

Foreign Postage

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 2023.—VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1878.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6<sup>d</sup>.



H.M.S. EURYDICE AS SHE LAY AT EIGHT A.M. ON MARCH 25 OFF DUNNOSE POINT, ISLE OF WIGHT.



## BIRTHS.

On the 2nd ult., at Combaconum, in the Madras Presidency, the wife of W. A. Porter, Principal of the Provincial College, of a son.  
On the 4th inst., at Dutoits Fan, Diamond Fields, South Africa, the wife of John C. Wylie, of a son.  
On the 31st ult., at 59, Holland Park, Kensington, W., the wife of J. H. Teare, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On Feb. 1, at St. Jude's Church, Port Elliot, by the Rev. E. G. Howell, M.A., Christopher M. Bagot, youngest son of the late Christopher Bagot, of Thoonunga, to Eleanor Mary, third daughter of the Hon. George C. Hawker, Minister of Public Works, Adelaide, South Australia.  
On the 25th ult., at St. Peter's, Rock Ferry, Cheshire, Charles Augustus Lethbridge, eldest son of the late Rev. C. A. Thurlow, Chancellor of Chester and Rector of Malpas, to Agnes Rose, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. Morey, Rector of Snetterby, Lincolnshire.

## DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at Landford House, Wilts, the Dowager Countess Nelson, in her 82nd year.  
On the 19th ult., at Halifax, Nov. Scotia, General Sir William O'Grady Haly, K.C.B., Colonel of the 47th Regiment, Commanding her Majesty's Forces in British North America, and twice Administrator of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, aged 67.  
On the 31st ult., at his residence, North End Lodge, Hampstead, John Jackson, of the Manor House, Hambleton, Rutlandshire, in his 81st year.

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

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 13.

SUNDAY, APRIL 7.	
Fifth Sunday in Lent. Morning Lessons: Exodus iii.; Luke viii. 26. Evening Lessons: Exodus vi. or vi. to v. 14; 2 Cor. xi. to v. 30. Prince Leopold born, 1853. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Ansell; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. W. M. Furneaux. Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Dean of York, Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. Drummond; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Miller.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Money; 3 p.m., Very Rev. Dean Stanley (a funeral sermon for Sir Gilbert Scott). St. James's, noon, the Bishop of St. Albans. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. H. White; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Venables, Precentor of Lincoln. Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
MONDAY, APRIL 8.	
Christian IX., King of Denmark, born, 1818. London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor R. Bentley on the Eucalyptus globulus). Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Capt. W. Gill, Travels in Western China and on the Eastern Borders of Tibet; Mr. T. W. Goad on the United States' Survey of New Mexico).	Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 8 p.m. Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on some Researches on Putrefactive Changes, and their Relation to the Preservation of Animal Substances). Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
TUESDAY, APRIL 9.	
Leopold II., King of the Belgians, born, 1835. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life). Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Bazalgette on the Embankments of the River Thames). Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8 p.m.	West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Woodward on Crustacea). Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. Galton on Composite Portraits; Mr. W. M. Finders on Inductive Metrology; Mr. E. B. Tylor on the Ancient Mexican Game, Patolli). Photographic Society, 8 p.m. Northampton Races; Kildare Hunt.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.	
Moon's first quarter, 2.55 p.m. Literary Fund, 3 p.m. College of Physicians, Luncheon Lectures, 5 p.m. (Dr. Bucknill on Insanity in its Legal Relations); and on Friday. Gaelic Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Roderick MacDonald on the Poems of Ossian, in Gaelic).	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Davies on a New Method of Producing Cheap Heating Gas for Domestic and Manufacturing Purposes). Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. Epideiographical Society, 8.30 p.m. Graphic Society, 8 p.m. Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m.
THURSDAY, APRIL 11.	
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m. London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. E. B. Taylor on the Growth of Ideas and Customs). Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Chemistry of the Organic World). Historical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Heywood on the Historical Progress of Free Thought; Rev. Prebendary Pearson on Churchwardens' Accounts in St. Michael's, Bath, 1349-1575). Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m. Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.	Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. (Professor H. J. Smith on the Characteristics of the Modular Curves; Mr. C. Leudesdorf on Furlan's Theorem). Institution of Naval Architects, annual meeting at the Society of Arts, noon (address by Lord Hampton, the president; papers by Messrs. B. Martell, W. H. White, W. Froude, and Dr. Woolley); 7 p.m. (papers by Messrs. W. Denny, J. W. Richardson, H. H. West, and Captain Goulaeff).
FRIDAY, APRIL 12.	
Cambridge Lent Term ends. Seamen's Hospital Society, quarterly court, 2 p.m. Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m. United Service Institution, 3 p.m. Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Sir J. D. Hooker on the Distribution of Plants in North America, 9 p.m.). Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m. New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. Westminster Hospital (for its benefit), Grosvenor House, 3 p.m. (Mr. S. Brandram's recital of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night").	Institution of Naval Architects, noon (papers by Messrs. W. John, J. Y. Short, J. Harvey, J. St. Claire Byrne, and T. R. Oswald); 7 p.m. (papers by Messrs. F. E. Purvis, T. Adams, and J. C. Spence). Astronomical Society, 8 p.m. Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Handel's "Messiah"). Athletic Sports, Oxford v. Cambridge, Lillie-bridge. London Athletic Club, assault of arms, St. James's Hall. Annual united Sale of Work for Charitable Institutions, Albert Hall (two days).
SATURDAY, APRIL 13.	
Oxford Lent Term ends. University Boat-Race on the Thames; high water, 10.15 a.m. Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m. Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Ernest Pauer on the Clavecinists of France and Germany, with musical illustrations). Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.	Physical Society, 3 p.m. Institution of Naval Architects, noon (papers by Messrs. W. H. White, C. Archer, S. Baxter, C. Böhm, and E. Clark). Military Benevolent Fund, amateur performance, St. George's Hall, afternoon. Royal Academy Students' Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

## THE WEATHER.

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

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Direction.			
March	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°			Miles.	In.
27	29.768	38.5	26.5	66	4	46.6	32.0	SW. NNW. N. E.	183	0.000	0.000
28	29.400	36.9	26.5	74	10	42.9	30.9	E. ENE.	455	0.580	0.000
29	29.213	32.2	22.9	85	8	36.8	32.6	SE. NNE. N.	695	0.025	0.025
30	29.304	35.6	26.7	79	7	40.3	32.4	N. NW.	494	0.025	0.025
31	29.355	38.8	29.5	72	—	44.1	32.7	NW. W. SW.	331	0.135	0.135
1	29.156	36.6	28.4	74	4	45.6	29.0	N. NNW. W.	271	0.015	0.015
2	29.318	41.2	30.6	69	6	49.1	33.6	SW. W. WSW.	381	0.035	0.035
* Snow melted. † Hall.											
The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.768	29.514	29.193	29.246	29.498	29.142	29.262				
Temperature of Air	38.5	36.9	32.2	35.6	37.5	38.8	41.2				
Temperature of Evaporation	36.9	36.9	32.2	35.6	37.5	38.8	41.2				
Direction of Wind	SW.	SE.	SE.	SE.	SE.	SE.	SE.				

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 13.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 19.4	5 30.1	6 20.1	7 10.1	8 00.1	8 50.1	9 40.1

REISSUE. PRICE ONE SHILLING, OF

## FATHER CHRISTMAS;

OR,

## OUR LITTLE ONES' BUDGET.

EDITED BY N. D'ANVERS,

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

ETC.

## CONTENTS.

The Little Messenger	...	Anon.
The Thieves Who Couldn't Help Sneezing	...	Th. Hardy.
Little Blue-Ribbons	...	Austin Dobson.
Double Acrostic. No. I.	...	Rim.
Kathy. A Fairy Tale	...	Editor.
Sonnet. Christmas Eve, 1877	...	Zoe.
A Note of Christmas	...	A. G. M. M.
Symmetry and Sympathy	...	Rim.
A Long Bow, and What Befell the Rowers	...	W. H. G. Kingston.
Lilies of the Valley	...	Editor.
The Snow-Queen. A Play	...	G. B. L.
Chalk	...	J. E. Rees.
A Gallant Rescue	...	Zoe.
Sonnet. The Wind—Oct. 14, 1877	...	Rim.
Double Acrostic. No. II.	...	Musie by John Farmer;
A Christmas Song	...	Words by Reginald Gatty.
Attack on English Explorers in Palestine	...	Anon.
The Loving Cup	...	Charles E. Conder.
My Fireman	...	Editor.
Double Acrostic. No. III.	...	Rim.
Acrostics, of Srewna	...	Mir.
Riddle	...	Anon.

## A LARGE COLOURED PICTURE,

ENTITLED

## A MERRY CHRISTMAS,

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

## PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

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## CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—PRIZE

MEDALS will be given for the best Pictures Exhibited this Season. The GALLERY will REOPEN at EASTER.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE TEMPLE," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 31. by 22.5; with "Dream of a Plate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s.

ETCHINGS, by F. SEYMOUR HADEN, Esq., F.R.C.S. Messrs. HOGARTH have the honour to announce for publication a new Series of TWELVE ETCHINGS from Nature by Mr. Seymour Haden. On View at their Gallery, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street. THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. T. M. ROBERTS, Sec.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES BY ARTISTS OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS IS NOW OPEN at THOMAS M'LEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—ISLE OF WIGHT, and other WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly Alpine and Eastern, on VIEW and for SALE. EXHIBITION NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, Ten to Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—THE POLO CLUB and HUNT BALL for the HOME COUNTIES will take place at the STAR and GARTER PAVILION, RICHMOND, on THURSDAY, APRIL 25, under distinguished auspices. Programmes and Rules sent on application to the Club Secretary, 173, Piccadilly, London.

THE VAGABOND. By W. S. Gilbert. Every Evening at Eight.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS. THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED, LARGEST, AND ONLY ACKNOWLEDGED COMPANY IN EUROPE, comprising FORTY ARTISTS OF EMINENCE. ALL THE YEAR ROUND, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, Three and Eight.

Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Seats, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. No fees. No charge for programmes. Children in arms will not be admitted.

MIDDLE ANNA MEHLIG will give a PIANOFORTE RECITAL at ST. JAMES'S HALL, assisted by Senor SARASATE (Violin), on THURSDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, APRIL 11, to commence at Three o'clock. Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of the usual Agents, and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, APRIL 12, at 7.30, the Forty-sixth Annual Lenten Performance of Handel's MESSIAH. Vocalists: Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Thurely Beale. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 7s., and 10s., at 6, Exeter Hall.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Instituted 1822. Under the immediate patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN and the Royal Family. President—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUDLEY. Principal—Professor MACFARREN, Mus.D. Cantab. The next STUDENT'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, open to Subscribers, Members, and Associates, will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at Eight o'clock. There will be a complete Band and Chorus, formed by the Professors and the late and present Students, and the Choir of the Royal Academy of Music. Conductor—Mr. Walter Macfarren. The programme will include the 95th Psalm, for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, and selections from "Elijah" (Mendelssohn); a new Concerto (M.S.) for Pianoforte, by Mr. A. J. Mackenzie; new compositions by the following students:—Miss Maude White, Messrs. F. W. W. Bamford, H. J. Cockram, and Miles Foster. Admission, One Shilling. Tickets, 2s., 6d., and 1s.; to be obtained at the Institution, and at St. James's Hall. By order, JONAS GILL, Secretary, Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, London.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1878.

Down the slope towards War—that is a brief summary of the proceedings of the week, so far as the British Government is concerned. Lord Derby has retired from the Cabinet, declining to share the responsibility of the measures decided upon by his colleagues. A Royal Message has been sent to both Houses of Parliament declaring that, in the opinion of the Crown, the state of affairs in the East constitutes, in a legal sense, a "great emergency," and announcing the intention of the Supreme Executive of calling out the Reserve Forces of the country. That Message, already followed by a Proclamation, will come under simultaneous discussion in both Houses next week. Meanwhile, military and naval preparations for War are being pushed forward with almost incredible haste. New Ironclads are being purchased, new monster guns are being ordered. The warlike passions of the population are being roused. What is going on in Great Britain, naturally enough, echoed in Russia. We have already passed

the region of discussion to that of menace, and on both sides an uncontrollable force of popular opinion and sentiment is being generated which threatens presently to get beyond the management of calm statesmanship. There would seem to be no prospect of a European Congress. Diplomacy has unfortunately stumbled upon its very threshold. Who is right or who is wrong it is hard to determine, and it is not of much importance to inquire. The matter of difference, as we said last week, is rather one of form and etiquette than of substance. It is not impossible, perhaps, that some means of reconciliation as to this preliminary difficulty may be discovered and accepted. Late intelligence revives the almost extinct hope that it may be so; but it cannot be concealed that the practical steps taken by the Governments of London and St. Petersburg tend rather to collision than to peace, and the probabilities of the day almost uniformly point to an attempted solution of the Eastern Crisis by the agency of arms rather than by the influence of deliberative discussion.

It is obvious enough that the Treaty of San Stefano contains grounds of objection which could not fail of being unacceptable to other European States. To a large extent, its stipulations assert Russian rather than European interests. It was, perhaps, to be reasonably expected that it should do so. Technically speaking, the preliminary Treaty has avoided trenching directly on the particular interests of other European States; but, as the Marquis of Salisbury, the new Foreign Secretary, in a masterly Circular Despatch to British Ministers abroad, has demonstrated, the Treaty of San Stefano, taken in its entirety, very largely affects the common interests of Europe. He does not, indeed, point out how it is possible that such a result may be remedied, or what modifications of the Treaty may counteract the influence which the course of events (quite apart from the sanctions of diplomacy) has put within the power of Russia. He does not account for the suggestive and somewhat startling fact that England alone refuses to enter a Congress for examining it, while Austria, whose special interests are far more nearly touched, sees no sufficient reason for declining to appear in it by her Representative. One might suppose that the objectionable features of the preliminary Treaty he has pointed out would have more chance of being favourably modified in Council than by War, more especially as the view of the case taken by our own Government is one likely enough to secure the concurrence, not of Austria only, but of Germany, France, and Italy also.

There seems to be no little danger that impetuous self-assertion on the part of England should push her into a position of isolated responsibility which common prudence, fortified by experience, might well instruct her to decline. No doubt she is rich, she is powerful, and she holds a high position among European States. That is no good reason, however, for her taking upon herself burdens which properly belong to others. European interests are, doubtless, matters of serious moment; but they are not matters which very specially, and much less which exclusively, devolve upon the Government of the United Kingdom. Why should we volunteer to measure our strength against Russia while Austria, Germany, France, and Italy stand by to witness the conflict, and to divide amongst themselves the fruits of it, if it should be successful in overturning the designs of Russia? One can fairly understand a policy of generosity, even though in its course it might demand from us great national sacrifices. But at the termination of a war with Russia we should still have to submit to the arbitrement of a European Congress; and surely it seems but the dictate of common sense that we should seek to attain that arbitrement before, rather than after, an incalculable expenditure of blood and treasure. So, at any rate, seem to think the other signatory Powers, and we doubt whether our determination to champion the cause of Europe, alone and unaided, will meet with greater approbation or gratitude than have been awarded to Russia for carrying into effect the decisions, and something more than the decisions, of the Constantinople Conference.

It is the complaint of not a few politicians that we are "drifting into war." This is not an entirely correct description of the present state of affairs. We are not "drifting," we are making full sail towards it. Our sails are set, and our helm is handled, with a view to war, or, perhaps, we may rather say, to a threat of war that we may attain a more permanent peace. Lord Derby, in announcing his own resignation to the House of Lords, gave his late colleagues full credit for their pacific desires, though he could not concur with them in the methods they adopted for realising them. This, we fancy, is very much the opinion of the British public, but this implies not helplessness on the part of the Cabinet, but simply a choice of ill-adapted means. It will be no affair of accident if we should come to blows with Russia. We foresee the possibility (not to say probability) of an armed encounter with her before long. We are preparing for it. We are taking every precaution which we should have taken if we had known weeks ago that Russia had resolved upon proclaiming war against us. We may have hastily taken some things for granted which will not bear rigid examination. We may have, in some degree, misjudged our neighbour. But there can be no two opinions as to our attitude. It is one of direct menace. Whether it be



justifiable or not is another question altogether; but the mood of our Government is active, not passive. Things are still very much in our own hands—so far, at least, as relates to a war with Russia. This very attitude may tend to peace, but it is to be doubted that it will. It is seldom indeed that two nations which have begun to strip and square at each other stop short of a fight, and settle their differences before they come to blows. That it may be so in the present instance, though none of us perhaps have ceased to desire, most of us have ceased to hope. Perhaps there is some consolation in the thought that that which really happens is always the unexpected.

### THE COURT.

The Queen's dinner party at Windsor Castle on Thursday week included Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, Lady Augustus Loftus, Lady Abercromby, Colonel the Hon. F. and Mrs. Wellesley, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Lieutenant-General H. Ponsonby, and Colonel J. C. McNeill. Prince and Princess Christian dined with her Majesty also on the previous day. Herr H. Barth (pianist to the Crown Princess of Germany) played on the pianoforte before the Queen and Princess Beatrice yesterday week. Mr. W. G. Cusins was present.

The Earl of Beaconsfield and the Judge Advocate-General had audiences of her Majesty on Saturday last. Princess Christian lunched with the Queen; and the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn and Sir William Jenner dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. W. Page Roberts, M.A., Vicar of Eye, Suffolk, officiated. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon (Lord President of the Council) arrived at the castle in the afternoon and had an audience of the Queen. His Grace, with the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, dined with her Majesty.

The Prince of Leiningen, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, General Sir Frederick Chapman, and Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald arrived at the castle on Monday. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Lady Abercromby, Lord Bagot, the Hon. Lady Biddulph, General Sir Frederick Chapman, and Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald.

The Queen held a Council on Tuesday, previously to which the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy had audiences of her Majesty, and delivered up respectively the seals of Secretary of State for the Foreign Affairs, the India, and War Departments. The Queen delivered the seals of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Marquis of Salisbury; of India to the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, and for War to the Right Hon. F. A. Stanley. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon had an audience of her Majesty.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Queen on Wednesday, and remained to luncheon.

Her Majesty held a Council on Thursday.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, has taken her customary out-of-door exercise.

Her Majesty has inspected at Windsor Castle the statues of Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, which have been executed for the Queen by Mr. J. F. Williamson, of Esher, and of which she has expressed her satisfaction: they will be exhibited in the Royal Academy. Her Majesty has also inspected a statuette in terra-cotta of Princess Victoria of Wales executed by Mr. T. W. Rowe.

Lady Churchill has succeeded Lady Abercromby as Lady in Waiting, the Hon. Ethel Cadogan has succeeded the Hon. Evelyn Paget as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Colonel Du Plat and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng have succeeded Lieutenant-General H. Ponsonby and Colonel J. C. McNeill, V.C., C.B., as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen will hold Drawingrooms at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, the 7th, and on Thursday, the 9th of May next. The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Friday, May 17; and the Queen's birthday will be kept on Saturday, May 25.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to town on Saturday last from visiting Mr. and Lady Florence Chaplin at Blankney Hall, Sleaford, and the Earl and Countess of Sefton at Croxeth Park, Liverpool. The Princess of Wales went in the afternoon to the Saturday Popular Concert at St. James's Hall. In the evening their Royal Highnesses visited the Queen's Theatre to witness the performance of Herr Nevill Moritz in his part of Othello. On Monday the Prince inspected Mr. C. Schloesser's studio. The Princess visited the French Gallery, Pall-mall, and the establishment of Mr. Vincent Robinson, and there inspected an Eastern apartment recently brought from Damascus. The Prince dined with Lady Molesworth, and afterwards accompanied the Princess to a ball given by the Earl and Countess of Cork and Orrery at their residence in Grafton-street. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Queen at Windsor Castle on Wednesday, and in the afternoon were present at a concert given at Grosvenor House in aid of the funds of the training-ship Clio. The Prince dined with Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale at their residence in Belgrave-square. The Princess has taken daily drives, accompanied by her daughters. Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Clarke has succeeded Major Russell as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Malta on Wednesday in her Majesty's ship Antelope from Palermo.

Prince and Princess Christian dined with Madame Van de Weyer on Tuesday.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne dined with Lady Molesworth on Saturday last. Princess Louise has signified to the Master of the Fanmakers' Company her willingness to permit the forthcoming exhibition of fans to be held under her patronage. The exhibition is to be held in the hall of one of the livery companies at the end of June or in the early part of July; and Mr. James Curtis, of No. 12, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C., will act as hon. sec. to the committee entrusted with the arrangements.

Prince Leopold arrived at Naples on Sunday from Marseilles.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with Earl and Countess Stanhope on Saturday last at the family mansion in Grosvenor-place, and were afterwards present at the Countess's reception. The Duke and Duchess were present at a small dance given by La Marquesa de Santurce on Wednesday in Kensington Palace-gardens, where a distinguished company assembled to meet their Royal and Serene Highnesses.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Marchioness d'Harcourt entertained at dinner on Tuesday at the French

Embassy, Albert-gate, the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. Covers were laid for twenty-six. The Marchioness afterwards had an early reception.

The Marquis of Salisbury, as customary on entering upon the duties of her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, received on Wednesday the whole of the Ambassadors, Ministers Plenipotentiary, and Chargés-d'Affaires accredited by the different Sovereigns and States to the Court of St. James's. The several members of the diplomatic corps assembled at three o'clock in full levée dress. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Marchioness of Salisbury had a dinner party in the evening, at the family residence in Arlington-street, Piccadilly; and subsequently the Marchioness had a reception, at which a numerous and distinguished company assembled.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer entertained a party of gentlemen at dinner on Saturday last at his official residence in Downing-street. Later, Lady Northcote had a reception, which was numerously attended.

### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage between Sir C. Mordaunt, Bart., and Miss Mary Cholmondeley will take place at Adlestrop on the 24th inst.

Marriages are arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mrs. Mackintosh, eldest daughter of Sir Frederick and Lady Hermione Graham, and Viscount Grimston, eldest son of the Earl of Verulam; and between Mr. Montagu Turner, youngest son of the late Mr. Henry Scott Turner, of Acton, Middlesex, and Miss Augusta Peel, second daughter of Charles Lennox and the Hon. Mrs. C. L. Peel, of Woodcroft, Cuckfield, Sussex.

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

There is little or nothing to report of actual doings at Constantinople or anywhere in the East, since our last week's publication. The change of Ministry in England, and the Foreign Office Circular issued on Monday by Lord Salisbury, with the failure of General Ignatieff's mission to Vienna, are the only facts of much importance. Austria and Great Britain agree in declining the proposed Congress with the restriction of its deliberations to such parts only of the Russo-Turkish treaty as Russia chooses to submit for discussion. It remains to be seen whether Russia will consent to allow the European Powers to take into consideration the whole of the proposed territorial and political changes in the Turkish Empire. At St. Petersburg, the *Times*' correspondent says, Lord Salisbury's Circular is regarded as a new proof that the British Cabinet has decided upon war. As, however, the British Government confines itself to a purely negative criticism, it is possible that it may be asked to suggest some solution of its own. The Russian Agency says that if the object of the Circular is to decline a Congress its end is attained; "but if it is intended to open a discussion, then a discussion carried on by written correspondence between Cabinets and Cabinets may last a year, all the more since the despatch contains criticisms but no proposals."

A telegram from Athens says:—"Lord Salisbury's Circular has been received here with enthusiasm, as placing the issue on its broad and true basis as between Slavism and Hellenism. The entire Hellenic nation, in and beyond the kingdom, are eager to offer every sacrifice, and to be called to act as the vanguard in support of the English programme."

At the last secret sitting of the Roumanian Chambers Prince Ghika and M. Stourdza made verbal statements on the subject of their recent missions to London and Vienna. Prince Ghika said the Cabinet of London had encouraged Roumania to hold out in regard to the question of the retrocession of Bessarabia; and M. Stourdza stated that the Cabinet of Vienna had laid stress upon the necessity of the question being settled by a decision of the European Powers. It is stated that M. Bratiano has demanded permission for the passage of the Roumanian army over Hungarian territory if the Russians should seek to disarm the Roumanians. Two Russian corps have passed from Bulgaria into Roumania, and are concentrated between Bucharest and Giurgevo. At Bucharest it is feared that the Russians will proclaim a state of siege.

The Greek insurrection in Thessaly, and the conflicts with the Turkish irregular troops, continue to be attended with shocking massacres, pillaging, burning, and outraging of women and children. The *Times*' correspondent, Mr. Ogle, has been murdered by these ruffians at Macriniza. A reward has been offered for the recovery of his body. The Greek Government at Athens have telegraphed for his body to be sent there, where it is intended he shall be interred at the public expense. The situation is becoming very critical, and it is difficult to see how matters are to end. Volo is crowded with refugees from the country, while the Turkish soldiers are going about the streets selling the plunder. The Greek journals at Athens are urging the Government to take immediate and energetic steps to prevent further excesses. The Admiral of the United States fleet cruising in Greek waters has ordered an American war-vessel to proceed to Volo from Smyrna.

As a proof that there is no intention of complying with the reported demand for the withdrawal of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora as long as Russian troops remain unrecalled, we may state that although her Majesty's ship *Sultan* is about to return to England, the flag of Vice-Admiral Hornby will be joined by other ships. The *Rupert*, armoured ram, has left Malta for the Admiral's flag; and the *Devastation* has, we hear, also been ordered up the Dardanelles from Besika Bay. By this course the squadron at Ismid will have a broadside-ship replaced by two turret-ships carrying 35-ton and 18-ton guns.

### THE LATE DISASTER IN THE CHANNEL.

We publish, in addition to those we gave last week, several illustrations of the terrible misfortune off the Isle of Wight on Sunday, the 24th ult., when H.M.S. *Eurydice*, the training-ship for young seamen of the Royal Navy, in approaching Spithead on her homeward voyage from an exercising cruise to the West Indies, was suddenly upset by a violent blast of wind from the hills on that shore, and sank with 328 men, only two men being saved alive. One of the two survivors, Benjamin Cuddiford, has been able to furnish us with sketches, from which, aided by his verbal descriptions, our artist has drawn the illustrations, given last week and this week, of the actual situation of the ill-fated ship, when struck by the squall and thrown over upon her starboard side; and when, as the port-holes were open, she was immediately filled with water, and foundered before the boats could be manned and cast afloat. A correspondent, who visited the spot at eight o'clock next morning, supplies the sketch of which an engraving appears on our front page, showing the masts and topsails of the *Eurydice* above water, as she lay about eleven fathoms deep, two miles and a half south-west of Dunnoose Point, attended by a steam-tug or lighter; her main-top-gallant-mast was then standing, with its sail partly loose. The divers have since been at work, on days when the weather permitted them, to clear the hull so far as possible, removing the yards and rigging and the topmasts, after which they are to search the spaces between decks, unless the hull can at

once be lifted; but the heavy swell has greatly hindered these operations. This is the subject of a sketch by our own Artist, from which the Engraving in our Supplement is drawn.

A photograph taken by Mr. Symonds, of Portsmouth, represents the unlucky *Eurydice* as she appeared in Portsmouth Harbour before her last voyage. She was originally a thirty-two-gun frigate, and was launched at Portsmouth on May, 20, 1843. She was designed by Admiral Elliot, and was at one time noted as being among the swiftest cruisers in the service. On being taken out of commission, she remained many years in a creek in Portsmouth Harbour; but it was determined to refit her as a training-ship in 1876, when the Admiralty resolved to make increased efforts for the practical instruction of young sailors in seamanship. At the beginning of last year she was masted and rigged anew, her hull being apparently sound and requiring only partial repairs to render her seaworthy. Before quitting the dockyard she was completely gutted, many of her original timbers being replaced by new, and only one of her old bulkheads being left standing. The *Eurydice* was 140 ft. in length between the perpendiculars, 78 ft. in extreme breadth, 921 tons burden, old measurement, and could accommodate a crew of about 400 men. She was ship-rigged, and her armament consisted of four 64-pounder 71 cwt. guns, which were placed on her main deck, and were mounted on rear truck carriages. The officers' cabins and berths for about seventy of her crew, as well as the mess-rooms, and cooking galleys, and a large sick bay, were placed on her main-deck, ample space being secured by the reduction in the number of her guns. She was furnished with two 9½ in. Downton pumps on the main deck, and a 7½ in. Downton pump on the lower deck. After being fitted out she was manned by young ordinary seamen, who were trained on board her for six months, when they were succeeded by a fresh complement. The *Eurydice* was destitute of machinery, being merely intended to enable young seamen to acquire an expertness in the handling of ropes and spars unattainable on board vessels belonging to the new class of lightly-rigged or masted ironclads into which they were to be subsequently draughted.

The body of Lieutenant Tabor was buried at the village of Cheam, near Epsom, where his family reside; that of Bennett, the seaman, in the cemetery of Haslar Hospital. Some days must yet be occupied in clearing away the spars and rigging before divers can descend in search of bodies, and it is now doubtful whether the attempt to recover them will be made before the wreck is raised. The *Rinaldo* and *Pearl* will be used to lift the *Eurydice*, which will be carried into Sandown Bay, which lies near, where she will be pumped out, and then towed to Portsmouth.

### TREATMENT OF THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.

We give two illustrations of Dr. Howard's new method of restoring the apparently dead from drowning or suffocation. On the Thursday of last week, at the Receiving House of the Royal Humane Society in Hyde Park, a numerous party was invited by the Humane Society to witness the exhibition of this method. Besides the officers of the Society, there were present Sir John Kennaway, M.P., Sir W. Stirling, Mr. Pease, M.P., Mr. M. Stewart, M.P., Dr. Priestley, Dr. Sieveking, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and many others. Dr. Sieveking, consulting physician to the society, introduced his friend Dr. Howard, of New York, as a gentleman of deserved distinction, both as a physician and professor in medicine. He said that Dr. Howard, as medical officer of New York Harbour, had much to do with the resuscitation of persons who had been immersed in the water. The method which Dr. Howard had invented was a great improvement upon those of Dr. Marshall Hall and Silvester; it had been approved by the New York Academy of Medicine, and had led to the foundation, at New York, of an institution like our Royal Humane Society. Since his arrival in London, Dr. Howard had by special invitation presented his method in most of the medical schools of the metropolis; and he thought in complying with the request of the Royal Humane Society on this occasion he was doing a substantial good service. Dr. Howard then delivered his lecture. He first explained the peculiar susceptibility to resuscitation in apparent death from suffocation, hanging, or drowning, and from opium or chloroform poisoning. He passed in review the various treatments heretofore used, and then presented his own method. It has already received the national prize of the American Medical Association, and has been adopted by the Life-saving Society of New York. It was made perfectly intelligible, and seemed to surprise every one of the audience, not only by its apparent effectiveness but by its extreme simplicity. The "Direct Method," as Dr. Howard calls it, has two positions, which appears in our illustrations.

1. *To Pump and Drain Fluids from Lungs and Stomach.*—This is done by placing the patient face downward over a hard roll of clothing, so that the pit of the stomach is the highest point, while the mouth is the lowest. The operator supplements the pressure of his hands upon the back of the patient, above the roll, if necessary, with all the weight and force at his command.

2. *For Artificial Breathing.*—The patient, whose clothing is ripped open from the waist, is laid upon his back, and the pit of the stomach is made the highest point by a hard roll of clothing beneath the back, while the head is the lowest part. The wrists are crossed behind the head: these a second person, if present, pins to the ground with one hand, while with the other the tongue is held forward by a piece of dry rag. The greatest possible expansion of the chest is thus obtained. The operator, kneeling astride the patient, grasps the most compressible part of the chest, on each side of the pit of the stomach, and, using his knees as a pivot, throws forward, slowly and steadily, his whole weight, until his mouth nearly touches the face of the patient. Then, by a final push, he throws himself back to his first erect kneeling position. By the sudden removal of the compressing force the elastic ribs spring back to their original position, and by this bellows action the air rushes into and is forced out of the chest alternately, as in natural breathing. Success may attend this process in a few minutes, but hope of a favourable result ought not to be given up under an hour.

In addition to its apparently superior effectiveness, Dr. Howard claims for this method the conspicuous advantage of unequalled simplicity. When he had the medical surveillance of such matters in New York, he found that one of the most notable facts connected with cases of suffocation and drowning was the probable absence of medical aid at the critical moment. Now, experience has shown that this method can easily be understood by the most illiterate persons, and may be carried into execution anywhere, with or without a doctor.

The audience seemed greatly pleased by their ready comprehension of the subject. They passed an enthusiastic vote of thanks to Dr. Howard for his interesting and useful communication.

The Government steel corvette *Comus* was launched last Wednesday, from Messrs. Elder and Company's yard, Glasgow. She is the first of six corvettes being built by them for the Navy.



can be fitted; but the heavy swell has greatly hindered them. The ship is the subject of a sketch by our own artist, and the following is our description of her. A photograph taken by Mr. T. R. V. shows the ship as she lay in Portsmouth Harbour before her last voyage. She was originally a thirty-two-gun frigate, and was launched at Portsmouth on May 20, 1843. On being converted by Admiral Boscawen and Mr. T. R. V. into a hospital ship, she was named the H.M.S. Eurydice. She was originally a thirty-two-gun frigate, and was launched at Portsmouth on May 20, 1843. On being converted by Admiral Boscawen and Mr. T. R. V. into a hospital ship, she was named the H.M.S. Eurydice.

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H.M.S. EURYDICE AS SHE LAY IN PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR BEFORE HER LAST VOYAGE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

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DR. HOWARD'S METHOD OF TREATING THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.





SOLDIERS' LIFE ON BOARD A TRANSPORT GOING TO THE KAFFIR WAR: DIVINE SERVICE ON SUNDAY.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The Senate began on Thursday week the discussion of the bill granting an amnesty for offences against the press laws during the interval between May 16 and Dec. 14 last, and adopted by 157 votes against 135, notwithstanding the opposition of M. Dufaure, the first article of the Committee's report, suppressing the dates May 16 to Dec. 14, thus extending the amnesty to all press offences, and not merely to those committed during the Administration of the Duc de Broglie. Yesterday week the debate on the amnesty for offences against the press laws was resumed, and the measure was finally adopted by 231 votes against 1. The Budget was then again considered, and the Senate resolved to waive the amendments disagreed to by the Chamber. M. de Kerdrel took a division on his amendment as to the Naval Chaplain-General, but he was defeated by 136 to 125. The Senate agreed on Saturday to a bill prescribing precautions against the phylloxera and the Colorado beetle. On Tuesday M. Lafont Saint-Mur called attention to the position of the creditors of Turkey, and asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs to communicate to the Senate the instructions which he intended to give to the French Plenipotentiaries at the present Congress. M. Waddington, in reply, said that, in the face of the grave state of affairs in the East, it was impossible for him to give a precise answer to the question; and he could only say that, if the Congress should assemble, and if France found herself in accord with the other Powers interested in the matter, this question would perhaps be one of those which would be submitted to the Congress. The Senate, after passing a bill reducing the inland postal charges for letters and newspapers, adjourned for the Easter recess until the 29th inst.

In the Lower House on Thursday week the return of the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, who had been re-elected, was confirmed. The Chamber then discussed the items of the Budget which, after having been struck out by the Chamber of Deputies, had been reinstated by the Senate. At the instance of General Borel, Minister of War, the Chamber allowed the grant for the Invalides to remain; but it maintained its suppression of all the other items, including the grant for the chief chaplain to the fleet. The Budget thus amended was then passed by 453 to 10. Next day the extradition treaties with Great Britain and Denmark were approved. M. Spuller brought forward a proposal that the Chamber should sit in Paris during the Exhibition. The "previous question" was moved and rejected, and the proposal was then referred to the bureaux. On Saturday the return of M. Niel for Muret was annulled. The Chamber adopted on Monday the Press Amnesty Bill with the amendments made in it by the Senate. The House then proceeded to discuss the Budget, and passed the credits demanded for the President of the Republic and the Ministers to defray the costs which the Exhibition will entail upon them for receptions to distinguished visitors. All the speakers who took part in the debate expressed hopes that the Exhibition would be a brilliant success, and that a large number of foreign Princes and Sovereigns would pay a visit to Paris while it was open. The State of Siege Bill as amended by the Senate was adopted on Tuesday; and M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance, then presented the Budget for 1879. The receipts for the year are estimated at 2,714,000,000f., and the expenditure at 2,713,000,000f. The charges on account of the Ministry of War are increased by 14,000,000f., and the estimates for the naval service by 3,000,000f. A credit of 248,000,000f. is inserted in the Budget to carry out the public works projected by the Minister, M. Freycinet. The Chamber, which does not usually meet on Wednesdays, held a last sitting on the 3rd before adjourning till the 29th inst., and resumed the consideration of M. du Demaine's election for Avignon, which was annulled without a division.

The Bishop of Amiens has been appointed Archbishop of Rennes.

General Gealin, the Commandant of Paris, has been superseded.

## ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies has elected Signori Pianciani and Tajani vice-presidents. In the Chamber on Wednesday the Commercial Treaty with France was discussed and the bill voted by a large majority.

The Pope held a Consistory at the Vatican on the 28th ult., at which he gave an address eulogising the Pontificate of Pius IX. A very sorrowful state of things everywhere prevailed, he said, affecting not only civil society but the Church, which, having been despoiled of the temporal power, was unable to enjoy the free and independent exercise of the authority which belonged to it. He could not, however, refuse to accept the Pontificate, and would devote himself to the preservation of the Catholic faith and the Holy See. The Pope then expressed the consolation it afforded him to carry out the work, begun by Pius IX., of establishing a Catholic hierarchy in Scotland, and afterwards announced the nominations he had made.

A telegram from the *Daily News* correspondent in Rome announces that the second Christian hall in connection with the Baptist Mission there was opened last Sunday. At the close of the services it was intimated that the purchase of a site for a third hall was in contemplation.

## BELGIUM.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Representatives on the 28th ult. the grants for military purposes were agreed to by 69 votes against 12. Five members abstained from voting.

The great flower show at Ghent was opened on Monday in presence of the King and Queen. The Duc Decazes, the French ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, was present, and returned thanks at the banquet for the hospitality of the town of Ghent.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany has been suffering from a cold, and has been compelled to keep his room. A bulletin issued on Wednesday says that he was progressing in a satisfactory manner. A later telegram, however, states that the Emperor was somewhat worse.

Monday being the birthday of Prince Bismarck, numerous congratulations and presents arrived at the official residence of the Chancellor.

The appointment of Herr Hobrecht as Prussian Minister of Finance and of Herr Maybach as Minister of Commerce is confirmed. Both the new Ministers have been received in audience by the Emperor.

The Session of the Prussian Diet was closed last Saturday afternoon. The *Times* correspondent at Berlin says it is believed that Prince Bismarck will acquiesce in the adverse vote of the Parliament and not dissolve the House.

Letters from Berlin state that Madame Etelka Gerster is attracting great crowds at the opera there. On the 27th ult., at the performance of "Lucia," the Emperor, Empress, and Crown Prince and Princess were present, and at the close of the performance highly complimented Madame Gerster.

Baron Linden has been sentenced at Mannheim to two and a half years' fortress detention and six months' imprisonment for high treason, and for defaming Prince Bismarck, the

printer of his pamphlet entitled "The European War" being condemned to half that punishment.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

General Ignatieff, after dining with the Emperor of Austria on Saturday, left Vienna next day for St. Petersburg. All the accounts received from Vienna state that his mission has had no definite result; but some reports say that he has taken back to St. Petersburg certain conditions on which Austria makes her assent to the Treaty of San Stefano depend.

In the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath on Thursday week the Budget was discussed, and in reply to the remarks of several speakers, Baron Depretis, the Minister of Finance, said that he had many years ago warned the House and the public against taking a too sanguine view of the financial position of the country. The Government would, however, be able soon to make the revenue and expenditure balance, provided that they were not compelled to take upon themselves fresh sacrifices for the defence of the honour and prestige of the empire. Even this latter event could do no more than defer for a short time the attainment of the object in view; and he cautioned his hearers not to believe for one single instant in the word "bankrupt." There was, he said, no justification at all for applying such a term to the financial position of Austro-Hungary. The Budget and financial law for 1878, as well as the bill prolonging the provisorium of the compromise with Hungary until the end of May, were adopted next day without debate.

A debate upon the Eastern Question arose on Saturday in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet. Several speakers (a telegram says) declared that the Monarchy must now place itself in accord with England, a sentiment which was received with loud cheering. Herr Szilagyi said the country could never approve a policy which would deprive the Monarchy of its most powerful and trusty ally. Herr Tisza, the Minister-President, said that the House would easily understand that the Government could make no declaration on the subject.

## AMERICA.

Mr. Sherman, the Secretary to the Treasury, has reaffirmed before the Currency and Banking Committee of the House of Representatives his confidence in the ability of the Treasury to resume specie payments at the appointed time.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has agreed to report a bill for the payment of the unexpended balance of the Geneva award. The claims of the actual sufferers by the depredations of Confederate cruisers will be referred to the Court of Claims.

The monthly report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the public debt of the States to have decreased during the month of March by 2,314,000 dol. The coin in the Treasury amounts to 138,358,000 dol., and the currency to 752,000 dol.

The elections in Rhode Island have resulted in the return of an increased Republican majority in the Legislature of that State.

## CANADA.

The Dominion Government has removed the prohibition against the importation of cattle.

A Ministerial crisis has occurred at Victoria, British Columbia, and a dissolution of the Assembly is anticipated.

The Dominion Government is reported to have received instructions to place British Columbia in a state of defence.

We hear from Montreal that the militia officers are offering their services to the British Government, and that large numbers of horses are being purchased for the British Army. Heavy shipments of cattle for Europe are reported from the Lower Provinces.

## INDIA.

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, in his weekly telegram, says:—"All Indian topics, however important locally, have suddenly sunk into abeyance in face of the paramount question of war. The interest in this subject is largely due to the conviction that if war is declared it will, even though fought in Europe, be practically an Indian war, as being undertaken for the sole purpose of protecting India from Russian aggression. For this reason, it is suggested that India should be required to supply a very large contingent from her native army. So long as we retain our present number of English troops in India, we could well afford to spare a large portion of our native army to serve as a contingent in any military expedition which England might send against Russia, seeing that there would be no little or no difficulty in speedily filling up their places with new levies. The only topic which, during the last week, has been allowed to divert attention for a little from the absorbing question of war is (the correspondent says) the trial of the Rajah of Pooree, in Cuttack, the hereditary guardian of the Temple of Juggernaut, for the murder of a gossain, or holy man."

## AUSTRALIA.

The crisis in Victoria has terminated. The Legislative Council passed the bill for the payment of members of the Assembly, whereupon the Legislative Assembly passed the Appropriation Act without that item.

Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, having accepted the post of Attorney-General, will have to offer himself for re-election by the West Melbourne constituency. Mr. Francis intends again to contest the seat.

Sir Arthur Blyth, the Agent-General for South Australia, has received the following telegram from the Government in Adelaide:—"Splendid rains have fallen, and the drought has broken up in South Australia."

A telegram from Sydney, dated March 29, states that the team of Australian cricketers, who have engaged to play a series of matches in England during the coming summer, started on that day for Europe, via San Francisco.

It is announced that the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has been obliged to sell her diamonds, which are valued at £80,000.

Rossini's fortune, by the death of his widow, reverts to the municipality of Pesaro, his native town, for the creation of a school of music.

The Crown Prince of Denmark has (the Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes) accepted the post of President of the Danish Department at the Paris Exhibition.

Sir Arthur Cunynghame, late Commander of the Forces in the Transkeian district, has addressed a despatch to the Secretary for War expressing his opinion that the Kaffir war is virtually over.

An election for a Judge of the Royal Court of Jersey took place last week, the ratepayers having the privilege of choosing the administrators of the island law. Mr. William de Gruchy was elected without opposition.

The following official appointments are announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*:—The Hon. William Nassau Jocelyn, now Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, to be her Majesty's Chargé-d'Affaires to the Grand Dukes of Baden and Hesse Darmstadt; Mr. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an ordinary member of the Council

of the Governor-General of India, in succession to Sir Edward Clive Bayley, K.C.S.I.; Mr. Gregory Charles Paul to be her Majesty's Advocate-General for Bengal; Mr. Patrick O'Sullivan to be her Majesty's Advocate-General for Madras; and Mr. John Marriott to be Advocate-General for Bombay.

A proclamation has been issued by General Martinez Campos announcing the pacification of Cuba, and promising a general pardon and oblivion.

The ship *Nairnshire*, Captain Niven, sailed from the Tail of the Bank, Greenock, on the 22nd ult., and had on board the following number of emigrants, bound for Brisbane—80 married people, 126 single men, 69 single women, 59 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 13 infants.

Arrangements have been made for resuming on the 16th inst. the direct mail service between this country and Newfoundland by means of packets, sailing once a fortnight from Queenstown to St. John's, Newfoundland. Mails for Newfoundland will be made up in London on the evening of Tuesday, April 16, and thenceforward on every alternate Tuesday evening until further notice.

## BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Count Münster, the German Ambassador, on Thursday week opened a new school for the children of German parents in Little Alie-street, Goodman's-fields, Whitechapel. It is under the patronage of the Queen, and was established in connection with St. George's German Lutheran Church in the year 1805. There are separate schools for boys and girls, and an infant school which was erected in 1859 at the expense of the late Mr. W. H. Goschen, father of the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen. There are several thousands of German operatives engaged in various industries in this crowded district, and their children are instructed in both the English and German languages. The old buildings having become dilapidated and their sanitary condition not being such as is now thought desirable, a donation of £1000 from Mr. James Duncan, of Mincing-lane, formed the nucleus of a fund for rebuilding the schools, which soon amounted to upwards of £5200. The schools were designed by Mr. E. A. Grünig, and erected under his superintendence by Messrs. Brown and Robinson. The class-rooms will accommodate 300 children, and, with the infant schools, 500 German children will be received in the schools. After a hymn had been sung by the German Choral Union, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Walbaum, and a financial statement made by the treasurer, Mr. O. von Ernsthausen. His Excellency Count Münster, speaking in English first and afterwards in German, referred to the munificent donation of Mr. Duncan and to the interest which the English residents in the district had shown in the schools. In the growth of such schools and the increased education of the people he saw the best possible guarantee for peace and goodwill between nations. After an address by the Rev. Dr. Cappel, for thirty-five years minister of the church, the proceedings concluded with the singing of a German chorale.

St. James's Hall was crowded on Friday night, March 29, with a meeting for "the young women of London," convened under the auspices of the Young Women's Institute Union and Christian Association. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. One of the main objects of the organisation is to establish under Christian influences rooms in different parts of London which, under the name of institutes, are open at all hours of the day to respectable young women who need a quiet resting place, where they can find social intercourse and may have the help and advice of a friend resident on the spot, and where classes and genial gatherings of various kinds can be held. Though only recently founded, the society has already opened fifteen such institutes, boarding-houses, and evening homes, the headquarters being the Central Christian Institute, 19a, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street.

The annual general meeting of governors, donors, and subscribers to the University College Hospital was held last Saturday in the board-room of the hospital, under the presidency of Mr. J. Chisholm Gooden. The report of the committee for the past year, as read by the secretary, Mr. Newton H. Nixon, called attention to the fact that during that period they had been enabled to extend the relief afforded by the hospital to a much larger number of poor, sick, and maimed persons, the figures showing a total, under all heads, of 18,077 patients relieved against 15,810 in the previous twelve months. Of these 2131 were treated in the hospital, the other 15,946 being out-patients. The total expenditure was £15,387, of which £2057 was on account of the debts of the previous year; £3160 had been added to the invested funds. The balance at the end of the financial year was £1175, and the outstanding debt was £3555. The total receipts for the year, including legacies, and balances from previous quarter, and a loan of £1000 from the bankers, amounted to £18,158. The committee of the Hospital Sunday Fund had awarded £975, and £151 had been granted by the Hospital Saturday Committee. It was intended to make some alteration in the hospital, the estimate for which was about £4000, to provide which amount the committee trusted their friends would assist them. The report concluded by an earnest appeal for funds.

Lord Aberdare presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Charity Organisation Society, and made observations on the objects and the operations of that organisation. After the adoption of the report, a resolution was passed, on the motion of Sir W. Gull, approving of the establishment and extension of provident dispensaries. The speakers included Lord O'Hagan, Lord Elcho, Mr. Mills, and Sir F. Buxton.

At the Lyceum Theatre on Wednesday morning Mr. John Hollingshead presided over the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Royal General Theatrical Fund. The financial statement for the year ending on the 31st of last month was of a very satisfactory nature, an increase of £541 having been added to the capital in the hands of the committee. Mr. Toole will preside at the annual festival, to be celebrated next June.

A concert in aid of the Victoria Hospital for Children, Gough House, Chelsea, and of the National Orphan Home, Ham-common, Surrey, took place, by permission of Mrs. Freake, at Cromwell House, South Kensington, on Thursday.

At the annual meeting of the Sheffield Women's Hospital on Monday the President, Mr. Thomas Jessop, stated that he hoped shortly to be able to hand over to the charity a block of buildings completely furnished for use as a hospital.

The sixth hospital Saturday collection in Birmingham was made last Saturday, and resulted in a total of £2141, being £84 in excess of last year. The increase is attributed to the adoption of the system of small weekly contributions by the workpeople at various establishments.

Mr. Samuel Brandram, M.A., will recite Shakspeare's comedy of "Twelfth Night," by permission of the Duke of Westminster, at Grosvenor House next Friday afternoon in aid of the repairs and improvement fund of Westminster Hospital. The tickets are to be had at Mr. Mitchell's, or of the secretary, at the hospital.

Lord Ronald Gower will preside at the anniversary dinner of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, to be held next Saturday.



## POLITICAL.

## CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

The Marquis of Salisbury has accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, vacant by the resignation of the Earl of Derby. Mr. Gathorne Hardy becomes the Secretary of State for India, in his place. Mr. Hardy will be raised to the peerage. Colonel Stanley, brother of Lord Derby, succeeds to the Secretaryship for War, and consequently a new election for North Lancashire is necessary.

Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson has been appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in the room of Colonel Stanley.

The Under-Secretaryship of State of the Home Department, vacant by the transference of Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, will, it is believed, be assumed by Sir Matthew White Ridley.

Viscount Sandon, at present Vice-President of the Council on Education, will be appointed President of the Board of Trade, in the room of Sir Charles Adderley, who will be called to the Upper House.

It is rumoured that Lord George Hamilton will become Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, in place of Lord Sandon; and that the Under-Secretaryship of the India Office thus vacated will be filled by Mr. E. Stanhope.

Mr. Thomas Salt leaves the Local Government Board to become the Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, and will be replaced by Mr. J. G. Talbot.—*Post*.

## THE POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Lord Salisbury's first business as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has been to expound the views of her Majesty's Government on the Treaty of San Stefano, and to indicate the course which they may be expected to take in dealing with Russian claims. In this able State paper, addressed to our representatives at foreign Courts, after reciting the correspondence, already familiar to the public, which led to the present obstacle in the way of the Congress, Lord Salisbury proceeds to observe that "the general nature of the treaty and the combined effect of its stipulations upon the interests of the signatory Powers furnish another and a conclusive reason against the separate discussion of any one portion of these stipulations apart from the rest." He then proceeds to urge in detail various objections, of which most have been already brought forward in these columns, against the main stipulations of the treaty. He points out the injustice which would be inflicted by the mere creation of the new Bulgaria, and the establishment of Slav supremacy, on the other races inhabiting the Balkan Peninsula. He shows that this injustice would extend far beyond the limits of the new Bulgaria itself; and that, while its practical result would be to establish Russian supremacy in that principality, it would also increase the power of the Russian Empire in the countries and on the shores where a Greek population dominates, not only to the prejudice of that nation, but also of every country having interests in the East of the Mediterranean. He then shows that other results of the treaty, and in particular "the acquisition by Russia of the important harbour of Batoum," would "make the will of the Russian Government dominant over all the vicinity of the Black Sea." Stipulations of this character might, he allows, be individually defended; but, taken in their entirety, they tend to place the Ottoman Empire at the command of Russia. But the Ottoman Empire has in charge territorial positions which are of the first consequence to England. "Its dominion is recognised at the head of the Persian Gulf, on the shores of the Levant, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Suez Canal." "It cannot," says Lord Salisbury, "be otherwise than a matter of extreme solicitude to this country that the Government to which this jurisdiction belongs should be so closely pressed by the political outposts of a greatly superior Power that its independent action, and even existence, is almost impossible." Dangers, in short, at once to English interests and to the permanent peace of Europe would result from the state of things which the treaty proposes to establish. Lord Salisbury concludes by saying that the Government would willingly have entered a Congress in which the stipulations "could have been examined as a whole in their relation to existing treaties, to the acknowledged rights of Great Britain and of other Powers, and to the beneficent ends which the united action of Europe has always been directed to secure. But neither the interests which her Majesty's Government are specially bound to regard, nor the well-being of the regions with which the treaty deals, would be consulted," he says, "by the assembling of a Congress whose deliberations were to be restricted by such reservations as those which have been laid down by Prince Gortchakoff in his most recent communication."

The Royal Message announcing the Queen's intention to call out the Reserves was on Monday communicated to both Houses of Parliament. It declares that the present state of public affairs in the East, and the necessity in connection therewith of taking steps for the maintenance of peace and for the protection of the Empire, having constituted, in the opinion of her Majesty, a case of great emergency within the meaning of the Acts of Parliament in that behalf, "her Majesty deems it proper to provide additional means for her military service."

Formal instructions have been issued by the War Office, embodying regulations for mobilising the First-Class Army Reserve for permanent service. It is intimated that as little time as possible should elapse between the men reporting themselves at the rendezvous and their delivery over to the military authorities.

An important paper was read yesterday week at the United Service Institution by Colonel Fletcher, Commanding second battalion Scots' Guards, on the employment of the reserves in the case of an expeditionary force being sent abroad. Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay presided. Colonel Fletcher entered into a detailed and practical consideration of the uses our entire reserve forces would find themselves put to in the event of war between England and Russia. He said the chief difficulty would be to get a sufficient number of men to fill the places of those sent abroad, and for this purpose he advocated balloting for the militia among our male population. Lord Waveney, Colonel Evelyn, General Sir W. Codrington, and General M'Murdo (the latter of whom referred to the employment of sepoy) were among the speakers in the discussion.

A deputation, representing about 120 of the Liberal associations established throughout the country, had an interview on Wednesday afternoon, according to arrangement, with Lord Granville and the Marquis of Hartington, at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Previous to the arrival of the noble Lords a preliminary meeting was held, at which Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., was voted to the chair, and reviewed the Circular of Lord Salisbury, the inference from which, he said, was that "British interests" could only be safeguarded by every condition of the Treaty of San Stefano being revised. Upon the arrival of Earl Granville and Lord Hartington the deputation was introduced by Mr. Bright, M.P., and short addresses were delivered by that gentleman; Mr. Harris, of Birmingham; Mr. Robert Leake, of Manchester; Mr. J. F. White, of Aber-

deen; and the Rev. Dr. Mellor, of Halifax; to which their Lordships replied, assuring the deputation that they would spare no effort to effect the object in view—"the prevention of this country being dragged into a useless and unnecessary war."

At the Convention of the Royal Scotch Burghs, in Edinburgh, on Wednesday, it was agreed, by a large majority, to protest against this country being led into what, according to information yet supplied, would be an unjust and unnecessary war. It was resolved to send the protest to the Scotch members of Parliament, with the request that they would take such united action in the interests of peace as may seem desirable.

Mr. Rowland Winn, M.P., the junior Conservative whip, writing to one of his constituents, in a letter dated Wednesday, says that every member of the Government wishes to avoid war; and he now entertains the opinion, almost for the first time, that peace may be maintained.

A deputation from the "Liberal Four Hundred" of Leeds waited upon Mr. Gladstone last week for the purpose of expressing their gratitude to him for his past services, and the hope that he might be long spared to render valuable services to the Queen and the country. The right hon. gentleman was also assured of the enthusiastic support which he would receive from the Liberal party in Leeds should he decide at the next election to become a candidate for the representation of that borough. Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his reply, placed in contrast the leading principles of Liberal and Conservative policy; and in reference to the Eastern Question, which he discussed at considerable length, strongly condemned the warlike tone of a portion of the press, and criticised the basis of our diplomatic action at Constantinople. He feared that some evil influence was at work to prevent the meeting of the Congress, and in commenting on the way in which the country was kept in the dark concerning the recent negotiations, argued that there was every reason for our going into the Congress.—At a public meeting held at Leeds on Tuesday night a resolution was unanimously passed in favour of Mr. Gladstone's candidature.

The polling for Worcester took place on Thursday week, when (as announced in the greater part of our last Issue) Mr. Allcroft, the Conservative candidate, was returned by a majority of 454 over Sir Francis Lycett, the Liberal candidate.

Mr. William Ewart and Dr. Robert Seeds, Q.C., were on Saturday nominated as candidates for the representation of Belfast, in which there is a vacancy through Mr. W. Johnston having accepted an inspectorship of fisheries. Both are Conservatives. The polling took place last Tuesday, the result being as follows:—Mr. Ewart, 8241; Dr. Seeds, 4895.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Benwell, H., to be Rector of Langton by Horncastle.  
Billinge, R. B., Curate of Wallasey, Cheshire; Vicar of Uxbridge, Cumberland.  
Boniface, Thomas, Curate of Aylesbury; Vicar of Deddington, Oxon.  
Boniface, William; Rector of Sandford Orcas.  
Eadale, G.; Vicar of Bexley Heath, Kent.  
Graham, G.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Suffolk.  
Morse, Herbert George; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Essex.  
Ridwell, M., Rector of High Laver; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Essex.  
Stevenson, William; Curate of Woolthorpe.  
Taylor, W. H.; Rector of Warrington, Warwickshire.  
Weatherhead, R. J.; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Seacombe, Cheshire.  
Young, Henry Savill; Vicar of Aston Rowant, Oxon.—*Guardian*.

A few friends have presented the Rev. William Elliot Oliver with a purse containing £70, on his resigning the curacy of Christ Church, Lee.

Acting under medical advice, the Bishop of Lichfield has for the present delegated all diocesan work to his suffragans, Bishops Hobhouse and Abraham.

There were eighty-one candidates for the office of secretary to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, to which Mr. Grove, one of Mr. Wilkinson's Curates, of St. Peter's, Eaton-square, was elected on Tuesday.

Two beautiful stained glass windows by Mayer and Co. have been fixed in the south side of St. John's Church, Bradshaw, near Halifax—one in memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. Dean, of Scarsby Hall, and the other in memory of the late Mr. James Wilcock, of Bradshaw.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Bachelor in Divinity on the Rev. Thomas Good for his distinguished services in educational and missionary work in Ceylon, especially in the translation of the Holy Scriptures into the Tamil language.

Owing to the refusal of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to allow the erection of scaffolding in the cathedral, the annual assemblage there of the charity children of the metropolis which has been almost uninterrupted since 1782, is to be discontinued.

The Duke of Beaufort and two anonymous donors have contributed the amount required for three of the statues of the Evangelists which it is proposed to put in the place of the four Latin fathers—St. Gregory, St. Ambrose, St. Jerome, and St. Augustine—removed from the north porch of Bristol Cathedral.

On Tuesday at noon the infant son of Mr. D. Cameron (of Lochiel), M.P., and Lady Margaret Cameron, was baptised in Henry VII.'s Chapel, in Westminster Abbey. The godmother and godfathers were Lady Vere Cameron, Lord Charles Scott, and the Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan. The Ven. Archdeacon Jennings performed the service, the child receiving the names of Ewen Charles.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

The examiners for the mathematical scholarships, 1878, have reported to the Vice-Chancellor the following awards:—The senior scholarship to Mr. T. Bowman, M.A., Fellow of Merton College; recommended for a present of books, Mr. J. R. White, B.A., Worcester College. The junior scholarship to Mr. H. T. Gerrans, junior student of Christ Church; proxime accesserunt—Mr. S. Alexander, scholar of Balliol College; and Mr. F. W. Watkin, scholar of Corpus Christi College. They have awarded the copy of Astronomical Observations to Mr. T. Bowman, B.A.

The examiners for the Jenkyns Exhibition, open to members of Balliol, consider Messrs. B. C. Costelloe, exhibitor, and A. J. Ashton, scholar, equal in point of merit, and the exhibition will consequently be divided between them. Both gentlemen took a first-class in classical moderations.

The examiners for the Ireland Scholarship have awarded it to David Samuel Margoliouth, scholar of New College. Proxime accesserunt: A. D. Godley, scholar of Balliol College; S. G. Hamilton, scholar of Balliol College; and R. S. Otley, scholar of Pembroke College.

Professor Stubbs and Mr. S. R. Gardiner have been elected honorary students of Christ Church.

Wilfred Douglas Pollock, from Highgate School, has been

elected to a college exhibition at Christ Church for proficiency in mathematics.

## CAMBRIDGE.

The Syndicate appointed on May 17, 1877, to consider the higher mathematical studies and examinations of the University, have issued a most important report, dealing with the Mathematical Tripos examination, proposing an entire remodelling of the present system.

The following communication has been received by the Vice-Chancellor from the University Commissioners:—"We, the Cambridge University Commissioners, do hereby authorise and direct the University of Cambridge to limit the tenure of all emoluments which are or shall become vacant, and to which the said University shall elect or appoint between this present date and the 31st day of December, 1880, to the said 31st day of December, 1880." The Commissioners at the same time inform the Vice-Chancellor "that the Commissioners, while desirous of preventing the creation of new vested interests, would see no objection to the introduction of provisions in any statutes which may be made or approved by them for the continuance of the tenure so limited in a manner consistent with the general scheme of such statutes."

The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the Trust funds placed by the late Rev. Dr. Bosworth, Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, in the hands of trustees, with the view of founding a Professorship of Anglo-Saxon, having been transferred to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University, there is now established in the University an Anglo-Saxon Professorship under the name of the Elrington and Bosworth Professorship of Anglo-Saxon; and that the election to this professorship will take place at Clare College Lodge on Wednesday, May 15 next, at 2.30 p.m. The stipend of the Professor will not be less than £500 a year. The person to be elected Professor must be at the time of his election a graduate of one of the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, or Dublin. Candidates are to send their names to the Vice-Chancellor and to the other electors before May 1.

The result of the examination for the Chancellor's Classical Medals was announced last week as follows:—1, A. H. Cooke, King's; 2, W. W. English, St John's. Highly distinguished in the examination, C. Bryan, King's; J. G. Fraser and James, Trinity.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At the fortnightly meeting of the members of the Royal Horticultural Society on Tuesday the principal feature of the flower show in the conservatory was the exhibition of spring flowers by several well-known cultivators.

At an annual court of the Governor and directors of the Bank of England on Tuesday Messrs. Edward Howley Palmer and John William Birch were unanimously re-elected Governor and Deputy-Governor.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress on Wednesday evening entertained the chairman and members of the Metropolitan Board of Works at the customary annual banquet in the Mansion House, to which a large number of other guests had been invited.

At a recent meeting of the Court of Common Council, the Bridge House Estates Committee presented its report in reference to the obtaining of Parliamentary powers for raising the funds requisite for the purpose of widening London Bridge, estimated at £75,000, and after a long discussion it was adopted.

A meeting convened by London and provincial angling associations was held at the Society of Arts on Tuesday evening—Mr. Mundella, M.P., in the chair—when the Fresh-Water Fisheries Bill was considered. Upon a show of hands, an opinion was expressed that the close season should be from March 15 to June 15.

The spring rifle meeting of the Middlesex Rifle Association was held on Wednesday at Wormwood-scrubbs. Notwithstanding most unfavourable weather, about 200 competitors put in an appearance to shoot for prizes, value about £120, and some good scores were made, that of Private Robinson, who secured the first place, being exceptionally good.

The forty-sixth annual Lenten performance of "The Messiah" by the Sacred Harmonic Society will take place at Exeter Hall next Friday. Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Thurely Beale will be the vocalists; and the performance will, as usual, be conducted by Sir Michael Costa.

At Wednesday's meeting of the School Board for London, Sir Charles Reed presiding, the question of teachers' absences from business on account of ill health was discussed. The result was that a motion by the Hon. Lyulph Stanley and an amendment by Mrs. Surr were withdrawn, and the question referred to the School Management Committee. The debate on the appointment of an inspector was again adjourned.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held on Monday at its house, 7, Adelphi-terrace. After the election of two life members and several others, including the Bishop of Fredericton, a paper on Modern Geology, and its Bearing on the Antiquity of Man, was read by Professor Birks, of Cambridge. Professor Hughes, of Cambridge, will read the next paper, on a similar subject.

It was stated at a meeting held on Wednesday by the Mansion House committee for promoting the holding of the Agricultural Society's show in London next year, that the subscriptions in aid of the object amounted to £2000, inclusive of a donation of £105 from her Majesty, £50 from the Prince of Wales, £20 from the Duke of Cambridge, and £100 from the Duke of Devonshire.

Mr. Anthony Trollope gave an address last Saturday at the Society of Arts on the Native Races of Southern Africa. Whilst expressing his regret that in many parts of the world English colonisation had meant native extinction, he pointed out that in South Africa there was a very different condition of affairs. We had succeeded there in forming a colony in which the natives could survive, but we had not succeeded in enabling Englishmen to get their living in it.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fourth week in March was 84,160, of whom 41,228 were in workhouses, and 42,936 received out-door relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 1572, 1809, and 13,889 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 702, of whom 113 were men, 154 women, and 35 children under sixteen.

Mr. Cross, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, was on Wednesday presented with the freedom of the Clothworkers' Company, and in the evening was entertained at a banquet in the Hall of the Guild, in Mincing-lane. Very briefly alluding to the Eastern crisis, he declared that the Circular of Lord Salisbury to the European Governments had been written with only two motives—in the interests of peace and of laying the foundation of a lasting peace for Europe.





H.M.S. EURYDICE AS LAST SEEN BY BENJAMIN DUFFORD, ONE OF THE TWO SURVIVORS.



## PARLIAMENT.

## THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

On Monday, the date fixed for reading the Queen's Message to Parliament, every seat in the House of Commons was occupied, and even the House of Lords was less thinly attended than usual, as the hour for the formality approached. Earl Granville (who has for a long time assiduously watched the proceedings in both Houses relating to the Eastern Question during the ante-prandial period of the evening) profited by the earlier assembling of the Lower Chamber to view from his coign of vantage in the Peers' Gallery how the Message from her Majesty came to be received by the Commons. The noble Earl first had to hear the answer given by Sir Stafford Northcote to the Marquis of Hartington, whose unenviable province it is to be ever asking for "more." The Chancellor of the Exchequer had nothing fresh in the way of papers to promise his questioner, save one that had been laid upon the table that evening—namely, "a circular despatch which has been prepared by her Majesty's Government, and addressed to all the Powers of Europe, containing an expression of their opinions upon the position in which we are left by the correspondence which has taken place." A murmur of interest then ran round the House as Sir W. Hart Dyke moved for a new writ for North Lancaster, it being perceived that one result of the Ministerial changes brought about by the resignation of Lord Derby would be that the noble Earl's brother, Colonel Stanley, would be promoted to the Secretaryship for War. It was deputed to Mr. Hardy to hand the Queen's Message to the Speaker, who read the brief paper with due dignity. But at the suggestion of the Marquis of Hartington, and on the motion of Sir Charles Dilke, supported by Mr. Gladstone, who bestowed a not undeserved snubbing on Sir H. D. Wolff, the debate was adjourned till Monday next. Primed with the intelligence, Lord Granville hastened to the Upper Chamber, and, with characteristic courtesy, whispered the news in the ear of Lord Beaconsfield. The Premier (whose countenance has appeared to be animated with a singular look of relief since the departure of Lord Derby from his side) himself rose, and delivered the Royal Message into the hands of the Lord Chancellor, who glibly enough read over the Queen's words:—

Victoria Regina. The present state of public affairs in the East, and the necessity in connection therewith of taking steps for the maintenance of peace and for the protection of the interests of the Empire having constituted, in the opinion of her Majesty, a case of great emergency within the meaning of the Acts of Parliament in that behalf, her Majesty deems it proper to provide additional means for her military service; and therefore, in pursuance of these Acts, her Majesty has thought it right to communicate to the House of Lords that her Majesty is about to cause her reserve force and the militia reserve force, or such part thereof as her Majesty may think necessary, to be forthwith called out for permanent service.

Earl Grey, breaking a long silence, earnestly hoped the Government would give the House ample explanations of the grounds for the grave step they had taken, and reiterated his views on what would have been the best way of settling the Eastern Difficulty. The Earl of Redesdale oracularly differed from Earl Grey. Lord Granville could not judge, from the information before him, whether her Majesty's Government or the Russian Government had been the more unwilling to enter the Conference. But Lord Beaconsfield remained dumb to all inducements to persuade him to enter prematurely into a defence of the action of the Ministry, and contented himself with naming Monday next as the day for the debate in both Houses.

Whilst their Lordships devoted in all about an hour and a half to this Imperial question, and to advancing a stage the Scottish Education and Entail Bills, the Mutiny Bill, and the measure for Baths and Washhouses, the House of Commons did not get off so easily. In Committee on the bill for closing public-houses in Ireland on Sundays, Mr. Murphy spoke for about two hours against the measure, and the House settled in for a night of it. The tactics of the Obstructionists were revived to prevent the progress of the bill. Mr. P. Smyth vainly turned on a stream of eloquence against the opponents of the measure. They persisted in moving alternately throughout the night that the Chairman should report progress or leave the chair. Before three a.m. they caused Mr. Lowther to succumb. Whilst the Secretary for Ireland left the House, Mr. Gladstone remained to do battle for the bill till a later hour; and so well kept up were the spirits of one hon. member, at least, that about cockcrow Mr. Briggs suggested that the House should await on Achilles (Mr. Lowther) in his tent, and thus address him:—

Like an upland bare and sere,  
In the waning of the year,  
When the golden crops are withered off the broom;  
Like a picture when the pride  
Of its colouring hath died,  
And faded like a phantom in the gloom;  
Like a ring without a stone,  
Like a Court without a throne,  
Seems the widowed House of Commons bereft of thee.

When the subdued laughter which greeted this sally had subsided, and when another division had taken place, Major O'Gorman dauntlessly announced his readiness to sit till Christmas rather than allow the nefarious measure to pass. But daylight brought discretion; and the House at length adjourned at twenty minutes past six on Tuesday morning.

The arguments for and against the opening of museums on Sundays were presented in an interesting form in the House of Lords on Tuesday. Lord Thurlow initiated the debate, and gave the Lord Chancellor an opportunity of recapitulating the many reasons that can be advanced against making any change in the present mode of observing Sunday by setting it apart as a complete day of rest. As having a vested interest in the subject of Sunday observance, the Bishop of London also defended the existing state of things. But the wide feeling of dissatisfaction prevailing among the working classes at the conventional restrictions which shut the national museums and picture-galleries on the one day of public leisure when they could be inspected found exponents in the Duke of Westminster, Lord Truro, Lord Dunraven, the Duke of Somerset, and Earl Granville. In the Lower House, the same evening, it became the mournful duty of Mr. Lowther to corroborate the painful news of the assassination of Lord Leitrim and his two companions in Donegal that morning. Nearly the whole of the sitting was devoted to an Indian debate originated by Mr. Fawcett, who spoke ably in support of the subjoined resolutions introduced by himself:—

That this House regrets that the people of Madras and Bombay should be burdened with the increased salt duty which has been recently imposed upon them, and is of opinion that such increase would be unnecessary if the finances of India were administered with greater economy; that this House, while admitting the expediency of creating a fund in India for the relief of famines, objects to the trades license tax, which will alone be imposed on those engaged in business, and will moreover fall upon small traders and artisans with undue severity; that, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that the fund which is to be created in India for the relief of famines should not be expended on public works, the returns on which are uncertain, but should be devoted to the reduction of debt, or should be kept in a separate account as a reserve duly invested.

Mr. Grant Duff, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Smollett, Dr. Playfair, Lord George Hamilton, and, in brief, most of the leading authorities on Indian matters, relieved themselves of speeches,

with the result that Mr. Fawcett's first resolution was negatived by 163 to 87, the second by 159 to 96, and the third was not put.

The juxtaposition of the Eastern Question and the subject of Vaccination on Wednesday may be said to have rendered not altogether irrelevant the suggestion that many hon. members would gladly undergo revaccination if they could thereby free themselves from the eternal presence of the Eastern plague as well as from the effects of smallpox. Be that as it may, Mr. Pease's Vaccination Law Penalties Bill was rejected on the second reading by 271 to 82 votes, notwithstanding the qualified support rendered to the measure by Mr. Gladstone.

## THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose at half-past five o'clock, amidst cheers, to make his annual financial statement. The right hon. gentleman, after some preliminary observations, said—I will first review the finance of the year with reference to the extraordinary expenditure which has taken place on supplies obtained under the Vote of Credit, and then amend my statement by adding an account of that extraordinary expenditure. The revenue of 1877-8, I am happy to say, has turned out very satisfactory, and has fully answered my expectations at the beginning of the year. My estimates appeared to myself and my friends very prudent; but I was told I was over sanguine, and should be disappointed. However, on every occasion on which I have had the honour of bringing forward the Budget, I have heard such anticipations, and I am glad to say they have not been realised. Customs produced an increase of somewhat over £100,000. Excise was the only item which showed a decrease, and the total amount of revenue, which I estimated at £79,146,000, has been £79,763,098, showing an increase of revenue above estimates of £617,219. I am bound to say that a considerable amount of the excess is due to special causes, by the withdrawal of large quantities of spirits and tea from bond during the last week or two. The extra amount thus realised may be roughly estimated at perhaps £350,000; but, independent of that, I must say the revenue has kept up in a wonderful manner, considering all the circumstances of the past year. With regard to expenditure, the total was £78,902,445, showing a surplus of income over ordinary expenditure of £859,803. The increases of expenditure were chiefly on the permanent charge of debt and the Army charges, whilst the Navy charges were amongst the decreases. It is always desirable to remind the public of that which they are frequently told, but always forget, that there are every year considerable savings on the amounts voted by Parliament for the different charges, and therefore it is not wise always to take the estimate of expenditure and the estimate of revenue as by any means conclusive. Of the six millions of the Vote of Credit 3½ millions have been actually expended, and some further liabilities have been incurred. That converts the surplus of £800,000 into a deficit of £2,640,000. To meet that the Government propose to issue Exchequer Bonds to the amount of £2,750,000, and they have applied £750,000 out of revenue; so that the expenditure on the Vote of Credit will be met in that way. We propose to make the bonds payable in one year, but that will be for the House to decide. At any rate, we begin the year 1878-9 with a formal deficit of £2,750,000. Anything required to complete the new charges, or extra expenditure, which have not already been completed, will be met by supplementary Estimates. Turning now to the estimates of expenditure for the year, the charge for the public debt will remain the same—viz., £28,000,000; the Army expenditure, £15,900,000; Navy, £11,053,000; Civil Service, £14,816,000, which, with the other items, make a total estimated expenditure of £81,019,676. I will proceed to state the estimate of the revenue. Customs I estimate to produce £19,750,000; excise, £27,500,000; stamps, £10,930,000; land tax and house duty, £2,660,000; income tax, £5,620,000 (last year it was £5,820,000); Post Office, £6,200,000; telegraphs, £1,315,000; Crown lands, £410,000; and other items, making up a total of £79,460,000. Therefore, I am sorry to say we estimate a deficiency of £1,560,000, without making any provision for extraordinary expenditure. I will not go at any great length into the question of expenditure. No doubt the increases are considerable, but in some cases they are not so serious as they appear to be, because there is an increase on both sides of the account. Again, some are increases upon charges imposed in recent years, which are in the nature of relief of taxation. The estimate of expenditure for 1878-9, as compared with the issues of 1877-8 (including supplementary grants and excesses of prior years) shows a decrease of £1,383,819—i.e., it is £81,019,676 as against £82,403,495. The new sinking fund has operated very satisfactorily. The amount applicable to it this year will be £684,000. I must call attention to a very serious increase in the amount of money borrowed for local loans, the interest of which will cost the Government this year £200,000 more than last. This increase is so rapid, and the amount is so considerable, that I think that I ought now to call the attention of the Committee to it before it goes too far. The matter has been growing in importance for a considerable time, but most rapidly within the last two or three years. The origin of it was in a proposal of Lord Palmerston's Government to lend money for harbour improvements at 3½ per cent. The precedent then set has been followed in other cases—the Education Act expenses, for instance, which now amount to £9,300,000 for England and £2,200,000 for Scotland, and we have no reason to suppose that we have got to the end of it. There has also been a spirited demand for loans for sanitary purposes. Birmingham borrowed nearly a million in 1877, and is asking for another million in 1878. I do not complain of Birmingham, but the example is very catching, and some curious effects are produced. Facility for borrowing at a low rate of interest encourages expenditure by local bodies, and although the loans are doubtless undertaken for bona-fide purposes, perhaps some of the works carried out with the money may not pay, and then more Government help will be wanted. Nevertheless, looking at it in one way, I ought not to complain, because the Government find in these loans a remunerative business; their credit is so good that they can borrow the money at a lower rate; but, as I have said, it is a matter which should receive attention. I should be most unwilling to do anything to check the march of improvement in education, or in sanitary matters, or labourers' dwellings; but it is my duty to protect the Exchequer, and to point out that mischief may result. £600,000 is provided for prisons under the new Act; and, although I have no wish to discuss these matters now, I may remark that I think the policy of the House in taking charge of these burdens is a wise policy. Now I will go back to the expenditure of the Vote of Credit, and here I find in the first place, with regard to the £3,500,000 actually expended, the army has spent £1,543,000, of which £200,000 was for horses, £1,000,000 for stores, £70,000 for guns, and £46,000 for ammunition. The amount spent for the Navy has been £1,916,000, of which £1,445,000 has been spent in purchasing ships of war and lighters for torpedo defence, £38,000 has also been expended in laying down special telegraph cables for communication

with our fleet. That has been done by taking some of the lines of the Eastern Telegraph Company. Besides this, the Army has committed itself to a further expenditure of about half a million, and the Navy of £200,000, which will be the subjects of Supplementary Estimates. Now we come to a question of greater uncertainty—viz., the expense of the step which has just been decided upon, the calling out of the Reserves. I have put down an approximate sum, supposing they should be under arms three months, of £400,000; and, should circumstances require it, say another £400,000 in the dockyards. That makes a total of five millions as the possible expenditure under the Vote of Credit, of which 3½ millions have been paid.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to say that he proposed to make a small remission of the house tax, placing professional offices on the same footing as trade premises, and a slight reduction of the property tax to make allowance for the depreciation of machinery. On the other hand, the dog license would be raised from 5s. to 7s. 6d., and only puppies under two months would be exempted, instead of six months, as hitherto. Declarations by shepherds would entitle them to keep one dog, and in some cases two, free of charge. Of course there must be some other provision to meet the deficit. Everyone would naturally think of the income tax, but it would not do to depend on that alone. At present every penny of the income tax produced £1,800,000, of which 1½ million came into the same year. Therefore an additional twopenny in the pound would produce three millions this year. It was also proposed to put fourpence per lb. extra duty upon tobacco. That had been selected as the subject of increased taxation because the produce of it had been steadily rising from year to year. It was estimated that the total amount of tobacco duty when raised to this standard would produce £8,783,000. In this way it was proposed to increase the Ways and Means of the year by £3,750,000. That would throw over £1,550,000 of the balance of expenditure to the coming year. In conclusion, the right hon. gentleman said he hoped the country had been wise in time, and he believed they would be satisfied, under the circumstances, with the proposals he had made. He would now submit to the Committee resolutions for the imposition of the tobacco duty, and the continuance of the tea duty. With regard to the former, it was expedient to get it through at once, to prevent the revenue suffering.

Some elegant Easter cards have been issued by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co.

The Wigan Infirmary will receive £50 as the result of an exhibition of pictures painted by Captain Charles Mercier.

Two young ladies who, with a domestic servant, recently left their homes at Ilfracombe, have been discovered at a Bristol hotel and restored to their friends.

A *Daily News* telegram from Alexandria states that on Monday the Consuls-General of five of the Great Powers, parties to the judicial reforms, lodged a protest with the Khedive in the names of their respective Governments against his continued refusal to allow the execution of the judgments of the new judicial courts adverse to the Egyptian Government and the arbitrary execution of the judgments in favour of the Government. The protest was presented by Signor Demartino, the senior member of the Consular body.

There were 2391 births and 1766 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 145 below, whereas the deaths exceed by 19, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The increase was due to the cold. The deaths included 35 from measles, 47 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 158 from whooping-cough, 28 from different forms of fever, and 11 from diarrhoea. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 53 and 42 in the two preceding weeks, were 48 last week. Of the 48 fatal cases, 23 were certified as unvaccinated and 9 as vaccinated.

We regret to have to announce that the Earl of Leitrim and his clerk and the driver of a car on which they were proceeding to Lord Leitrim's residence at Milford, in the county of Donegal, were shot dead on Tuesday morning at Cratlaghwood, a plantation four or five miles from Milford. The inquest was begun next day in the Court House of Milford. The only witness examined was William Kincaid, valet to the deceased nobleman, who said he heard shots while riding about a quarter of a mile behind Lord Leitrim's car, and afterwards saw his Lordship struggling with two men. When he came up his master was dead. He saw the two men crossing Mulroy Bay. Charles M. Taggart and Martin Friel have been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder.

Lord Truro writes to say that endeavours are being made to have a field-day upon Staines-moor on Easter Monday. Lord Ranelagh's corps, Lord Truro's, and at least four others have determined to muster there. Some detachments of these intend to combine route marching also, and leave London on Friday, being billeted at Egham and Staines. Lord Truro asks whether it is not possible for some of the corps who have already decided on route marching to move on to Staines-moor some time on the Monday, to take part either early or late in the field-day. The South-Western Railway Company, he says, would take down 1000 men by a special train at half-past seven a.m. for a return fare of 1s.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., took the chair on Wednesday evening at a large meeting held at Exeter Hall in connection with Wesleyan Methodist education. He spoke at some length on the subject of religious instruction, and concluded by referring to the question of peace or war, which he appealed to the audience to consider in their consciences and from the point of view of Christian patriotism. He refrained from expressing an opinion on the question, but said that all would agree that if war was not a necessity it would be a great crime—a remark which was loudly and repeatedly cheered. Speeches were also made by the Rev. Dr. Rigg, the Rev. F. W. Macdonald, and the Rev. W. O. Simpson. During the evening hymns and school songs were sung by a choir of 600 voices, including students of the Westminster and Southlands Colleges, day and Sunday scholars, and children from "The Home."

The Sultan, desiring to mark his high sense of the friendship for Turkey which induced the Duke of Sutherland and others to raise large funds and to send a staff of doctors and ambulances for the succour of the sick and wounded Ottoman troops in the late war, has conferred the following distinctions as a memento of his Majesty's recognition of the kind action of Englishmen and as a token of the gratitude of the Turkish people, thousands of whose brave soldiers owe life and limb to the beneficent action of the Stafford House Committee:—On the Duke of Sutherland the ribbon and star of the Osmanî; on Lord Blantyre and Sir Salar Jung the ribbon and star of the Medjidî; on Lord Stanley of Alderley and Mr. Borthwick the collar and star of the Osmanî; on Sir Henry Green and Colonel Loyd-Lindsay the star of the Medjidî, of which these officers already wear the collar for services in the Crimea; and on Mr. Bowles and Mr. Wright, the joint honorary secretaries of the committee, the collar and the decoration of the Medjidî.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Were I asked by an intelligent American (our Transatlantic cousins are, as a rule, desperately puzzled to discover why we want to fight and what we propose to fight for) to give him an explanation of the actual bearings and aspect of the European crisis, I don't think that I could do better than refer him to the "Midsummer Night's Dream," Act the Third, Scene the Second. Nor would you take much harm, respected compatriot of mine own, if you turned to the most enchanting of the Shakespearean dramas, to find therein a significant image of the existing condition of things political. The starry welkin of the night is covered thick "with drooping fog as black as Acheron;" and two "testy rivals," Demetrius Bull and Lysander Bear, are blundering up and down in the mist with their swords drawn, and calling each other the most opprobrious names imaginable. Meanwhile, they are jested and gibed at by an unseen sprite—a mocking elf that, like to Lysander's, sometimes frames his tongue, and sometimes stirs up Demetrius with bitter wrong.

Who has called up the fog? Who leads the testy rivals astray? Who is enacting the part of a malevolent Will-o'-the-Wisp? It is Puck, the Obscure Spirit of Mischief.

Up and down, up and down;  
I will lead them up and down;  
I am fear'd in field and town;  
Goblin, lead them up and down.

"Where art thou, proud Demetrius? Speak thou now," growls Bear. "Here, villain; drawn and ready. Where art thou?" bellows Bull. And the Spirit of Mischief (to my mind he seems to be wearing a *pickelhaube* helmet, and to be careering through the hazy expanse like Darby O'Rourke on the back of an Eagle (but it is a Black one), claps his hands and shakes his sides in impish glee. Let us hope that the fog will clear off, that the imbrüglio will be unravelled, and that everything will come right at last. What says the estimable Oberon in the "Midsummer Night's Dream?"

I'll to my Queen and beg her Indian boy,  
And then I will her charmed eye release  
From Monster's view, and all things shall be peace.

Meanwhile, those who are so "unpatriotic" as not to be anxious to set about killing and mutilating a number of private persons (mostly of the peasant class, compulsorily turned into soldiers) whom we have never yet seen and who have never offended us, may derive some consolation from the remembrance that there were not a few well-educated "anti-Jingoes" in England sixty-seven years ago, and that in the very midst of our tremendous struggle with Napoleon there were subjects of King George III. bold enough to ask "what are we fighting for?" I read this in the old "Monthly Magazine" for February, 1811.

"I was about," writes a correspondent from Liverpool, signing himself "Z," "to amend this interrogatory, and to make it 'compelled to fight for,' till I remembered that by the most artful means that perhaps have ever been practised the very people themselves have been deluded into a belief in the justice and necessity of the war. Indeed, a very considerable portion of the public, in the various shapes of loan-mongers, contractors, army agents, newspaper editors, tax-gatherers, gunsmiths, gunpowder manufacturers, and merchants of all kinds, are most materially benefited by a continuation of the war. The wild beasts, too, at the City Menagerie, the Stock Exchange, are incessantly growling against peace or roaring for eternal war that they may fatten on the carcasses of innocent men." Might not these lines, with very slight variation, be found eminently suggestive in 1878?

I read the other day, in an "occasional note" in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that many comforts and conveniences enjoyed by the modern British soldier spring from the war of 1854-5, and that the helmet and tunic, in particular, are directly due to "Crimean teaching." As a matter of fact, it is not so, oh estimable *P. M. G.* The abolition of swallow-tailed coats, of cross-belts, of porringer shakoes, of epaulettes, and of hussar pelisses was recommended at a period when we were at profound peace with everybody—namely, in the year 1852. The name of the reformer was Lieutenant-Colonel John Luard, whose "History of the Dress of the British Soldier" is lying now before me. At page 165 there is an engraving of the costume which Colonel Luard wished to see introduced. In the foreground is a private soldier in a tunic and helmet, and without cross-belts. In the background is an officer without epaulettes and with his sash worn sash-like, instead of round the waist. All these changes (and an entirely new equipment for the cavalry to boot) were proposed two years before the outbreak of the Crimean War; nor was Colonel Luard's book published in a corner, since in the long list of subscribers I find the names of Field Marshals the Marquis of Anglesea and Viscount Combermere, of Generals Lord Cathcart, Lord Saltoun, Lord Elphinstone, Lord Gough, and many other military grandees. But we take a very long time in England to make up our minds. Our police constables got their helmets some years since; but our infantry soldiers are even yet (Crimean teachings, notwithstanding) only partially casqued.

A gentleman from Belgravia went the other evening, with two ladies, to the National Standard Theatre, in Shoreditch, and paid for three tickets for the stalls. The ladies were wearing their bonnets, but they were told by the attendant that they could not be allowed to take their seats until they had deposited their bonnets in the cloak-room. This they refused to do, but offered to take off their *chapeaux* and hold them in their hands during the performance. Mr. John Douglass, the respected manager of the Standard, declined to accede to this compromise, but offered the gentlemen from Belgravia his money back. The gentleman refused to accept it, and on public grounds brought an action against Mr. Douglass for "breach of contract" in the Shoreditch County Court. The Judge gave his decision against the plaintiff, holding, as his Honour did, that the manager of a theatre has a perfect right to prohibit the wearing of bonnets in his stalls when he has posted up a notice to that effect (as Mr. Douglass, it was admitted, had done) in conspicuous parts of the house.

That may be; but, at the same time, I cannot help thinking that the "no bonnets in the stalls" regulation is one equally absurd and mischievous—irritating to the public and detrimental to the interests of managers, since it deters a great many persons from going to the play at all, especially in winter time. English theatrical audiences are certainly not better behaved than those who patronise the great theatres of the Continent; yet ladies are suffered to wear their bonnets in the dress-circle at the Grand Opera in Paris (I cannot say anything about the *fautouils d'orchestre*, because I only know the new Académie de Musique from the outside, and there were no ladies in the stalls whatever in the old house in the Rue Lepelletier) and in the stalls of the Scala at Milan, the Imperial Opernhaus at Berlin (where Royalty is present almost every night), the San Carlo at Naples, and the Burg at Vienna. Besides, what is a bonnet? At a

theatre where the "no bonnets in the stalls" taboo is rigidly insisted upon, I saw, the other evening, a lady in a front row who wore at the back of her head the little black glazed hat of a sailor, with a blue ribbon and gilt letters upon it. Was that a bonnet within the meaning of the managerial Act? Again, if Jingoisism is to continue in the ascendant, the next fashion in bonnets will, probably, be the Turkish fez. Will a scarlet skull-cap, with an indigo blue tassel, be managerially pronounced a bonnet?

While I was standing at the open grave of dear old George Cruikshank at Kensal-green on Monday, Jan. 9 last, a hand was gently laid on my arm. I turned, and saw William Brunton, the caricaturist, looking dreadfully haggard, worn, and ill. Physiologists tell us, and Physiognomists concur in stating, that there is a peculiar phase of facial expression attendant on disease of the heart; and this expression they call "præcordial anxiety." Such was the look I seemed to trace in the countenance of poor William Brunton, who died some days since, comparatively young. His drawings on wood (generally in outline) were full of drollery and *verve*. He possessed considerable powers of imagination; while, technically considered, the touch of his pencil was equally firm, delicate, and minute—a faculty, I take it, due to his early training as an engraver of seals and gems. I believe that he originally came over from Dublin at the instance of the late George Hodder; and he worked long and successfully for *Punch* when that merry publication was under the editorship of poor Tom Hood. More recently he had been connected with *Funny Folks*; but the exquisitely fanciful and graceful illustrations which he executed for Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's delightful fairy tales prove that he was capable of far higher efforts than those of the caricaturist. That William Brunton had his foibles and his shortcomings is possible enough (the topic has been touched upon very tenderly in this week's *World*), but he was a most amiable, single-minded, simple-hearted man, whom his friends loved very dearly indeed.

Cruel, cruel Mr. Whitaker, erudite editor of "Whitaker's Almanac," to strive to show, as you have done in the *Times*, that Pope Leo XIII. had blundered in his chronology when he remarked in the brief establishing a Papal hierarchy in Scotland that St. Ninian was theologically the disciple of the Venerable Bede. It is quite true that St. Ninian, or Ninyas, the apostle of the Southern Picts, died Sept. 16, A.D. 432, and that the Venerable Bede was not born until A.D. 673; but it is equally true that there are two Bedes, or Bedans, mentioned in ecclesiastical history—one, The Venerable, who flourished in the seventh and eighth centuries, and another, A Venerable and much older Bede, who was a monk of Lindisfarne, and whom Pope Leo evidently had in his mind when alluding to the theological studies of St. Ninian. Analogously were there at least three Barbarossas—the Kaiser Friedrich, who knocked Milan to pieces (see Wilhelm von Kaulbach's splendid fresco), and who is the original hero of the legend of Rip van Winkle; next, Aroudj-ben-Yakoub of Mitylene, who became a corsair at the mature age of thirteen; and, thirdly, his brother, the terrible Khair-Eddin, the piratical King of Algiers and Capitan Pasha of the Sublime Porte. Similarly were there two Peter Martyrs—to say nothing of St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr—one a Romanist and Spanish Peter, the historian of the New World and friend of Sebastian Cabot (the first foreigner, Sebastian, who on coming among us was officially allowed the title of "Esquier"; and a Protestant Peter, who settled in England at the invitation of Archbishop Cramer, and was appointed Professor of Theology at Oxford. But I must hold my peace, else I shall begin to talk of the Sydney Smiths, whose name is legion. G. A. S.

## NEW BOOKS.

Students of a dead language have seldom had so much cause for gratitude as they have in the case of *A History of Roman Literature*, by Charles Thomas Cruttwell, M.A. (Charles Griffin and Co.), a volume of handy size, but amazingly full of instruction; with an index, moreover, with chronological tables, with questions for examination, with suggestions for the subjects of essays, with valuable notes, and with all manner of useful accessories. The author starts from "the earliest period," and brings matters down to "the death of Marcus Aurelius." An objection may, perhaps, be made to the first two chapters on the ground that they go either too far or not far enough into recondite questions: neither the mere student nor the erudite scholar is likely to be quite satisfied with them; the former will probably be more bewildered than enlightened, the latter more tantalised than refreshed. Yet some sort of introduction was undoubtedly necessary, and some sort of preliminary exertion was required to prepare the reader for understanding how it is that "a systematic treatment of Latin literature cannot begin before Livius Andronicus." As soon, however, as we arrive, in the third chapter, at the date of that poet, "who was always gratefully remembered by the Romans" as having been the first to clothe Greek poetry in a Latin dress, a fair start is soon made, and thenceforth all is plain sailing; the passage from point to point being quickly and easily performed, without any sensation of nausea, but with unflinching interest and almost uninterrupted delight. The subject is divided into three periods: from Livius Andronicus to Sulla (240–80 B.C.); from Cicero to Ovid, the period known as the Golden Age (80 B.C.—A.D. 14); from the accession of Tiberius to the death of Marcus Aurelius (14–180 A.D.). And the divisions are subdivided in such a manner that poetry, whether epic, or lyric, or dramatic, or any other, and prose, whether historical, or epistolary, or oratorical, or any other, are separately dealt with under their various aspects. The book is pretty sure to be found a very helpful and very agreeable companion, whether the reader, be he student or mere dabbler, desire assistance towards the better appreciation of the greater or of the lesser stars of Roman literature, of such writers as Catullus and Virgil, Plautus and Terence, or of such writers as those who gave their minds to the composition of "Atellan fables." This, if ever any book, deserves to be called a "students' manual;" and it would probably do good service in hands that have handled or are handling or purpose to handle the excellent series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers." The author's industry, research, judicious illustration, and methodical arrangement are especially noticeable and commendable; of his personal criticism one might be justified in feeling a little distrustful, when he is found, at p. 275, coupling together "Carlyle, Tennyson, and other vigorous writers." Vigour cannot, one would say, be regarded as the, or even a, prominent characteristic of the Laureate's poetry, though his late naval ballad has certainly gone some way towards taking away his reproach on that score. But the ballad had not appeared when the remark just quoted was published. Up to that time certain parts of "Maud," the "Charge of the Light Brigade," and "Form, riflemen, form," were about the most "vigorous" of his productions; and, even if they possessed more than can be claimed for them of that special quality, it would scarcely be enough, in the case of so voluminous a writer, to make us cite vigour as one of his most notable gifts.

How much there is in a name, or at any rate in two names, is very likely to be discovered by the publication of *Prose and Verse*, by Thomas Moore, with suppressed passages from the memoirs of Lord Byron (Chatto and Windus), inasmuch as the volume, stout, sturdy, and solid as it is to look upon, contains scarcely anything which, but for its association with the names of the greater and the lesser poet, can be expected to have much attraction for the most omnivorous reader. It is true that there are the "suppressed passages," an expression which is sometimes found to exercise upon the public a fascination as irresistible as that which the newspaper-boys evidently believe to lurk beneath their favourite incantations of "the 'ole o' the disgustin' details," or "frightful slaughter." Let it be stated at once, then, for fear of misapprehension, that, though the "suppressed passages" contain one or two remarks which might just as well have remained suppressed, there is no revelation whatever which is calculated to gratify the aspirations of a prurient imagination. The volume, which is provided "with notes and introduction by Richard Herne Shepherd," is embellished with a rather striking portrait of the bard who wrote the "Irish Melodies," and bears testimony to his wonderful versatility. Here is a short summary of the contents:—First of all, we have about half a dozen "juvenile pieces;" then, a dozen or so of "satirical and humorous poems;" next, some "contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*;" after this, "a letter to the Roman Catholics of Dublin;" then, "a comic opera, in three acts;" next, "a fragment;" after this, "letters to Leigh Hunt, &c.;" and, lastly, "notes for Moore's Life of Byron." An index, if not a very complete one, is, let it be gratefully acknowledged, appended. The "juvenile pieces" are chiefly remarkable for their confirmation of the saying that "the child is the father of the man;" at least, they indicate the direction in which the man would wing his poetic flight. The "satirical and humorous poems" have been for the most part, if not in every case, "disinterred," it is understood, from "a small quarto scrap-book of newspaper cuttings, carefully kept by Moore himself." Opinions are likely to differ as to the merits of the "comic opera," which was produced in 1811, entitled "M.P.; or, The Blue-Stocking;" but it is doubtful whether the present generation will find it "very amusing." The "fragment" is "an unfinished prose story," with the title of "The Chapter of the Blanket," and "is now first printed from two manuscript books of Moore's." It appears to have been deciphered after nothing short of prodigious labour; but the game is considered by the labourers thereat to have been quite worth the candle. The "notes for Moore's Life of Byron" are a series of paragraphs "derived from a quarto manuscript book of Moore's, partly in pencil, partly in ink, containing, in his minutest hand, and with innumerable corrections and interlineations that render it almost indecipherable, a mass of extracts, memoranda, and rough notes." As curiosities, such collections are, of course, not without interest; from any other point of view it is difficult to convince oneself that they have any appreciable value. Of course, this remark does not apply to the whole of the volume, though it may be applicable to the greater part. All the powder, for instance, is, for obvious reasons, out of the "Squibs and Political Satires," save for those who can perform a feat similar to that which was wrought upon the sun-dial of Ahaz. Some of the reviews are, for the very subjects' sake, extremely good reading. On the whole, however, it would be rash to indorse the belief that the volume contains "so much matter of permanent literary interest" as a sanguine spirit seems to have suggested.

In undertaking to describe *Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, his Life and his Works* (Longmans), Miss Helen Zimmern has manifested an instinctive faculty for selecting a subject "in the air," and has produced a work which, notwithstanding the almost simultaneous appearance of a rival biography of considerable merit, will be recognised as most perfectly supplying a very general want. The reader of general culture—for whose sake, after all, books are mainly written—could desire nothing better than such a terse, condensed, lively, yet ample and thorough account of a man to whom we are indebted for some of the most potent factors in modern opinion. In spite of a famous dictum, Lessing, though above all things a critic, was a legislator as well as a judge and policeman of literature, and made laws as well as interpreted and enforced them. His "Laocoon" and "Dramaturgie," in particular, have established aesthetic principles never likely to be seriously called in question. His "Education of the Human Race" has prompted some of the best modern thought in philosophy and theology; and his original plays have given him the third rank among German dramatists. The stamp of intellectual superiority is upon everything he ever did, and no serious deduction can be made from his greatness except the desultoriness inseparable from an unsettled life. This restlessness of temper and mutability of fortune, however, filled his life with incident, and rendered it far more suitable for biography than is usually the case with literary men. Miss Zimmern shines equally as a narrator and as a critical analyst; but a still more pleasing feature of her work is her genial and intelligent appreciation of her hero's moral worth, especially his uncompromising veracity. No life is better worth reading, and few can be read with equal pleasure.

Between the car in which Queen Boadicea led the ancient Britons into battle and the elegant and cosy carriage in which her Majesty Queen Victoria rides there is so great a difference that a trustworthy account, from a practical pen, of the steps by which this improvement has been gradually effected could not be otherwise than interesting. The illustrated volume in which Mr. G. A. Thrupp narrates with brevity and point the *History of Coaches* (Kerby and Edean) is such a work; and, tersely-written though this manual is, it will be found to abound in entertaining proofs of the author's research and thorough knowledge of his subject. Glancing over the carefully-executed engravings interspersed through the pages, the reader in a moment notes the difference betwixt the style of car adopted by the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, and the simpler chariot of the Britons; and those curious in carriage-lore will tarry a while to study the plates on which are delineated the araba of Turkey, the ancient horse litter, the quaint coach of Queen Elizabeth, the ornate wedding coach of a Duke of Saxony, the coach in which Henry IV. was shot, the primitive corbillard of France, and the Parisian brouette of the year 1670, which might have suggested to Mr. Hansom the idea of the popular cab bearing his name. It may not be generally known that it is to Mr. Hansom, architect of Birmingham Townhall, the public are indebted for the invention of the "Hansom patent safety cab." This and kindred facts may be gleaned from Mr. Thrupp's pages, which trace the progress of the art of coach-making from the time when carriages were slung on leather straps to the introduction of elliptic springs by Obadiah Elliott, in 1805, and to the present period of enlightenment, when London Society luxuriates in Hyde Park in the most comfortable and the lightest of carriages, adjusted with exquisite nicety on the easiest of C springs.



# Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

## WINCHESTER.

Though it is, in these days, one of the quietest little cities of provincial England, the ancient renown of Winchester, as the historic capital of the West Saxon Kingdom, and long the rival of London in trade and wealth, still gives it a high rank and dignity amongst our pleasant country towns. Its situation, on a hill-side rising above the valley of the Itchen, which thence descends gently to Southampton Water, with fair meadows, wooded parks, and rural villages like Twyford and Hursley, bearing the aspect of secure tranquillity and peaceful culture, befits the seat of a venerable Cathedral and a noble College or public school, both which establishments are a characteristic inheritance of the English nation. Sixty-five miles south-west of London, and quite out of the way of modern commercial bustle, Winchester is not yet so near to the steam-packet station of Southampton, and to the naval and military arsenal of Portsmouth, as to be much disturbed in its serene composure by their restless movements of men and shipping. Our well-known Artist, Mr. S. Read, who carries his Sketch-book all over Great Britain and Western Europe in quest of picturesque bits of architectural antiquity, has found in this reverend city of old Wessex—of the apostolic Birinus, of King Alfred, of Athelstan, Edgar, and Canute the Dane—some interesting relics of more recent date, chiefly of the Plantagenet reigns, which are to be here briefly mentioned. The Cathedral, as one of the grandest and most important ecclesiastical structures of its class, must not be included in such a mere cursory notice. It is the mighty and majestic work of those great prelates, Bishops Walkelin and Edington, Henry de Blois, William of Wykeham and William of Waynflete, Cardinal Beaufort and Bishop Fox, who from the Conquest to the Reformation held this opulent see, magnificently spending its vast revenues to enhance its outward splendour. There will never be any more such building Bishops in Christendom, whether Protestant or Catholic; the Church has adopted quite a different view of their proper functions. They are rather addicted, nowadays, to the raising of subscription funds in order to provide a number of plain moderate-sized mission churches, with mission clergymen who are but modestly paid, for the more populous town districts. This change is no doubt in accordance with the practical spirit of the age; and we cannot desire to see a revival of the taste for ecclesiastical pomp, or the chief pastors of the Christian flock striving to outvie the power and pride of temporal princes.

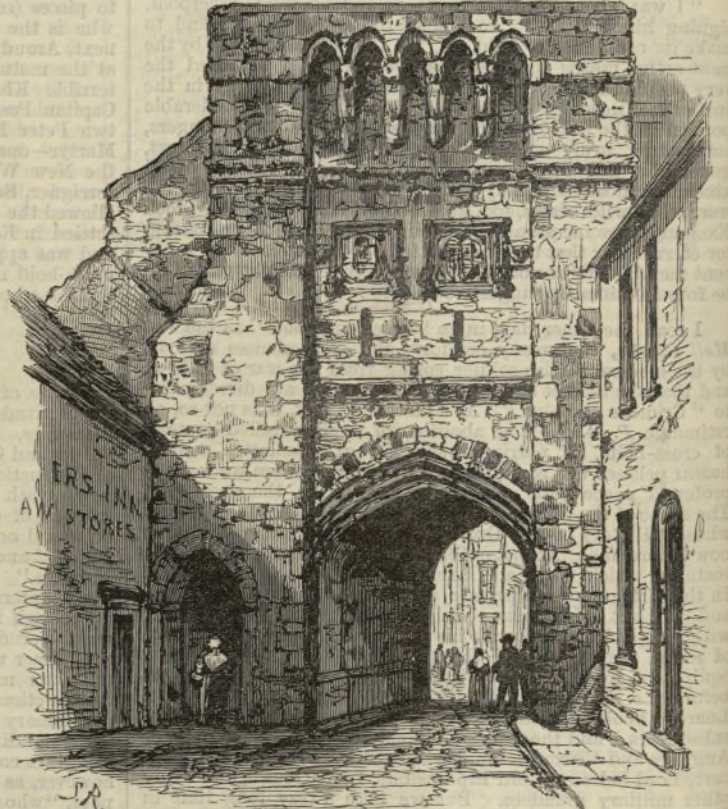
There are, however, in and about Winchester, besides its



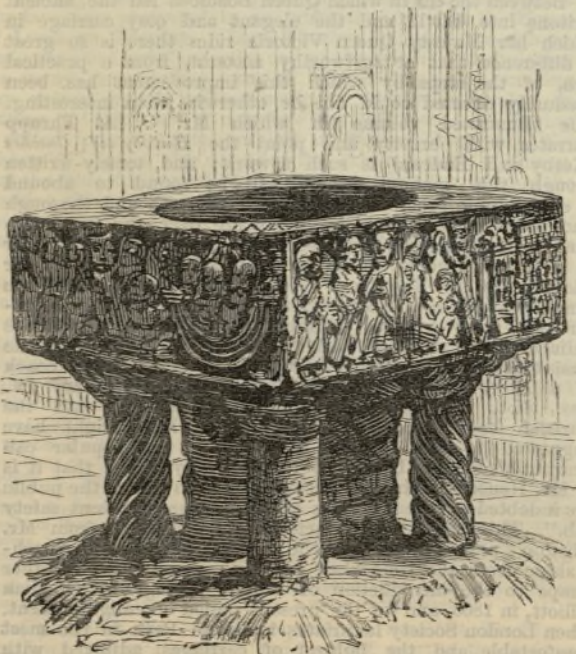
ST. CROSS, BEAUFORT TOWER AND LODGE.



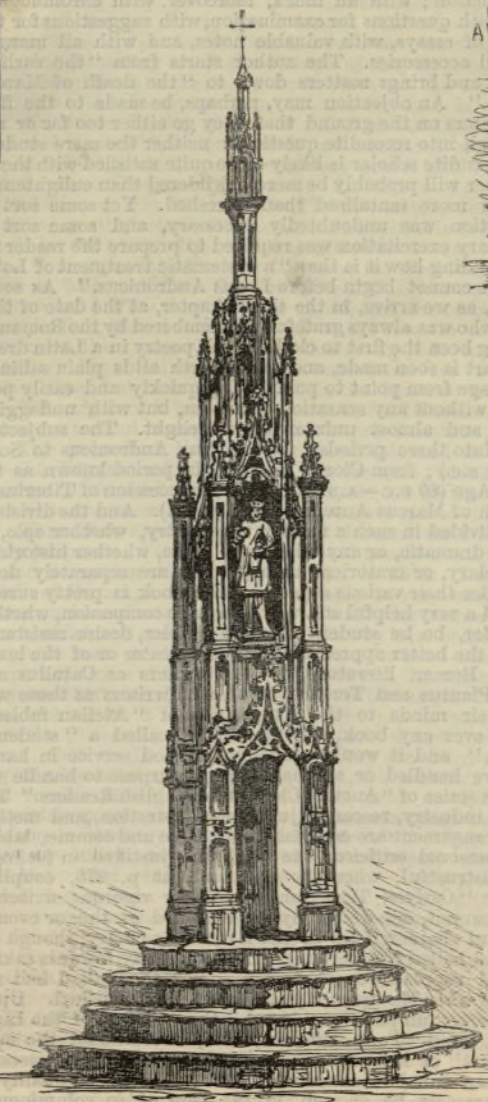
COLLEGE, CORNER OF QUADRANGLE.



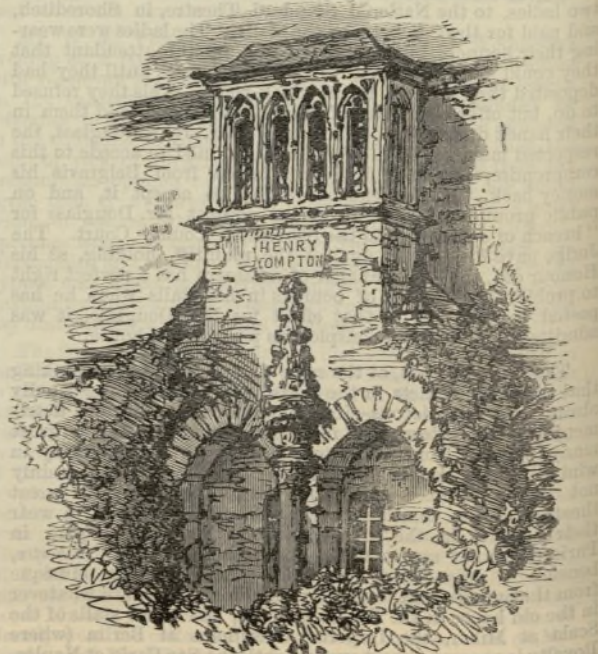
WEST GATE.



FONT IN CATHEDRAL.



WINCHESTER CROSS.



IN THE QUADRANGLE, ST. CROSS.





"REBECCA." BY E. V. LECOMTE.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY GOUPIE AND CO.

grand Cathedral, several examples of the manner in which those rich and lordly Bishops, of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, bestowed their superfluous wealth. The "College of St. Mary of Winchester," one of the socially recognised and accredited places of classical education for the youth of our gentry, was founded in 1386 by William of Wykeham, Bishop and Chancellor, in connection with his "College of St. Mary Winton, at Oxford, known in these times as "New College, Oxford." The College buildings form two quadrangles and a cloister; at the south-east corner of the inner quadrangle is the Chapel, which appears in our Artist's sketch. It adjoins the cloisters and the hall, which forms, with other principal buildings, a range of imposing dignity fronting the entrance-gate from the outer quadrangle, where is the Warden's house, approached through College-street from Kingsgate by St. Swithun's Church. The interior of the chapel, which was built in the time of Richard II., has much architectural beauty; its ceiling, like that of King's College, Cambridge, is greatly admired; and the windows, though of modern glass, preserve the original design. The ante-chapel, sacristy, and muniment tower, have considerable interest; the first of these contains many ancient monumental brasses and stalls removed from the chapel; in the muniment-room, with its fine groined stone ceiling, are kept the old chests, holding the title-deeds of the

College foundation, as they were left nearly 500 years ago. The primitive College school-room, beneath the great hall, is now superseded by one more suitable to the accommodation of a great public school comprising several hundred "Commoners" as well as foundation scholars. This was erected in the reign of Charles II., but has a certain air of antiquity, and its walls display some curious inscriptions. The good Bishop Ken, author of the Morning and Evening Hymns, was a scholar and master here. He refused to let Nell Gwyn lodge in his house when the careless King was resident at the Deanery; but that did not hinder his preferment to the see of Bath and Wells.

Another worthy personage of the same age was the excellent churchman, author, and complete angler, Izaak Walton, who died in 1683, at the house of his son-in-law, Dr. Hawkins, Prebendary of Winchester, and whose tomb is in the Cathedral. But we do not attempt to describe the monuments in the Cathedral; only the font, which is of Norman date, finds place among the Sketches now presented. Its four sides are partly sculptured with doves and salamanders, emblematic of baptismal grace, partly with scenes from the life of St. Nicholas of Myra, the patron saint of little children.

In the High-street of this town stands the City Cross, an elegant work of the fifteenth century, with a statue repre-

senting either Lawrence, to whom the neighbouring church is dedicated, a mythical Roman-British St. Amphibalus, said to have been martyred here under the Diocletian persecution. West Gate, erected in the reign of Henry III., on the road to Castle Hill, the site of a Royal palace, is of more respectable antiquity than the lately demolished Temple Bar of London; and its upper chamber is the depository, not of banking accounts, but of the standard measures, of private quart, and yard, fixed by the laws of the Tudor Sovereign. But few and scanty are the fragments remaining of Winchester Castle, in which Henry of that ilk was born; it was divided to pieces by Oliver Cromwell.

Tramlets in the meadows within a short walk of the town, along the banks of the Itchen, or up St. Catherine's Hill, very inviting to the visitor with a few hours' leisure. Hill, that is to say, the Hospital of the Holy Cross—is St. Swithin's, a mile distant by the riverside. It was founded by King Stephen's brother, Henry de Blois, Bishop of Exeter, for the habitation and maintenance of a baker's dozen of poor old men, besides whom an outdoor allowance was made to a hundred more. William of Wykeham and linal Beaufort (the latter was the Bishop of Winchester from 1447 to 1447) restored and enlarged St. Cross, with an addition led "The Almshouse of Noble Poverty," consisting of two



priests, thirty-five brethren, and three nuns, who were Sisters of Mercy to tend the sick. But a large part of its estates and revenues were confiscated by Edward IV., as the gift of a Lancastrian usurper. Its charities are reduced to the board and lodging of the thirteen poor brethren, each wearing a black gown with a silver cross on his right breast, with some petty doles for the encouragement of habitual mendicants outside, and with a horn of beer and a slice of bread, at the porter's lodge, for every wayfaring stranger who chooses to ask it, as at Rochester and elsewhere. We mean to taste the quality of this tap, and to munch a bit of the St. Cross loaf, next time we go to Winchester, and we invite all our readers, gentle and simple, to do the same. They will observe, by one of our Artist's Sketches, that the porter's lodge is in the gatehouse surmounted by the Beaufort Tower, and adorned with the kneeling figure of the Cardinal in a niche above the gateway. The interior quadrangle, not entirely closed, but with an outlook upon green fields and trees, with a noble church of Early English architecture, a fine and stately hall, and a low cloister at one side, presents a group of buildings remarkable for its graceful harmony of effect. The west front of the church, in the Decorated Gothic style, is especially beautiful, from the proportion and symmetry of the door and window openings. There are some remarkable features, also, in the interior, which are due to the combination of pointed with Norman semicircular arches in the choir, and to intersecting arches in the triforium above. St. Cross is perhaps a fitting pendant to Winchester; the college of religious retirement in old age and poverty, as well as that for the orthodox instruction of youth, being annexed to the most superbly endowed Bishop's see in the south of England, neighbouring the former residence of English Kings.

### "REBECCA."

This picture, by a French artist, which we have copied from Messrs. Goupil's photograph, is a truthful representation of the figure of an Eastern woman, in the very same attitude of waiting at the public well, having come there to fill her pitchers for domestic use, that is attributed to Rebecca, the modest daughter of Abraham's kindred, at Haran in Mesopotamia, as we read in the twenty-fourth chapter of Genesis. Her costume, it is obvious, cannot have been precisely the same as that of this modern Syrian young lady, in whom, to judge by the ornamented fringe of her sleeve, the bracelet on her arm, and especially the cross suspended to her necklace, we seem to recognise a fashionable belle of the village, though not yet inclined to refuse doing her part in the familiar service of her parents' household. Dr. Henry Van Lennep, a Church Missionary of many years' experience in Asia Minor, whose learned book, "Bible Lands, their Modern Customs and Manners," is published in two volumes by Mr. Murray, has something to tell us of the continuance of this pleasing practice of the present day. "The girls," he remarks slyly, "begin early to accustom themselves to a task which has withal the attractions of social gossip, while jar after jar is slowly filled from the trickling stream." Flirtation, as a general rule, is not pursued beside the village well, at least not in the Moslem communities, as the men are strictly forbidden to come there until the hour after sunset, when the females have gone home.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Liverpool Spring Meeting may truly be said to have been celebrated "mid snow and ice;" and the weather, as well as some of the incidents connected with the Grand National, was so unpleasant that both backers and laymen must be heartily glad that the meeting is wiped off the list of fixtures to come for the present season. Liberator, who was undoubtedly second best to Ansterlitz last year, and who had been generally regarded as the champion of the Irish division, went very badly in the market for some days before the race, and was at last scratched within three or four hours of the start; while Citizen, another much-fancied candidate, also failed to put in an appearance. This reduced the field to exactly a dozen, three of these being supplied by the Lonsdale-Machell stables, and, at last, the Epsom horse, His Lordship (10 st. 7 lb.), was elected to the position of favourite, though he only had a slight call of the Irish representatives, Boyne Water (10 st. 12 lb.) and Pride of Kildare (11 st. 7 lb.), while his stable companion, old Shifnal (10 st. 12 lb.), was also very heavily backed. At the fall of the flag, the last named went away with the lead; but, before reaching the first fence, Tatoo (10 st. 3 lb.) rushed to the front, and, hitting the rail hard, blundered on to His Lordship and The Bear (10 st. 4 lb.), knocking them both over, and falling himself. At the same time Verity (10 st. 10 lb.) refused, and Northfleet (10 st. 3 lb.) fell, so, thus early, only seven were left with a chance of success. No further mishap occurred until the fence immediately preceding Valentine's Brook was reached, and here Jackal (10 st. 11 lb.) refused; and, though he was soon got over, had lost so much ground that his chance was almost extinguished. From this point no further accident occurred; but the race was virtually confined to Shifnal and Martha (10 st. 9 lb.), who were always in front. Boyne Water was in hopeless trouble a long way from home; and though Pride of Kildare ran up to the leaders on the race-course, she was well beaten a quarter of a mile from the finish, and a grand struggle resulted in Shifnal beating Martha by two lengths;

Pride of Kildare was a bad third, and Jackal fourth. Thus ended a most unsatisfactory race in every way. Scratchings and withdrawals deprived it of much of its interest; and we have no doubt that the clumsiness of Tatoo prevented His Lordship from figuring as a winner of the Grand National. Perhaps the great feature of the meeting was the grand form shown by Hesper, who secured the Spring Cup with 9 st. 2 lb. on his back, and successfully carried 10 lb. more in the Prince of Wales's Cup on the second day. He seems faster than ever, and really it only appears necessary to put a horse through a course of hurdle-jumping during the winter to ensure a great improvement in his form on the flat. Neither Sir Joseph nor Pilgrimage were sent for the Union Jack Stakes, which left that event at the mercy of Matador, a good-looking son of Pero Gomez and Grand Coup, who also won his only race of last season in grand style. The Molyneux Stakes, the principal race of the meeting for juveniles, went to Sir George Chetwynd by the aid of Royal, a son of Kingcraft and Freak. F. Archer appeared in the saddle at Liverpool, and made a capital commencement to the season by scoring four wins out of seven mounts.

The very boisterous and inclement weather which has prevailed of late has sadly interfered with the practice of the University crews, and the towing-path has been comparatively deserted. On Wednesday, however, the river was quite smooth, and, in spite of the rain, the Cambridge men were out early, and did some capital work. Their new boat by Clasper did not, however, appear to suit them, and in the afternoon they were out in the old Swaddle and Winship, and rowed the entire course in the very good time of 21 min. 45 sec. At times they rowed fully thirty-eight strokes to the minute, and pulled up very fresh. On the same day the Oxonians made their first appearance on the Thames at Putney, and impressed every one very favourably with their form. They feather very high, and the boat travelled with beautiful smoothness and regularity. Appended are the names and weights of the crews:—

	OXFORD.	st.	lb.
W. A. Ellison, University (bow)	...	10	10½
D. J. Cowles, St. John's	...	11	2
H. B. Southwell, Pembroke	...	12	3
W. H. Grenfell, Balliol	...	12	0
H. Pelham, Magdalen	...	12	6
G. F. Burgess, Keble	...	12	13
T. C. Edwards-Moss, Brasenose	...	12	1
H. D. Marriott, Brasenose (stroke)	...	12	0
F. M. Beaumont, New College (cox.)	...	7	5
	CAMBRIDGE.	st.	lb.
H. R. Jones, Jesus (bow)	...	10	10
J. A. Watson-Taylor, Magdalen	...	11	11½
T. W. Barker, Trinity	...	12	10½
R. J. Spurrell, First Trinity	...	12	13
L. G. Pike, Caius	...	12	10
C. Gordon, Jesus	...	13	3½
T. E. Hoekin, Jesus	...	12	12
E. H. Prest, Jesus (stroke)	...	11	0
G. L. Davis, Clare (cox.)	...	7	6

At the end of last week the Cambridge University Athletic Sports took place; but, as there was half a gale of wind blowing, the times made will prove quite unreliable. The most remarkable performance was the long jump of E. Baddeley (Jesus), as he cleared 22 ft. 4½ in.; and W. W. Bolton (Caius) ran very well both in the Mile and Half-Mile. Altogether, the struggle for the "odd event" at Lillie-bridge next Friday promises to prove unusually close and exciting.

On Saturday last W. Howes walked fifty miles at the Agricultural Hall in the extraordinary time of 7 h. 57 min. 44 sec., which is twenty-two minutes quicker than the hitherto "fastest on record" for this distance. A. Hancock, who was second to him, only occupied 2 min. 5 sec. longer over the journey.

The School of Arms at the 38th Middlesex (Artists) Rifle Volunteers held their second annual assault-at-arms, at St. George's Hall, last Saturday evening, under the patronage of Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton and the officers of the regiment. The hall was crowded in every part, and an excellent programme was well carried out. The band of the regiment performed during the evening, under Mr. W. T. Graves. The success of the evening was greatly due to the exertions of the committee, more especially to Sergeant Harrison, the stage manager, and to Sergeant Langford, the secretary and acting manager.

The London Athletic Club will hold its tenth assault of arms next Friday evening at St. James's Hall.

The Earl of Camperdown presided at a dinner given at Banbury on Tuesday night to Charles Orvis, huntsman of the Warwickshire hounds, and presented him with 230 sovereigns and a silver hunting-horn, as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by the Hunt. The purse containing the money was made by Lady Willoughby de Broke, wife of the noble Master of the Hunt.

In the memoir of General Sir Arthur Cunynghame, K.C.B., which accompanied his portrait in our publication of the 23rd ult., he was stated to be a brother of Sir Francis Thelwall Cunynghame, Bart. It should have been mentioned that Sir Francis Thelwall Cunynghame died on Oct. 27 last year, and the present Baronet is Sir Francis George Cunynghame, his son, who is nephew to General Sir Arthur Cunynghame.

**EASTON. ROYAL BEACH MANSIONS.**—This Hotel, commanding unrivalled views of Spitham, the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour, and the Isle of Wight from Osborne to Bournemouth, contains about 100 bedrooms and sitting-rooms facing the sea. The coffee-room is within five yards of the sea, the bathing-machines, and pleasure-boats. The climate is equal to that of the Undercliff and Southsea, and is proved by the Registrar-General's returns to be the best watering-place in England. For terms apply to the Managers.

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