industry. Evident traces appear of the debris of four cities. The latter part of the lecture comprised a graphic picture of the city of Tunis and the surrounding country. The character of Tunis is exclusively Oriental, and in it the lecturer was strongly reminded of the life so vividly depicted in the "Arabian Nights," while outside the city, among the Bedouins of the desert, he found real patriarchal life, with genuine hospitality, closely resembling that described in the book of Genesis, showing the unchangeable nature of the Arab. In concluding, the lecturer expressed the great interest he had taken in Carthage, which had incited him to visit its remains within six days' journey from his home, and within the limits of an Easter holiday. The substance of these lectures, much enlarged, with maps and other illustrations, will be published shortly.

Professor Tyndall will describe some Recent Experiments on Fog Signals on Friday evening, March 22.

Mr. E. M. Barry, R.A., concluded his course of lectures at the Royal Academy, on the 7th inst., with a description of the English Renaissance in the time of Charles I. and Charles II. The names principally connected with this epoch are those of Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren.

A paper was read on the 7th inst. before the Society of Fine Arts by Mr. Robert W. Edis, F.S.A., on the Decoration of Town Houses.

Monday evening's sitting of the Royal Geographical Society was devoted to the reading, by Captain F. J. Evans, Hydrographer to the Admiralty, of a paper on the Distribution of the Earth's Magnetic Force at the present time.

Mr. Francis Darwin lectured at the London Institution, last Monday, on the Analogies of Plant and Animal Life.

The second of a course of lectures was delivered at the rooms of the London and Westminster Working Men's Constitutional Association, on Monday evening, by Mr. Horace Graham, Head Master of the Royal Chapel Savoy Schools: subject, "Wise saws and modern instances." The chair was occupied by Mr. Sampson S. Lloyd, M.P. At the conclusion of the lecture several speakers strongly denounced the conduct of Mr. Bradlaugh for his persistency in getting up the Hyde Park demonstration last Sunday.

The total number of emigrants from the port of Liverpool during last month was 2528, an increase of 569 on the figures for January, and 664 on those for February last year.

The inquiry into the collision off Harwich on the 17th ult. ended in the acquittal of Captain Cay, of the C. M. Palmer, of all blame, and the conviction of Captain Meldrum, of the Ludworth, of gross negligence. The certificate of Captain Meldrum, which was that of a mate, was suspended for six months.—The Wreck Commissioner gave judgment last Saturday on the abandonment of the Chilianwallah. The Court considered the case very suspicious as regarded the owner, and found the master guilty of abandoning the vessel without sufficient cause; but, as he holds a United States certificate, the Court could not deal with it.—A Standard telegram from Constantinople says:—A terrible accident has happened to the Sphinx, an Austrian Lloyd's steamer, which sailed from Kavala to Latakia, with 1400 Circassian refugees. When between Beyrout and Cyprus she took fire. The captain, seeing the greatness of the danger, ran the ship on the island of Cyprus, but more than 700 lives were lost. A Reuter's telegram states that the loss of life was 500.



## INVESTITURE OF THE KING OF ITALY WITH THE

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## THE GARTER CEREMONIAL AT ROME.

His Majesty King Humbert I. was invested with the Most Noble Order of the Garter by the Commissioners of her Majesty Queen Victoria, at the Quirinal Palace in Rome, on Saturday, the 2nd inst. The Italians have, as was to be expected, shown a just and full appreciation of the great compliment paid to them in the person of their King by our gracious Queen. Indeed every possible effort was successfully made at Rome to render the ceremonial of the investiture as solemn and impressive as possible. The grand stair of the Quirinal was converted into an avenue of beautiful exotics. The Royal Cuirassier Guards, in their splendid uniform, occupied the Sala degli Svizzeri or grand hall. Here the King, the Queen, and Prince Amadeo (Duke of Aosta), surrounded by ladies and gentlemen of the Court, awaited the arrival of the British Plenipotentiaries. Three chairs, gorgeous in ruby velvet and gold, were ranged upon a low but large dais, similarly covered, behind which rose ferns and other graceful plants. These objects were reflected in the vast and richly-framed mirrors around the room. On each side of the Royal chairs stood Sir Augustus Paget, the British Ambassador, and Lady Paget, with the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, the members of the Embassy, and the principal officers of State. The Queen, with her accustomed grace and sweetness, conversed with those near her, while the King spoke earnestly with Sir Augustus Paget. A flourish of trumpets rang through the vast palace, and all fell at once into their appointed places. Then a solemn silence fell upon the company; the doors opened, and the mission, conducted by Count Panisseradi Veglio, the accomplished Grand Master of the Ceremonies, entered the saloon. The members of this mission were, his Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., first Plenipotentiary; Sir Albert William Woods, Garter King-at-Arms, second Plenipotentiary; General Sir Frederick E. Chapman, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral Sir J. Macdonald, K.C.S.I., the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, Viscount Newport, Lord Claud John Hamilton, M.P., Lord Frederick Hamilton, Attaché to her Britannic Majesty's Embassy at Berlin; Mr. Victor Buckley, of the Foreign Office, Secretary to the Special Mission; Mr. J. B. Planché, Somerset Herald; and Mr. G. E. Cockayne, Lancaster Herald. It will be seen that the Queen stood on the right hand of the King. Immediately on her Majesty's right stood Lady Paget, Mrs. Kennedy and the six ladies of honour. The Queen and the other ladies were in deep mourning dress. The Duke of Aosta stood on his Majesty's left, and after him Sir Augustus Paget and the British Embassy, the Cabinet Ministers and grand officers of state, the civil and military household of his Majesty, and the Royal Secretary for the Order of Saints Maurizio and Lazarus. As chief of that Order the King wore part of the Grand Master's uniform, consisting of a green tail-coat, richly embroidered in gold, and white silk waistcoat, breeches, and stockings. The upper robes of the costume were omitted on account of the intended investiture with the Ribbon, George, and Mantle of the Order of the Garter. On entering the audience-hall the two Plenipotentiaries advanced together to the King's presence, the Duke of Abercorn, wearing the mantle and collar of the order, on the right, and Garter King-at-Arms, wearing the mantle of his office, on the left, and carrying the Sovereign's letters of credence. The members of the mission, bearing the insignia, followed. After the usual reverences the Duke of Abercorn pronounced his address, to which the King replied. His Majesty looked pale and earnest, and his reply to the Duke of Abercorn was spoken with marked and peculiar emphasis. The Queen, her hands clasped and bending slightly forward, watched or listened with equal earnestness.

His Grace, addressing the King, said that Queen Victoria had charged him to deliver to his Majesty the insignia of the Order of the Garter, and at the same time to give expression to the feelings of most sincere friendship entertained by the Queen of England towards the King of Italy. "The Queen," proceeded his Grace, "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 great 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. The Queen wished to take advantage of the first moment after your Majesty's accession to the throne to afford public evidence of her desire to unite still more closely the friendly relations which have so happily and so long subsisted between the two Royal houses, and the two nations. Her Majesty further expressed her most sincere wishes for the happiness and prosperity of your Majesty and of your family, and for the well-being of your country."

King Humbert replied—"The high mission which the Queen, my good sister and exalted friend, has confided to you, as well as the sentiments which you have expressed in her name, are for me, for my Queen, and for my family, a source of just pride and heartfelt emotion. The bonds of mutual friendship and confidence which attach me to your gracious Sovereign and unite our respective States, possess the most solid foundations in the traditions of our Houses and the history of our peoples, whose mutual sympathies have never for a single moment been checked. The Queen does justice to my feelings in calling to remembrance my revered father. Be to her Majesty the interpreter of my acknowledgments, and of the good wishes which I entertain towards her person, as well as for the happiness of her family and the prosperity of her people. Tell her Majesty also how peculiarly grateful to me has been the choice of her Envoy, and of the personages composing the mission."

The Duke of Abercorn then presented to his Majesty his letters of credence and the Book of Statutes, which were passed on to the Prefect of the Palace; and the Commission, which the King ordered the President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Depretis, to read. The First Plenipotentiary then requested the King's permission to invest him with the insignia of the most noble Order, and proceeded to buckle on the silken Garter, while the King-at-Arms read the following admonition:—

"To the glory of God Omnipotent, and to thy honour and renown, we tie about thy leg this most noble Garter. Wear it as the symbol of the most illustrious Order, never to be forgotten or laid aside, that hereby thou mayest be admonished to be courageous, and, having undertaken a just war, into which only thou shalt be engaged, thou mayest stand firm, valiantly fight, and successfully conquer."

The Duke of Abercorn is shown in our Illustration, kneeling to fasten the Garter on the King's knee, while Garter King-at-Arms stands at the Duke's right hand. The other members of the mission, noblemen and gentlemen and heralds-at-arms, stand behind these, bearing the various insignia of the Order.

On receiving the Ribbon and George, which was placed over his shoulder, the King was again admonished by the King-at-Arms in the following words:—

"Wear this ribbon, adorned with the image of the martyr and soldier of Christ, St. George, by emulation of whom pro-

voked, thou mayest so overpass both prosperous and adverse encounters that, having vanquished thine enemies, both of body and soul, thou mayest not only receive the palm of this earthly combat, but the crown of eternal victory."

His Majesty was then girt with the sword of the Order, leaving his own, according to ancient custom, with the King-at-Arms. The mantle, hat and plumes, and star of the Order were afterwards successively presented to the King, and the Plenipotentiaries, with their suites, then performed the usual reverences, bowing themselves out of the Royal presence, and retiring by the eastern door in the corner opposite to that by which they had arrived. When the mission had withdrawn the King came forward and entered into conversation with the British Ambassador and some of the members of his Court, and appeared to be much gratified by receiving the highest distinction in the power of the Queen of England to bestow.

Our Illustration is from a sketch by Mr. Henry Cook, of Rome, Cavalier of St. Maurizio, who was honoured with a special permission to be present at this interesting ceremony at the Royal Court, and to use his pencil upon the occasion.

The Englishmen present there could not but feel that his Majesty, in speaking of the long and close alliance which had so long united the two Royal houses, and the two great nations, emphasised with peculiar force his earnest wish that it might never be disturbed. We are assured that the act of sending this mission to King Humbert, so soon after his accession, has given unalloyed satisfaction to the Italians, and has gone far to efface the impression produced by a line of conduct at the late funeral of Victor Emmanuel, which scarcely satisfied the natural exigencies of a people mourning for that great King, whose death has but consolidated the fabric which it had been the glory of his life to build.

## THEATRES.

## LYCEUM.

The appearance of Mr. Henry Irving in the character of Louis XI. has been long prepared for, and much excitement caused by its expectation. Every adult playgoer is familiar with the conception of the manner in which the late Mr. Charles Kean presented that flagitious monarch. We all know also the portrait of him as painted by Sir Walter Scott in "Quentin Durward;" and this special full-length of him, as given by Casimir Delavigne, will always command respect as a classical work of art. It must not, however, be taken as strictly correct in an historical point of view; for it is, in fact, partial and one-sided. Louis, notwithstanding his crimes, was a popular monarch. By him aristocratic influence was destroyed, and no class left to intervene between the King and his people. Ultimately this condition of things was as fatal to the liberties of the people as it had been to the privileges of the nobles. There needs to be a class between the Court and the populace. A monarchy without an aristocracy is necessarily unlimited; only such a class has the power to place bounds on Imperial authority. Louis XI. secured his own interests at the expense of every other. He was independent of control, and stood forward in his own individuality, just the man he was, and none other. In these considerations lie materials for dramatic character, and by means of some poetical exaggeration M. Delavigne contrived to make of it a prominent and permanent picture. Yet it was the fashion at one time for the pseudo-critic to pronounce the play an indifferent one, indebted for its success to the skill of the actor. This is altogether a monstrous injustice. The creation must be accredited to the French poet quite as much as Richard III. is to Shakespeare, and not to the players. To the actor such a part is a godsend, for in a great measure it plays itself. It was by following the poet's lead that Charles Kean was enabled to make his mark in the part. Mr. Irving follows not so much the poet's lead as that of the actor, whose business he very judiciously copies. The whole of the second act was a clever imitation of his predecessor, only differing so far as it was artificial and somewhat forced, whereas that of Mr. Kean was altogether natural and easy. He had no reason to manufacture a voice for the occasion; Mr. Irving has, and his art becomes in consequence very obvious. In the next act he grew less constrained, and showed many instances of impulse, which deserve to be noted as among his good points. The scene in the forest-glade was in all respects remarkably well enacted. Mrs. Chippendale as Martha and Mr. Edmund Lyons as Marcel contributed to its reality. The whole went off with spirit, and operated as a great relief to the more serious interest of the action. The two remaining acts were more dependent on Mr. Irving. The intrusion on his bed-chamber by the Duke de Nemours called forth all his efforts to indicate the malignity, cowardice, and thorough dishonesty of his disposition. His abject terror in presence of the avenger was appalling. The whole, however, was exaggerated—indeed, over elaborated and too prolonged. But this was not altogether Mr. Irving's fault. Mr. P. Tyars was the cause of much of this. His person and style were far too robust and less in sympathetic accord with the genius of the scene than they ought to have been. They lay like a heavy weight on his fellow-actor, and increased Mr. Irving's difficulties, requiring more vehemence and violence than the situation in itself justified. Its influence was even felt in the last act, which suffered from an apparent inequality in consequence. Nevertheless, it would be unjust to charge this with a relative degree of weakness and want of sustained effect. Mr. Irving really triumphed in the closing scene. It was quite equal to that of his great model, and even more intense and spiritually effective. It is evidently the result of much thought and psychological study. The cast was throughout respectable, and in part of indisputable excellence. Mr. J. Fernandez, for instance, as the King's famous physician, Jacques Coitier, acted with his usual intelligence, and an unusual amount of judgment and power. Mr. T. Mead, as François de Paule, the hermit, supposed to be possessed of supernatural power, and the object of the guilty King's superstitious regard, thoroughly comprehended the character, and spoke and looked it admirably. Philip de Commynes, the historian, had a good representative in Mr. F. Clements. His daughter, Marie, was earnestly interpreted by Miss Virginia Francis; as was also the young Dauphin by Mr. Andrews. New scenes have been painted expressly by Mr. Hawes Craven, and the costumes selected with historical accuracy. The performance is undoubtedly destined for a long run.

## ST. JAMES'S.

In his laudable endeavour to re-establish this theatre in public estimation, Mr. Hayes has added to his original design the expediency of occasionally producing new plays. On Saturday this new purpose was inaugurated by the production of a melodrama entitled "The Scar on the Wrist," the joint work of the well-known Mr. Palgrave Simpson and a young writer, destined to be better known as Mr. Claude Templar. We could have wished that a more legitimate trial had been made of the tendencies of the locality and of the taste of privileged audiences. Let us, however, be content for the present with good intentions. The meaning of the title is supplied by the prologue, which sets forth how an old Baronet makes a will in favour of his

daughter and against two nephews, who have been guilty of disseminating scandals against his late wife, and disputing the legitimacy of the heroine, Alice Marsden (Miss Ada Caveadish). The result is that Sir Leonard is murdered by Aubrey Marsden, and that, in defending him, Alice wounds his assassin in the wrist. By the mark of the scar thus produced she hopes to be able to identify the criminal. The drama proper commences four years after this transaction. It endeavours to deal with the psychology of the subject, and furnishes the heroine with a series of soliloquies, by which, after suffering an interval of mental aberration, she arrives at the conclusion that Reginald is the guilty man. Now, Reginald is the lover of Alice, who reciprocates his passion. Such a suspicion is too painful for endurance; and great is the satisfaction of Alice when Aubrey is at length convicted of the crime. The current action is relieved by some mild comedy scenes, in which Mrs. Leigh Murray, as Mrs. Sweetapple, and Miss Emily Fowler, as the Hon. Ethel Snowbery, did good service. In sustaining the part of Alice Miss Cavendish had considerable difficulties, which she skilfully surmounted, and also opportunities which she successfully improved. Some points of the general dialogue were good, and a certain amount of interest was maintained throughout—merits, these, which prevailed with the audience and commanded their suffrages in favour of the new drama. The house was well filled with a fashionable and appreciative assembly, and presented a lively appearance.

The Surrey pantomime completed its run last Saturday; Mr. H. B. Farnie's version of Dickens's "Mutual Friend," under the title of "The Golden Dustman," was revived. Mr. W. McIntyre played his original part of Rogue Riderhood. The drama was carefully mounted with appropriate scenery and accessories.

"The Rivals" has been performed this week, with a powerful cast, at the Aquarium.

An entire change of programme has been made at the Royal Polytechnic Institute, and the first performance last Saturday night was witnessed by a crowded audience. Mr. J. L. King began with an account of the telephone, illustrated by acoustical experiments; and Professor Gardner gave, under the title of the Clay and the Potter, an interesting history of the ceramic art. The large theatre was crowded to hear Mr. W. R. May's version of the history of Cleopatra's Needle, and subsequently to witness Mr. W. G. Wills's adaptation of "The Pilgrim's Progress," which consisted principally of dissolving views, with occasional set scenes on the stage, the views being described by Mr. H. Proctor.

Lord William Lennox presided on Monday afternoon at a complimentary banquet given by the members of the theatrical profession to Mr. F. B. Chatterton, as a mark of their appreciation of the manner in which he has conducted the management of Drury Lane Theatre, his lesseeship of which will shortly expire.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## SIR LEOPOLD CUST, BART.

Sir Leopold Cust, second Baronet, of Leasowe Castle, in the county of Chester, Gentleman Usher to her Majesty, died suddenly, at Cordangan Castle, in the county of Tipperary, on the 3rd inst. He was born July 22, 1831, the only son of the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., by Mary Anne, his wife, only child of Lewis William Boode, Esq., and was grandson of Brownlow, first Baron Brownlow of Belton. The late Hon. Sir Edward Cust, for many years Master of the Ceremonies to the Queen, was created a Baronet Feb. 26, 1876, and died on Jan. 14 last, when he was succeeded by the gentleman whose death we record. Sir Leopold graduated at Merton College, Oxford. He married, May 19, 1863, Charlotte S. Isabel, fourth daughter of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgeman, and leaves, with other issue, a son, now Sir Charles Leopold Cust, third Baronet, born in 1864.

## MR. PHILLIPPS DE LISLE.

Ambrose Lisle March Philipps de Lisle, Esq., of Garendon Park and Grace Dieu Manor, in the county of Leicester, J.P. and D.L., died at his seat near Loughborough on the 8th inst. He was born March 17, 1809, the elder son of Charles March Philipps, Esq., of Garendon and Grace Dieu, some time M.P. for Leicestershire, by Harriet, his wife, youngest daughter and coheir of Gustavus Ducarel, of Walford, in the county of Somerset, Marquis de Chateaufort in France, and was nephew of the late Right Hon. Samuel March Philipps, for twenty years Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and while at College became a Roman Catholic. He served as High Sheriff in 1868, and assumed the surname of de Lisle as representing the very ancient family of Lisle, of Woddyton, Isle of Wight. He married, July 25, 1833, Laura Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, fourth son of Hugh, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, and by her, who survives him, had sixteen children, eleven of whom are living. His eldest daughter is married to Frederic Weld, Esq., Governor of Tasmania; the second is the widow of the late Hon. Arthur Strutt; and the third is married to Lord Howard of Glossop. His second son, Everard, an officer in the 60th Rifles, fell at the capture of Delhi, after winning the Victoria Cross. Mr. Philipps de Lisle is succeeded by his eldest son, Ambrose Charles, born May 10, 1834, who married, Oct. 23, 1861, Frances Victoria, youngest daughter of the late Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., and by her, who died April 26, 1871, he has two sons—Everard, born Sept. 17, 1862, and Bernard Charles, born June 30, 1864.

## ADMIRAL SIR C. EDEN.

Admiral Sir Charles Eden, K.C.B., died on the 7th inst., at 9, Queen's-gate-place, aged sixty-nine. He was the youngest son of the late Sir Frederick Morton Eden, second Baronet, by Caroline, his wife, daughter of James Paul Smyth, Esq., and was brother of the third and fourth Baronets of his name. Sir Charles was actively employed during the Crimean War, was Controller-General of the Coastguard from 1856 to 1859, and a Lord of the Admiralty from 1859 to 1866. He received the order of the Medjidie, and in 1873 was created a K.C.B. He married, first, in 1829, Emma, daughter of the late Sir Robert Williams, Bart., which lady died in 1865; and, secondly, in 1866, Fanny Cecilia, youngest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Henry Francis Greville, C.B.

The deaths are also announced of—

The Rev. Henry Barlow, M.A., formerly Vicar of Pitsmoor, near Sheffield, on the 7th inst., aged eighty.

Mr. John Berry Torr, Q.C., of the Northern Circuit, on the 9th inst., after a long and painful illness. Mr. Torr was admitted a member of the Middle Temple in 1847, and was







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Made of Rich Lyons Silk, with Velvet Garniture, Exquisitely cut and fashioned. Copies of expensive Paris Models. Photos free.

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New Styles, well cut, and elegantly trimmed. Illustrations free.

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The Pure Silk Gordian Crape, for Widows and Families. Its advantages are—that it is made of Silk so pure that it will not crease when sat upon, nor spot with rain.

It is a richer black, free from dress and the gummed appearance so objectionable in other Crape. The wear of every yard is guaranteed.

The Gordian Crape is a Specialty, of 25 to 28 yards, at 25s. 6d. per yard. **PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET, THE MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 256 to 262.** Excellent qualities at 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d. Patterns free.

**NOTICE.**—In reference to the above advertisements, it is important that letters should be clearly addressed to 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET.

**ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES.** woven from pure Wool, for LADIES' DRESSES, in Navy or Dark Indigo Blue, Black, Dark Browns, Prune, and other solid colours.

price 1s. 11d. to 2s. 11d. per yard. For CHILDREN a lower quality is made, very strong, at 1s. 6d. per yard.

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**SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN,** Devonshire Serge Factors, Plymouth. The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE is the only true Yachting Serge.

See Water cannot injure it. Any Length is Cut by the Factors, who arrange to pay the carriage of all Parcels above Two Pounds in value to and as far as London.

**UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY AT HOME AND ABROAD.**

**EGERTON BURNETT'S WELLINGTON SERGES.**

EGERTON BURNETT, Wellington, Somerset, respectfully calls attention to the excellent qualities of these SERGES, which are adapted for all seasons of the year. He has repeatedly had the honour of supplying them to the ROYAL FAMILY, and executes Orders daily FROM ALL PARTS.

Neither rain nor salt water can affect their permanent dye. Prices from 1s. 9d. to the finest at 4s. 6d. per yard. PATTERN BOOKS of the various shades and makes sent free by post and carriage paid as far as BRISTOL or LONDON on parcels over 42. GOODS PACKED FOR EXPORTATION.

A Special Strong Make for BOYS' and GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, from 3s. 6d. per yard.

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**SWANBILL CEINTURE CORSET (Regd.)** An admirable combination of Ceinture and Corset, of novel and ingenious manufacture, combining both Stay and Jeanne d'Arc Belt. To ladies inclined to embonpoint it is most effective in reducing the figure and keeping the form flat.

While imparting a graceful symmetry and elegance to the figure, it affords a degree of comfort and support not to be derived from an ordinary corset. 15 in. deep. Price 42s. in black, white, or scarlet.

Send size of waist, with P.O. Order on Burlington House, sous la Direction d'une Corsetière Parisienne. **Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, Ladies' Outfitter, Corset and Baby Linen Manufacturer, 37, Piccadilly (opposite St. James's Church), London.**

## MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

## WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

## IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE

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

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

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

## MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

## ZYLO-BALSAMUM,

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

## A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING

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

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

## GOLDEN STAR

## BAY-LEAF WATER.

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

For the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH. A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

**ROWLANDS' ODONTO** whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. It contains no injurious acids. 2s. 6d. per Box. Buy only Rowlands'.

**ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL** strengthens the hair and prevents it falling off. It contains no lead or mineral ingredients. 3s. 6d.; 7s.; 10s. 6d., equal to four small bottles. Avoid cheap imitations.

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

**BREIDENBACH'S ABRONIA.**—The New Scent for 1878. Delicate, refreshing, and durable. 2s. 6d. to 40s. per Bottle. Breidenbach's MACASSARINE, invaluable for promoting the Growth of the Hair, 1s. 2s. 6d., 5s. per Bottle. Of all Chemists, and the Makers, 157, New Bond-street, W.

**JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S CHERRY** TOOTH-PASTE gives a Beautiful Set of Teeth, makes the Teeth of pearl-like whiteness, and protects the enamel from decay.—Of all Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. per Pot.

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY** for the HAIR. If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**FLORILINE.** For the Teeth and Breath. Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living animalcules, leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherby. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

**THOMPSON and CAPPER'S** DENTIFRICE WATER arrests decay in the Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists.

**HEALTHY SKIN AND GOOD COMPLEXION.**

**PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP** is the Best for the

TOILET, NURSERY, and SHAVING. Recommended in the "Journal of Cutaneous Medicine," edited by

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**OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE BLUE.** JUDSON'S DYES. Silk or Crape Ties completely dyed in five minutes.

**OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE BLUE.** JUDSON'S DYES. Silk Veil Lace, Fringe, Feathers dyed without soiling the hands.

**OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE BLUE.** JUDSON'S DYES. Use a few drops in a basin of hot water.

**OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE BLUE.** JUDSON'S DYES. 24 Colours, Sixpence per Bottle. Sold by Chemists and Stationers.

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(KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR, KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM)

## LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.

THE PUREST.

THE MOST PALATABLE.

THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.

THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

## DR. DE JONGH'S

## LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.

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

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**DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL** is sold only in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 8s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

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**CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION!** (this celebrated plant of the Ancients) has now been acknowledged by the principal celebrities of the French Faculty to be the only cure for Consumption and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Its effect is magical, and the cure certain. To be obtained from all Chemists, with pamphlets, full instructions, &c. Wholesale from London Patent Medicine houses.

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**BILIOUS and LIVER COMPLAINTS,** Indigestion, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Giddiness, Spasms, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, are quickly removed by

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**THROAT AFFECTIONS and HOARSENESS.**—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of **ROWLANDS' BRONCHIAL TROCHES.** These famous Lozenges are now sold by most respectable Chemists in this country, at 1s. 11d. per Box. People troubled with a hacking cough, a slight cold, or bronchial affections cannot try their too common, and so similar troubles, without being surprised to find that the result is a permanent cure, and result in serious pulmonary and asthmatic affections.—Depot, 493, Oxford-street, London.

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