

Foreign Postage.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 2025.—VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1878.

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



MEETING OF GENERAL SKOBELEFF AND OSMAN PASHA AT CONSTANTINOPLE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at Holywood, in the county of Down, the wife of Captain G. A. King, Marine Superintendent, P.S.N. Co., Callao, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at 13, Westbourne-place, Eaton-square, the Hon. Mrs. Cole, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Feb. 28, 1878, at the Holy Trinity Church, Duke-street, Kingston, Jamaica, by the Rev. Joseph Dupont, assisted by the Rev. James Hayes, Joseph William George, only son of the late William D. George, Esq., of Margate, Kent, England, to Marie Constance, second daughter of Charles Gaspard, of Kingston, Jamaica.

On the 30th ult., at the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton, Canada West, George Gillespie, elder son of the late Alexander Gillespie, Esq., of Biggar Park, to Florence Adelaide, second daughter of the late Rev. Canon Holden, Hamilton.

DEATHS.

On the 10th inst., at Harrow, Piers Lister, elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel Crosbie, of Ballyheigue Castle, in the county of Kerry, Ireland, in the 18th year of his age.

On the 13th inst., at Cheshunt, Elizabeth Abram, widow of the late George James Abram, of Middle Temple-lane, London, in her 91st year. Friends will kindly accept this intimation. Indian and colonial papers please copy.

On the 15th inst., at Brooklyn, Blackburn, Lancashire, Captain Robert Amelius Jackson, R.N., aged eighty-five.

On the 23rd ult., at Ringwood, Hants, after a few days' illness, beloved and lamented, Mary Jane Gosse Hamper, second daughter of the late William Hamper, Esq., F.S.A., and J.P. for the counties of Warwick and Worcester.

On the 17th inst., at his residence, No. 23, Marlborough-road, St. John's-wood, Henry Bidgood, of No. 7, Vigo-street, in the 70th year of his age, for twenty-one years representative of St. James's parish at the Metropolitan Board of Works.

On the 11th inst., at 12, Stratford-place, the Hon. Mrs. G. Windsor Clive, in her 33rd year.

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

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 27.

SUNDAY, APRIL 21.	
Easter Sunday. Morning Lessons: Exodus xii. to 29; Rev. i. 10-19. Evening Lessons: Exodus xii. v. 29 or xiv.; John xv. 11-19; or Rev. v.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. R. W. Church; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. E. N. Dumbleton, Rector of St. James's, Exeter.	St. James's, noon, the Dean of Windsor, Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Baker; 7 p.m., Rev. H. W. Watkins.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Dean of Cashel, Very Rev. Dr. Pakenham Walsh; 3 p.m. Rev. G. C. Bell.
	Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
MONDAY, APRIL 22.	
Easter Monday. Bank Holiday. The National Gallery reopened. Geologists' Association, excursion to Chipping Norton (two days) from Paddington, 10 a.m. Preston Dog Show.	Athletic Sports: Woodbridge, Bournemouth, Stamford, Oundle, Witney, Brighton, Godalming (Charterhouse School). Races: Durham, Epsom, Manchester, and Strathmore meetings.
TUESDAY, APRIL 23.	
Albert, King of Saxony, born 1823. Easter Tuesday. St. George the Martyr. Society of Antiquaries, anniversary, 2 p.m.	West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. J. Murie on Sponges). Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8. Athletic Sports, Tambridge Wells. Newark Cricket Meeting.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.	
Moon's last quarter, 8.33 a.m. Oxford Easter Term begins. Botanic Society, spring exhibition, 2. Royal Society of Literature, anniversary, 4.30 p.m.	London Institution, anniversary, noon. Shrewsbury Dog Show and Trials (three days). Lichfield Spring Meeting.
THURSDAY, APRIL 25.	
St. Mark the Evangelist. Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse, born 1843. Asylum for Idiots, Redhill, annual court and elections, Cannon-street Hotel, 11 a.m. Society for the Fine Arts, conversation, 8 p.m. Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.	Society of Arts, chemical section, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Bischof on the Purification of Water by Filtration). Hibbert Lecture, Chapter House, Westminster, 5 p.m. (Professor Max Müller on the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religions of India). Caterick Bridge Races.
FRIDAY, APRIL 26.	
Cambridge Easter Term begins. Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.	Architectural Association, members' soirée, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, APRIL 27.	
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m. London Athletic Club, Stamford-bridge.	Junior Thames Yacht Club, opening cruise. Thames Sailing Club, fourth match.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 27.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 22	4 45	5 7	5 30	5 53	6 16	6 39

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

ON EASTER MONDAY,

in the AFTERNOON at THREE, and in the EVENING at EIGHT.

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS

will give TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES in the

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL.

ENTIRELY NEW AND MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME, in which the whole of the Members of this UNRIVALLED COMPANY,

UPWARDS OF FORTY ARTISTS OF KNOWN EMINENCE, will appear.

FIVE THOUSAND PLACES.

Admission, One Shilling; Balcony, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Fronts, 5s. No fees. Doors open for the Day Performance at Two.

Doors open for the Evening Performance at Seven.

HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.

On EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 22,

there will be TWO EXTRA GRAND PERFORMANCES in the

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.

The FIRST in the AFTERNOON at THREE, and the SECOND in the EVENING at EIGHT.

On EASTER TUESDAY, there will be TWO PERFORMANCES in Messrs. MOORE AND BURGESS'S Own Hall,

AFTERNOON at THREE, and EVENING at EIGHT.

On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, there will also be TWO PERFORMANCES:

AFTERNOON at THREE, and EVENING at EIGHT.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, in the EVENING at EIGHT only.

FRIDAY EVENING at EIGHT only. Performances at THREE and EIGHT.

ENTIRELY NEW AND MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME.

Doors open for Day Performance at Two. Doors open for Evening Performances at Seven.

MADAME JENNY VIARD-LOUIS'S THIRD GRAND

ORCHESTRAL AND VOCAL CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, at Three o'clock. The orchestra will comprise thirty eminent performers.

Admission, Mr. H. Wright Hall, Tickets—Stalls and Balcony Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Stalls and Balcony, 5s.; Area, 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Mitchell, 23, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Chapman and Co., 30, New Bond-street; Messrs. J. B. Gifford and Co., 28, Abchurch-lane; Messrs. Stanley, Lucas, Weber, and Co., 81, New Bond-street; Mr. Alfred Taylor, 4, Regent Exchange Buildings; Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Chancery-lane; and at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

MUSICAL UNION.—MARSICK, Violinist, from Paris, and Breitner, pupil of Rubinstein, TUESDAY, MAY 7.—FIRST MATINEE—with Hollander, Lasserre, &c. Subscription for Eight Matinees, Two Guineas. Other new talent engaged. Names and Addresses of Nominations to be sent to Prof. ELLA, 9, Victoria-square.

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.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 5. 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.

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. Thos. Robins, Sec.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. Gallery, 48, Great Marlborough-street. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Will CLOSE MAY 4.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec. Gallery, 35, Pall-mall.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS. The Society's NINETEENTH EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY, APRIL 29, 5, Pall Mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY. The GALLERY is now REOPENED for the Season with a NEW COLLECTION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN PICTURES for SALE.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

"LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD."

In consequence of the extraordinary demand for this Coloured Print, the colour-blocks have been re-engraved, and the Print is now on sale, price Sixpence; or, by post, Sevenpence.

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

Office, 108, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1878.

We have reached the Easter season once more—this year as late as it well can be—but, unhappily, we have not emerged into brighter prospects. True, spring begins to clothe the earth, this part of it at least, with fresh verdure, and, when storms of wind and rain permit, we welcome the fast-increasing signs of summer; but, in other respects, there is little or no improvement. Business is almost, if not quite, as stagnant as ever. The political outlook is still overcast. The "situation," as our French neighbours call it, is one of severe tension. Any day may strand us upon war. We go about to our daily tasks in ignorance of what is being transacted for us in the higher and obscurer regions of diplomacy. Disappointment quickly succeeds hope, hope as quickly follows despondency. The crisis of our country's destiny has been so far prolonged and the uncertainty still hanging over its immediate future is so impenetrable, that we can only yield ourselves to a sort of compulsory resignation to "things as they are," be they of what complexion soever they may. This is a very indifferent moral atmosphere for the enjoyment of the Easter Holidays. The gaiety of the season has lost its edge, owing to the lowering future to which its festivities point. The dark and ominous cloud, high up above the horizon, may, we trust, harmlessly pass away; but, whether we have peace or war, the probability seems to be that trying times yet await us; as, indeed, the shadow of an impending storm cast upon the earth, even should it be dispersed without pouring down thereupon its deluge of desolation, spreads over the public mind an oppressive gloom, whether it be projected by reality or by imagination.

Easter is a season at which we commonly take stock. It is the first break in the plodding work of the year. We are accustomed at this period to range before us the results of the foregoing three months and to compare them one with another and with our expectations. In regard to the great question which now absorbs all but universal interest it cannot be said that events have stood still. The position of England in relation to the Eastern Question is far from being what it was at the beginning of the year. It was then one of conditional neutrality, as between Russia and Turkey. "British interests" in the East, we were assured, by her Majesty's Message to Parliament, had been left intact by both belligerents. Since then, our Mediterranean Fleet, in spite of the protest of the Porte, has passed through the Straits of Dardanelles into the Sea of Marmora. A "vote of credit" to the extent of six millions sterling has been passed by Parliament, and more than half of it has been spent. Lords Carnarvon and Derby have ceased to hold office. The Army Reserve Forces have been called out. The Treaty of San Stefano has been critically examined and condemned by the Marquis of Salisbury, the new Foreign Secretary. The military movements of Russia in Roumelia have placed Constantinople within her reach at a few hours' notice. The war clouds, fraught with destruction, draw nearer towards each other. Meanwhile diplomacy is engaged in endeavouring to smooth away the differences between England and Russia—for the present, it would seem, to no successful purpose. The attitude of our Government is not what it was. It is, if we may so say without regard to immediate possibilities, broader and wider, more deferential to the public law of Europe, more regardful of the interests of a durable peace,

while not less appreciative of the force of irremediable facts. It does not, indeed, insist upon the maintenance of the Treaties of 1856 and 1871; but it contends that the substitute for them, whether the Treaty of San Stefano or otherwise, shall be accomplished by European, not exclusively by Russian, authority. This is now the point in dispute, and it would seem to be incredible that war should arise upon such an issue.

Hitherto it can hardly be said that Parliament has exercised a controlling influence in the guidance of foreign affairs. It has had its debates upon the Eastern Question, which, of course, have been of use. It has from time to time elicited information which the country wanted to be put in possession of. But it has not assumed even to modify, much less to direct, the external policy of her Majesty's Government. In most other respects its labours have been singularly barren. It has carried to completion no domestic measure of importance—not even that for the improvement of county administration. It has not been wanting in industry. It has got through—albeit with comparatively superficial examination, we fear—the greater portion of the Estimates. But it cannot be said to have enhanced its reputation for deliberative wisdom; and, unless the record of the later half of the Session should greatly excel that of the first half, the Parliamentary history of 1878 will prove to be a comparative blank.

Easter does not bring us, we are sorry to say, very flattering reminiscences of the state of the public mind. We do not speak now, of course, of those changes of conviction which have naturally grown out of the progress of events. We speak rather of the temper in which political differences have been dealt with by a somewhat boisterous section of the public. It strikes us that political antagonism has recently undergone some deterioration of character, owing to what influences it is not for us to conjecture. Even in Parliament itself there has been on occasions an absence of forbearance and urbanity which is unpleasantly ominous. A spirit of Rowdism has there as well as elsewhere—we hope exceptionally—disclosed its very disagreeable features. No doubt, there is great excitement, and the excitement is justified by what is actually occurring around us. But it must be devoutly hoped that the want of self-control occasionally manifested in the course of the last three months will not harden into a popular habit. We are, it is true, an insular people; we are very likely to entertain complacent ideas of our national character, which are higher pitched than those entertained of us by our Continental and Transatlantic neighbours. But, for a long time past, the toleration amongst us of political differences has been assumed to be a standing rule of our public code of morals. It will be a calamity for the world, and not merely for ourselves, if we should seriously degenerate in this regard. Mistakes may be rectified by subsequent knowledge, errors may be repaired, deficiencies may be supplied; but any loss of that high-toned bearing which has usually commanded the ready acquiescence of Englishmen in relation to their differences of political feeling would be a lamentable descent. Any exhibitions of this kind of spirit we set down for the present as temporary and accidental, nor should we notice it now but that we deem it the duty of all who aspire to guide public opinion to resist to the utmost any intrusion into the domain of politics of a coarse, ill-mannered, and offensive tone.

But we are insensibly leaving the line which we had marked out for ourselves by moralising to a greater extent than we had anticipated. *Revenons à nos moutons.* The prospect of the Easter holidays is somewhat dimmed by preceding and present circumstances. All the more reason is there that we should avail ourselves of whatever legitimate enjoyment they can afford us. Nature, we trust, will be propitious to our wishes; and if, when we go back to the more serious business of life, we should find, as often times we have done, sunshine where we had expected storm, we shall not, on account of those considerations which now address themselves to our resignation rather than our hope, be the less grateful for the boon bestowed upon us.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice will continue at Osborne House until after the Easter holidays. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Osborne yesterday week; and the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn arrived on Saturday last. Lord Henry Thynne, Treasurer of the Household, had an audience of her Majesty the same day, and presented an Address from the House of Commons. The Queen's dinner party included Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, the Marquis of Lorne, Lady Churchill, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Ethel Cadogan, Lieutenant-General Ponsonby, and the Master of the Household. The band of the Royal Marines, under Mr. Kreyer, played during and after dinner in celebration of Princess Beatrice's birthday, which was the next day. The ladies and gentlemen of the household joined the Royal circle in the drawing-room.

Princess Beatrice, her Majesty's youngest daughter and child, completed her twenty-first year on Sunday. The band of the Royal Marines played a selection of sacred music under her Royal Highness's window at an early hour in the morning. The Princess received presents from the ladies and gentlemen and some of the servants of the Queen's household, as a mark of respect and affection, on her twenty-first birthday. The bells of Windsor were rung, but the usual Royal salutes were deferred until the next day. The men-of-war at Portsmouth were dressed with masthead flags, and the Royal standard was hoisted at the main of the Duke of Wellington and at the

saluting-battery in honour of the occasion, and Royal salutes were fired by the flag-ship and the garrison. The Queen, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and the Marquis of Lorne attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport. The Duke of Connaught left Osborne on Monday. The Rev. George Connor dined with her Majesty.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne left Osborne on Tuesday for London.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, drove through Newport and Cowes on Monday; and her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have taken daily drives.

The Queen honoured Lord and Lady Henniker by becoming godmother to their infant son, who was christened on the 11th inst. at Quebec Chapel by the Rev. C. Pickering Clarke, Rector of Thornham, Suffolk. The Marchioness of Hertford represented her Majesty, and the godfathers were Earl Beauchamp and the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P. The names given were Victor Alexander.

The Duke of Northumberland (Lord Privy Seal) had an audience of and dined with the Queen last week, and Lieutenant-General Sir Arnold Kemball, K.S.I., had an interview with her Majesty.

The Hon. Horatia Stopford has left Osborne. Her Majesty's Maundy Charities were distributed on Thursday at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, by the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Lord High Almoner to the Queen, with the usual formalities. Fifty-nine aged men and fifty-nine aged women, the number of each sex corresponding with the age of the Queen, received her Majesty's Royal Maundy.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their guests, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark, dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury yesterday week at their residence in Arlington-street. The Prince and the Crown Prince of Denmark were present at the University Boat-Race on Saturday last. The Empress Eugénie and Prince Louis Napoleon visited the Prince and Princess and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. The Princess, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark, attended Divine service at the Danish chapel in Poplar on Sunday. The Crown Prince of Denmark visited Millbank Prison on Monday, being conducted over it by the Governor. The Duke of Connaught dined with the Prince and Princess and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark at Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, left Marlborough House on Tuesday for Sandringham.

Princess Christian presided over a meeting of the Ladies' Committee in connection with the Midland Counties Museum of Fine Arts at Nottingham for Promoting the Special Loan Exhibition of Ancient Lace and Embroidery, which was held on Monday (by permission of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education) at the South Kensington Museum.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at Buckingham Palace yesterday week from Ireland.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark at dinner on Sunday at Gloucester House, Piccadilly.

The Duke of Teck presided at a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society on Saturday last. The Duke and Duchess dined with Madame Van de Weyer.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough, accompanied by Lady Cornelia Guest and Lady Georgiana Spencer Churchill, left the Viceregal Lodge on Saturday last for Carysville House, Fermoy.

The Duke of Westminster has left Grosvenor House for Eaton Hall. The Duchess has gone to Cliveden, Bucks, where Lady Beatrice Cavendish has arrived.

The Duke of Sutherland has left Stafford House, St. James's, for Trentham. The Duchess has gone to Torquay.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose have left town for Battle Abbey, Sussex.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, contributes several sketches of the warfare on the eastern frontier of the British South African dominion, the mustering of the Diamond-Fields Mounted Volunteers at King William's Town, and the conflict near Fort Jackson, at which he was present.

We also give an illustration of the battle of Quintana, fought on Feb. 7, which is stated to be the most disastrous to the enemy of any yet fought in South Africa. The Kaffirs began the advance at half-past five in the morning in two divisions, numbering about 1500 men. They were received by a force of 500 men, composed of detachments from the Naval Brigade, Royal Engineers, 24th Regiment, Frontier Light Horse, and Mounted Police and Artillery, Frontier Light Horse, and Cape Town Volunteer Artillery, the whole force commanded by Captain Upcher, of the 24th Regiment, who acted under the instructions of Colonel Glyn, commanding the forces at Transkei. When the Kaffirs had advanced so near as 1200 yards against the British forces, Captain Upcher directed Lieutenant Cochrane, of the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police Artillery, to open fire with the 9-pounder gun, and soon afterwards the 7-pounder gun of the Cape Town Artillery Volunteers and the Naval Brigade rocket tube, under Lieutenant Hamilton, R.N., were brought into the action. Notwithstanding the heavy fire of these guns, the Kaffirs continued their advance with great determination. Their right flank, on coming so close as within 900 yards of our troops, was subjected to a severe rifle fire; but they were not so easily repulsed as they were coming over a hill in the rear, so that eventually there were between 4000 and 5000 of the enemy that eventually there were between 4000 and 5000 of the enemy engaged, comprising the combined forces of Krelli and Sandilli, the Galeka and Gaika chiefs. After about twenty minutes' heavy firing the enemy gave way on both sides. Captain Veldtman, commanding a body of Fingoes, which had been held in reserve, pursued the enemy as far as Kolora, returning at midnight, having killed fifty-four. A reinforcement, under Captain J. C. Robinson, R.A., having previously arrived, the Frontier Light Horse, led by Commandant Carrington, charging the enemy in the front, drove them into the Nyamini. Commandant Carrington, in this brilliant charge, brought his men into close quarters with the enemy, effectually preventing them from re-forming. The Light Horse then returned to camp, and were about to breakfast, when a strong division of Kaffirs approached on the right flank. Captain Upcher dispatched some frontier armed and mounted police, under Sub-Inspector Hatton, to a height above a wooded kloof, up which the enemy was advancing. Sub-Inspector Hatton was hard pressed by a strong body of Kaffirs; but he and his men held their position with great determination until reinforced by a troop of Frontier Light Horse, under Captain

Whalley. A company of the 24th Regiment, under Lieutenant Atkinson, then came up, the operations in the kloof being now directed by Captain Grenfell, A.D.C. The attack was made on the right, but a large body of Kaffirs attempted to outflank our forces on the left. Commandant Carrington and his light horse then charged with great gallantry and drove them back again. During this charge two men were wounded, one horse was shot, and three others wounded, Commander Carrington's own horse being wounded in the jaw. Captain Rainforth having brought up his company, the forces were joined, and the enemy was pursued, leaving sixty men behind dead in the kloof. Mr. Mulroy led his Fingoes in pursuit of the Kaffirs. In this battle the loss of the enemy was about 400 men, and of our forces two Fingoes were killed, one European, Private Thomas Mulroy (Carrington's Horse), was severely wounded in the thigh, another European, Sergeant James Leslie (Carrington's Horse), was slightly wounded in the hand, and seven Fingoes were wounded. General Sir A. Cunynghame refers in terms of praise to Colonel Glyn, for the selection of the position he held, and the formation of his force. The General calls special attention to the manoeuvring of Captain Upcher in the face of the enemy, saying that it "could not be over-estimated." Of Carrington's Horse, the General commanding writes that they "appear to have been led into action with that spirit and energy which is characteristic of that officer," whose zeal is commended. Captain Grenfell is mentioned as having behaved with great gallantry, and Dr. Hall is praised for the efficiency of the transport, commissariat, and medical arrangements.

From the prisoners that were taken much information was received. They stated that Krelli was present in person, but that the attack of the Galekas was led by Gneto, the witch doctor, the attack of the Gaikas by Riva; that Gneto had decorated both Galekas and Gaikas by painting them with a broad stripe of paint on the forehead; and that a charmed necklace had been served out to each man, made of string or sinew, with a piece of wood hanging from it, which, if they bit during the fight, would keep them from being shot. This they were observed to do by our men when at close quarters. Either the string was bad, or the wood of the wrong sort, or else they did not bite hard enough, for nearly all the men killed had a neck-lace on, and the wood was gnawed through sometimes, even in the agonies of death. It is sad to reflect that there should still be a race, with certainly some good qualities, living on the verge of civilisation, and some having been domestic servants in the colony, who should still believe in such utter nonsense; coming bravely into action, confident in the efficacy of a stripe of paint down the face as a means of keeping out a bullet, and falling in hundreds clutching their bits of string in their stiffening hands, and biting a piece of charmed wood with their last dying gasp.

Our Special Artist returned on Feb. 27 to King William's Town, from an excursion of six or seven days up the Buffalo River to the neighbourhood of Fort Jackson; he had accompanied a party of fifty mounted volunteers, called Rautenbach's Rangers from the name of their captain, with about two hundred armed Fingoes, to fight a large number of the hostile Kaffirs in the bush near Fort Jackson. The particulars have not yet been reported; but Mr. Prior's sketch of incidental skirmishing on the hills and banks of the river gives a fair idea of that kind of service, and of the nature of the country. The parade at King William's Town of the volunteers from the Diamond-Fields, or West Griqua Land, who are a very fine body of men, was an interesting scene. The townsfolk had assembled to look at these popular defenders of the colonial frontier, and speeches were made by several official gentlemen, with much cheering from the men, and martial music, before they started for the front.

The war in those parts now seems to be approaching its termination, though some bands of the enemy in the Amatola mountains will perhaps be able to defy pursuit for a considerable time. The latest news, by telegraph from Madeira, is dated the 26th ult. at Cape Town. There had been continuous fighting in and around the Pirié Bush for a week previous to that date. Captains Donovan, Bradshaw, and Manley, and Lieutenant Ward, officers of the local forces, had been killed. The Waterkloof and Blinkwater districts were cleared of the enemy, and were occupied by Colonel Palmer, without loss, on the 19th ult. A force under the direct command of General Thesiger was engaged in the Amatola.

It is in the Trans-Vaal, and in the commencement of hostilities with the powerful Zulu nation, that we have a most serious prospect of difficulties yet to come. The latest news is that the army of Secoceni, in the Trans-Vaal, had attacked Burgers Fort and burned some adjacent buildings, had surrounded another fort, and had appeared in force near Leydenburg, destroying farms and taking cattle. It was suspected that the other great Zulu potentate, King Cetewayo, or Ketchewayo, whose dominion is to the north of Natal, had connived at the hostile action of Secoceni; but there are differences of opinion concerning him and his people. The independent Zulus, divided under the rule of these two Chiefs or Kings, would be able, altogether, to bring 100,000 fighting men into the field; and a large proportion of them are now possessed of firearms. If, unhappily, a war should arise in that part of South Africa, it will require the utmost efforts of the British military and colonial authorities to deal with it.

THE NEW SECRETARY FOR WAR.

The retirement of Lord Derby from the Foreign Office, and the appointment of Lord Salisbury to succeed him, led to the removal of Mr. Gathorne Hardy from the War Office to the India Office. He has been succeeded, as Secretary of State for the War Department, by Lord Derby's brother, the Hon. and Right Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley, M.P. for North Lancashire. Colonel Stanley (to give him the honorary Army rank which he derives from having been a Captain and Adjutant of the Grenadier Guards) was born in 1841, the younger son of the late Earl of Derby, and fifteen years the junior of the present Earl. He was educated at Eton, but entered the Grenadier Guards in 1858, and retired in 1865. He inherited a large property in 1869 under his father's will. Having, from 1865 to December, 1868, sat in the House of Commons as member for Preston, he held office as a Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Disraeli's first Administration. He was elected for the northern division of that county in 1868. In the present Administration of Lord Beaconsfield he held the post of Financial Under-Secretary to the War Department from February, 1874, to the August of last year, when he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Colonel Stanley married, in 1864, Lady Constance Villiers, daughter of the late Earl of Clarendon. We understand that the newly-appointed Secretary of State for War has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Deedes and Mr. Ralph Dalrymple his private secretaries. Lieutenant-Colonel Deedes was one of Mr. Hardy's secretaries, and Mr. Ralph Dalrymple was private secretary to Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Lloyd-Lindsay, M.P., the Financial Under-Secretary.

The Portrait of Colonel Stanley is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

OSMAN PASHA AND GENERAL SKOBELEFF.

Although, probably, Moukhtar Pasha will be found to have gained, in the course of the late war, higher esteem among military men than any other Turkish General, there is no doubt that Osman Pasha has been made by circumstances the great central figure on the Turkish side. His defence of Plevna, if not unparalleled among military achievements—for the history of sieges presents many far greater examples of pluck and endurance—nevertheless commanded for the moment the attention of the world; and perhaps the Sultan was merely exaggerating the truth when he said that "if he had had such another General in Europe he would have saved his Empire." On the Russian side no figure stands out so prominently as that of General Skobelev the younger. A few years ago he was sent to Khokand, and there, being only a Colonel placed in command of the rearguard to keep off the hordes of the enemy, he one night conceived and executed the daring project, without the knowledge of his superiors, of carrying by a coup-de-main the city of Khokand. Arriving in Turkey last year as a mere Brigadier, he speedily forced himself upon the attention alike of the Turks and of Europe; and it was he who, by superior orders, led against Plevna some of those useless but heroic assaults which were repulsed with equal heroism. When the Grand Duke Nicholas, surrounded by his staff and principal Generals, received the Sultan at his Majesty's palace of Beglerbeg, on the Bosphorus, General Skobelev, with manly frankness, advanced at the first opportunity and offered his hand to Osman Pasha. General Skobelev speaks English almost perfectly, and is not unread in English literature; but he probably does not know "Tom Moore," and could not have in his mind the Irish melody beginning, "O, doth not a meeting like this make amends?" Perhaps, to Ghazi Osman Pasha, it did not quite make amends; but our Artist, as he sketched the scene represented on another page, felt those words of the song recalled to his memory, while he tried to realise how gallant soldiers may feel when the war tocsin has died away and they meet, respecting one another, face to face, as friends, even though political complications may before many weeks force them once more into the position of "deadly enemies."

CANADA AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

The Duke of Manchester presided over a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held on Tuesday at the Pall Mall Restaurant, when a paper entitled Canada and its Vast Undeveloped Interior, by Mr. Sandford Fleming, was read by Mr. Frederick Young, the hon. secretary of the institute, in the absence of the author, who had been summoned by the Dominion Government to return to Canada immediately.

Canada, it was said, covered fully more of the earth's surface than the comprised areas of European Russia, Lapland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, the British Islands, France, Spain, Germany, Austria, and all the Principalities between the Adriatic and Black Seas—in fact, leaving out Spain and Italy, Canada appeared to equal in area the remainder of Europe. It had been found convenient, in describing the general characteristics of Canada, to divide it into three great regions—the mountain region, on the western side; the prairie region, in the middle; and the woodland region, embracing the settled provinces on the St. Lawrence. Professor Macoun estimated that there were 160,000,000 acres of land available in the prairie region alone for farming and grazing purposes, of which one half might be considered fit for cultivation. Its mineral riches were but imperfectly known, but it had been established that immense deposits of coal existed in many parts; and besides coal and iron ore, petroleum, salt, and gold had also been found. The prairie region was alone ten times the area of England, reckoning every description of land. Referring to the mountain region, he said the Cascade Chain rose abruptly from the sea level: the average height of the many serrated summits would probably range from 5000 ft. to 8000 ft. above the sea level. The main Rocky Mountain Chain was in Canada from 300 to 400 miles distant from the Pacific Coast.

Off the shore of the mainland there were several large islands, the most important of which was Vancouver Island; the others were the Queen Charlotte group; and along the shore of the mainland there existed an archipelago of islands.

The mountain region had some good lands, but the fertile tracts were limited in extent. It was exceedingly rich in minerals. Coal and iron were found in profusion, and the precious metals were also found. Proceeding to describe the woodland region, he said it was of immense extent. Although elevated ranges, like the Laurentides, were met, only a small proportion of the country exceeded 2000 ft. above sea level. An area of fully 200,000 square miles was estimated to be under 500 ft. The forests which covered the surface would every year become more and more valuable; and the more important minerals were gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, phosphates, and plumbago. The writer then drew attention to the gradations of climate in Canada. Taking all its natural elements of future wealth and greatness into consideration, the problem which presented itself was the development of a country which had been provided with natural resources so lavishly.

The question was how to colonise the northern half of North America, and render it the home of a happy and vigorous people. Canada had a population of 4,000,000, but as yet the mere outer fringe of the country was occupied. It was just beginning to dawn upon Canadians themselves that in the territories described there was room and to spare, and there existed the elements of support for a greater population than the mother country. It was not until railways were introduced that the progress of the provinces was so marked; and the great interior, to be prosperous, if colonised at all, must eventually be traversed not simply by one railway, but by many railways. The great waterways would do their part during the open season in assisting to colonise the vast unoccupied regions that were fitted for the homes of men, but they alone would be utterly insufficient. The Pacific Railway had been projected for the double purpose of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific sides of Canada and the opening up of the interior for settlement. In the present condition of the country its construction was a very serious undertaking, and required grave consideration. Considerable progress had already been made; and he had no doubt whatever that it would form not only a connecting link between the old half-dozen provinces on the Atlantic and the still greater number of provinces which had yet to come into existence in the west, but that it would constitute an important part of a great Imperial highway extending between the heart of the empire in England and some of its outlying portions and dependencies on and beyond the Pacific.

In conclusion, the author said that Canadians gloried in their connection with the "little island" across the water. They could not be called Englishmen, but they were proud to be British subjects, and were by no means unwilling to join in the trials and struggles of the mother country.



THE RIGHT HON. COLONEL F. A. STANLEY, M.P., THE NEW SECRETARY FOR WAR.



THE KAFFIR WAR: BATTLE OF QUINTANA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE KAFFIR WAR: DIAMOND-FIELDS VOLUNTEERS MUSTERING AT KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The past week to Wednesday evening, at which time we are writing, has at least not shown a diminution of threatening signs in the horizon of foreign politics. A diplomatic correspondence has been going on between London and St. Petersburg, Vienna and St. Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna, with reference to the possibility of submitting the Russo-Turkish treaty to a European Congress. At Constantinople, it is believed, the Russian and English interests have been contending against each other for the Sultan's alliance. It is probably a token of Russian ascendancy that Ahmed Vefik Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers, tendered his resignation on Tuesday; but he withdrew it after a long conference with the Sultan and Safvet Pasha, and a refusal from Reouf Pasha and Mehmed Ruchdi Pasha to accept the presidency. It is, however, announced that Mehmed Ruchdi Pasha has been appointed Minister without portfolio. Mr. Layard has left for the British fleet at Ismid, where he will make a stay of two days. The Grand Duke Nicholas has been several days at Constantinople, and has had repeated interviews with the Sultan, but has since returned to San Stefano. It is stated that he will now go home to Russia, leaving General Todleben in command of the army in Turkey. The Turks have stopped their works of fortification, it is said, at the request of the Russian Commander-in-Chief. They are greatly importuned to carry out the stipulations of the treaty by the actual surrender of the Black Sea ports, Varna in Bulgaria, and Batoum on the Asiatic coast nearest to Kars, which are still occupied by Turkish troops. The dispute between Russia and Roumania about the Bessarabian territory near the mouths of the Danube has not been appeased. It is asserted that the Roumanian Government has been informed that 120,000 Russians would occupy the Principality. Fresh Russian detachments continue to arrive in Roumania; they are fortifying the positions occupied by them around Bucharest, Plojesti, Fokschan, and towards the Danube. On their side, the Roumanians are making preparations against surprise by taking up strong positions in Little Wallachia, where they are confident of being able to make another Plevna.

The Greek insurrection in Thessaly appears to be crushed for the time, and the Turks have perpetrated dreadful massacres in that province. The insurrection in Crete is making no visible progress, but has not been suppressed, and there is a proposal for a mediation by the British Government in these instances, which is approved by Greece.

The most recent measure taken by our own Government, in the way of military preparations, was announced on Wednesday. It seems that our Indian Government has received orders to dispatch troops to Malta. The following regiments have been selected:—The 9th Bengal Cavalry, the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, the 2nd Ghorkhas, the 13th and 31st Bengal Regiments, the 25th Madras Regiment, two regiments of Bombay native infantry, two field batteries of artillery from Bombay, two companies of Sappers and Miners from Bombay, and two from Madras. The native infantry will be brigaded with the British infantry at Malta. Major Adams, Assistant Quartermaster General at Calcutta, and Major Keays, Assistant Commissary-General, have gone to Malta to make arrangements for the reception of the troops.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Prince Joachim Murat, the last son of King Murat, died on the 10th inst. somewhat suddenly, at the age of seventy-five. He never took any active part in politics, and lived in Paris, surrounded by a small circle of friends, by whom he was much appreciated. The Duchess de Mouchy and the Princess Charlotte, together with his wife, were with the Prince at his death. The Empress Eugénie and Prince Louis Napoleon have written kind letters to the widow and family.

The gigantic equestrian statue of Charlemagne cast by Thiebault, weighing 14,500 kilogrammes, has been erected at the entrance to the Exhibition.

It has been decided by the Municipal Council of Paris that a colossal statue of the Republic shall be erected in one of the squares of Paris.

The General Council of the Pas-de-Calais has voted 1000*fr.* to a committee charged with the promotion of canals from the Bethune and Lens coal-field to Amiens, Paris, and Rouen, a scheme estimated to require 120,000,000*fr.*

ITALY.

General and Mrs. Grant dined with the King and Queen of Italy at the Quirinal last Saturday night. All the Ministers were present.

The Duke of Aosta left Rome on Monday, on his way to Paris, to assume the presidency of the Italian committee at the Exhibition.

The Princess of Montenegro has arrived at Rome, and King Humbert has instructed an officer of high rank to wait upon her Highness during her stay in the city. Count Corti has paid a visit to the Princess.

The Chamber, after adopting the Customs tariff by 191 votes against 20, adjourned on Monday for the Easter holidays until May 1. Signor Cairoli said that the Government would occupy the interval in preparing measures for the reform of the taxation and the electoral system, and also bills relating to the railway question.

The Roman Municipal Council have passed, by 20 votes against 16, the following order of the day:—"The Council, in homage to liberty of conscience, limits religious instruction in its schools to those scholars whose parents request it, and at separate hours."

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives on the 12th inst. passed, by 80 votes to 24, the bill for increasing the number of members of the legislative bodies. The original bill fixing the additional number at fourteen deputies and five senators was amended in consequence of the efforts of the Left, and, after a long discussion, the number was reduced to twelve deputies and four senators. By this alteration three electoral districts, in which clerical candidates are favoured, will be excluded from the right of returning members.

In Monday's sitting of the Senate the military credits required by the War Department were agreed to.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William on Monday received Prince Alexander of Battenberg on his return from St. Petersburg and the seat of war.

The betrothal of Prince Henry, brother of the King of the Netherlands, with Princess Marie, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, is officially announced. The betrothal was celebrated on the 12th inst. at the Court of Baden.

The German Parliament on the 12th inst. concluded the discussion on the third reading of the Budget and agreed to the balancing of the revenue and expenditure at a sum of 536,496,800 marks. The Social Democrats were the only dissentients. The House also passed the bill for determining the

manner in which the money saved from the sum paid by the French in 1871 for the support of the German army of occupation is to be applied, and afterwards adjourned for the Easter recess until the 30th inst.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor has approved the creation of an Order of the Red Cross for ladies.

The trial of Wera Sassulitch on the charge of attempting to assassinate General Trepoff took place on the 12th inst. at St. Petersburg, and resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner. A telegram says that joyful manifestations at the result were made in the court and subsequently in the streets.

AMERICA.

In the sitting of the Senate on the 11th inst. a resolution emanating from the Maryland Legislature relative to the electoral commission and the title of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency was introduced and referred to a Committee. The Senate on Monday last passed the bill repealing the Bankrupt Law by 37 against 6 votes.

The Finance Committee of the Senate has made a report proposing a substitute for the bill passed by the House of Representatives repealing the Resumption Act. The substitute proposes to stop the contraction of the greenback circulation after Sept. 1, making them receivable for Four per Cent Bonds and customs duties, and all other Government dues, and for all debts except when payment in coin has been stipulated by contract or statute. It is also provided that the greenbacks received by the Treasury shall be paid out at par for all claims against the Government, and in exchange for coin.

In the House of Representatives on Monday some resolutions of the Maryland Legislature reopening the Presidential question were presented, and a resolution was introduced providing a mode for trying the title of the President and Vice-President; but the matter was allowed to drop.

Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, has completed his negotiations in New York for placing 50,000,000 *dols.* of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds. The contract is made with the last syndicate, who will take the bonds at par, with accrued interest and 1½ per cent premium for gold. The syndicate will take 10,000,000 *dols.* immediately, and 5,000,000 *dols.* monthly for the balance in the course of the year.

Mr. Bayard Taylor left on the 11th inst. in the *Holsatia* for his post as United States Minister to Berlin.

Mr. William W. Tweed, notorious for his connection with the Tammany Ring frauds, died on the 12th inst. in the Ludlow-street Gaol, New York.

Official confirmation has been given of the news that the United States Government has recognised Porfirio Diaz as President of Mexico.

CANADA.

An address to Lord Dufferin, expressing regret at his departure from Canada and eulogising his administration, was unanimously passed in the sitting of the Dominion House of Commons on the 11th inst. The House continued in Session from Friday afternoon until six o'clock on Saturday evening last. The sitting was uproarious. The debate turned upon the resolution of Mr. John A. Macdonald censuring the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec for the late dismissal of the Ministers. The House finally agreed to take the vote on Monday night, when Mr. Macdonald's motion was rejected.

The Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, having passed the Ministerial Estimates, has been dissolved.

THE BRAZILS.

We learn by a telegram from Rio de Janeiro, dated April 12, that the Emperor has dissolved the Brazilian Chamber. The Legislature will reassemble on Dec. 15 next.

CHINA.

Immense damage was caused at Canton on the 12th inst., both in the foreign concession and in the native city, by a hurricane, accompanied by two waterspouts. Among the foreign population no lives were reported to have been lost.

Sir Rutherford Alcock writes to say that a telegram has been received from the treasurer to the Shanghai committee of the relief fund stating that the famine in China is on the increase, and gratefully acknowledging the efforts which have been put forth in this country to send help to the sufferers. Up to the present time, Sir Rutherford states, the committee have been able to remit £9400 to China, a sum of about £3000 has been sent direct by some of the missionary societies to their own agents in China, and other sums have been raised in America as well as at the treaty ports of China and Japan. There is still, however, a pressing need for contributions.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne of the 12th inst. states that Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, the newly-appointed Attorney-General, has again been elected for West Melbourne, in opposition to Mr. Francis. The Agent-General of Victoria has received the following telegram from the Governor of the colony in reference to the recent deputation that waited on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach:—"Melbourne, April 15.—Protest to Secretary of State, on behalf of the colony, against any attention being paid to representations of absentee colonists in England, who are entirely without influence in Victoria. Great indignation expressed here at their interference. Supply journals with copy of this telegram."

Sir Arthur Blyth, the Agent-General for South Australia, has received a telegram from the Government of that colony, dated the 10th inst., stating that the general election for the House of Assembly had taken place, that all the Ministers had been returned, and that the elections were favourable to the Government. The Ministry is composed as follows:—The Hon. J. Penn Boucaut, M.P., Treasurer and Premier; the Hon. William Morgan, M.L.C., Chief Secretary; the Hon. Charles Mann, M.P., Attorney-General; the Hon. Thomas Playford, M.P., Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration; the Hon. G. C. Hawker, M.P., Commissioner of Public Works; and the Hon. Neville Blyth, M.P., Minister of Education.

The Governor of Queensland has returned from his tour in the northern districts, during which he was everywhere well received. Tenders have been accepted for the Roma and Stanthorpe Railway extension. The revenue of the colony for the last nine months amounts to £1,177,597, which, compared with the previous year, shows a decrease of £150,000. The land revenue amounts to £520,000, of which £160,000 has been appropriated for railway purposes. The surplus on March 31 was £130,396.

The Emigration Commission has been abolished. Sir Stephen Walcott, the Commissioner, has retired, and the duties and staff of the office are to be divided between the Colonial Office and the Crown Agents for the Colonies.—The ship *Earl Dalhousie*, 1047 tons, Captain D. Jarvis, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney, on the 11th inst., with 334 emigrants, under the supervision of Dr. Percy Lee, as surgeon-superintendent, with Mrs. Eagar in charge of the single women.—The ship *Lammersham*, Captain Pauls, sailed from Hamburg on the 10th inst. for Brisbane, and had on board the following number of emigrants:—115 single men, 39 single women, 125 married

people, 113 children.—The Agent-General has received intelligence of the safe arrival of the Robert Lees at Brisbane and the Scottish Knight at Rockhampton.

The Rev. Richard Bellis, Vicar of All Saints', Jersey, courteously sends us a certificate of the death, on the 8th inst., at St. Helier's, of Mrs. James Robilliard, aged ninety-eight years eleven months.

A telegram from Bucharest states that the navigation of the Danube is now completely re-established, both up and down the river, all obstacles having been removed. Steamers are shortly expected from Vienna.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the Turkish gentlemen from Adrianople, Philippopolis, and Sophia, who recently waited upon Mr. Layard, paid a special tribute to Mrs. Layard for the zeal and ability with which she had devoted herself to the succour of their afflicted fellow-countrymen in the hospital, the work-room, and the ladies committee of the Turkish Compassionate Fund.

The following Colonial appointments are announced in the *Gazette*:—Messrs. John Hercules Hazell, David Kennedy Porter, Archibald Gerard, and Robert Suckling Cheesman to be members of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Vincent; Messrs. John Hercules Hazell, Robert Suckling Cheesman, and John Gregg Simmons to be members of the Legislative Council of that island; and Messrs. Louis Ferdinand Marast, William Shears, and John Langdon to be members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Grenada.

The *Haarlem Courant* makes the following announcement of death, dated Breda, the 3rd inst.:—"On Feb. 13, 1878, died, at the age of thirty-five years, my dearly-beloved son, Ange Emmanuel, the descendant of my husband, the Duc de Normandie, son of Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI., King of France. He served in the navy of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands as second machinist on board the *Curaçoa*, and died at Weltevreden, of brain fever.—Dowager de Bourbon, Duchesse de Normandie."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Stone have arrived at the Treasurer's House, St. Thomas's Hospital, from their country seat, Castleham, Hollington, Sussex.

The curatorship of Sir John Soane's Museum, vacant by the death of Mr. Joseph Bonomi, has been conferred on Mr. James Wild, the well-known architect.

The Grocers' Company have subscribed £500 in aid of the maintenance fund of the London Hospital; and the Carpenters' Company have voted £20 to the funds of the Artisans' Institute, being their third donation since 1875.

At the invitation of the Society for Providing Free Lectures for Jewish Working Men, Mr. Richard Lewis, barrister, gave at their hall, in Aldgate, last Saturday evening, an excellent lecture on the History of the Life-Boat and its Work.

The last of a course of lectures illustrating the principle of industrial co-operation was given last Saturday at Exeter Hall, by Mr. Edward Owen Greening, who selected as his subject the effect of co-operation on the future of labour.

Miss Margaret Collett has been returned again as one of the guardians of the poor for St. Pancras, to represent No. 8, or Gray's-inn-road ward, and came in at the top of the poll. In No. 1, or Kentish Town ward, Mrs. Amelia Howell, one of the late guardians, has been defeated by Mr. Joseph Byrne.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Queen's Counsel by the Lord Chancellor:—Mr. William Henry Michael, of the Parliamentary Bar, and Mr. R. E. Webster, of the South-Eastern Circuit. The ancient office of "Postman" to the Court of Exchequer, held by Mr. Webster, will, by his elevation, be rendered vacant.

At a meeting of the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of London held on Monday it was resolved that the college should contribute 100 guineas to the Harvey Tercentenary Memorial Fund. It was also resolved to hold a banquet in the library of the college during the present season in honour of the 300th anniversary of the birth of Harvey.

The following Scholarships have been awarded by the Masters of the Bench to students of Lincoln's Inn:—Common Law—Mr. Stephen Horton Williamson, 100 guineas; Mr. Frederick Whimney, 50 guineas. Law of Real and Personal Property—Mr. Henry Walrod Simpkinson—50 guineas. Equity—Mr. Bagot F. Molesworth, 50 guineas. International and Constitutional Law—Mr. Nathaniel Mickleth, 50 guineas.

Sir Rowland Hill and other residents in Hampstead have begun proceedings against the Metropolitan Asylums District Board for damages occasioned by the erection of a smallpox hospital in that locality. The plaintiffs declare that their property has been damaged to the extent of £50,000. The case came before the Queen's Bench on Monday on an application as to the necessity of certain interrogatories. The Judges allowed some to be put to the defendants.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week in April was 82,571, of whom 40,840 were in workhouses, and 41,731 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875 these figures show a decrease of 781, 470, and 9800 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 675, of whom 488 were men, 171 women, and 16 children under sixteen.

A boy about eight years of age, while playing upon the steps of Southwark Bridge on the 12th inst., overbalanced himself and fell into about twelve feet of water. A man was at the time giving his retriever dog a swim by throwing a stick into the river, and while going after the piece of wood the dog caught sight of the boy struggling. The animal immediately left the wood and swam to the boy, catching him, as he was going down, by the jacket, and brought him safely ashore.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held on Monday at its house, 7, Adelphi-terrace. Among the members elected were Bishop Smith, presiding Bishop of the American Episcopal Church, the Bishop of Ohio, the Bishop of Easton, Maryland, and Canon Cook, editor and compiler of "The Speaker's Commentary." A paper by Mr. Race, F.G.S., was read on the Formation of Valleys. It was announced that Professor Porter will read the next paper, on the Physical Geography of the East.

Sir R. Phillimore in the Admiralty Division on Tuesday distributed the sum of £2000 which he had recently awarded as salvage in the case of the *Cleopatra*. To the owners of the *Fitzmaurice*, the vessel which picked up the *Cleopatra* after she had been abandoned in the Bay of Biscay, and towed her into the port of Ferrol, he gave £1200; to the master, £250; and the remaining sum of £550 amongst the crew according to their ratings—the mate, second engineer, and other volunteers who went into the boats, two shares each; and the man who was slung over the bows of the *Cleopatra*, three shares.

A dinner which took place on Friday, the 12th inst., at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, resulted in the addition of £1800 to the funds of the Porters' Benevolent Institution. Founded in 1860 to aid a body of men to whom, as the chairman (Mr. John Scott) remarked, City merchants are indebted in no small degree for the successful conduct of their business, the association has granted since its origin £1200 in pensions of 8s. a week. At the present time the institution supports eighty pensioners. Its benefits are secured in case of accident or incapacity from age or sickness, to any porter or messenger, by the payment of 2d. weekly. Among those present were Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Staples, Mr. R. N. Fowler, and Mr. J. D. Allcroft, the newly-elected member for Worcester.

A meeting of the committee appointed to arrange for the holding of an agricultural exhibition in London next year, under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, was held at the Mansion House on Monday. The secretary of the Agricultural Society reported that the society had every reason to think that by the next meeting of the committee a highly convenient and easily accessible site of nearly one hundred acres in the west of London would have been selected and rented for the show. He also stated that the Prince of Wales had accepted the presidency of the society during the year of the show, and that the Queen had subscribed one hundred guineas towards the fund. About £20,000 will be required for the purposes of exhibition, and about £2500 was reported as having been promised.

The council of the Royal Horticultural Society are about to take steps to organise in London an international exhibition of flowers. The usual fortnightly flower show of the society was held on Tuesday, and it was distinguished by a considerable number of new plants being submitted for the certificate. Banksian gold medals were given to Sir Trevor Lawrence for orchids, among which the most remarked were a lady's slipper, with long fringes hanging down, and a pendent lemon-coloured cattleya. A Banksian gold medal was awarded to Messrs. Rolleston for their group of ferns, azaleas, dracenas, and a fine plant of arthropodium spicatum, a native of Mexico, which raises a pink tassel of bloom above a profuse mass of broad green leaves. Messrs. Veitch for their rare or early plants, and Mr. Wills for his skilful grouping, also took gold medals. The spring flowers were naturally of greatest interest to the general public.

Last week 2581 births and 1895 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 66, and the deaths by 277, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 58 from smallpox, 40 from measles, 36 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 157 from whooping-cough, 32 from different forms of fever, and 14 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 346 deaths were referred, against 339 and 319 in the two preceding weeks. These 346 deaths were 108 above the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the four previous weeks had increased from 340 to 474, further rose last week to 497, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 143: 295 resulted from bronchitis and 137 from pneumonia.

A new street—part of a great thoroughfare which it is intended to make from the east to the west of London—was opened last week by Sir J. M. Hogg, chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works. This new street is a continuation of Wilderness-row, which starts from Goswell-road, opposite Old-street, and runs along the northern side of the Charterhouse grounds to St. John's-street, Clerkenwell. From that point the street runs through St. John's-square down to Farringdon-road, crossing a bridge which will soon be opened for traffic over the Metropolitan Railway, whence it will be continued along Hatton-wall to the north-west. At a luncheon given in celebration of the event Sir J. Hogg said the gross estimated cost of the improvement was £1,600,000; but, from various remunerative alterations, the net cost would be reduced to £1,100,000. Sir J. Bazalgette said that the new thoroughfare, when completed, would make a direct route from Shore-ditch to Kensington, through the heart of London.

The Congress of the Naval Architects was held during the last three days of the past week in the hall of the Society of Arts, Lord Hampton, in the chair. The annual report stated that the finances of the institution are in a satisfactory condition, although the past year's demands had been exceptionally heavy in consequence of the extra Glasgow Session, which necessitated the printing of a volume of transactions double the ordinary size. The Council offered last year a gold medal for the best paper read at the meetings; but they are of opinion that, though many papers are on important subjects, possess considerable merit, and form a valuable addition to the transactions of the institution, they are unable to select any one as possessing in a sufficient degree those qualities of original thought and investigation which were contemplated by them as justifying the award, and they have come to the conclusion that in future the medal shall not be announced for annual competition, but that it should be reserved for any paper of exceptional merit. On Thursday Mr. B. Martell, chief surveyor of Lloyd's Register, read a paper on Steel in Shipbuilding, and discourses on other subjects were also delivered. Mr. Samuda, M.P., Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., and several other well-known gentlemen commented upon the subjects submitted to the meeting. On Friday Lord Hampton read a letter from the Board of Admiralty stating that, under certain specified conditions, a limited number of free studentships will be offered annually to private students in naval architecture and marine engineering at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. Last Saturday the geometry of metacentric diagrams, the application of Greek fire to purposes of naval warfare, the wave principle applied to the longitudinal disposition of immersed volume, and depth as a factor in the computation of yacht tonnage were amongst the subjects discussed.

The Corporation of Dublin on Tuesday passed a resolution pressing upon Government the urgent necessity of passing for Ireland, without further delay, a Public Health Bill, similar to that passed for England so long ago as 1875.

A meeting was held at the Exeter Hotel, Strand, on Monday night, to consider and draw up rules for the Active Service Volunteers. A large number of letters was read from members of both Houses of Parliament and gentlemen from all parts of the country in support of the movement. The rules are—that members shall enrol for not less than twelve months, and that when embodied they shall be under military law, and shall receive the same pay and allowances as the regular Army; and when not embodied they shall be under the Volunteer Act. Members will have to go through thirty drills in order to become efficient, except in the case of men who have already served in the Army, or have been efficient volunteers, who would only be required to attend fifteen drills per annum. Over 2000 men have signified their willingness to join.

The Extra Supplement.

PRAYER IN A TURKISH MOSQUE.

This drawing, by a French artist who inherits the name, Benjamin Constant, of an eminent Liberal politician half a century ago, represents the devoutly passionate service of Moslem faith, which is as earnest and genuine, and perhaps as deserving of respectful sympathy, as that of more enlightened religious believers. For we are told that in every nation "he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted of Him;" and, though we lament the errors of Mohammedan teaching, and deplore its pernicious consequences to social welfare, we should remember that its theology is based on that of the Old Testament, of the prophets of Israel and the patriarchs of Canaan, while its forms of worship are pure from the admixture of priestcraft. The injunctions of the Koran, and of subsequent authorities, for the punctual and frequent repetition of stated prayers, with an almost Pharisaic strictness, at five appointed times of the common day, are neither more nor less worthy of regard than many similar institutions, which have been added to the essential articles of a monotheistic system of divinity, as in the development of Judaism through the Talmud and other commentaries. It is said, indeed, that many sincere professors of Islam are now accustomed to limit their formal acts of prayer to the hours of sunrise and sunset, when they ought, if possible, to be preceded by washing the hands and arms, the feet and ankles, and the head and face, a prescription much to be commended for the sake of mental and bodily health. The public prayers at the mosque, on the Friday of each week, are attended chiefly by men, though women are not always excluded from the congregation; the prayers are led by a minister called the Imam, who also reads or preaches a sermon, but there is no priestly office. It is understood, however, that, besides this series of short prayers, compiled from sentences or phrases of the Koran, which resemble the "collects" of the Christian Church, each worshipper is at leisure, during certain intervals of the performance, to apply his mind to silent and private devotion. This seems to give occasion for the scene at the mosque, which M. Benjamin Constant has forcibly delineated in the drawing we have engraved, and which ought to mitigate our sentiments of abhorrence and intolerance, in days when so much is said against the Turks and their religion.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CONTESTS.

For once racing has to yield the pride of place in our article; coursing has, for the present, disappeared from the list of "national sports," and this week "all is blue." We cannot say that the sky displayed the prevailing tint on Saturday last; still, it was a beautifully warm and springlike day, and the most inveterate grumbler could not find fault with the weather. Yet, in spite of this, we feel sure that the banks of the Thames were not lined by so large a crowd as we have seen them on several previous anniversaries of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race. There were two reasons to account for this. One was the very inconvenient time (ten o'clock) at which it was necessary to row the race. Two hours earlier, and business men might have visited Putney or Hammersmith and still have arrived at their offices at the usual time; four hours later, and the Saturday half-holiday would have set them all free; but to be by the riverside at ten o'clock would cut up the whole day, and doubtless some thousands reluctantly abandoned the idea of going this year. Then, less interest than usual was felt in the contest, from the very general conviction that Oxford must win. People are beginning to realise the fact that the betting on this event foreshadows its result most accurately. If 5 to 4 is laid one is pretty sure of a close struggle; 2 to 1 makes the success of the favourite almost certain; and when, as was the case on Saturday, 4 to 1 is offered in vain, we may expect a procession in lieu of a race. Nor is this at all surprising. There are only two competing crews; both are sure to strain every nerve for victory; and every practice-row and trial of both is watched and timed by clever and experienced men for weeks before the eventful day; so it would be strange indeed if the result were not almost invariably in accordance with the state of the odds.

So we doubt if the warmest partisan of Cambridge had much hope; still, there was the usual brave display of light blue, and cheer upon cheer greeted nine wearers of it when, having won the toss, they paddled to their station on the Middlesex side of the river. The Oxonians had preceded them by a few minutes, and little time was lost in beginning the race. Oxford, perhaps, had a trifle the better of the start; but, as the Cambridge stroke dashed off at something like 42 strokes per minute, against the 36 of Marriott, the light blue soon showed well in front, and led by a full length at the end of the first 200 yards. Thus early, however, the Cambridge rowing was by no means what it should have been. The faults so noticeable in practice were exaggerated, the time was very bad on the bow side, and, though there was scarcely a ripple on the water, there was a terrible amount of splashing. Nevertheless, at a suicidal expenditure of strength, a great deal of pace was acquired; for though Marriott quickened up to 38 for a few strokes, the leading boat still gained ground, and at the London Rowing Club boat-house was quite a length and a half to the good. At Craven Point Marriott made another effort, and this time with such good effect that as they passed the Grass Wharf the crews were exactly level. For nearly 300 yards the Cambridge men kept their place by the aid of a desperate 40; but then the Dark Blue forged in front, and led by a length at the Crab-Tree. Passing the Soapworks, this lead was more than doubled, and the Oxford men went under Hammersmith Bridge in 8 min. 8 sec. from the start, just 11 sec. before their opponents passed through. There is nothing more to tell. Keeping up a steady 36 with crushing effect, Oxford increased her lead without the smallest apparent effort; while the Cambridge boat was rolling and the men splashing and rowing in very bad time. Chiswick Church was passed by the leaders in 12 min. 21 sec. from the start; exactly six minutes more was occupied in reaching Barnes Bridge, Cambridge being now fully ten lengths behind, and the men very much distressed; and, on one of the worst tides that the race has ever been rowed upon, Oxford accomplished the full distance in 22 min. 13 sec., winning by 35 sec., or, as nearly as could be judged, twelve lengths. Both crews returned to Putney in a steam-launch, the defeated eight being warmly cheered all the way, their misfortunes in having two men indisposed during the last few days evidently meeting with much popular sympathy. Still they were unquestionably a weak crew; and under no circumstances could they have had a chance of winning, as their opponents displayed all the best points of Oxford rowing, and were decidedly above the average of University eights.

If the boat-race was a foregone conclusion, the sports have never been more interesting, and the contest for the "odd event" at Lillie-bridge was desperately close and exciting. Oxford appeared to be stronger in the races, Cambridge in the jumping and feats of strength, and the result proved these

conclusions to be correct in the main, though the somewhat unexpected victories of Cambridge in the Hurdles and Quarter more than counterbalanced an unlooked-for defeat in the Long Jump, and enabled the Light Blues to win by scoring five events against four. Proceedings began with the victory, for the second year in succession, of E. C. Treppin (Oxf.) in the Hundred Yards; and then G. W. Blathwayt (Camb.) equalised matters by taking the High Jump at 5 ft. 8 in., he also having won this event last year. The struggle between S. Palmer (Camb.) and S. F. Jackson (Oxf.) in the Hurdle-Race was one of the prettiest ever seen. The latter landed over the last jump with a lead of fully a yard, but Palmer had slightly the speed of him in the run in, and gained the verdict by six inches. E. Baddeley (Camb.) threw the Hammer 106 ft. 2 in., and then the Oxford men gained all the places in the Mile, D. L. Clarke, who ran with fine judgment, getting home in 4 min. 31.2-5 sec. The Weight Putting went to A. H. East (Camb.), with 36 ft. 7 in., and thus Cambridge only wanted one of the remaining three events to make her victory secure. This was gained in the Quarter Mile, in which W. H. Churchill (Camb.) beat M. Shearman (Oxf.), after a bumping, unsatisfactory race, though we have little doubt that the better man on the day won. C. M. Kemp (Oxf.) accomplished the splendid long jump of 22 ft. 2½ in., E. Baddeley (Camb.) being only two inches behind him; and then, in spite of a doubtful leg which prevented him from training, A. Goodwin, president of the O.U.A.C., repeated his victory of 1876 in the Three Miles, a race which, strange to say, has never yet fallen to Cambridge.

The Amateur Championship meetings began on Thursday week with the boxing and wrestling. R. Frost Smith, who defeated his only opponent, G. Vize, for the heavy-weight cup, sparred well; and Garland, the winner of the middle-weight competition, is a very good man; but we cannot say much for any of the rest. The ten light-weights made a poor show; and the science of G. Airey, the present champion, is as poor as his fighting is good. The wrestling, which is in the catch-as-catch-can style, proved very uninteresting; and R. R. Mackinnon walked over for the bicycle championship.

On Monday last the series of championships were concluded with the running, jumping, &c. Of the twelve events, the London Athletic Club took six, Cambridge three and a half, Oxford one and a half, and the provinces one. H. Venn and J. Gibb were decidedly the heroes of the day, as the former walked seven miles in unimpeachable style in 52 min. 25 sec., the fastest time on record by considerably more than a minute, and the latter, after running a desperate race for the Mile, won the Four Miles in 20 min. 29 sec. A. F. Hills (O. U. A. C.) beat Gibb in the Mile, finishing with one of the longest and best spurts ever seen, in 4 min. 23 four-fifths sec.; and L. Junker ran right away from his two opponents in the 100 Yards. Of the remaining events, we need only say that T. Palmer repeated his victory of the previous Friday in the Hurdle-Race; but this time he beat Jackson by fully three yards, again finishing very fast.

Lieutenant H. St. Leger Barker, of the 105th Regiment, beat five other officers at Colchester on Monday in a four-hours walking-race, covering rather more than twenty-two miles and a half in that time.

There have been two somewhat important sculling-matches this week. On the Tyne, W. Hawden beat R. Bagnall, who appears to have lost all his form; and J. Cannon made short work of C. Brian on the Thames.

MUSKETRY DRILL IN THE FLEET.

The utility of giving regular military instruction to the blue-jackets of her Majesty's naval service, with a view to their occasional employment on shore, has been exemplified by the efficient action of our seamen, combined with our land forces, in several recent campaigns, notably in the expedition against the Ashantees on the West African Coast. Those on board the ironclad fleet under Admiral Hornby in the Sea of Marmora are constantly exercised in a great variety of warlike practices, including the ordinary drill of infantry soldiers, as well as the handling of their own great guns, and the use of the cutlass, pike, and other weapons commonly found on board ship. Our illustration, however, is supplied from a Sketch taken on board H.M.S. Excellent, the vessel lying at Portsmouth which is appropriated to the instruction of sailors belonging to the Royal Navy. It will be observed that their carbines and sword-bayonets are handled in precisely the same manner as the rifles and bayonets supplied to every regiment of the Line; and we understand that the method of drill is identical in both cases, no part being omitted. The well-known order, "Prepare to receive Cavalry!" which is obeyed by the front rank kneeling, with bayonets raised in an oblique position, to encounter, breast-high, the charge of the enemy's horse, might perhaps seem of questionable utility for seamen, but that they are liable to be called upon for land service. It is quite conceivable, for instance, that when the British army landed on the coast of the Crimea, under the protection of the guns of the British fleet, nearly twenty-four years ago, there might have been a covering party of the Naval Brigade in charge of some boats on the beach. And if a troop of Cossacks had then galloped down upon them, with lance and sword to drive them into the sea, "Prepare to receive Cavalry" would have been the word for those brave fellows, who would have been ready, afloat or ashore, to fight all the Russians in the world.

The Dominion Line steamer Quebec arrived on Tuesday at Liverpool with 163 head of Canadian fat cattle.

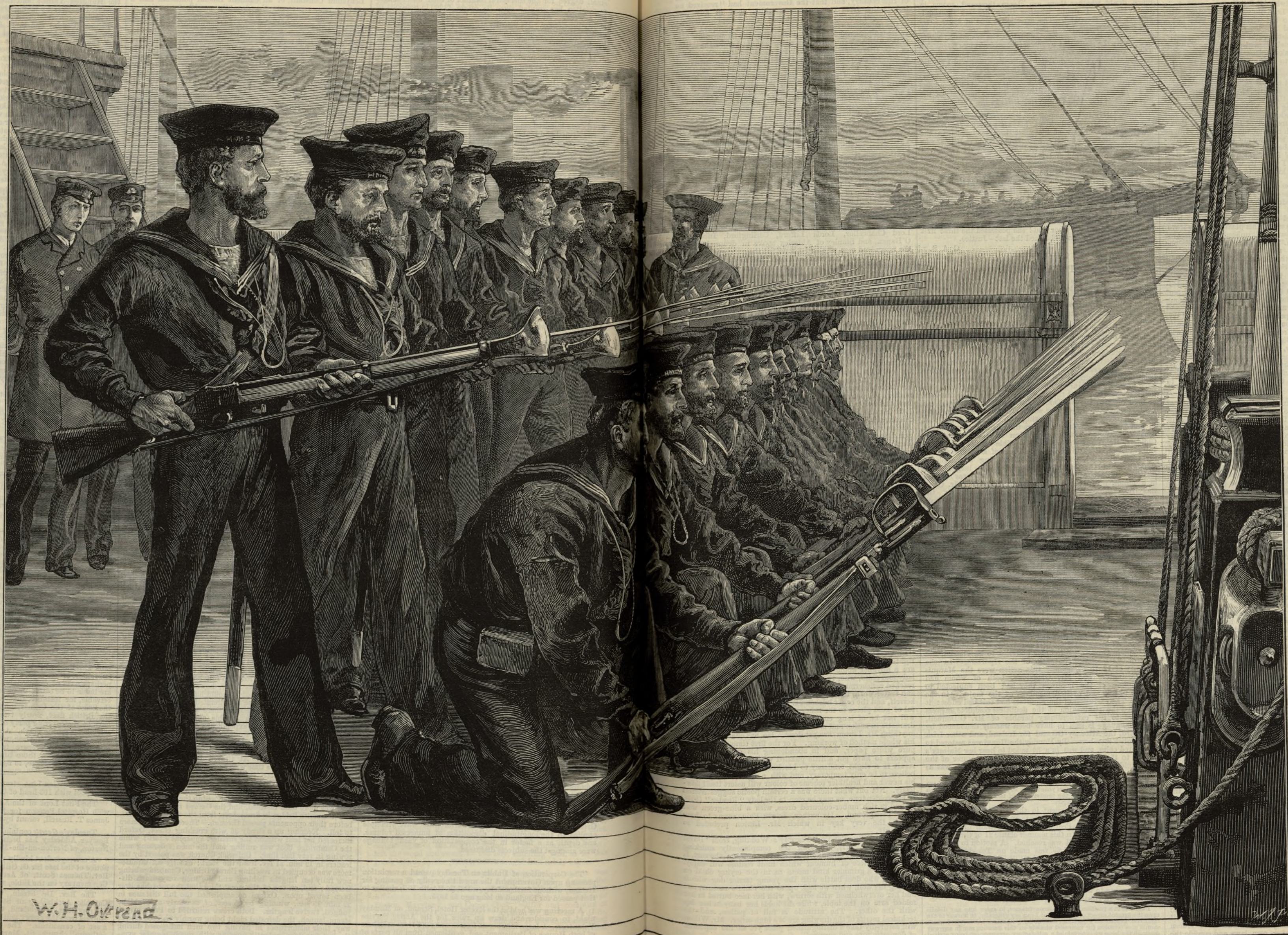
The First Lord of the Admiralty has awarded the Greenwich Hospital Pension for Navigating Officers to Commander James T. Russell, vacant by the death of Captain Mackey.

Tuesday's Gazette contains an announcement that Sir Charles Bowyer Adderley has been raised to the Peerage as Baron Norton, of Norton-on-the-Moors, Staffordshire.

A correspondent kindly points out an error in the Obituary notice of the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott in our last issue. The Rev. Thomas Scott, of Aston Sandford, Bucks, author of a Commentary on the Bible, was his grandfather.

The Rev. Dr. Strain, who has been appointed Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh and Metropolitan of Scotland, was presented on Tuesday with an address from the clergy and laity of the districts, and also with a set of canonicals. The presentation was made in the pro-cathedral church, St. Mary's, Edinburgh, in presence of a large gathering.

The council of the Royal Architectural Museum and School of Art, of which Sir Gilbert Scott was the founder, have resolved to do honour to Sir Gilbert's memory by a suitable personal monument, and in connection with it to found some endowment for art-tuition at this museum similar to the Pagin studentship at the Royal Institute of British Architects. A special fund has been opened for the purpose at Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co.'s bank, 43, Charing-cross.



OUR FLEET IN THE SEA OF MARMORA: MUSKETY DRILL—"PREPARE TO RECEIVE CAVALRY!"

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I was sorry to learn that the attendance at the annual dinner of the Artists' Benevolent or Provident and Annuity Fund on Saturday last was very meagre, and that the subscriptions (including a munificent donation from her Majesty) did not exceed six hundred pounds. The chairman on Saturday, Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., who presided, in the unavoidable absence of Lord Ronald Gower, drew, with some bitterness, attention to the circumstance that not a single member of the Royal Academy was present at the festival. The *élite* of the artistic world reserve their support, it would seem, for the Artists' General Benevolent Fund, of which the annual dinner takes place early in May. Mr. Frederick Leighton, R.A., is to be the President this year.

It is, nevertheless, distressing to hear that both these beneficent institutions are not equally prosperous; for (let me whisper it in your ear) there is, notwithstanding the prodigious prices paid to the Princes of the Pencil, a terrible amount of poverty and suffering among the widows and children of artists, especially of those who die young, and whose feet have scarcely crossed the threshold of the House of Fame, ere they find—a grave: which may be the best kind of fame after all, for no one envies us when we are laid there. Fifty-eight widows and a large number of children are now in receipt of annuities from that Artists' Fund which is not "general," but the benevolent public, I take it, would be willing to support both charities if they knew more about them.

The story of the foundation of the Artists' Annuity Fund is a very touching one. In the year 1809 Mr. Tagg, a once eminent engraver, became reduced by epilepsy and paralysis to a state of utter destitution. He was frequently visited by a brother engraver, Mr. Edward Scriven, of whom it has been said that when he had done his work "his pleasure was to travel across the busy city, unknown and unheeded, to discover misery and solace affliction." On the occasion of one of the visits of this just man to his paralytic friend he found the brokers in the house. They were going to seize Tagg's bed; but Scriven and another engraver named Pollard paid out the execution, and shortly afterwards got up a meeting at the Gray's Inn Coffee-house to organise a permanent fund (founded on the important principle of provident care) for the relief of distress among artists, and the granting of annuities to their widows and orphans. This fund was incorporated by Royal charter in 1827. In the list of the original founders I find such historically artistic names as those of Crome, Luke Schiavonetti (who engraved Blake's outlines to Blair's "Grave"), Uwins, Girtin, Landseer, Woolnoth, Bromley, Colnaghi, Heath, Linnell, and Earlam. That was sixty-nine years since. I like to trace hereditary talent in the artistic race. At the annual dinner of the Benevolent branch of the Fund in 1827 the Earl of Aberdeen presided, and the subscriptions amounted to £1099 13s. 2d.

Whatever has poor Hucknall Torkard, in the county of Notts, done, that it has been so fiercely bidden to hold its peace and mind its own business by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. I read in that lofty journal "An amusing illustration of the fussy self-importance occasionally displayed by local authorities is afforded by a petition to the House of Commons (presented by Mr. Gladstone) of the local board of the district of Hucknall Torkard," which is in favour, it would seem, of a Congress and of Peace. "The local board of Hucknall Torkard," continues the *P. M. G.*, with scathing irony, "seems to forget that its business is to attend to the affairs of the district, not to solve the Eastern Question. The policy of Great Britain is one thing, that of Hucknall Torkard another." This may be very clever; still, it strikes one as being only so much ill-natured nonsense penned by a gentleman who seems to labour under the impression that the locality which he so condescendingly disparages is a kind of Little Pedlington. Unless I am very much mistaken, Hucknall Torkard is at present a very busy hive of manufacturing industry, with something like five thousand inhabitants, mainly factory operatives, who are as fully entitled to exercise the Right of Petition as the operatives of Birmingham or Sheffield. What is Great Britain, after all, but an aggregate of so many Hucknall Torkards?

What the predominant politics of the Nottinghamshire township may be I neither know nor care. *Au fond* it is for a purely sentimental reason that I esteem the name of Hucknall Torkard, and will not stand by in silence to hear it maligned. Similarly would I do battle for Aldwinkle All Saints and for Kirby Thore, although I have never set eyes on either place. At the first-named village John Dryden was born; at the second William Hogarth first saw the light; and in the parish church of Hucknall Torkard lie the ashes of BYRON.

Bayard Taylor, Poet, Traveller, and Essayist, author of "Views Afoot" and a hundred more delightful volumes in prose and rhyme, who has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Berlin, is expected shortly in Europe. Mr. Bayard Taylor will first land at Plymouth, and, after a brief sojourn in the West of England, will proceed, via London and Paris, to his destination. I have been trying to remember a few of the names of distinguished American authors who at various periods have been sent as Ambassadors to European Courts. One must begin, of course, with Benjamin Franklin, Envoy at Paris. Washington Irving was Minister at Madrid; G. L. Motley at the Hague (and for a short time in London); Robert Dale Owen at Naples; George Bancroft in London. Nathaniel Hawthorne was American Consul at Liverpool, and Elihu Burritt, "the Learned Blacksmith," at Birmingham; while many years since there died, American Consul at Tunis, or some other port in Barbary, John Howard Payne, the author of the words of "Home, Sweet Home." At the present moment Mr. Eugene Schuyler, the author of "Turkistan," is United States Secretary of Legation and Consul-General at Constantinople. Mr. Schuyler will probably get a Mission at no distant date; while Mr. Boker, recently Minister at St. Petersburg, and General Winwood Reade, actually at Athens, are, although not professional *littérateurs*, gentlemen of high scholarship and culture, who have written and published much. American readers of this will doubtless be able to add largely to this brief catalogue.

Mem: Down to the reign of Henry VIII. our diplomatic agents were generally Doctors of the Civil Law. The "close" system of diplomacy was mainly the invention of Queen Elizabeth, who liked to make her own laws and confide the administration thereof to favourite courtiers. The British Ambassador to Constantinople was, down to the middle of the last century, appointed (with the sanction of the Crown) and paid by the Turkey Company (Mr. Shandy, you will remember, was a Turkey merchant); and the husband of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was at once the diplomatic representative of Great Britain and the agent of a commercial guild. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is the son of Mr. Stratford Canning, one of the last of the old Turkey merchants: magnificoes of trade well-nigh as mighty as East India directors.

I read in the *World* that Pope Leo XIII. has discovered that in sundry cupboards and presses of the "eleven thousand rooms" in the Palace of the Vatican there is lying *perdu* an immense quantity of the rarest old tapestry—some of it designed by Raffaele—which is to be forthwith drawn from its hiding-places and classified for public exhibition. I very much doubt whether there are eleven thousand rooms in the Vatican. I doubt whether there are six thousand, or even three thousand. The assertion is one of those loose and vague surmises which pass current and are accepted as facts simply because no one has taken the trouble to verify or disprove the statement by the actual process of enumeration. There are assuredly not more than six hundred rooms in the colossal Grand Midland Hotel at St. Pancras; and I should say that the number of apartments in Somerset House did not exceed, even if it reached, two thousand. Pope Leo would be doing the Statistical Society a service if he would instruct one of his *Camerieri* to take an accurate census not only of the *stanze*, but of the *stanziette* and *stanzoline* in the Vatican.

Going lately to see the new show-rooms in course of construction by Mr. Mortlock at his art-galleries in Oxford-street for the display of his most brilliant gems in the way of Minton's pottery and china, Solon Milé's *pâte sur pâte*, Coleman's plaques, and other ceramic rarities, I came upon a very old and beloved acquaintance, poor dear Angelica Kauffman—the heroine, if tradition tells the truth, of a very painful drama of the "Lady of Lyons" type, and in which the part of Claude Melnotte was enacted by a certain scampish footman who called himself Count de Horn. The walls of the Oxford-street cabinet of ceramics are beautifully decorated with cameo bas-reliefs in the Flaxman-Wedgwood style; and the centres of four panels are occupied by four oil-paintings by Angelica Kauffmann, personifying Faith, Hope, Charity, and Justice. Poor soul! she possessed the three first attributes; but she never obtained the last—Justice.

G. A. S.

PARLIAMENT.

Our legislators did not separate on Tuesday for the welcome Easter recess without being to some extent reassured by hearing bleated forth a pacific note in accord with the spring songs of birds, which will, it is to be hoped, attune even the souls of the most pugnacious members of the Ministry to peace.

Resuming our Parliamentary summary, however, in chronological order, we have to note that the last few sittings of the Commons exemplified afresh the well-known fact that personal matters awake a much livelier interest than do the gravest subjects of debate. It is true that during the long financial discussion which Sir Stafford Northcote managed to bring about on Thursday week some irreverent Radical may have been heard to murmur to himself that "the Government are going to the dogs," but the increased tax on puppies, as well as the fivepenny Income Tax, and the additional fourpence a pound on tobacco (respecting which Mr. Gladstone familiarly said to a recent meeting of working men delegates, "Put that in your pipe, and smoke it!") were the subjects of prolonged consideration and searching criticism on the part of Mr. Childers, Mr. Goschen, and other possible candidates for the Liberal Chancellorship of the Exchequer of a remote future. Sir Charles Dilke, on the plea of nipping contemplated smuggling in the bud, even went to the length of a division against the tobacco impost, but was placed in a minority of 164 to 131. More figures! Mr. Gorst was responsible for yet another conversation on the Budget yesterday week, but did not materially retard hon. members from agreeing to the report of the Committee of Ways and Means. Such dry matters as public loans and highways having occupied the time, if not the general attention, of the House for a while, there ensued a scene which few can look back upon without regret. Mr. O'Donnell (who has of late taken the place of Mr. Biggar as associate of Mr. Parnell in wielding oratorical shillelachs for the Sister Isle) introduced a motion censuring as unconstitutional the measures adopted by the Government to secure the arrest of the men who shot Lord Leitrim and his two companions. To the despair of Dr. Kenealy (who entered the House just too late to move a resolution which stood in his name), the member for Dungarvan was allowed to proceed, and gravely began to relate the parable of a supposititious Cumberland landlord, known throughout the country as "the bad Earl," whose life had been attempted by the uncle of a girl whom he had attempted to dishonour. Cries of "Order!" interrupted Mr. O'Donnell; Mr. King-Harman exclaimed, "I see strangers in the House!" and Captain Gossett had to order galleries to be cleared, not only of "strangers," but also of the reporters. In the minority of 12 to 57 against this action were the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Gladstone, both of whom had to complain of the hootings they had been subjected to by the unruly and excited members of the majority in the lobby. The exclusion of the reporters had this bad effect: it prevented the publication of the doubtless complete answers delivered to the extraordinary parable of Mr. O'Donnell, whose language is said to have been warmly denounced by Dr. Ward, the Attorney-General for Ireland, and other Irish and English members. By Monday the House was restored to its wonted calm, and was in a fit mood to hear her Majesty's answer to the Address. Lord H. Thynne, Treasurer of the Household, brought up the Queen's Message, which was as follows:—

I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. I feel assured that I can always rely with confidence upon your hearty support of all measures which I may consider necessary for the preservation of the honour of my Crown and for the security of my Empire.

Some hours were then spent in the dry discussion of the fragrant weed and in a lively debate on canine matters, which brought up Sir Robert Peel with a sonorous quip or so of the "Tally-ho!" order. In this manner clause 21 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill was reached. A motion to limit the Easter vacation to April 29 was made on Tuesday by Mr. Fawcett, who subsequently left Sir Wilfrid Lawson to carry it to an unsuccessful division. The motion was negatived by 168 to 10. The hon. member for Hackney and other hon. members presumably refrained from taking part in the division owing to the reassuring answer given to Mr. Forster by Sir Stafford Northcote:—

I am not in a position, without inconvenience, to enter into any details upon the present aspect of affairs; but I can say generally, in answer to the right hon. gentleman's question, that nothing whatever has occurred which should give occasion for increased anxiety on this question nor in any way diminish the hope we entertain of a satisfactory arrangement being arrived at of the difficulties in which we undoubtedly are placed. The matter has been under discussion in this House within the last week or two, and nobody can doubt that the situation is one of an anxious character, and the steps which have been taken have not failed to show that such is the opinion of her Majesty's Government. Nothing, however, has occurred since which in any way increases the gravity of the position, or which tends to diminish the hopes of a satisfactory arrangement being arrived at. I may say with reference to the particular point in which interest has been expressed, that, as regards the condition of Thessaly and the Pireus, great hopes are entertained that a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at, through the good offices of her Majesty's Government, between the Porte and the Greek Government, which may put a stop to further fighting in those districts. I may also mention that the circular which was published some time ago in the newspapers has

been received from Russia and presented to her Majesty's Government; and we have reason to believe that another circular is about to be issued by the Porte.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer added, in reply to further questions from the right hon. member for Bradford, that there is nothing whatever to justify the rumours as to the isolation of this country, and that the Government had "received no information from Constantinople which need in any way increase our anxiety on this subject." Quite disproportionate to the importance of the matter was the time occupied in an animated personal discussion provoked by the irrepressible Mr. O'Donnell, who in portentous tones brought before the notice of the House an article in the *Globe* on agrarian crime, which casually alluded to his parable and argument on the murder of Lord Leitrim in terms which he construed into a breach of privilege. Sir Stafford Northcote neatly strove to put an extinguisher on the alleged grievance by proposing that the House should proceed to the orders of the day; but there escaped from Sir Henry James an ebullition of warmth suggestive of spontaneous combustion, which set on fire—or, at any rate, raised the ire—of Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Connor Power, and other inflammable Hibernian members, and caused much valuable time to be wasted ere hon. members could revert to the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not manage to get this financial measure advanced to the desired stage, and the third reading was accordingly fixed for May 6, to which date the House adjourned without much regret.

The House of Lords yesterday week gave expression to the general feeling of concern occasioned by the recent murders in Donegal. Lord Oranmore and Browne moved a resolution to the effect that it was the duty of the Government to ask for such measures as might be necessary to enable them more effectually to suppress crime in Ireland. Lord Dunraven, the Lord Chancellor, Lords Lifford, Carlingford, Inchiquin, O'Hagan, and Stanley of Alderley spoke in denunciation of the misguided men who had committed the outrages, and the noble Lord who introduced the motion had to be satisfied with the assurance of the Lord Chancellor that the Government would put in force more stringent measures for the protection of life in Ireland the moment they felt persuaded they were called upon to do so. On Monday, Earl Beauchamp, the Lord Steward, brought up the Queen's reply to the loyal Address respecting the calling out of the Reserve Forces. As Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Earl Cadogan was able to inform Lord Kimberley that there had undoubtedly been a great deal of bush-fighting at the Cape, but read a telegram from Sir Bartle Frere stating that Lieutenant-Colonel Warren, so far from having been killed, has quite recovered from his wounds. The Duke of Somerset then reminded the House that he was once First Lord of the Admiralty by putting a series of not untimely questions to Lord Bury as to the progress of the battle of Shells v. Plates, to which his Lordship replied that every attention was being paid to the matter at Shoeburyness. On Tuesday Royal Assent was given by Commission to a large number of bills, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Beauchamp, and Lord Skelmersdale being Royal Commissioners. The Marquis of Salisbury said the Austrian Ambassador had desired him to state how pained certain personages and officers in Austria were to hear Lord Derby's declaration that the Slavs in the Austro-Hungarian army would not fight against the Russians. If Lord Derby did make such a statement, the Foreign Secretary remarked, her Majesty's Government did not share it; neither did they agree with the noble Earl's observations respecting the French Government. The Duke of Argyll, promptly defending Lord Derby, who was not in his seat, understood the late Foreign Secretary to have said there existed circumstances rendering it improbable that Austria would take an armed part against Russia. Lord Denman's recollection of the speech was to the same effect. These explanations having been made, the Earl of Beaconsfield moved the adjournment of the House till May 13, and so brought to a close the first stage of one of the most dramatic Sessions of modern times.

FINE ARTS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

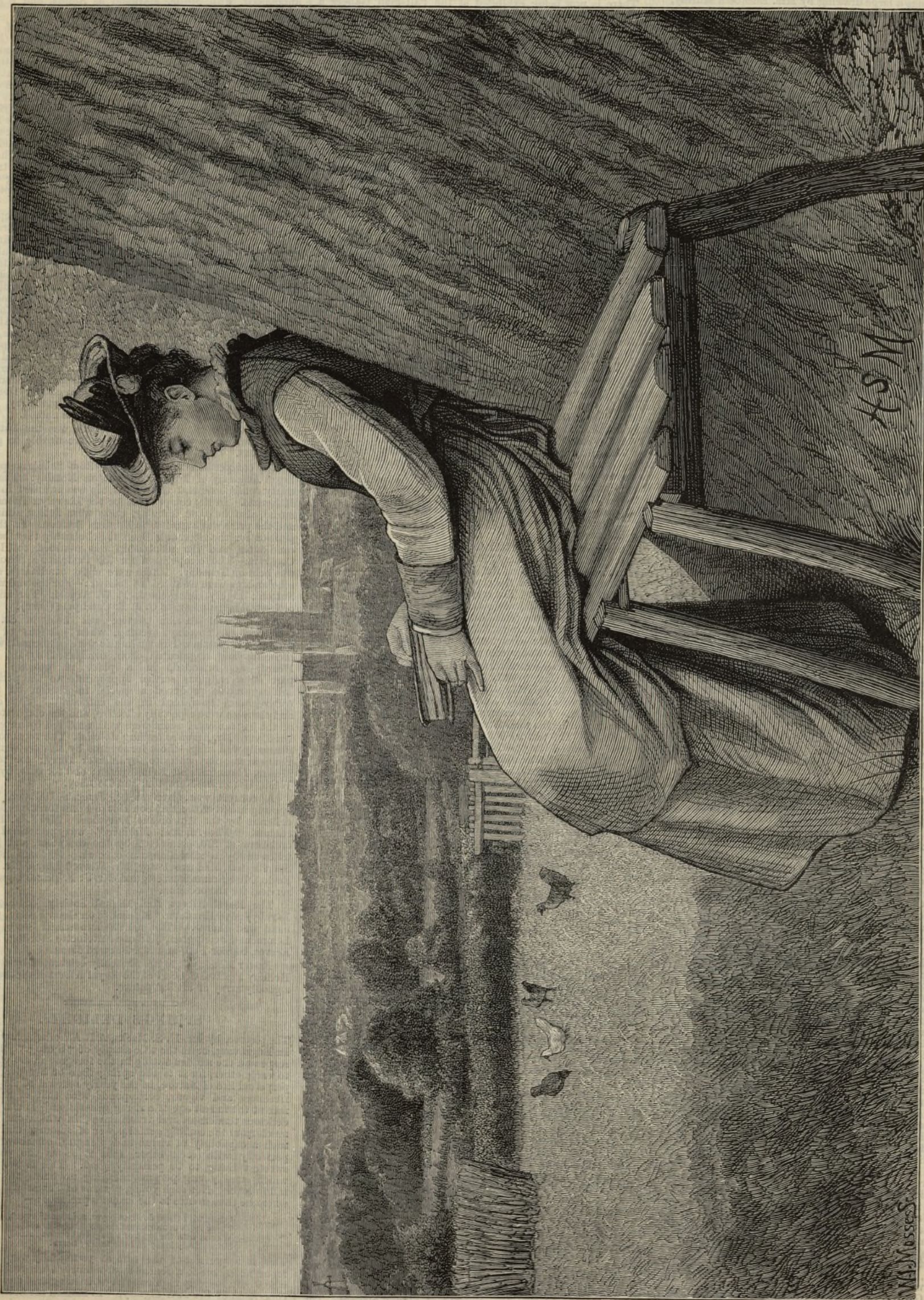
The figure-painters of the Institute are scarcely this season in their usual force; for we do not find among the two hundred and twenty-one drawings composing the present exhibition anything from Hubert Herkomer, E. J. Gregory, or H. B. Roberts; and the other men of might, with two or three exceptions, have scarcely put forth their strength.

Most conspicuous among the latter is J. D. Linton, whose "Emigrés" (148) occupies worthily the place of honour on the right-hand wall as one walks down the gallery. The emigrés are a Royalist noble in white cape and cocked hat, and his lady and child, who, through much trouble and danger, have reached a fisherman's cottage on the Picardy coast. Weary and travel-worn, the lady, with baby in her arms, has seated herself, and the eager husband is in the act of offering a handful of gold pieces to the fisherman, whose hesitation, we hope, will not be of long endurance. The picture is much more dramatic in action and much more vigorous in handling than anything Mr. Linton has yet done. He has changed, indeed, his whole method of working. For the first time, he paints on pure white paper, and in abandoning his golden glow he appears to have got a little puzzled with his darks, and the result is a slight tendency to blackness. This drawback we believe to be only temporary, and with a little more practice, his newer and healthier scheme of colour will assert itself flawlessly. Not but what there was a certain poetic suggestiveness in his golden tone, as may be seen in the lady "Reader" (166), attired in rich amber-coloured dress, with a blue-green wall for a background. Its author, Edwin Bale, seems to have struck the very key in which Mr. Linton preluded so cunningly.

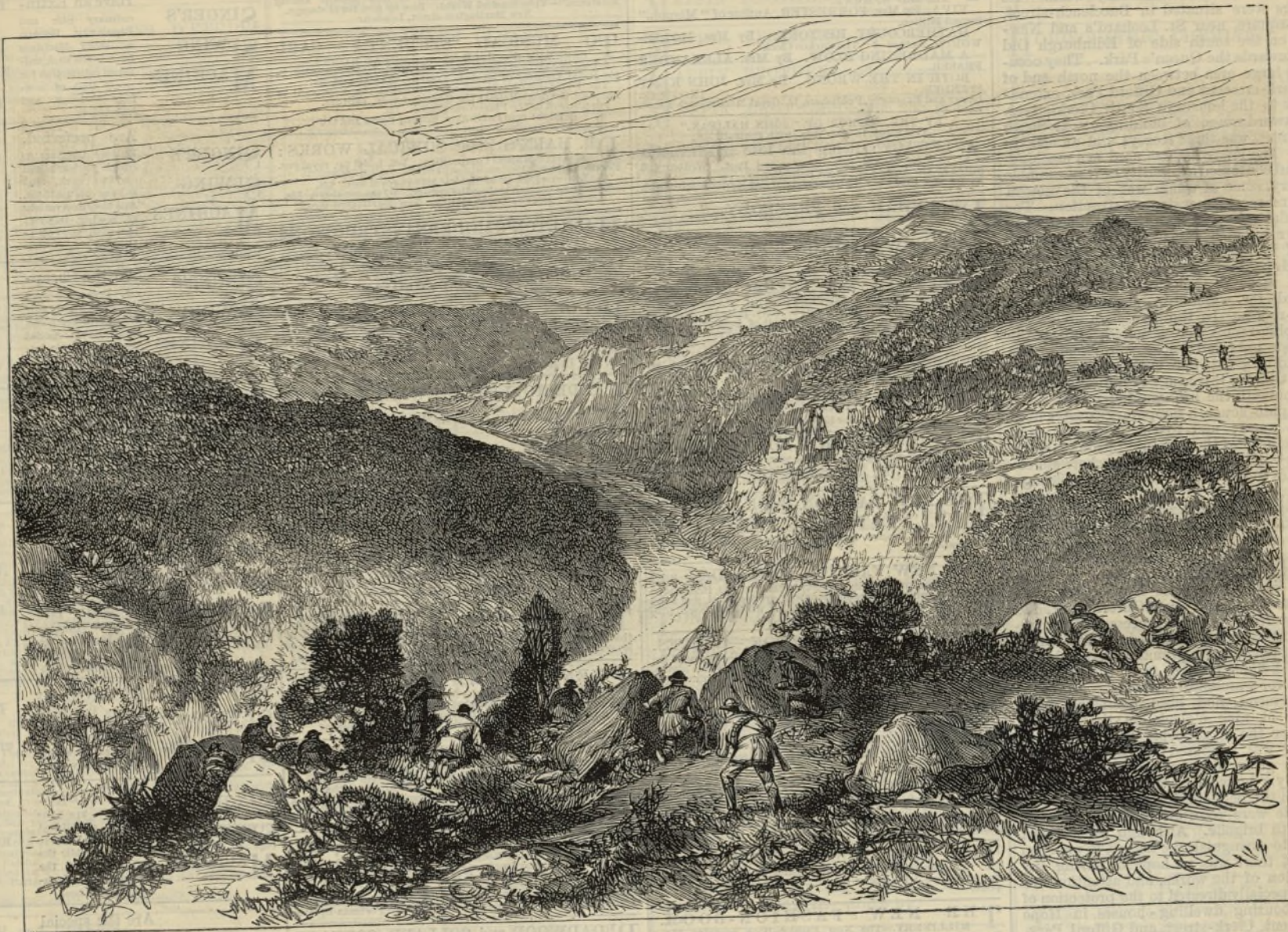
Charles J. Staniland's "Peggy's Wedding, from 'David Copperfield'" (21), showing the complacently smirking "Barkis" and his blushing bride driving away in the cart, is a pleasant piece of humour which most visitors will enjoy. Humour of a grimmer kind meets us in the crying child on the floor, who does battle with the young terrier dog who is tearing her doll, when we look up to the child's mother, and find her overwhelmed with sorrow, with her face buried in her folded arm on the table, while she holds her baby in her lap with the other. The attitude is full of pathos, and the technical merits of the drawing are of a high order. Mr. Wilson will assuredly take a distinguished place yet as the exponent of domestic joys and sorrows.

C. Green, another of the able figure-painters belonging to the Institute, is well represented in "The Sailor's Hornpipe" (161). We are in the large parlour of a waterside public-house frequented by sailors, soldiers, and their sweethearts; and one of the bluejackets, inspired by the playing of an old fiddler, has stepped into the centre of the floor, and, to the great admiration of some of the girls, is now dancing with a will the "Sailor's Hornpipe." Josef Israels sends a pretty drawing (No. 28) of a little fisher-boy sailing his little boat in the shallows by the seashore, while the voyage is watched with

This is a portrait of the sort of young lady who might be found accessible to a sentimental admirer's conversation, but who would scarcely require to be warned against an imprudent concession of her own dignity, "in maiden meditation, fancy free." But James Thomson, as we read farther on in his beautiful poem, has a theoretical notion about young ladies in general, whom he calls "the fair," that they are of an excessively soft and yielding nature. They are earnestly advised by him to "be greatly cautious of their sliding hearts," and to beware of the fervent tongues, the pleading looks, and the infectious sighs of their lovers, more especially in the season of Spring. Now, if James Thomson, who died at Richmond in 1748, had lived one hundred and thirty years longer, he would have learned that the girl of the period is very well able to take care of herself all the year round.



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SKETCHES AT THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.

SKETCHES AT THE BOAT-RACE.

The thirty-fifth annual contest between the University champion crews of Oxford and Cambridge, which took place on Saturday last over the ordinary course from Putney to Mortlake, is described by our reporter of "National Sports," and the easy victory of Oxford, coming in twelve lengths ahead of "the Light Blues," has been commented upon as much as is reasonable. Our Artist's sketches are rather occupied with the scenes on the river, at the start and at the finish of the race, and in the billowy water that lay in the wake of the steam-boats allowed to convey privileged parties of spectators, following as they could the eight-oared racing boats. The three steam-boats that went up first were that of the Umpire and those engaged for the accommodation, respectively, of members of the two Universities, which had been made fast to a dummy moored abreast of Fulham Church, immediately behind the starting-point for the race; while the fourth steam-boat, assigned to members of the newspaper press, had been placed at the Aqueduct, a hundred yards further down the river, to the serious disadvantage of those whose duty it was to observe and describe the race. There were also, in waiting near Chiswick, two or three tug-boats, bearing the flags of the Thames Conservancy and the Thames Police, which unexpectedly joined the fleet of steamers, and rather increased the commotion they made in that part of the river. The saloon boat Victoria, belonging to the London Steam-boat Company, was honoured with the conveyance of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Duke of Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, accompanied by the Danish and Swedish Ministers and a party of noblemen and gentlemen, with many ladies; and the invited guests of Mr. Lever. It was, unfortunately, not possible for them to enjoy a good view of the race, as the Victoria could not keep up with the leading steamers; but they were handsomely entertained on board; and, with the lively sights to be witnessed along the river, and on both its banks, the weather at that hour being fine and pleasant, there was no cause to regret having come out last Saturday morning.

NEW BOOKS.

Importance—very great importance, as well as interest—belongs to the two volumes entitled *Pioneering in South Brazil*, by Thomas P. Bigg-Wither (John Murray), a work which, valuable as it is for the information it contains, and for the map and illustrations accompanying it, would have been rendered almost incalculably more serviceable by the addition of a carefully compiled index—or, indeed, an index at all. Books of this kind—books to which readers, with ideas, perhaps, of emigration, may wish to refer over and over again, from time to time, for the purpose of refreshing their memories upon special points, should never be without an index. However, if we cannot have what we want, we may, nevertheless, be grateful for what we have. And we have a work not only agreeable to read, but also highly instructive. The author has written about matters interesting to the sportsman, the naturalist, the anthropologist, the traveller, and, above all, to those who dream of emigration and colonisation. He bought experience dear—at a heavy cost of money, time, labour, energy, and health; and he sells it cheap, at the mere price of his two volumes, or even for those who subscribe to a library, at the price of asking for them. The book, however, is pre-eminently of those which it is better to have and keep than to peruse and dismiss. The author is a civil engineer, and, in 1872, he started, under the leadership of a Swedish military officer, Captain Palm, on an expedition of exploration with the view of "opening up a road right through the centre of the South American Continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific." The members of the expedition, under Captain Palm, were sixteen in number, partly English and partly Swedish engineers. There were, of course, assistants added in due time; but it was arranged at first that the force should be "split up into four staffs, each composed of three engineers and a map maker, or draughtsman," with Captain Palm, it is presumed, as "odd man" and commander-in-chief. Nearly three years elapsed between the May, 1872, when the author started from England for Rio de Janeiro, and the April, 1875, when he embarked at Rio on his return to England. And, meanwhile, what had become of his comrades? This is his answer: "Of the whole original staff of seventeen members, with which the expedition had started, but two besides myself were now in Rio. Of staff No. 2 I was the sole remaining member. Captain Palm, the originator of the expedition, was dead; Veal, the chief of the fourth staff, was dead; four members had been invalided, three others had left from various causes, while the remainder were still buried in the forests of the Ivaity, their labours not yet concluded." Thus was a goodly fellowship most grievously unsundered. And to tell a tithe of the sufferings and adventures which the author had encountered in the interval would require almost a tenth part of the space devoted to his two volumes, wherein, moreover, the account will be read to greater profit, edification, and delight. He certainly had his pleasure, but it was, quite as certainly, mingled with a very sobering amount of pain; and, although he professes to "recall the times spent in the Empire of the Southern Cross with an inward hope that" he "may some day revisit its great prairies and grand, silent forests, and perhaps smoke another cigarro de milho with a Brazilian camarada beside a lonely camp fire," his narrative is, on the whole, calculated to make such of his readers as are not devoured by a love of sport and travel reflect that "there is no place like home." As for Rio itself, one would, according to his representation of it, be as little inclined to seek a residence there as in a fever hospital, or even in Gehenna. It is pleasant enough, no doubt, to hunt the tapir and the deer, to shoot the jaguar and the ocelot, to catch and tame the parrot and the toucan, to watch a prairie on fire, to feast one's eyes upon the glories of tropical vegetation and the marvels of tropical butterflies and other winged and unwinged creatures. It is curious and exciting enough, no doubt, to cross rivers or streams by means of "tree bridges," to drive and ride over "corduroy" roads, and to "run a rapid" in a well-managed canoe. But there are serious drawbacks. To say nothing of snakes, both venomous and harmless, which will coil round your arm as you lie asleep, and wake you by rubbing their cold heads over your very face, there are other horrors. There are what are called "climate sores," which come chiefly on "the back of the hands, the forearms, and the feet and legs below the knees." They are supposed to commence from mosquito-bites, which have, "perhaps, been slightly scratched or rubbed." They after a while "begin to eat into the flesh, becoming excessively painful, and causing swelling of the thigh-glands." It is necessary sometimes "to discard boots and trousers," for the sake of relief. No wonder that "forest locomotion," under such circumstances, is "terribly painful." Add to this a plague of vermin in every shape, and some idea—with a little hunger and thirst thrown in—will be obtained of the hardships and miseries endured by a pioneer "in

hitherto unexplored regions." But the tale thereof, distressing as it is, enhances the interest of the whole narrative, which bears witness to the author's amazing enterprise and physical vigour, as well as to his cheery spirit and his simple, but effective manner of recounting his experience. He gives, among other curiosities, a brief account of the "wild Botocudo of Brazil," described as "the most brutish of all South American Indians;" though it cannot be admitted that either the portrait presented or the touching anecdote recorded about the two Botocudo children will quite bear out what the author says concerning Dr. Darwin and "the closeness of the connection existing between man and monkey." Perhaps the portrait is "flattered," or, more correctly, the original, or aboriginal, is "flattered" in the portrait: still the conduct of the two affectionate children remains, and that is as truly and pathetically human as anything can be. There is an appendix with several "notes," all more or less instructive; but especial attention should be drawn to those relating to the "colonisation of Kittolands," a region of which the very name appears to be offensive to our author, and which he is so far from recommending as a desirable place of emigration for our poverty-stricken agricultural labourers that he warns "Tom Hodge" to think twice, and more than twice, before giving up the "straw-thatched cottage at home" and the "humble and sure ten or twelve shillings a week" for the questionable paradise with "scarcely even a piece of road on all the 2000 square miles of country Mr. Kitto has provided." One may feel disposed to ask, by-the-way, whether "Hodge" gets as much, in all counties of England, as "ten or twelve shillings a week;" but, of course, that is not the point.

Thrice welcome are such books as *Augustin Cochon*: by Count De Falloux, of the French Academy; translated from the French by Augustus Craven (Chapman and Hall), for they fulfil a threefold purpose, and a purpose which is something more than good under each of its three aspects. They commemorate departed worth; they offer an example of life; they have a tendency to rectify a vulgar error. That error, so far as the majority of English readers is concerned, consists in the absurd belief that nearly all French literature is tinged with irreligion or immorality, and that, at any rate, the wholesome sort is to be found in the works of Protestants only. The name of Craven is well and honourably known in connection with publications calculated to explode so wicked and so groundless a fallacy. As for Augustin Cochon, it is probable that the ordinary English reader has never so much as heard of him. And yet he was not unworthy to be included in the group in which Montalembert and Lacordaire were conspicuous. His hatred of slavery, moreover, gives him a special claim upon the sympathies of Englishmen. Augustin Cochon, who belonged to a very old French family of the middle class, was born at Paris on Dec. 11, 1823, and died at Versailles, apparently, on March 15, 1872. His ambition, if he had any, was to be known as the "benefactor of the poor;" and it appears to have been amply fulfilled. It was an ambition which he seems to have inherited from his ancestors, or, at any rate, from one ancestor, an Abbé Cochon, who was born in 1726, and who, to judge from the anecdotes related of him, must surely have suggested to Victor Hugo the portrait of the incredibly good Bishop in the story of the ticket-of-leave man. One of the anecdotes is as follows:—The self-denying Abbé was one day hurrying through the streets of Paris, when he was stopped and solicited by a needy old woman, whom he had lately assisted. He bewailed his inability to help her, saying that he had absolutely nothing about him. She, however, reminded him of his silver shoe-buckles, which, she said, would keep her for a week. "True," replied the Abbé, as if he had been guilty of thoughtlessness; and he immediately took off the buckles and gave them to her. But that was not enough; it struck him that people might think she had stolen them, and he therefore added, "Come with me while I dispose of them to some dealer, and you shall have whatever they fetch." This, of course, was very wrong, according to our modern notions and fears of pauperising people. He ought, of course, to have given her into custody; but, somehow, the other way of proceeding seems to recall the more vividly the gracious words and the gracious actions, so prompt as well as gracious, of the New Testament. Besides, it was not his first meeting with the old woman, whose hunger was certainly, as Homer calls it, shameless; and he, no doubt, knew that her distress was genuine, and that she was herself powerless to apply a remedy. However that may be, the Abbé undoubtedly meant well; and a portion of his spirit, corrected, if the expression be the proper one, by an admixture of the sentiments now in vogue, appears to have descended to Augustin Cochon. Augustin, when a mere child, lost his mother, and, when a mere youth, his father; he inherited an ample independence, and for that reason perhaps, though he was called to the Bar, he seldom or never practised. Idleness, however, he eschewed; inasmuch that, "in 1858, he already bent under the weight of excessive work." To charity he gave himself principally; but the study of languages and the arts employed a great deal of his time; he occupied official posts, and he was associated with M. Montalembert and others in conducting a celebrated periodical. In 1862 "he was able to accomplish his long-cherished project of a journey to Rome;" and the few scraps descriptive of the familiar terms upon which he was admitted to intercourse with the late Pope Pius IX. are extremely interesting, and even affecting. Here is the portrait given of the late Pontiff:—"Pius IX. combines in his person three remarkable gifts: holiness, kindness, and comeliness. In intimate union with God, loving Him with love the most ardent and the most enduring, having no other thought but that of pleasing and obeying Him, he possesses an excellent heart and an amiable nature. His demeanour bears no trace of pride or constraint; he converses with pleasure, fluency, and gaiety. Moreover, these interior gifts are marvellously well seconded by a handsome countenance, expressive eyes, regular features, and graceful and dignified gesticulation. Pius IX. indeed is at once a prince, a father, and a priest." Very interesting, too, and somewhat amusing is the short account given of M. Cochon's interview with "the secretary and chief inspirer of the Index, Father Modena," who had condemned a work which M. Cochon had reviewed favourably. In the chapter headed, "Mairie du x^e Arrondissement" of Victor Hugo's "Histoire d'un Crime," a pretty diligent search has not been successful in seeking to discover the name of Augustin Cochon, although it is stated in the biographical sketch that "M. Cochon was assistant Mayor" of that very arrondissement, happened at the moment of the meeting there "to be charged with the functions of his absent chief," and "did the honours of this last refuge to the protesting deputies." But then the Imperial Government showed M. Cochon favour, which was not declined; and that would be enough to account for the omission, if intentional, of his name from the aforesaid chapter. However, M. Cochon and his friends "had always entertained sinister previsions of the future, even during the most brilliant days of the Empire." Indeed, "in 1866, immediately after the distribution of medals at the Universal Exposition," he thus expressed himself:—"I thought I saw

the mystic hand of Belshazzar's Feast tracing his sentence on the wall." He may have reflected bitterly upon his prophetic utterance during the siege of Paris and the concomitant and subsequent trouble. It is not, however, as a political, a prophetic, or an official character, but as a private individual in a Christian community, that he is most worthy of contemplation and imitation. There is on the frontispiece a portrait, to show, as well as it may without variety of colour, what manner of man he was to look upon.

A biography may, no doubt, be picked up and pieced together out of *Charles Bianconi*, by his daughter, Mrs. Morgan John O'Connell (Chapman and Hall); but the process will be found to bear some resemblance to that of arranging in a case several needles which have had to be previously sought for in bottles of hay. However, it is but just to admit that Mrs. O'Connell makes no pretension; on the contrary, she pleads that she made her book under compulsion—the compulsion of her father's own bidding—and that she was thus forced, willy-nilly, to undertake a task for which she was "hardly fitted." This being so, the reader has nothing for it but to put a cheerful face upon the matter, and, taking the materials which lie higgledy-piggledy within reach, proceed in person to construct a more continuous and coherent biography than that which has been scattered over her pages by Mrs. O'Connell. It is probable that nearly everybody is already sufficiently acquainted with the name and career of Charles Bianconi to know that to him, and not to the brutal and tyrannical Saxon, Ireland owed, about the year 1815, the introduction of public "kyars," or, as they were popularly called, "Bians," a truly diabolical invention, but very useful, nevertheless, for tourists and others requiring a cheap means of locomotion. Charles Bianconi, or Carlo Bianconi, indeed, was, as his name indicates, so far from being a brutal and tyrannical Saxon that he was an Italian from the Lombard Highlands, where he was born in 1786, and whence he was exported, in 1802, to England, as his father supposed, but really to Ireland, as fate determined, not for the purpose of grinding an organ or selling "imi-gees," but "to become a dealer in prints, barometers, and spy-glasses." He began life, then, in Dublin, by selling prints in the streets of "a strange country, without knowing a word of the language." He was at this time under a master; but in about eighteen months he set up as a pedlar on his own account; and it appears to have been what he endured as a pedestrian in this capacity that set him dreaming of inexpensive conveyance until there burst upon him the glorious vision of the "public kyars." But he was not to realise his dreams forthwith. In the meanwhile he would keep a "corner shop" in Clonmel; and, though he would start as a "kyarman," or "carman," he would not relinquish his shopkeeping and throw "all his energies into the car traffic" until a date unknown, but supposed to be about the year 1826, soon after which, in February, 1827, he married. Thenceforth he may be said to have driven a "triumphal kyar" to the day of his death, the exact day whereof it is by no means easy to discover from the narrative. However, to continue the story of his life. In December, 1844, he "was unanimously elected Mayor of Clonmel for the ensuing year amid loud and continuous cheering." In due time, he, having always hungered and thirsted after landed property, became the purchaser of Longfield, "a pretty, small property in County Tipperary of six hundred Irish, or a thousand English, acres." The next step, of course, was to become a D.L., or deputy-lieutenant, an appointment upon which he had set his heart, and which he accordingly gained; for he was by no means the sort of man to care about a rebuff or to shrink from pestering others for the attainment of his own purposes. D.L., therefore, he might write after his name in 1863. In course of time he had managed to connect himself by the ties not only of friendship but also of marriage with the famous Daniel O'Connell, the "Liberator;" for "his son married a granddaughter of Daniel O'Connell," and "his second daughter, Mary Anne, married, in 1865, Morgan John O'Connell, the nephew of the 'Liberator,' as Dan O'Connell was generally designated in Ireland by his friends and followers." Mr. Bianconi was "no account," as Americans say, at reading and writing, though he must have been pretty good at arithmetic; and he prided himself upon his ignorance, boasting, it would seem, at one time, that he "never read anything but a way-bill," if he could help it, just as silly young subalterns will boast that they "never read anything but the Army List." What he was, and wherein his great strength lay, may be surmised from the statement that, though he was all but ninety years of age when he died, "he discovered, about a week before his death, an error of eightpence in the deduction for poor rates out of a large rent-chèque." He was, in fact, a wonderfully keen man of business; and, having been fortunate enough in early life to discern the way by which he might make his fortune, he made it. He was greatly assisted, too, by the creed he held, which made friends for him among the Roman Catholics of Ireland; and one of his distinguishing characteristics was the expedition with which he performed his religious duties. He was, apparently, a kind and open-handed man to those who would submit to his patriarchal despotism; but he was, plainly, disposed to be arbitrary and tyrannical, as well as vain and self-seeking. It is doubtful whether, on the whole, he can be regarded as an estimable character; and his daughter herself seems to have some misgiving upon this point, for, with all her affection, she does not spare him, commenting upon his faults with an impartiality which is very honourable to her, and as astonishing as it is honourable. What can be thought of a man who would charge his own daughter interest for money lent? The best that can be said is that it was sheer eccentricity, and that it was done simply to "keep his hand in." That daughter sums him up in the following sentence, the last words whereof contain a great truth:—"There was so much to be proud of in my father—his success, his energy, his sterling goodness, and his liberal acts—that it seemed to be a pity that he was so often thinking of some little cunning device, and that he lacked those finer qualities which, had he possessed them, would likely enough have marred his career." It should be added that the volume is provided with a portrait of Mr. Bianconi and with some sketches, drawn by Mr. M. Angelo Hayes, of the "kyars."

Mr. Boddam-Whetham, the enterprising traveller, author of "Western Wanderings," "Pearls of the Pacific," and "Across Central America," has accompanied Mr. McTurk, of Demarara, in an adventurous expedition up the Essequibo and Rupununi rivers, and two hundred miles beyond, through a very rough and wild country, to explore the wonderful district of Roraima. The topography and natural history of that mountain and forest region are but imperfectly known. From the partial accounts of it by Sir Robert Schomburgk, and by Mr. C. Barrington Brown in his "Canoe and Camp Life in British Guiana," some of its features would appear to be of marvellous grandeur. There is a cliff or wall of rock, 2000 ft. high, with a vast and dense forest on the summit, and with majestic cataracts, which seem to be intermittent, flowing over some parts of its edge. We refer to Mr. Brown's interesting volume (published by Mr. E. Stanford), whilst we await the result of Mr. Boddam-Whetham's more recent journey up that country.

EASTER IN THE TROAD.

Our well-known Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, made sketches of the ceremonies of the Greek Church at Easter in the Troad, when he visited that corner of the Levant shores to examine the site of Dr. Schliemann's archaeological explorations:—

"The time of my visit to the Troad," says he, "being that of the Greek Easter, some of the ceremonies may be worthy of an illustration, with a slight description of what occurs at the present day on the ground where the events of the Iliad took place. Kalifatli is the nearest village to Hissarlik, and, being there on Easter Sunday, we were awakened about one a.m. to attend at the village church. There we found all the people, men, women, and children, standing with candles in their hands; and the priest, in his full vestments, was in the porch reading a service. The firing of guns and pistols had a strange effect associated with the prayers of the priest; but I was acquainted with this custom in other parts of the East, as an expression of joy and welcome, else I might have supposed that some enemy was at hand and a fight was beginning, or that we, the strangers, were about to be assassinated. We had scarcely joined the congregation, when a large fire of loose brushwood was lighted, which blazed up, throwing a glare all round; and, as the report of guns went on, it seemed like the taking of the town by an enemy. As the bonfire slackened, a cross, with a body on it, began to be seen in the midst of the flame and smoke; and this was explained to us to be Judas Iscariot. The Portuguese sailors hang a figure of the false Apostle to the mast-head, and afterwards burn it; and in England it was formerly the custom on Good Friday for boys to go about rattling the bones of Judas Iscariot. In almost all the western countries practices similar to this were once kept up. After the fire went out the guns and pistols were laid aside, and all the congregation went into the church, where a very long service was gone through. Eggs, dyed of a bright red colour, were placed as part of our breakfast next morning, and we learnt that at one part of the service everyone broke one of these eggs, and said, 'Christ has risen.' I regret not to have seen this part of the ceremony, and can only tell of it from hearsay. The following three days were kept as a Festa, and in every village, as the villages of the Troad are nearly all Greek, all the people turned out in their best, and a large circular dance was kept up the whole day. As some of the dancers retired, others took their places, so that the circles never ceased dancing; but the great trial of strength and patience seemed to be for the orchestra, which, like Tennyson's Brook, seemed as if, although men might come and men might go, it went on for ever. The long Lent of the Greek Church is very strict, and this season is as a consequence marked by a good deal of eating and drinking. Lamb is considered to be a necessary feature of the feast, suggesting that the old idea of sacrifice is still retained."

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* maintains a curious uniformity and equability this month: both the serial fictions are very agreeable reading, but neither in any way striking, and the miscellaneous papers attain without surpassing the average standard of the elegant and discursive *causeries* of which this periodical possesses the secret. There is, indeed, some eloquent and even passionate writing in "Æs Triplex," a homily on Spinoza's maxim that a wise man will think of nothing so little as death. An essay on "Hereditary Traits" accumulates a great body of evidence in support of the inheritance of ancestral qualities, a notorious fact, whose significance is only now beginning to be recognised. "Canossa" relates principally to the Countess Matilda, the pious and warlike ally of Pope Gregory VII. It is, as the writer observes, a strange illustration of the vanity of earthly fame that her piety and valour should have been distorted by popular tradition into the legend that, having presumptuously essayed to celebrate Divine service, she was reduced to ashes by a thunderbolt!

The best paper in a very good number of *Macmillan* is "From the Quirinal to the Vatican," a sketch of the inner life of the Papal Court under the late Pope, and a forecast of the possibilities of the future under his successor. In the writer's opinion a considerable revival of interest in religious questions may be expected, and the Church is likely to deliver herself from the political ostracism to which she has been self-condemned of late years. Canon Curteis contests Dean Stanley's law on the burials question; but, at the same time, in his anxiety to show that there is nothing invidious in the attitude of the majority of the clergy, fines down their objections until they practically amount to nothing. Canon Farrar, in an eloquent tribute to the memory of Arnold, proposes him as an example in most respects to the Church-men of the present day. Professor Leathes points out the curiosities—sometimes exceedingly suggestive—of Ulfilas' Gothic version of the Gospels, by far the earliest rendering of the Scriptures into any Teutonic tongue; and Professor Max Müller, discussing "ancient times and ancient men," takes occasion to pronounce a warm but impartial panegyric on Dr. Schliemann. "Daphne" is a very clever piece of writing, but hardly poetry. The first of Mrs. Moulton's pair of sonnets is very beautiful.

Fraser is again disappointing. The laws and customs of the ancient Irish, Church Restoration, Mrs. Norton and married women, and the like, are all subjects of some interest, fairly enough treated here; but a number filled with these can only be pronounced dull. The best contributions are a memoir of Paul Jones, with some seasonable cautions regarding the possibility of a repetition of his exploits; and one on Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon, embodying some ingenious speculations on the allusions to the Gunpowder Plot thought to be discoverable in his works. The writer—Mr. J. W. Hales—fully establishes his proposition, "that Stratford and its neighbourhood are very intimately connected with the Gunpowder Plot."

Blackwood's principal paper, "The Eve of the Congress," is superseded as soon as published by the collapse of the Congress itself. The magazine, accordingly, relies chiefly upon its fictions, one of which—a little story entitled "Fashion and Fancy"—is a most amusing, and at the same time most feeling little narrative. "John Caldigate" bears strong traces of the style, or at least the influence, of Mr. Anthony Trollope.

The *Fortnightly Review* commences with the first of a series of articles certain to attract attention, though unlikely to produce much effect. The English public dislikes a dead set at a man; and the Premier will rather be advantaged than harmed by so deliberate an attempt to run him down as "The Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield," cunningly set though it be with small epigrammatic knives. Mr. F. Myers's essay on Mazzini is a just and thoughtful estimate of the man who created the motive power which Cavour put to use. Mr. Saintsbury's criticism on Gustave Flaubert makes us acquainted with almost the only eminent French novelist who is not at the same time very prolific, a careful and serious workman in rotten wood, who would have earned a durable renown if his ethical conscience had been as sound as his artistic. "Memorials of a Man of

Letters" consist of extracts from a highly interesting correspondence of contributors to the *Edinburgh Review* with Macvey Napier during the period of his editorship. Brougham rails at the Whig Government and Macaulay. Carlyle proposes essays, unfortunately never to be written, on Napoleon and Jeremy Bentham. Jeffrey disparages Stuart Mill, and Sedgwick indulges in a furious tirade against "The Vestiges of Creation," which he subsequently reviewed in language of greater decency. "I believe," he ungallantly says, "some woman is the author; partly from the fair dress and agreeable exterior of the 'Vestiges,' and partly from the ignorance the book displays of all sound physical logic." Mr. Morley's own observations on the minor offences of contributors against editors, and the comparative advantages and disadvantages of signed articles, will be read with interest and deference. Mr. Lyall, in a most weighty paper, discusses the prospects of religion and morality in India. Sir D. Wedderburn sketches the changes that have come over Japan, Mr. C. Purnell laments the degeneracy of colonial Legislatures, and Mr. Jack pleads ably for the elevation of Owens College to University rank.

The chief feature of the *Contemporary Review* is Mr. Mallock's amusing satire, "Positivism on an Island: the New Paul and Virginia." This humorous piece should please everybody, for it will hurt nobody. Mr. Mallock has missed his mark by making his philosopher no Positivist but a disciple of Professor Huxley, the most formidable antagonist Positivism has ever had; while with all his surface absurdities he is at bottom so excellent a character that it would be no small credit to Positivism or any other system to have produced him. Mr. Gladstone tries to establish a connection between the Iris of Homer and the rainbow of the Book of Genesis. Mr. Peek draws attention very forcibly to the numerous anomalies of English law and its administration. In an interesting summary of "facts of Indian progress," Professor Monier Williams expresses the opinion that a mistake has been made in substituting English for the vernacular languages as the medium of higher education. Canon Farrar's "Eternal Hope" is the theme of a sort of "symposium," which violates the cardinal rule of such discussions, that the interlocutors should not be too much of a mind.

The *Nineteenth Century*, on the other hand, pits two antagonists together. Dr. Elam and Professor Clifford consider Virchow's celebrated address at Berlin from opposite points of view: the former, as a scientific conservative, making the most of the unexpected windfall; the latter frankly accepting Virchow's axiom, and ingeniously inferring that if children should not be taught what is not certainly known to be true, neither should they be taught what is certainly known to be false. Colonel Chesney deprecates unreasonable apprehensions respecting the security of our Indian empire, and ascribes them in great measure to the facility with which alarming rumours are spread by telegraph. Most readers will sympathise with Sir Julius Vogel's deprecation of Mr. Lowe's and Lord Blachford's unconcealed anxiety to get rid of our colonial empire; but few will understand how the more intimate federation which he advocates can be attained without the customs union, which he pronounces impracticable. Mr. Dale seems to have learned from his visit to America that democratic institutions are far from guaranteeing the sovereign people's interest in its own affairs. Rabbi Adler makes out a good case for the patriotism of the Jewish members of the community. Mr. Dicey continues to urge a British occupation of Egypt, for which strong reasons may undoubtedly be alleged. The great difficulty is, of course, the fear of interrupting our present excellent relations with France. Mr. Dicey thinks we should first propose a joint occupation, and act for ourselves in the event of its being declined. He does not say what he would have us to do if France should take us at our word.

Besides the continuation of the musical novel, "The First Violin," a fiction above the average in every respect, *Temple Bar* has very readable articles on Cruikshank and Lord Melbourne. The most interesting contribution to the number, however, is a sketch of the late Dr. Doran, evidently drawn from intimate personal knowledge, and containing many lively anecdotes, more particularly some illustrations of the mysteries of reviewing, which it is rather to be hoped than expected may prove gratifying to Mr. Tennyson, the author concerned.

The *Atlantic Monthly* publishes the continuation of the late Mr. Welles's interesting paper on the Presidential Election of 1864. It principally relates to the intrigues of the extreme anti-slavery party against President Lincoln. Some extracts from the journal of Thoreau, a keen observer and ardent lover of nature, remind us of the note-books of Nathaniel Hawthorne. They have, however, more of the scientific and less of the poetical element. In a thoughtful paper, Mr. A. G. Sedgwick attributes the baneful and discreditable practice of "lobbying" in great measure to the imperfect legal redress afforded in the United States to private citizens with claims against the Government. *Scribner's Monthly*, besides other interesting matter, has a most entertaining sketch of the present Queen of Spain at a Parisian convent school, by one of her companions.

"My First Editor," the contribution from Mr. Ruskin's pen, whose announcement in the programme of the *University Magazine* has occasioned so much interest, proves to be a genial and affectionate memorial sketch of the late Mr. W. H. Harrison, long his literary monitor in matters of style, especially of punctuation. It is almost a pity that Mr. Ruskin did not defer to Mr. Harrison's advice on more important matters, if it be really true that he obliged him "to print all my philanthropy and political economy on the sly." The highly interesting series of reminiscences of the late Professor Boole is concluded. Lord Rosebery is the subject of the usual monthly biography and portrait.

There is nothing of general interest in the *Gentleman's Magazine* except Mr. M. Maccoll's argument—marked by suppressed *odium theologicum*—for the elimination of the Turk from Europe, and Dr. Richardson's vindication of Harvey's claim to the discovery of the circulation of the blood against all comers.

The *Month* has learned and argumentative papers on Design and Modern Psychology, and a not uninteresting sketch of Prussian Rationalism from a Catholic point of view. "Cressida" continues the chief attraction of *London Society*; and "The Return of the Native" of *Belgravia*, which also has an effective short story, "The Marine Binoocular," by R. Dowling. "London under Three Kings," in *Tinsley*, is an entertaining summary of the narratives of some foreign visitors to England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The *Psychological Magazine*, of which the first number is before us, is principally, though not entirely, devoted to the advocacy of "Spiritualism," and is an exceedingly favourable specimen of its class.

We have also received the *Geographical Magazine*, Lippincott's *Magazine*, Churchman's *Shilling Magazine*, Mirth, Progress, *Industrial Art*, *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*, *Sylvia's Home Journal*, *Milliner and Dressmaker*, *Science for All*.

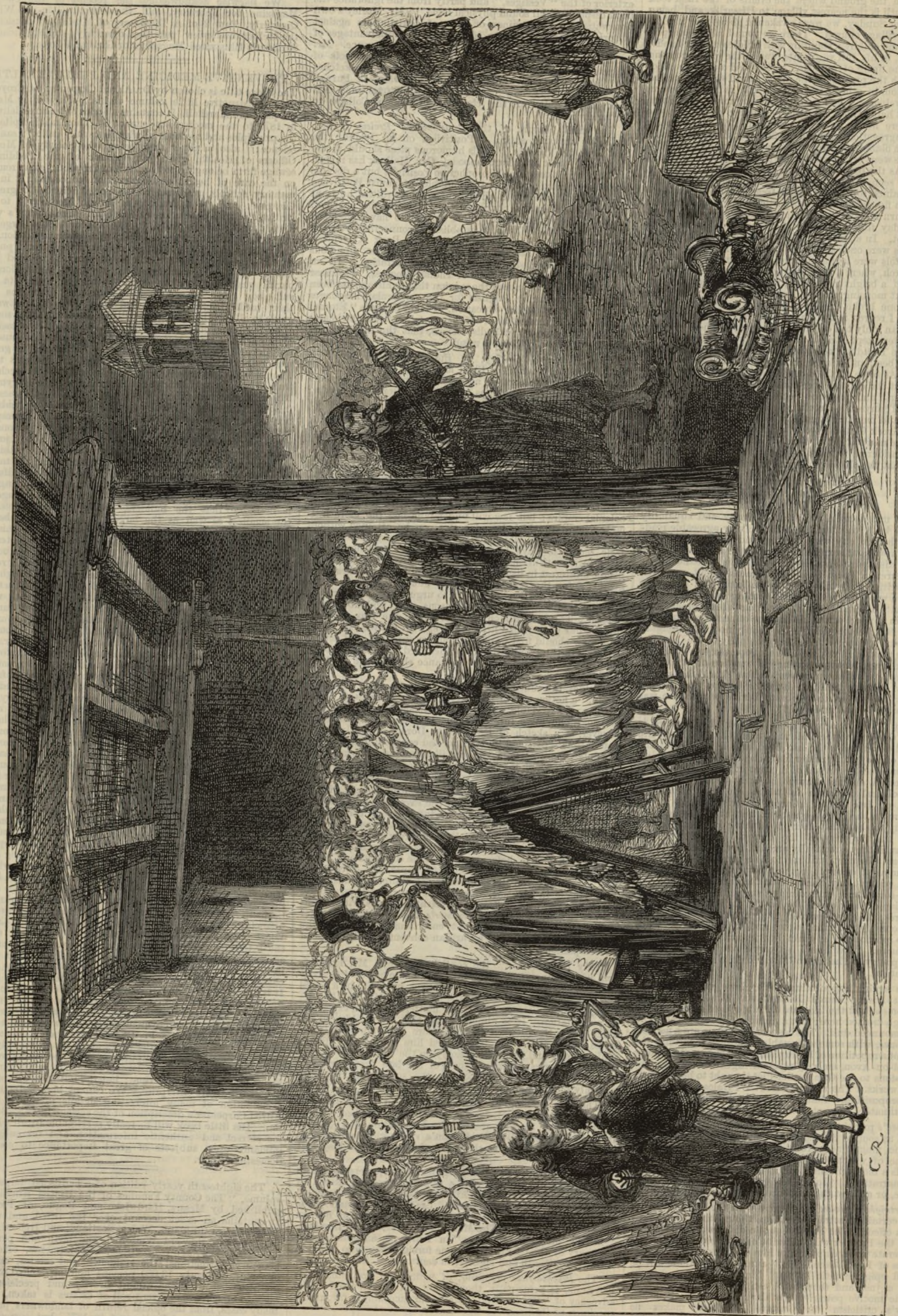
Church Sunday School Magazine, Familiar Wild Flowers, Pantiles Papers, Men of Mark (containing portraits of Lord Cardwell, the Bishop of Llandaff, Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A.), Part 2 of Distinguished London Men (containing portraits of Sir J. D. Hooker, Mr. E. H. Palmer, Professor Owen, Mr. Russell Gurney, M.P., Q.C.), Part 1 of Our Native Land (with coloured illustrations), Science Gossip, and Masonic Magazine; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Weekly Welcome, Garden, Gardener's Chronicle, Gardener's Magazine, Golden Hours, Day of Rest, and Christian Age.

We likewise acknowledge the receipt of the *Calcutta Magazine* for February, and the *Island* (Isle of Wight) Quarterly, Part 2 of A Dictionary of Music and Musicians, the *Melbourne Review* (published quarterly), and St. Nicholas, *Scribner's Illustrated Magazine* for Girls and Boys.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The above title is chosen by Dr. Alfred Carpenter, of Croydon, for an instructive little volume of his, published by Messrs. Simpkin and Marshall. It contains a series of lectures delivered in 1876 to the medical students at St. Thomas's Hospital, on the principles and methods of what is usually called "sanitary science;" also a paper read before the Society of Medical Officers of Health, giving an account of the Beddington sewage farm belonging to the town of Croydon; some remarks on the care of health and instruction concerning it in elementary schools, read before the Social Science Congress at Glasgow; and an address "On Public Medicine" to the British Medical Association at Sheffield. The author's views have thus been submitted to the approval of a large and influential portion of the members of his own profession, and they will command the attentive regard of the general public; but it is especially for those who are intrusted with powers of local administration as town councillors, or parish vestrymen, or on local boards of health, to consult so good an adviser. Poor-law guardians and their medical officers will find him a most trustworthy guide to all such knowledge as will serve to discover the sources of epidemic and other prevailing diseases, too often occasioned by impurity of air or water, or by other preventable causes, as well in rural neighbourhoods as in crowded cities. The general reader should, however, be warned that the lectures to St. Thomas's Medical School are rather of a scientific and technical than of a popular character; it is perhaps not for everyone to follow Dr. Carpenter in his discussion of the "cacocyries," or fungoid spores, to which diphtheria and some other epidemics may be ascribed; and the existence of ozone in the atmosphere can only be received as an article of faith by persons unacquainted with chemistry. But we ought all to join in demanding plenty of fresh air, not only around but within our dwellings; a sufficient supply of water free from the taint of decayed organic matter; and, what is equally needful, an efficient apparatus for the removal of that most dangerous refuse matter from every household which we call sewage. It is desirable that the builders, owners, and occupiers of the smallest as well as the largest dwelling-houses both in town and country should be made to understand this part of the subject. They can learn to do so without pretending to much scientific knowledge. Healthy senses, refined by habits of temperance and personal cleanliness, will readily detect the presence of impurity; and an ordinary insight into mechanical construction will show if it is practicable to get rid of the noxious liquid matter, or solid mixed with water, by the existing basement drainage, without permitting its gaseous vapours to return into the house. The contrivance of mere facilities for ventilation, if that were all, should be within the reach of the poorest individual householder. The supply of pure water, on the contrary—at least, in towns—must be undertaken by the aid of municipalities or powerful joint-stock companies. The arrangements likewise for the removal of sewage, except in the case of those isolated rural dwelling-houses or detached hamlets for which the "dry-earth system" is recommended, are necessarily dependent on the construction of main sewers, with a proper outfall, by the local public authorities. We believe that these have yet much to learn, with regard both to the efficiency and the economy of their operations; and that even the Metropolitan Board of Works, with its stupendous system of main drainage, pumping stations, and tidal outlets in the Lower Thames, is far indeed from having solved that enormous problem. The time will assuredly come for practical men of business, contractors, agriculturists, agricultural engineers, and agricultural chemists to bid for the utilisation of that vast quantity of decomposed organic matter which daily passes down from London. We have, notwithstanding many partial failures and disappointments of individual projectors, grounds still remaining for the expectation that it one day will be found worth while to undertake this, upon terms which would reimburse at least a portion, one half or one third, of the yearly charge on the ratepayers for the main drainage and sewage works. Dr. Carpenter gives a satisfactory account of the management and financial results of the farm established by the Croydon Local Board in 1860, and since 1871 carried on by the "Croydon Sewage Farming Company" with very fair success; while the "loss" of £5441 to the parish in ten years represents but a moderate remaining public charge for arrangements so needful to the public health. It is not to be imagined that any town or city will make its sewage a profitable concern and positive source of revenue, but that a share of the cost of removing sewage may be repaid by its agricultural employment seems now to have been proved by several experiments in different provincial towns. The position of London, with the Essex and Kent marshes lying on each side of the Thames, would appear to be most favourable for such operations on the largest scale. It is, in our judgment, only a question of time; but the initiative will probably be left to private enterprise. We cannot here enter into the examination of many interesting details presented by Dr. Alfred Carpenter's description of the sewage farm at Beddington. His little book will be really serviceable to all who wish for correct and authentic information and for enlightened guidance upon subjects of great importance to social and domestic welfare.

The eighteenth yearly edition of a handsome large octavo volume, "The County Families of the United Kingdom," is published by Messrs. Hardwicke and Bogue, of Piccadilly. It contains an exact account of "the titled and untitled aristocracy of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland," compiled by Mr. Edward Walford. The birth and parentage, education, marriage connections, appointments, offices, and honorary distinctions; the residence and estates, and heirs apparent, of nearly 13,000 persons holding landed property, are recorded with the utmost brevity and precision. The amount of acreage and rent-roll of estates is taken, in very many cases, from the official return of landowners published by the authority of Parliament in 1875, but corrections or additional information have, in some instances, been supplied by the parties concerned. An index of the principal seats of the nobility and gentry forms part of this edition.



EASTER CEREMONY OF THE GREEK CHURCH IN THE TROAD.

GREEK EASTER FESTIVAL IN THE TROAD.



ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Professor Garrod's twelfth and concluding lecture on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life and its bearing on Physiology, given on Tuesday, the 9th inst., was chiefly devoted to the Nervous System, well illustrated by diagrams and models. Nerve substance consists of two elements—microscopical fibres and ganglionic corpuscles. The grey matter, analogous to a conducting electric wire, is inclosed in a white sheath. The nerves are intimately connected with the arteries and muscles. The fibres are either sensory or motor, and the activity of one fibre does not influence the other. When a sensory nerve is excited by a stimulus, some means of communication is set up; a motor nerve is excited, and reflex action ensues, one which is always going in our bodies without our consciousness. The winking of the eye at sudden light, and the shrinking of a limb to avoid danger, are examples. Reflex action may be observed even in the earthworm. The discoveries of Sir Charles Bell respecting the differentiation of the sensory and motor nerves were explained and shown to have been of great service in pathology. The distribution of the nerves, starting from the brain and the spinal cord, and proceeding throughout the body, having been described, the Professor adverted to nerve force, which, he said, is not electric, but of a kindred character. The electric eel and the torpedo possess a species of battery, which is not found in any mammal; but the Professor suggested the mere possibility of the variations in our temperature creating an electric current in a manner somewhat resembling that of the thermopile. This would require the maintenance of an interruption of the current. The subject is very mysterious. The analogy between the telegraph and nerves is shown by the nervous current being suspended when the nerve is cut; and when a limb, as we say, "goes to sleep," it is because its nerves are so pressed as to destroy their continuity. When this is restored, by the flow of blood, sensation and voluntary control return. Sensations are often felt as if in a limb which has been amputated; this is due to the existence of the roots of the nerve in the body. The velocity of the nervous agent is remarkably small, 26 to 30 metres in a second; that of electricity being 464,000,000; and that of light 300,000,000. The lecture was concluded with a summary of the course.

ACETYLENE—A CHEMICAL HISTORY.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., in his twelfth and concluding lecture on the Chemistry of the Organic World, given on Thursday, the 11th inst., resumed his experimental illustrations of the nature and properties of the remarkable hydrocarbon gas, acetylene, by showing how it may be reduced to an oily liquid, benzole, by subjection to a low red heat. He next explained how, by the action of nitric acid upon this benzole, a heavy yellow liquid is produced, termed nitro-benzol (in which acetylene is virtually condensed), and how, by the agency of a metal and an acid, the oxygen in nitro-benzol may be replaced by hydrogen, and the alkaline, or basic body, aniline (an oily, colourless liquid), formed. The Professor then described and illustrated the way in which this interesting substance was first obtained by Unverdorben, in 1826, by the dry distillation of indigo, but which is now largely manufactured from coal-tar. A solution of chloride of lime or bleaching-powder is the test for aniline; and the Professor showed how, by pouring some aniline into a solution of chloride of lime, a purple cloud was diffused through the liquid. By submitting aniline to the action of bichromate of potassium and sulphuric acid Mr. W. H. Perkin isolated the beautiful aniline purple named "mauve," the firstborn of the coal-tar dyes. Professor Dewar then showed how benzol and zinc, by the agency of sulphuric acid, yield aniline, and also how aniline combines with acids to form salts—all which can be obtained synthetically from acetylene. He then demonstrated how in like manner all nitrogenous organic bodies may be obtained by synthesis from hydrocyanic or prussic acid, which is producible by the action of the electric spark upon a mixture of the gases acetylene and nitrogen. This acid is also created by the imperfect combustion of coal-gas whenever it contains ammonia, because at the moment of its formation acetylene meets with nitrogen. The Professor then exhibited and explained the apparatus, a modification of Faraday's, whereby Cailletet at Paris liquefied acetylene in October last, and afterwards carbonic oxide, oxygen, and nitrogen at the end of the year. Similar results were simultaneously and independently obtained by Pictet at Geneva. Liquid acetylene was shown to be a fluorescent substance, its surface having a pale blue tint. The lecture was concluded with explanatory remarks upon the advantages of the graphic method of representing chemical compounds, as a species of ideal arrangement, whereby chemists are enabled to figure to their minds the way in which the elements may be combined or dissociated in compound substances.

DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS IN NORTH AMERICA.

Sir Joseph D. Hooker, K.C.S.I., President of the Royal Society, who gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 12th inst., began by mentioning numerous instances of the dissemination of plants by emigration. Thus, on arriving in New England last summer, he found at once more than 250 old England plants which had displaced natives, and the same in warmer regions. He then pointed out on the map how in the Arctic regions the three northern continents approach, a fact which favours the assumption that they were formerly connected; and he then commented on the chief geographical features of North America. The Arctic American flora was stated to be on the whole uniform, with genera and species not found eastward or westward, and partly that of Greenland. South of this are the British possessions, which contain a mixture of the floras of Northern Europe, Asia, and America. It is on entering the United States that the flora of temperate North America attains its great development. Thus, the great eastern forest region, extending over half the continent, consists of immense numbers of mixed deciduous and evergreen trees. In a patch a few miles from St. Louis, on the Missouri, in less than a mile's space, Sir Joseph counted forty kinds of timber trees (oaks, maples, elms, &c.) and about twenty kinds of shrubs; and even in the little Goat Island, at the cataract of Niagara, he found thirty kinds of trees. In no temperate region of the globe is there such an aggregation. The speaker then, referring to a diagram in which a line was drawn at about 40 deg. North latitude, proceeded, going westward, to characterise the flora of the grassy prairies, followed by that of the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, a grassed and loosely timbered coniferous region, with cacti below and an alpine region above; then came the great Salt Lake, a saline region nearly treeless; and last the great coniferous region of the Sierra Nevada and the valley of California, heavily timbered with chiefly evergreen trees. Sir Joseph then expounded the geological and climatic reasons, based upon the researches of Mr. Darwin, Dr. Asa Gray, and himself, for the presence in the North American flora of Asiatic and Scandinavian plants, and the mode of their distribution, referring to detailed evidence. He concluded with an interesting account of the two giants of the vegetable kingdom—the "redwood" (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and the

"big tree," *Wellingtonia* (*Sequoia gigantea*). Their fossil remains are found in miocene beds in high latitudes round the globe. The redwood, in a dense forest, skirts the ocean for about 500 miles, attaining an enormous height and girth; it affects a warm shore. The "big tree" endures a cooler climate, as on the Sierra Nevada. A big tree recently felled was 107 ft. in girth, and its estimated age was 6400 years—more probably, Sir Joseph thought, 3500. The average height of these trees at full age was given at 275 ft. (the maximum, 320 ft.); the girth at 6 ft. above the ground, 70 ft. (maximum, 120 ft.); the maximum age, 4000 years. A few of the most magnificent groves of the "big trees" are protected by the State, but the rest are being ruthlessly and wantonly destroyed by fire and the saw. The Anglo-Saxon exterminates what he cannot use, and spares neither young nor old; and possibly the present generation, which witnessed the discovery of the "big tree," the noblest of the noble coniferous race, may live to say of it that "the place which knew it shall know it no more."

THE CLAVECINISTES OF FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Professor Ernst Pauer, in his second and concluding lecture, given on Saturday last, the 13th inst., began by remarking on the great advantage possessed by the early French composers in having the opera as an object for their work. "Pomone," by Robert Cambert and Perrin, is a very early specimen; but Lully was the real originator of the national opera. When a boy he became a scullion in the household of the King's niece, Mlle. de Montpensier. He played on the violin, and ardently studied music, and his great talent was eventually patronised by Louis XIV. At his death, through an accident, he obtained absolution only on condition of giving up some works to the flames; but he reserved the full score of his opera in his desk. His compositions for the clavecin possess much beauty. The dance-music of Jacques Champion was described as well-written, with interesting harmonisation. Jean Henry d'Anglebert was also an eminent claveciniste, and among his works are twenty-two fine variations of the air, "Les Folies d'Espagne." The impetuous disorderly Louis Marchand was a favourite musician of Louis XIV., but often in disgrace; and the graceful, piquant, and refined, yet somewhat cold and conventional pieces of François Couperin well represent the musical style of his time; but the compositions of Jean Philippe Rameau, born at Dijon in 1683, are the very best which the older clavecin writers can offer. The illustrations were a piece in E minor, by Lully; "L'Ausoniennne" and "le Bavolet flottant," by Couperin; and "les Niais de Sologne" and two minuets by Rameau. In Germany, as in other countries, the first clavecinistes were organists, and their works exhibit a severe style. After Hans Leo Hasler came Johann Jacob Froberger, whose toccatas show rich harmonious treatment. Johann Kuhnau wrote sonatas and suites. A set of six sonatas called "Bible Stories" possess much force and dignity, and his influence on Sebastian Bach is observable. Great beauties and originality are perceptible in Johann Mattheson's "twelve suites for the clavecin, printed in London in 1714. The "Componimenti Musicali" of Theophil Muffat also possess remarkable beauty. After mentioning several inferior composers, Professor Pauer concluded his lecture with comments upon the clavecin works of Handel and Johann Sebastian Bach. In Handel's variations, a desire to write in a style suitable for the harpsichord is plainly discerned, and his sarabandes and gigue are remarkable dance movements; but his fugues, although written with great fluency and ease, suffer by comparison with those of Sebastian Bach, who must be considered the chief originator of all the great work that has been produced in later times for the pianoforte, and the founder of the logical, systematic, artistic style of the great modern school. The illustrations comprised a toccata by Froberger, a suite by Handel, and a Partita and Bourrée by Sebastian Bach. Besides these, the Professor played "The Harmonious Blacksmith" on a spinet of the seventeenth century, on a very old harpsichord, and on a grand pianoforte of Broadwood's, the contrast between the three being remarkably striking, and demanding our gratitude for the great improvements on the work of our ingenious ancestors.

AFTER EASTER LECTURE ARRANGEMENTS.

Tuesdays: Mr. W. Thistelton Dyer, Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, five lectures on some Points in Vegetable Morphology, April 30 to May 28; the Rev. W. H. Dallinger, three lectures on Researches in Minute and Low Forms of Life, June 4, 11, 18. Thursdays: Lord Rayleigh, four lectures on Colour, May 2 to 23; Professor F. Guthrie, three lectures on Studies in Molecular Physics, May 30 to June 13. Saturdays: Professor H. Morley, four lectures on Richard Steele; May 4 to 25; Mr. James Sully, three lectures on the Psychology of Art, June 1, 8, 15. At the Friday evening meeting, May 3, Mr. W. Spottiswoode, the secretary, will give a discourse on Polarised Light: a Nocturne in Black and Yellow. The following discourses will probably be given by Sir William Thomson; Professors A. Graham Bell, Ramsay, and Flower; Mr. W. H. Pollock, and Professor Dewar.

A meeting was held last Saturday afternoon at the house of Sir E. Lechmere, M.P., at which many gentlemen connected with the London hospitals were present, to discuss the means of encouraging the ambulance work of the Order of St. John, which is rapidly spreading through the country, by means of hospital organisation in the metropolis. Resolutions were moved and remarks made by the President of the College of Physicians, by Drs. Sieveking, Farquharson, Broadbent, and Howard, by Messrs. Callender, Arthur Norton, and J. Furley, and by Sir E. Lechmere, Colonel Gould Weston, and Major F. Duncan, R.A.

Mr. Hutchinson, M.P. for Halifax, presided on Monday night at a conference of gentlemen interested in promoting the study of the Gaelic languages, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Mr. Butt, M.P., Mr. Fraser Macintosh, M.P. (president of the London Gaelic Society), Mr. Errington, M.P., Mr. O'Clery, M.P., Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., Mr. O'Shaughnessy, M.P., Messrs. McDonald Cameron, Forbes O'Kavanagh, and several clergymen (Scotch and Irish) were amongst those present. Mr. Hutchinson, M.P., in opening the proceedings, strongly advocated the policy of striving to educate the Gaelic-speaking Irish people in their own language. Mr. Butt, M.P., said it was a mistake to suppose that you could unite nations by destroying national languages and characteristics. He believed that with the help of the Scotch, Welsh, and even English members of the House of Commons interested in the education of the people, the Government would concede what they required. Mr. Nasmyth Stokes, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, was of the same opinion, and pointed out that Mr. Kienan, one of the Irish Education Commissioners, was in favour of the introduction of Gaelic in the national schools. Messrs. O'Connor Power, O'Clery, and several members of the Gaelic Society having addressed the meeting on the philological aspects of the subject, resolutions pressing the subject on the attention of Government and in favour of the assimilation of the Irish with the Caledonian Gaelic were passed.

THE AMATEUR.

The amateur may be defined as a being who follows as a secondary pursuit that which the professional makes the business of his life: secondary, that is, either to the occupation in which the said amateur earns his living, or (his living being secured) to the one great object of passing away his time.

In politics, science, and art there is a strong amateur element. There are even amateur men of business—beings drifting about the world with nothing to do and no brains to do it with, whose sole characteristic is fussiness, and who often end their careers in the local vestry, thus developing from bad amateurs into bad professionals—jumping, one may say, out of the fire into the frying-pan. There are, again, amateurs of matters in which it appears absurd that there should be any professionals: how strange it seems that a man should devote his whole life to the practice and the teaching of cricket!

Politics ought, no doubt, to rank in the serious business of every man's life—though, of course, many men cannot devote very much time to their study. For, as a man's duties as a father transcend his duties as a doctor, a lawyer, or a green-grocer, so should his all-important duties as a citizen. In England, a free country, I or you—Smith or Robinson—have a share in the Government as much as her Majesty or her Prime Minister: though not so large a share. If people felt this, if they would give themselves some little training for such duties—shall I say if they would (as a minimum) master Mill's Political Economy?—we should probably hear less of the rabid nonsense now too frequently talked. Men would, in fact, be to some extent professional instead of amateur politicians—a dreadful class, this latter! Everywhere—in clubs, railway-carriages, public-houses—is to be found the amateur politician, whose conversation may be summed up in two words. He talks newspapers: giving you (by the hour) either the newspapers that you have read—or the newspapers that you have not read, "and don't want to."

For the amateur man of science, he is noteworthy in this respect, that, while frequently an unutterable bore, he is of some real use in the world: the best specimens of his class do not merely amuse themselves—and (unintentionally) other people. They gather little facts—taking the species collectively, the number of details it gets together is enormous—and thus help the great professional men of science to material to work upon. No doubt, the amateur is often inaccurate; but the pugnacity of his species is useful, and does a good deal of destructive work, correcting individual carelessness. And it must be said that the position of experimental science is just now so high—decidedly above that of contemporary literature, politics, or art—that it is no wonder the non-professional scientific man stands above other amateurs.

Then, it is much easier to test, and to insist upon, accuracy in matters of science, than to correct the want of the qualities requisite in literature or in art. If a would-be poet writes lines with the proper number of feet in them, and is not absolutely ungrammatical, it is very difficult to make plain to uncritical people what his faults are—it is impossible to prove them, to all the world and himself, as mistakes of corresponding badness could be detected and proved in an exact science or a matter of fact.

Indeed, there is no one whose work it is more difficult to judge than the rather clever literary amateur; it is scarcely possible to say where, in literary work, the line between the amateur and the professional is to be drawn; the name of half-and-half men of letters is legion. The mere fact that a novelist or poet makes a great part of his income by the exercise of some regular profession cannot be said to exclude him from the ranks of professed writers; while there are many people who have received money for novels or for poetry whom one could hardly call anything but lucky amateurs. It is thus hard to say what is the chief distinguishing feature—the hallmark—of literary amateurishness: perhaps one had better fall back upon that which is the characteristic of amateurishness always and everywhere—carelessness. *A priori* one would surely have said that an amateur, feeling his inexperience, would take twice as much pains over every detail of his work as a man who had (as he would say) "got into the swing of the thing." Not a bit of it. Every amateur believes in free, unfettered, untought genius. A poet should sing like a lark—without thought or care for metre or for sense. Tennyson may polish his lyrics for years; the undiscovered Jones will equal him in five minutes—nearly.

Nearly: that word expresses, better perhaps than any other, the one chief fault of amateur work. It is often nearly admirable; one has nearly cried over amateur pathos, and at amateur humour—nearly laughed! "If he would only take pains," people say—that is, if he would only do the one thing which is impossible to him. He has never learnt how to take pains—that is, to take sufficient pains—and it is not a thing which comes by nature, except to rarely gifted intellects. Of course, every amateur thinks that such an intellect is his; but how does he answer the crucial question, "Do you take pains?"

It is said that the amateur artist, conscious of his technical ignorance, sometimes goes in boldly for doing things his own way, and so achieves remarkable results—like the unpractised duellist in *Peter Simple*. This may be the case; but, if it be, the amateur artist differs from all other amateurs in this remarkable way—that he feels and acknowledges his want of training. Certainly, in most arts and professions the very last thing of which one would accuse the amateur is originality—and this is true, above all, of the amateur actor. He will make his "first appearance on any stage" as Othello, or King Lear, or Sir Peter Teazle; but his inexperience shall never by any chance strike out anything unlike the work of practised actors—except so far as a bad copy is unlike a good original. When he has got past the preliminary stage of helpless floundering, he settles down into a quiet, steady-going reproduction of the mannerisms of the contemporary theatre. He is, at his best, not strikingly awkward, or stupid, or nervous; only he is nothing. It may be said that there is nothing more depressing than a bad amateur performance—except a good one.

The musical amateur is bad, but not nearly so bad; which is fortunate, as he is almost omnipresent. There is, however, one class of amateur musicians who really deserve a good word—the chorus-singers. In oratorios and lesser works they can sing, with a good professional conductor, as well as any professionals—the magnificent singing of the Leeds choir of working men last summer will not soon be forgotten. This, no doubt, is because they only attempt work really within amateur compass, and give themselves plenty of time and study. Moreover, they are not particularly conceited.

And now, having said all the unkind things that can be said of the amateur, let us acknowledge his merits and the good he does. Amateur men of science, literature, and the various arts, have done wonders during the last thirty years to relieve what Matthew Arnold justly calls the "immense ennuie" of the English middle classes; may their efforts increase and prosper! And amateur politicians have done very much indeed to help and encourage the great reformers of the present and past times in their work—which would, indeed, have been impossible of accomplishment but for the support of the numberless untrained political thinkers of English cottages and modest homes.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT. SUBSTANTIAL ARTISTIC FURNITURE. OETZMANN & CO., HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 75 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishings, Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout.

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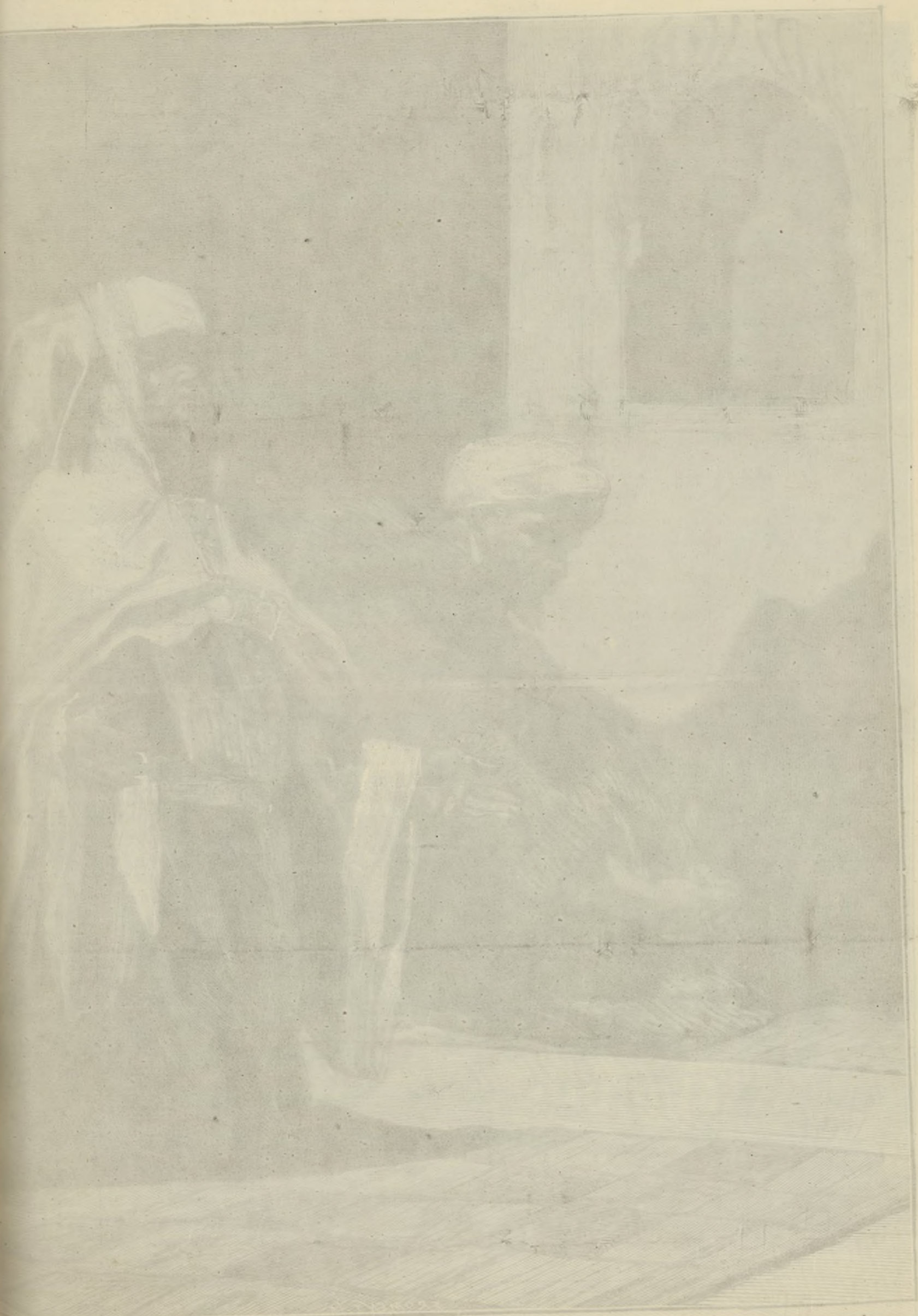
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