

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2046.—VOL. LXXIII.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1878.

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



THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES: BRINGING THE DEAD ON SHORE AT WOOLWICH PIER.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at Thickhollins Hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Edward Hildred Carlile, of a daughter.
On the 10th inst., at 51, Bedford-square, the wife of Borlase Hill Adams, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., at Highgate, the wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Fry, of a daughter.
On the 9th inst., at Holkham, the Countess of Leicester, of a daughter.
On the 10th inst., at 8, Hereford-gardens, Lady Gilford, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at St. Nicholas' Church, Blundellsands, by the Rev. B. S. Darbyshire, M.A., Incumbent, John Bromfield Williams, of Gateshead, Grassendale, Liverpool, to Tamzen, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Barr, of Liverpool.
On the 3rd inst., at St. Margaret's Church, Mountain Ash, the Rev. J. W. Wynne Jones, Vicar of Aberdare, and son of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Bangor, to the Hon. Jessie F. Bruce, daughter of Lord Aberdare.
On the 5th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Major Henry C. Dugdale, Rifle Brigade, of Bordesley Park, Worcestershire, to Edith Cecilia, second daughter of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Montgomery, of Grey Abbey.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., Mary, wife of John Molesworth, of Town House, Littleborough, Lancashire, aged 51.
On the 1st inst., at The Firs, Escher, John William Brotherton, late 11th Hussars, only son of General Sir Thomas W. Brotherton, G.C.B., aged 57.
On the 3rd inst., at Agra, N.W.P., Charles Currie, B.C.S., fourth son of the late Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., aged 49.
On the 8th ult., at King William's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Alice Owen, wife of George B. Christian, and daughter of the late John Owen Smith.

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

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 21.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 15.	
Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: 2 Kings v.; 2 Cor. vii. 2. Evening Lessons: 2 Kings vi to vii; Mark xii. 85 to xlii. 14.	Edwin Price; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth. St. James's, noon, Rev. Stopford Brooke. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. William Hulton. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. W. M. Sinclair, Chaplain to the Bishop of London; 7 p.m., Rev. Joseph Wallis, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Stockwell.
MONDAY, SEPT. 16.	
Bicester and Exmouth Athletic Sports. Iron and Steel Institute, meeting at	Paris (three days): introductory address by Dr. C. William Siemens, president.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.	
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.	Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m. Lichfield Races.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.	
Accession of Oscar II., King of Sweden, 1872. Long Sutton Agricultural Society Annual Show.	Staffordshire Agricultural Society Show, Leek (two days). Worcester Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days).
THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.	
Moon's last quarter, 6.30 p.m. Farnworth Agricultural Society Show (near Warrington).	Barnard Castle Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Show. Races: Hampton, Manchester.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.	
Thames Yacht Club.	Alexandra Park Races.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.	
St. Matthew, evangelist and apostle. Prince Ernest Augustus of Hanover, Duke of Cumberland, born, 1845.	Yachting: Thames Sailing Club, Junior Thames Yacht Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 10' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum. Read at 10 P.M.	Minimum. Read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
September	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
1	30.076	61.5	55.1	80	7	71.1	50.3	SW. E.	199	0.010
2	29.982	63.9	61.2	92	8	71.5	53.9	E. SSW.	85	0.000
3	30.089	61.1	56.5	86	6	71.8	56.3	SSW. WSW. W.	114	0.000
4	30.080	61.6	56.7	85	7	71.5	49.9	W. SW. WSW.	59	0.000
5	29.984	60.6	56.8	88	—	67.6	55.9	WSW. NW. NNW.	67	0.225
6	30.032	60.5	54.9	82	10	68.9	53.6	NNW. W.	121	0.000
7	30.195	58.1	50.6	77	4	67.5	50.9	NW. N. SNE.	101	0.010*

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.134 29.961 30.088 30.118 30.000 30.023 30.199
Temperature of Air .. 64.7 63.7 64.6 64.6 61.7 61.5 59.8
Temperature of Evaporation .. 61.4 63.7 63.7 63.7 60.3 60.1 58.6
Direction of Wind .. SW. E. WSW. SW. WSW. NW. NW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 21.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 45	4 0	4 15	4 30	4 45	4 58	5 13

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

INAUGURATION OF THE FOURTEENTH YEAR OF THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' UNINTERMITTED SEASON AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 18. IMPORTANT CHANGES. ENTIRELY NEW AND MOST EXCELLENT PROGRAMME.

Tickets and places for the opening night of the Fourteenth year can be obtained at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, Daily, from Nine a.m. till Six p.m. No charge for booking.

OPENING NIGHT OF THE FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR OF THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' SEASON

at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 18. New and Special Attractions for the Inaugural Night. Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, without extra charge.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

will give their SIX THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH CONSECUTIVE ENTERTAINMENT AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 18.

THE LONGEST AND THE MOST EXTRAORDINARILY SUCCESSFUL SEASON UPON RECORD has been attained by the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,

at the ST. JAMES'S HALL. Despite the exceptionally lengthened runs which have been obtained for one or two successful dramatic entertainments in London within the past few years, all must pale before the MARVELLOUS ACHIEVEMENT

gained by the management of the world-famed company of artists, who have given, no less than SIX THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCES without the break of a lawful night.

THE ILLUSTRATED PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

An English Edition of

L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878 ILLUSTRÉE.

in continuation of the Illustrated Journal issued in 1867 under the authority of the Imperial Commission, is issued every Tuesday,

PRICE THREEPENCE.

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

198, STRAND, LONDON.

All Country Orders to be supplied through the London Agents.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," 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 6. 1s.

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

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. Wess, Crystal Palace.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1878.

On Monday last the newly-elected German Parliament was opened at Berlin, in the White Hall of the Royal Palace. The Speech from the Throne was read by Count Stolberg to about one hundred and fifty members, who cheered with enthusiasm, at both the beginning and the end of the ceremony, the name of the Emperor. There is no lack of the sentiment of loyalty in the Federation. To pay something approaching to reverential homage to his Imperial Majesty is a welcome task to the immense majority of his subjects. In political affairs, however, and especially in those comprising their domestic interests, Germans are governed, and they know it, by the Chancellor of the Empire, Prince Bismarck. The same allegiance is not felt to be due to him, nor is it paid. The Speech from the Throne was an embodiment of his internal policy, revealing his ideas, declaring his purpose, and making demands, not, indeed, in his own name, but under cover of that of his Imperial Master; the chief, we may almost say the exclusive, object of the Emperor's speech was to enforce upon the Parliament a policy of repression, substantially identical with that for the rejection of which the last Parliament was dissolved. The Constituent Bodies, however, declined at the General Election to endorse the proposals repudiated by their representatives, and it remains a question whether, without allying with himself the Ultramontane Party, to which, on that supposition, he would be compelled to make very serious concessions, Prince Bismarck will be able to carry through his legislative designs.

In the Speech from the Throne the attempted assassinations of the Emperor are placed in the fore front. This is natural enough, and cannot, perhaps, be fairly described as a logical, or even a rhetorical, artifice. But the fact, no doubt, greatly aided Prince Bismarck's purpose. In presence of the double attempt to take the life of the Emperor, so nearly successful in the last instance, and of the political inconveniences to which it had given rise, there was an obvious opening for rallying the personal loyalty of the members present, in support of that policy of Administrative repression which the preceding Parliament had refused to sanction. Nor was the opportunity missed. "The Federal Governments," it is urged in the Imperial Speech, "are of opinion now, as in the past, that extraordinary measures are required to prevent a further extension of the already widespread evil, and pave the way for its gradual extinction." The "widespread evil" referred to is "the prevalence, not to say increase, of Socialistic doctrines, the pernicious agitation of which threatens the foundations of the life of the State and all culture." The Government presided over by the Chancellor is not to be diverted from its purpose by what occurred before the dissolution of Parliament, nor by what happened since. It still adheres to its first anti-Socialist Bill, and with little modification it intends, if possible, to push that Bill through the Reichstag. This constitutes the sum and substance of the Speech from the Throne. The will of Prince Bismarck, concentrated into a brief succession of vivid phrases, and expressive of a "no-surrender" policy on the part of the Chancellor, intimates to Germany and to Europe his determination to put his foot upon Socialism in every part of the Empire, and to claim for this purpose, and doubtless (if he gets them) to use with his accustomed vigour, powers so despotic that, save in case of the last necessity, no ruler over an intelligent people ought to be allowed to possess. In fact, Prince Bismarck seems intent to employ the whole machinery of the State in trampling under foot, and thereby checking and ultimately extinguishing, all agitation in Germany of what is commonly regarded as a pestilent anti-social theory.

The Chancellor's enterprise does not bear upon its surface, at least to any enlightened student of history, a

promise of success. Whence has arisen this Socialism which plagues most of the Continental States? The sentiment, or doctrine, or theory, is not one that would spontaneously commend itself to human reason. It smacks rather of desperation than of benevolent aspiration. It resembles an *ignis fatuus* over a pool of corruption. It is the protest of man against the tyranny which outlives his patience. It is a foul weed which grows only in soils specially favourable to its nurture. One would think that the readiest way to get rid of it would be, not to pull up "the tares with the wheat," but to ascertain and counteract the causes which give life to them. Here, in Great Britain, for example, the doctrine of Socialism does not take root. It need not be repressed by law; it is sufficiently repressed by opinion. Persecution, or prosecution, might infuse into it an unnatural vitality. Let alone, it very soon dies away. But, then, in the British Empire there is not the same overwhelming pressure of military and administrative machinery as there is in Germany, and it is a problem asking to be patiently worked out how far Socialism on the Continent results from the immense armaments, which burden and tend to paralyse individual energy among the people.

It ought not at this time of day to be a matter of political speculation whether ideas can be effectually put down by force. The worst of theories will be comparatively popularised by repressive legislation. You may cut off all known means of intercommunication between mind and mind; but there will always remain unknown facilities, or, at all events, invisible and intangible, by which sentiment may diffuse itself amongst men. There is only one instrument by which opinion can be regulated, and that instrument is counter-opinion. Look, for example, at the present state of France. The Duc de Broglie and the Bonapartists together, who undertook to initiate "moral order" by political authority, have only succeeded in spreading everywhere, or confirming where they previously existed, Republican principles. In this country, we have gone through a sufficiently long and significant experience to convince most of us that the repression of even the worst order of ideas by the application of law is utterly impracticable. Not only does it not secure the end at which it aims, but, even if it could secure it, the process would be too costly to admit of its being resorted to. If repression of mischievous opinions could be fully effected by forcible means it would destroy much of the manliness of the nation subjected to the experiment. Over government always deteriorates the moral tone of the peoples to whom it is applied. Prince Bismarck, we fear, is entering upon a crusade which will far more than task his strength, however irresistible he may seem to feel it. It does not follow that because his foreign policy—a policy which he himself described as one "of iron and blood"—has hitherto been successful that the domestic affairs of the Empire can be managed upon the same principle. He will soon have enough upon his hands to test his will and his sagacity to the very utmost; for, after all, he needs to be taught that the fixed laws of human nature cannot be set aside—permanently, at any rate—by the most relentless determination which passionate authority can bring to bear upon them.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, on Saturday last went to Craig Daighu, on which a cairn has been erected to commemorate the recent purchase by her Majesty of the Ballochbuie Forest. Prince Leopold drove to the Linn of Dee with Sir William Jenner and the Hon. Alexander Yorke. The Rev. Dr. Donald M'Leod dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed by the Rev. Dr. M'Leod. Dr. M'Leod dined with the Royal family.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Balmoral on Tuesday.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily, and visited Castle-town, Loch Callater, and other places around the neighbourhood. Her Majesty has also paid a visit to Mrs. Campbell, at the Manse.

Prince Christian Victor has lunched with the Queen, and Mr. John Athole Farquharson has dined with her Majesty. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross has generally joined the Royal dinner circle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was present at the funeral of Mr. George Payne at Kensal-green Cemetery yesterday week. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, accompanied by Princesses Victoria and Ella, visited the Prince and Princess of Wales and the King and Queen of Denmark at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. The Prince, accompanied by the King of Denmark and Prince William of Glücksburg, took leave of their Royal Highnesses at Charing-cross station on their departure from England. The Prince and Princess, with Princes Albert Victor and George, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark, went to the Princess's Theatre in the evening. Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales left Marlborough House on Saturday last for Dartmouth, to resume their studies on board her Majesty's ship Britannia. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Louise, and the Marquis of Lorne visited the Prince and Princess and the King and Queen of Denmark at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by their Majesties and Princess Thyra of Denmark, went to the Haymarket Theatre in the evening. The Prince left Marlborough House on Monday, on a visit to Mr. Christopher Sykes, at Brantingham Thorpe, Brough, during the Doncaster races. The Princess, with Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, left en route for Rumpenheim. The Prince and Princess have consented to open the new buildings of the Hunstanton Convalescent Home, just erected as a memorial of gratitude for the restoration to health of his Royal Highness.

Colonel Teesdale has succeeded Captain Stephenson as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK.
The King and Queen of Denmark, with Princess Thyra and Prince William of Glücksburg, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and her daughters, left Marlborough House on Monday for Rumpenheim, the residence of the Landgrave of Hesse, en route for Copenhagen. Their Majesties were received at Charing-cross station by Colonel Byng, attending on behalf of the Queen; the Danish Minister, and Major-General Sir Dighton Probyn. The special train was under the control of Mr. John Shaw, and proceeded to the Admiralty Pier, Dover, whence the Royal party embarked on board the special boat, Maid of Kent, Captain Dane, and crossed to Calais, travelling thence by the Northern Railway to Brussels, where they arrived at half-past six on Tuesday morning, and were received by the King and Queen of the Belgians at the station. The Royal travellers left in the evening for Cologne, and passed the night at the Hôtel du Nord, proceeding on Wednesday, via Frankfurt, to Rumpenheim.

DEPARTURE OF THE GRAND DUKE AND GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess, the Hereditary Grand Duke, and the Princesses of Hesse left Buckingham Palace yesterday week for Antwerp. Their Royal Highnesses, attended by Colonel Du Plat, left the Charing-cross station of the South-Eastern Railway by special train, and embarked at Gravesend on board her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain F. T. Thomson, R.N. Earl Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, was present at their embarkation.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Queenborough on Saturday last, in the steam-ship Princess Marie, from Flushing. They travelled by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to London, and proceeded to Kensington Palace. The Princess and the Marquis passed three days last week on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Coburg. During their stay they went, with the Duke of Edinburgh, to the Opera at Coburg. The Princess and the Marquis paid visits to their various Royal relatives in town, and left on Monday evening by the Midland Railway for Scotland on a visit to the Queen previous to their departure for Canada.

The Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold have been constituted honorary members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, on the nomination of the Grand Master Mason, Sir Michael R. Shaw Stewart, Bart.

The Duke of Cambridge has left Kissingen for Basle, travelling through Switzerland to Paris on his return to town.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have arrived at Rumpenheim. Prince and Princess Lynar have left town for Spa.

Prince Doria de Pamphili has arrived at the Bristol Hotel from Norway.

Prince and Princess Rospigliosi have left Claridge's Hotel for Paris.

The Duke of Rutland has arrived at Longshaw Lodge, Derbyshire, from Cowes.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Sir Francis Stapleton, Bart., of Grey's Court, Oxfordshire, was married to Miss May Gladstone, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Adam Steuart Gladstone, on the 5th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Shortlands, Kent. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. Stapleton, M.A., Rector of Mereworth, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. J. Walker, M.A., Rector of Avenham-cum-Kelham, uncle of the bride. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Henry Gladstone, was dressed in white satin duchesse, trimmed with d'Alençon orange-blossom and white heather, with ruffles of the same lace. Her ornaments were diamonds. Her bridesmaids were the Misses Annie, Helen, and Fanny Gladstone, Miss Richmond Jones, and Miss Maud Walker (cousins of the bride), the Hon. Miss Boscawen, Miss Stapleton, Miss Nellie Lennard, and Miss Drummond. They were attired in pale blue cashmere princess dresses, slashed with moss-coloured satin, the dresses being artistically embroidered with pale yellow china asters by the ladies of the Decorative Work Society of George-street, Portman-square; befeater hats of moss-coloured satin, and pale blue feathers. Each wore a silver serpent bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom. Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Palmer, Scots Guards, was Sir Francis's best man. After breakfast at Langley Farm, Beckenham, Sir Francis and his bride left for Dover, on their way to Paris for their wedding tour.

The marriage of Major Henry Charles G. Dugdale, Rifle Brigade, of Bordesley Park, Worcester, fourth son of the late Mr. William Stratford Dugdale, of Merevale Hall and Blyth Hall, in the county of Warwick, and Miss Edith Montgomery, second daughter of Mr. Hugh and Lady Charlotte Montgomery, of Grey Abbey, in the county of Down, was celebrated at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on the 5th inst. The bridesmaids were Miss Montgomery and Miss Evelyn Montgomery, Miss Florentia Herbert, Miss Bertha Turner, Miss Hussey, and Miss Peel. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of cream-white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace and orange-blossoms, and a wreath of orange-blossoms and lace veil. Her jewels were diamond earrings and pearl necklace. The bridesmaids' dresses were of pink cashmere, trimmed with pink satin and cream lace, pink hat, trimmed with cream lace, cream feathers and flowers. Major W. H. Deedes, Rifle Brigade, was the best man. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. George Herbert Dean of Hereford, uncle, and the Hon. and Rev. Algernon Parker, Rector of Bix, cousin of the bride. The relatives and friends met to breakfast at the Earl Powis's (the bride's uncle) residence in Berkeley-square. The newly-married couple left town for Sherborne Castle, Mr. Wingfield Digby's seat in Dorsetshire, to spend the honeymoon.

Mr. Frederick Gustavus Fowke, eldest son of Sir F. T. Fowke, Bart., of Lowesby Hall, Leicestershire, was married on Saturday last to Cecilia Eva, a daughter of Mr. E. N. Conant, of Lyndon Hall, Rutlandshire, in the parish church of Lyndon. The Rev. H. Berners Upsher, Rector of Dingley, officiated, assisted by the Rev. F. Orme, M.A., Rector of Lyndon. The bride wore a white satin dress with cuirasse bodice and slashed sleeves, trimmed with Brussels lace and orange-flowers, a wreath of orange-flowers and tulle veil, and in her hair a diamond, the gift of Lady Fowke. She also wore a pendant of diamonds, the gift of her father. The bridesmaids—her six sisters and the two Misses Fowke—were attired in cream-coloured cashmere dresses, with puffed sleeves and ruffs of lace ornamented with old gold brocades.

The marriage of Earl Beauchamp and Lady Emily Pierrepont will take place at Thoresby Park, Notts, on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

Marriages are arranged between Lord Lyttelton and the Hon. Mary Susan Cavendish, second daughter of Lord and Lady Chesham; and between Mr. Frederic Molyneux Montgomerie and Miss Isabella Lindsay, eldest daughter of the Hon. Colin and Lady Frances Lindsay.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atkinson, Arthur H.; to the Sole Charge of Spennall, Warwickshire. Blomfield, Canon, Vicar of Barking; Archdeacon of Essex. Byrde, Charles Edward; Curate of Shirenewton. Corbett, W. A.; Clerical Deputation Secretary to the Church of England Sunday-School Institute. Falconer, D. R.; Honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral. Hodgson, Henry Wade; Rural Dean of Watford. Johnson, John; Vicar of Rudby, near Yarm, Yorkshire. Jones, Joseph Frederick; Rector of Tintern Parva, Monmouthshire. MacGregor, William; Vicar of Tamworth. Pollock, William James; Curate of St. Paul's, Newport. Rogers, Percy; Honorary Canon of Durham Cathedral. Ridgeway, F. E.; Incumbent of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Glasgow. Robins, Arthur; Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty. Stanton, J. John; Rector of North and Vicar of South Barrow, Somerset. Schofield, J.; Vicar of Westgate, in Weardale, near Stanhope.—*Guardian*.

The Countess of Ellesmere opened on Saturday last a new school in connection with the new Church of St. John the Baptist, Little Hulton.

Mr. Hardcastle, M.P., opened a bazaar at Farnworth-with-Kersley on Wednesday in aid of the building fund of St. Thomas's Church, Dixon-green, now in course of completion.

The executive committee of the memorial to Lord Lyttelton have, with the concurrence of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester Cathedral, decided to change the site from the nave of the cathedral to the open space in the north transept.

The golden wedding of Dr. Ollivant, Bishop of Llandaff, was celebrated on the 5th inst. His Lordship was married in 1828 to Alicia, daughter of Lieutenant George Spencer, of Bramley Grange, Yorkshire, by whom he has had four sons and two daughters.

The foundation-stone of a new church was laid on Wednesday at Water Orton. Mr. G. W. Digby, of Sherborne Castle, Dorsetshire, who owns a great part of the land in the district, has given the site and £600 towards the expenses. The cost is estimated to be £3000, and about £1820 has been subscribed.

Among the many restorations of old churches and abbeys now going on throughout England, that of the Priory church of Leominster has almost escaped notice. As far back as 1863 a committee was formed to consult the late Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., upon the subject, and ever since the work has been going on gradually as funds were at hand. The stone-work of the noble window of the west side has lately been completely restored by Mr. Edwards, of Leominster, and the centre portion has been filled with magnificent stained glass by Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich and London.

Dr. Campbell, the Bishop of Bangor, delivered his seventh triennial charge on Tuesday at Llangefni church. He warmly commended the activity of the Diocesan Church Extension Society, and approved the architectural character of the churches rebuilt or in course of restoration—such as Aber-Holyhead, Penegoes, and Llangurig. He urged the propriety of greater attention being paid to the religious teaching of the young, to counteract the secular education given in board schools, the preparation of candidates for confirmation, and the maintenance of a closer spiritual communion between the pastor and the adult members of his flock.

It was announced in our Court news last week that the Prince of Wales had subscribed a hundred guineas to the fund for rebuilding the Marbeuf Chapel in Paris. Down to 1824 the only Church of England services in Paris had been held in the ball-room of the British Embassy. In that year the Rev. Lewis Way, at his own expense, built a small but beautiful chapel in the Rue Chaillot, attached to the Hôtel Marbeuf. The larger chapel, erected in 1844 in the Avenue Marbeuf, by the Rev. Lewis Way's only son, Mr. Albert Way, is dilapidated and must soon be pulled down. Hence the effort now being made to rebuild it in more creditable style and in a better position. On account of its present surroundings (so different from those of thirty years ago), it is facetiously called "the Church of England in the Mews." The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London are most desirous to see it replaced by a suitable edifice. Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand, receive subscriptions.

An event of considerable importance to the English colony of Rouen took place last Saturday in the dedication by the Bishop of London of an English church for the community. For more than forty years there have been every Sunday two English services in the city; but it had long been felt that one central place for English service should be erected, and many attempts have been made, but all have ended in failure till the present occasion. About two years ago the Rev. Dr. Greenfield was appointed Chaplain by the Colonial and Continental Church Society; and, having gained the goodwill of the community, he urged upon the people the importance of erecting a suitable church. On June 30, 1877, the Bishop of Bathurst laid the first stone of All Saints' Church, Ile la Croix, Rouen; and on the 7th inst., in presence of a large congregation, the work was completed. The Bishop of London preached on Sunday morning and held a confirmation in the afternoon. A sum of £500 is required to pay off liabilities connected with the church.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Lord Hartington has arranged to deliver his inaugural address as Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh some time in November.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., has declined to accede to a request by the students of Aberdeen University that he would stand for re-election as Lord Rector. Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., has refused consent to his nomination as a candidate for the Lord Rectorship, and has recommended the students to support Lord Rosebery, stating that they will be extremely fortunate in their selection if they place his Lordship in the rectorial chair. The *Glasgow News* says that the Earl of Aberdeen has consented to become a candidate, on condition that the candidature is regarded as non-political.

The late Mr. P. Ellis Eyton, M.P., has left by his will £2000 to found a scholarship for a North Wales boy, tenable at the University College of Wales. This bequest quickly follows that of the late Mr. Henry Parnall, of Bishopsgate, who has left £5000 for the general purposes of the college.

Mr. Hardcastle, M.P., distributed the prizes to the successful students of the Church Institute, Bolton, on Tuesday evening. In his address he said he thought it a very good feature in a school of that kind that a certain amount of classical instruction was insisted upon. It was an advantage to study Latin and Greek, if only in a slight degree. The institution, though founded upon Church principles, was attended by all denominations. That was as it ought to be, and must tend to create kindly feeling among those who differ upon certain points.

The list of successful students in the certificate department of the work of the joint board of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board for the past year has been issued:—

This board not only examines schools which have regularly constituted governing bodies, or which prepare a fair proportion of their boys for the

Universities, but also examines individual students for certificates, the possession of which exempts from the necessity of examinations of various public bodies, including the previous examination, or "little go," at Cambridge, and the responses at Oxford. This scheme, after various conferences with head masters and University authorities, was matured in 1873. The present is the fifth year of the scheme being in operation, and it is conducted under a board constituted from the leading men engaged in tuition at both Universities, Mr. E. J. Gross, M.A., of Caius College, being the Cambridge secretary, and Mr. W. W. Jackson, M.A., of Exeter College, filling a similar position for Oxford. This board exerts a similar influence on the public schools that the Local Examination Syndicate and Delegacy do on the middle-class schools of England. During the five years that the board has been in existence the number of candidates has increased from 259 in 1874 to 747 in 1878. Of the candidates this year 419 have obtained certificates. Analysing the results as regards subjects, we find that of the 700 who offered in Latin, 504 passed, 60 with distinction; 689 offered in French, 479 of whom passed, 51 with distinction; 187 offered in German, 114 of whom passed, 34 with distinction; 65 offered in elementary mathematics, and 514 passed; 325 offered in additional mathematics, 224 of whom passed, 46 with distinction; 603 offered in Scripture knowledge, 476 of whom passed, 57 with distinction; 151 offered in English, of whom 88 succeeded, and 13 gained distinction; 548 offered in history, 246 passing, and 113 with distinction; 28 were examined in the mechanical division of natural philosophy, ten of whom passed, two with distinction; 60 offered in the chemical division of natural philosophy, 39 of whom passed, 11 with distinction; 7 offered in botany, 4 passing, 2 with distinction; 33 offered in physical geography and elementary geology, 22 of whom passed, 3 with distinction; 1 offered in music and passed. Of those who obtained certificates 21 passed in seven subjects.

The secretary of the Oxford Local Examinations, the Rev. S. Edwardes, has issued the division lists containing the names of the senior and junior candidates who have received certificates in the late examinations. The following is the First Division of the senior candidates:—

H. Leward, Liverpool Institute; R. H. Pigott, T. S. Simpson, F. W. Kellet, and E. P. Gaskin, Kingswood and Woodhouse School, Bath; A. W. Targett, Warminster; W. P. Workman and S. Jackson, Kingswood; J. J. Findlay, New College, Eastbourne; A. E. Biagrace, High School, Oxford; W. F. Dingwall, Boston Grammar School; P. Z. Round, Wolverhampton Grammar School; H. B. Workman, Kingswood; W. Hallworth, Charlton, Manchester; E. F. J. Love, Wolverhampton; A. L. Gaskin, Kingswood; P. Robinson and C. Holton, Manchester; W. J. Ward, Wesleyan College, Taunton; C. Brown, Waterloo; A. E. Restarick, Camden Town; E. S. Wheeler, High School, Oxford.

The candidates recommended for the medals offered by the Royal Geographical Society are—for the silver medal, A. E. Restarick; for the bronze medal, F. W. Kellet.

The following candidates have shown sufficient merit to be excused from Responses:—W. F. Dingwall, E. P. Gaskin, A. G. Grant, F. W. Kellet, E. F. J. Lowe, A. C. Neely, F. J. Newhaven, P. Robinson, F. S. Simpson, A. W. Targett, W. G. Ward, H. B. Workman, and W. P. Workman.

Total number examined, 2330, including 350 junior girls, 1315 junior boys, 326 senior girls and 339 senior boys; 199 junior girls and 757 junior boys satisfied the examiners, and will receive certificates; while in the senior department 213 girls and 221 boys qualified themselves for the title of "Associate in Arts."

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

The Minutes of the last Wesleyan Methodist Conference have been issued. The book is official, and gives a large amount of statistical and other information about Wesleyan matters.

In Great Britain there are 380,876 church members, 24,090 on trial for church membership; 1412 ministers, and 208 on trial for the ministry; supernumeraries, 249. In Ireland and Irish missions there are 19,950 members, and 506 on trial for church membership; 186 ministers, and 36 on trial for the ministry; supernumeraries, 41. In foreign missions, 83,969 church members, 10,227 on trial for church membership; 288 ministers, and on trial for the ministry, 150; supernumeraries, 13. In the French Conference, 1888 church members, on trial, 63; ministers, 24, on trial, 3; supernumeraries, 2. Totals: 486,083 church members, 34,892 on trial; 1910 ministers, 397 on trial; supernumeraries, 305.

A committee has been appointed to consider the proposal to hold an ecumenical Methodist conference. Various regulations are for the pastoral oversight of the young, under the designation of junior society classes, which shall be under the care of leaders. Special notes will be given to the members of such classes when they are met once a quarter by the ministers. General directions are also given for what amounts to the establishment of a new public recognition service for new members joining the Church.

The Committee for the Revision of the Liturgy and Book of Offices has been reappointed, and another committee has been appointed to consider the question of an educational standard for candidates for the ministry. This has long been under consideration and in dispute; but it is expected that the next Conference will settle it upon the committee's report.

The Conference has authorised the Scotch Relief and Extension Fund Committee to begin their work of relieving debts on Wesleyan trust property by loans without interest. It is expected that the fund will in the course of time increase sufficiently to enable the administrators to make gifts to various Wesleyan projects in Scotland.

The various British districts are to have more local administrative power in various home mission matters, and there are a number of new regulations for the employment of district lay agents.

The Theological Institution Committee are directed to take into their early consideration the best means of providing a new branch of the institution in the Birmingham district for the training of young men for the ministry.

The sum of £7991 has been voted for the extension of Methodism in Great Britain.

A committee for connectional finance has been appointed to consider the proposal to raise a large fund for many objects as a memorial of the admission of the laymen into the Conference, and, if necessary, the president will call meetings for the purpose during the year.

There is to be a committee upon middle-class education, and one upon the work of class leaders.—*Times*.

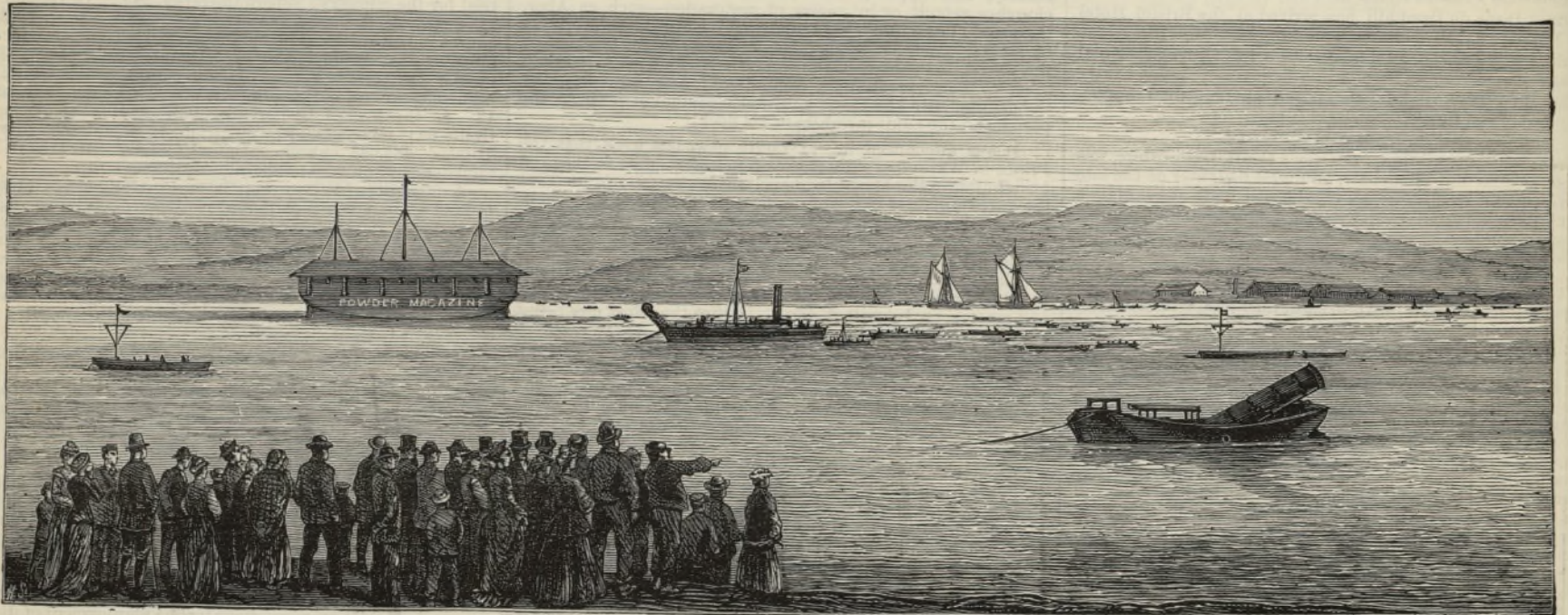
A Diocesan Missionary Conference, under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, was held at Liverpool on Monday. The proceedings opened at eight o'clock by the celebration of holy communion at St. Peter's parish church, which was followed by a breakfast at the Compton Hotel, at which the Rev. Chancellor Espin presided. A service at St. Peter's took place at 10.30, the sermon being preached by the Dean of Lichfield; and at noon the Conference began in the small concert-room, St. George's Hall, under the presidency of the Bishop of Chester. Having been initiated in order to take advantage of the presence in the country of a number of the colonial and other bishops who attended the Lambeth Conference, the meetings were of a more widely representative character than usual. The right rev. chairman gave an address, in the course of which he reviewed the progress of missionary work from the formation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in 1701. The Rev. J. H. Jowitt, organising secretary for the archdeaconry of Lincoln, followed with a paper on the same subject. Bishop Ryan having also spoken upon the subject, the Rev. Dr. Kay was called upon to read a paper upon Christianity and Islam, with special reference to India. The time, however, being short, Dr. Kay gave place to the Rev. R. Winter, who delivered an address on the same topic. After this the Conference adjourned until the evening, when papers were read by Bishop Cloughton, Archdeacon of London, upon a Native Ministry and Self-Supporting Churches, and by the Bishop of Missouri on the Condition and Progress of the Church in the United States, in India, and in our Colonies.

THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES.



OFFICES OF THE LONDON STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, BENNET'S-HILL, CITY: INQUIRING FOR LOST RELATIVES ON THE NIGHT OF THE DISASTER.

Thames Conservancy Tug,
directly over the Wreck.



OPERATIONS AT THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

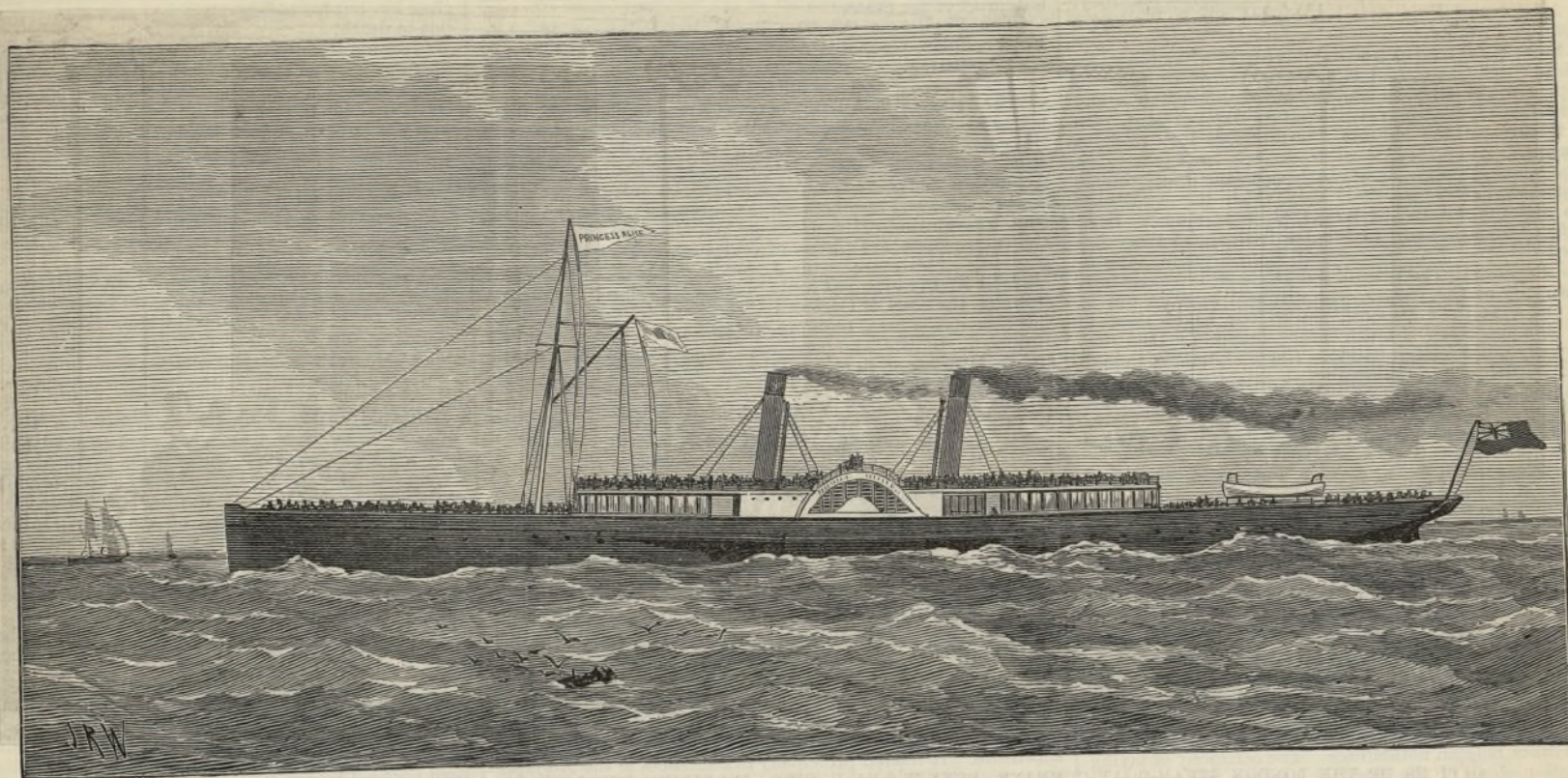
Funnel of Princess Alice in Barge.



CROWD OUTSIDE THE LONDON STEAM-BOAT COMPANY'S OFFICE AT WOOLWICH.

THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES.

THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES.



THE SALOON STEAM-BOAT PRINCESS ALICE.



THE BYWELL CASTLE, SCREW-STEAM COLLIER. AS SHE LAY AT DEPTFORD AFTER THE COLLISION.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The President of the Republic, accompanied by several Generals, went to Dourdan early on Tuesday morning to witness the manoeuvres of the 4th Army Corps. He returned to the Elysée in the evening. Marshal MacMahon will to-morrow (Sunday) pass in review at Vincennes the 4th Corps-d'Armée, the Paris troops, and the 4th Division of Cavalry.

The Grand Duke Constantine, who has been at Biarritz during the last fortnight, arrived in Paris on Monday; and Prince Frederick William of Hesse arrived there last Saturday.

The Academy of Fine Arts has elected Sir R. Wallace a corresponding member.

Last Saturday the great trotting international matches, for which the French Chambers had voted 60,000*fr.*, took place at the Hippodrome de Maisons Laiffite, Marshal MacMahon and a large number of Senators and Deputies being present. On Sunday the first of the autumn race-meetings took place at Longchamps.

At the Horse Show on Monday afternoon the prize-winners were marched before Marshal MacMahon, the Archdukes Nicholas and Constantine of Russia, M. Teisserenc de Bort, the Foreign Commissioner to the Exhibition, and other distinguished visitors. English animals figured prominently in this *défilé d'honneur*. The prize-list shows that, notwithstanding the severity of the judges, who withheld thirteen out of the 250 prizes at their disposal, thirty-four have fallen to English animals, being a much larger proportion than that gained by any other foreign nation. England, indeed, though distanced by Belgium in the number of exhibits, competed in a larger number of classes than Belgium or any of the other foreign States.

The Grand Dukes of Russia now in Paris paid Marshal MacMahon an official visit on Wednesday.

M. de Marcère's Tuesday evening entertainments have been resumed. They began last Tuesday with a dinner, at which country Mayors and provincial magnates preponderated. At half-past nine the reception began. Every room on the ground floor of the Ministry was thrown open, and the garden was lighted up and turned into an open-air salon.

Two days' fêtes in honour of the recent passing of a law and a vote of 17,000,000*fr.* for the construction of a new harbour began at Boulogne on Sunday. There was a great influx of excursionists from London, Folkestone, Paris, Amiens, Calais, St. Omer, Lille, and Belgium. Mr. Alderman Staples, Sheriff of London and Middlesex, arrived on Saturday to represent the Corporation of London. Twelve English Mayors were present by invitation, also the Burgomaster of Liège and other Belgian notabilities. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the deep-sea harbour was performed on Monday by M. de Freycinet, the Minister of Public Works, accompanied by M. Léon Say, the Minister of Finance. A benediction, usually a feature of such proceedings in France, was not included in the programme. At the banquet held in the evening at the Casino, covers were laid for 400. M. Huguet, the Mayor, occupied the chair, and, in proposing the health of the two Ministers, took the opportunity to thank the English visitors for coming to Boulogne to attend the banquet. M. Léon Say made a finance speech, in which he referred to the Three per Cent Redeemable Loan, saying that from the admirable way in which it had been taken up it had placed French credit on a level with that of England. M. de Freycinet proposed a joint toast to Marshal MacMahon and Queen Victoria, while M. Say drank to English friends, particularly mentioning the name of Mr. Alderman Staples, who returned thanks. M. Léon Say, after visiting Calais and Dunkirk, is coming on to England to study, with M. Cocher, Under-Secretary of Finance, the British postal and telegraph system, these two departments having recently been fused together in France.

M. Berger, Director of the Foreign Sections of the Exhibition, has received a letter from the Prince of Wales, who declares his intention to witness the distribution of prizes, and adds that the Princess will, perhaps, accompany him.

Winners of prizes and honourable mention in the British sections of the Paris Exhibition have heard of their success through the courtesy of Mr. Cunliffe Owen, though the official awards have not yet been published. To Messrs. Jackson and Graham have been awarded the "Grand Prix" for excellence in class 17, that of furniture. The exhibition of English pottery having elicited general admiration, it will interest many to learn that the firm of Doulton, of Lambeth, has gained the "Grand Prix," two gold and two silver medals—George Jinnworth, one of Mr. Doulton's skilful artists, having also been rewarded with a silver medal for his terra-cotta group; whilst Minton won a Grand Prix, and Wedgwood a gold medal. In the agricultural machinery section Messrs. George Buchanan and Co., of Bucklebury, have been awarded a gold medal for their sugar-mills; and in the food department Messrs. J. S. Fry and Sons have gained a gold medal as manufacturers of chocolate and cocoa.

The Patent Congress has affirmed copyright and trade marks to be a form of property not created but simply regulated by law. It also resolved that foreigners should be placed on the same footing as natives.

M. Bardoux, Minister of Public Instruction, was present at the opening last Saturday of the municipal schools at Dreux. He dwelt on the importance of education in a democratic self-governing nation, and stated that, as schools were now being erected everywhere, even in the villages, the Government reckoned on speedily laying down the principle of compulsion. Whoever did not like the school was no patriot. Speaking again at a dinner given by the municipality, he eulogised the prudence and firmness of the Republican party during the last few years. He attributed to that policy the moral, financial, and military reorganisation of the country and the success of the Exhibition. It was based, he said, on industry, education, and patriotism, and insured peace and prosperity.

The police made a descent last Thursday week on a Socialist gathering, the "International Working Men's Congress," which, though ostensibly convened at a private house, had assembled in a hired hall, described as capable of seating 200 persons. They arrested five of the leaders, as also a German, the correspondent of a Leipzig Socialist organ. The prisoners' apartments were searched, and numerous papers seized.

Barré and Liebiez, who enticed a widow into their lodgings on the pretence of exchanging some bonds for her and then murdered her, were guillotined last Saturday morning in the square opposite La Roquette Prison.

SPAIN.

A Royal decree has been promulgated approving the convention between the Minister for the Colonies and the Spanish Bank at Havannah for the conclusion of a loan of 25,000,000 pesetas. It is to be issued in bonds to bearer of 500 pesetas each in Paris, London, Madrid, and Havannah, and is guaranteed on the Cuban customs revenue. The interest is 6 per cent, and the loan is to be redeemed by quarterly drawings to the extent of 537,000 pesetas per annum.

ITALY.

King Humbert was present last Saturday at the manoeuvres of the 1st Army Corps, near the river Mella. Further manoeuvres were executed on Monday and Thursday.

Approval having been given by the Provincial Council of Florence to a credit for the maintenance of the schools conducted by the Scollopi Fathers, which had been suppressed by the Government Commissioners, a demonstration was made the same evening by about 200 persons, who paraded the streets, shouting "Down with clerical instruction!"

SWITZERLAND.

The Grand Council of the Canton of Berne has granted an amnesty to the Catholic priests of the Jura who were deprived of their livings in 1873 for refusing to acknowledge the authority of the State.

The Phylloxera Congress began its sitting on Monday. France, Spain, Germany, Austria, Italy, Portugal, and Turkey are represented.

BELGIUM.

The Triennial Exhibition of Fine Arts, which is held alternately at Brussels, Antwerp, and Ghent, is held this year at Brussels. It was opened on the 5th inst. The King and Queen, attended by the members of the Royal household, visited the Exhibition, and were escorted through the suite of rooms by the president and members of the committee. It comprises 1078 oil paintings, 198 drawings, paintings in water colour, and engravings; 180 pieces of sculpture and models, and 20 plans of architecture. Sir J. Savile Lumley, K.C.B., our Minister at Brussels, has contributed a picture representing a storm on the coast of Cornwall. The Exhibition is established this time in the great building on the Boulevard du Midi (the Marché du Midi). The permanent exhibition building in the Rue de la Régence, in course of construction, will not be completed before 1880.

The prize of 25,000*fr.* offered by the King will be bestowed, in 1879, on the best work on architecture. The competition will be confined to Belgian authors.

HOLLAND.

The Colonial Minister presented on Monday the East Indian Budget for 1879, which shows a deficit of 10,000,000 *fl.*, caused by the expenses of the war in Atchin and the expenditure for the construction of new railways. The Minister proposes to cover the deficit temporarily by advances from the Treasury to the Indian Finance Department, and ultimately by a loan. The expense attending the occupation of Atchin is estimated at 9,000,000 *fl.* The Minister estimates the coffee crop at 820,000 piculs at the price of 48*sc.* per half kilogramme.

GERMANY.

The German Reichstag was opened on Monday afternoon in the White Hall of the Royal Palace, Berlin. The speech from the Throne was read by Count Stolberg, Prince Bismarck's substitute. It related principally to references to the attempts made upon the Emperor William's life and the Anti-Socialist Bill which is to be laid before the House. A confident hope was expressed that the newly-elected deputies will not refuse to grant the means of giving the peaceful development of the Empire the same security against attacks from within as it enjoys against those from without; that the spread of the pernicious Socialist movement will be arrested; and that those who have been led away by it may be brought back to the right path.

Herr von Forckenbeck was on Wednesday elected President by 240 votes out of a total of 359 recorded. Herr Frankenstein received 114 votes. The election for the post of first Vice-President necessitated a second ballot, the candidates being Herr von Stauffenberg (National Liberal), Herr Frankenstein (Centre), and Herr Semdewitz (German Conservative party). Herr von Stauffenberg obtained 175 votes, against 142 received by Herr Frankenstein, and was elected first Vice-President. Prince Hohenlohe-Langenberg (German Imperial party) was chosen second Vice-President by 212 votes out of 335. General Grant arrived at Gastein on Wednesday, and immediately proceeded to pay a visit to Prince Bismarck.

It is reported from Berlin that a circular despatch has been sent by the German Government to the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin calling upon them to take a common step, with the view of bringing the Porte to execute the stipulations of the Treaty. To this proposal the Austrian, French, and Russian Governments are stated to have given their adhesion, to be followed, it is expected, by those of England and Italy.

Dr. Nobiling, who fired at the Emperor William a few months since and wounded his Majesty in the hands and face, and who was recently removed to an asylum that the authorities might ascertain if he was simulating madness, died on Tuesday from the wounds inflicted by himself. The immediate cause of death was paralysis of the lungs.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The golden wedding of the Austrian Empress's parents, the Duke and Duchess Max, in Bavaria, was celebrated on Monday at Tegernsee, in the presence of the Empress, Princess Sophie d'Alençon, and Dukes Louis, Charles Theodore, and Max Emanuel. The Duke having declined any public festivities, the celebration was confined to the family circle.

The Austrian troops entered Trebinje at noon on Saturday last, without opposition. The Turkish troops surrendered the citadel to the Austrians, and left the town the same evening. The Commander of the 36th Division reports that the Austrian troops occupied Friedor also on Saturday, meeting with a friendly reception from the inhabitants. The process of disarming Novi and the surrounding district had previously been accomplished without resistance. On the 6th inst. Major-General Sametz attacked the insurgents in a strong position before the town of Ključ, and drove them back to the left bank of the Sana, and ultimately, after a hotly-contested engagement, which lasted until nightfall, the Austrians captured two of the enemy's intrenchments, the town of Ključ, and also a number of houses grouped on the southern acclivity of the citadel. It is announced that General Zach sustained a serious defeat near Bihacs, on the Unne. The town of Bihacs is said to be defended by Turkish regulars, who have constructed strongly fortified intrenchments outside the town on a hill commanding the plain. The Commandant declares that he has no orders from the Porte to surrender the town, and that, on the contrary, he was instructed by Hafiz Pasha to defend it to the last extremity. The Austrian army in Bosnia and Herzegovina numbers 208,000 men, 36,000 horses, and 480 guns.

TURKEY.

A short time ago Mehemet Ali Pasha proceeded upon a special mission to Albania with the object of preparing the population for the cession of territory to the Montenegrins, in accordance with the decisions of the Congress, and to endeavour to calm the public mind, which was unfortunately most excited. The Pasha, however, was murdered on the 6th inst. Some particulars, received from Constantinople, of the way he met his death are telegraphed by the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*. It seems clear that at Gusinje, Plava, and Kolasin, even before the arrival of Mehemet Ali, the most complete anarchy had gained the upper hand. On arriving in Jakova Mehemet found the greatest excitement prevailing. He was violently upbraided with having come up to hand over the land to the Servians. The agitation went on increasing, and the house selected by Mehemet Ali for a lodging was set on fire by the Albanians of Jakova and Ipek. This done, there

arose between the incendiaries and Mehemet Ali's escort a regular fight, in the course of which twenty men of the latter fell. Towards evening, through the intervention of some Ulemas, the conflict was appeased, the insurgents promising to observe a peaceful attitude. About six in the evening, however, in Jakova, where Mehemet Ali still remained, the struggle broke out afresh, resulting in the death of Mehemet's adjutant, Abdullah Pasha, with several officers, and the house in which they had taken refuge was fired. Mehemet Ali escaped from the burning building, and concealed himself in a small erection close by, but his hiding-place was soon discovered, and he was put to death.

Batum was peacefully occupied by the Russian troops on the 6th inst. At eleven o'clock in the morning Dervish Pasha, at the head of a deputation of the inhabitants of the Christian and Mussulman clergy, received Adjutant-General Mireky, who was in command of the Russian troops. Complete tranquillity prevailed in the district.

GREECE.

A note has been addressed by the Government to the signatory Powers soliciting their mediation for the execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin in regard to the Turko-Greek frontier.

The Minister of War has issued an order summoning the officers and men absent on leave, to the number of upwards of 2500, to join their regiments immediately. The Government explains that this measure is simply precautionary, while the semi-official journals say that it is necessitated by "important reasons."

SERVIA.

Last Saturday, being the anniversary of the birthday of Princess Nathalie, was observed as a general holiday at Belgrade. A gala parade of the garrison was held, and there was a reception at the palace. The town was decorated with flags, and illuminated at night. Wednesday, being the fête of the Emperor of Russia and also of the Crown Prince of Servia, the infant son of Prince Milan, was also kept as a holiday.

ROUMANIA.

A decree of Prince Charles fixes the reopening of the Roumanian Chambers for the 27th inst.

Twenty-five thousand Russian medals have been sent to Bucharest for the Roumanian troops who were around Plevna.

AMERICA.

President Hayes, speaking last week at St. Paul, where he is said to have had an enthusiastic popular reception, dwelt on the progressive improvement in the financial condition of the country, showing that in thirteen years the public debt had been reduced by one third and the annual interest diminished to the extent of 56,000,000 *dols.* paid monthly in America, owing to the return of bonds from abroad. The annual taxation of the country had been reduced to 247,000,000 *dols.*, and the expenses to 120,000,000 *dols.* The paper currency was nearly at par, showing an increase in the coin value of 175,000,000 *dols.* The excess of exports over imports during the past year amounted to 258,000,000 *dols.* The President proceeded to declare that the balance of trade was in favour of the United States, remarking that American enterprise and the most important American products sought every land. "We cannot," said the President, "isolate ourselves from the rest of the commercial world. Our increasing foreign trade requires our financial system to be based upon principles whose soundness has been sanctioned by universal experience and by the general judgment of mankind. We are on the threshold of better times, and the surest foundations for prosperity are a sound and honest currency and unstained national credit." The President concluded his speech with an eloquent appeal on behalf of the people of the Southern States now suffering from the yellow fever epidemic.

Subsequently President Hayes has been well received at Dakotah and Milwaukee, where he addressed immense crowds, and made effective appeals on behalf of the distressed population of the South.

Most terrible accounts of the ravages and spread of yellow fever in the Southern States are contained in the latest telegrams. The number of deaths from yellow fever on Wednesday was ninety at New Orleans and 104 at Memphis. Out of a thousand nurses in Memphis eight hundred are ill with the fever. It is stated that in the fever-stricken districts there are now 90,000 people without employment and destitute, for whose subsistence alone within the next fifty days a million of dollars will be required. A famine, it is believed, will certainly follow the fever. A telegram of Tuesday's date from Washington reports that the Secretary for War is stated to have declared that the means at the disposal of the Government for relieving the distress in the Southern States are now almost exhausted. The principal Southern Congressmen and other leading members of Congress have issued an appeal for the immediate organisation of a national relief system, to anticipate the famine which it is believed will certainly follow the fever. The Governor of Ohio has proclaimed a day of prayer to avert the pestilence from that State.

The King of the Samoan Islands has ratified the treaty recently concluded with the United States.

CANADA.

Lord Dufferin, in reply to an address of the municipal authorities of Ontario on the 6th inst., congratulated the Canadians generally upon the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne to the Governorship of the Dominion as a mark of confidence and affection from the mother country. His Lordship also referred in terms of warm eulogy to the Marquis of Lorne and her Royal Highness Princess Louise.

The British Columbian Legislature, having passed an Act disfranchising the Dominion officials, the latter propose taking action to test the validity of the measure. A meeting has been held at New Westminster, at which resolutions were passed condemning the policy of separation pursued by the Provincial Government.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

We have news from Cape Town by telegram from Madeira to Aug. 20. Reuter's summary says:—"Major Lanyon has returned to Kimberley. The chief Mankaroane has been sentenced to pay an indemnity to the family of the late Mr. Francis Thompson. The 80th Regiment has left Natal for the Transvaal. The Admiral's flag-ship is surveying at St. Lucia Bay, Natal, to select a suitable landing-place for troops in the event of the dispatch of a British force to Natal being rendered necessary by a rising of the Zulus. Mr. Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, in a speech at Grahamstown, declared that the confederation of the South African colonies would be the test question at the next general election for the Cape Parliament."

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Sunday last as follows:—

All those to whom the history of Indian politics is familiar are agreed that active means must at once be taken to counteract the Russian advance into Afghanistan. At the beginning of last century the Russian advanced forts were 2500 miles distant from those of the English. At the close of the century the distance was lessened to 2000, and at the commencement of the present century the distances were reduced to 1000 miles. Since the end of the Crimean War that distance has been further reduced to 400 miles. There is, therefore, every possible reason for arguing from the past that this

distance will at some time or other before long be completely annihilated and British and Russian frontiers become continuous. In face of these extreme probabilities it will be wise policy for the Government to endeavour to determine beforehand the line of contact of the two Powers. The present frontier line is stated by most military authorities to be indefensible. It extends over 1000 miles, and can be penetrated at all points by forces in the possession of tribes most hostile. Under these conditions, to allow Russia to establish herself in security at Cabul would be suicidal policy. She would command all the passes into British territory, and at the same time obtain recruiting-ground with resources almost inexhaustible. The Indian Government are most anxious to avoid adopting any policy which would bear even the semblance of hostility towards Russia, but the extreme probability of a collision sooner or later cannot be overlooked. It is necessary, therefore, to provide for a strong strategic defensive position to guard against eventualities. From this point of view it is indispensable that we should possess a commanding influence over the triangle of territory formed on the map by Cabul, Ghuznee, and Jellalabad, together with power over the Hindoo Koosh. This would command the central routes of approach to India, indirectly cover the eastern and western routes, and at the same time enable us to threaten, if necessary, the whole line of Russian frontier. This triangle we may hope to command with Afghan concurrence if the Ameer is friendly. The strongest frontier line which could be adopted would be along the Hindoo Koosh, from Pamir to Bamian, thence to the south by the Helmand Girish and Candahar to the Arabian Sea. It is possible, therefore, that by friendly negotiations some such defensive boundary may be adopted. The means by which this can be brought about are either directly by diplomatic arrangement with Russia or by entering into an alliance of guarantee and protection with Afghanistan. The present Mission will be essentially friendly and conciliatory. Its objects are to insure the prospects of a lasting peace, both with Afghanistan and Russia; but in no circumstances will an alliance between Russia and the Ameer hostile to the British Government be tolerated. The latest news in reference to the Mission states that Major St. John had gone in advance to Peshawur to make final arrangements for the Mission. Sir N. Chamberlain and his staff left Simla to-day for Peshawur. The Mission will be formed there. Gholam Hussein Khan, the Viceroy's messenger to Cabul, is expected to return about the 17th, and the Mission is to start immediately. He has met with courteous treatment en route. Applications from Indian nobles of high rank, offering their services for the Mission, have been received by the Government. The Viceroy has selected Maharajah Partab Singh, of Jodhpore, brother of the Maharajah of Jodhpore, and Sirdah Abdulla Khan, of Tonby, uncle of the present Nawab, as being representatives of Hindoo and Mohammedan families of the highest rank, to accompany the Mission. This is a wise act of policy, in so far that it will enlist the sympathies and the interests of the Hindoos and Mohammedans in the success of the Mission.

NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram of the 6th inst. reports that a banquet has been held at Christchurch to celebrate the completion of the railway between Christchurch and Dunedin. The Governor, Lord Normanby, and a number of members of Parliament were present. At the conclusion of the proceedings the Mayors of Christchurch and Dunedin sent Sir Julius Vogel a telegram congratulating him, "on behalf of the Governor and representatives present, on the completion of the great work for which New Zealand is so largely indebted to his exertions."

The Junon, now on her voyage round the world, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 4th inst.

To the report that cholera had broken out in Sweden a second authoritative denial has been given.

A telegram from Cyprus states that the English troops continue to suffer from fever. Sir Garnet Wolseley is about to take a tour round the island on board the Raleigh.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the announcement that the Queen has appointed Colonel Robert Home, C.B., R.E., to be Commissioner for the delimitation of the frontiers of Bulgaria, under article 2 of the Treaty of Berlin.

It is telegraphed from Alexandria that the reforms advocated by Nubar Pasha are steadily advancing, and that the official announcement of Mr. Rivers Wilson as Minister of Finance is impatiently awaited.

According to the latest intelligence from Yokohama, the draught of a new law for the regulation and control of the opium trade has been published, from which it appears that opium may only be sold by licensed druggists.

According to news from the West Coast, dated Lagos, Aug. 10, the King of Dahomey was still inclined to defy England, and had positively refused to pay the indemnity. The European factories of Lagos are occasionally being broken into and plundered by natives, the King sharing the spoil.

The Egyptian Government has received telegrams from Khartoum reporting an unusual rising of the White and Blue Niles. Incessant rains continued, and an inundation was apprehended, in view of which precautionary measures were being taken.

The Agent-General for Queensland has been advised by telegram that the following vessels, conveying emigrants to Queensland, have arrived safe at their destination:—The *Lammershagen*, from Hamburg; the *Southesk* and *Windor Castle*, from London; and the *Rodell Bay*, from Glasgow.

The Chinese population of San Francisco numbers 32,000, classified as follows:—Merchants and professional men, 1000; cigar-makers, 5000; laundrymen, 1500; servants, 7000; boot and shoe makers, 2000; slipper-makers, 800; gamblers, 1400; makers of clothing, 3000; pedlars, 2500; fishermen, 1000; labourers, 1000; other occupations, 3800; women, 2000.

The new iron Aberdeen built barque *Scottish Prince*, of 894 tons register, Captain Moore, sailed from Gravesend on the 6th inst., and had on board the following number of emigrants bound for Townsville, Queensland—viz., 41 married men, 42 married women, 111 single men, 69 single women, 40 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 14 infants, making a total of 317 souls.

The small eruption of Vesuvius, which has now been in progress for some time, is slowly increasing. The new crater, which opened at the bottom of that of 1872, has gradually filled with lava, which is now beginning to flow over into the large one. With the new molten materials medals are being produced, with the effigy of the director of the observatory, for sale to the curious.

At Coblenz and Saarbrücken the police recently prohibited smoking in the streets by youths under sixteen; and at Treves a by-law of 1857 has been brought into force, which imposes a fine of from three to nine marks, or imprisonment in default, on boys under sixteen who smoke in the streets and in places of amusement. A similar police regulation would not be amiss at places nearer home.

The Chamber of Commerce of Foochow, having called the attention of the foreign Consuls to the contemplated mixture of dried and prepared willow-leaves with tea-leaves, the Governor of Foochow has issued a proclamation threatening delinquents with severe punishment. Those at the head of the scheme, he says, are numerous, and any person who proves the guilt of one of them will receive 100 piastres. "Let all," he adds, "tremble and obey."

Letters have been received at Dundee from Captain Adams, of the well-known Dundee whaler *Arctic*, up to July 12, stating that not one vessel of the fleet had caught a single fish, and the expectation is that the fishing will be a complete failure. None of the vessels had been able to pass through Melville Bay, a circumstance which has not happened during any previous season. As seen from the highest mountains, the bay appeared hopelessly blocked by ice, and all efforts to penetrate it had to be abandoned.

It is announced by the Governor of New Caledonia to the Minister of French Marine that, although all the insurgent natives have not yet made their submission, he believes the suppression of the insurrection to be only a matter of time.

The Danish Inspector of North Greenland, resident at Godhaven, Disco, writing on July 18, says that in no year has he seen the west ice approaching so near the Greenland coast as this season, nor has it ever been seen in such a quantity. It was lying to the northward, stretching beyond the reach of the eye in vast packs and masses close against the seashore. No such year for ice is remembered. Owing to expected failure of whale-fishing, oil has risen £3 a tun, and bone has advanced to £1200 a ton.

The *Japan Mail* says:—The members of the Imperial family of Japan evince a sincere desire to promote the industries of this country. A short time ago we had the pleasure of pointing out the interest taken by the Empress in silk-spinning; and now we learn from the native papers that the tea-shrubs growing in the garden of the Imperial palace at Akasaka were picked in the presence of her Majesty the Empress Dowager by one hundred girls on the 26th inst., all of whom were for the occasion dressed alike in holiday clothes, and were further regaled with cakes and tea at the conclusion of their labours.

The *Daily News* correspondent in the Rhodope district writes:—"I have frequently heard merchants and others in England express a desire to find some point on the face of the earth where they could enjoy perfect repose for a week or two. Let them try Kirkova. There is no post here, no telegraph; and if you speak to a native of this little village about a newspaper he will probably think it is something to eat. But ask him for melons, grapes, plums, apples, pears, or blackberries, and he will overwhelm you with them, at about half a farthing a pound."

A notice from the Colonial Office appears in Tuesday's *Gazette* stating that the Queen has appointed the King of Siam to be an Honorary Member of the First Class or Knights Grand Cross of the Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. Her Majesty has also appointed Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, to be an Ordinary Member of the First Class of the said order. In this latter case her Majesty's warrant of appointment bears date Feb. 6, 1878.

The *Straits Times* reports that the head gardener in the Botanical Gardens at Singapore had rather a dangerous adventure recently with the python presented to the gardens by the Maharajah of Johore. The creature is sluggish in his habits, and allows liberties to be taken with him. One day the gardener entered the python's cage and was showing to a friend that he could do as he pleased with him, when suddenly, irritated by a kick on the head, the python coiled himself quickly round the gardener's body, and had wellnigh succeeded in squeezing the life out of him before assistance arrived in the shape of Private John Adolphus, of her Majesty's 28th Regiment, who very pluckily seized the snake, and by sheer strength forced him to let go.

Lieutenant Kitchener, R.E., handed over to the committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund on Tuesday the whole of the memoir, special plans and lists connected with the great map of Western Palestine. These materials, now in the hands of the committee, consist of a map of twenty-six sheets, on the scale of one-inch to the mile, a map in three sheets on the scale of three-eighths of the large map, and an immense collection of memoirs from the note-books of Lieutenant Conder and himself. The committee have already taken steps for the publication of the maps, and will at once proceed to consider the publication of the memoirs—a part of the work as important as the map. Lieutenant Kitchener exchanges the service of the Palestine Fund for the important charge of the survey of Cyprus, to which he has been appointed.

The Bluebook of Natal for 1877 shows in that year a population amounting 325,512, consisting of 157,929 males and 167,583 females. There were 22,654 whites, 290,035 natives, and 12,823 coolies. There were 46,577 acres of crops reaped by the white inhabitants—there being in this number 25,500 acres of maize, 9023 acres of sugar-cane, and 3712 acres of oats. The yield of sugar is set down at 10,473 tons, of maize at 140,700 muids (not quite six to the acre), of coffee at 222,727 lb. The Europeans cultivated at the rate of two acres per head. The natives are said to have reaped 162,741 acres—or, say, half an acre per head. The proportion, of course, is low; but the aggregate shows that the natives represent a substantial industrial element in the community. The crop of mealies was estimated at 417,116 muids, of Kafir corn at 27,861 muids, and of sweet potatoes at 96,270 muids, while a partial guess is hazarded at an out-turn of 2926 tons of pumpkins. It must be noted, however, that the number of acres actually cultivated by Europeans was, at the end of December, much in excess of the acreage reaped. It is set down roughly at 69,270, which would give an average of over three acres per head. The Europeans number in their possession 16,320 horses, 765 mules, 145,128 horned cattle, 451,110 sheep, 44,328 Angora goats, 33,002 other goats, 11,213 pigs, 360 donkeys, and 1489 unwoolled sheep. The natives are said to hold 7874 horses, 254,579 horned cattle, 32,196 sheep, 44,844 goats, and 4922 pigs.

A correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Bayeux as follows:—"Through the kindness of Monsignor Hugenin, Bishop of Bayeux, I was shown this morning the famous casket which, much to the general disappointment, was not sent to the Paris Exhibition this year. This casket, which may be more correctly described as a large ivory box bound with bronze, was captured from the Saracens by Louis XI., and an inscription in Arabic (of which the following is the translation: "In the name of a gracious merciful good blessing and goodness") may be taken as a confirmation of this legend. It is said that Louis XI. presented it to the Cathedral of Bayeux out of gratitude for his daughter's recovery from an illness which had exhausted the resources of the local faculty, but which yielded to a touch of the chasuble which had belonged to St. Regnobert, the second Bishop of Bayeux. The casket was sent to hold the miracle-working chasuble, and both have been jealously guarded ever since. This casket, which is a wonderful piece of alto-relievo work, was sent to the Paris Exhibitions of 1855 and 1867, the Government guaranteeing to pay a certain sum in the event of any harm coming to it. The Bishop offered to let it be exhibited this year, but the Commissioners declined to guarantee its safety, and the Bishop very wisely would not part with it. The casket is not shown to the ordinary visitors, for one or two attempts have been made to make away with it."

A public meeting, at which Lord Penrhyn, Lord Lieutenant of Camarvonshire, presided, was held yesterday week at Bangor, in connection with the proposed memorial to the late Sir Richard Bulkeley. A sum of nearly £1500 has been subscribed. It was decided that the form of the memorial should be left to the family.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The new schools, affording accommodation for 1200 pupils, which have been erected by the school board in Wordsworth-road, South Hornsey, have been thrown open for the reception of children. The building was begun in June, 1877, and the total cost will slightly exceed £15,000.

From the new report issued by the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, of 7, Adelphi-terrace, it appears that a considerable number of American and colonial members have joined this year: out of twenty-four elected last month, twenty were country or foreign members.

Mr. Thomas William Saunders, who has been appointed a metropolitan police magistrate in succession to Mr. Knox, took the oath on Wednesday before Mr. Justice Hawkins, sitting as Vacation Judge. Mr. Saunders, who was called to the Bar in 1837, practised on the Western Circuit, and holds the position of Recorder of Bath.

Colonel Henderson reports that last year 14,410 new houses, 270 new streets, and two new squares, covering a length of 39 miles and 1623 yards, were added to the metropolis. The average yearly number of new houses during the last twenty-nine years has been 10,610, so that this year is above the average; but the average length of new streets opened yearly during that period has been forty-four miles.

Some boys were charged last Saturday, at the Marylebone Police Court, with breaking into Trinity Presbyterian Church, Kentish Town, and doing a great deal of damage there. After the boys had made their way in they broke a valuable harmonium to pieces, and made a bonfire on the floor with such Bibles and hymn-books as they could find. They drank the sacramental wine and carried off some property. The magistrate remanded them.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the first week in September was 76,306, of whom 38,648 were in workhouses and 37,658 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875 these figures show a decrease of 484, 1029, and 5917 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 625, of whom 437 were men, 146 women, and 41 children under sixteen.

The Liverymen of London will meet on the 28th inst. at Guildhall for the election of the Lord Mayor for the ensuing civic year. The Aldermen eligible are Sir Charles Whetham, Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., Mr. Alderman Ellis, Mr. Alderman Figgins, Mr. Alderman Knight, Mr. Alderman Hadley, Mr. Alderman Nottage, and Mr. Alderman Staples. It is customary for the Livery to select the two senior Aldermen, and then for the Court of Aldermen to make from them the final choice. Should that course be followed this year, the Lord Mayor elect will probably be Sir Charles Whetham, the Alderman of Bridge ward. The new Sheriffs, Mr. George Burt and Mr. Thomas Bevan, will be sworn in on the 28th also.

The Cleopatra Needle, after its many vicissitudes, was on Thursday placed in its position on the Thames Embankment, between Charing-cross and Waterloo Bridges. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were conveyed from Westminster Pier to a saloon-steamer moored opposite the monolith. Under the obelisk, in addition to the standard measures authorised by the Government officials, and copies of the coins of the realm and of the newspapers of the day, were placed, from the Bible Society, copies of the Bible in the English and French languages, the Hebrew Pentateuch, the Arabic Genesis, and a specimen published by the Bible Society showing the 16th verse of the 3rd chapter of St. John in 215 languages. On board the saloon-ship Professor Wilson addressed those present, traced the history of the monolith, and paid a tribute of gratitude to Sir J. Alexander, who first suggested, and to Mr. J. Dixon, who has so successfully carried out, the design of bringing the Needle to this country. The monolith was then lowered into its present position, the operation occupying one hour; after which loud cheers were given for the Queen, for the Khedive of Egypt, for Professor Wilson, and for Mr. Dixon and his assistants. We shall illustrate the ceremony next week.

The annual collections held under the name of Hospital Saturday for the benefit of the London hospitals and dispensaries were made last Saturday, when collecting-boxes were placed at suitable spots throughout the metropolis. On Monday night at twelve o'clock the task of counting the money collected at the street stations was concluded. For this work ten gentlemen engaged in London banking-houses volunteered their services, all of whom were on Monday night at their posts, busily engaged in arranging the £260 in copper found in the boxes. As far as is at present known, this year's collection has exceeded that of any previous year. The amount collected by street boxes in 1874 was £258, in 1875 £489, in 1876 £825, in 1877 £777, while the amount taken to the Bank last night exceeded £1000. The largest amount deposited in any single box was £26 11s. 9d. found in that stationed at the Peabody statue, of which £6 10s. was gold; and the smallest amount any box contained was 7s. 7½d. This year the E.C. district contributed the largest amount, the smallest being that collected in the northern district. One of the collectors, the lady appointed to the station in Monument-yard, was lost in the Princess Alice, as were also two of the fund's boxes. The collections on the London Steam-Boat Company's boats have been very good, that on Citizen H, commanded by Captain Cuff, amounting to £5 11s. 3d.

There were 2416 births and 1260 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 90, while the deaths were 166 below, the average. There were 54 fatal cases of whooping-cough, which showed a further decline of 2 from the numbers in recent weeks, but exceeded the corrected weekly average by 18. The deaths referred to fever, which had been but 16 and 23 in the two preceding weeks, further rose to 25 last week, but were 7 below the corrected average weekly number: 18 fatal cases were certified as enteric or typhoid, 2 as typhus, and 5 as simple continued fever. There were 30 deaths from scarlet fever, and 10 from diphtheria. The deaths referred to diarrhoea and simple cholera, which had been 494, 351, 268, 201, and 154 in the five preceding weeks, further declined last week to 124, and were 55 below the corrected average number. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 10 and 6 in the two previous weeks, further declined to 3 last week, a lower number than in any previous week since the beginning of August, 1876. The Metropolitan Asylum hospitals contained 178 smallpox patients on Saturday last, showing a further decline of 16 from the numbers at the end of recent weeks; 18 new cases were admitted during the week, against 36, 22, and 18 in the three preceding weeks. The Highgate Smallpox Hospital contained but 7 patients on Saturday last. In the Greater London 2972 births and 1475 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 61.2 deg., and 2.3 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814–73. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 31.2 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 93.1 hours.



THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES: RECOVERY OF BODIES FROM THE WRECK OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

On Saturday morning last five murderers suffered the penalty of death by the guillotine within the territory of the French Republic. Three of these criminals were Arabs, and were executed at Philippeville in Algeria. The remaining two were Frenchmen, named respectively Barré and Lebiez. They were quite young men; one had been a medical student, the other a clerk; and they had been convicted on the clearest evidence of the murder of an old woman named Gillet. The deed was an exceptionally deliberate and atrocious one. The motive was that greed of gain which, under a hundred different aspects, seems to be driving the French people mad.

If capital punishment is, under any circumstances, to be inflicted, it is certain that no two detestable catiffs ever deserved their punishment so richly as did Barré and Lebiez. Their execution has, nevertheless, filled society in Paris with a universal sentiment of horror and disgust; and it is probable that the butchery which took place at dawn last Saturday in front of the prison of La Roquette will find its place in history as the last public execution in France. The question remains whether it will be thought expedient to retain the guillotine as an instrument of death. Looking at home, we have an equal right to ask ourselves whether it is worth while to retain that remarkably venerable apparatus, the gallows; and whether a dose of prussic acid or an overwhelming electric shock might not be found as effectual a means of carrying out the ends of justice as Marwood's halter and drop.

But the example, the advocates of capital punishment may urge. Touching examples, I may be permitted to relate a little apologue. I have heard of an austere French lady who was accustomed to correct her little granddaughter when she was naughty. "Et ne croyez pas," she would gravely say, prior to inflicting punishment, "que c'est pour mon plaisir que je vous corrige." "Pour le plaisir de qui, alors?" piteously asked the small logician. Who is to profit by the example set forth by the solemn strangulation of an assassin in a prison yard? The assassin himself? Scarcely. He has read—and read too much in detail, perhaps—the accounts of other men being hanged; but those highly-spiced narratives have not deterred him from the commission of murder. The mob outside? Why it is the same mob that in the old days used to look on an Easter-Monday hanging in the Old Bailey as a joyous preliminary to the subsequent Saturnalia of Greenwich Fair, and who even now, when they have been deprived of the spectacle of a public strangling, hang in dingy groups outside the gaol while the hanging is going on, and waiting for the black flag to be hoisted. It strikes me that the persons most immediately brought in contact with the "example" are the High Sheriff, the governor of the prison, the chaplain, and the warders, who are made sick by the horrible transaction.

Some two-and-twenty years ago I published a long letter in the *Times* newspaper protesting against the scenes of infamy which were then common when executions took place in front of Newgate. In writing the letter I had before my eyes the "example" of some dashing young men about town of my acquaintance, who, in order to witness the execution of a batch of peculiarly notorious murderers, hired the first-floor front of a tavern in the Old Bailey, and played loo all night. They were more fortunate in the morning than My Lord Tomnoddy, for they did see the men hanged. I read in the French papers that similarly gay parties were made up on Friday, at the great boulevard restaurants, to "make a night of it" prior to the butchery of Barré and Lebiez, which took place at five thirty a.m. By four the *cabinets particuliers* of the restaurants were evacuated; and the dashing young men about town and their lady friends, smoking cigarettes and singing merry songs, drove down to the Place de la Roquette. By some means or another no less than fifteen hundred persons obtained *billets de circulation* from the Prefecture of Police, enabling them to approach the scaffold.

Mem: In quitting an ugly subject I may mention that I witnessed, as the correspondent of a newspaper, the first private execution that took place in England. It was in September or October, 1867, at Maidstone Gaol; and my companions were Mr. J. C. Parkinson, then representing the *Daily News*, and Mr. Edmund Yates, representing the now defunct *Morning Star*. Looking upon a private hanging as a very important experiment in criminal science I wrote, in the most guarded and measured terms at my command, an account of the transaction. The accounts written by my companions were as cautiously worded as my own narrative was. Our reward was to be dubbed "ghoules" and "vampires" by the *Saturday Review*.

Alarming accounts continue to be current touching the mental health of Victor Hugo. One section of the Paris press stoutly declare that the illustrious poet is in possession of all his faculties, while other journals as authoritatively assert that the news from Guernsey is of the most serious character, and that Victor Hugo is on the very verge of insanity. He has a mania, it is stated, for having himself photographed; he will stand for hours before a glass pouring forth furious diatribes against the Bonaparte family; and sometimes he will lie at full length on the ground, and then slowly raise himself, keeping his arms folded all the while. Well; "great wits are sure to madness near allied." For the rest, every distinguished man of letters must expect to hear from time to time that he has gone out of his mind; that he has taken to eating opium or drinking chloral, that the bailiffs are in his house, that he has run away from his wife and family, and that his last novel was written, not by himself, but by Miss Sophonisba O'Bleek, of Ballymulligan, Ireland.

The *World* has propounded sundry "puzzles" to its readers in the shape of sundry phrases in French which are written in incorrect grammar, and which the puzzle-loving public are invited to correct. I shall have something to say concerning these "puzzles" next week. Meanwhile "M. le Rebouteur" continues to put his own countrymen to the blush in his "Entorses de la Grammaire," published in the *Paris Figaro*. This terrible purist has found out that it is wrong to say "Allumez le feu." Analogously we commit quite as grave a solecism when we say "Light the fire." It is the coal or the wood that we set on fire; and to be strictly correct we should say "Kindle a fire," or "Set light to the fuel in the fireplace."

G. A. S.

The works of the Tynemouth Aquarium, of which we gave an illustration last week, were executed by Messrs. Aldin and Bray, of Adelphi-terrace, London.

As Mr. Silas Pomeroy, a justice of the peace, was walking over his estate at Blandy, Hampshire, last Wednesday morning, he was attacked by a bull. He retreated into a hedge, and endeavoured to defend himself with his stick, but in vain, and he was gored to death. The day was the anniversary of Mr. Pomeroy's birthday, and a large party had been invited to dinner.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It cannot be said that the Doncaster Meeting began very auspiciously. The yearling sales on Tuesday morning, to which we shall allude again presently, were a sad failure; and the first day's race-card was the weakest that we have seen for years. Looking back on the number of flyers that have contested the Fitzwilliam Stakes, it was really melancholy to see Ecossais walking over for the forfeits; nor did the Filly Stakes mend matters much, as Jessie Agnes had only to canter in front of the Charlotte Russe filly. This was succeeded by the Doncaster Plate, also reduced to a match; and even the Great Yorkshire Handicap displayed a marked falling-off, as the field only numbered eight. A good deal of interest was felt in the running of Advance (9 st. 3 lb.) as he was the trial horse of Master Kildare and Boniface, Captain Machell's Leger candidates, and he performed sufficiently well to satisfy their supporters. At the finish Rylstone (8 st. 10 lb.) was promoted to the post of favourite, and Lord Hartington's mare managed to beat everything except Flotsam (6 st. 9 lb.), who had the race in hand quite half a mile from home, and added one more to the long list of victories achieved by the stock of Speculum this season. All Fordham's exertions could only get Jagellon (7 st. 5 lb.) into third place, and we fancy that the horse is not always inclined to do his best. Another small field of five ran for the Champagne Stakes, though Rayon d'Or, Charibert, and Claudius were fair representatives of quality. Charibert was in trouble a long way from home, and Rayon d'Or appeared likely to win easily; but Count Lagrange has lately experienced the most provoking luck in running second for valuable stakes, and Lord Falmouth's colt, who is half-brother to Childeric, struggled on with great gameness, and, fairly wearing down the French youngster, won cleverly at the finish. Rayon d'Or still presents a raw, unfurnished appearance, and is quite likely to develop into a better three-year-old than his conqueror, who, though very neat, is a trifle on the small side.

Magnificent weather and the apparently open character of the race attracted an enormous crowd to witness the decision of the St. Leger. The Prince of Wales, who was the guest of Mr. Christopher Sykes, was in the Royal Stand, few of the aristocratic patrons of the turf were absent, and all the surrounding towns contributed more than their usual quota to the immense mob that occupied every advantageous spot on the famous moor. Little interest was exhibited in the opening events, in one of which Dresden China could make no fight against Witchery, while in the other Ecossais, who seems inclined to emulate Mr. Tennyson's "Brook," and "go on for ever," made nothing of his 9 st. 10 lb. The saddling-paddock seemed the general object of attraction, and it was some relief to the backers of Beaulerc, who were "hoping against hope," to see James Snowden lifted into the saddle before any other jockey had mounted, and be thus assured that they would have the forlorn consolation of a run for their money. Little Insulaire, looking wonderfully fresh and well, was the first to appear upon the course, and he was quickly followed by most of the others, though Lord Falmouth's pair did not join the rest for some little time. At a casual glance, Childeric is decidedly better looking than Jannette; but the filly seemed more quiet and business-like, while the innumerable followers of Archer unhesitatingly declared for the one that their champion had elected to ride. Lord Lonsdale and Mr. Holdsworth each followed Lord Falmouth's example and started a couple of representatives, the former nobleman having purchased Master Kildare and Boniface a few hours before the race. Just as the lot were pulling up after the preliminary canter, Castlereagh kicked F. Sharp, the lad who was riding Yagar, and broke his leg. The horse was, therefore, withdrawn, and the starters were thus reduced to fourteen, which is exactly the same number that took part in the race last year. A capital start was effected at the first attempt, and when they had fairly settled down to their work Glengarry carried his colours to the front, and went on, followed by Master Kildare, Potentate, and Boniface, the last named being just clear of Mappleton and Jannette. As they commenced ascending the hill after going about three furlongs Potentate, on the outside, increased the pace, and drew away with a clear lead of a couple of lengths, his nearest attendants now being Boniface, Glengarry, and Mappleton, who went away in a cluster from Master Kildare and Attalus, Lord Falmouth's pair being most prominent of the remainder, of whom Castlereagh had now emerged from the ruck, which was whipped in by Beaulerc and Eau de Vie. Potentate maintained a clear lead to the Red House, where Boniface still lay second, while a couple of lengths from Lord Lonsdale's horse succeeded Glengarry and Master Kildare, just in advance of Attalus and Insulaire, Red Archer at the same time taking a more prominent place on the outside, Childeric making a bold show in the centre, and the favourite coming up on the rails, while of the others Mappleton was now tailed off many lengths behind everything. Immediately after passing the above-named landmark Potentate was hopelessly beaten, and, with Boniface and Glengarry in trouble in the next few strides, Master Kildare assumed the command coming round the bend into the straight, when Red Archer and Insulaire gave way to Lord Falmouth's pair. At the distance Master Kildare was well beaten, and Jannette, coming through next the rails, drew clear away from Childeric, and won with the utmost ease by four lengths. Master Kildare was third, half a length behind Childeric. Clocher passed Insulaire half up the distance, and finished fourth, clear of Count Lagrange's colt, fifth. Attalus was sixth, Beaulerc seventh, Boniface eighth, Castlereagh ninth, Eau de Vie next, in front of Red Archer and Potentate, with Glengarry last, excepting Mappleton, who came in with the crowd. Thus, for two years in succession, Lord Falmouth has supplied the first and second for the great race in the north; and on each occasion Archer's judgment of the merits of the pair has been amply vindicated. Master Kildare presented such a bold front until reaching the distance that, with only 7 st. 4 lb. on his back, he must have an immense chance for the Cesarewitch; and Beaulerc, all untrained as he was, performed more than respectably. Red Archer proved the imposter of the race; and Clocher fully confirmed his Goodwood form with Insulaire, who, in spite of his stout breeding, did not run like a stayer. The remaining races of the day may be dismissed very briefly. White Poppy (8 st. 4 lb.) had no trouble in giving weight to seven of her eight opponents in the Corporation Stakes, and Boulouf made a thorough example of Julius Caesar over two miles.

Doubtless, as Mr. Edmund Tattersall remarked in his recent letter on the formation of a racing company, the depreciation in the price of yearlings is only temporary; but there can be no doubt that it is very pronounced, and on Tuesday and Wednesday breeders had a very bad time of it. On the former day lot after lot was sent back unsold; but matters improved a little on Wednesday, when a few fair prices were realised. Two of Lord Bateman's five were sold pretty well, a filly by Saunterer—Miss Livingstone making 620 gs. A dozen from the Stanton stud did not do very well, as the top price obtained—for an own brother to Picnic—was only 550 gs. Mr. Bromwich's quartette averaged 358 gs., a grand success as

times go; but few of the others did any good, and we can only hope that we may have to chronicle brisker competition during the remainder of the week.

The Australians are winding up their tour in this country almost more successfully than they began it, and last week achieved a grand victory over Gloucestershire by ten wickets. Several of the team scored pretty freely; but the feature of the match was the grand bowling of Spofforth, who took twelve wickets for 90 runs. The Australians v. Gentlemen of England, at Scarborough, ended in a draw, greatly in favour of our visitors, for whom C. Bannerman (54) and Mr. Murdoch (not out, 44 and 49) batted very successfully. In a match between Yorkshire and I Zingari Mr. A. J. Webbe played a fine innings of 100 on behalf of the club, which, however, was beaten by nine wickets.

To-day (Saturday) the sculling-match between Sadler and Howden will take place; and on Monday and Tuesday next Higgins, Blackman, Elliott, and Boyd will compete for the challenge cup presented by the proprietors of the *Sportsman*.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

On Tuesday the annual rifle contest between the Central London Rangers (40th Middlesex) and the London and Westminster (46th Middlesex), ten men a side, at 200, 500, and 600 yards ranges, came off at the Tottenham Park range. At the first distance the 46th headed the Rangers by 11 points, the respective totals being 242 against 231. At 500 yards the London and Westminster team increased their lead by another 11 points—213 against 202. It was now plain that the match was in the hands of the 46th, who at 600 yards increased their lead, and eventually won by 63 points.

The B, or Railway, company of the 20th Middlesex competed at the Stanmore ranges for a long list of prizes. In the first series the first prize, presented by Captain Partington, was won by Colour-Sergeant J. W. Morgan; Corporal Maffey took the second prize, a marble timepiece, presented by Lieutenant Hill; the third prize (Lieutenant Long's) went to Private Curtis; and the fourth, fifth, and sixth prizes, presented by Messrs. McCorquodale, Colour-Sergeant Morgan, and Captain Partington, were won by Lieutenant Long, Sergeant Wright, and Private Boreham. In the second series Private Miles won the first prize. The fourth series was open to all volunteers in the service of the London and North-Western Railway Company at Euston-square, many of whom were necessarily handicapped. The principal prize was a silver cup, value 10 guineas, presented by Mr. F. Taplin, which was won by Colour-Sergeant Morgan. The second prize fell to Private Curtis, and the third to Lieutenant Long.

A contest for prizes, presented by Mr. Alderman Ellis, the Broad-street and Aldersgate-street Wards of the City, the Worshipful Company of Drapers, and others, was held on Wednesday at the Rainham ranges, Essex, the competitors being the K and O companies of the London Rifle Brigade. The winners were declared as follows:—First prize, the Company's Challenge Vase and eight guineas, presented by the Ward of Aldersgate, was won by Private Sanderson; Corporal Haines was second, and took a prize of six guineas, also presented by the ward; Sergeant Kitchingman took the third prize of five guineas, given by Mr. G. Sims, Common Council; the fourth prize, five guineas, presented by Mr. H. Holland, Common Council, went to Sergeant Brachi; the fifth, also value five guineas, and presented by Private Chant, was awarded to Sergeant Tayton; and Private Richardson won the sixth prize (Ward of Aldersgate), four guineas; Private White, Captain Poulter's prize of four guineas; Sergeant Ellett, the Sergeants' prize of £2 10s.; and others of two guineas and one guinea each (presented by Mr. D. Norton, Mr. H. Piper, Messrs. Wrightson and Co., Lieutenant Marshall, and Private Sanderson) were won by Corporal Wrightson, Corporal Linstead, Private Neeley, Lieutenant Young, and Private Westrup. In the series open to those only who had never won a prize, Private Faulkner was awarded Lieutenant Young's prize of three guineas, Private Debenham the Ward of Aldersgate prize of one guinea, and Corporal Paxton the third prize, also one guinea. For recruits who had joined the company since Oct. 31, 1877, and who had never won a shooting-prize in any other regiment, two prizes were given, one being won by Private Martin and the other by Private Briscoe.

The prize-list of the O (Broad-street Ward) company displayed evidence in its conditions of care that only the men who were as efficient in drill as in shooting could obtain a chance of the rewards. No member was allowed to compete unless efficient by the annual official inspection and who had attended six commanding-officer's parades, one point being added, for every such attendance, to the second, fourth, and sixth prizes. One prize (the third) was also restricted to those only who had attended the regimental camp at Mitcham, the march to Brighton, or the camp of exercise at Aldershot. Captain H. C. Wadd was in command, with Lieutenant Piggett. The first prize, of five guineas, presented by Mr. Alderman Ellis, was won by Lieutenant Piggett; the second, also of five guineas, presented by the Broad-street Ward, was won by Quartermaster-Sergeant Stuckey; the third, four guineas (Worshipful Company of Drapers), by Corporal Hall; the fourth, four guineas (Captain Wadd's), by Private Nash; the fifth, five guineas (Lieutenant Piggett's), by Private Runtz; the sixth (Broad-street Ward's), three guineas, by Colour-Sergeant Lowe; the seventh (Broad-street Ward's), two guineas, by Private Schultz; the eighth (Sergeant's), two guineas, by Private Prior; and the ninth (the Corporal's), two guineas, by Private Taylor.

The purveyors of Christmas cards and New-Year greetings have this year a new and formidable rival in Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, her Majesty's printers, who are at the fore with a complete series of these elegant trifles, their own design and printing. Among the variety of dainty devices issued by this firm are floral designs, poetical gleanings, Shaksperian gems, Scripture text cards, and Christmas greetings in verse, all gracefully embellished. Then there are large scripture texts, the designs of which are masterpieces of floral illumination, beautifully printed in gold and colours, and adapted for the decoration of churches, school-rooms, and private houses.

The year's public accounts show that the following annuities are payable out of the public purse:—£4000 a year to the heirs and descendants of William Penn for ever; £1080 to the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg; £1200 hereditary pension to the Earl of Bath; £5000 to the person to whom the title of Earl Nelson shall descend; £4000 to whom the title of the Duke of Marlborough shall descend; £3000 to the representatives of Jeffery, Earl Amherst; £2000 to the heirs male on whom the title of Viscount Exmouth shall descend; £2000 to all and every the heirs male on whom the title of Lord Rodney shall descend; £676 hereditary pension to the Earl of Kinnoull. The following are not among the perpetual pensions, but are payable during the life of the present holder of the title mentioned and his next successor:—The Duke of Wellington, £4000 a year; Viscount Hardinge, £3000; Viscount Combermere, Lord Seaton, Lord Keane, Lord Gough, Lord Raglan, and Lord Napier of Magdala, £2000 each.

POLITICAL.

During the past week many members of Parliament, chiefly on the Liberal side, have given their opinions on State affairs.

The Marquis of Hartington, speaking yesterday week at the Radnorshire Agricultural Show, said some of his audience might think that he had come there under suspicious circumstances. They did not very often see him there, except when election matters were stirred. He was not in possession of any secrets. He had no idea himself that we were on the eve of a general election. If we were he was as much in the dark as any one. He had hoped to speak on political topics about this time, but, considering the protracted and agitated Session, he thought a month or two might well elapse before renewing the fight, or he must find some new subject to fight over. He was not equal to emulating the heroic exertions of some members of the Government, who had begun a political campaign immediately the Session was over; and, with their kind permission, he would postpone his speech to his constituents for a month or two.

Mr. Grant Duff addressed his constituents at Peterhead the same day. He said a general election could not fail to come before very long, at any rate within two years of the present time, and that election would be one of the greatest importance, for the question put to the country would be, "Do you want to be managed by the Liberal party and on Liberal principles, or do you want to be managed by the party now in power on its principles or no principles?" The election would be a fierce struggle between the progressive and the retrograde elements of our society embodied in the names of particular merit. When the proper time arrived he would again present himself as a candidate for the suffrages of his constituents.

Mr. Plimsoll, in giving a farewell address to his constituents at Derby on Monday night, condemned the Treaty of Berlin as not having brought honour, and as not likely in the future to bring peace. He considered Cyprus to be useless as a base of operations against Russia, and believed it was only acquired, in the general defeat of the Government's policy at Berlin, for the sake of bringing something home. The acquisition had served its purpose when the cheers which greeted the Plenipotentiaries died away; and, if the Ministry could find a decent excuse, it was his opinion that they would be glad to be rid of Cyprus. He stated that his special work with respect to the protection of merchant seamen having been accomplished, he felt entitled to ask those who had given him his position in Parliament to excuse him from duty after the close of the present Parliament. He felt that nothing more could be done, except by the President of the Board of Trade, in the direction of making effective the measure which had been accepted at his instigation by Parliament.

Mr. Fortescue Harrison spoke to a large meeting of the electors of Kilmarnock the same evening, in the Corn Exchange, which was crowded. He reviewed the home and foreign policy of the Government, and said that domestic legislation had suffered, and would continue to be neglected, so long as the foreign policy of the Ministry continued to engage the attention of the country. He disapproved of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and said that the Berlin Treaty had brought neither peace nor honour; but, on the contrary, it had sown the seeds of future trouble for this country, and that the treatment of Greece and the assent to the Austrians took from the transactions all claim to be called honourable. He contrasted the expenditure of the country with that which obtained under a Liberal Government, and warned the electors against political apathy.

Mr. Ernest Noel, speaking to his constituents at Dumfries the same night, reviewed the policy of the Government and justified the opposition of the Liberals. The Plenipotentiaries, he contended, had not brought peace with honour, for no country but Great Britain could have declared war.

Five Warwickshire members made speeches at an agricultural society's dinner at Coventry on Tuesday; the principal subject named was the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill.

At Carlisle Mr. C. Howard and Sir W. Lawson addressed the Liberal Association. The former gentleman devoted himself to the foreign policy of the Government, which he denounced; and the latter remarked, referring to the rewards given to the British Plenipotentiaries, that what they had obtained might be best described as peace with honours.

Lord Stanley of Alderley, speaking on Wednesday night at the annual dinner of the Anglesea County Agricultural Society, declined to concur in the opinion that peace in Europe was now fully ensured, and that there was now no present prospect of active employment for the naval and military forces of the country. On the contrary, he feared that the country was in danger now, and that the peace negotiations were a failure.

At the Wayland Agricultural Society's dinner, on Wednesday, Lord Walsingham said he was sure that all would agree that the position in which the Government was lately placed by advocates of the sentimental school of politics was one of extreme difficulty, and that nothing but great coolness and foresight, combined with unexampled forbearance, had extricated the country from the critical dilemma in which it was placed. He trusted that the foreign policy of the Government would be vigorously maintained, and followed and supported by the growing approval and conviction of all parties.

Mr. Gladstone, in declining, with great regret, an invitation to attend a dinner of the Liberal party in Newcastle-under-Lyme, congratulates the Liberals of that borough on their recent victory, and commends "that representative organisation which the Tories and the weak-hearted Liberals are now endeavouring to cry down." He concludes his letter as follows:—"Should your example, as I hope, be followed elsewhere, it will do much to check the Administration in a career alike injurious to prosperity at home and to honour and tranquillity abroad."

Mr. E. Bridges-Williams, who formerly represented Truro, having consented to stand in the Liberal interest for that borough, has issued his address; it states:—"My political opinions remain unchanged, and, though I am a firm and consistent Liberal, I should never offer a factious opposition to measures which in themselves I considered for the public good, from whomsoever they might emanate. I am not at present prepared to condemn the whole of the foreign policy of the Government, but I do look with great apprehension and alarm at the continued enormous increase in the national expenditure, and which, unless checked by a strong hand, can only lead to the imposition of heavy burdens on the people. I shall be found ready to support all sound measures having for their object the prosperity of my fellow-creatures in all parts of the Queen's dominions."—Colonel Tremayne was on Monday night accepted as the Conservative candidate. Mr. Protheroe Smith, brother of Mr. Justice Smith, has declined to contest the seat. Both parties are working energetically.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will next month visit the midland counties, under the auspices of various local Conservative associations. For a Conservative gathering to be held in Birmingham on the 19th and on the

21st of that month, he will arrive in that district on the 18th, when he will be the guest of Lord Norton, at Hams. He will attend similar meetings at Wolverhampton on the 22nd, and at Dudley on the 23rd of that month. During that time he will be the guest of the Earl of Dartmouth, at Patshull.

The *Kilkenny Moderator* is informed that the Hon. Henry Edmund Butler, eldest son of Lord Mountgarret, will offer himself for the county of Kilkenny at the next election.

TRADES' UNION CONGRESS.

The eleventh annual congress of representatives of the various trades' unions of the country was begun at Bristol, on Monday, in the Lecture Hall of the Athenæum. There were delegates present representing every branch of industry.

Mr. Bailey (Preston), chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, presided at the opening sitting of the congress. He said that, taking into consideration the depression in all branches of industry, he thought the attendance at that assembly showed that the working men of the country had every confidence in the usefulness and benefits of the trades' unions. Though they had sustained defeats in Lancashire, London, Northumberland, and other places, they had not become wholly demoralised, but retained a nucleus by which they could improve their position at no distant period. They had now to contend with a strong federation of employers, and he thought the day was not far distant when they, as trades' unionists, would have to extend their lines, and have a strong federation, instead of existing simply as isolated societies.

Mr. G. F. Jones, Secretary of the Bristol Trades' Council, was elected President, and other officers having been chosen.

Mr. Broadhurst (London), secretary of the Parliamentary Committee, presented the report of the committee, which characterised the past Session of Parliament as a most exciting one. It referred at length to all the measures bearing upon the labour question which were introduced into Parliament last Session, expressing pleasure that the Employers' Liability for Injury Bill had made so much progress in public esteem and confidence, and believing that great advantages would result from the operation of the new Factory Act. The committee attributed the universal depression of trade to reckless speculation and the Eastern Question, but hoped for a revival of trade next spring. Alluding to the defeat of unionists in Manchester and London, the committee urged unionists to place their societies on the soundest foundations.

The congress reassembled on Tuesday to hear the opening address of Mr. G. F. Jones, the President, which dealt excellently with matters of interest to their organisation. The principal business was the discussion and adoption of the Parliamentary Committee's report. Mr. Macdonald, M.P., spoke in defence of the Compensation for Injuries Bill, and also condemned the isolated action of the railway servants in trying for a bill of their own. A vote of thanks was passed to him. The Standing Orders Committee reported 136 delegates to be present, representing 623,957 members of trade societies.

At the third sitting of the congress, held on Wednesday, there were present Mr. Macdonald, M.P., Mr. John Morley, Mr. Henry Crompton, and a large number of delegates, including Dr. Eliza Dunbar, Mrs. Paterson, Miss Merrick, Miss Simcox, and Miss Brown. Mr. Morley, who was warmly received, read a paper on over-production. He said the situation of trade at the present moment made the discussions of that congress more than ordinarily serious. The industrial world had been overcast with the gloom of falling markets, silent factories, idle furnaces, closed pits, scanty profits, often crossing the line to losses that were not scanty, and lowered wages. Let them beware of exaggerating the amount and intensity of the existing depression. They were told in the sombre news of suppressed panic that the exports had fallen off. Considering that both steel and iron rails had been at prices 120 per cent higher than they were now, that coal had been 200 per cent higher, and that within the last two years many large classes of cotton goods were 40 per cent above the prices to-day, it would, of course, be nothing short of a miracle if the volume of expenses had maintained their money value. Employers should be less ready to treat reduction of wages as the first and only possible remedy. When trade was bad, a temporary limitation of supply for the purpose of relieving over-production was the natural remedy; whilst a permanent limitation of supply for raising prices was an artificial device. He denied that foreign competition existed to any great extent, and showed that foreign countries, said to be in competition with England, also suffered in trade, particularly where they had adopted the policy of protection. The Criminal Jurisdiction Bill was discussed, Mr. Crompton reviewing at considerable length the bill, which, in his opinion, was sound and thorough. Mr. Knight (Liverpool) moved a resolution supporting the bill, which was seconded by Mr. Turner (Sheffield), and was carried unanimously. Some other business having been disposed of, the congress adjourned. In the evening the delegates were entertained by members of the Bristol Trades' Council at the Grand Hotel. The president of the congress presided, and there were nearly 200 guests present.

On Thursday the President referred to the fearful colliery accident in South Wales, and suggested that the Standing Orders Committee should bring the matter before the congress in some tangible form. The chairman of the Standing Orders Committee said they would frame a resolution to meet the case. A letter was read from the Council of the International Labour Union, calling the attention of the congress to the necessity of international organisation.

The congress lasted the whole week, and the subjects for discussion included—Compensation for Accidents, Reform of the Magistracy, Codification of the Law, Redirection of Jurymen's Qualification, Reform of the Patent Laws, Co-operation, Representation of Labour in Parliament, Overtime, and Apprenticeships.

The old colours of the 23rd Royal Scots Fusiliers were on Monday sent from Dublin in charge of several officers to be deposited in the Greyfriars Church, Dumfries. The Duchess of Marlborough recently presented new colours to the regiment.

A meeting of the subscription committee in connection with the proposal to send Liverpool artisan representative reporters to the Paris Exhibition was held on Tuesday in the Townhall, Liverpool. The Mayor presided, and said it would be understood that the committee would select and nominate those who were to be sent to Paris, and any report the artisan made should be made to the committee. It was resolved that £6 be allotted each representative to meet all charges from the time of leaving Liverpool to the time of his return. It was also resolved that representatives be sent from the following trades:—Cabinet-makers, sugar-refiners, printers, engineers, pattern-makers, rope-makers, boot and shoe makers, rice-millers, and coopers; and, if funds permitted, for the watch-makers, jewellers, bakers and confectioners, upholsterers, and seed-crushers. Mr. Cunliffe Owen had written from Paris that the representatives would receive every assistance in accordance with the instructions he had received from the Prince of Wales respecting visits of artisans. The committee is to meet again next week to select the representatives.

THE WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The one hundred and fifty-fifth meeting of the three cathedral choirs of this city, Gloucester, and Hereford began on Tuesday morning. Full details of all the arrangements having been given last week, it will now only be necessary to speak of the performances so far as they have gone at the time of writing.

The inaugural service in the cathedral took place at half-past eleven on Tuesday morning, in lieu of the oratorio performance by which, at a similar period, the festival had hitherto been opened. This, as explained last week, was one of the stipulations insisted on by the Dean and Chapter when consenting to the recurrence of the celebration this year, under the same conditions of musical importance as heretofore, the meeting in 1875 having, as already stated, been reduced to the primitive form of services and anthems rendered merely by the associated choirs with organ accompaniment. Tuesday's service included a sermon, special to the occasion, preached by the Bishop of Worcester, who took for his text the fourteenth verse of the ninth chapter of the first Epistle to the Corinthians, on which the right reverend prelate founded a discourse in which he referred to the benevolent purposes of the festival and the modifications in the arrangements for the present occasion.

The musical portion of the service comprised the fine "Te Deum" which Handel composed in celebration of the victory of Dettingen; Purcell's noble Jubilate in D; and an arrangement by Mr. Alfred Angel—as an anthem, "Blessing, Glory, Wisdom, and Thanks"—of one of Bach's motets for double choir. The work has been transposed from the key of F to that of E flat, and the notation altered, with a view of facilitating its practice. These grand works produced a profound impression, heard amidst the solemn surroundings of the fine cathedral of Worcester. The vocal solos of the "Te Deum" and "Jubilate" were distributed among Misses Mary Davies and Bertha Griffiths, Madame Patey, Mr. Guy, Mr. Wadmore, and Mr. Santley. Mr. Lloyd (of Gloucester) presided at the organ and played, as an introductory voluntary, Handel's concerto in B flat, with orchestral accompaniments, the co-operation of the band having been a special feature in the performance of the "Te Deum" and "Jubilate."

The oratorio performances began on Tuesday evening, when the first part of Haydn's "Creation," Mozart's "Requiem," and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") were given in the cathedral. A special feature was the superb singing of Madame Albani in the soprano solo music of the first and last of the works just named. That the other solo music was worthily rendered may be inferred from the names of the vocalists concerned therein—Mr. Guy and Mr. Santley in the selection from "The Creation;" Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley in the "Requiem;" and Miss A. Williams and Mr. E. Lloyd in the "Hymn of Praise."

Wednesday morning was appropriated to a performance, in the cathedral, of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," which has long since been almost as invariably associated with festival arrangements as Handel's "Messiah." Again on this occasion the exquisite quality of voice, and refined and expressive style for which Madame Albani is celebrated, were finely manifested in the solo soprano music of the second part of the oratorio, especially in the important air, "Hear ye, Israel," and the leading part of the trio, "Lift thine eyes," in which the co-operation of Miss Mary Davies and Madame Patey secured a good ensemble. The two ladies last named were also heard in other portions of the music, the fine delivery by Madame Patey of the air "O, rest in the Lord," having been as usual, one of the special effects. Miss A. Williams, who was the principal soprano in the first part of the oratorio, was well seconded in the duet (with chorus), "Lord, bow Thine ear," by Miss Bertha Griffiths, to whom was assigned the air, "Wee unto them." Mr. Guy sang the tenor solos of the first part, and Mr. E. Lloyd those of the second part, with much effect; and Mr. Santley gave the all-important music of the Prophet with fine declamation, as on innumerable previous occasions. Here we may take occasion to mention that Signor Foli was prevented by indisposition from fulfilling his engagement, and the valuable services of Mr. Santley were secured instead. The oratorio performances were preceded by a short form of prayer, as prescribed by the Bishop.

The chief specialty at Wednesday evening's concert, in the college hall, was Sir W. S. Bennett's cantata, "The May Queen," which occupied nearly the whole of the first part of the programme; this having also included the first movement of Beethoven's violin concerto, played by Mr. Saindon—a miscellaneous selection having concluded the concert.

On Thursday morning "Hezekiah," a "short oratorio," by Dr. Arnes, was to be given in the cathedral, followed by Mendelssohn's hymn, "Hear my prayer," and Spohr's "Last Judgment." A second miscellaneous concert was to take place in the college hall on Thursday evening; "The Messiah" was to be performed yesterday (Friday) morning in the cathedral—a special closing service therein, in the evening, bringing the festival to a conclusion. For this service a "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" by Sir F. G. Ouseley, and an anthem or, rather, cantata by Dr. Stainer have been expressly composed. Of the later festival performances we must speak next week.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

Orders payable at Cyprus can be obtained at any money-order office in the United Kingdom. The rates of commission are uniform with those charged for money-orders issued on Gibraltar and Malta—viz., for sums not exceeding £2, 9d.; above £2 and not exceeding £5, 1s. 6d.; above £5 and not exceeding £7, 2s. 3d.; above £7 and not exceeding £10, 3s. No order can be drawn for a sum exceeding £10.

Newspaper wrappers bearing penny postage-stamps will shortly be issued for sale to the public. They may be purchased singly or in any number according to the under-mentioned scale of prices—viz., one for 1½d., two for 2½d., three for 3½d., four for 4½d., five for 5½d., six for 6½d., seven for 7½d., eight for 8½d., and so on. The public can also obtain these wrappers uncut in quarter reams, containing 120 sheets of fourteen wrappers on each sheet, by making special application for them at the post office at which they wish to obtain them. The price for the quarter ream is £7 8s.

One of the most acceptable of our annual official returns is that which shows the progress of the savings-banks of the United Kingdom. At the end of the year 1867 the trustee savings-banks held above 36½ millions sterling, and the Post-Office savings-banks 9½ millions. At the end of the year 1877 the trustee savings-banks held nearly 44½ millions, and the Post-Office savings-banks nearly 28½ millions. The amount in both classes of savings-banks increased from £46,283,132 in 1867 to no less than £72,979,443 in 1877. But it has to be observed that the trustee savings-banks are showing year by year "payments out" to a larger amount than the sums received in the year—in 1877 to the extent of nearly £300,000—and the increase in the total amount due to depositors is caused by placing to their credit the interest due on their deposits.

THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES.



IN THE COURTYARD OF NORTH WOOLWICH PIER—READING OUT THE NAMES OF THOSE SAVED.

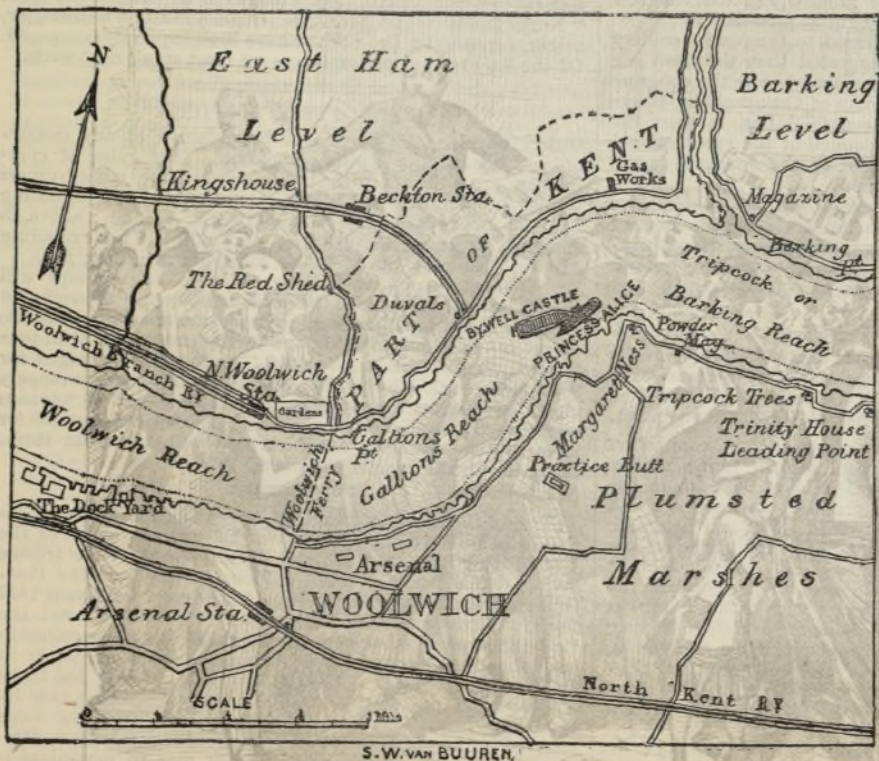


TEMPORARY MORTUARY, ROFF'S STEAM-BOAT WHARF, WOOLWICH.



EN18017

THE FORWARD PART OF THE PRINCESS ALICE LYING ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE THAMES: REMOVING BODIES FROM THE WRECK.



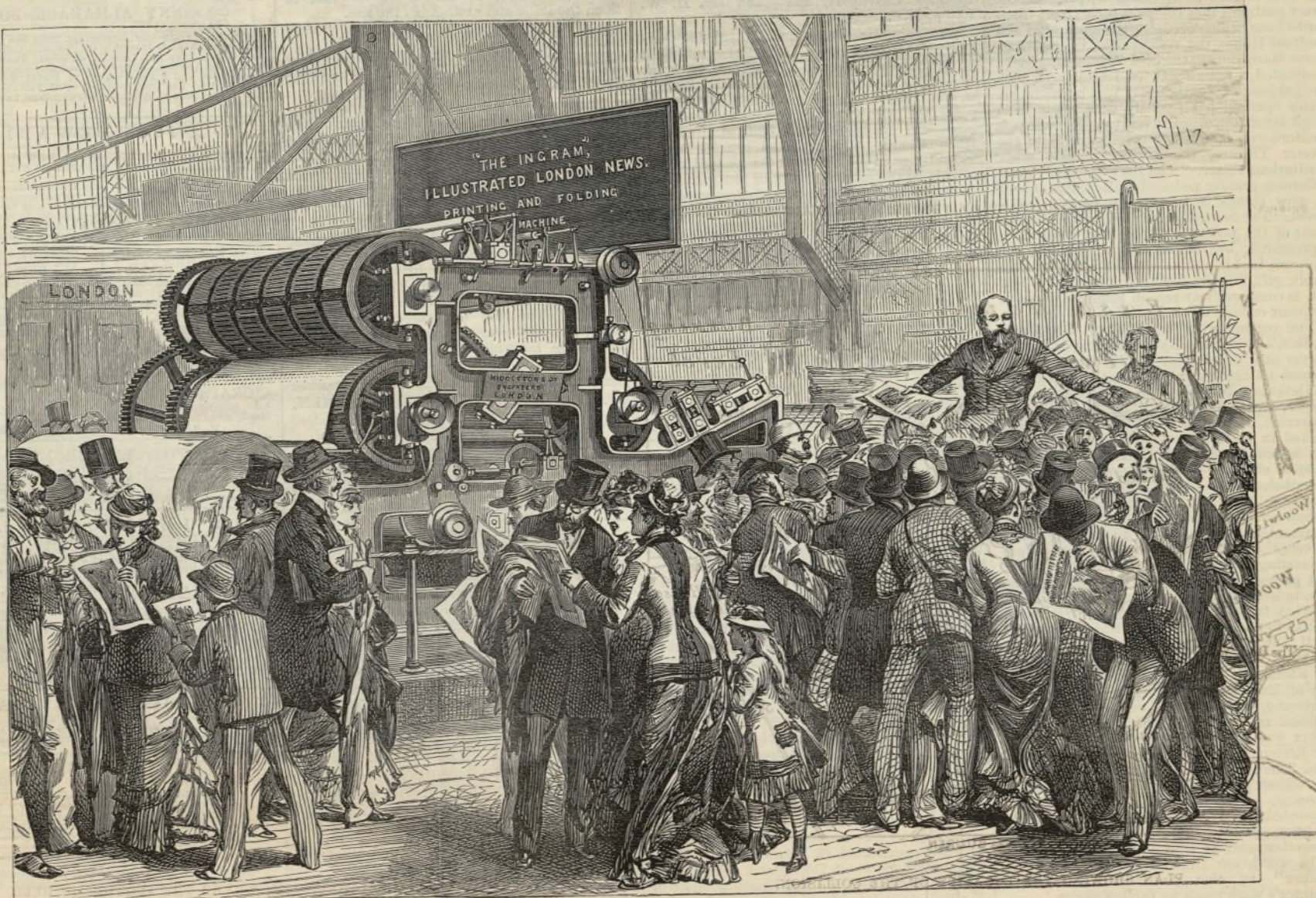
PLAN SHOWING THE LOCALITY OF THE COLLISION.



THE TOWNHALL, WOOLWICH, WHERE THE INQUEST IS HELD.



"THE DEER-STALKER." BY E. B. STEPHENS, A.R.A.
PRESENTED TO THE CITY OF EXETER.



PARIS EXHIBITION: THE INGRAM ROTARY MACHINE FOR PRINTING ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS,

SCULPTURE AT EXETER.

The capital of Devonshire, for a city of modest size, with some 40,000 inhabitants, is fairly well adorned with modern works of fine art, besides the glories of its noble Cathedral and many relics of architectural antiquity. Devonshire painters, of landscape and of portrait, have vied with those of Suffolk, and have, perhaps, the advantage over all English shires in the variety of grand and lovely scenery and the graces of personal appearance bestowed on the rustic native people. A Devonshire sculptor long resident in London, Mr. Edward Bowring Stephens, A.R.A., enjoys not only a high reputation, but much friendly regard in his own county. He has been commissioned again and again to design and execute the memorial statues of local worthies that have been erected by public subscription in the city of his own birth. These are the statues of the late Earl Fortescue, in the Castle-yard; that of the late Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, M.P. for the county, on the beautiful terrace of Northernhay, which is a grove of elms overhanging the deep moat beneath the walls of the ancient Castle of Rougemont; and the statue of Mr. John Dinham, a benevolent tradesman of Exeter, who bequeathed large sums for charitable uses. This western city is nearly as much ornamented with the works of one favourite sculptor as is the city of Edinburgh with those of Sir John Steell, which meet the eye at short intervals along Princes'-street and George-street.

But the Exonian taste for such works to be set up and admired in their chief places has not yet been satiated. Mr. Stephens, it may be remembered, had in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1876 a fine colossal group of a Highland deerstalker with a deer-hound, gazing forward at the deer which he has stealthily approached; the man is holding in the dog with one hand, and with the left hand shading his eyes from the sun. This piece of the sculptor's art was noticed and praised by many competent judges; but, somehow, it more vehemently took the fancy of a few of the west-country men living in London. The subject, one would suppose, belongs rather to North Britain; for, though it is only on Exmoor, we believe, that the Red Deer is still extant in the southern parts of the United Kingdom, it is customary there to ride after him with a pack of stag-hounds. "The Deer-Stalker" of Mr. Stephens, which reminds us, by its theme, of some of Landseer's or Ansdell's pictures, was coveted, at any rate, by some Exeter lovers of nature and art for the decoration of their beloved home city. A committee of Devonian Londoners was formed, its most active promoter and honorary secretary being Mr. George Haydon, one of the officers of Bethlem Hospital, and a loyal member of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons. The Earl of Devon, Earl Fortescue, the Bishop of Exeter, and many other persons of rank and social influence cordially assisted in the scheme; a local committee was formed, in which the Mayor of Exeter, then Mr. W. Cuthbertson, and Mr. J. Drew, then High Sheriff, bore part; and the required sum for the purchase of the work, and for other expenses, was subscribed. The site upon which it has been erected is, as nearly as possible, the exact centre of that compact little city. Bedford-circus, which occupies the ground of old Bedford House, the residence of Queen Henrietta Maria during the Civil War of Charles I., is situated a little south of High-street, with the gardens of Southernhay just beyond. A wider opening has recently been made from High-street, opposite Queen-street, to approach Bedford-circus, giving better access to the Exeter Theatre, the Athenaeum, and other institutions there. "The Deer-Stalker," upon a Cornish granite pedestal with railing about it, now stands in the Circus facing High-street. The inscription, on a bronze plate in front of the pedestal, records that it has been "presented, by friends and admirers of the sculptor, to his native city." This kind of public gift, dealing with a work of purely ideal art, is comparatively rare in England, but was frequent enough in ancient Greece.

The ceremony of unveiling "The Deer-Stalker," and formally presenting it to the Mayor and Corporation of Exeter, was performed on Friday, the 30th ult., by the Earl of Devon, on behalf of the subscribers. The Mayor, Mr. H. D. Thomas, the High Sheriff, Aldermen, Town Councillors, and civic officers, walked in state from the Guildhall, which is but a few hundred yards distant. In the absence of Earl Fortescue—who appeared, nevertheless, at the subsequent public luncheon, Mr. J. C. Moore-Stevens, Sir John Kennaway, M.P., and Sir T. D. Acland, M.P., represented the county gentlemen. The speeches at the luncheon afterwards were interesting; Lord Devon was in the chair, and proposed the health of the sculptor, who was, indeed, the honoured guest of the company at table. Mr. Stephens, in returning thanks to all, especially named his friends Mr. G. H. Haydon, Mr. Samuel Cousins, R.A., the engraver, and Mr. Phelps, the eminent actor, by whom this dedication of his work to the city of Exeter was zealously promoted. Earl Fortescue, who was formerly an active political man as Lord Ebrington, and whose father was one of the great Whig leaders of the Reform Bill party, spoke upon this occasion. There were ladies at table, one of whom, the widow of the late well-known Sir John Bowring, a native and resident of Exeter, responded for her sex when their collective health was toasted. It was a pleasant business, altogether, and of sufficient local importance to be worth our illustration of "The Deer-Stalker" in this week's Number. The sculptor's work needs no further praise.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Class 60 of the Exhibition consists of "Apparatus and processes used in paper-making, dyeing, and printing." The British Section contains, among other printing-machines, the one which we described last October as having been invented by Mr. W. J. Ingram, M.P., managing proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*, for the most rapid production of perfected copies of this Journal. "The Ingram Patent Rotary Printing-Machine," as it is called in the official catalogue, is the object of much notice among visitors to the Exhibition who care for mechanical appliances. It is the second of its kind that has been made, and has received certain improvements; the printing and impression cylinders are here all of equal size, enabling three whole sheets to be printed at each revolution; or two copies of the half-sheet, with a duplicate of the type, may be printed simultaneously by one of the cylinders. Attached to the printing-machine is the folding-machine, which can be worked either in company with it or separately, cutting off and folding the sheets as fast as they are printed. The difficulty formerly experienced in printing, by the action of a cylinder, sheets to be impressed with engravings has been completely overcome; the diameter of the cylinder is so greatly increased that the plates of engravings require to have but a slight degree of curvature; while two, three, or more duplicate plates may be placed on the same printing-cylinder. The "impression-cylinder," which carries the paper from a roll of immense length, is made of corresponding size; this brings the paper in contact with the inked type on the "printing cylinder," rotating at the same speed. Another improvement has been made in the inking apparatus of distributing-rollers, or cylinders to supply the engravings with ink, which is done so amply and evenly as to render the most perfect impressions on the paper. This machine can deliver 6500 perfect copies an hour of the *Illustrated London News*, with its Supplements, every sheet well printed on both sides, cut off, and neatly folded. It has been manufactured by Messrs. Middleton and Co., engineers, of Southwark. Mr. James Brister, manager of the machine department in the office of this Journal, was intrusted by Mr. Ingram with the practical execution of his design, and superintended the construction of the new machine. We have this week received an official announcement that the Gold Medal has been awarded to Mr. Ingram for the "Ingram Patent Rotary Printing Machine." A more detailed description of its mechanism, with special illustrations, will be found in our publication of Oct. 7, last year.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

On Tuesday the annual exhibition of the Warwickshire Agricultural Society was held at Coventry. The weather was highly favourable, and there was a large and fashionable attendance. The show was most successful, the entries being unusually numerous. A public dinner was held in a pavilion, Lord Leigh presiding. Among the company were Lord Yarmouth, Lord Ernest Seymour, Sir H. M. Jackson, M.P., Mr. C. Newdegate, M.P., Mr. Bromley Davenport, M.P., and Mr. H. W. Eaton, M.P.

The annual meeting of the Royal and Central Bucks Agricultural Association was held on Wednesday in Lord Carington's park, at Wycombe Abbey, Bucks. Favoured by fine weather, the exhibition was a success in every point, the entries in the various classes being large and choice, and the band of the Royal Horse Guards, which played beneath a fine walnut-tree in the centre of the ground, added greatly to the attractiveness of the gathering. In the evening the members of the association and their guests dined at the Townhall, High Wycombe, under the presidency of Lord Carington.

The thirty-sixth annual show of the Birkenhead and Wirral Agricultural Society was opened on Wednesday at Birkenhead, and is considered the most successful ever held. The entries numbered 1220, which is nearly one hundred in excess of the largest previous entries. The increase is principally in horses and cattle. Prizes to the amount of £900 were offered.

The annual exhibition of the Wayland Agricultural Society took place on Wednesday at Walton, Norfolk. Lord Walsingham presided at the dinner in the evening.

A number of farmers and others from Caithness have visited by invitation the Duke of Sutherland's reclamation works, near Kinbrace. Mr. Greig, of Leeds, who has charge of the machinery, conducted the party over the newly ploughed land, and showed how the various operations were conducted. The Duke of Sutherland and a large party from Dunrobin Castle were present at luncheon. His Grace intimated his intention of dividing the reclaimed ground into farms of from eighty to one hundred acres, so that a farmer with a capital of from £500 to £600 could profitably work them. He said he wished to see the place repopulated.

A subscription at Liverpool in aid of the Fund for Relieving the Distress from Yellow Fever in New Orleans has resulted in £2400 being collected, which has been remitted to New Orleans.

The Maharajah of Johore, who is at present on a visit to this country, has commissioned Mr. Tavernor Knott, of Edinburgh, to paint a head-size portrait of the Queen. Some time ago his Highness had a full-length portrait of her Majesty painted by the same artist.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

The worst colliery accident that has ever occurred in South Wales took place about noon on Wednesday at the Ebbw Vale Company's Prince of Wales Colliery, Abercarn, about twelve miles from Newport, Monmouthshire. Three hundred and seventy-one men had gone down the pit, and at eleven o'clock twenty-one came up and delivered their lamps. The pit, which is situated a few hundred yards from the Abercarn station, in the Western Valley section of the Monmouthshire Railway, is 330 yards deep, and the seam of coal worked is that popularly termed the Black Vein Seam. The pit had been deemed as safe as the character of the coal would lead one to expect, and every precaution was used to prevent accident. The machinery was of the most perfect kind, and the use of safety-lamps was enforced among the colliers. The present shaft was sunk in the year 1862, on the day of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, and in consequence of this incident it was named the Prince of Wales Colliery. The explosion occurred at ten minutes past twelve, when a loud, rumbling sound, a flash of flame, and a column of black smoke ascending high into the air told too plainly what had occurred. The discovery was immediately made that the winding gear was damaged, and communication with the bottom of the pit destroyed. Efforts were first made to make this complete, and working parties were speedily sent down. Eighty-two men and boys, who were working within a few hundred yards of the shaft, were rescued but it became evident as attempts were made to advance into the workings that little hope could be entertained of any life surviving the catastrophe. About 400 yards from the bottom of the shaft are situated the stables, and here fourteen horses were found, all dead. Beyond this point the explorers could not go on account of the prevalence of chokedamp. The volunteers succeeded in bringing out ten or twelve men very much burnt, and seven dead bodies were brought to the bank. Mr. Cadman, inspector of collieries, and Mr. Donald Bain, assistant-inspector, were in the immediate neighbourhood, and were among the first to arrive at the pit after the explosion. These gentlemen at once took counsel with Mr. Pond, the general manager of the colliery, the underground manager, the foreman, and other managers and engineers, who speedily arrived from other collieries in the district. The pit's mouth was surrounded with crowds of anxious spectators, and the utmost excitement prevailed. Up to six o'clock seven dead bodies were brought up, and of these four were identified, one being the overman, named Rees. Two men, named Games and Jenkins, who were brought up alive, died soon afterwards from the serious nature of the burns and the effects of the afterdamp. There is no reasonable hope that any further lives will be saved; for at six o'clock on Wednesday evening the explorers were compelled to leave the pit in consequence of the fire reaching within three hundred yards of the bottom of the pit shaft; and early on Thursday morning the water from a canal near the pit's mouth was turned into the down-cast shaft, in order to flood the mine and extinguish the fire.

The Great Seal was on Tuesday affixed to the Royal pardon of the Fenians Patrick Melody and Edward O'Meara Condon.

The result of the poll of the owners of property and the ratepayers of Manchester on the question whether the Thirlmere water scheme should be again brought before Parliament was made known on Wednesday. The votes in favour of the scheme numbered 43,362 given by 35,431 voters, against 3530 votes given by 2592 voters.

The large cotton-spinning mill at Annan, Dumfriesshire, belonging to Messrs. Forster and Co., was destroyed by fire yesterday week. The mill contained 16,000 spindles, and employed 110 hands. Its value was about £15,000. The fire originated in the fifth story, from some machinery becoming heated, and in an hour and a half the building was gutted.

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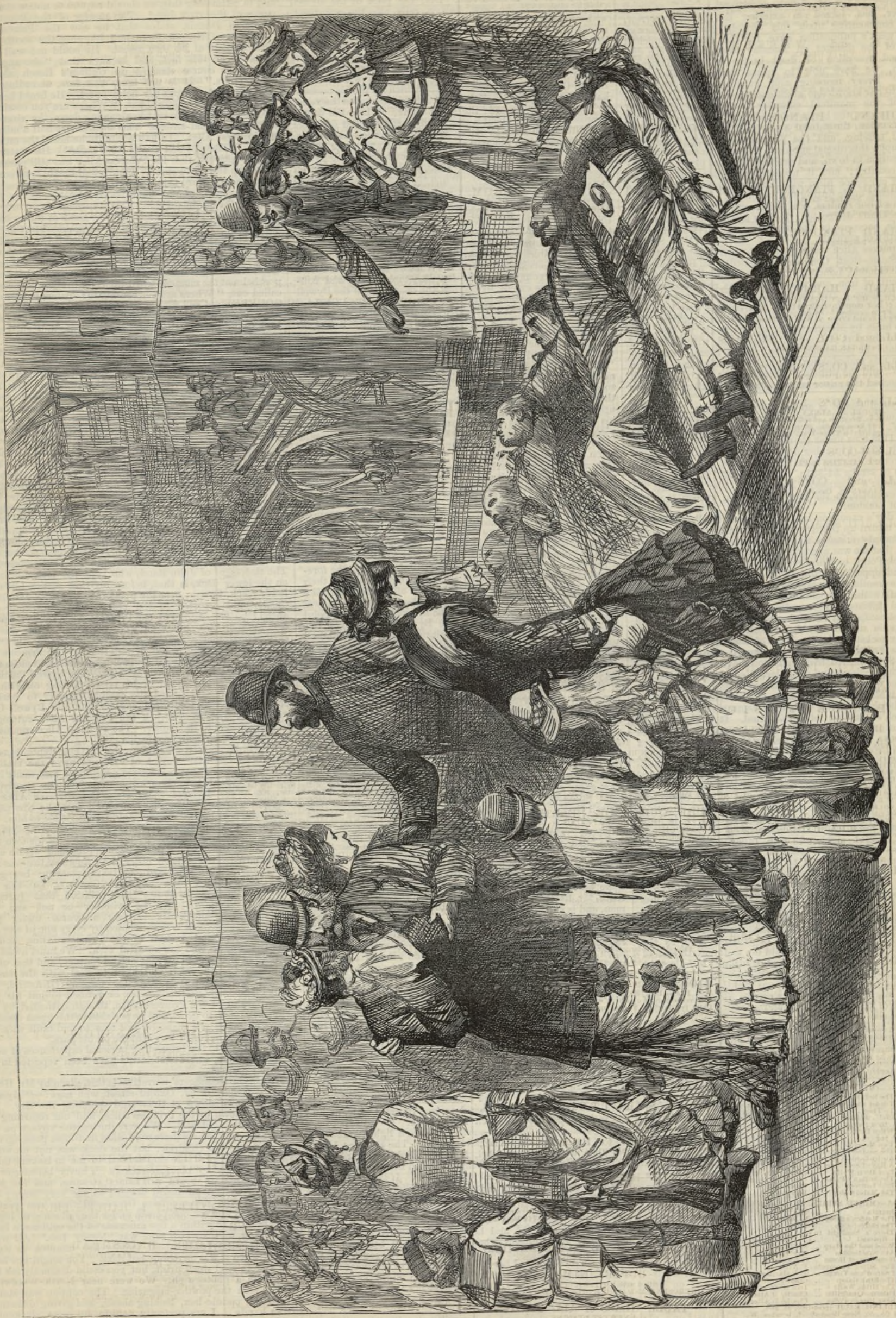
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THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES: SCENE IN WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.

THE DISASTER ON THE THAMES.

Another week has been spent in public lamentations for the greatest loss of life ever caused by a single momentary accident in the neighbourhood of London. Thousands of mourners have been consoled with, each family in the circle of its private acquaintance, and in the neighbourhood of its residence, while every voice has daily repeated the expression of sympathy, and almost every pulpit of church or chapel, as well as every newspaper, has joined in uttering the general sorrow, and in commenting upon this terrible event. Although our last week's publication gave, for the time, a sufficient account of the disaster on Tuesday week, and of the discovery and reception of dead bodies till the Thursday afternoon, we have now to relate many important particulars. Every morning and evening since then has brought to our knowledge additional facts and circumstantial details of the manifold calamity: the identification of drowned persons, the bereavement of many households in all parts of London, the painful anxiety of those whose friends were still missing, and the progress of inquiries and discussions upon this dismal subject. It has been the main topic of conversation in town, and probably in most places throughout the country; and it necessarily occupies the greater portion of our space filled with Engravings from more than a dozen sketches made during the past week. These are now in the hands of our readers, and will require some notice of the several incidents delineated; besides which a few of the most remarkable passages in the narratives of survivors may be found worthy of perusal.

The Princess Alice was a paddle-steamer belonging to the London Steam-Boat Company (Limited), of Bennet's-hill, Doctors'-commons, London. Her official number was 52,614. She was built of iron, and was of 158 tons net tonnage, and 251 gross tonnage. Her length was 219 ft. 4 in.; her breadth, 20 ft. 2 in.; her depth, 8 ft. 4 in. Her engines were by Caird and Co., of Greenock. They were of 140-horse power. The vessel was built by Messrs. Caird, of Greenock, in 1865, and belonged to the port of London. She passed, with the rest of the fleet, into the possession of the London Steam-Boat Company when this undertaking, of which the chairman is Captain Pelly, R.N., and the principal promoter was Mr. John Orrell Lever, absorbed the minor associations for the river passenger traffic.

The Bywell Castle is an iron screw-steamer, having the official number 63,546. She is known by the signal letters J. K. P. W. Her registered tonnage is 892 tons net, 1376 tons gross, and 1168 tons under the deck. Her length is 254 ft. 3 in.; her breadth, 32 ft. 1 in.; her depth, 19 ft. 6 in. She has compound inverted engines with two cylinders, diameter 27 in., and length of stroke 54-33 in. They are of 120-horse power, and by Palmer's Company, Newcastle. She was built by Palmer, Newcastle, in the year 1870. Her owners are Hall Brothers, of London.

After a day's excursion trip for pleasure, the Princess Alice was on her return up the river from Sheerness and Gravesend. It was at twenty minutes to eight in the evening, with full moonlight, that she was met and run down by the Bywell Castle off Tripcock Point, or Margaret Ness, a mile below Woolwich Arsenal, and opposite to the Beckton Gasworks on the north shore. The fragile saloon steam-boat was actually cut in two, and she sank within five minutes. Of the multitude of men, women, and children left struggling for life in the water, about one hundred escaped by swimming or clinging to the ropes and floating articles thrown out from the Bywell Castle, or were immediately picked up by the boats of that vessel and others. There was a strong ebb tide, which carried many away down the river. Six hundred lives and more have been lost; there were 558 dead bodies found up to last Wednesday evening.

The place where the two vessels came into collision with each other is shown in a small plan of that part of the river below Woolwich presented, with other Engravings, on page 252 of this week's Number of our Journal. It is in Gallion's Reach, about one mile below Woolwich Arsenal, and the same distance above the mouth of Barking Creek, on the Essex shore. The Princess Alice, after coming up Barking Reach, had rounded the point of Margaret Ness, on the southern shore above Tripcock, and just opposite the Beckton Gasworks. The Bywell Castle was coming down Gallion's Reach with the ebb tide, and with her screw working at a rate equivalent to four knots an hour, so that her speed, with the tide, may be estimated at seven or eight knots. It is probable that the intention of the commanders of both vessels, when they caught sight of each other approaching in opposite directions, was to pass on the south side of the channel, as near as they could to the Woolwich Marsh shore; each supposing that the other was about to pass along the north side. With this view, the helm on board the Bywell Castle was put on the port side, or to the left hand, causing the vessel's head to turn to the starboard—that is to say, to her right-hand side. At the same time, the Princess Alice put her helm to the starboard, and thereby turned her head to her port or left-hand side, instead of crossing over, as the Bywell Castle had expected she would do, to the north side of the river. The Princess Alice, in fact, continued to follow the bend of the south bank, while the Bywell Castle made for the point just below. The consequence was that the Bywell Castle ran into the starboard side of the Princess Alice, striking her just forward of the paddle-box, and crushing her frail side like an egg-shell.

The most valuable testimony which can be obtained to explain this lamentable occurrence should be that of surviving officers and seamen. The commander of the Princess Alice, Captain William Grinstead, is among the drowned, and cannot speak for himself. Captain Thomas Harrison, commander of the Bywell Castle, in his log published last week, states that as the two vessels neared each other he observed that the Princess Alice had "ported," as if to cross over to the north side of the river, while his own ship had already ported her helm to go over to the south side. This would have been all right and safe; but he adds that he saw immediately afterwards that the Princess Alice "had starboarded," and was trying to cross our bows." In other words, he alleges that the Princess Alice, having first shown an intention to take the right-hand side of the channel—that is to say, the north side—capriciously and most rashly changed her course to the left-hand side, endeavouring to regain the inside position at the southerly bend of the river. This is the most serious question that has been raised, affecting the conduct and seamanship of the deceased Captain Grinstead, and the veracity of Captain Harrison is equally at stake upon it. The men belonging to the two vessels, whose evidence has been taken by the Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of London, are Mr. Christopher Dix, of Stepney, pilot of the Bywell Castle on this occasion; William Charles Haynes, helmsman of the Bywell Castle; John Hardy, lookout man on the fore-castle of that ship; and, on the other hand, Mr. George Thomas Long, of Woolwich, the first mate, and Mr. Ralph Wilkinson, of Gravesend, second mate of the Princess Alice, John Evers, the helmsman, John Rand and Henry Young, two seamen, keeping the look-out. The pilot of the Bywell Castle was on her bridge with Captain Harrison; and he states that his

vessel was going down Gallion's Reach in mid-channel, when they saw, looking over Tripcock Point, the red and mast-head lights of the Princess Alice, three quarters of a mile distant. The Princess Alice rounded the Point, being then nearly half a mile from the Bywell Castle. It should be understood that the Princess Alice carried a red light on her port or left-hand side, and a green light on her starboard or right-hand side. Dix, the pilot of the Bywell Castle, says that he saw, half a mile off, the red light, with the white masthead light, of the Princess Alice come round the Point, bearing two points on the port bow of his own ship. This may be understood to have caused him and Captain Harrison to believe that the Princess Alice was making for the north side of the channel, and would pass the Bywell Castle on their port side. Hence it was that the Bywell Castle pilot ordered his helm, which up to this moment had been steady, to be slightly ported, which caused the vessel to veer slightly towards the south shore. When the vessels approached within about a quarter of a mile of each other he ordered the engines to be stopped, and sounded his whistle. The Princess Alice was still showing her red and white lights, inclining, he says, slightly towards the north shore, the Bywell Castle slightly inclining towards the south shore. The Bywell Castle had still way on her. When the Princess Alice came to about 300 or 400 yards' distance she showed her red and green lights bearing two points on the port bow of the Bywell Castle. The Bywell Castle pilot ordered his helm hard aport, and put the engines full speed astern. Loud shouts were heard from the Princess Alice, and she was hailed to port her helm. Suddenly the Princess Alice's red light disappeared and the green only was visible. A collision became inevitable, the Bywell Castle's stem striking the Princess Alice on the starboard side. This is the account given by Mr. Christopher Dix, and confirmed, to some extent, by Haynes, the helmsman of the Bywell Castle, who states that he saw the red and masthead lights of the Princess Alice, apparently about a third of a mile distant. He had been ordered, three minutes before, to port his helm a little, which had been done, and this order was given by the pilot upon a report from the look-out man that he saw a red light ahead. Haynes further declares, that "when the Princess Alice approached within a quarter of a mile, she suddenly shut in her light," meaning that she turned so as to hide from view the red light on her port side, "and the green light," on her starboard side, "became visible;" upon which the master or pilot of the Bywell Castle ordered his own helm to be put hard aport, and the collision took place. It does not seem clear how the Bywell Castle could hope to escape the collision by putting its helm hard aport, when the immediate danger, as we are told, arose from the Princess Alice improperly starboarding her helm. Two vessels approaching one another, the first with her helm put to starboard, and the second with her helm aport, would seem all the more likely to encounter each other. If the Bywell Castle, on perceiving that the Princess Alice had changed her course to the south side of the channel, as is alleged, had then taken the north side, by putting her own helm starboard, the collision would have been avoided, supposing there was time for the Princess Alice to get across clear of her bows. The other witness from the Bywell Castle is John Hardy, the fore-castle look-out man, who agrees with Dix and Haynes in their statement that the red or port side light of the Princess Alice was first seen, but that "in a few minutes the red light was shut out, and the green light came in view," about a point and a half on the port bow of the Bywell Castle. The two vessels, he says, were in this position within two hundred yards of one another; the Bywell Castle was then in mid-stream, but slightly inclining to the south shore. Is it so plainly apparent that she could not, by altering her course within that distance of two hundred yards, have passed astern of the Princess Alice? The answer to this question is fully as important as that which may be given to the former question—namely, whether the Princess Alice did or did not improperly change her course from the starboard to the port side. We have now to consider the evidence of the first mate of the Princess Alice, Mr. George Thomas Long, who was on the top of the fore saloon. He tells us that, "on rounding Tripcock Point, the vessel's helm had been starboarded to pass a screw-steamer, name unknown, which was going down the river. The engines were going easy, and he next observed the green and mast-head lights of the screw-steamer, which proved to be the Bywell Castle, coming down the river. The Princess Alice's helm at that moment was starboarded; the engines were stopped. The Bywell Castle appeared to have ported her helm, and was coming stem on against the Princess Alice, being about 150 yards distant. The Princess Alice sounded her whistle, and loud shouts were made to the Bywell Castle, but the collision then inevitably took place. The same account is given by the second mate of the Princess Alice, Mr. Ralph Wilkinson, and by Henry Young, her look-out man, and is supported by that of Mr. Abraham Dennis, master of the barge Bonetta, of Rochester, and Joseph Smith Burnitt, of Goole, master of the Ann Elizabeth, schooner, who were near enough to see all that happened. Mr. Wilkinson says that, when the Princess Alice arrived in Gallion's Reach abreast of the Beckton Gasworks, she was "on the starboard helm and steering about mid-stream." She would need, we may observe, to have her helm put starboard, in order to keep in mid-stream at that part of the river, which there takes a bend to the port side, or left-hand side, of a vessel ascending the stream. He states that he was standing on the starboard side of the after sponson, from which part of the vessel, crowded as the deck was, he could scarcely have seen the Bywell Castle approaching till the moment before the collision. He was occupied in coiling the rope to be thrown ashore for landing at the North Woolwich pier, when, glancing over the bulwark, he saw the Bywell Castle, stem on, coming down upon his vessel. The testimony of the look-out man, Henry Young, is more circumstantial with regard to the Bywell Castle, as he was in a position to see much more of her. He says that he, after rounding the Point, observed the green light (starboard side) of the Bywell Castle a mile distant. The Princess Alice was then about mid-channel, inclining slightly towards the south side of the river, and on the starboard helm, as she must be in order to follow the bend of the river. If this be true, it is not true, as Captain Harrison and others say, that the Princess Alice first had her helm aport, and then suddenly put it starboard. Again, Henry Young declares that the Bywell Castle, as she came on, still showed her green light, and he never saw her red light at all until after the collision, when he climbed on board of her. He then noticed that she was standing in to the south shore, having suddenly ported her helm; and he is of opinion that it was this which caused the collision, which might have been avoided "if the Bywell Castle had kept her starboard helm." It is certainly obvious that this would have avoided it, supposing the fact to be, as he says, that the Princess Alice had kept her own starboard helm without alteration. Two persons walking towards each other in one path will not jostle one another if both keep to the left hand, respectively, and the channel of the Thames is wide enough. But the expression, "if the Bywell Castle had kept her starboard helm," does not seem accurately to fit the state of the case.

The Bywell Castle appears not to have been actually put on the starboard helm, but to have held straight on in mid-stream till she approached Tripcock Point, and then to have ported her helm, in order to pass near the south shore at that point; unless we are to understand Henry Young's statement about her green light as implying that her course was directed so as to present her starboard side to the Princess Alice meeting her; and in estimating this, we should require to notice the precise curve of the river bend. The master of the Bonetta, Mr. Abraham Dennis, states that he saw the Princess Alice "rounding Tripcock Point and hugging the south shore," right abreast of his own vessel. He could not well be mistaken about this fact, and he says that "she appeared to shape her course straight up Gallion's Reach along the south shore." It is not true, therefore, according to this witness, that she put her helm aport. He heard her steam-whistle, and her master shout, "Where are you coming to?" as the Bywell Castle met her, coming down the river on the south side of mid-stream. This witness was half a mile behind the Princess Alice. In half a minute he heard the order given on board the Bywell Castle to "port." He states again, quite positively, that the Princess Alice was still pursuing her course up the south shore. The Bywell Castle kept port helm, and he again heard the order given on board of her, "Port! port!" Then, almost immediately, she struck the Princess Alice on the starboard side. This statement would fully justify the opinion of Mr. Dennis, that "the cause of the casualty was the Bywell Castle porting helm as she approached the Princess Alice, and that it might have been avoided if the Bywell Castle had kept her course straight down stream a little south of mid-stream." The statement of Mr. Joseph Burnitt, master of the Goole schooner, is that the Bywell Castle appeared to be on her port helm at the moment when the captain of the Princess Alice called out, "Where are you coming to?" when the two vessels were a hundred and fifty yards from each other. The Princess Alice, which was coming up along the south shore, had eased her engines, in passing the Powder Magazine, and then stopped and whistled, after which she hailed the Bywell Castle. This witness, therefore, is likewise of opinion that the disaster was occasioned by the Bywell Castle keeping on with helm aport when a collision became imminent, instead of keeping a straight course down the river and passing the Princess Alice on the starboard side. We have further to record the evidence of John Evers, the surviving helmsman of the Princess Alice, one of two men at the wheel, the other being William Creed, his brother-in-law, who refused to jump overboard with Evers after the collision, and who was drowned. John Evers states that on arriving at the top of Halfway Reach, as he calls the Barking Reach marked on our Plan, helm was ordered by the master to be starboarded, and it was done. He presently observed the Bywell Castle coming down on starboard helm, and then bearing about two points and a quarter on the starboard bow of the Princess Alice; but "suddenly the Bywell Castle appeared to port helm, and a collision seemed imminent. The Princess Alice, which had her helm kept starboarded, stopped and reversed her engines, but the Bywell Castle, coming on apparently at half speed, struck her on the fore sponson of the starboard side, and cut with her stem into the Princess Alice. The statement of John Rand, who kept the look-out forward on the lower deck, is that, before arriving at the top of the lower reach, he saw, over the point, the lights of the Bywell Castle, and reported to the chief mate, "Steamer right ahead!" The engines of the Princess Alice were stopped for a minute or two, but then were set ahead, helm was hard starboarded, and a caution was given by the master "Mind the helm on account of set of ebb tide." The Princess Alice answered her helm quickly and rounded the point close to the Powder Magazine on the south shore. The Bywell Castle was then a little to the north of his vessel, coming on with port helm. The master hailed the coming steamer to starboard helm, stopped and reversed engines, but the Bywell Castle coming on with stem struck the Princess Alice, cutting her through nearly to the boiler. The Princess Alice commenced to fill; there was great confusion.

It will be perceived by the reader of these depositions that there is an essential conflict of evidence upon the matter of fact involved in Captain Harrison's assertion, first made in his log, and repeated by him on oath before the Receiver of Wrecks. He declares that, when the Princess Alice had rounded Tripcock Point, he "observed that she was paying off to the port helm," her red light being visible to him. His own helm was already ported, and his vessel was "paying off quickly towards the Tripcock shore." He kept his own helm hard aport, but "when the vessels approached within about one hundred yards of each other, the Princess Alice was suddenly observed to starboard her helm, showing her green light close under the Bywell Castle. To this act Captain Harrison attributes the collision that instantly followed. The question is, whether or not she was, as he states, previously keeping a course under port helm. His statement is flatly denied by every one of the surviving officers and seamen of the Princess Alice, and by several witnesses who are nautical men. We must await the decision of the Board of Trade official inquiry, and that of the Admiralty Court, which will have to deal with the case as between the two vessels. As for Captain Grinstead, who always bore the highest character, he refused to quit his post on the bridge of the Princess Alice, though entreated by the helmsman Evers to do so, and he perished in this great disaster. Public feeling is not disposed just now to find fault with him upon slight evidence of any mistake on his part.

We pass on to the interesting personal experiences of some of the survivors, whose statements have been reported in the daily newspapers.

One of the passengers' narratives is this, given by Mr. Henry Reed, stationer, of 57, Oxford-street, who says:—"My wife and I had been down at Gravesend spending the day. We did not go down by the Princess Alice, and our returning by her was quite accidental. We were during the voyage on the upper fore-deck, where there were other first-class passengers—men, women, and children; but the deck was not crowded. The other portion of the ship seemed to me to be very much crowded, chiefly by pleasure-seekers. I never before saw so many children on board a Thames steamer, and the proportion of women on board seemed to me very large; but throughout the passage from Gravesend there was perfect order. I did not see one person under the influence of liquor on board. Up to within a few moments of the collision a band was playing, and its last tune was 'Nancy Lee.' All went well and quietly until about twenty-five minutes to eight o'clock, when it was anything but dark. You might not have been able to read small print, but you could distinctly see the picture on a photograph. We were near North Woolwich, and had seen the powder-magazine. The captain was standing on the paddle-box, looking ahead, and giving directions to the hands. I am perfectly certain we were slackening speed, and going very slowly. Some of the people around us were straining their eyes, and looking ahead in the same direction as the captain. My wife and I turned to look as the others did; we were then standing at the extreme point of the deck, looking up the Thames. I saw a large vessel, a screw-steamer, several lengths ahead, and coming directly towards

us. It appeared to me that our vessel had then altogether stopped, and was standing still in the water. Everyone around us was anxious, and inquired one from the other what was the matter, but two or three of the men belonging to the Princess Alice who were on the deck looking out told us not to fear, for we would go by all right, and that there was no danger. My wife expressed a fear that the great vessel towering so much above us would come into collision. She was some lengths off, but coming nearer in a direct line. I am quite sure she was coming straight on. I looked, but could see no lights on the large vessel, nor could I see any man in the fore part of her facing towards us. I jumped up on the seat, still looking towards the vessel approaching us, but one of the hands called upon me to come down, by the captain's orders. I observed that the captain of the Princess Alice was still on the paddle-box and that our lights were hung out. As the large vessel came nearer to us, while I believe we were standing still, I distinctly heard the captain shouting to her in a loud voice, 'Where are you coming to?' I came down from the seat, as ordered, when I found my wife and I were the only passengers on the upper fore-deck. The large vessel was then close upon us. My wife, who had not lost her self-possession, said, 'Do not leave me;' and I took her hands to keep her by me. I looked up at the vessel close upon us, but could see no persons in her fore part, nor could I hear any cries from her; but her great height above us would probably prevent our doing so. The collision must have occurred at that moment; for, although there was no crash, we felt the Princess Alice tremble under us—a kind of strong shivering motion. We turned, looking aft, seeking for means of safety, and I observed the captain was no longer on the paddle-box. I never saw him again. Screaming had then begun; and I saw a lot of people, quite a thick and excited crowd, rush, as I believe, across the gangway. I fancied there might have been a ladder there, for I saw several people, women with children, and men with women, drop over the side, but whether on to a ladder or not I do not know; but, perceiving that there was a fierce rushing of steam up the side at that point, I feared approaching it, lest we might be scalded to death. Without any apparent shock, we found ourselves, my wife and I still holding together, in the water, and rose again; we sank again, I believe drawn down by the suction of the Princess Alice. When we rose my wife was black in the face and nearly insensible; I could not swim, and could scarcely hold my wife up. She told me to keep quiet, and to hold up. A plank was close by us, and going past I seized it, and, holding on to it, it carried us right behind the vessel which had come into collision with us; the Princess Alice must then have been behind us. All around were people struggling in the water, screaming and calling to the men whom we could then see looking over the bulwarks of the other vessel. My wife and I also shouted, and ropes, I believe several, were thrown over us by the men. I distinctly saw three ropes thrown, and I believe there were more. I grasped one of the ropes, my wife still holding on to me. Some four or five others took hold of the same rope, but I could not see how many took hold of the other ropes, as they were thrown behind us. The vessel moved on, and, holding by the ropes, we floated down the river along with her; one of those clinging, a woman, screaming all the while. I believe she had lost a child. We must have floated in this way for more than half an hour, going down the river with the ebb. We were shouting to the men above, and could hear them shouting, but could not hear what they said. Many vessels passed us at a distance, and we could see a good many boats moving about us. A small boat hailed us, and took us on board. It was a two-oared boat, with three men in it. We were taken on board, with all those hanging on to our rope. Some of those clinging to the other rope must also have been taken on board, as there were twelve or thirteen of us altogether. I do not know the names of our rescuers, but, from the fact that they were hailed by a passing vessel, I believe they belonged to her. They rowed us to Greenwich, where we landed. My wife and I, after procuring refreshment, took train to London, arriving home a few minutes before eleven. The men in the boat told us we were picked up two miles from the scene of the collision. We neither of us lost consciousness during the whole time. My watch stopped at twenty minutes to eight o'clock."

Another of the surviving passengers, Mr. George Alexander Haynes, of 113, Bow-road, gives the following account:—"On the return journey there were about 800 souls on board, counting the great number of children with the adults. The fore part of the vessel was filled; so also was the saloon deck, but not so much the aft part, where I happened to be. After quitting Gravesend, and when nearly abreast of the beacon light at Grays, our vessel nearly collided with a large brig, and a serious accident was only averted by our captain reversing the wheels full on. This incident caused no small amount of consternation among the passengers. After righting ourselves, all went well till we arrived opposite North Woolwich. We had just passed the powder magazine on our left, and the Beckton Gasworks on our right; we were pretty nearly in mid-stream; it was rather dark and hazy at the time. Suddenly there was a bustle aboard, and low murmurs were audible amongst the passengers, which gradually rose into loud exclamations. At this time our signal-whistle blew tremendously loud and shrill; the wheels of the boat were momentarily reversed and speed slackened. I heard the captain of our vessel and other people shout out as if warning some approaching ship. Being at the after part of the boat, I went to look on the starboard side, when the air was suddenly filled with the terrible tumult of human voices, and within a second afterwards the big ship crashed into the Princess Alice on the starboard side and split our vessel right in half. I cannot describe the scene of confusion and maddening perplexity which seized upon everybody. In a minute or so I could see distinctly the fore part of our vessel sink, the middle going down like a plummet, raising the head of the vessel into the air, and as it sank the poor people seemed to be shot out as if down a shaft into the gulf below. Then our part of the vessel speedily went down from the paddle-box aft, the people from the saloon and after deck being also shot into the water like those at the fore. I held on to the stern above the rudder, as did a few others, and we were the last to leave the vessel. Before this the cries of the women and children were piteous beyond description. One of the crew rushed up to the stern and tried to loosen the ropes connecting one of the davits on the port bow, in order to utilise the boat, but he could not get the ropes unfastened, and said, 'Who's got a knife? Have you one, Sir?' I replied that I had, and handed it to him, when he cut the rope, and, after shouting out 'Below!' let the boat down into the water without a single person in it, although by proper management people could have been got in. I might have seated myself in it easily enough, but I thought it was intended for the ladies and children. After being let down it must have drifted away with the tide. I relied upon my good nerves and swimming powers to save myself. I don't think three minutes elapsed between the collision and the sinking of the Princess Alice. Events went speedily on, and at last the portion of the vessel on which I stood slipped away from my feet, and I found myself struggling in the water. I seized hold of a lady next to me who was drowning, and supported

her in the tide. As well as I was able I trod the water, and was thus better able to keep both of us afloat. Nevertheless, I went under several times, for there was a great surge on then, caused in great part by the screw of the big ship near us. After buffeting the waves for some minutes, I was gradually getting exhausted, but I held on as best I could, still buoying up the lady. I could not see a body near us, nor was there any appearance of drowning persons. After a while a little boat hove in sight, commanded by Mr. Trewby, the manager of the Beckton Gas Works, whom I have to thank sincerely for the great kindness shown to me at his house after landing. Just as this little craft came up I called out 'Help, help!' and Mr. Trewby put out an oar, which I seized. Mr. Trewby took the lady in first and I followed. At this critical and desperate moment mournful cries of distress were heard a little way off from us, where a lady and gentleman were seen to be violently struggling. Without a moment's delay the boat put off to their rescue, and saved them. After this Mr. Trewby rowed up and down, but only picked up a lifebelt and a woman's shawl. The big ship which cut into us did not go on, but remained stationary, for Mr. Trewby and we rowed right round her to try and ascertain her name; but, owing to the darkness of the night, we were unable to find it out. Having been landed at the Gasworks, every kindness was shown to us by Mr. Trewby, his wife, and servants. Fires were instantly lighted. We were then more dead than alive. The ladies were invited to change their attire, and did so, Mrs. Trewby supplying them with an entire change. The men were generously offered suits of clothes, but respectfully declined, as we were all very anxious to reach home. Brandy-and-water and every procurable nourishment were provided, and even a cab was sent for to take me to my home. When on the boat I saw a young fellow pull off his boots and coat and waistcoat, and make a plunge in. One difficulty I suffered from in the water was my gloves, which I had not had time to take off ere the vessel disappeared. I believe that the people were so thickly mixed up in the water that they must have pulled one another under. The upper saloon of the vessel was crowded with people, and the only persons with the captain, who was in his usual place over the saloon, were three little boys, who must have been privileged to be where they were, and I presume they were the children of Mr. Towse, the superintendent of the company. It was high tide at the time, and our ship was going against the stream. I do not think our ship, considering her size and the number of passengers she was licensed to carry, could be said to be overcrowded. There were vast numbers aboard, but there seemed sufficient moving room."

Many other personal narratives have appeared in print, which have a general resemblance, but often with some particular circumstance, not mentioned by others, of the individual experience while struggling with a crowd of fellow-sufferers in the water, and of the accidental means of escape. The Bywell Castle, after backing a minute or two from the Princess Alice upon the collision, stopped and rendered all the help she could, lowering one boat on the starboard and two on the port side, to pick up the drowning people, and casting out ropes, life-buoys, ladders, planks, and a carpenter's bench, to which many of them clung and were saved. The masters of the Bonetta and Ann Elizabeth instantly lowered their boats, and one picked up ten persons, the other eleven, landing them safely at Beckton and Barking. One or two shore-boats, as we have seen, put forth and helped to rescue some of those in the water. Two of the London Steam-Boat Company's vessels, coming up soon after the Princess Alice, gave some assistance. It does not appear that anyone who had an opportunity of helping neglected that duty, and there was no want of kind attention to the survivors landing wet and chilled at Barking or at Woolwich; indeed, some were put ashore at Erith and elsewhere down the river.

The news of this terrible calamity reached London at a late hour in the evening, and spread quickly all over town. The families and friends of persons known to have gone with the Princess Alice to Gravesend and Rosherville, or to Sheerness, for an intended day of pleasure, soon learnt the terrible tidings. A crowd of agonised inquirers beset the doorway of the London Steam-Boat Company's offices on Bennet's-hill, City, vainly asking if the names of those drowned, or of those saved, had been reported from Woolwich. At the office of the steam-boat pier, adjacent to Woolwich Dockyard, a multitude of similar grieving victims of passionate anxiety, who came down from London by every train and boat, might be observed day after day. The steam-boat pier at North Woolwich, on the opposite bank of the river, which is accessible by a branch of the North London Railway from the distant northern suburbs of London, was also thronged with people intent on the same melancholy errand; and here, upon the arrival of a frequent messenger from Woolwich by the subway or the ferry across the Thames, the names of persons saved from the Princess Alice were read aloud to an eager audience. The doleful and shocking task of groping in the bed of the river by means of poles and grapnels, and of divers searching the wreck for dead bodies, has been continued daily from morn till eve, bringing up an average number of one hundred each day, including those washed ashore by the tide. Our large Engraving, which occupies the two middle pages of this week's Number, represents the scene during this melancholy operation. Another view, from a sketch taken on the next day, shows the exact place where the Princess Alice sank, with one of the Thames Conservancy tugs moored directly over the wreck, and two barges of the Thames Conservancy keeping guard at a short distance above and below, all three displaying the blue flag inscribed with the word "wreck" in white letters. Another barge, nearer the north shore, appears in this sketch laden with the funnel of the Princess Alice, which was broken off in the collision, and was soon picked up; many boats hover about the wreck, casting out their drags and grapnels, and divers have gone under water, continuing their laborious and dangerous task. This was on Wednesday week, by which time already, at the Woolwich Arsenal pier, at the Dockyard, at the chemical manure works of Messrs. Lawes, on Barking Creek, also at the Creek Mouth school-house, at the Yacht Hotel, Erith, and at the Ferry-Boat public-house, at Rainham, on the Essex shore, a large number of the dead had been laid out for inspection by visitors seeking to identify those whom they knew. The Townhall at Woolwich, the buildings in Woolwich Dockyard, and a temporary mortuary at Roff's Steam-boat Wharf in that town, were principally made the appointed depository of this sad public charge. A great variety of articles of clothing, washed off from the corpses, was collected for exhibition at the Dockyard, with trinkets and other small things placed in boxes glazed at the top, to be examined by those whose lost friends had not yet been discovered. It may well be imagined that this proved a very distressing business; yet incomparably more dreadful was the inspection of the dead bodies, commonly much disfigured by the water and slime in which they had lain for many hours, or even during several days and nights. We will spare our readers the description of these revolting incidents.

The Coroner for West Kent, Mr. C. J. Carttar, has been holding, from day to day, an adjourned inquest at the Woolwich Townhall, merely for the purpose of receiving evidence

to identify the bodies, in order that he might issue his warrants for their burial. The reports of these proceedings have been published in minute detail by the daily journals, so that the names, ages, residences, and occupations of most of those who have perished are known to the public. The majority seem to be middle-class and working-class people of the London suburbs, Camden Town, Brixton, and other districts remote from the Thames contributing a good number. There are several instances in which parties of school children, with their teachers, or members of a Bible Class, had been taken out for a holiday trip on the river. Two thirds at least of the whole number are women and children.

Subscriptions for the relief of bereaved and destitute families have been opened in many quarters, beginning with a proposal to the Lord Mayor from Mr. J. Orrell Lever, a director of the London Steam-Boat Company, himself giving a hundred guineas. Her Majesty the Queen has made a gift of that amount, having first, through Lord Sydney, expressed to the Coroner her sincere grief for this calamity. The Prince and Princess of Wales have sent to the Lord Mayor a message of condolence and a gift of fifty guineas. The managers and lessees of several London theatres, and the company of the Comédie Française, which played in London some time ago, have charitably offered their aid—the latter in the shape of a £50 subscription, the former by means of benefit performances. The Charity Organisation Society has volunteered its services in ascertaining where relief is needed.

The funerals of many of the dead, buried together, have been conducted, in the Woolwich Cemetery, with great solemnity, by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Anson, the Rector of Woolwich, and in other places by several clergymen and Dissenting ministers.

The Bywell Castle has been allowed, after a short detention, to proceed to Shields, where she arrived on Saturday night. The London Steam-Boat Company have made a claim against her owners for £14,000, the value of the Princess Alice. This will be tried by the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice. The official inquiry instituted by the Board of Trade will be opened at Poplar on Tuesday week, the 24th inst., before Mr. Balguy, the Greenwich stipendiary magistrate, and two nautical assessors.

Lord Sandon, President of the Board of Trade, has announced, in a letter to the Lord Mayor, that, after the Board of Inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Princess Alice, a committee will be appointed to consider the rules now in force with respect to the navigation of the Thames, and to report to Government whether any fresh rules are necessary with a view to prevent collisions and to regulate the traffic. The committee is to be thus constituted:—One member from the Thames Conservancy Board, one from the Trinity House, one from the Admiralty, one from the Steam-Ship Owners' Association of London, and three members from the Board of Trade.

UNVEILING THE FALKLAND MEMORIAL AT NEWBURY.

Last Monday the Falkland Memorial on the battle-field of Newbury was unveiled by the Earl of Carnarvon. The memorial was suggested some time ago by Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., a local antiquary, who presented a site on Washcommon, within a short distance of the spot where Lord Falkland fell, and it has been erected by Messrs. W. and T. R. Freeman, of Westminster, from his design. It takes the form of an obelisk, and is built of Cornish grey granite. On the four sides of it are inscriptions, the chief of which is:—

In memory of those who, on the twentieth September, 1643, fell fighting in the army of King Charles the First on the field of Newbury, and especially of Lucius Cary, Viscount Falkland, who died here, in the 32nd year of his age, this monument is set up by those to whom the majesty of the Crown and the liberty of their country are dear.

The day's programme included a procession of the Mayor and Corporation, Yeomanry, Volunteers, Oddfellows, Foresters, lodges of Freemasons, and others, which, headed by the band of the 49th Regiment, marched through the principal streets to the site of the memorial, where the ceremony of unveiling was performed, amid enthusiastic cheers, by the Earl of Carnarvon, who said:—"Mr. Mayor, Mr. High Sheriff, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have to congratulate you, first of all, on the completion of the work on which we have been so long engaged; next upon the beauty of the day which smiles upon our proceedings; and, thirdly, upon the great concourse of people gathered around us this afternoon. I trust, as the Mayor has said, that this may be an ornament to this place and town, and handed down to our children's children. The legal trust is vested in me and another gentleman; but we look to you to watch over it, to guard it, to preserve it. On this field, as the Mayor has truly said, the battle of Newbury was once fought, and Lord Falkland fell. And why do we now erect this monument? We erect it not to perpetuate the memory of bygone feuds—we erect it not to exalt any one party or set of opinions—but in order to commemorate great events in which we are all interested, and to do honour to the memory of a man of singular purity, unselfishness, and honour. Lord Falkland was a gentleman, a scholar, a statesman, a reformer of political abuses, and yet a lover of the Crown. Living in troubled and painful times, he reconciled, as far as was given man to reconcile, the complicated duties of his age, and, dying, he died without fear and without reproach. It only remains for me now to unveil this memorial, and make it public (Prolonged cheers)."

At two o'clock luncheon was provided in the Corn Exchange, and was partaken of by about 600 or 700 persons. Mr. C. S. Slocock, J.P., the Mayor, occupied the chair, being supported by the Earl of Carnarvon, the Countess of Portsmouth, Lady Winifred Herbert, and Sir Robert Phillimore. The loyal toasts having been drunk, the chairman proposed "The Houses of Parliament," coupled with the health of Lord Carnarvon. His Lordship, who was enthusiastically received, replied at considerable length. He said it was impossible to find words to express his thanks for the chairman's kind words and for the kindly feeling and overflowing goodness which he always met with in the town of Newbury. His Lordship then gave a long and interesting address on the life of Lord Falkland, and concluded by adding a few words as to the memorial which had been inaugurated that day. He referred to the various recommendations the committee had received as to the form the memorial should take, they ultimately deciding upon the monument they had seen. It stood nearly on the spot where Lord Falkland fell, and it harmonised, as he believed, in its simplicity of architectural outline, with the noble character it was designed to commemorate.

A number of other speeches followed, and Lord Carnarvon, on leaving the Exchange, was loudly cheered.

We intend to give an engraving of the obelisk next week.

The Countess of Dufferin arrived on Monday at Belfast, via Londonderry, from Canada, and proceeded at once to the seat of the Earl of Dufferin, Clancarty, County Down.



THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES: IDENTIFYING THE CLOTHES OF THE DEAD AT WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.

BATOUN.

The Russians took possession of Batoum yesterday week, by the cession which Turkey agreed to at the Berlin Congress; there was no resistance, as a large part of the Mussulman townsfolk, along with the neighbouring Laze population, leave the district for other territories of the Sultan's Asiatic dominion. Batoum, a view of which is here given, from a sketch by Mr. W. Simpson, is a small seaport town on the Armenian coast of the Euxine, the nearest to Kars, from which fortress it is distant a hundred miles. The harbour of Batoum is the only one that exists along that coast eastward of Trebizond. Its capacity has notoriously been a subject of dispute; and Lord Beaconsfield's statement, that not more than three or four large ships could lie close to the shore, though confirmed by the Hydrographer to the Admiralty, does not meet with universal concurrence. There is some idea of connecting it by railway with the existing Russian line of railroad crossing Circassia from Poti to

Tiflis, and so making it the marine dépôt for trade with the Caspian, as well as with Georgia and Persia. The town of Batoum occupies the southern shore of a well-sheltered bay running far inland. High hills, clothed with luxuriant forest growth, hem it in; and, save from north-westerly winds, its waters are perfectly sheltered. Even when such winds prevail vessels, lying as close to the town as they can, are unaffected by them. Batoum itself is not a considerable place; its population cannot much exceed three thousand at present. It is clean and cheerful-looking. Along the shore are the principal restaurants and cafés, such as they are in Asia. Behind and parallel to the sea front runs the bazaar street, where shops for the sale of printed calicoes or stuffs of the country, the workshops of tailors, and three or four jewellers, are to be found. Here and there is an armourer's shop, where primitive flintlock rifles and leaf-shaped sword-daggers are to be bought. Behind are open grass-grown spaces, with a few official residences—the Government office or konak, the telegraph and post office, the chief of staff's

residence, and the gloomy decaying mansion, with semi-European gate and courtyard, where the Turkish Pasha lately resided. Across the shores, where rock and forest alternate with picturesque effect, the dim outlines of the snow-streaked Caucasus are faintly visible. Here and there some cottager's red-tiled roof gleams amid the dark foliage, and long valleys reach away into the interior, veiled with a perennial haze. In the calm lake-like waters of the bay, close in by the shore, coasting craft of diverse tonnage lie securely, and their crews cover the beach in many a picturesque group. Such is Batoum, now belonging to the Russian Empire.

THE AUSTRIAN CAMPAIGN IN BOSNIA.

Our Special Artist with the army of General Philippovich, employed in forcibly occupying Bosnia and overcoming the resistance of the Mussulman insurgents, with the sanction of the Berlin Congress, supplies a sketch of the bombardment of Serajevo, on the 19th ult., preparatory to the capture of that



THE PORT OF BATOUN, SURRENDERED BY TURKEY TO RUSSIA.

THE AUSTRIAN CAMPAIGN IN BOSNIA: BOMBARDMENT OF SERAJEVO.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



6. Yellow Redoubt.

5. Mr. J. Bell, our Special Artist.

4. Colonel Pope, Chief of the Staff.

3. General Philippovich.

2. Turkish Hospital on Fire.

1. Austrian Guns.

THE AUSTRIAN CAMPAIGN IN BOSNIA: BOMBARDMENT OF SERAJEVO.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE PORT OF BAYON, SURRENDERED BY TURKEY TO RUSSIA.

city by assault. The main body of troops engaged in this action was placed under the orders of General Kaiffel, with instructions to ascend the slopes of the Jaran and the Jasarina, and then take the direction of Debelo Brdo and Serajevo. Another column, under Colonel Vilotz, was dispatched along the road towards Krodinselo; while General Tegetthoff was intrusted with the task of gaining the heights of Pasan Brdo. A thick fog favoured the march of the columns, which reached the points assigned to them without loss. At half-past six in the morning, General Tegetthoff opened fire upon the castle, which was surrounded by a wall, and in which the insurgents had placed several guns in position. An hour later, the batteries of heavy guns which had been brought up near Bufail joined in the attack upon the castle. At the same time Colonel Vilotz attacked the insurgents' position near Krodinselo, which had been strengthened by artillery and intrenchments. Finally, at ten o'clock, General Kaiffel, who had only been able slowly and with difficulty to drive before him the strongly posted forces he encountered, made his appearance on the heights of Debelo Brdo; and thereupon the enemy's guns were silenced. The Austrian infantry then advanced in swarms to the town. Fighting of the most desperate kind ensued; the Austrian troops were fired upon from every house, doorway, and window. Even women and the sick and wounded insurgents in the military hospital took part in the fighting, which lasted until half-past one in the afternoon. It was only owing to the good discipline of the Austrian troops that the town was not more seriously damaged; nevertheless, a few houses were plundered and set on fire. The Austrian losses were not inconsiderable. The insurgents dispersed in all directions, especially towards Gorasda and Rogatica. After the close of the fighting, upon the complete occupation of the town, the Imperial flag was hoisted over the castle and saluted with 101 guns, amid the singing of the National Anthem and unceasing acclamations, in which the troops were joined by some part of the Christian inhabitants.

The Sultan immediately afterwards sent a telegram to the Emperor Francis Joseph requesting his Majesty to instruct the Austrian commanders to use all possible leniency towards the inhabitants of Serajevo. The Emperor at once expressed his compliance with the Sultan's wish.

THEATRES.

DUKES.

This hitherto rather unfortunate house has passed under new management, and seems likely at last to have commenced a career of prosperity. Messrs. Clarence Holt and Charles Wilnot appear to have determined to conduct it upon the basis of a shilling pit and sixpenny gallery, and the experiment seems likely to succeed. From its position we have always thought that this theatre might profitably prove the substitute for the late Sadler's Wells, and command very much the same class-audience as that to which Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Warner originally appealed. We think so still; and the manner in which Mr. Holt's initial adventure has been received by a large audience goes far certainly to prove the proposition. The new manager shows remarkable boldness in the selection of his subject, and enlists in his favour a strong political interest. He presents his own version of Victor Hugo's elaborate romance, "Les Misérables," a work which has been previously dramatised but not with very great success. Mr. Holt's version depends more upon the original work than any previous version that we have witnessed: the benefit thereby secured is evident. The salient scenes of the novel are preserved, and the incidents reproduced with remarkable fidelity. This result has not been obtained without the sacrifice of many links needful for ensuring the connection of the parts; these, however, may be supplied by the memory or fancy of the audience, who may be supposed to have read the magnificent novel from which the drama has been derived. The latter is divided into five parts—that is, a prologue and four acts. The first enacts the transaction between the discharged convict Jean Valjean (Mr. Clarence Holt), and the Bishop of St. Germain, Mons. Myriel (Mr. D. Evans), in which the poor hopeless convict yields to the temptation of his baser nature, and steals the bishop's plate, and the pious ecclesiastic gently reproves the delinquent, by presenting him with not only the plate but a pair of silver candlesticks in addition. Such pardon and such bounty have the effect of instantaneously converting the poor sinner, and leads to the various incidents of his well-doing which are represented in the succeeding scenes. Valjean's efforts at reformation are impeded by the vigilance of Javert, inspector of police (Mr. Jones Finch), whose creed is, "once a convict always a convict," and who pursues our hero with an unwearied enmity, until he finally effects his arrest. Here the benefit of the good bishop's example comes into play, and Valjean (having the custody of the inspector who has been placed in his keeping by the Communist mob that had delivered himself from the grasp of his persecuting adversary) nobly pardons the man who so long had been seeking his life and provides for his freedom and safety. By this time, the revolution is ripe, and the scene of the barricades is enacted. The play is named after this situation, "The Barricade." It includes, besides what we have stated, the episodes of Cosette and Eponine, both in their infancy at the commencement of the action, and afterwards shown as adults during its progress, represented by Miss Rose Dale and Miss May Holt with much grace, and in the latter with abundant agility. Of the general acting our opinion must be favourable; that of Mr. Clarence Holt is uniformly powerful, distinct, and intelligible, and that of his daughter is sprightly and pleasing, as well as eccentric. New and appropriate scenery has been provided, as also a new act-drop by F. O. Ellerman, which must be enumerated in the embellishments of the house. The costumes are taken from sketches of the period. Nothing towards securing success seems to have been omitted by the new managers, whose prosperity will be henceforth identified with that of the house.

The *Sussex Advertiser* says a visitor residing on The Steyne at Worthing has had her jewel-case (containing between £200 and £300 worth of jewellery, besides some valuable old family relics) stolen from her bedroom. The empty case was found in the neighbourhood on Sunday.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on Mr. Robert Druitt, F.R.C.P. Lond., and F.R.C.S. Eng., author of "The Surgeon's Vade Mecum," the degree of Bachelor in Divinity on the Ven. Francis James Wyatt, Rector of St. George's, Georgetown, and Archdeacon of Demerara; and the degree of Bachelor in Divinity on the Rev. William Henry Brett, Rector of Holy Trinity, Essequibo.

The detailed agricultural returns for Ireland for the year are published, showing that one half the whole cultivatable land is in pasture, and that wheat cultivation has been substituted very considerably this year for that of oats. Hay has yielded two fifths of a ton more, and is the best of the Irish crops. In 1877 the yield of all the crops was from two to three per cent below the previous year. There are 4,000,000 head of cattle in Ireland, and about the same of sheep.

THE MAGAZINES.

"Within the Precincts" preserves this month the quiet tone which has so long soothed rather than enthralled the readers of the *Cornhill*, but "For Percival" thrills them with an incident interesting to all tender hearts in the shape of an elopement. This great event is skillfully introduced, and artistically made suggestive of still more interesting complications in the further development of the story. There is some resemblance between this episode and the leading situation of "Rose Cherril," a pretty tale with an unexpectedly comic dénouement. The miscellaneous papers are less attractive than usual. The best are some graceful thoughts on "Child's Play," subscribed "R. L. S.;" and an ingenious essay by Professor Colvin on the probable derivation of the myth of the Centaurs, who are explained as symbols of "the force of storm-fetted torrents and cataracts."

The most important contribution to *Macmillan* is the concluding portion of Mr. Lang's account of Cyprus, which treats principally of the important question of the finances of the island. It is satisfactory to find that in Mr. Lang's opinion these can be so managed as to leave a handsome surplus, provided that we abstain from rash experiments, and foster the natural development of our new possession without attempting to precipitately Anglicise it. His description of the climate is also very favourable, and comes with especial weight from so old and experienced a resident. "Two Sides to a Saint," by Professor Bacon, is a brilliant and well-merited exposure of the cold-blooded fanaticism and easy morality of the paragon of modern Roman Catholic saints, St. Francis de Sales. Professor Mahaffy discusses recent theories respecting the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, and declares his own adherence to the view which regards them as the work of a plurality of writers. Among the other papers may be mentioned a slight but elegant and judicious criticism of Bryant's poetry, and a summary of the general spirit of Schumann's musical writings.

Mr. McCoan's valuable article in *Fraser* on the resources of Asiatic Turkey shows how immense are the elements of prosperity only awaiting good government and the influx of capital for their development. Not one single branch of private industry or public revenue yields anything like what it might do, and some of the most important, such as mines, forests, and fisheries, yield hardly anything. Roads and the readjustment of taxation are the principal conditions of regeneration in Mr. McCoan's opinion; but both must be carried out under European supervision. Turkey cannot be trusted. The third part of "Among the Burmese" also deals chiefly with the natural productions of a region of exceeding richness. While English capital is thus solicited for the development of these Eastern regions, it may not be unreasonable to direct attention to another paper in the number on the employment of such capital in foreign countries, by Mr. Conder, an engineer, who has evidently had considerable experience of the subject. The deduction from his facts and arguments would seem to be that Englishmen cannot be too careful in their negotiations with foreign Governments, and that, consequently, the application of British capital to Asia Minor must be conditional on the administration being thoroughly under British control. Miss Betham Edwards's description of the French department of the Seine and Marne is a delightful picture of a region of exuberant fertility and general industry and content, and indirectly a powerful testimony to the benefits effected by the Revolution. "Studies of Italian Musical Life" is a most lively sketch of the Italian musical world of the latter part of the eighteenth century, based partly on Dr. Burney's travels, and including a powerful defence of the style of Church music prevalent at the time.

Blackwood offers an interesting, if not a particularly important, contribution to the question of the day by publishing a journal of a visit to Cyprus by Lady Franklin, made in May, 1832. The actual information contained in it has been mostly superseded, but the freshness of the notes and the power of observation they display render them agreeable reading. "Gordon Baldwin" is concluded, and must take rank with the most striking and powerful of the numerous admirable novelettes which have appeared in this magazine. "A Fetish City" is also a striking conception, although the idea might have admitted of further development.

Mr. Gladstone's important manifesto in the *Nineteenth Century* has already received full notice from the press. It is reinforced by two minor contributions of considerable ability from the same point of view, Mr. Greg's warning against the perils of an "imperial policy," and Mr. Grant Duff's summary of the late debate. All three writers concur in admonishing the country against "the lust of territorial aggrandisement," which, considering the hesitating and apologetic manner in which such acquisitions are made under the stress of circumstances, and with a distinct perception of their pecuniary unprofitableness, we should have thought one of the last dangers to which English foreign policy was exposed. Mr. Dicey's paper on "Nubar Pasha and our Asian Protectorate" is valuable as embodying the opinion of Nubar Pasha himself. The Egyptian statesman looks for the solution of the problem to the organisation of a trustworthy civil service, in which he evidently hopes that his own Armenian countrymen may play a distinguished part. The non-political articles are of comparatively slight interest, if we except Miss Agnes Lambert's erudite and yet very readable essay on the ceremonial use of flowers, principally in antiquity; and Mr. Ralston's pleasant account of the French delineator of Russian life, Henri Gréville. This, it appears, is the pseudonym of a young lady, Madame Durand, who, having resided several years in St. Petersburg, is putting her experience to account in a series of novels, attractive in story and composition, and depicting various phases of Russian society with fidelity.

The *Contemporary Review* has no very remarkable contribution, but most of the contents possess a qualified interest. The paper of most practical importance is, perhaps, Prebendary Brereton's account of Cavendish College, the new foundation established at Cambridge with the laudable object of diminishing the expense of a University education. Professor Monier Williams's essay on Indian religious thought is also valuable; and M. de Pressensé's outline of the questions at issue between Church and State in France is the work of one of the few Frenchmen qualified by position and temper to view the case with impartiality. M. de Pressensé shows very clearly how utterly the encroachments of Ultramontanism contravene the letter as well as the spirit of French law, and what weapons French Liberals may legitimately employ without incurring the charge of persecution. At the same time, he discountenances extreme measures, and tenders the wise advice to conciliate the parochial clergy by protecting them against the oppressions of their Bishops. Mr. R. H. Horne discusses some of the more remarkable phases of the myth of a compact with the Evil One; and Mr. Buchanan handles a kindred tradition in his "Julia Cytherea" with more cleverness and fluency than genuine poetical imagination.

The *Fortnightly Review* presents a variety of interesting papers on important subjects, the most powerful and effective of which is Mr. Leslie Stephen's review of the controversy

excited by Canon Farrar's sermons on future punishment. Mr. Morley's retrospect of the Berlin negotiations is also telling, especially his free criticism of the proposal to establish the Greeks at Constantinople. Mr. Cotton's essay on "the prospects of moral progress in India" indicates the reaction against excessive reliance on education as a universal panacea. "The Doctrine of Metempsychosis," by Professor Knight, is a collection of the principal arguments that have been alleged in support of a theory whose weakest point it is to be inevitably destitute of all support from experience, but to which the writer himself obviously inclines. Dr. Maudslay's essay on hallucinations is full of interesting anecdotes and judicious observations, which might be of great service if delusions could be expelled by reasoning. Mr. Minto's notice of Mrs. Gaskell is a piece of refined and delicate criticism; and if the same cannot be altogether said of Mr. Barnett Smith's review of the life and works of the American Brockden Brown, he has at all events the advantage of greater freshness of subject. Brown, once popular, is now little known, but his works will always be favourites with those who can appreciate the peculiar power which works logically from premises allied to the supernatural. Few imaginative writers have carried their conceptions so far beyond the bounds of ordinary probability without actually lapsing into the impossible.

Mr. H. James's very clever and original story of "The Europeans" is continued in the *Atlantic Monthly*, which also has a retrospective review of United States finance up to the year 1835; and an historical sketch of General Pope's unfortunate Virginian campaign, in which the bold attempt is made to justify not only General Pope but General Porter, the two officers having hitherto cast the blame on each other. *Scribner's Monthly* is, as usual, full of entertaining and capital illustrated papers. There is nothing very noteworthy in *The Month*. In *Belgravia* we have to remark a pretty Tyrolese sketch by Mrs. Linton, and "A Mayfair Mystery," an irresistible piece of absurdity by Mr. James Payn.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* provides abundant amusement for its readers in Mr. Sala's "Cupid: an Episode in the Career of Professor MacPelvis," written in Mr. Sala's best manner: that is to say, a very light and discursive one, but exhibiting a real power of genial portraiture in the graphic sketch of the worthy Professor himself. The most remarkable of the other contributions is Mr. Mew's scholarly and agreeable analysis of the minor tales of Cervantes. Judging from Mr. Procter's article on the recent solar eclipse, the "first fruits of the eclipse observations" would seem likely to be a deluge of controversies.

Temple Bar adds another to the numerous notes of travel in Cyprus, and has a really charming article on the apparently unattractive subject of "Sickness in Spain." "The First Violin" is continued with no diminution in power.

Mr. Black's and Miss Thomas's novels continue to be the chief reliance of *Good Words* and *London Society* respectively, each magazine, nevertheless, has a fair proportion of very readable contributions.

No. 33 of "Men of Mark" contains photographic portraits of Lord Napier of Magdala, W. Calder Marshall, R.A., and the Rev. Dr. Goodford, with biographical notices; and in Part 6 of "Distinguished London Men" there are portraits of Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow, Bart., M.P., and Mr. William Black, novelist, with brief memoirs—that of the latter gentleman being rather oddly worded in parts. Part 6 of "Our Native Land" is adorned with three water-colour sketches of the Killarney Lake district.

We have also received Part 4 of *The Cheveley Novels*: Samuel Weir, St. James's Magazine, the Magazine of Art, Geographical Magazine, Lippincott's Magazine, St. Nicholas, Charing-cross Magazine, Mirth, Science for All, Science Gossip, Familiar Wild Flowers, Pantiles Papers, Cassell's Family Magazine, Poet's Magazine, Church Sunday-School Magazine, Mission Life, Daisy, Golden Childhood, Christian Age, Myra's Journal of Dress and Fashion and Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal and Children's Dress, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Sylvia's Home Journal, Milliner and Dressmaker; and monthly parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Weekly Welcome, Golden Hours, Day of Rest, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Leisure Hour, Garden, Gardener's Chronicle and Gardener's Magazine.

THUNDERSTORM.

A thunderstorm passed over Birmingham on Sunday morning. Rain fell heavily from between six and seven o'clock until towards eleven, and during the first three hours there were frequent flashes of lightning, with loud peals of thunder. The weather on Saturday was very close, and there was sheet lightning from shortly after midnight until the storm arrived. The suddenness and volume of the rainfall caused the sewer gratings in many instances to be choked and the roadways to be temporarily flooded. In some cases the water found its way into the cellars and ground-floor rooms of houses, causing considerable inconvenience to the occupants. At the house of Mr. Burton, surgeon, of Spring-hill, a chimney was struck by lightning, and the roof was partially torn away. A chimney was knocked down in Great Colmore-street.

At Dudley the storm was also severe. At Lower Gornal a horse took fright at the lightning, and a milkman who was driving it was thrown a considerable distance and sustained some serious injuries. At Stourbridge the lightning knocked down a chimney; and at West Bromwich some damage was done.

Mr. T. L. Plant, of Moseley, wrote on Sunday night:—"The storm of lightning, thunder, and rain commenced here about 6.30 this morning, and lasted nearly four hours and a half. The rainfall was 1.29 in. This is the heaviest depth of rain registered at Moseley in any thunderstorm since 1872. In the last seventeen years only three thunderstorms gave a larger depth of rain than that of this morning. The rainfall on June 18, 1872, was the heaviest registered here or in Birmingham since June 12, 1858. The storm of this morning came from W.S.W. The barometer was high and steady throughout Saturday, but declined fully 1.10th of an inch during the night. The long duration of the storm finds no equal in my records."

The Lords of the Admiralty have forwarded a communication to Admiral E. G. Fanshawe, the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, stating that their Lordships have received the commands of the Queen to express to him and to Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. A. C. Foley and the officers and men under their command her Majesty's satisfaction at the success of their exertions in bringing the *Eurydice* into harbour.

A happy termination of a bankruptcy is reported from Glasgow. The firm of Stevenson and Coats, grain millers, of Glasgow, was sequestrated, and the estates of the company and individual partners were sufficient to pay a dividend of 10s. 4d. in the pound to the creditors, the claims amounting to over £100,000. Sir Peter Coats, father of Mr. George Coats, one of the partners, has paid the company's debts in full, with interest at five per cent.

OBITUARY.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS, BART, M.P.

Sir Frederick Martin Williams, second Baronet, of Tregullov, in the county of Cornwall, D.L., Deputy Warden of the Stannaries and M.P. for Truro, died at his seat, Heanton Court, near Barnstaple, on the 3rd inst. He was born Jan. 25, 1830, the second son of Sir William Williams (who was created a Baronet in 1866), by Caroline, his wife, younger daughter of Richard Eales, Esq., of Eastdon, near Exeter, and succeeded to the title at his father's death, March 24, 1870. He received his education at Winchester, and had represented Truro in Parliament in the Conservative interest since 1865. Sir Frederick married, June 10, 1858, Mary Christian, daughter of the Rev. R. V. Law, Prebendary of Wells (son of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells), and leaves seven sons and five daughters. His eldest son and successor, Sir William Robert Williams, third Baronet, now at Sandhurst, was born Feb. 21, 1860.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIMPSON.

Major-General John Simpson, C.B., died on the 8th inst. at Fyning, near Petersfield. The deceased, who obtained his commission in March, 1835, was one of the officers receiving rewards for "distinguished and meritorious services." He served with the 34th Regiment in the Crimean campaign from Dec. 9, 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and commanded a party in the assault and capture of the Quarries. He was also present at the assault of the Redan on Sept. 8. He served in the Indian campaigns in 1857-9, and was present in the actions at Cawnpore on Nov. 26, 27, and 28, 1857, capture of Meerangunge, siege and capture of Lucknow, relief of Azinghur, and commanded a column of Colonel Kelly's force at the defeat of the rebels under Bala Rao, near Bootwul, on the Nepal frontier. For his services in the Crimea he was promoted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and received the medal with clasp, Sardinian medal, the fifth class of the Order of the Medjidie and the Turkish medal, and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. His name was honourably mentioned in despatches, and in recognition of his gallantry in the field he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

MR. PERSSE, OF ROXBOROUGH.

Dudley Persse, Esq., of Roxborough, in the county of Galway, J.P. and D.L., one of the most influential of the landed proprietors of that county, died on the 7th inst. He was born in 1802, the eldest son of the late Robert Persse, Esq., of Roxborough, by Maria, his wife, daughter of A. Wade, Esq., of Fairfield, in the county of Galway, and succeeded to the estates at his father's death, in 1850. He married, first, in 1826, Katherine, daughter of Standish, first Viscount Guillemore, and by her (who died in 1829) had one son, Dudley Persse, Esq., now of Roxborough, late Captain 7th Fusiliers, and two daughters; secondly, in 1833, Frances, only daughter of Colonel Richard Barry, by Elizabeth, his wife, sister of the first Viscount Guillemore, and by her had eight sons and five daughters.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Rev. John Metcalfe, M.A., on the 31st ult., at York-road, Tunbridge Wells, aged 70.

Richard Gulston Wollaston, M.D., on the 1st inst., at Lyme Regis, Dorset, aged 64.

John William Brotherton, late 11th Hussars, only son of General Sir Thomas W. Brotherton, G.C.B., on the 1st inst., at The Firs, Esher, aged 57.

George Ruddle, Esq., of The Mythe, Tewkesbury, J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire, on the 29th ult., at Hinderton Lodge, Cheshire, his nephew's residence.

The Rev. Edward Fanshawe Glanville, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and Rector of Yelford, near Witney, on the 9th ult., at Oxford. Mr. Glanville was the fourth son of the late Francis Glanville, Esq., of Catchfrench Park, Cornwall. He was born April 6, 1807. This gentleman was descended from the celebrated Sir John Glanville, the Judge of Common Pleas, temp. Queen Elizabeth; and Sir John Glanville, of Broadhinton, Wilts, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1640, and Serjeant-at-Law to Charles II.; and likewise in direct descent from the famous Randolph de Glanville, Count de Glanville, Normandy, and Baron de Bromholm, in Yorkshire, who entered England with the Conqueror in 1066.

The Rev. William Linwood, M.A., at Birchfield, Handsworth, near Birmingham, where for the last thirty-five years he had lived in comparative seclusion. Mr. Linwood's University career at Oxford was one of singular brilliancy. While in his freshman's year he competed for and carried off the Ireland, the Craven, and the Hertford Scholarships. In May, 1839, he graduated B.A., and obtained a first class in *Letteris humanioribus*, and in the same year he won the Boden scholarship for Sanskrit. Amongst his best-known works are his "Lexicon to Æschylus," the "Anthologia Oxoniensis," "Sophocles, with Notes for Students," and his latest work, recently published, "The Theban Trilogy of Sophocles."

An interesting scene took place yesterday week on board the Marine Society's training-ship Warspite, at Woolwich. The officers and boys having been mustered in the schoolroom, Mr. George Ward, on behalf of the committee, presented the Royal Humane Society's testimonial on vellum to Thomas Baker, aged fourteen, who plunged into the water from one of the Warspite's boats in June last and succeeded in rescuing a drowning child named Alfred Taylor. The boys greeted their brave shipmate with three ringing cheers.

By a railway accident near Cork, on Sunday evening, four lives were lost, and several passengers received very serious injuries. At Carrageen a coupling-iron broke, the engine left the rails and turned to the right, the carriages ran on a short distance and fell on the left in such a way that one carriage was broken to pieces, and the passengers sustained severe fractures. The driver and stoker, a boy who was with them, and one other man were killed.—Peter Jones, a signalman at Chester, was committed on Monday, on a coroner's warrant, to take his trial at the Assizes on a charge of manslaughter, a train having gone off the rails, killing two passengers, while it was crossing the points which the prisoner was working.—A landslip occurred last Monday afternoon on the Leeds and Wetherby line on the North-Eastern system. Shortly after a passenger-train had passed Thorne station a vast mass of clayey earth and shingle, weighing probably 4000 or 5000 tons, slipped from the dip side of the Searcroft cutting, about a quarter of a mile in the direction of Wetherby. The line was covered for a distance of nearly 100 yards and to a depth of about 30 ft. A similar slip occurred within a few yards of the spot last February.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

LEWIS (Col. H. (Bombay).—In Problem No. 1791, after White's move 1. R to K 4th, show a Black play 1. P takes R, the answer is 2. P to Q 4th mate, and there follows to 1. R takes R, 2. Q to Q 4th. Mate. You will find the position worthy of further examination.

DEWEY.—The problem is not impossible of solution. See below.

E. S. (Ashton).—When a chess problem admits of more than one solution it does matter whether the number is two or two dozen.

R. L. (Paris).—The "Westminster Papers," 8, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street.

J. G. F. (Ramsgate).—In Problem No. 1793, after the moves 1. B to K 5th, R to Q 8th, White continues, 2. R takes R, and mates next move. The answer to 1. Q takes Kt at R 3rd is 1. B takes Kt, after which there is no mate in two moves.

S. (Athens).—Your solutions are usually accurate, but your examination of No. 1800 must have been made hastily. It cannot be solved by 1. Kt takes Q (ch).

LEWIS (Dundee).—Please refer to the Solution published on the 31st ult.

H. L. J. (Mayfair).—When a player gains a Rook for one of his own Bishops or Knights he has won "the exchange." We do not recommend teachers of chess.

W. H. S. (Monmouth).—We have many problems to examine, and have not yet come to yours. It shall not be forgotten.

Y. (Canterbury).—The term "Gambit" is derived from an Italian phrase applied to wrestling, and signifies a feint, by which an adversary is tripped up. You will find all such technical terms explained in Staunton's "Handbook," published by Bohn, Covent-garden.

PROBLEMS received from J. Boudas (Paris), J. S. T. (Scarborough), J. S. Thoms (Scarborough), S. Stripe (Barnsbury), and M. Harris (Plymouth).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1800 received from J. G. Finch, Chessophile, J. W. W., W. S. B., P. W., Bishop's Pawn.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1801 received from D. L. Arthur, J. W. W., Carlos, Isaac Ashe, Polichinello, W. Scott, Jane Nepton (Utrecht), Emile Frau, A. Pohlman, Laila, J. K. P., W. Constance E., Dabbehl, E. C. M. S., Waldenburg, Franklin Institute, P. S. Shenale, J. S. Hough, Hero, and Abdul Koculin.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1802 received from T. Edgar, D. Leslie, N. Brock, W. Warren, L. Sharswood, J. S. Wootton, P. Hampton, W. Cowell, G. Darnach, E. Worsley, Americans, Dorothy, C. S. Cox, L. of Truro, J. W. Cooper, C. J. G., O. Johnson, Joseph B., Leonard, and Leon, R. Roushead, St. J. E. T. Greenbank, M. Meredith, S. R. of Leeds, E. Lewis, F. W. S., Triton, W. Alston, H. Brewster, Black, Knight, W. Franklin, J. G. Finch, R. T. R., R. H. Brooks, C. E. W. Leeson, P. E. Page, W. S. B., Dore, Alpha, Lulu, East Marden, B. Phelan, Borough (Shepherd's-bush), W. Mellor, B. N. A., Copianno, E. L. G., J. de Honsteyn, Dr. F. St. Tharpe, J. Sargent, S. Stripe, C. E. May, T. P. E. P. Vulliamy, Pretostat, L. S. D., P. S. Shenale, W. Hall, H. M. Friedman, Tom, N. Bumbelow, G. Reeves, S. Adam, W. Nelson, H. Stansfield, S. Tharfall, J. Lyndford, N. Powell, R. Gray, T. W. Hope, Walter, A. R. G., M. Whiteley, Simplicity, J. Williams, Mechanic, E. Esmond, R. Schofield, J. W. W., J. F. S., S. Western, and F. Vincent.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1801.

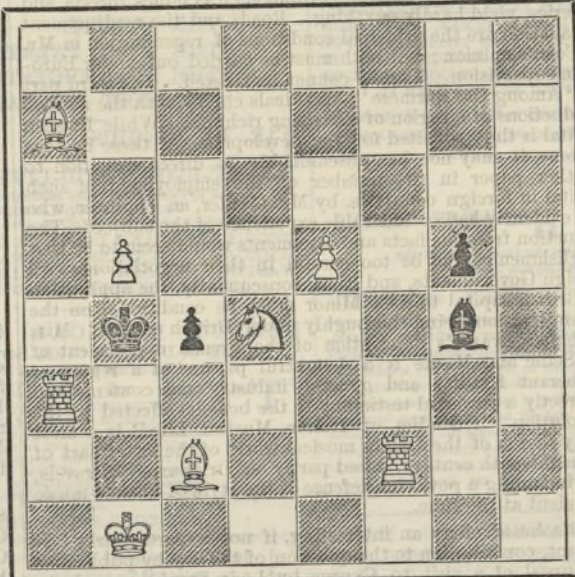
WHITE. 1. Kt to Q 6th. 2. Mates accordingly.

BLACK. Any move.

PROBLEM No. 1804.

By JOHN CRUM, Glasgow.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

ENGLAND v. AMERICA.

The following Games were played in this Correspondence Match between Mr. J. PARKER, of Grimsby, and Mr. J. E. ORCHARD, of Columbia, South Carolina. (Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. O.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. O.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	14. Kt to Q 4th	Chancellor
2. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to Q 3rd	15. Kt to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd
3. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd	16. P takes P	B takes P
4. B to K 2nd	P to K 3rd		
5. Castles	P to K 3rd		
6. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 3rd		
7. P to B 3rd	P to K 3rd		
8. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K 3rd		
9. Kt to K 5th	Kt takes Kt		
10. B takes Kt	Kt to Q 2nd		
11. P to K 4th	B to K 2nd		
12. P takes Q P	P takes P		

The foregoing moves are all "book," and are in accordance with the lines laid down by the best known authorities on the subject of this excessively dull opening.

13. B to B 3rd B to Kt 2nd

Between the same Players. (Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. O.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. O.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	13. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 4th
2. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to Q 3rd	14. P to Q 5th	B to K 2nd
3. P to K 3rd	P to Q 3rd	15. P takes Kt P	Kt to Q 2nd
4. B to K 2nd	B takes Kt	16. B to K 4th	Kt to B 5th
5. B takes B	P to K 3rd	17. B to R 5th	R to K 3rd
6. P to B 3rd	P to K 3rd	18. B takes P (ch)	
7. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 2nd		
8. Kt to R 3rd	P to Q 3rd		
9. Kt to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd		
10. Castles	P to B 3rd		
11. Kt to B 2nd	Q to B 2nd		
12. B to Q Kt 2nd	P to K 4th		

We have seen many better specimens of Mr. Orchard's skill than he displays in these games. His Southern temperament appears to be too impatient for such an

opening as this, and the attack he now attempts results in loss.

13. P to Q 4th Kt to K 4th

14. P to Q 5th B to K 2nd

15. P takes Kt P Kt to Q 2nd

16. B to K 4th Kt to B 5th

17. B to R 5th R to K 3rd

18. B takes P (ch)

White promptly avails himself of the adversary's weakness. Black should have played 17. Kt to K 3rd.

19. R takes R K takes R

20. Q to R 5th (ch) K to K 2nd

21. Q takes Kt K to K 4th

22. Kt to K 3rd R to K 4th

23. Q to Q 4th Q to R 4th

24. Q to Q 3rd would have been more to the purpose.

25. Q to B 3rd Resigns.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the City Chess Club will be held at Moufflet's Hotel, Newgate-street, on the 25th inst., when proposals for the inauguration of a series of consultation matches will be discussed, and arrangements will be made for a handicap tournament upon the colossal scale to which this popular association has accustomed the chess world.

A meeting of the chess club in connection with the Ladies' College, Little Queen-street, was held on the 6th inst. for the purpose of opening the winter session. It was announced that the winner in the handicap tourney of last season was Mr. W. T. Hearn, the unsuccessful competitors next in rotation being Mrs. Down and Misses Florence and Nellie Down.

The score in the correspondence match between England and the United States of America now stands—England 11, America 9. In view of the great interest in this match expressed by a large number of our correspondents, purpose publishing, from time to time, a selection of the best games occurring in it. Chess by correspondence is a much more arduous undertaking than is generally supposed, and the tax it imposes upon the time and patience of the player is rarely borne with cheerfulness to the end. The loser of the two games given above, Mr. Orchard, is reputed to be the best player in the Southern States of America; but it must be confessed that he does not appear to advantage on this occasion. His play in these games is so far below his public form, over the board, that its weakness must be ascribed to a special inaptitude for chess by correspondence.

We are informed that Mr. Mackenzie, the American chess champion, who returns to New York next week, will be entertained at a dinner at the City of London Chess Club before his departure from England.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 10, 1876) of Mr. Thomas James Hall, formerly of No. 21, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, but late of No. 20, Leamington-road Villas, Westbourne Park, who died on March 20, 1876, was proved on the 28th ult. by William James Hall, the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator gives railway stocks to the amount of £12,000 to his grandchildren being the children of his deceased daughter Lady Atherton; railway stocks to the amount of £10,000 to his daughter Mrs. Ironside for life, and then to his said grandchildren. There are bequests for mourning-rings for several of his friends, and £50 to the London Police Orphan Fund. The rest of his property he gives to his said son.

The will (dated March 27, 1872) with two codicils (dated May 9, 1874, and July 6, 1877) of Mr. William Ball, late of Bruce Grove, Tottenham, who died, on July 30 last, at Aberdeen, was proved on the 21st ult. by Francis Edward Fox and Robert Nicholas Fowler, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths numerous legacies to his own and his late wife's relations and to friends, and there are substantial bequests to his servants. To the British and Foreign Bible Society and the British and Foreign School Society he gives £500 each; and to the Invalid Society, Stoke Newington, £100. All his real estate is directed to be sold, and the net proceeds, with the residue of his personality, is to be divided between his nephews and nieces.

The will (dated Nov. 3, 1877) of Mr. Charles Chichele Plowden, late of Chiselhurst, Kent, who died on July 27 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Frederic William Steward and Alfred Chichele Plowden, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves to his sister Harriet £5000 and all his furniture, pictures, and plate, except certain plate which he wishes to be held as a heirloom in the family; to his executors, £500 each; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his said sister for life, and at her death to her children, if any; in default of her leaving children numerous other legacies become payable, and the remainder of his property is to go to the said Alfred Chichele Plowden.

The will (dated Oct. 5, 1875) with a codicil (dated Sept. 28, 1876) of Mrs. Katharine Bickersteth, late of Casteillon Hall, Westmorland, and of No. 31, Warrior-square, St. Leonards-on-Sea, who died on the 7th ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by John Pares Bickersteth, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix, after leaving legacies to various members of her family, leaves the residue of her property to such of her daughters as at the time of her death shall never have been married.

The will (dated July 29, 1878) of Dr. Abraham Benisch, late of No. 13, Brownwood Park, who died on July 31 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Isaac Seligman, Ellis Abraham Franklin, and Daniel Castello, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testator after giving some legacies gives the remainder of his property, real and personal, upon trust for his brother, Dr. Moritz Benisch, of Vienna, for life, and then to his sister, Frau Anna Stein. The deceased was the proprietor of the *Jewish Chronicle*.

The Greenwich Hospital Pension of £80 a year, vacant by the death of Captain Sir George Biddlecombe on July 20 last, has been conferred on Captain Robert C. Allen.

The show of the Royal Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Agricultural Society at Lancaster terminated yesterday week. The receipts amounted to £1602, as compared with £1980 received at Southport in 1876.

The inspectors of Irish fisheries state, through their secretary, that the export of salmon from Ireland to England has of late years largely increased, and that the quantity sent to London forms only a very small portion indeed of the gross exports to England.

The Duke of Westminster distributed the prizes on the 15th inst. at the annual flower show of the Woburn Improvement Association. His Grace spoke of the importance of these exhibitions in advancing the well-being and happiness of the community. He felt convinced there was no better counter-attraction to a public-house than a clean comfortable home. Lady Grosvenor was present at the distribution.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Student's Guide to the Bar. By Walter W. R. Ball, M.A. (Macmillan.)
The Principle of a Time Policy; for Settling Disputes between Employers and Labourers. By R. S. Moffat. (Kegan Paul and Co.)
German Classics: Lessing's Laokoon. Edited by A. Hamann, P.D. (The Clarendon Press, Oxford.)
Chips from Many Blocks. By Elihu Burritt. (Sampson Low and Co.)
Home Culture of the Water-Cress. By Shirley Hibberd. (E. W. Allen.)
Illustrated Waverley Novels: The Heart of Mid-Lothian. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. (Marcus Ward and Co.)
The Chevalier Novels: Saul Weir. Part 4. (Blackwood and Sons.)
Christine Brownlee's Ordeal. By Mary Patrick. 3 vols. (Smith and Elder.)
Minds and Moods. Gossiping Papers on Mind-Arrangement and Morals. By Dr. J. M. Gray. (Renshaw.)
Aids to the Study of the Books of Samuel. By E. Hobson, M.A. Book II. (W. Wells Gardner.)
Arthur Jessieson. A Novel. By Joseph Crawford Scott. 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)
The Icon. A Tragedy. By Henry James Snell. (The Author, 20, Broad-street, Bloomsbury.)
Tales from Blackwood. No. 5. (Blackwood and Sons.)
The Rose Library: In the Wilderness. By G. D. Warner. (Sampson Low.)
The Atlantic Islands as Resorts of Health and Pleasure. By S. G. W. Benjamin. Illustrated. (Sampson Low and Co.)
On the Seaboard; and Other Poems. By Susan K. Phillips. (Macmillan.)
Selections from the Poetical Works of Heinrich Heine. Translated into English. (Macmillan and Co.)
Low's Illustrated Edition of Jules Verne's Works: The Survivors of the "Chancellor." Parts I. and II. (Sampson Low.)
Duty and Doctrine. Sermons by Samuel B. James, M.A. Fourth Edition. (Barnes and Son.)
Love's Crosses. A Novel. By F. E. M. Notley. 3 vols. (Bentley and Son.)
Select Poetry for Children. By Joseph Payne. Twentieth Edition. (Crosby, Lockwood, and Co.)
The Cossacks: A Tale of the Caucasus in 1852. By Count Leo Tolstoy. 2 vols. (Sampson Low.)
The Wreck of the Grosvenor. By W. Clark Russell. Third and Cheaper Edition. (Sampson, Low, and Co.)
The Monks of Thelema. By Walter Besant and James Rice. 3 vols. (Chapman and Windus.)
The Famine Campaign in Southern India (Madras and Bombay Presidencies and Province of Mysore), 1876-1878. By William Digby. 2 vols. (Longmans and Co.)
Roxby. By Edward Eggleston. 2 vols. (Chapman and Windus.)
Sketches for Cottages and other Buildings, in Lacelles Patent Cement-Block System. By R. Norman Shaw, R.A. (W. H. Laseelles, Bunhill-row.)
The Hulseian Society's Facsimile Reprints: The Golden Legend. A Reproduction from the Copy in the Manchester Free Library (Wyman and Sons, Great Queen-street.)
The Daisy. A Journal of Pure Literature. Vol. III. (Dickinson and Lobb.)
The Arts of Writing, Reading, and Speaking. Letters to a Law Student. By Edward W. Cox, Serjeant-at-Law, Recorder of Portsmouth. Third Edition. (Horace Cox, 10, Wellington-street.)
Testimonies to the Efficacy of Hydropathy. (Tweedie and Co.)
Hymns and Songs, with Tunes, for Church of England Temperance Meetings. (W. Wells Gardner.)
Catharina Petri. A Brief Summary of the Chief Titles, and Privileges Ascribed to St. Peter and his See and Successors, by the Early Fathers and Councils of the Church. By C. F. A. Matt. (Burns and Oates.)
Health Lectures for the People. Delivered in Manchester. Vol. I. (Heywood, 13, Paternoster-square.)
Blue Bell Series: A Simple Maiden. By Leslie Keith. (Marcus Ward.)

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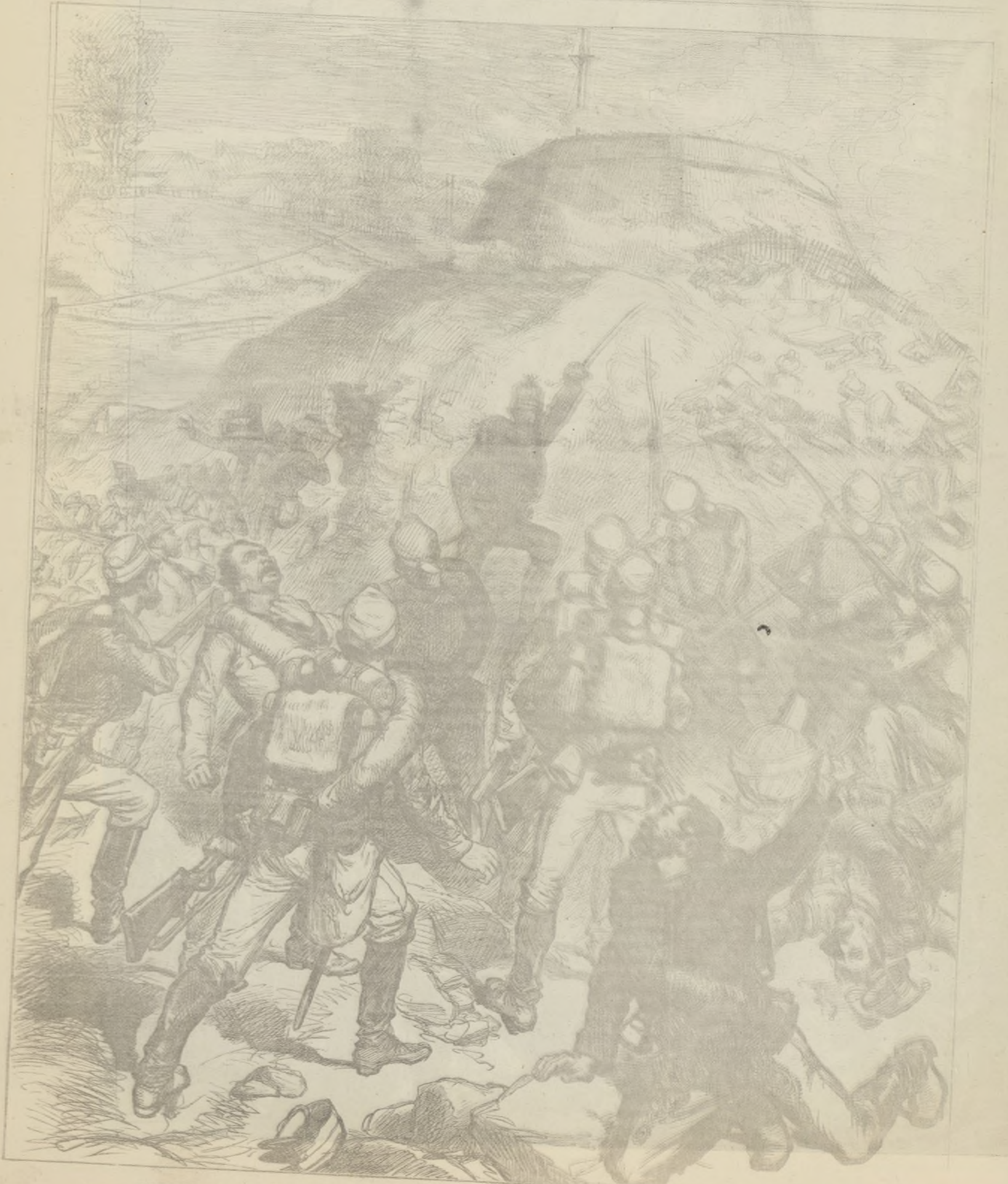
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

PRINTED AT THE GENERAL LITHOGRAPHING AND ENGRAVING WORKS, 15, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, LONDON, W.C.2.

STANDARD, SUNDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1891.

No. 3047.—Vol. 12, No. 1.



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