

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1878.

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



THE KHOORD CABUL PASS, AFGHANISTAN.

SKETCHED BY SIR VINCENT EYRE IN OCTOBER, 1842, DURING THE PASSAGE OF GENERAL POLLOCK'S ARMY.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at 36, Queen's-gate-terrace, South Kensington, the Countess of Limerick, of a daughter.
On the 15th inst., at 1, Lowndes-street, Lady Hardinge, of a son.
On the 15th inst., at 4, Grosvenor-square, Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, of a daughter.
On the 11th inst., at Barham, by Cupar, Fife, the wife of Sir A. A. Campbell, Bart., of a daughter.
On the 9th inst., at Lisieux, Normandy, the Vicomtesse de Pardieu, of a son.
On the 15th inst., at Orchardmains, Peeblesshire, Lady Arthur Cecil, of a son.
On the 18th inst., at 88, Brook-street, London, the Countess of Dunmore, of a daughter.
On the 15th inst., at 58, Cromwell-road, Lady Amabel Kerr, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at the parish church, Shrivvenham, the Bishop of Lichfield to the Hon. Augusta Anne, youngest surviving daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Viscount Barrington.
On the 14th inst., at St. Michael's, Bournemouth, the Rev. Rosewen Somerset, Rector of Crickhowell, to Sophia Vernon, third daughter of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Horatio Powys, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man.
On the 12th inst., at the Cathedral, Londonderry, F. C. Borchardt, of Stafford, youngest son of the late Rev. C. Borchardt, of Lydden, Kent, to Alice, younger daughter of the Very Rev. Charles Seymour, D.D., Dean of Derry.

DEATHS.

On the 21st ult., at Hawthorn, near Melbourne, in her 52nd year, Susan, the beloved wife of the Hon. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K.C.M.G., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.
On the 18th inst., at Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire, Eliza Margaret de Blandes Scarisbrick, Marchioness de Castéja, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Windsor Humloke, Bart., of Wingerworth Hall, Derbyshire, wife of the Marquis de Castéja. R.I.P.
On the 17th inst., after a short illness, at Bennett-street, St. James's, London, Mary Avarne Jollie, elder daughter of the late Walter Jollie, Esq., of Edinburgh.

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

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 30.

SUNDAY, Nov. 24.	
Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity (Collect, Epistle, and Gospel for Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity). Morning Lessons: Eccles. xi. and xii.; James iii. Evening Lessons: Hag. ii. to 10, or Mal. iii. and iv.; John viii. 31. New moon, 9.11 a.m.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. G. H. Trendell, Vicar of Worlaby, Lincolnshire; 3 p.m., the Dean. St. James's, 10 a.m., Rev. Probandary Kempe, Rector of St. James's, Westminster; noon, Rev. H. A. Cotton. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain, and 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Canon Coward; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. R. S. Gregory, Vicar of St. Mark's, Myddelton-square.	Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
Whit-church, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Evershine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.	Christian Evidence Society, St. Clement Danes, 7 p.m., Rev. G. Henslow ("Love, the Essential Feature of Christianity").
MONDAY, Nov. 25.	
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Rev. J. P. Furler on Usimbura, East Africa, and the adjoining Country). Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (discussion on the Use of Sewage by Farmers).	Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8. Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Matthew Williams on Mathematical Instruments). Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m. Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
TUESDAY, Nov. 26.	
Princess Maud of Wales born, 1869. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (adjourned discussion on the Avonmouth, Belfast, and Whitehaven Harbour and Dock Works; and Mr. Wilson W. Phipson on the Heating and Ventilating Apparatus of the Glasgow University).	West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. Tredegar Agricultural and Poultry Show (two days). Croydon Races.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27.	
Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, born 1838. King's College, 6 p.m. (Mr. G. C. Warr on Ancient History—Greece). Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy—Proportion). Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8. Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. F. Keary on the Earthly Paradise of European Mythology). Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.	Hunterian Society (London Institution), 8 p.m. Birkbeck Institution, 8 p.m. (Education Class Entertainment). Rutland Agricultural Society, annual Horse, Stock, and Poultry Show, Oakham (two days). Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Captain R. F. Burton on the Land of Midian). Brighton International Promenade Concert and Annual Polo and United Counties Fancy Dress Ball.
THURSDAY, Nov. 28.	
Alfonso XII., King of Spain, born, 1857. Infant Orphan Asylum, Wansstead, Cannon-street Hall, elections, 10. National Benevolent Institution, annual meeting, &c., 10.30. College of Preceptors, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Fitch on Practical Teaching).	Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Haydn's "Creation"). Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Meteorological Society (at Civil Engineers' Institution), Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. George James Symons on Rain, Snow, Hail, and Atmospheric Electricity).
FRIDAY, Nov. 29.	
Hospital for Incurables, annual meeting, elections, &c., 11 a.m. Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Prof. Marshall on Anatomy—the Skeleton).	City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—Market Values).
SATURDAY, Nov. 30.	
St. Andrew, apostle and martyr. Day appointed by the Bishop of London for Intercession for Foreign Missions (or following days). Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone at the Liberal Association, Greenwich, 7. Royal Albert Hall, Grand National Concert, by Mr. W. Carter's Choir, 8. Birmingham Thirtieth Annual Cattle, Poultry, and Dog Show.	Royal Society, 4 p.m., anniversary, election of council, &c.; annual dinner, Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m. Scottish Corporation, 214th anniversary festival—the Duke of Richmond and Gordon in the chair. St. James's Hall, Popular Concert, 3 p.m.; evening concert, 8 p.m. London Athletic Club, Stamford-bridge.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 26" N.; Long. 0° 10' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.	Direction.			
November	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°	Miles.	In.			
13	29.428	37.6	34.1	88	10	40.0	34.0	N.	247	0.060		
14	29.442	41.5	37.8	88	10	43.3	39.8	N. S.W.	423	0.175		
15	29.196	40.6	38.1	92	10	42.6	37.8	N.W. W.S.W.	377	0.365		
16	29.289	42.5	36.4	81	6	44.9	40.3	N.W. W.	303	0.000		
17	29.547	43.4	38.2	83	10	45.5	40.7	N.W. W.	292	0.185		
18	30.039	43.3	37.8	82	6	46.5	39.9	N.N.E.	383	0.000		
19	30.469	40.3	37.7	91	6	46.2	34.2	N.E. N.E.	140	0.000		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.417	29.462	29.212	29.255	29.523	30.048	30.409
Temperature of Air	36.8	41.2	41.3	43.8	45.1	45.1	40.0
Temperature of Evaporation	31.8	41.7	40.3	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7
Direction of Wind	N.	N.W.	N.W.	N.	N.	N.	N.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 30.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 21 27	1 20 25	1 20 13	1 20 1	1 19 59	1 19 57	1 19 55

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

Will be Published December 11.

A LARGE COLOURED ENGRAVING

WILL BE GIVEN WITH IT, ENTITLED

"PUSS IN BOOTS,"

from a Picture Painted Specially for this Christmas Number

By JOHN E. MILLAIS, R.A.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

The Vicar's Daughter. By G. D. Leslie, R.A.
The Finishing Touch. By H. S. Marks, A.R.A.
Follow the Drum. By G. A. Storey, A.R.A.
The Fairies' Favourite. By J. A. Fitzgerald.
My Lady's Carriage Stops the Way. By A. Hunt.
On Christmas Day in the Morning. By Miss M. E. Edwards.
Our Noble Ancestor. By F. Dadd.
An Evil Omen. By S. Read.
Dancing was Dancing in those Days. By F. Barnard.
Lucky Dog! By Percy Macquoid.
Young Faces and Old Fashions. By M. W. Ridley.
Mr. Quiverfull's Christmas Box. By A. Hunt.
Thankfully Received. By C. Gregory.
The Mistletoe Bough. By A. E. Emslie.
Where the Deed was Done. By Mason Jackson.
A Page of Pictorial Charades.

This Christmas Number will contain

A TALE BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL,

Author of "George Geith," &c.,

ENTITLED

"MICHAEL GARGRAVE'S HARVEST;"

And Sketches and Verses by F. C. Burnand and others.

The whole will be inclosed in a Coloured Wrapper, and published apart from the ordinary issue.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Through the post in the United Kingdom, 3d. extra.

No more Advertisements for this Christmas Number can be received.

NOW PUBLISHING,

PRICE ONE SHILLING (INLAND POSTAGE, 2½d.).

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR 1879.

CONTAINING

TWELVE COLOURED PICTURES,

PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS,

FROM ORIGINALS BY EMINENT ARTISTS:

TWELVE SKETCHES ILLUSTRATING THE SEASONS,

AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR:

TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA.

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers, Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1878; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-three years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in colours by the same process as the COLOURED PLATES, and forms a useful and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.

The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 138, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL,

EVERY EVENING at Eight; TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three. A Programme of Inexplicable Illusions and Mechanical Wonders. Music by Mechanism is Mr. Maskelyne's latest and greatest achievement. The performance of Fanfare, the Cornet-Player, and Labial on the Euphonium, are just now the attraction and talk of the entire kingdom, the Press having spoken in terms of unqualified praise. Private Boxes, from 21s. to 24 guineas; Stalls, 6s. and 8s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s.—W. MORTON, Manager.

FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR IN ONE UNBROKEN SEASON. ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

Every Night at Eight, and on every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight also.

THIS COMPANY NOW BEARS THE PRIDE OF DISTINCTION OF BEING THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST SUCCESSFUL UPON THE EARTH.

It is also the source whence all imitators obtain the salient features of the charming and popular Entertainment now universally associated with the names of Moore and Burgess.

Patent, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine a.m., without extra charge.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

A TREMENDOUS MYSTERY, by F. C. Burnand; and MRS. BROWN'S HOME AND FOREIGN POLICY, by Mr. Arthur Skelley. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

EGYPTIAN HALL DRAWING-ROOM, Piccadilly.

EVERY EVENING at Eight. Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, at Three. Music, Mimicry, Magic, and Ventri-loquism. "This gentleman must be seen by everyone suffering from ennui."—Standard. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s. Tickets at Box-office; and Mitchell's, Austin's, and Hay's.

HANS VON BULOW'S SECOND and LAST

PIANOFORTE RECITAL AT ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, at Three o'clock. Tickets, 7s. 6d., 5s., and 1s., at Austin's, St. James's Hall; Chappell's, New Bond-street; and the usual Agents.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Entire change of performance.—New Comic Ballet, Comedy, and Melodrama.—Every Evening, at 8.30, a New Comic Ballet, THE PLANTATION.—Lauri Family and the Corps de Ballet. At 7.30, THE JEALOUS WIFE.—Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. Hermann Verlin; Mr. Oakley, J. O. Cowper, Major Oakley, John Ryder. At 8.30, BELPHEGOR.—Mr. Charles Dillon in his celebrated character of the Mountebank; Madeline, Miss Wallis; supported by Messrs. J. O. Cowper, S. Calhoun, H. Jenner, C. Alford, C. Tritton, H. Hamilton, Howard Russell; Misses Hudgerth, Lonsdale, Bellows; Miss D'Arcy, &c. Doors open at 6.30, commence at 8.30. Prices from 6d. to Four Guineas. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Treasurer, Mr. James Guiver. Box-Office open Ten till Five daily.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS. EVERY EVENING at 7.30. A New Play, entitled A REPUBLICAN MARRIAGE, will be produced on SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, at Two o'clock.

HAMILTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Holborn. HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS and GRAND PANSTREORAMA OF PASSING EVENTS, including superb Scenes of Cyprus. Paintings by the most eminent London Artists. "Dexterously contrived mechanical effects."—Daily Telegraph. "Good singing and laughable sketches."—Sunday Times. The O.I.C.M. Minstrels, the Champion Skaters, and other attractions. EVERY EVENING, at Eight. Mondays and Saturdays, Three and Eight. Admission, 6d. to 3s.; Stalls, 6d. to 1s. Seats booked without fee, at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; and at the Amphitheatre.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the SALE of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES. Important New Works have just been added. The Sales last year amounted to £3000. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, HAYMARKET (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre), is NOW OPEN. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN at THOMAS MCLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The Seventeenth WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES by the Members WILL OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-Mall East, on MONDAY, DEC. 1. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. TRIPP, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 3½ ft. by 2½ ft., with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW. The THIRTIETH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, CORN, ROOTS, and IMPLEMENTS, will be held at BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM, MONDAY, DEC. 2. Admission, 5s.; Tuesday, Dec. 3, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 4 and 5, 1s. For Excursion Tickets and other Special Railway Arrangements, see the advertisements and bills of the various Companies. Bingley Hall will be lighted with the Electric Light each Evening.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1878.

The week just closing will be memorable on more than one account. It opened tragically, with a criminal attempt upon the life of the King of Italy. His Majesty, with the Queen Margherita, and Signor Cairoli, his Prime Minister, was making his public entrance into Naples amid every demonstration of enthusiasm by the populace. He had dispensed with the escort of Cuirassiers who customarily rode on the side of the Royal carriage, probably for the purpose of displaying more impressively his complete confidence in his Neapolitan subjects. Whilst some persons in the crowd were engaged in presenting petitions, a man named Giovanni Passanante came up with a dagger hidden in the folds of a small red flag and struck at the King, who, seeing himself thus assailed, swung round his sheathed sword, and smote his intending assassin upon the head. The man, undimmed, returned to the assault. Signor Cairoli threw himself between the King and his assailant, caught the latter by his hair, received the dagger in his thigh, but would not release his grasp until the cynical desperado was secured by a municipal guard. The affair was one of a few moments only. It was not observed, in its true character, by the crowd, and the cortège reached the Palace without further impediment. Signor Cairoli's wound, although not by any means a trifle, does not appear to excite serious apprehension. Passanante declared to the Magistrates by whom he was examined that his sole motive for the attempted assassination of King Humbert was the loathing which he felt to Monarchy, and his ardent desire to further by any means a Universal Republic. He has not only failed, but has evoked from all parts of Europe an expression of indignant horror which will probably greatly strengthen the Institution which the dagger was uplifted to destroy. The popularity of the King is enhanced tenfold by this occurrence. The sympathy of the Italian people has gone out towards the Monarch and his Queen with that exuberance which only an attempt upon his life could have produced. Such crimes, however, are especially to be deplored. They are contagious. They attract the notice and fire the ambition of the few individuals in the community who are susceptible to their virus. Whether they result from this cause, or from conspiracy, they diffuse throughout the body politic a sense of insecurity highly detrimental to the healthful development of national progress. They seem to carry with them inferences which are not necessarily warranted by actual facts; and, perhaps in another sense than that expressed by our dramatic bard, they illustrate the confession of Henry IV. to his son—

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.

The Afghan trouble does not promise a satisfactory issue. From a military point of view every preparation is now complete. Indeed, whilst we write, warlike operations are already in process. Telegrams from India announce that the British troops crossed the frontier on Thursday morning. But it can hardly be said that the conscience of the British people is quite easy in prospect of the contemplated conflict with the Ameer of Cabul. The Afghan Committee over which Lord Lawrence presides (originally organised for the purpose of preventing the outbreak of hostilities on the North-Western Frontier of India before the merits of the case shall have been ascertained and the judgment of

Parliament pronounced) proves the existence of a very considerable and influential minority, at least, who deprecate the war, as well as the proceedings of the Indian Government which have led to it. The Committee sought an interview by Deputation with Lord Beaconsfield, which the Prime Minister has declined, though he has promised the publication of the diplomatic papers calculated to throw light on the policy of the Government before the end of the month. The substance of these papers is very likely embodied in a document which has been issued. It is a despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General of India in Council, recapitulating the policy which has been pursued by successive Governments of Great Britain towards Afghanistan, and explaining the motives of the present Government in their recent proceedings. It was, perhaps, too much to expect that the noble Lord would stay proceedings at the instance of a committee, however influentially constituted, at a moment fixed for the commencement of hostilities. It is clear, however, that in the present instance a popular approbation of the course pursued by the Indian Government (so far as it is known) has been but very feebly expressed, if at all. There has been nothing hitherto calculated to rouse public sentiment in the matter—no imminent danger threatens our Eastern possessions, no distinct affront has been offered to our national self-respect, no glory will be achieved by our success. Great expenditure of means, if not of men, is of necessity involved in this experimental expedition, and, after all, it is not at all improbable that the extent of it, as originally designed, will be largely controlled and limited by opinion at home.

It will not be denied by any that the "Afghan trouble" occurs at a very inopportune season. Neither India nor England can look hopefully in the face of increasing financial demands. The depression of trade and commerce is more serious than can be recollected by most men. Our seats of manufacturing industry are in a deplorable condition. Agriculture, notwithstanding a favourable wheat harvest, has almost ceased to be a remunerative occupation. Everywhere there is a restriction of employment. Almost everywhere pauperism is on the increase. Even the weather has assumed an unusually menacing aspect. Floods are not uncommon. They have occurred in several parts of the kingdom, as well as abroad, and have already caused an untold amount of suffering and a large destruction of property. The winter has yet to be passed through, and the general expectation appears to be that it will be a severe one. All these things tend to relax the elasticity of the public mind and indispose it for rushing blindfold into dangers the end of which none can pretend to foresee. For, perhaps, the most formidable feature of the present times is the absence of any augury of hope for the immediate future. It is a bad time for initiating bellicose measures, even with a view to a "scientific" rectification of "haphazard" frontiers. People are out of heart, and perhaps well may be, and are driven by the pressure of their circumstances to divert their sympathies, and even their attention, from Foreign to Home affairs. Let us hope that nothing worse may take place. The responsibility of this country has been rendered much heavier than it was during the last few years, and is getting to be oppressive. Our obligations appear to outgrow our means of fulfilling them.

The tenure by which we hold India is peculiar. It is partly military in its character, but it is predominantly moral. There is not a native Prince or Rajah who does not regard the engagements of the Indian Government as the surest guarantee he can hold for the permanence of his privileges. It is of importance to refrain from any course of action which may ultimately conduce to loosen this delicate tie. How the policy of Lord Lytton may affect it is at present merely matter of conjecture. But they who are most versed in Indian administration seem to be most confident in their judgment that the soundest, and therefore the safest, policy in the East, as well as in the West, is that which most closely conforms to the rule of right.

THE COURT.

The Queen was deeply grieved upon receiving the melancholy news on Saturday last of the death of her Majesty's beloved little grand-daughter Princess Mary of Hesse, aged four years, which took place rather suddenly the previous night at twelve o'clock from diphtheria. The Grand Duke of Hesse, with the Hereditary Grand Duke and the Princesses, who have all been suffering from the same malady, are now progressing satisfactorily. Her Majesty receives daily telegrams concerning the state of the Grand Ducal family. The Queen received a telegram on Saturday morning stating that the Sarmatian, with Princess Louise of Lorne and the Governor-General of Canada on board, which had been delayed by a heavy gale at Loch Foyle, in the county of Londonderry, sailed at half-past eleven o'clock the previous night. The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Balmoral by the Rev. A. Campbell. Her Majesty before leaving Balmoral received Captain Forbes Gordon, Lieutenant Norman Chalmers, and Lieutenant Gordon Money, of the 79th (Queen's Own) Cameron Highlanders, stationed at Ballater, who lunched at the castle. The Queen and Princess Beatrice have returned to Windsor Castle.

Queen Victoria, immediately on the news of the attack on King Humbert reaching her, telegraphed to Naples congratulating his Majesty on his escape, and at the same time Sir Augustus Paget received instructions to go at once to Naples and convey personally to the King and Queen of Italy the fullest expressions of her Majesty's regard.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, attended Divine service at Sandringham church on Sunday. The service was performed by the Rev. F. A. J. Hervey, Rector, assisted by the Rev. J. Durot, M.A., Rector of North Lynn with Lynn Regis. The Prince received the Rev. J. B. Slight, M.A., Head Master of King's Lynn Grammar School, with Mr. E. A. Fitch, Undergraduate of Pembroke College, Cambridge, son of the Rev. Frederic Fitch, Vicar of Cromer, at Sandringham House on Monday, when Mr. Fitch was presented by the Prince with the gold medal which is annually given by his Royal Highness for the most proficient pupil of the King's Lynn Grammar School.

The Duke of Edinburgh landed at Halifax on Monday from the Black Prince. The Duke held a reception on Wednesday at the military headquarters.

The Empress Eugénie's fête day was observed yesterday week, in the simplest manner, at Chiselhurst. The Empress, accompanied by her suite, attended Divine service in the Catholic School; and she received many telegrams and letters of felicitation, together with numerous bouquets.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster have arrived at Grosvenor House from Eaton Hall, Chester.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton have arrived in town from Euston Hall, Suffolk.

The Marquis of Hartington has left town for Chatsworth.

The Earl and Countess of Rosebery arrived in town on Saturday last from Dalmeny Park, Linlithgowshire.

The Earl and Countess of Wiltshire have arrived at Heaton Hall, near Manchester.

Lord Colville has arrived in Eaton-place from the Mediterranean.

Lord and Lady Monson have left Belgrave-square for Brighton.

Lord Abinger has arrived at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington, from Inverloch Castle.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Laurence J. Oliphant, Grenadier Guards, was married to the Hon. Mary Gerard, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Gerard, on Tuesday, at the Church of The Assumption, Warwick-street, Regent-street. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Catherine Gerard (sister of the bride), Miss Marie Hervey, Miss Luisa de Murrieta, and Miss Clarita de Murrieta. The bridegroom was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. Edgcombe, his best man. The bride's dress was of ivory satin, trimmed with point d'Alençon and garnitures of orange-blossoms, with a veil of the same lace over a wreath of orange-blossoms. Her ornaments were diamonds. The bridesmaids' dresses were of ivory satin, trimmed with dark brown fur, and ivory felt bonnets, trimmed with satin to harmonise with their dresses. Each lady wore a gold brooch, with the word "Timie" (by which name the bride is familiarly known to her most intimate friends) in diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The rite was performed by the Hon. and Right Rev. Mgr. Talbot, the bride being given away by her father. Lord and Lady Gerard afterwards received the wedding party at breakfast at their house in Grosvenor-square, after which Colonel Oliphant and his bride started for Wadhurst Park, Mr. C. de Murrieta's seat in Sussex, to pass the honeymoon. The bride's travelling costume was of beige cloth trimmed with sealskin, and a brown velvet bonnet to match. The wedding presents were very numerous. The Prince of Wales sent the bride a gold porte-bonheur studded with diamonds and rubies, and to Colonel Oliphant a jewelled horseshoe pin. The Duke and Duchess of Teck sent the bride an inlaid ivory and gold writing set. Lord Gerard's gifts to his daughter included two large double diamond margarites, a pair of diamond earrings, a brougham and harness, and a flounce of old point d'Alençon; and Lady Gerard gave a dressing-bag with old silver fittings and an antique silver mirror. Colonel Oliphant presented his bride with a gold bracelet set with pearl and diamond stars, two diamond hoop rings, and a sapphire and diamond ring. The officers of the Grenadier Guards presented Colonel Oliphant and his bride with a travelling-bag and a dessert service, and Lord and Lady Gerard's household servants gave a gilt travelling clock.

DR. HANS VON BULOW'S RECITALS.

The first of Dr. Von Bülow's two pianoforte recitals took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when he played the five last solo sonatas of Beethoven, from memory—an intellectual feat of an exceptional kind. The performance of each piece was a masterly display of technical skill and individuality of style, the chief specialty having been the interpretation of the leviathan work in B flat, op. 106—the longest and most elaborate of its kind extant. Each movement was admirably rendered, the interpretation of the final complex fugue having been marvellous for sustained power and clear enunciation. The sonata which preceded this, op. 101, in A major, and those which followed, op. 109, in E major; op. 110, in A flat; and op. 111, in C minor, were likewise rendered in masterly style, and the whole performance was one of remarkable interest, and was enthusiastically recognised as such by a large audience.

The second recital takes place next Wednesday afternoon.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.

At the third of this season's concerts Mr. Sims Reeves again contributed to the attractions of the evening by his fine singing; his songs on this occasion having been Blumenthal's "The Message," and Bishop's "My pretty Jane," each of which was enthusiastically encored, a compliment that was only accepted in the second instance, when the singer substituted "Come into the garden, Maud." Madame Antoinette Sterling's fine voice and expressive style were very successfully displayed in Molloy's new song "Darby and Joan;" Mr. Cowen's "The Better Land," and Mr. Hullah's "The three fishers," each of which was redemanded. Madame Sherrington gave Roedel's "A little mountain lad," Molloy's "Dresden china," and "Comin' thro' the rye" (encored); and Miss Mary Davies gave much effect to Cowen's song "At last," Cotford Dick's successful new song "Olivia," and the Scotch ballad "Jock o' Hazeldean."

Among other prominent features of the evening were Mr. Lloyd's expressive delivery of Balfe's "Margaretta," Bishop's "Be mine, dear maid" (encored), and the old ballad, "Sally in our alley;" and Mr. Santley's fine declamation in Mazzoni's new song, "The wandering minstrel" (encored), and Hatton's popular "Simon the cellarer" (also encored). Mr. Maybrick was unable to appear, and was replaced by one of the gentlemen of the London Vocal Union, the members of which contributed some very agreeable part-singing.

Madame Arabella Goddard, who was prevented from appearing at the two previous concerts, played two pianoforte fantasias—Thalberg's "Don Pasquale" and Benedict's "Erin"—with brilliant execution. Mr. Sidney Naylor conducted as usual. St. James's Hall was crowded in every part.

THE KHOORD CABUL PASS.

Twenty miles to the east from the city of Cabul, on the roads to Jellalabad and the Khyber Pass, there are some bad places, of forbidding aspect and of dismal reputation, which were the scenes of a great disaster in the enforced retreat of the British and Indian troops from Cabul, under General Elphinstone, in January, 1842. The mountains, here ranging from 5000 ft. to 6000 ft. in height, are intersected by narrow ravines, the scenery of which is extremely wild and rugged. We are indebted to Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre, who was in command of a detachment of Horse Artillery in General Pollock's campaign of that year, for a sketch of the Khoord Cabul Pass. This stern defile is five miles long, and was fiercely contested by Akhbar Khan, first with General Sale, and subsequently with General Pollock; besides which, it also witnessed the notorious frightful massacre of our retreating Cabul garrison. The following is an extract from a contemporary narrative of the terrible event which took place there, nearly thirty-seven years ago:—

"Akhbar Khan, whose violent hatred to the British had been sharpened not only by the conquest of his father's territories, but by his own exile and subsequent imprisonment in Bokhara, and by his wild fanaticism, demanded, on the third day of the retreat from Cabul, that the British should, when surrounded by the Ghazees under his command, make new terms with him, and promise not to proceed further until the withdrawal of the force under Sir R. Sale from Jellalabad was known; and he insisted on six hostages. Major Pottinger, who was lame from a wound, instantly offered to be one, and, at Akhbar Khan's orders, Captains Mackenzie and Lawrence were included. The Ghazees were, however, not restrained in their attacks, and a fearful slaughter followed on the movement towards Khoord Cabul. The column was attacked on all sides. The fourteen ladies were in the centre, but Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Boyd had each a child carried off. Akhbar Khan, while the Ghazees were thus busy, professed his inability to restrain them, and on Jan. 9 demanded that the ladies should be placed under his protection. The miserable weather, the snowy wastes, the rough mountain tracks, and the month of January in the coldest region of Central Asia, compelled them to yield; the hostages halted for some days in that neighbourhood. The demand on General Sale to relinquish his post was made on Jan. 9, and on that day he refused to do so, unless by orders from the Supreme Government. This answer was taken back to Akhbar Khan. The unfortunate sepoys began again to move, and were again assailed. The sepoys, who form such good soldiers under the broiling sun of India, being enervated and stupefied by the cold, scarcely offered any resistance, and hundreds of them were soon dispatched by the Ghazees, but the Europeans and some brave men kept together until they reached the pass of Jugdulluk. Here General Elphinstone and Brigadier Skelton became hostages, and were detained two miles distant by Akhbar. General Elphinstone wrote a note in pencil to Brigadier Anquetil, 'March to-night; there is treachery.' The British troops marched early in the night; they came to the frightful mountain pass; it was barricaded; they forced the way and reached Jugdulluk, which they defended some time until Brigadier Anquetil was killed. All order was then lost, and confusion and separation, slaughter and destruction, ensued. Several officers who were well mounted attempted to make good their way into Jellalabad. Some of them arrived within three or four miles, when they were murdered and plundered, and their bodies left on the road. Only one officer, Dr. Brydon, of the 5th Bengal Native Infantry, though wounded in several places and exhausted, succeeded in reaching the place of safety in Jellalabad on the 13th. Of the fate of the other 4000 soldiers and 6000 camp followers nothing certain is known; many have been killed, others are dispersed, and as yet it is difficult to decide. The names of thirty-five officers have been published as killed from the commencement of the insurrection." We may add that the total number of those who perished—men, women, and children—has been estimated at nearly 26,000, including the troops and camp-followers attempting to return to India by different roads.

It need scarcely be remarked that this ferocious massacre was avenged, within a few months, by the advance of General Pollock, forcing the Khyber Pass, and relieving General Sale at Jellalabad, while Ghuzni was recaptured by General Nott from Candahar. The memories of the Khoord Cabul and Jugdulluk are, nevertheless, sufficiently gloomy, but they cannot yet be allowed to pass into oblivion.

SKETCHES OF AFRICAN TRAVEL.

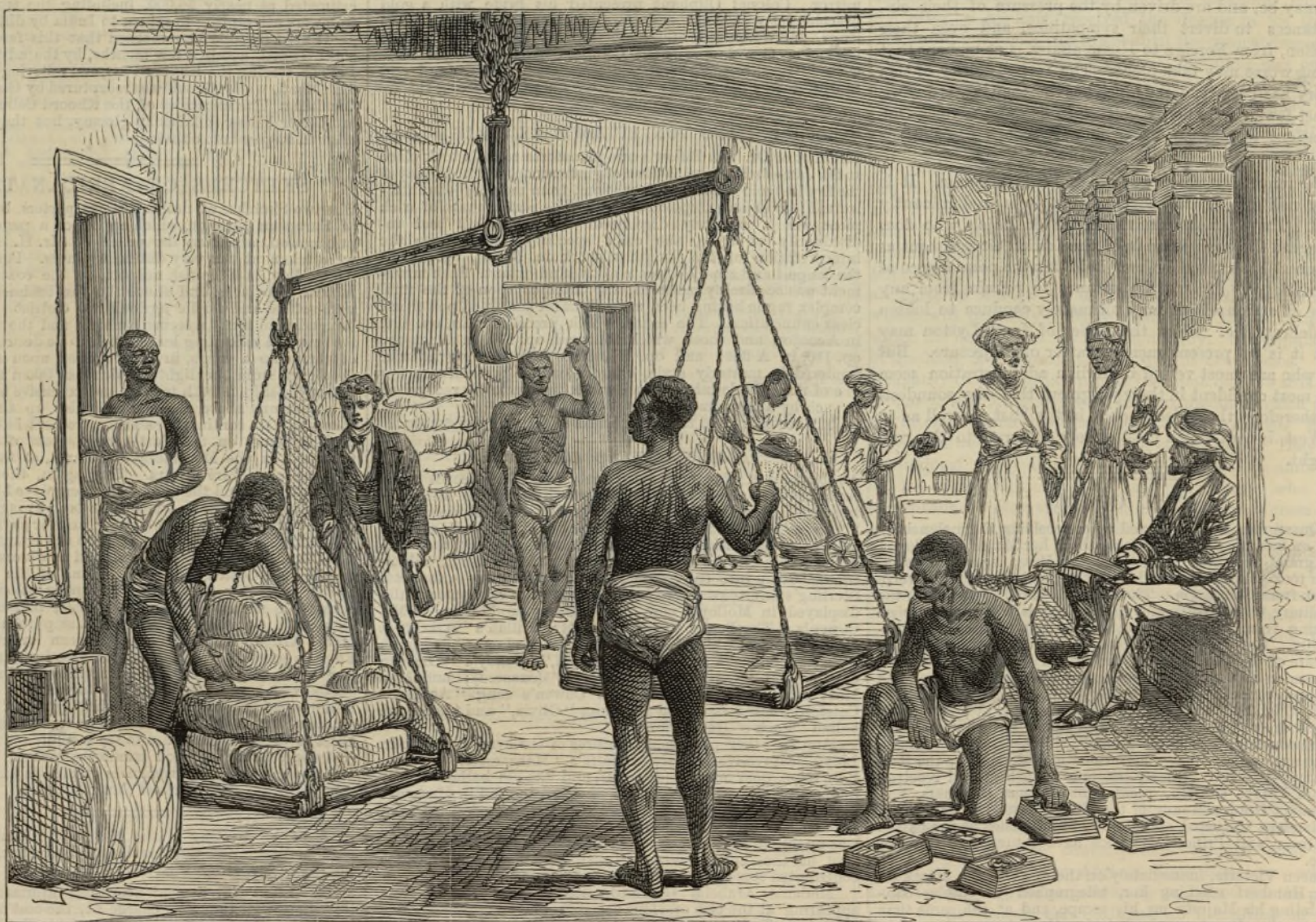
The two Sketches of native African porters, busied with loads of European luggage, which appear on a page of this week's publication, are from the pencil of Mr. H. B. Thelwall, but were taken at two very different places. Port Elizabeth, in Algoa Bay, is a British seaport, on the coast of our South African provinces, and should be the commercial outlet of a well-settled and fertile agricultural district. Unfortunately, its roadstead is not a secure harbour, and the conveniences for loading and unloading leave much to be desired. The process of removing a cargo, in bags carried upon men's heads and shoulders, from the lighter which has taken this merchandise out of the ship, is both tedious and expensive to the consignees. We pass on, above a thousand miles up the south-eastern shores of the continent, entering tropical latitudes, to arrive at Quillimane, on the East African coast of the Portuguese territory, in the Mozambique Channel, at the mouth of the Zambezi and Shiré Rivers. Here again, though so far past Kaffirland, we find the black fellows employed in the portage of English calico bales, which have been brought into the Portuguese custom house for weighing, and for paying import duty, before the owners can take them up the country on behalf of the Lake Nyassa Mission. It should be observed that, among the unsophisticated negro populations of the interior, cotton cloth, preferably of bright and strong colours, is the most acceptable medium of barter. It is, in fact, the ordinary mercantile currency brought for the purchase of ivory and other African produce by European or Arabian traders. There is some disadvantage, as may be imagined, in having to pay one's way with huge quantities of Manchester piece-goods, which must be conveyed for months by a train of a hundred naked men walking behind you, all requiring their food and wages, for this and no other service. A purse or chest of coined money, not to say a bundle of notes or bills of exchange, would be much handier means of procuring what you want; but the conveniences of civilisation are not to be enjoyed in the wilderness of Central Africa.

A public meeting of the National Education Union was held on Monday at the Townhall, Manchester, under the presidency of Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P.

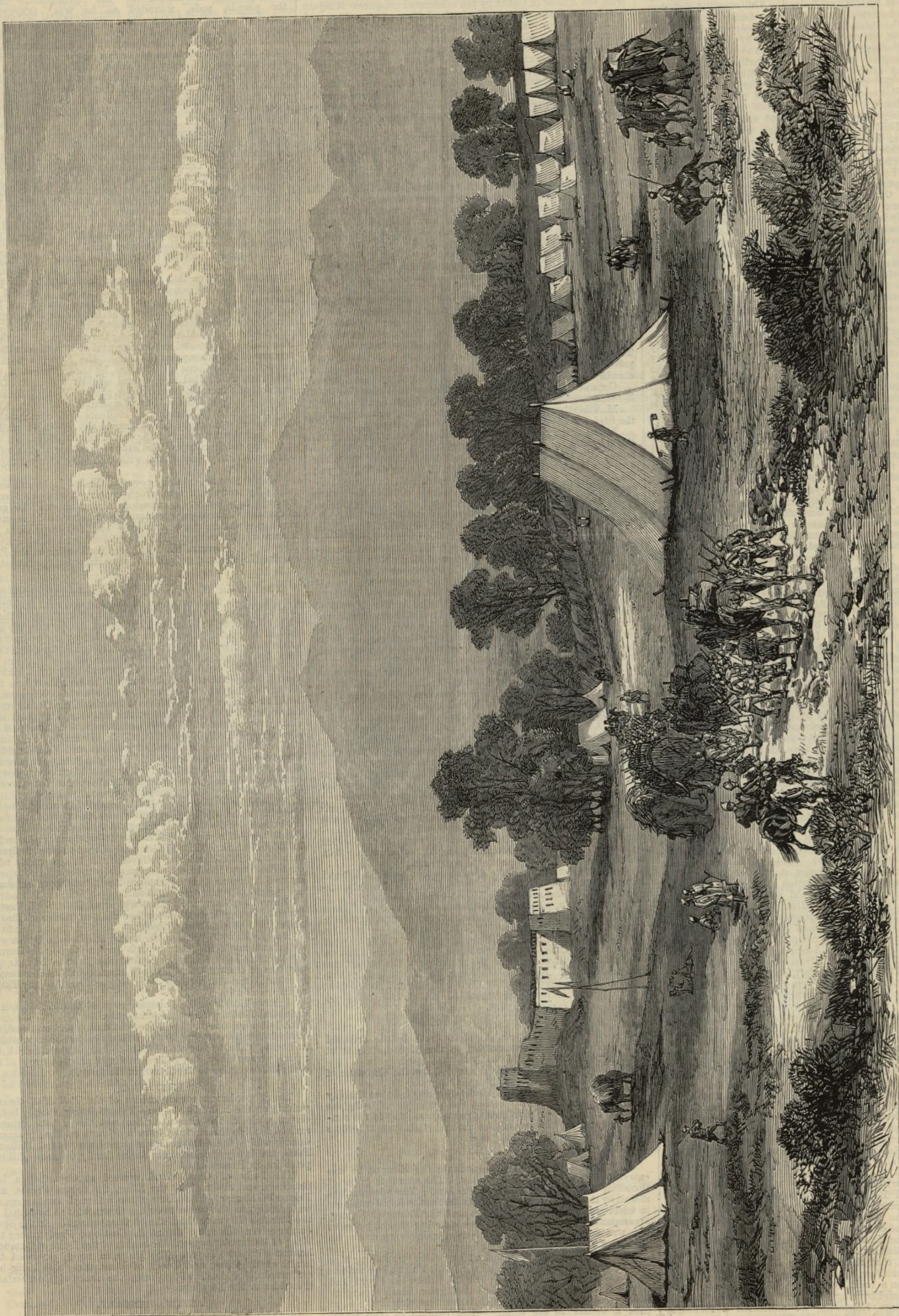
The Local Government Board has informed the Greenwich Guardians that they may charge £1, the cost of a wooden leg, to the common fund. The auditor had disallowed the item, on the ground that it ought to have been entered as "furniture," instead of a "surgical appliance."



KAFFIRS UNLOADING A LIGHTER AT PORT ELIZABETH, SOUTH AFRICA.



WEIGHING CALICO AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, QUILLIMANE, EAST AFRICA.



BRITISH ADVANCE CAMP TO THE KHYBER PASS, AT HURRI SINGH KA TOUR.
FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR C. WILSON, R.A.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

As we had fully anticipated, war has actually been opened this week by the Government of the Empress Victoria of India, whose administration, being that of an Asiatic despotic monarchy, is to be carefully distinguished from the English Constitutional Government of our beloved Sovereign, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. This essential difference of political character must have been tacitly recognised, on Tuesday, in the Prime Minister's peremptory refusal to admit a deputation of his countrymen, headed by several Peers and Members of Parliament, who asked leave to present a Memorial for the immediate summoning of Parliament, meanwhile deferring the action of the Indian Executive, upon the question of the projected Afghan War. Lord Beaconsfield, in his letter of Tuesday, did not tell Lord Lawrence that, on Monday, a long despatch from Lord Cranbrook, the Secretary of State, went out to the Viceroy, instructing Lord Lytton to declare war. The opinions of such men as Lord Lawrence, Earl Grey, Lord Northbrook, and many other persons, highly experienced in civil and military administration, may be taken for what they are worth; "but," says Lord Beaconsfield, "I am at a loss to perceive what useful purpose would be served by a more extended expression of those opinions from a deputation, especially as the Government and the country have already so frequently and so recently had the advantage of copious explanations of them, both from your Lordship and others who act with you." The Premier goes on to say, "With regard to the assembling of Parliament, her Majesty's Government will, as a matter of course, be prepared, in the event of hostilities being commenced in India, to advise her Majesty to make such communication to Parliament as the letter and spirit of the Act of 1858 would seem to require." This means, according to the Act referred to, by which the Indian Government was vested in her Majesty, that a Message relating to the war is to be sent to Parliament next Session, or within three months. In the mean time, the war is to begin and to go on, as everybody knows, at the cost of British taxpayers; for, although it may technically be "commenced in India," by the issue of the Viceroy's proclamation at Lahore, it will be conducted in Afghanistan, being, as it is, an aggressive war of territorial conquest, for the acquisition of certain mountainous districts to make a new "scientific frontier."

The India Office published on Thursday morning a despatch from Lord Cranbrook to the Viceroy of India, dated last Monday, "November 18," in which the Government explains its war policy. It states that, notwithstanding the friendly advances made to him, the Ameer has maintained an attitude of unfriendly isolation, and ultimately, having two years ago declined to receive a British Envoy, even temporarily, on the ground that he could not guarantee his safety, nor thereafter be left with any excuse for declining to receive a Russian mission, has "welcomed with every appearance of ostentation an Embassy from the Czar, dispatched to his Court at a time when there were indications that an interruption of friendly relations between this country and Russia might be imminent." The despatch then refers to the refusal of the Ameer to receive Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission, and says that this conduct was wholly without justification. "By every bond of international courtesy," it adds, "as well as by the treaty engagements of 1855 existing between the two countries, binding him to be the friend of our friends, and the enemy of our enemies, the Ameer was bound to a line of conduct the reverse of that which he has adopted." The Government of India considered that this act deprived the Ameer of all further claim upon the forbearance of the British Government, and necessitated instant action. Her Majesty's Government, however, was unwilling to accept the "evasive letter" brought by Gholam Hussein Khan as Shere Ali's final answer, and determined to give him a short time for reconsideration. They demanded of him a full and suitable apology within a given time for the affront which he had offered; the reception of a permanent British mission within its territories, and reparation for any injury inflicted by him on the tribes who attended Sir Neville Chamberlain. Unless a clear and satisfactory reply were received from Shere Ali by Nov. 20, the Viceroy would be compelled "to consider his intentions as hostile, and to treat him as a declared enemy."

The British-Indian army has therefore commenced its invasion of Afghanistan, by crossing the frontier before day-break on Thursday morning last. This was in the Khoorum Pass, advancing from the frontier station of Thull. The decisive step was taken, by a portion of General Roberts's force, at three o'clock on a cold starlit morning. The 10th Hussars crossed the River Ford, half a mile below the bridge, and took possession of the Southern Hills, cutting off the escape of the garrison of Kapatyanga. At the same time a company of the 29th Native Infantry slipped over the Khoorum River, a mile above Kapatyanga. At daybreak an advance force rushed across the bridge, advanced rapidly on the fort, and found the garrison had fled—only three children were left. It is stated that General Roberts observed the operations from a small fort on the British side. The Khoorum advance force has gone to take Fort Ahmed-Jah, five miles further up the valley.

The following are the precise details of the strength of the three divisions which are to operate against Afghanistan. These consist of the Quetta Army, the Peshawur Valley Army, and the Khoorum column. The Quetta army consists of 12,590 men, of whom 3380 are Europeans; the Peshawur Valley Army of 16,364 men, of whom 7544 are Europeans; and the column of 5766 men, of whom 1816 are Europeans. The total strength of the three forces is thus 34,750 men, of whom 12,740 are Europeans. The Quetta army is now commanded by Major-General Biddulph, but the command will be taken by Lieutenant-General Donald Stewart on bringing up the Mooltan Division, for the advance to Candahar. The Peshawur Valley Army, led by General Sir Samuel Brown, as second to the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir F. Haines, comprises the Peshawur Moveable Column, of Brigadier-General Ross, and the Reserve at Hassan Abdul, under Major-General Maude, with the outposts. It is to march through the Khyber Pass. The Khoorum Column is under the command of Major-General Roberts, and is expected, after traversing the Khoorum Pass, to join the Peshawur Army on the road to Jellalabad.

It is expected that the Peshawur division will at once enter the Khyber Pass, attacking the fort of Ali Musjid, which stands upon a rock, five miles within the Pass, but is overlooked by neighbouring heights. Its position is well shown in the large Engraving we published a fortnight ago, from a sketch by Major C. Wilson, R.A., assisted by Major Cavagnari, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur, showing the scene of the interview on Sept. 27 between Major Cavagnari and the Afghan Commandant, when Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission party were denied passage on their road to Cabul. We are this week further indebted to Major Wilson for two Sketches, one showing the mouth of the

Khyber Pass, taken by him on the 6th and the 10th ult., at the Advance Camp of the British force, at a place which is named "Hurri Singh ka Bourj," a short distance from the old Sikh fort of Jumrood. This name is derived from a famous Sikh chieftain, Hurri Singh, who was killed there fighting at the end of the war between the Sikhs of the Punjab and the Afghans, when the Peshawur Valley was taken from the Ameer of Cabul by the celebrated conqueror Runjeet Singh of Lahore. The troops in the Advance Camp there and at Jumrood, six weeks ago, consisted of Major Manderson's Horse Artillery, Major Wilson's battery of Royal Artillery (heavy), one of Mountain Artillery, detachments of the 81st Infantry Regiment, 14th Bengal Native Infantry, 22nd Punjab Infantry, Sappers and Miners, Sikhs, Guide Corps, and other detachments, under Brigadier Ross. The elephants with this force are likely to be very useful. Two or three of those animals appear in the Sketch; it is curious to see how cleverly they will cover their heads with straw against the heat of the sun.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Congratulations have been sent by Marshal MacMahon to the King of Italy upon his escape from assassination.

M. de Marcère on Wednesday afternoon inaugurated a new hospital, containing six hundred and thirty-five beds, at Menilmontant, a part of the town inhabited chiefly by artisans, where such an establishment was greatly needed.

The Minister of the Marine has ordered ten 100-ton guns at the Creuzot Works for the armament of floating batteries.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, has returned to Paris and resumed the direction of the Embassy.

M. Teine, the author of numerous philosophical works and historical criticisms, has been elected an Academician.

The claim of the Empress Eugénie against the State for compensation for the Chinese museum at Fontainebleau and the armour at Pierrefond came on last Wednesday before the Civil Tribunal. The question is whether these collections were private or national property, and if the former, what price should be paid for them. The case was adjourned for a week.

Count Schouvaloff had a long interview on Wednesday with M. Waddington, and an audience of the Marshal on Thursday.

M. Vibert's apotheosis of M. Thiers, having been bought by the State, is about to be hung in the Palais Bourbon.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 14th inst. the election of Baron de Bourgoing, a Bonapartist, was annulled. In the Senate on the 15th the election of three life members took place. M. Baragnon, M. Oscar de Vallée, and the Comte d'Haussonville were returned. All three are Conservatives. The Chamber, by 300 to 153, annulled the return of M. de la Rochejacquelein. The report of the Committee on the French Budget was laid before the Chamber last Saturday. The total expenditure is put down at 2,696,664,375fr., and the revenue at 2,714,672,014fr. The committee propose to reduce the latter to 2,701,080,014fr., which will permit reductions and abolitions of taxes to be made. The election of M. de Mun, formerly a cavalry officer, but now a Catholic lay preacher, was invalidated by a large majority for corrupt practices and intimidation. In the Chamber on Monday last the election of M. de Fourton, who was Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet of the Duc de Broglie, was declared invalid. An attack was made upon the Government on Tuesday from the Right in connection with a charge of favouring official candidates in the Hautes Pyrénées. A vote of want of confidence was pushed to a division, when it was negatived by 364 to 151.

A duel with pistols was fought on Thursday morning at Plessis Piquet, near Paris, between M. Gambetta and M. de Fourton in consequence of the expression "That is a lie," applied by M. Gambetta to a statement made by M. de Fourton when defending his election for Riberae last Monday in the Chamber of Deputies. M. de Fourton, having the choice of weapons, decided for the pistol. The distance was fixed at thirty-five paces, and at the preconcerted signal each party fired one shot. Neither of the antagonists was hurt.

M. Benazet, son of the proprietor of the gambling-tables at Baden-Baden, was on Sunday elected as a Conservative member for the Indre, in the room of M. Clement Laurier.

M. Berger, director of the foreign sections of the Paris Exhibition, gave a farewell dinner at the Café Riche on the 14th inst. to the foreign Commissioners, who took that opportunity to present him with a splendid work of art, which figured on the table. Two Ministers, M. Teisserenc de Bort and M. Léon Say, were among the company.

The manager of the *Petite République* has been condemned to pay a fine of 200fr. and insert the judgment in four newspapers for libelling a Brother of the Christian Doctrine.

M. Devincke, chocolate merchant, who was ousted from the Chamber in 1863 by M. Thiers, whom he unsuccessfully opposed also in 1869, died on Wednesday at the age of seventy. The death of M. Hippolyte Lucas, librarian of the Library of the Arsenal at Paris, is also announced. M. Lucas was known as an author, and was one of the founders of the Société des Gens de Lettres. Baron Le Conteux du Malay, one of the founders of the French Jockey Club in 1834, and for several years deputy for the department of the Loiret, died on Sunday, in his seventieth year.

SPAIN.

The case of Moncasi, sentenced to death by the Tribunal of First Instance, has been carried to the Supreme Court of Appeal.

The Electoral Law has been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies.

At a meeting of the Old Moderate party held on Sunday evening it was agreed to accept the principle of religious tolerance. A resolution also was passed assenting to the convention between the Captain-General and the insurgent leaders of Cuba for the conclusion of peace.

ITALY.

An attempt was made to assassinate the King as he was entering Naples in state on Sunday. The accounts given of the affair differ in some minor particulars. The version furnished by the *Times* correspondent is that as the Royal carriage, in which were the King and Queen and the Prince of Naples, accompanied by Signor Cairoli, was entering the city a man who was among the trade associations which were drawn up with their banners, and who also carried a flag, suddenly lowered it and made a thrust at the King, wounding him slightly in the arm with a dagger with which he had armed the head of the staff. The King instantly drew his sword and struck the assassin on the head, and Signor Cairoli sprang to the ground and caught hold of the man, receiving at the same time a wound in the thigh. The captain of the Royal Cuirassiers secured the assassin, and, dragging him on to his horse, rode with him out of the crowd. Another account states that the assassin struck at his Majesty with a dagger hidden in the folds of a small red flag, and the King instantly swung round his sheathed sword and struck his assailant with the scabbard over the head. The assassin returned to the attack; the Queen cried out to Signor Cairoli to save the King, and as

the man aimed a second blow the Prime Minister threw himself between him and the King, caught him by the hair, and received the dagger in his thigh, but held firmly on to his captive until he was secured by a municipal guard. The whole affair occupied but a few moments. The King afterwards appeared on the balcony of the Royal Palace, and, in answer to the enthusiastic cries of the people, rode, wounded as he was, through the principal streets of the city. King Humbert's health is stated to be such as to leave nothing to be desired. On Monday evening, in company with the Queen of Italy, he attended the performance at the San Carlo Theatre. A great demonstration of loyalty was made on Tuesday night before the Royal palace, the crowd which assembled being estimated at 80,000. King Humbert and Queen Margherita, together with Prince Amadeus, appeared on the balcony and expressed their thanks to the people. A Court dinner was given on Tuesday, at which several members of Parliament were present. On Wednesday the birthday of the Queen was celebrated. Extraordinary manifestations of the public joy at the escape of King Humbert were exhibited at Rome on Sunday night. On the Corso alone 50,000 persons assembled with flags and bands of music. In other Italian towns similar displays of popular loyalty have been made, and throughout the country the deepest indignation has been provoked by the murderous attack upon the King's life. The members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies have forwarded congratulatory addresses to the King; and it is stated that he has received 4000 congratulatory telegrams.

The assassin is named Giovanni Passanante, is twenty-nine years of age, and is a cook by trade. He has confessed his crime, and declares that he was not instigated by any person to commit it. His general demeanour is one of cynical indifference. Several letters written by members of the International Society have been found at his house, and arrests of some Internationalists have in consequence been made.

At Florence on Monday, during the passage along the Via Nazionale of a procession forming part of a demonstration on account of the attempt on the life of the King, a bomb was thrown into the Corps of Veterans, by the explosion of which three men were killed and several slightly wounded. On the occasion of funeral honours being paid to Victor Emmanuel, the same body was the subject of a similar attack.

During a demonstration of students and citizens at Pisa on Tuesday evening in celebration of the Queen's birthday, a bomb was thrown amongst the crowd and exploded, but without doing much injury. The supposed author of the outrage was immediately seized, and with difficulty escaped the fury of the people.

Violent storms, extending over all Central Italy, and accompanied by torrents of rain, which continued without cessation for some days last week, caused an almost unparalleled extent of damage. All railway communication between Rome and the north was interrupted, and only one telegraph wire with Florence left standing. The Tiber overflowed its banks. The Ripetta, the Piazza of the Pantheon, Via Tordinona, the Piazza St. Angelo, Ghetto, and all the lower streets were inundated.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Diet was opened on Tuesday. Count Stolberg, the deputy of the Chancellor of the Empire, read the Speech from the Throne, which referred to the attempts upon the life of the Emperor William, and expressed a hope that the aberrations of Socialism would be vanquished by the co-operation of the powers upholding the State. The chief task before the Diet, the speech said, was the solution of the financial difficulties; and, until a remedy was provided by fresh taxation, the necessary resources would have to be furnished by a loan. At the sitting of the Lower House Herr von Benningens, the President, referred to the attempt against King Humbert, and connected it with those against the Emperor, for whom three cheers were given with much enthusiasm. The subject was also referred to the Upper House. In Wednesday's sitting of the Lower House the former President and Vice-Presidents were re-elected by acclamation. Herr von Benningens, the President, requested permission to express to the Emperor the sentiments of the House with regard to the painful events of the summer, and its participation in the general feeling of gratitude at his escape. The proposition was unanimously adopted. Herr Hobrecht, the Minister of Finance, then proceeded to lay the budget for the financial year 1878-9 before the House. He stated that the total deficit for 1878-9 was estimated at 73,750,000 marks. The Minister urged that to provide for this deficit the State should be relieved from the payment of its contribution to the Imperial expenses by the creation of special sources of income for the Empire itself, and by a reform in the system of communal taxation.

Frau Theresa von Barnim, widow of Prince Adalbert of Prussia, better known under her maiden name of Theresa Elser, died at Meran on Tuesday.

An official contradiction has been published in Berlin of a statement made in some French papers that the German Government has taken possession of the Samoan Islands, and proposes to convert them into a German colony. Germany, it is stated, has no intention of acquiring or founding any Transatlantic colonies.

Princes Hassan and Mustapha, sons of the Khedive, have arrived at Berlin with a numerous suite.

A letter written by the Duke of Cumberland on the death of his father, the deposed King of Hanover, has been published in Berlin. The Duke notified that he fully maintained all the rights, prerogatives, and titles devolving on him in virtue of the order of succession to the Crown of Hanover.

DENMARK.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 14th inst., says:—This morning, shortly before eleven o'clock, the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess arrived here on their return from a sojourn on the Continent, during which their Royal Highnesses have visited Holland, Paris, and lately their relations at the family Château of Rumpenheim, in Hesse Cassel.

The Duke of Cumberland arrived at Copenhagen last Saturday, and was met by the King, the Crown Prince, and Prince Waldemar. The King made a formal announcement on Tuesday, in the presence of the Court, of the betrothal of the Princess Thyra to the Duke of Cumberland. At the State dinner given the same day at the Castle of Fredensborg the King of Denmark proposed the health of the Duke of Cumberland and Princess Thyra. The Duke, in reply, proposed the health of the King and Queen of Denmark. The King has conferred upon his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland the Order of the Elephant.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

A Cabinet Council, at which the Emperor of Austria presided, was held on Saturday at Buda, for the purpose of finally fixing the amount of the grant which is to be obtained from Parliament to defray the occupation expenses.

An important speech was given by M. Tisza in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on the 15th inst., on the subject of the Government policy, in which he declared that no single Power will be permitted to have the reconstruction of the

East. On Wednesday Herr Pauler, the Minister of Justice, in a long speech, which was frequently interrupted by loud cheering, advocated the adoption of the Address in the form drawn up by the committee, and at the same time defended the Eastern policy of the Government against the attacks of the Opposition.

Count Andrassy has informed the members of the Hungarian Delegation that the report of the Rhodope Commission was not signed by the Austrian Commissioner because Colonel Raab was seriously ill at the time the report was presented for signature.

The Foreign Committee of the Hungarian Delegation has approved the estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, with the exception of the secret service fund, which remains in abeyance; and the Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation has adopted the report upon the ordinary estimates of the Ministry of War, thereby approving for the most part the amounts at which the several items are estimated.

Count Schouvaloff left Vienna yesterday week for Paris. Serious disturbances took place at Lemberg last Saturday, in consequence of the issue of an official order prohibiting a torchlight procession which had been arranged in honour of Herr Hausner, the deputy for that town. Several persons were wounded by the police and many were arrested. The commissary of police and one citizen have since died of their wounds.

Part of the troops belonging to the garrison of Vienna which have returned from service in Bosnia made their triumphal entry on Saturday into that city, the principal thoroughfares of which were decorated by the municipality for the occasion.

Wednesday's *Military Gazette* contains an autograph letter, addressed by the Emperor to General Philippovich, granting his request to be relieved of the command of the Second Army Corps, and reinstating him, at his own desire, in the post of General-in-Command at Prague. The letter, at the same time, conveys the Imperial thanks, and a full and complete acknowledgment of his services.

The Emperor Francis Joseph received on the 14th inst., at Pesth, a deputation of natives of Herzegovina, who presented a loyal address. His Majesty, in reply, said he would do all in his power for the well-being and progress of the people of Herzegovina, but he must ask, in return, that they obey the orders of the authorities. The Emperor added that all creeds and the customs and established rights of the country would be protected by him. The deputation then waited upon Count Andrassy, Herr Tisza, Prince Auersperg, Herr von Bylandt, and Baron Hoffmann, who all expressed hopes for the future tranquillity and prosperity of the province.

An address has been sent to the Emperor by Mohammedan notables of Bosnia and Herzegovina, soliciting incorporation with Austria-Hungary, and engaging, in return, to serve in a civil or military capacity against all enemies of the empire—even against Turkey in the event of a war between the two Powers.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The annual conscription in St. Petersburg began on the 13th inst. The total number of men named in the Imperial ukase as required this year to complete the ranks of the army and navy is 218,000.

It is stated that the Russian papers have been semi-officially recommended to moderate their language against foreign Powers, on the ground that their attacks are in opposition to the Imperial policy.

General Todleben met with a brilliant reception at Philippopolis on Sunday. The town was illuminated in the evening.

All the Turkish prisoners of war, to the number of 58,000 men, who were sent to Russia have been returned to Turkey, except 5,000, who will be given up shortly. Among the prisoners were six lieutenant-generals, twelve major-generals, and 188 colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors.

The Porte has accepted the modifications made by the International Roumelian Commission in the Turkish project of organic reforms, one of the most prominent modifications being the appointment of a permanent Commission of seven members, to be elected by the Roumelian National Assembly.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Financial Commission is of opinion that the establishment of an equilibrium in the finances is impossible without the withdrawal of the caimés and the payment of the floating debt. For this purpose it proposes a loan of £23,000,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent, and guaranteed by England on the surplus revenues of Cyprus and Syria, and the Egyptian tribute.

According to another Constantinople despatch, Safvet Pasha, after a long interview with the Sultan, urged, at a meeting of the Turkish Ministers on Friday, the necessity of coming to an amicable arrangement with Greece before any foreign intervention took place. The delimitations recommended by the Berlin Congress were, he said, impracticable, but the Porte would give an equivalent in the direction of Volo. These views were adopted by the Council.

Alexander Caratheodori Pasha, Turkish First Plenipotentiary at the Berlin Congress, and now Minister of Public Works, has been appointed Governor-General of Crete.

Samieh Pasha, formerly Governor of Crete, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces in Macedonia, and has established his head-quarters at Monastir. The Porte originally intended to appoint Chefket Pasha to this command, but desisted in consequence of the representations of Sir Henry Layard.

Youssef Pasha, the Governor of Scutari, has been dismissed from his post on account of having opposed the surrender of Podgoritza to Montenegro.

SERBIA.

Prince Milan and Princess Nathalie, with their whole household, took their departure by steamer from Belgrade on Sunday morning, en route for Nisch, to which place they are to proceed by easy stages, in consequence of the Princess's state of health. The Court will not return to Belgrade before the spring.

AMERICA.

Mr. Evarts has sent a reply to Lord Salisbury's despatch of Nov. 7, and it is understood in Washington has given an assurance that the Halifax award will be paid by the United States Government before the 23rd inst.

President Hayes has issued a proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 28th inst., as a day of thanksgiving. The Legislature of Georgia has re-elected Mr. Gordon as senator for that State.

Complaint is made in the recently issued annual report of the Governor of Montana Territory that asylum is afforded in Canada to hostile Indians.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated Nov. 14, announces that the conference of both Houses of the Victoria Legislature has failed to come to an agreement upon the amendments proposed by the Legislative Council to the Ministerial bill for the reform of the Constitution, as passed by the Legislative Assembly. The Assembly has, in consequence, adopted, after an animated debate lasting days, a vote of £5000 to defray the expenses of

the journey to England of three Commissioners, two of whom are Mr. Graham Berry, the Premier, and Professor Pearson, member of the Assembly, for the purpose of conferring with the Imperial Government.

Habil Abdul Rachman, one of the Achenese leaders, has surrendered to the Dutch authorities.

The efforts of Sir Samuel Wilson to acclimatise Californian salmon in Victoria have been successful.

The appointment of M. de Blignières as Egyptian Minister of Public Works has been gazetted.

The Government of India have purchased Bishop's College, Calcutta, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to which they have given another site in Calcutta, and promised that the chapel shall not be deconsecrated, but used for a chapel of the Engineering College, into which it is to be converted.

An open-air meeting was held at Hong-Kong on Oct. 7 to consider the best means of remedying the present dangerous state of life and property. Resolutions were passed condemning the lenient policy of the Government towards the criminal classes, and requesting the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the administration of the law.

The Postmaster-General notifies that the Lusitania, steamship, Orient Steam Navigation Company, leaving Plymouth on Nov. 29 for Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, will take letters and newspapers for all the Australian and New Zealand colonies, if specially addressed "per Lusitania, via Plymouth," and posted in London on or before the evening of Nov. 28.

A pilgrimage composed of about 300 archbishops and bishops, and more than 100,000 other persons, is being organised for the end of the present month to Goa, where the remains of St. Francis Xavier, which are deposited there in a mausoleum, will be exhibited during three days. Great religious and other fêtes will be celebrated at the same time.

News has reached Sydney of the massacre and eating of four native missionary teachers by cannibals on the island of New Britain in April last. An expedition was sent by the Rev. Mr. Brown, the head of the missionary staff on the island, against the murderers, fifty of whom were killed. These incidents gave rise to the reports published of cannibalism in New Zealand.

The bark Selkirkshire, 1191 tons, sailed from Greenock on the 15th inst., with the following number of emigrants for Brisbane:—Eighty married people, 158 single men, 95 single women, 54 children, and 11 infants, making a total of 398 souls.—Intelligence has been received of the arrival at their destinations of the ships May Queen, Timaru, and Hydaspes, conveying emigrants to Auckland, Otago, and Canterbury, respectively, and dispatched by Sir Julius Vogel, the agent-general for New Zealand, in July and August last.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—The Vicomte Charles Vilain XIIII, ex-member of the Belgian National Congress of 1830, ex-President of the Chamber of Representatives, and ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, died on Saturday at his Château of Leuth. The deceased statesman was a Catholic of the old, now nearly extinct, school in his younger days, a passionate adherent of Lamennais, and esteemed by all parties. The number "XIIII" forms part of his title, which was conferred on one of his ancestors by Louis XIV. when entering Ghent.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been called to the Bar:—

Inner Temple—Richard Ramsden, M.A., Cambridge; Charles Edwin Haig, M.A., Oxford; Harry Quilter, M.A., Cambridge; Edmund Henry Clutterbuck, B.A., Oxford; William Roylance Court; William Raeburn St. Clair Andrew, B.A., Oxford; Alexander Smith Harvey, B.A., London; John Eldon Banks, B.A., Oxford; Howard Meuric Lloyd, B.A., Oxford; Ernest Robert Moon, LL.B., Cambridge; Charles Duncombe Shafto, B.A., Cambridge; Alexander Grant McIntyre, B.A., Cambridge; Arthur William Bairstow, B.A., Cambridge; Philip Folliott Scott Stokes, B.A., London (holder of a Studentship awarded in Trinity Term, 1877, and of a Pupil Scholarship in Equity, awarded by the Inner Temple, July, 1877); Alexander Kaye Butterworth, London (holder of a Pupil Scholarship in Equity, awarded February, 1878); and Pollexfen Colmac Copleston Radcliffe.

Middle Temple—Lewis M'Yer; Oliver Adams; Nicholas John Littleton, St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A.; Edwin Francis Ashworth Briggs, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge; Henry Russell Spratt; John William Campbell Fraser, M.A., Edinburgh University; Charles Francis Cagney, University of London, B.A., holder of a Scholarship in International Law of 100 guineas, granted by the Middle Temple; Charles Peile; Arthur James Parker; Edwin Layman; Arthur Morris-Lloyd; Herbert Rushworth; Edward William Donohue Manson, B.A., holder of a Scholarship of the Middle Temple; John Mountstuart Elphinstone Goudsbury, of the University of Edinburgh.

Lincoln's Inn—Edward Arthur Scratchley, Edmund Strode, M.A., Oxford; Ernest Bradford, B.A., Cambridge; Jonathan Dunn, B.A., Oxford; John Forst, B.A., Oxford; Henry Charles Seddon, B.A., Oxford; John William Evans, B.Sc., London; Henry Harrison Pownall, B.A., Cambridge; Percival Maitland Laurence, B.A., Cambridge, Fellow of Corpus Christi College; Richard Naylor Arkle, B.A., Oxford; and Robert Sutherland Taylor MacEwen, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta.

Gray's Inn—William Pitt Cobbett, of University College, Oxford; Reinhold Gregorowski, B.A., scholar of the University of the Cape of Good Hope (studentship, Hilary Term, 1878); and George Horton Sheppard, of Clare College, Cambridge.

The *Daily News* states that the subject of Mr. Tennyson's new drama is Thomas à Beckett.

The Dominion Line steamer Memphis, which arrived in the Mersey on Wednesday from Montreal, brought 2424 sheep and 111 head of fat cattle.

Under the presidency of the High Sheriff of Lancashire, a meeting was held on Wednesday to promote the formation of a national fund for the relief of sufferers from disasters in mines.

The fund for the relief of the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank now amounts to nearly a quarter of a million. Glasgow has contributed £148,000, Edinburgh £60,000, Paisley £11,000, and Greenock £8000. Readings given on Wednesday by Mr. Henry Irving and Mr. J. L. Toole, at the new Public Halls, Glasgow, in aid of the City of Glasgow Bank Relief Fund, realised £380. The readings by these gentlemen on Tuesday in Edinburgh realised £350. So that, by their exertions, there has been added to the fund £730.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

It will be noted with general satisfaction that to-day (Saturday) is the closing one of the flat-racing season, for there is no disguising the fact that since the Newmarket Houghton Meeting sport all over the country has been of a poor description. The Thursday at Liverpool may be passed over almost without comment, though we note that Remorse carried his 8st. 12 lb. home in gallant style in the Anglesey Nursery Plate, giving all sorts of weights to his eight opponents. Belphebe had nothing but Whittlebury to beat in the Severn Cup, and though, with an advantage of 22 lb., he tried his hardest to cut her down, he had not the smallest chance when it came to racing at the finish. Belphebe (9 st. 8 lb.) and Lord Clive (8 st. 10 lb.) were the most notable of the seven competitors for the Shrewsbury Cup; and the latter started favourite, though he had only a very slight call of Sunshade (6 st. 10 lb.). The heavy state of the ground was terribly against the top weights; and a long way from home the race was entirely confined to Sunshade and the Makeshift filly (6 st. 7 lb.), the former winning pretty easily by a length and a half. Jagellon (8 st. 11 lb.) was a very bad third, and the others trotted in at intervals. In receipt of 22 lb. from Julius Caesar, Ambergris could scarcely fail to win the Newport Cup; and the gigantic son of Hermit has wound up his career on the turf in brilliant style with three consecutive victories.

This week, the last of the racing season of 1878, has been about the busiest of the year, as the Warwick, Manchester, and Kempton Park Meetings have all competed for the suffrages of the public. There has been no lack of horses or spectators at any of them, and yet little has taken place that is worth recording. The Midland Counties Handicap was the chief event at Warwick, and brought out seven runners, all of whom were backed at comparatively short prices. Red Archer (8 st. 12 lb.), the St. Leger impostor, carried top weight, but naturally was never dangerous with such a heavy impost; and the little-known Mistress of the Robes (6 st. 6 lb.), who had been well tried before leaving home, fairly ran away with the race, the disappointing Zuchero (8 st. 8 lb.) being placed second to her. A penalty of 16 lb. could not stop Avontes (11 st. 11 lb.) in the Great Autumn Welter Cup; and the Leamington Grand Annual Steeplechase produced a magnificent finish between the Irish horse Victor II. (10 st. 11 lb.) and Chilblain (10 st. 3 lb.). The former gained the verdict by a head, and Citizen (11 st. 2 lb.), who started a very hot favourite, was a poor third. A good field contested nearly every event at Manchester, and those two grand mares, Belphebe (8 st. 12 lb.) and Placida (8 st. 12 lb.), ran in the Lancashire Cup. The latter seemed unable to act in the heavy ground, and finished absolutely last; but Belphebe made a desperate struggle for victory, and only succumbed to Flotsam (7 st. 9 lb.) by a short head.

The Messrs. Tattersall held a somewhat important sale of blood stock at Albert-gate on Monday. Sheldrake, who promised to make a good hurdle-racer, went to Mr. Jousiffe for 800 gs.; and of Mr. Chaplin's four, Devotee reached just half that price, and Strike, who as a yearling cost 1500 gs., was now knocked down for 310 gs.

Some of the best coursing ever seen took place at the Altcar Club Meeting last week. Hares were not only plentiful, but, with scarcely an exception, ran strongly and well; and, except in one case, Mr. Hedley's judging and Wilkinson's slipping left nothing to be desired. Even in this one instance—the course between Safeguard and Myosotis for the Molyneux Stakes—Mr. Hedley was not to blame, as, from his position, it was impossible for him to see the whole of the spin. The Duke of Hamilton had matters pretty much his own way at the late Newmarket Champion Meeting; but even the performances of his kennel were eclipsed by those of the Earl of Stair at Altcar. The latter nobleman took two thirds of the Sefton Stakes by the aid of Stake Net, by Stranraer—Snowflake, and Sulphur, by Contango—Sweetbriar; he won the Croxteth Stakes with Silhouette, by Contango—Sweetbriar; the Altcar Club Cup with Sutler, by Bacchanal—Sweet Home; and the Molyneux Stakes with Safeguard, by Scamp—Sweet Home. Mr. Briggs was also in pretty good form, as his Brian, a very good young puppy by Donald—Ballet-Box, took one third of the Sefton Stakes; and Belle, by Blackburn—Topsy, ran up for the Croxteth Stakes. Braw Lass, who was backed so heavily for the last Waterloo Cup, won a couple of courses in the Altcar Club Cup, but was easily put out by Havoc in the second ties; and eventually old Handicraft ran up to Sutler, and looked like making a rare fight of it with him, had she not unluckily killed before she had time to wipe off the points that he had scored against her.

A second billiard tournament was begun at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, on Saturday last. This time the play takes place on an ordinary match-table, and each heat is 500 up. Up to the time of writing, Joseph Bennett (ex-champion) and D. Richards have played splendidly, and the former appears pretty sure to win. We shall touch upon the chief features of the handicap next week.

The public are still apparently mad upon the subject of long-distance races; and this week it is the turn of the bicyclists, who are engaged in a six-days' race at the Agricultural Hall for the long-distance championship. The time for riding is confined to eighteen hours per day; and at mid-night on Wednesday, or just half time, Cann had completed 613 miles 4 laps, and Edlin 586 miles 4 laps. These are the only two of the twelve original competitors who appear to have a chance of success, as Keen has retired, and Stanton is beaten off.

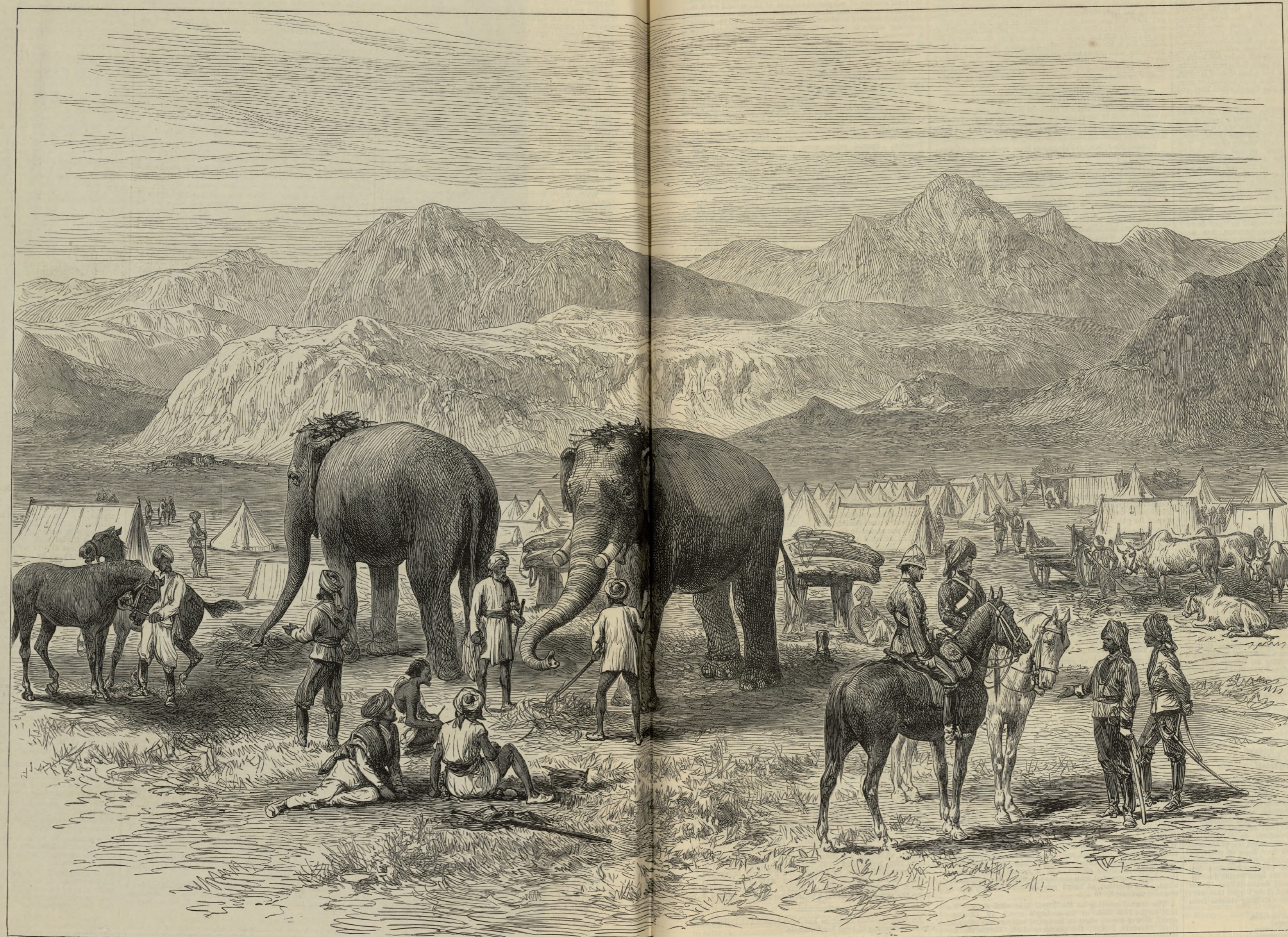
In Ireland, Lord Emly has been appointed a Commissioner of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and Sir John Ennis, Bart., a member of the Loan Fund Board.

The Scotch papers state that Mr. Hunter Blair, of Dunskey, who intends to join the Benedictine Monastery at Fort Augustus, has given £20,000 to complete the building of the monastery and colleges.

A woman who has been sent to prison at Greenock for disorderly conduct has been 142 times convicted, and since her first conviction in 1850 has spent thirteen years and forty-nine days in prison.

At a meeting held at the Dublin Mansion House it has been determined, on the motion of the Lord Mayor, to present a national gift from Ireland to the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of his approaching marriage. It has been determined that the subscription shall not exceed £1.

Mr. Lowther, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, on Wednesday received a deputation in Dublin Castle, which presented a memorial urging the high death-rate of that city on the attention of the Government, and calling for an inquiry commission. Lord Monck, Mr. Meldon, M.P., and Mr. David Plunket, M.P., were among the speakers. It was shown that the death-rate of Dublin was higher than any other city in the Empire. The Chief-Secretary promised that the subject should receive the anxious consideration of the Government.



THE MOUTH OF THE KHYBER PASS: A SKETCH BY MAJOR C. WILSON, R.A., IN FRONT OF THE ADVANCE CAMP AT HURRI SINGH KA BOURJ.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

When the irreverent blacksmith in the story proposed to assault the itinerant preacher, he asked him whether he would "take it fighting" or "lying down." The reverend gentleman replied that he would "take it fighting;" and, to the astonishment and dismay of Mulciber, gave him a sound thrashing. The gallant King Humbert of Italy seems to have so much in common with the undaunted missionary just quoted that his Majesty declined to "take it lying down" when the rascally cook Passanante attempted to assassinate him. King Humbert took "it fighting;" parried with his arm the blow of Passanante's dagger, and swiftly administered with the hilt of his sabre a sounding thwack on the would-be murderer's skull. Passanante appears to have been subsequently cut down by a captain of cuirassiers, trampled under the hoofs of a charger, and beaten with sticks by some indignant students. Altogether the bloodthirsty coward had a bad time of it; still, the miscreant may be said to have taken high honours at cribbage. "One for his nob" (from the Royal sabre hilt) and "two for his heels."

I remember to have seen some fifteen years ago in Bedlam Edward Oxford, the whilom pot-boy, who fired a pistol at her Majesty in Hyde Park in 1840. When I saw him Oxford had been locked up as a criminal lunatic for five-and-twenty years. He was afterwards, by the Royal mercy, wholly released. The man had not at any time been mad; he was only slightly "cracked" with conceit and the desire to give himself importance; and he owed to me that his case would have been best met had he received a good horsewhipping. Public opinion from one end of the Continent to the other is irrevocably opposed to the infliction of corporal punishment; else a strikingly deterrent example might have been made of Hoedel by imprisoning him for life and giving him a sound flogging on every successive anniversary of his crime. By a similar process penal experimentalists once essayed to "put down" infanticide in Sweden. The *schlague*, however, has been abolished for good and all in Germany, so they were fain to get rid of Hoedel by chopping his head off. Passanante will, in all probability, be guillotined.

Prince Bismarck's "Table Talk," as reported by Herr Moritz Busch, continues to furnish food for alternately sarcastic and indignant comment in Parisian society and in the newspapers. I would not rashly attempt to cast the slightest doubt on the veracity of Moritz Busch; still, I own that I have experienced considerable difficulty in placing implicit credence in the story which he tells about the distinguished American General Sheridan. According to Herr Busch, when General Sheridan was a guest at Prince Bismarck's table at Versailles a conversation arose as to the conduct of the Bavarian troops in burning the village of Bazeilles, whereupon the American General (*teste* Herr Busch) remarked that the civil population in an enemy's country had no right to expect any clemency from an invading army; and that for his part he would leave them nothing but their eyes, with which they might weep over the miseries of war.

I am loth, I say, to believe that "Phil Sheridan," the Murat of the American Civil War, and as gallant, brilliant, accomplished, and humane a soldier as ever drew sabre, ever made the brutally epigrammatic remark imputed to him, and I shall be glad to see the gossip of Herr Moritz Busch authoritatively contradicted in the American press. I can, indeed, recall some formidably epigrammatic utterances made by Federal commanders during the Great Rebellion. It is true that General Ulysses Grant publicly declared that he would so lay waste the Secesh borders "that a crow flying across the Shenandoah Valley would have to carry his own rations with him;" still, the hero of Vicksburg did not say anything about making the peasantry weep. The farmers evicted by the Federal troops usually turned guerrillas or "bushwhackers" on the Confederate side.

Mem: The remark attributed to General Grant about the "last man dying in the last ditch" was made by William of Orange, our William III., nearly two hundred years ago. There is plenty of evidence in a book too little read in these days—the *Memoirs of Sir William Temple*—that the great Dutch warrior King could, on occasion, say very smart things. Temple narrates that William, when Prince of Orange, seeing a soldier who was running to the rear in the heat of a battle, gave him a smart cut over the nose with his sword, exclaiming, "*Coguin! take that, in order that I may know thee again, and hang thee when the battle is over.*" I have an idea that the soldier so snipped over the nasal organ did not press into the front rank when the time came for distributing rewards for bravery.

There is a story of quite an opposite nature told of Napoleon I. and an orderly dragoon who was on horseback a short distance from the Emperor during an engagement. A shell struck the horse full in the chest, and literally blew him up, rider and all. "*Le drôle n'en reviendra pas*—the beggar will never come down again," quoth the Emperor, coolly. He put spurs to his charger and thought no more of the matter. But a few days afterwards, reviewing the cavalry division of his army, Napoleon observed a dragoon who was twisting his moustaches, bowing, and smiling, and grimacing in the most remarkable manner. "Who are you, and what is the matter with you," asked the Emperor, sternly. "May it please your Majesty," replied the trooper, saluting, "*I am the beggar who came down again.*" He had escaped, wellnigh by a miracle, the fate of his horse; and somebody had repeated to him the Imperial comment when the shell exploded.

A la guerre comme à la guerre. Just now, when Jingoism is raising its blatant head again, and "harebrained chatterers" are prating so glibly about "a brush with the Afghans" and "hurling back the Russian hordes to their snow-clad steppes," I would, had I money enough, photograph and distribute, for the benefit of all and sundry, the wonderful etchings of Jacques Callot, the Horrors of War, and the ghastly aquatints of Francisco Goya, "*Los Desastres de la Guerra.*" "I have seen it," writes the artist, underneath one of his most appalling pictures. Could I write four lines of poetry, I would translate into English, for popular reading, the magnificent "*Ode à la Fortune*" of Jean Baptiste Rousseau (not Jean Jacques), which contains one of the most terrific descriptions and one of the most eloquent denunciations of war ever penned. Many years have passed since I read that ode; but I will try to quote one of its most striking stanzas from memory:—

Quels traits me présentent vos fastes,
Impitoyables Conquérants!
Des vœux outrés, des projets vastes,
Des rois vaincus par des tyrans,
Des murs que la flamme ravage,
Des cités fumant de carnage;
Un peuple au fer abandonné;
Des mères, pâles et sanglantes,
Arracher leurs filles tremblantes
Des bras d'un soldat efféné.

There is glorious war, in a nutshell.

You will admit that I, or rather that wise old prophet, Nostradamus, was right in predicting the election of Mr. Frederick Leighton to the Presidential chair of the Royal Academy. Some of the French papers have gravely informed their readers that it is Mr. John Leighton who has been appointed "Directeur de l'Académie des Beaux Arts à Londres." This will be news, I should say, to the respected "Luke Limner." Another of the predictions of Nostradamus remains to be verified. He said something about the Good Queen making her loyal servant a Knight. It is a foregone conclusion, you may tell me, that the President of the Royal Academy should receive the honour of knighthood; but will anybody, or can anybody tell me whether the immediate successor of Sir Joshua Reynolds was ever "Sir" Benjamin West. Mr. Robert Browning, who knows more about the inner history of English art than any scholar living, might answer the question; but I am too much afraid of the author of "*The Ring and the Book*" to ask him.

G. A. S.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lord Chief Justice of England was sufficiently recovered to take his seat in the Queen's Bench Division on Monday.

Mr. Goschen is to be asked by the Marylebone Liberal Four Hundred to stand for that constituency at the next election.

Colonel Sir J. M'Garel Hogg has been re-elected chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, a post he has held for the past eight years.

The proceedings for assault brought by Mrs. Rousby against Mr. Bandmann resulted on Wednesday afternoon in a verdict of not guilty.

The annual session of the Statistical Society began on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., the president, gave the opening address.

A student has been fined, at the Wandsworth Police Court, 40s., with 2s. costs, for driving a bicycle on the footpath at Parkside, Wimbledon-common.

The session for 1878-9 of the Society of Arts began on Wednesday evening, when Lord Francis Spencer Churchill, the president, gave the opening address.

The Bank of England directors decided on Thursday morning to reduce the rate of discount from 6 per cent, at which figure it was placed on Oct. 14, to 5 per cent.

Lord Beaconsfield has written to Lord Lawrence declining to receive a deputation on the subject of the policy pursued by the Government with regard to the affairs of Cabul.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board have adopted the report of a committee recommending that the tender to erect the proposed adult asylum at Darenth for £60,000 be accepted.

Sir Samuel Martin, formerly one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, has rejoined the Bench of the Middle Temple. Mr. Serjeant Parry has been appointed a Bencher of the Inn.

Mr. Pratt Alliston, warehouseman, of Friday-street, has been elected a Common Councilman for Bread-street Ward for the remainder of the current year, in the room of the late Mr. Deputy Hawtrey.

The Court of Common Council, after considerable discussion upon the state of Leadenhall Market, has resolved to apply to Parliament for leave to dismarket it, with a view to its improvement.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, arrived at the Charing-cross station of the South-Eastern Railway on Monday morning, on their return from Cyprus.

The new main line suburban terminus of the London and South-Western Railway has been inspected by General Hutchinson on behalf of the Board of Trade, and will be opened for public traffic on the 1st of next month.

A paper on the British Section at the Paris Exhibition was read on Tuesday evening by Mr. F. Young, at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held in the hall of the Society of Arts, under the presidency of the Duke of Manchester.

The recent inquiries into the loss of the Princess Alice having pointed to the possible expediency of making some changes in the laws relating to the navigation of the Thames, the Board of Trade has given notice of the introduction of a bill for the consideration of Parliament next Session.

Mr. Cross on Tuesday received a deputation from the City of London, which pointed out the unprotected state of that community in case of an outbreak of fire. In reply, the right hon. gentleman admitted the necessity of further provision being made, and undertook to communicate with the Metropolitan Board of Works on the subject.

At a general court of governors of St. Thomas's Hospital on Wednesday it was unanimously resolved that the governors should adopt the principle of admitting paying patients into wards to be appropriated for that purpose, and that the grand committee should be requested to prepare a scheme for the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, in order to carry the same into effect.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the death of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, well known for his benevolent exertions on behalf of their Polish exiles and their national rights, falling this year on Sunday, was, in accordance with custom, commemorated on Monday by a meeting of the Polish Historical Society, held at Sussex-chambers, 10, Duke-street, St. James's. Major Szulcowski, the president, was in the chair.

Wednesday was Grand Day in the Middle Temple, and, in accordance with custom, the treasurer and Benchers of the Inn entertained a distinguished company at dinner in their hall in Plowden-buildings. There was a large attendance of barristers and students. Mr. Aspinall, Q.C., Recorder of Liverpool, as treasurer of the Inn, presided, and gave as the only toast "Her Majesty the Queen," which was warmly received.

The London School Board, at their weekly meeting on Wednesday, resolved to establish classes at certain centres for the instruction of the blind, and authorised the school management committee to nominate for appointment two teachers to take charge of these classes, and a female superintendent thoroughly acquainted with the best methods of teaching the blind. The question of board schools and voluntary schools was also discussed.

The annual meeting of the Royal Historical Society was held on the 14th inst., at the society's rooms, 16, Grafton-street, Gower-street, when an inaugural address was given by Lord Aberdare, F.R.S., the president-elect. Before the delivery of the address the report of the council was adopted. It stated that the council recommended as vice-presidents the Marquis of Lorne and the Earl of Rosebery; and that the total number of members was now 606, against 563 last year. His Lordship dwelt upon the importance of the study of history, referring particularly to the love of historical studies which characterised the late Earl Russell, recently president of the

society, and also pointed out the danger which attended a free State in which the passion for liberty existed without respect for the just rights of weaker nations or of subject or inferior races.—Dr. Charles Rogers, secretary to the Royal Historical Society, has been elected a foreign corresponding member of the Imperial Archaeological Society of Russia.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week in November was 79,295, of whom 41,204 were in workhouses and 38,091 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 590, 1267, and 4445 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 841, of whom 609 were men, 182 women, and 50 children.

Exeter Hall was crowded last Wednesday night on the occasion of a meeting to express sympathy with the locked-out agricultural labourers of Kent and Sussex. Between five and six hundred labourers, who had paraded the City in the afternoon with band and banners, were present. The Hon. Auberon Herbert presided. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the labourers, and a hope that the dispute might yet be settled before ill-feeling had been engendered.

An exhibition of chrysanthemums was held in the grounds of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington on Tuesday. Special prizes were given for vegetables, and Messrs. James Veitch and Sons, by special request, exhibited their extensive collection of hardy shrubs for winter bedding.—The annual exhibition of the Hackney Chrysanthemum Society was held on Tuesday and Wednesday at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, and was large in quantity and good in quality.

Before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council last Saturday an appeal was heard from Lucknow in regard to the property belonging to the Queen Mother of Oude, and which was confiscated by the Government, the appellant, Prince Mirza Bahadur, claiming a share of the estates restored, which claim the Indian Court held barred by the Statute of Limitations. Their Lordships reversed the decree as to the question of limitation, and remanded the case to Lucknow to be tried on its merits.

New buildings have been erected in connection with the Strand Union Industrial Schools, the first stone of which has been laid by Mr. T. Hill, chairman of the board. These buildings consist of three blocks. The first will be used as a probationary ward, the second for general infirmary purposes, and the last for contagious diseases alone. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the two vice-presidents (Messrs. Parker and Barringer) and the members of the board. The architect is Mr. Cross, surveyor to the Bedford Estate.

The Lord Mayor presided on Monday at a meeting of the Council of the Hospital Sunday Fund. Wishing to remove the feeling which seemed to prevail that he was not favourable to the movement, he expressed his approval of the fund. As Lord Mayor, however, he was bound to consider the feelings of all parties connected with approved charitable agencies, and he thought the Mansion House was not the place where such an office should be established for a longer period than twelve months. It was only from a feeling of public duty that he had acted in the matter.

The Epping Forest Fund Committee have issued their seventh report, and express in it their great satisfaction in seeing the "public enter into the enjoyment for ever, and in security, of the large area of Epping Forest, comprising 6000 acres, or nearly nine and a half square miles." The committee, in conclusion, "desire to place on record their fervent hope that her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen will at some future time honour with her presence and dedicate for the use of her loyal subjects the grand old forest, now a legalised recreation ground not unworthy of this mighty metropolis."

At the ninety-third annual meeting of the Benevolent Strangers' Friend Society, held on Monday evening in Exeter Hall, it was stated in the report that the fear of impending war had affected the prosperity and comfort of almost all classes. During the year the 317 visitors had made 27,615 visits throughout the twenty-eight districts of the metropolis. The amount of relief expended for the year ending the first Friday of October was £1646 6s. The cases of relief were 4907. The report went on to state that thus about 5000 cases of want, or sickness, or sorrow, or all combined, were year by year investigated and assisted.

The Mansion House Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, formed for the promotion of the show next year at Kilburn, have resolved to offer the following amounts in prizes:—For English horses, £2530; foreign ditto, £700; asses and mules, £140; English cattle, £3255; foreign ditto, £1890; English sheep, £1710; foreign ditto, £250; goats, £30; pigs, £300; hops (offered by a committee of growers), £230; English cheese, £285; foreign ditto, £150; butter, £88; hams and bacon, £180; seed corn, £70; farms and market gardens, £455. These amounts absorb a total of £12,333. The Mansion House fund amounts at present to about £7000. The committee also contemplates to offer other prizes. In the show-yard it is proposed to illustrate the various processes of cheese and butter making, and also the action of the several descriptions of farm implements, as well as to exhibit side by side their most ancient and modern forms.

There were 2448 births and 1665 deaths registered in London last week. The fatal cases of scarlet fever, which in the eight preceding weeks had increased from 24 to 60, further rose to 64 last week, which were, however, 33 below the corrected average. The deaths from measles, 22, exceeded the number in recent weeks. The deaths referred to diphtheria, which had in the six previous weeks declined from 20 to 11, were 13 last week. The fatal cases of fever, 27, showed a further slight increase upon the numbers in recent weeks. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had increased from 153 to 435 in the ten preceding weeks, were 431 last week, including 269 from bronchitis, and differed but slightly from the weekly average. There were 43 deaths from whooping-cough, and 11 from diarrhoea. The death of a woman was registered in the Wandsworth Union Infirmary, whose age was stated to be 101 years. In Greater London 2988 births and 1965 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 39.8 deg., and 2.9 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of sixty years. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 4.8 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 62.5 hours.

An Irish Banking Institute has been founded at Dublin at a general meeting of local bank officials.

"An escritoire, in the French Renaissance style, composed of sandal and other precious woods, with lines and mouldings of ivory," was described last week among the articles displayed by Messrs. Jackson and Graham, furniture manufacturers, at the Paris Exhibition. It was designed expressly for Mrs. John E. Ralli, to whom it belongs, and not to Mr. H. A. Brassey, M.P., as stated in our notice.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atterton, Charles I., to be Vicar of St. Paul's Bedminster, Bristol.
Beale, James; Incumbent of Christ Church, Dunse.
Bower, Matthew; Curate of North Pickenham with Houghton-on-the-Hill.
Brathwaite, John Masterman; Vicar of All Saints, Maidstone.
Car, Edward Henry; Rector of Bidborough.
Carter, Thomas Garden; Rural Dean of Sutton.
Crotchett, William Darnell; Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Auckland.
Dealtry, Thomas; Vicar of All Saints, Maidstone.
Fitzgerald, Canon Frederick; Rector of Beckingham, Newark.
Godfrey, E.; Chaplain H.M.'s Indian Service; British Chaplain at Coblenz.
Good, J. H.; Vicar of Hythe, Hants.
Holme, George Ward; Rector of Corsenside.
Lewis, T. Curling; Vicar of Harmondsworth, Middlesex.
Mackey, Donald J.; Honorary Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay.
MacLeod, Donald J. F.; Vicar of St. James's, Whitehaven, Cumberland.
MacLure, Edward Craig; Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral.
Marillier, Jacob Francis; Vicar of Much Deverchurch.
Morgan, E. K. B.; Vicar of St. John's, Sevenoaks.
Norwood, Thomas Wilkinson; Perpetual Curate of Wrenbury, Cheshire.
Owen, Donald Millman; Rector of Ideford.
Pitcairn, James Pelham; Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral.
Rofe, Charles; Rector of St. Matthew's, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
Rynd, James William; Rector of Brasted.
Usherwood, T.; Hurst, Bournemouth; Archdeacon of Marlitzburg.
Whittaker, Robert; Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral.—*Guardian*.

A Church mission has been held this week in York, under the sanction and control of the Archbishop.

The Bishop of Manchester on Monday consecrated a new church, dedicated to St. James, at Chorley. The building has been erected at a cost of about £5200.

The Council of the Curates' Augmentation Fund have decided to appoint a secretary at £400 a year, and applications may be made both by clergymen and laymen.

Mr. T. Dyer Edwards has given £300 to restore the windows in the south aisle of New Shoreham in harmony with the Norman windows in the north aisle.

At Downham, Isle of Ely, on Monday evening, after a successful meeting in aid of the Zenana Mission, presided over by the Rector, the parishioners presented the Rev. K. H. Smith with a handsome clock, as a tribute of respect, after three and a half years' faithful ministrations among them.

With reference to the new church at Bentley Mill, in the parish of South Weald, we are now asked to state that the Rev. C. A. Belli (whose munificence was noted in our last issue), finding that his first donation of £12,000 would be insufficient to build the church and parsonage and provide a suitable endowment, gave a further sum of £8000 in April last, making altogether the gift of £20,000.

The Rev. Dr. Plumtree, in preaching at St. Paul's Cathedral last Sunday morning on the subject of the impending conflict in Afghanistan, deprecated that war "with a light heart" which the voices of clamorous passion were eager to urge upon us, remarking that it was the duty of every minister of Christ to proclaim that they who "sow the wind" of an aggressive ambition should "reap the whirlwind" of a disastrous failure.

The Bishop of Salisbury opened the parish church of Buckland Newton, Dorset, on the 13th inst. The Early English chancel, which has trefoil hoods to its lancets, supported by Purbeck shafts, including seven memorial windows, was restored nine years ago, mainly by voluntary contributions. A mural decoration of the east end by Miss Gunning, daughter of the late Vicar, was added. The restoration of the church has now been completed, at a further cost of about £1800.

St. Michael's Church, Lewes, was reopened on Monday. The Bishop of Chichester officiated, and in his sermon said no loyal minister or member of the Church of England looked after prohibited usages or empty gestures, or used words borrowed from Romish sources and unknown to the great writers of our communion. He grieved when he observed these tendencies, because they were dangerous to themselves. They habituated men and women to modes of thought alien from our system, and encouraged religious disloyalty.

The parish church of Highbray, near Barnstaple, was recently reopened after a thorough restoration under the care of Mr. Ashworth. The work has cost £900, to which Sir T. D. Acland, M.P., and the Rector (the Rev. W. J. Edmunds) have largely contributed. The sermon was preached by the Bishop. At the luncheon (at which Sir Thomas presided) his Lordship said it would be a delight to any prelate to know that there was in his diocese a parish where such a spirit of harmony and goodwill prevailed as at Highbray—a remark in illustration of which it may be stated that two years ago Sir Thomas Acland built a school, which is supported by a voluntary rate of twopenny in the pound.

The Bishop of Chichester opened the parish church of Kirdford, Sussex, last Saturday, after restoration, at a cost of nearly £1000. It includes the rebuilding of the south wall of the nave, the removal of the galleries and pews, and entire renewal of the interior. The church has been paved with Minton's tiles, new floored, and fitted with open seats of uniform appearance. The ancient font and altar have been retained; but a reredos, after the design of Mr. Woodyer, the architect of the work, has been added, composed of Bath stone, Sussex marble, and alabaster. The altar-cloth, of dark crimson velvet, richly worked by hand in church embroidery, is the gift of Mrs. Barwell, of Barkford House, as well as the pulpit and lectern hangings.

On the 10th inst. the new Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Winderton, in the parish of Brilles, Warwickshire, which has been built and endowed by the Rev. Ernest Thoyts, Vicar of Honington, in the same county, at a cost of nearly £7000, as a memorial to his parents, was opened for Divine service. The little edifice is in the Early English style, with an arched porch, a circular apse, and a shingled spire. The architect is Mr. William Smith, of St. John-street, Adelphi, who is also restoring the mother church of Brilles. The windows, which are all of stained glass, are chiefly memorial, and have been executed by Lavers, Barraud, and Westlake. A fine triplet at the west end, representing scenes connected with Holy Baptism, has been inserted by the founder to the memory of his mother and his father, Mr. Mortimer Thoyts, late of Sulhamstead, Berks. One window, on the south side, was given by Mr. John Spencer, of Chelmscott, churchwarden of Brilles, in memory of his parents, who formerly resided at Winderton; and another, on the north side, by Mr. Smith, the architect, in memory of one of his daughters, recently deceased. The font is a present from the Rev. F. Thoyts, Rector of Ashe, in Hampshire, a brother of the founder. The lectern was given by Mrs. Peel, widow of the late Rector of Rousham; and the site, which comprises three quarters of an acre, by the late Marquis of Northampton. It has been thought advisable to defer the consecration of the church till the spring.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following have been elected to scholarships at Hertford College, Oxford:—Open Classical Scholarships—E. Rhys Jones, Haileybury College; C. R. C. Holt, Charterhouse. Open Mathematical Scholarship—D. E. Brown, Exhibitioner of New

College and formerly of Harrow. Founder's Kin Scholarship (open pro hac vice)—C. C. O. Lynam, King William's College, Isle of Man. Brasenose Scholarship (for sons of former Fellows of Brasenose, but open pro hac vice)—F. B. Taylor, Radley College. Essex Scholarship (for those born or educated at certain schools in Essex)—C. H. Grinling, Forest School, Walthamstow. Meeke Scholarships—H. Hare, Bradfield College; H. M. Taylor, Durham School. Lucy Scholarship—W. P. Hayman, Bradfield College.—At Christ Church W. E. C. Frith, commoner of the house, has been elected to a Holford Exhibition.—A meeting in connection with the Universities' Mission to Central Africa was held in the Townhall, Oxford, yesterday week, under the presidency of the Bishop of the diocese, and was largely attended by senior and junior members of the University. The Bishop spoke strongly of the importance of the mission in its connection with the University.

The following resolution endorsing the munificent proposal of Trinity College, Cambridge, to found a Professorship of History in that University to perpetuate the name of the late Bishop of St. David's, was passed by the Thirlwall Memorial Committee, at a meeting held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, last week—the Master of Trinity (the Rev. Dr. W. H. Thompson) presiding:—"The governing body of Trinity College, Cambridge, having announced that they are prepared to found a Professorship of History in the University, with an endowment of £500 a year, to be called the 'Thirlwall Professorship of History,' and, under certain conditions, with a fellowship annexed, provided that the Thirlwall Memorial Committee shall transfer to the college in trust the amount contributed by the subscribers to the memorial fund, resolved—'That, subject to the approval of the subscribers, the amount already contributed for this purpose, together with any further sums which may be subscribed, be handed over to the governing body of the college, to be applied towards making up the said endowment fund of £500 a year.'"

The subscriptions already received or promised for the extension of the buildings of University College, London, amount to upwards of £14,000.—At a meeting to be held in the Botanical Theatre, University College, Gower-street, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 3, an address on "The Use of Physiology to Medical Students" will be delivered by Dr. Michael Foster, M.A., F.R.S., Praelector in Physiology and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Lord Rosebery was elected on Saturday Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, by a majority over Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary. Lord Rosebery had a majority in three out of the four "nations" into which the University is divided. Mr. Cross had a majority in the "Angus" nation, consisting chiefly of English students.

The installation of Lord Selborne as Rector of the University of St. Andrews took place on Thursday. The ceremony took place in the Library Hall, which was well filled by the students and the public.

The Bishop of Melbourne has opened the new chapel of Trinity College, at Melbourne, and his Lordship's offer of £1000 towards the Endowment Fund has produced a like sum from the settlers in the western district. In a pastoral the Bishop urges that the quantum of religious teaching sanctioned by the London School Board might surely be allowed in the colony, and says of the existing system:—"What can be the effect of a merely godless education like this, but in commerce, feverish speculation and systematic knavery; in politics, selfish ambition, cruel animosity, and unscrupulous oppression; in social life, impurity, effeminacy, idleness, and inconstancy."

The Court of Common Council has resolved to remove the City of London School from its present position in Milk-street to a site at the east end of the Victoria Embankment.

The Rev. E. V. Hodge, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, and an assistant classical master in the Bradford Grammar School, has been elected to the head mastership of Archdeacon Johnson's School, Oakham.

Mr. A. W. Adams, M.A., formerly scholar of Sidney Sussex, and for the last three years assistant master in Berkhamstead School, Herts, has been elected second master of the Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School.

Mr. Goschen on Wednesday distributed at the Theatre of the London University the certificates and prizes won at the Streatham-hill centres of the Oxford Local Examinations, and spoke upon the subject of education generally.

The Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, M.P., on Monday presented the prizes to the successful pupils of Chester British Schools.

Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of Fiji, was yesterday week presented with the freedom of the city of Aberdeen.

At a public meeting held at Oldham yesterday week it was decided to erect a memorial to the late Mr. J. M. Cobbett, M.P.

At a meeting of corn merchants held at Dublin a resolution was passed adopting the hundredweight of 112 lb. as the standard weight of the trade in the sale of grain and flour in the Dublin market after Jan. 1 next. An amendment had been moved in favour of a cental, but this was lost, it being contended that the 112 lb. was more in accordance with the trade of the country.—At a meeting of the Liverpool corn trade on Tuesday resolutions were unanimously passed in favour of the cental as a standard weight.—Earl Spencer on Saturday last presided at a meeting of farmers, corn merchants, and millers at Northampton, when the following resolutions were carried:—"That grain of all kinds and the dry products thereof should be sold by weight only." "That the cental of one hundred imperial standard lbs. is the most convenient selling standard, and this meeting would be glad to see it become the legal denomination for general use."

Wednesday was the day appointed for a meeting of the Commission of the Established Church in Edinburgh, but as there was not a quorum of members no business was transacted. It has been arranged to nominate the Rev. Dr. Chrystal, of Auchinleck, as Moderator of the next General Assembly.—The Commission of the Free Church of Scotland met on Wednesday in Edinburgh. Dr. Adam, of Glasgow, reported that £82,000 of the £100,000 for Church extension had been subscribed. In presenting the report he said that there were about 500 congregations of the Church who had not yet reported, and these belonged to districts where there was the most need for Church extension. The consequence was that the whole work of Church extension was at a standstill. It was also, he considered, a wonderful thing that in times like the present the Free Church, without withdrawing contributions from one of its funds, had raised in twelve months the sum of nearly £42,000; he, however, held that, even though the whole sum had been subscribed, it would have been unwise now, when so many people were suffering from the monetary pressure, to call up the first instalment. Dr. Wilson reported that the contributions to the sustenance fund had decreased by £4138, consisting principally in a deficiency of legacies. The Rev. James Chalmers Burns, of Kirkliston, was nominated as Moderator of the next General Assembly.

Extra Supplement.

BLOODHOUNDS ON THE TRAIL.

This drawing, by Mr. Goddard, who has before contributed to our Journal many spirited representations of animal life, gives an idea of the tremendous energy and intensity of purpose with which bloodhounds of the true breed will pursue their quest, sometimes for many miles, and during several days and nights, if permitted, following the scent of a fugitive man or beast—only a wounded stag, it may be, or an escaped criminal—a slave running from a tyrant master, or a spy in war-time lurking near the camp in a hostile country, or any other object of sufficient importance to be worth employing these powerful hunting-dogs. The bloodhound, in spite of his terrible name, is not a remarkably cruel and savage animal, but one of the most generous of the canine race; and we have seen him the beloved and affectionate playmate of little children on the parlour hearthrug, never causing the slightest alarm, and willing to watch Baby's cradle for hours together. He is certainly one of the noblest-looking of all dogs, as Sir Edwin Landseer's famous picture of "Dignity and Impudence" has taught the world to see; he has a knightly countenance and bearing, like a hero of the Court of Arthur, which commands our sincere respect; and we scarcely think of him as a brute, he seems to be such a perfect gentleman, honourable, grave, and valiant, and the soul of truth. This, however, is the individual character of the bloodhound, as he appears when admitted to human society. The hunting scene represented in our Engraving shows four or five of them in the full exercise of their native instincts and faculties, in the open field. They are very likely to come up with their game, whatever it be, after a brief course of further running.

AN INDIAN NIGHT WATCHMAN.

The sleepy figure delineated in our Artist's Sketch, of a man leaning upon his slender staff, and warmly wrapped up in the folds of his cotton garment, with turban and shawl covering head and shoulders, does not promise so much vigilance, outside the verandah of the Sahib's bungalow, as the Sahib's family and household property might seem to require. This must be a private watchman, not one of the "burkundaz," or regular public constables, who are kept on duty, as in European countries, for the official preservation of peace and good order. There has, indeed, been considerable improvement, of late years, in the organisation of the Indian police force. Two entertaining and instructive volumes, entitled "Life in the Mofussil; or, The Civilian in Lower Bengal," recently published by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co., will tell the reader a good deal upon this subject, as well as upon other matters of detail in the judicial and municipal administration of India under British rule. We learn that, since 1861—at least in the Bengal Presidency—each of the large districts, with its own Civil Magistrate and Collector, has its own Superintendent of Police, an Englishman, of course, with a small army under his command, perhaps six hundred drilled constables, in uniform, and three thousand "chowkeydars" or village watchmen; the whole district being divided into a dozen sub-districts, each with its "thannah" or police-station, besides numerous outposts, in charge of inspectors and sub-inspectors. The public peace is well kept, in general, throughout British India; and there is little more risk of "dacoity," burglary or highway robbery, than in Great Britain or Ireland—including the suburban neighbourhood of Blackheath, near London.

THE RUINS OF SARDIS.

The view shown in our Engraving may be recollected among the Sketches of Oriental scenery exhibited by Mr. W. Simpson, our Special Artist, at Messrs. Colnaghi's, Pall-mall East, a few months ago. Sardis, where one of the Seven Churches of Asia, mentioned with solemn warnings in the Book of Revelations, was founded in the Apostolic time, is now a miserable Turkish village, about seventy miles inland from Smyrna. It was the rich and famous capital of the ancient kingdom of Lydia, one of whose monarchs, Croesus, has been a proverbial example of wealth since the sixth century before Christ. Lydia was then conquered by the Persians under Cyrus; but the Ionian Greeks succeeded in recovering this city from Darius, with some help of the Athenians; and it became, in a later age, part of the Macedonian empire, and afterwards of the Roman. The Acropolis of Sardis, overlooking the valley of the Hermus, with its tributary stream the Pactolus, renowned for golden sands, has a very commanding aspect. It was crowned with a magnificent Ionic temple, the remains of which are extant, and there are traces of a grand theatre. Five miles north of Sardis, and near the lake named after King Gyges, are the tombs of the ancient Lydian Kings, amongst whom is Alyattes, the father of Croesus. This potentate died in the year B.C. 562, after a reign of fifty-seven years. His sepulchre, which is described by Herodotus, was a vast mound of earth cast outside with stone, 3800 ft. in circumference—one of the largest of its kind. It has now the appearance of a natural hillock, conical in form, and commonly called the "Bin Tepe," beneath which King Alyattes may have long reposed, for aught we know, like the Agamemnon of Dr. Schliemann at Mycenae, or the proudest of the Pharaohs, under his Royal Pyramid in Egypt.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

The arrangements for the season before Easter are nearly completed. They include the Christmas course, by Professor Dewar, on "A Soap Bubble," beginning on Dec. 28. On the Tuesdays before Easter Professor E. A. Schäfer, the new Fullerian Professor of Physiology, will give twelve lectures on "Animal Development;" Thursdays, four lectures on "Electric Induction," by Mr. J. H. Gordon; and eight lectures on "Sound, including its Applications and Methods of Reproduction;" Saturdays, Professor H. G. Seeley on "Reptilian Life," Mr. Reginald W. Macan on "Lessing," Mr. Walter H. Pollock on "Richelieu and Colbert," and Mr. F. Seymour Haden on "Etching."

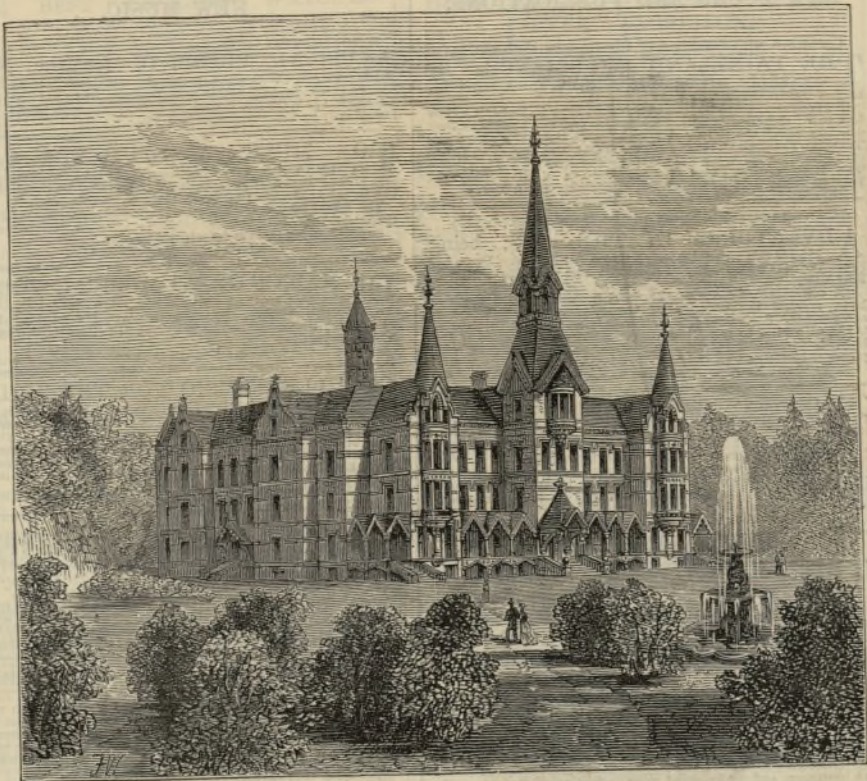
The Friday evening meetings will begin on Jan. 17, when Professor Tyndall will give a discourse on the Electric Light. Succeeding discourses will probably be given by Professor W. E. Ayrton, Mr. H. H. Statham, Rev. H. R. Haweis, Professors Roscoe and Huxley, Mr. E. B. Tylor, Professor Abel, Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, and Dr. Warren De la Rue.

Mr. John Westlake, Q.C., has been appointed Recorder of Lostwithiel, in the place of the late Mr. Nicholas Kendall.

Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., her Majesty's Minister to China, left London yesterday week for Paris, en route to China, via Marseilles. Several of the members of the Chinese Embassy were at the station to bid him farewell.



AN INDIAN NIGHT WATCHMAN.



THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY, LONDON, ONTARIO.



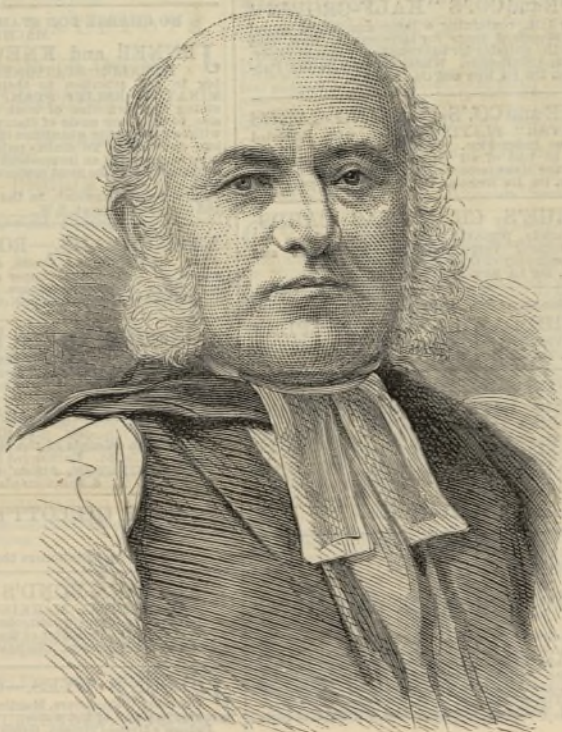
WINTER GARDEN AND AQUARIUM AT MORECAMBE.



TOMB OF ALYATTES, OR BIN TEPE, SARDIS.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY, LONDON, ONTARIO.

The English Episcopal Church in Canada, though not an Established Church in Canada, has there, we believe, at least half a million of adherents, and helps, by its social and religious influence, to make life in that colony more congenial to emigrant settlers from this country. In the Province of Toronto, and little beyond a hundred miles from the city of that name, which stands on the western shore of Lake Ontario, there is an inland city bearing the name of "London," situated on the river Thames. It is in the heart of the well-inhabited peninsula between Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, probably the most fortunate and favoured part of Canada in respect to climate and soil. Here, at the lesser London of Canada West, is the episcopal residence of the Right Rev. Dr. Hellmuth, who presides over the Diocese of Huron, comprising thirteen counties and 148 townships, with a population of nearly 700,000 souls, and an extent of 12,000 square miles. The Bishop has, since his arrival there in 1861, by his personal exertions, and still more by his own pecuniary liberality at his private cost, founded several important educational institutions. We published, in the Number of this Journal for Feb. 19, 1870, an illustration of the Hellmuth College for Boys, erected in 1865, to which Dr. Hellmuth, then only Dean and Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral in the colonial London, had devoted 80,000 dollars of his private fortune. It is now called "Dufferin College," after the late popular Governor-General of Canada. The Hellmuth Ladies' College, which had been formally opened by his Royal Highness Prince Arthur in September, 1869, was also described as having been erected by Dr. Hellmuth at the cost of 70,000 dollars; and a beautiful chapel has since been added. The Huron Theological College was established in 1862 by the joint efforts of Dr. Hellmuth and of the late Right Rev. Dr. Cronyn, his predecessor as Bishop of Huron, with the assistance of friends in England, one of



THE RIGHT REV. DR. HELLMUTH, BISHOP OF HURON.

whom, the Rev. Alfred Peache, endowed the Divinity Professorship with a gift of £5000. We have now to record the creation, by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, of a Western University of Canada, with its University College at London, which will, it is hoped, shortly be opened by the new Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne, and by her Royal Highness Princess Louise. The University building, of which we give an illustration, was originally known, since 1865, as the Collegiate Institute, but has latterly been called Hellmuth College, after its munificent founder. It is capable of accommodating more than a hundred students, and is now being altered, for its new destination as the University, by a colonial architect, Mr. Gordon Lloyd, of Sandwich and Detroit, under the directions of Bishop Hellmuth. Mr. Gordon Lloyd is nephew to Mr. Ewan Christian, the well-known church architect in England. The University charter bestows the prerogative of granting degrees, and other privileges of a University, for the Province of Ontario. The entire cost of establishing this University is estimated at £30,000, of which sum, we understand, about one third has been subscribed or given, £2200 being a fresh gift from the Bishop. The residents in the diocese have shown their zeal and liberality by raising, within a very short time, 35,000 dollars for the University. The Bishop of Huron is now in England, and is endeavouring to procure the requisite funds for its completion. We need say no more of his good works in Canada West; their value will no doubt be attested by visitors to that colony, as well as by colonists now in Great Britain. The Earl of Dufferin, while Governor-General, visited the Hellmuth Colleges, and has since annually presented medals of silver and bronze, to be competed for by the boys and girls of both colleges. We take this opportunity to give the Portrait of the Rev. Dr. Hellmuth himself. He is, we believe, a native of Poland, and of Jewish family, who was educated at Breslau, but embraced Christianity in 1841, then came to England, and went to Canada in 1844. He there entered the ministry of the English Episcopal Church, and

subsequently inherited a good private property, of which he has made, as we see, a very magnificent use in Canada.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. W. Williamson, of Toronto.

THE MORECAMBE AQUARIUM.

Three miles beyond the quaint little city of Lancaster, on the flat shore of Morecambe Bay, where a vast expanse, at high or at low tide, of shallow sea-water or shifting quicksands extends towards the distant mountains of the Lake country, there is a place now called Morecambe. It used to be called Poulton-le-Sands; and we remember it, a quarter of a century ago, merely a branch railway station with no traffic at all, a shut-up hotel, an ugly timber pier to which no boat was ever moored, and a dozen cottages, most of them vacant of tenants. Morecambe has the finest possible air, and it is even possible to bathe at Morecambe when the tide comes in, and the far-off shores across the bay are beautiful in the remote prospect; but the place has few other attractions, and it was too distant from Manchester, which has found a more accessible and livelier watering-place at Blackpool; not to mention Southport and Lytham, on the Ribbles estuary, or Rhyl and merrily Llandudno, on the Welsh coast. But Morecambe is fortunately connected by the North-Western Railway, through the Settle and Skipton hill country, with Airedale, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and the wealthy and populous manufacturing district of Bradford has discovered its nearest way to the Irish Sea, not much above fifty miles distant, at the sandy flats of Morecambe Bay. What Manchester had rejected, Bradford has taken up with such hearty and effectual favour, that the best part of the now rising village of summer and autumn health-seekers is called "Little Bradford." Whether people actually go there in the winter also we are not able to say; but the building shown in our Illustration is designed for a Winter Garden, as well as for an Aquarium, and we have no wish to deny that Morecambe is possibly a tolerable residence for the coming month of December. It was, however, in the month of June last that the building was opened by Mr. Charles Turner, of Bradford, one of the directors of the company who have constructed it with a view to profit, and for the improvement of other property there. The chairman of the Company is Mr. T. Firth, of Shearbridge, Bradford; and the capital, originally £40,000, is divided into seventeen shares, all held by gentlemen of Bradford. The building, of ornamental design, has been erected from the plans and under the supervision of Messrs. John Waugh and Herbert Isitt, architects and engineers, of Bradford. It comprises four departments—the baths, the aquarium, the winter garden, and the restaurant—each with a separate entrance in the front. There are two large swimming-baths for gentlemen and one for ladies, supplied with filtered sea-water, private lounge and slipper baths of warm water, medicated sulphur, hot-air, and electricity baths, with the most perfect appliances. The winter garden is a hall 200 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 52 ft. high, with an arched roof of iron and glass, and is adorned with various plants, and with pictures and engravings; the aquarium consists of twenty-nine tanks, the largest 30 ft. long, ranged along the west side of the hall. Morecambe has gained by this establishment a valuable addition to her natural advantages, which the people of the West Riding seem to recognise. They are a hardy race, and not much afraid of the strong north-westerly gales, to which this open shore lies fully exposed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Knocker, on behalf of the members of the Granville Club, Dover, unveiled last Wednesday, in the presence of a large assembly, in the club-room, a fine life-size portrait of the first president, Mr. Richard Dickeson, J.P., which had been presented by the members.

Colonel Inglesfield, R.A., commanding the Hants Artillery Militia, has presented Captain Turnbull, R.A. (on resigning the adjutancy of that regiment) with a handsome silver-gilt tankard, on behalf of himself and the officers of the regiment, as a mark of their esteem and regard.

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OUTSIDE THE TOWN HALL

LEAVING THE TOWN HALL

DOWN THE MERSEY

THE ADDRESS

DEPARTURE OF PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

The departure from England of his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, the new Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by his Marchioness, her Royal Highness Princess Louise, was the occasion of a farewell public ceremonial at Liverpool on Thursday week. The illustrious couple, having travelled by a special night train from London, with their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, reached Liverpool about six in the morning. They were received on the platform of the railway station by the Mayor (Mr. Thomas B. Royden), the chairman of the watch committee, Major Greig, C.B., General Wiles, and Colonel Daniels. Entering the carriages in waiting, the Royal party and their suite drove to the Adelphi Hotel. They were warmly cheered in their short passage to the hotel, a large crowd of spectators having assembled, in spite of the early hour and the keen frost. Ranelagh-street was brilliantly illuminated by the electric light thrown from the premises of Messrs. Lewis and Co., some of the neighbouring shops being also lighted up. The Adelphi Hotel was gaily decorated outside with bunting, and inside the entrance-hall there were festoons of flowers arranged in rich and dazzling profusion. The Royal party remained in the hotel, where a suite of rooms had been engaged, until ten o'clock. Having taken breakfast there, they drove to the Townhall, escorted by a detachment of the 5th Dragoons. The route was by way of Ranelagh-street, Church-street, Lord-street, and Castle-street, and was lined the whole distance by crowds of people, who heartily cheered the Marquis and the Princess and their illustrious relatives as they drove along. Punctual to the appointed time, a quarter past ten, the Royal party reached the Townhall, round which building a clear space was preserved by barricades, policemen, and volunteers. Having alighted, they were received by the Mayor, and were at once conducted up stairs, past a number of spectators, who lined the corridors and available places about the staircase, and into the large ball-room, where there was a crowded assembly of the leading inhabitants of Liverpool and the neighbourhood. Amongst those present were the Earl of Sefton, Sir Thomas Edwards-Moss, Sir A. B. Walker, Mr. David MacIver, M.P.; Mr. John Torr, M.P.; General Wiles, commanding officer of the northern district; Colonel Berry, Colonel Govan, Captain Hare, Captain Cookson, Commander Elliott, Messrs. P. H. Rathbone, G. W. Moss, Clarke Aspinall, J. D. Rich, W. B. Forwood, N. Eckersley (High Sheriff), E. Whitley, and J. A. Tinné, as well as the members of the Town Council. There were, of course, a large number of ladies present. The assembly rose upon the announcement of the arrival of the distinguished visitors, who entered the room ushered in by the Mayor, and passed along a reserved space to a raised dais in the centre of the room. The Duke of Connaught led the way, and upon his arm leaned Princess Louise; Prince Leopold followed with the Mayoress, and the Marquis of Lorne came last, attended by members of his suite. Seats had been provided on the dais, but the Princess, her brothers, and the Marquis all remained standing during the whole of the proceedings, as did also the spectators. Without any delay the Mayor called on Mr. P. J. B. Aspinall, Q.C., the Recorder of Liverpool, to read the address of welcome which had been prepared by the Corporation. The address, which was elaborately illuminated, and bound in a crimson case ornamented with the arms of Liverpool and other devices, was then read by the Recorder. The address was then handed to the Marquis of Lorne, who passed it to his equerry. The Marquis then replied to the address in the customary terms; and, having thanked the Mayor personally on behalf of himself and the Princess, went on to say—

"I assure you that we shall not forget the attention we have received, or the great demonstration made by the people of Liverpool of the interest they feel in the good of Canada, and of the love borne by the old country for her children across the Atlantic. You who dwell at this great port, and see so many leave their native land for distant climes, will understand me when I say that we do not lightly leave you. The heart is often sad at leaving home when the ship is about to start and the anchor is being weighed, however hearty the farewell greetings of friends on shore. It is, however, the duty of those who go to look forward and not back; and it is pleasant to think that across the water we shall find ourselves among our own countrymen, having the same institutions as those we know here, and that under the same flag we shall find the same laws and the same determination to uphold and abide by them; the same love of liberty as here, and the same ability to guard it in honour and order; the same loyalty to the Throne for the same cause—because it is the creation of freemen, the bond of strength, and the symbol of the unity and dignity of the people. Where in the British North American provinces we do not find men of our own stock, we are fortunate in finding those who descend from the noble French race—that race whose gallantry we have for ages learnt to respect and admire, the friendship of whose sons, and their co-operation in the public life of Canada, which is adorned by their presence, is justly held to be essential to the welfare of the country; for nowhere is loyalty more true and firmly rooted than amongst the French Canadians, enjoying as we all do the freedom of equal laws and justice of constitutional rule. In conclusion, nothing has struck me more than the enthusiastic feeling manifested towards Canada among all classes of the community in England and Scotland wherever I have of late had an opportunity of hearing any expression of the public mind; crowds at any public gathering have always given cheers for Canada. This great gathering of to-day is a remarkable symptom of the same favourable augury; for a good augury I hold it to be that wherever there is any opportunity men in the old country are ready to call, 'Hurrah for Canada!' On the other side of the ocean they are as ready to call, 'Hurrah for the Old Country!' and these cries are no mere words of the lips, but come from the heart of great peoples. So long as the feelings which prompt these sayings endure—and endure I believe they will—we may look forward with confidence to the future, and know that those bonds of affection which have been knitted by God through the means of kinship and justice will not be sundered by disaster or weakened by time."

An address from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was then read by the President, Mr. W. B. Forwood; and, in his reply to this address, the Marquis of Lorne spoke further to the same encouraging effect. "It seems to me," he said, "but a short while since I last visited Canada; but in twelve years there is a great change to be seen. Twelve years ago the British North American provinces were only isolated colonies, bound together by no federal union, and lacking in the strength and deprived of the advantages of unity. Now the decrees of the central Parliament at Ottawa are passed by the representatives of peoples whose mandates are obeyed through all the broad zone of productive land which crosses that mighty continent, and the name of our Sovereign is hailed with the same affection as before, but by no mere collection of colonies, rather by a great federal people. It is for their welfare that you, on behalf of the merchants of Liverpool, express your confident hope, and the feelings of sympathy you have shown, will, I know, find a response on the other side of the Atlantic. I

consider it of the highest value that such true expression of the affection entertained by the great commercial centres of England should be heard and known. The sentiment which makes the heart of the natives of these isles beat fast with the just pride of nationality when they see in far distant countries the flag of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, is felt to the full by our colonists, who uphold the flag as speaking to them of the great days of old of which they, with us, are the heirs. This common loyalty to the Queen and pride in her ensign is a sure guarantee for the continued greatness of our country. You, gentlemen, have at heart the interests of commerce, and, as such, the peace and prosperity of the world. There is no better hope for this than in the unity between this kingdom and the great dependencies of the Crown."

After this ceremony in the Townhall, the Marquis and their Royal Highnesses showed themselves, on the balcony of the ball-room, to a great crowd of merchants, cotton-brokers, and other Liverpool men of business, on the "Exchange flags," or paved court of the Exchange, adjoining the Townhall. They were very heartily cheered. Having again entered the carriages, the Royal party drove to the landing-stage, the route being lined the whole way with a dense crowd of spectators. At the head of No. 4 bridge, leading to the stage, a guard of honour, consisting of one hundred men of the 11th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Corrie, was drawn up with their band, and received the party with a Royal salute and the National Anthem. Crimson cloth was stretched along the bridge and across the stage, and within the barrier a few members and officials of the dock board had assembled. The Mayor and Mr. T. D. Hornby received the Royal party as they alighted from the carriage in which all had ridden together. The appearance of Princess Louise, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Connaught, followed by her husband and Prince Leopold, was the signal for an outburst of cheering from the thousands congregated on the stage and the approaches to the bridge. Taking leave of the Mayor and Mr. Hornby, they went on board the special tender, the Stormcock. After a few minutes' delay the tender cast off and went alongside the Sarmatian, which was lying a short distance from the stage. Having arrived on board the Sarmatian, the Princess turned round and gazed at the shore for some time, and at the crowds on the stage and quay walls. The fine vessel moved slowly down to the river close to the Liverpool side, flying the Royal standard from the main and the Dominion flag of Canada from the foremast. As the vessel was moving away from her anchorage ground the band of the 11th Foot was marched down to the stage, and played the air, "Friends far from home," followed by some Scotch airs. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold remained on board the Sarmatian until she was off New Brighton, when they took leave of the Princess and her husband, and returned in the tender to Liverpool, and thence to London.

We learn by telegraph from Halifax, Nova Scotia, that on Monday afternoon H.M.S. Black Prince, under command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at that port, in order to lead the naval squadron which will put to sea, towards the end of this week, to meet the Sarmatian and escort the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise into the harbour. At Halifax, in these days, a thousand labourers and mechanics are employed in erecting triumphal arches and decorations of all kinds for the reception of the new Governor-General and the Princess. The managers of the Intercolonial Railway are making extensive preparations for facilitating the journey to Rivière du Loup, and the oldest and most experienced officials have been appointed to take charge of the trains. This railway may be described as the eastern link of the great railway system, destined to stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific, entirely through British possessions. But for the construction of this railway, the new Governor-General would have had to pass through United States territory, in Maine, in order to reach the seat of his rule. The whole railway journey to Montreal occupies about thirty-six hours, and the journey of the Viceroyal party over this line may be looked upon as the formal inauguration of the new winter route into Canada. Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, has arrived from England on the opposite shore of the Atlantic, and will be ready to furnish us with illustrations of the manner in which the Princess and her husband are to be greeted by the British North Americans, whose loyalty and hospitality are well known.

NOVELS.

Venus attired by the Graces is a meet parallel to the spectacle afforded when a popular writer's novel comes out adorned with illustrations contributed by "all the talents;" and such a spectacle—rare indeed—is afforded by *Macleod of Dare*, by William Black (Macmillan and Co.), a novel, in three volumes, to which a dozen artists of high standing, some with R.A. or A.R.A. attached to their names, have paid respect by travelling out of their usual line to contribute an illustrative drawing. Such a fact speaks considerably more than three volumes for an author's literary worth, though it may add little to the intrinsic attractions of his latest story, a romance concerning the Macleods of Dare. The tale, in many respects a noble and vigorous tale, may be read, though it was probably not intended to be satirical, as a satire upon that family, and, indeed, upon the whole race of Highlanders. It is a tale of love and revenge, of a love that maddened and of a revenge that was taken in a fashion unworthy of a man, let alone a modern gentleman, but not unworthy of a Byronic corsair, and quite in accordance with the many anecdotes which are told in the first volume about Highlanders in general and about the Macleods in particular, and which, tedious and purposeless as they appear at the time of telling, are perfectly justified in the sequel on the ground of a fixed intention, a preconceived purpose of preparing the reader for the ultimate catastrophe. Even thus regarded, there are many persons to whom the anecdotes are likely to appear more numerous than necessary for any other object than that of filling space, and who will think that art would have been better served by the choice of a single powerful, significant, premonitory example borrowed from the personal history of the Macleods alone. Of the revenge itself, one may say that it is sufficiently heroic in character to escape a charge of being cowardly, and even to assume a specious appearance of self-sacrifice, the self-sacrifice of a lunatic or, what is much the same thing, a jilted Highlander. Sir Keith Macleod, of Dare, the last male of his family, falls in love with an English actress, who, having visited his proud home in the Highlands, repents of having promised to be his wife, and throws him over for an English painter with a Jewish name. This, of course, is more than any Highlander, especially a Macleod, can bear; and we know that "to be wroth with one we love doth work like madness in the brain," a statement which Sir Keith proceeds to verify in a tragic and even diabolical manner. How he saved both himself and her from what he considered degradation must be discovered from the novel itself. It is written, whenever the scene is laid in the Highlands, and sometimes when it is laid elsewhere, a little in Ossian's vein, true grandeur alternating with windiness and rhapsody; and here and there, when the phenomena of nature and the relations of men with the

elements are described, in the author's own masterly, impressive style, with the grasp of one who has studied sea, and mountain, and sky with something more than the merely artistic interest, and with all the artistic appreciation, of the poet and the painter. The story opens with a sketch of Castle Dare and its inmates; and by a few fine touches the reader is made to understand the peculiarities of a Highland household, with their pride and poverty, their stateliness and condescension, their reserve and affection, and, as regards the behaviour of inferiors towards superiors, their dog-like mixture of fidelity, obedience, petulance, familiarity. It is among the servitors, indeed, that the reader will find the most interesting types of character, the most striking sentiments, and the most amusing conversation. Macleod himself, for all his manliness and honesty, and notwithstanding his tragic fate, is not calculated to command unqualified admiration or sympathy; he talks a great deal too much for a man of action, and in his speech he shows almost as much tendency towards length as in his pedigree.

Excellent entertainment for novel-readers is to be found in the three volumes entitled *Less Black than we're Painted*, by James Payn (Chatto and Windus), a story in which the author of "Lost Sir Massingberd," and of many another more or less popular romance, displays some of his best characteristics. Here we have his gift of humour and his happy knack of hitting off human nature with a few neat touches—sympathetic, playful, ironical, or simply descriptive—very strikingly exhibited. He sketches with equal ease, equal fidelity, and equal drollery, High Church and Low Church, a French youth and an English youth, a proud squire and a low gamekeeper, a highly amusing but highly reprehensible old master of fox-hounds; and he is especially successful, as he always is, in his delineation of womankind, whether old or young, whether plain or pretty, whether aristocratic, or merely ladylike, or truly woman-like, or downright vulgar. That the tale is loosely put together, and that many of the incidents are pitchforked into the pages after a fashion which suggests either a lack of definite purpose at the commencement or an oblivion of that purpose in the course of construction is the impression created by a tolerably careful perusal; but, if a sense of dissatisfaction with the whole as a work of art be unavoidable at the conclusion, that does not interfere with the satisfaction derived from a study of the component parts. As for the fundamental idea of the story, there is nothing new, no doubt, in the bare fact of a love-affair between a high-born youth and a low-born maiden; but there is a great deal that is new in the way in which the course of that love is depicted and traced to its issue, not to its conclusion. What that issue is must be discovered from the novel itself. Of the youth it will be sufficient to state that he is a young fellow of generous impulses, but deficient in mental and moral stability; that his chief weakness is a mania for spending money, even to his last shilling, and that his redeeming characteristic is constancy in love. Of the maiden it will be sufficient to state that she does honour to the author who created her, and who has already won for himself a considerable reputation for his delicate and charming creations of similar, and yet dissimilar, heroines. As regards her, however, there is just one point on which it is permissible to question the author's psychological truthfulness. It is quite impossible to believe that such a girl as he has represented her to have been would have dressed as he has represented her to have been dressed in the scene in which the camera obscura is employed with such serious and yet laughable results. It is almost as certain as life and death that such a girl, with such instincts, with such inborn refinement, with such intuitive perception of grace and fitness, would no more have dreamed of putting on such "things" than of appearing in public as Phryne appeared before her judges. For let it be noted that it is the heroine's innate dignity which, notwithstanding her occasional outbursts of ordinary passion, sustains her through life and commands the reader's favour and sympathy. Of her aunt, Susan Parkes, the dwarfish, disfigured, unselfish, angelic Christian, the goddess of the hungry little cripples, the miraculous flute-player, readers will probably have not enough, and yet too much; not enough, so far as she herself is concerned, and too much, so far as the necessities of the story are concerned; for she is one of the characters who tend to bear out what has already been hinted about the want of artistic mechanism, about the unequal adaptation of agencies to the completion of a fixed purpose. Sister Edith is not unlikely to obtain most suffrages as a portrait true to life, to womanhood, to the lights and shadows of human nature; and her aunt, Lady Earnshaw, will be accepted as an admirable specimen of a fine old English gentlewoman—eccentric, no doubt, but warm-hearted, shrewd, and sensible. On the other hand, the language which the author puts into the mouths of people occasionally sounds strange, as is often the case in his novels, and unlike the language of real life; and in one scene, at least, he exhibits an incapacity—which he not unfrequently exhibits—for sustained gravity and for restraining his ingenuity within such bounds as are required for solemnity. On the whole, however, he, who is always entertaining, has seldom produced a more entertaining book.

A few pages instead of two volumes would have sufficed to put a reader in possession of all the story that there is to tell in *Auld Lang Syne*, by the author of the "Wreck of the Grosvenor" (Sampson Low and Co.), a novel which, for all its crudeness and diffuseness, contains scenes and passages suggestive of latent power. The style of writing is noticeably deficient in ease and freedom; it is full of mannerism and affectation, and in spite of a certain exuberance in description, suggests the image of literature in a strait waistcoat. The title is justified by the main incident, the sudden disappearance of a young gentleman, who is carried off by a "press-gang." Now, the young gentleman was, at the very time, on his way to confess before the face of a sweet young woman's parents the fact that he had for some weeks been secretly married to her. Hence mystery, undeserved shame, parental ire, and general disturbance. The moral of the story, if any, is that young women, when they consent to a secret marriage in London, should at least make a note of the church (or office) at which they are married, and of the date at which the interesting ceremony takes place; for parents, as well as other people, are apt to look very blank at a daughter who is perfectly certain that she was married one day, but knows neither when nor where and has no written evidence to produce.

Colonel F. H. Rich, reporting to the Board of Trade on the circumstances of a collision which took place at the Holyhead station on Aug. 31, says it was caused by "the simultaneous carelessness of all three guards" of the passenger-train.

The annual meeting of the National Education Union was held at Manchester on Monday. Mr. W. Egerton, M.P., Mr. Birley, M.P., Sir J. Kennaway, M.P., and others strongly urged that there was still a pressing necessity for the union, and it was resolved that the committee should pay special attention to the rating of elementary schools, the remission and payment of fees by school boards and guardians, and the lavish expenditure upon board schools.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The specialty of last week was the first appearance here on Saturday of Mdle. Ambre as Violetta in "La Traviata." The young lady, who comes from Oran, in Algeria, belongs to a distinguished Moorish family, and has recently achieved much success in Paris, where she first appeared in the same character as that chosen for her London debut. She has a good stage presence; and her acting, after the nervousness of her first entry had subsided, was earnest and forcible, yet natural. Her voice is a bright and flexible soprano, reaching easily to D flat in alt, and her execution and intonation are true. She soon established her success by her excellent delivery of the scena "Ah! fors'è lui" in the first act, the "andantino" of which was given with much sentiment and refinement, the concluding "allegro" having been a fine display of brilliant bravura singing. In the duet with the elder Germont and in that with her lover, Alfredo, in the second act, Mdle. Ambre sustained the highly favourable impression previously made, and confirmed her success by her excellent performance in the final dying scene, in which genuine pathos was realised without exaggeration. The debutante bids fair to prove a great acquisition to our opera stage. Signori Runcio and Mendioroz both sang effectively in the characters, respectively, of the elder and younger Germont. "La Traviata" was to be repeated on Thursday, with the second appearance of Mdle. Ambre.

"Il Flauto Magico" was given on Monday, for the first time this season, with a cast in most respects similar to that of previous occasions. As Pamina, Mdle. Alwina Valleria repeated a performance the merits of which were commented on during the past summer season, and Mdle. Marimon's brilliant execution of the bravura music of the Queen of Night was again a special feature. Signor Mendioroz was a vivacious Papageno; and other parts were filled by Signor Carrion (Tamino), Herr Behrens (Sarastro), and Signor Rinaldini (Monostatos); the co-operation of Madame Trebelli, Mdle. Bauermeister, and several members of the company, in subordinate characters, having contributed to the general efficiency.

The other announcements of the week were repetition performances: "Carmen" on Tuesday and this (Saturday) evening; "Dinorah" on Wednesday; "Der Freischütz" on Friday, "Faust" being promised for this (Saturday) afternoon.

At last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert Mr. George Magrath made his first appearance there. Of this young American gentleman's special executive powers as a pianist we have several times had occasion to speak, and have again to record his success on Saturday, when his performance consisted of Rubinstein's concerto in D minor (No. 4). The solo portion of the concerto presents some of the greatest difficulties to be found in modern pianoforte music, having been written specially for the display of its composer's exceptional powers as a bravura pianist. Mr. Magrath's successful accomplishment of so arduous a task gave fresh evidence of his executive skill, and the impression produced was so favourable that he was recalled to the platform after the close of his performance. Berlioz's overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," Beethoven's symphony in C minor, and two pieces of ballet music from M. de Saint-Saëns' "Samson and Delilah," were the other instrumental portions of the programme. Madame Pappenheim and Mr. Barton McGuckin were the vocalists.

A series of weekly Saturday evening concerts was inaugurated at St. James's Hall last week, the programmes being modelled after those of the London Ballad Concerts. The performances were of a similar popular character, having consisted chiefly of songs and ballads by past and present composers, most of which were encored. The vocalists were Mesdames Sherrington, Osgood, Nouver, Patey; Misses Helen Meason, Annie Butterworth; Messrs. V. Rigby, W. Clifford, R. Abercrombie, and Maybrick. Mr. Abercrombie appeared in lieu of Mr. E. Lloyd, who was indisposed, another substitution having been that of Signor Tito Mattei, who contributed some brilliant pianoforte solos, in place of Madame Arabella Goddard, who is still suffering from an inflamed finger. A duet for harmonium and pianoforte was well played by Messrs. J. M. Coward and H. M. Higgs; and an effective cornet solo was executed by Mr. Howard Reynolds. Mr. Ganz and Mr. Thoulless were the conductors.

Mr. Joseph Barnby, the conductor of the Albert Hall Choral Society, was presented on Monday evening, by the members of the choir, with a service of silver plate, of the value of £200, in recognition of his "professional talents, and of the courtesy and patience with which those talents had been exercised for their instruction and recreation."

We had occasion last year to speak of the excellent concerts given by the Hackney Choral Association at the Shoreditch Townhall. A new series of performances began there on Monday evening, again under the conductorship of Mr. E. Prout, through whose judgment and skill these concerts have assumed their present high and special position. The efficient chorus-singing of the society was specially displayed in Schumann's elaborate and difficult music to the third part of "Faust." An exceptionally good band (comprising many of our best instrumentalists) gave effect to the important orchestral details of Schumann's score, and to a selection from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, in which, also, the female members of the choir proved their high efficiency. Other less important items completed an interesting programme. Mr. Prout conducted with great ability.

Dr. Hans von Bülow was the pianist at this week's Monday Popular Concert, his solo performance having been Schumann's Fantasia in G (op. 17), in which his special powers and individuality of style were grandly displayed; as also in Broust's trio in G minor, and Schubert's rondo brilliant for piano and violin. The quartet party consisted, as before, of Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Mrs. Davison produced a marked impression by her fine singing in Mr. Sullivan's "Orpheus with his lute," and Rubinstein's "Du bist wie eine Blume." Mr. Zerbini was the accompanist.

An interesting concert (to which we have previously drawn attention) was given on Tuesday evening at St. James's Hall by the Normal College and Academy for the Blind, the pupils and professors of which excellent establishment were associated with a fine orchestra of about eighty instrumentalists, the performances having been conducted by Dr. Hans von Bülow, whose symphonic ballad, "Des Sängers Fluch," was given for the first in London. The text of this work is based on a poem by Uhland. The music consists of a series of orchestral passages, of a generally gloomy character, in which there is some clever writing in the eccentric style of Liszt. Another novelty was the "Danse Macabre" ("Todtentanz") of Franz Liszt, a paraphrase of "Dies Ira," for piano and orchestra, comprising some skilful treatment of the hymn referred to, but also containing much that is wild and incoherent. The excessively difficult pianoforte part was brilliantly executed by Mr. Frits Hartvigson. Besides conducting with his well-

known energy these pieces and a fine performance of Beethoven's symphony in C minor, Dr. von Bülow played Beethoven's solo sonata in E flat (from op. 31) with great energy and passion. Another solo performance—in this case with orchestral accompaniments—was Beethoven's romance in F, for violin, very expressively rendered by Prince Alexander of Hesse, a sightless violinist and pupil of the college. The concert opened with Gade's graceful "Spring-Song," for solo voices, orchestra, and pianoforte. The vocalists were also pupils of the college, the pianoforte part having been well sustained by Master Schwier. During the evening the "Slumber Song" from Bach's Christmas oratorio was expressively sung by Miss Reece, and two part-songs (by Robert Franz and Sterndale Bennett) were well rendered by pupils of the college. The concert was a very interesting one, and it is to be hoped will bring aid to the funds of the excellent institution at Upper Norwood.

The first of two pianoforte recitals was given by Dr. von Bülow at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, when his programme comprised the last five solo sonatas of Beethoven. A notice of this performance appears in another part of the issue.

The third of the present series of London Ballad Concerts took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, when the programme was again of an interesting and varied nature.

The second of Mr. J. S. Shedlock's "Classical Musical Evenings" took place on Wednesday at the Royal Academy of Music, the first part of the programme comprising a selection from Weber's pianoforte music, the second portion including Schumann's pianoforte trio in D minor.

The opening of the forty-seventh season of the Sacred Harmonic Society was announced for yesterday (Friday) evening, with performances of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," the solo singers announced being Miss Anna Williams, Mrs. Suter, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Bridson.

A new series of Madame Jenny Viard-Louis's excellent orchestral concerts, at St. James's Hall, is to begin on Tuesday next, conducted, as before, by Mr. Weist Hill.

The programme of the Brixton Choral Society's concert on Wednesday next comprises Dr. Stainer's sacred cantata, "The Daughter of Jairus," and Haydn's First Mass. Dr. Stainer's cantata was written for, and produced with great success at, the Worcester Festival in September last, as recorded by us at the time.

According to the *Morning Post*, it has been finally determined that the works at the new opera-house on the Thames Embankment, which have been at a stand for more than two years, are to be actively resumed, and the building completed for its original purpose in time for the opera season of 1880.

Our excellent prima donna, Madame Rose Hersee, has been engaged to appear at Melbourne in March next. It is said that the terms agreed on with the manager of the Melbourne Opera-House company, Mr. W. S. Lyster, are for a sum of £5200. Madame Hersee's husband, Mr. Arthur Howell, accompanies her, in the capacity of stage manager to the Melbourne establishment, an office which he recently held in the Carl Rosa Opera company. There can be no doubt that Madame Hersee will meet with a success in Australia similar to that which she has justly gained in this country by her versatile powers and accomplishments.

We adverted last week to the premature death of Mr. J. L. Wadmore, the young baritone singer, who had recently gained a distinguished position in his profession. It is grievous to hear that his career of success had been too brief to admit of his leaving any provision for his widow and child, for whom a subscription is now being raised. The honorary treasurers are Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street, and W. Gill, Esq., Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square; the hon. secretaries being H. Guy, Esq., and S. Lucas, Esq., at the first-named address. Subscriptions are received by these gentlemen.

THEATRES.

At Drury Lane an entirely new bill has been presented to the public, beginning on Saturday, and evidently designed to continue until Christmas. The programme commences with a new comic ballad, entitled "The Plantation." It is supported by the celebrated Lauri family, and is a sort of negro festival, in which a host of Ethiopian auxiliaries form themselves into picturesque groups, shouting, singing, and dancing in the most eccentric manner. The second piece is the compressed version of Colman's comedy, "The Jealous Wife," in which Mrs. Hermann Vezin sustains with great force and comic *vis* the principal rôle of Mrs. Oakley. Mr. Oakley is fairly interpreted by Mr. J. C. Cowper, and the Major by Mr. John Ryder. Many characters and much dialogue are necessarily omitted; nevertheless, full effect is given to the central figures, and great amusement is derived from the concentrated interest and rapid progress of the general action. At half-past eight the stage is ready for the celebrated drama of "Belphegor," in which Mr. Charles Dillon won his earliest London successes. This actor is the prince of Bohemians, and thoroughly exhibits the famous mountebank in his various phases, humorous and pathetic. His command over the feelings of his audience is extraordinary, and placed him immediately in the first rank of our actors. The course of events has now given him the front position, and doubtless the national drama must for some time to come acknowledge him as its leader. We trust that he will take full advantage of the opportunity, and aim at the highest obtainable results. The very important part of Fanfaronade is thoroughly impersonated by Mr. S. Calhaem. Miss Wallis's Madeline, too, is very fairly executed; and the villainous part of Laverrenes is effectively interpreted by Mr. Howard Russell. Mr. John C. Cowper looks sufficiently aristocratic as the Duc de Montbazon, and Miss Hudspeth as Zephyrina is charming. The general get-up, accessories, and costumes are magnificent. The performance on Saturday excited unwonted enthusiasm, and the curtain fell to the most demonstrative applause.

Some interesting revivals have varied the programme of the Gaiety. Mr. Edward Terry has given new life to "Paul Pry," and Miss Kate Lawler appears to advantage as the contriving waiting-woman Phoebe. The cast on the whole is satisfactory. Mr. H. J. Byron has also modified his version of Diavolo and the brigands, and reproduces it under the title of "Young Fra Diavolo, the Terror of Terracina." There is much ingenious condensation in this improved version, and a variety of hits that are new. Miss E. Farren is inimitable as the heroine. Miss Kate Vaughan appears as Zerlina, and Mr. T. Squire and Miss Amalia are amusing as Sir Simpleton and Lady Simon. Mr. Edward Terry and Mr. E. W. Royce exaggerate the two rogues, Beppo and Giacomo, with advantage. The accessory characters are brilliantly costumed; and the accompanying music, by Herr Meyer Lutz, is exceedingly good. The scenery by Mr. Banks is ingenious as well as appropriate.

Hamilton's Panorama at the Holborn Amphitheatre—which it is announced is henceforth to be known as "Hamilton's Royal Amphitheatre"—assumes that the passengers, being seated in their handsomely-fitted compartments, start, under the guidance of Mr. Winter Haigh, from Euston-square Terminus, and, reaching Liverpool, embark on board a first class steamer, from which they land at New York, cross and recross the great American Continent, and return home via Queenstown, all in the space of 120 minutes—a speed unprecedented in the annals of travelling. Vast tracts are traversed of prairie and mountain ranges, which the pencils of such scenic artists as Telbin, O'Connor, Fenton, and others equally well known to the London public, have made realistic. Allegorical pictures are added appealing to the patriotism of peoples, and there are some really surprisingly sudden changes of effect—as, for instance, in the case of the City of Boston in Flames to the city of Boston snow buried; or the Falls of Niagara on a summer evening to the same volumes of water under the fearful aspect of a winter sky. Throughout the tour appropriate music, both vocal and instrumental, accompanies the voyageurs. It is matter for remark that the greatest applause is bestowed upon the negro humourists and melodists introduced into the plantation-scenes, some of whose performances are most absurd. At the close a "Panorama of Passing Events" at once transports the spectators from the Western to the Eastern Hemisphere, including a view of the blowing up of a Turkish monitor by a torpedo, the riding at anchor of the British fleet in the Dardanelles, the hoisting of the British flag in Cyprus, and the landing of the British troops in our latest dependency.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 9, 1868) with four codicils (two dated March 13, 1872, and two Feb. 10, 1873) of Mr. Henry Hewitt Kennard, late of Rockcliffe, Milford, Southampton, who died on the 16th ult., was proved on the 8th inst. by Coleridge John Kennard and Henry Steinmetz Kennard, the nephews, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £400,000. The testator bequeaths £500 each to the Church Missionary Society and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; £300 each to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, and the Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children and Ragged Schools; £200 each to the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, and the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood; £800 to be distributed by his executors amongst refugees &c., for destitute boys and girls; £300 to found a Christmas coal charity at Milford; £50,000 upon trust to pay half the income to his brother, John Peirse Kennard, for life, and the other half (and the whole at his brother's death) to his said nephew Coleridge John Kennard, and on his death the capital sum to his children; a sum of £50,000 is given upon similar trusts for his brother Stephen Ponder Kennard, his said nephew Henry Steinmetz Kennard, and his children; £25,000 upon trust for his sister, Mrs. Ellen Simpson, and her children; and there are many liberal legacies to other relatives, and also to his servants. The residue of his real and personal estate the testator leaves to his nephews, the said Coleridge John Kennard and Henry Steinmetz Kennard.

The will (dated May 27, 1869) with a codicil (dated Aug. 9, 1876) of Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Myddleton Biddulph, K.C.B., late of St. James's Palace, who died on Sept. 28 last, at Abergeldie Mains, Aberdeenshire, was proved on the 7th inst. by the Hon. Dame Mary Frederica Myddleton Biddulph, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives to his wife his furniture, plate, jewels, pictures, household effects, carriages and horses, and £700; upon trust for his son, Victor Alexander Frederick, £1000; and the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his children, in certain proportions.

The will (dated Sept. 28, 1874) with a codicil (dated April 10, 1875) of Mr. John Hewetson, formerly of Newland, but late of Lansdowne-terrace, Kingston-on-Hull, who died on the 17th ult., was proved on the 5th inst. by the Rev. John Hewetson and Henry Hewetson, the sons, and Richard Hewetson Greenbank, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, and the Hull Seamen's and General Orphan Society, £100 each; to the Hull Infirmary and the Hull Ragged and Industrial School, £50 each; to the Hull and Sculcoates Dispensary, £30; to the Hull Lying-In Charity, 19 guineas; to his executor, Mr. R. H. Greenbank, £400, and such set of books or piece of plate as he may select to the value of £20 as a memento; to his daughters Ann Elizabeth and Sarah, his furniture, plate, wines, consumable stores, horses, and carriages, and his residence in Lansdowne-terrace for their lives, or as long as they shall reside there; he also leaves upon trust for his daughter Ann Elizabeth £6500 Consols, and certain freehold property; and upon trust for his daughter Sarah £3500 Consols, and certain freehold property. There are legacies to servants; and the residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his said two sons.

The will, as contained in papers A, B, and C (dated Aug. 17 and 18, 1878) of Mr. Thomas Ball, late of Nottingham, banker, who died on Aug. 19 last, was proved on the 8th inst. by William Ball, the brother, William Lings, the nephew, and Thomas Isaac Birkin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. Among the legacies may be mentioned £100 to the Nottingham General Hospital and £50 to the Congregational Church at Ilkeston; his farm and lands at East Norton the testator devises to the use of his brother William Ball for life, with remainder to his son John. The residue of the personalty is directed to be laid out in the purchase of realty, to be settled on the same uses as those declared of his freehold property.

By the will of the late Mr. Charles Randolph, engineer, who was at one time a member of the celebrated ship-building firm of Messrs John Elder and Co., £60,000 has been left to the building fund of Glasgow University.

An intimation has been received from the solicitor to the executors of the late Miss Alice Atkinson, of Giggleswick, near Settle, stating that she has bequeathed £100, free of duty, to the National Education Union.

A decree was issued in Chancery yesterday week for the administration of the estate of the late Dr. Fraser, of Hampstead. He had bequeathed £10,000 to the Edinburgh University, but revoked it on learning that in its medical schools vivisection was practised, and then transferred the bequest to the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.



THE DEPARTURE OF THE MARQUIS OF LORNE AND PRINCESS LOUISE FOR CANADA.

Under the terms of Article 12 of the Treaty of Versailles, the Government of the United States is authorized to take such action as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the said Treaty, and to make such regulations as may be deemed proper for the purpose of giving effect to the same.



PASSAGE OF QUICKSANDS IN THE DESERT OF CENTRAL ASIA.

[illegible]

This image shows a blank, aged, light brown page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a textured, slightly mottled appearance with some creases and discoloration. The right edge is heavily damaged, with a large, dark, irregular tear or hole extending from the top right corner down towards the middle. The left edge is slightly irregular and shows some faint, illegible markings.

ART.

Under the name of "Muralis," or "Sunbury Wall Decoration" (so called from the place of its manufacture), Mr. Frederick Watson, the inventor of linoleum, has introduced a new and highly interesting modification of that material, many examples of the application of which—to the walls, frieze, cornice, and dado of a room, to screens, &c.—may now be seen in the inventor's house in Berners-street. We need not hesitate to say that "Muralis" is destined to play a very important part in the present revival (which was so much needed) of the arts of internal wall embellishment; and we commend it to the attention of architects, artists, decorators, and upholsterers, as, under certain conditions, a desirable substitute for paper-hangings, wainscoting, stamped leather, carton-pierre, papier-maché, plaster ornaments, tiles, and, in some cases, even for wood carving. Linseed oil, Mr. Ruskin tells us, is one of the most durable of natural products—that is, when oxidised by long exposure to the air, or by boiling with a small admixture of oxide of lead; and the perfect preservation of many works of the oldest of Old Masters is a sufficient proof of the assertion. Muralis is composed of oxidised linseed oil combined with fibre rolled on to a cotton fabric. While still soft it is stamped with metal dies, which, of course, may be prepared with intaglios of any pattern in any style, and of considerable boldness or depth. The reliefs thus yielded reflect light from their edges and embossed faces, and, as the reliefs may be of various planes, the light may further be reflected from additional angles of incidence, thereby producing a very agreeable "broken" effect. The texture or surface of the material itself being, moreover, neither too dull or matte on the one hand, nor too lustrous or obtrusive on the other, a subdued yet rich effect is obtained, which furnishes, as may be required, breadths of quiet ornamentation, like the background of a picture, or an admirable basis for parcels-gilding, or colouration by printing, or picking out by hand. The self-colour of the material appears to be (though we presume it may widely vary) a warm grey, approaching fawn-colour, which would furnish a telling foil for black and gold. Almost the only treatment of the material which struck us as mistaken in taste was the imitation of wood-carving. The reliefs, it need not be said, have not the charm of hand-work, and the monotonous stain has none of the textural marking and play of colour of the natural wood. One great advantage of Muralis is its durability. It is almost as little susceptible to damage as gutta-percha, hence it is peculiarly adapted for dados. But it has many other recommendations as regards convenience, cleanliness, and hygiene. It is nearly impermeable to damp—entirely so when fixed by a waterproof cement. It is a bad conductor alike of cold and heat. It may be washed with water or dilute acid—a most important consideration where there is any suspicion of infection. Last, not least, it is, in proportion to its decorative value, comparatively inexpensive.

In the direction of art, and its rapidly-increasing applications to industry, will probably be—nay, have been—found the best and widest openings for improving the social position of women, by furnishing elegant and congenial occupation, or suitable and remunerative employment. This consideration induced us, in May last, to draw attention to the advantages presented by an "Art College for Women," then recently established at Rome—that marvellous city which in itself remains, and must ever remain, one great school of art. Since we wrote we learn that it has not been possible to receive all the applicants for admission to the college. We are, therefore, glad to announce that additional accommodation, and the very best opportunity for studying the highest as well as the more rudimentary branches of art, are now provided in a "Ladies' School for Painting in Oil and Water Colours," which has been recently opened in the studio, and under the direction of Signor Capobianchi. The studio, which is situated in the immediate vicinity of the college, and was built expressly by the proprietor, is one of the largest and most comfortable in Rome; it is richly appointed with antique furniture, costumes, and artistic properties of all kinds; and the living model in costume poses every day, Sundays excepted. Of Signor Capobianchi's European reputation as probably the most refined painter of the school of Fortuny—with whom he was an intimate co-worker—we need not speak. No painter could we more cordially recommend either for setting the beginner in the right path, or for imparting to the advanced student the secrets of the most brilliant and exquisite school of colouring of modern times. And Signor Capobianchi is aided by other artists, including one of the ablest painters in water colours in Rome. Further information may be obtained of Signor Capobianchi, 80, Via della Purificazione, Rome.

The Winter Exhibition of Cabinet Pictures in Oil at the Dudley Gallery will open to the public on Monday next. We purpose giving a notice of the exhibition in our next Number.

The newly-elected President of the Royal Academy of Arts was present at the opening meeting of the new session of the Royal Institute of British Architects on Monday, upon which occasion he received a hearty greeting. Mr. Leighton concurred with the president of the institute in making some very adverse remarks respecting the choice of the position for Cleopatra's Needle on the Thames Embankment.

We learn from the *City Press* that the Court of the Carpenters' Company are willing to receive designs or models for castings, to be executed in bronze, for insertion in the panels of the two fronts of their new hall being erected in London-wall. They offer a prize of twenty guineas for the best and most appropriate pair or set of designs, and five guineas for the next or any other that they may feel disposed to retain.

In recording the death of Mr. Macleay, R.S.A., in our issue of the 9th inst., it was stated that he was the last of the original members of the Royal Scottish Academy. We are happy to find, however, that there is one of the original founders still living and enjoying excellent health—viz., Mr. Joseph Bartholomew Kidd, R.S.A., who resides at Greenwich, and still follows his profession.

Mr. Hart, librarian to the Royal Academy, with the aid of Mr. Eaton, secretary to that body, and Mr. Taylor, of the Athenæum Club library, has compiled a new and elaborate catalogue of the books, prints, and other works in the library of the Royal Academy.

Mr. James Neale, F.S.A., who is commissioned by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury to repair and preserve the remarkable paintings recently discovered in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral, has reported on several examinations of, and experiments relating to, similar work. In the course of his report, Mr. Neale details the results of an experiment which illustrated the chipping effect of some solutions. Mr. Neale will read a paper on the subject of these paintings before the Royal Institute of British Architects during the forthcoming session.

An effort is being made among "Old Carthusians" to purchase for the library of the Charterhouse school a large collection of the original sketches of John Leech, who was himself a Carthusian. His family has offered to his old school for purchase, at a fair and reasonable price, a considerable

number of his original sketches, including those of the "Comic History of Rome," and the "Comic History of England," &c., which would find an appropriate home in the library of the school in which John Leech received his first lessons in history. The managing commission of the library have given £50 towards the purchase, and about £100 more has been raised already among the masters and former scholars of the Charterhouse.

Messrs. J. Barnard and Son, of Oxford-street, have introduced a new method of colouring photographs—the invention of a German, Herr H. Krauss. In principle it resembles the "Poikilographic Process," which we described in our notice of the Photographic Society's exhibition; but it appears to be less liable to falsify the photograph proper, because a less complete pictorial effect is attempted, whilst it is decidedly superior to the "Photochromie" of M. Vidal. The paper on which the photograph is printed is attached to a convex glass; it is then thinned, rendered transparent, and the high lights of the colouring are laid on by operations on the reverse. A second convex glass receives the masses of local colour. The effect is very soft and pleasing, and the process has the recommendation (like that of Poikilography) of leaving the photograph itself intact.

A memorial stained-glass window to W. M. Balfe, the composer, will shortly be placed in the south aisle of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. The design is of a figure of Erin leaning on her harp and mourning over the musician and composer, a bust of whom she is crowning with laurel. The work is being carried out by Messrs. Ballantine, of Edinburgh.

It is proposed to erect a memorial window to the memory of Thomas Fuller in the Church of St. Peter, in Aldwincle, of which parish the great Church historian was a native, and his father was Rector.

A bronze statue of Sir Redmond Barry is to be erected opposite the Public Library in Melbourne, of which he has been the President and chief supporter. It is to be raised by public subscription, and will cost £2000.

M. H. A. Taine, the eminent literary and art critic, has been elected a member of the Académie Française. Mr. Taine is best known in this country by his brilliant history of English literature, his "Notes on England" and his criticisms on English art. M. Taine was born in 1828. He obtained his degree as *docteur en lettres* in 1853, and in the following year his "Essai sur Tite Live" was crowned by the Academy. In 1864 he was appointed Professor of the History of Art and Aesthetics at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and it was in the form of lectures from this chair that his remarkable essays on art and its philosophy first appeared.

There is an exhibition at Berlin of casts of the principal antiquities found at Olympia. The casts are arranged as the objects are supposed to have stood in their original position at Olympia. According to the bargain made with Greece, all the originals found by the German excavator remain at Athens, and Germany reserves to herself only the right of taking casts. The most important find has been the statue of Hermes, by Praxiteles; and this has excited so much admiration at Berlin that the question begins to be discussed whether some offer might not be made to the Greek Government to buy some of the originals brought to light at the expense of Germany. Mr. C. T. Newton, of the British Museum, is at present at Berlin, for the purpose of examining this exhibition.

The loan exhibition of paintings in the Pavillon de Flore of the Tuileries is now closed. The proceeds, which are said to be satisfactory, go towards the fund that is being raised for the formation of a "Musée des Arts Décoratifs." Another exhibition has been organised in the same rooms, consisting of all the most beautiful specimens of art applied to industry that could be collected from the Universal Exhibition.

SKETCHES IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Our Engraving, from one of the Sketches by Mr. N. Karajin, a Russian Artist, who resided or travelled six years in Central Asia, represents a scene not unfrequently in the deserts of the Kara Kum and the Kizil Kum, which extend about six hundred miles, east of the Caspian and south of the Aral Sea, to the Hindoo Koosh Mountains of the Afghan frontier. The treacherous quicksands of that region entangle the caravans of itinerant merchants, so that their camels or horses, struggling through the deep soft bed of a dried-up river or creek, often enveloped in clouds of whirling dust, have to suffer the most painful distress. It is remarkable that the extreme desiccation is to be found where the land is most depressed, the whole region seeming to be the empty bottom of an ancient sea; but there are some portions of hard clay, alternating with the sand, that retain a few pools or streams of water. A good description of this singular region, and of the Russian military colonies there, of the rivers Syr Darya and Amu Darya, formerly named the Jaxartes and Oxus, of the Kirghiz tribes in the north, and the Tartars and Turcomans in the steppes of Turkestan, will be found in Major Herbert Wood's volume "The Shores of Lake Aral," which was published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., two or three years ago.

Mr. Gerald FitzGibbon, Q.C., has been appointed to the Lord Justiceship of Appeal in Ireland, the Attorney-General having declined the place.

The Rev. M. C. Osborn, secretary of the Wesleyan Conference, and one of the general secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, sailed on Monday for the West Indies, upon an official tour of inspection.

Coffee-taverns are rapidly increasing in town and country. Last Saturday Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., in opening one in the Lower Marsh, Lambeth, dwelt on the soundness of the principles upon which such establishments were founded, and upon the good results which their multiplication must have on the classes for whose benefit they are intended.—A fourth cocoa-house was opened at Chester on Saturday last. The Duke of Westminster and Mr. Dodson, M.P., were present, and spoke in support of the movement for increasing the number of such places of refreshment.—Archdeacon Hannan, the Rev. Prebendary Vaughan, Lady Cardross and other ladies and gentlemen were present at the opening on Thursday week of a "coffee-palace" in the Queen's-road, Brighton.—Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., opened one at Bradford on the same day. He said he understood that a similar establishment at Liverpool yielded a profit of 10 per cent. Though not set on foot with that object, he thought that, at any rate, they ought to become self-supporting. The object was to benefit the working classes by providing them with places where they could get good wholesome refreshment without any temptation towards the drunkenness which was the vice of the English nation. Lord Shaftesbury and Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., were present on Tuesday at the opening of the first coffee-tavern at Portsmouth, established on premises bought as a memorial to John Pounds, founder of the ragged-school movement, who was a native of Portsmouth.

TURKS AND RUSSIANS.

Among the quantity of literature hastily put together on the strength of the late war between Turkey and Russia must not be included the formidable volume, of bulky and dignified appearance, entitled *Russian and Turk*, by R. G. Latham, M.A., M.D., &c. (William H. Allen and Co.), a volume which contains the results of many years' investigations, and which is based upon learned works already published by the same erudite author. It is fifteen years since he presented the public with his "Nationalities of Europe," which had itself been preceded by "The Native Races of the Russian Empire." Such an author does not lay himself open to a charge of attempting to make capital out of passing or hardly past events when he issues, and to a considerable extent reissues, the results derived from long and deep study of "Russian and Turk" considered "from a geographical, ethnological, and historical point of view." These results form a very instructive and interesting book, just the sort of book to be rendered the more useful if it were to have an index; but unfortunately it has none. Of chapters there are seventeen, and some of them have an interest wholly independent of what is popularly known as "the Eastern Question," and would have that interest though Othman had never lived, though Peter the Great had never been heard of. Such a chapter is that which is devoted to the subject of the Lithuanians, their poetry, and their fairy tales; and such is that, a previous one, which deals with matters appertaining to the Fins and Ugrians. Moreover, Schamil is a name to conjure with, a name with which to fascinate a reader who, as regards the possession of Constantinople, is a perfect Gallo; and of Schamil and his career there is a short but very impressive account. The popular idea of Schamil is that of a mysterious hereditary chieftain, with rather more lives than a cat and with the prominent characteristics of a jack-in-the-box, regarded by his people as the father of a family was in patriarchal times by his household, holding his own patrimony heroically against the invader and oppressor; whereas the truth appears to be that Schamil, ethnologically a Lesgian and not a Circassian, was a politico-religious rather than a dynastic or patriarchal or merely patriotic leader, and won his way to ascendancy from the position of a simple disciple, a Murid under Kazi Mullah, under whom he served with heroism when, "on Oct. 18, 1832, Himri was invested by an overwhelming army of Russians," and when he vanished for two years in that mysterious fashion which he turned to such good account so often subsequently. The author repudiates the notion of writing in the spirit of a partisan, but, as regards late events, he of course has and expresses his own opinions occasionally. He, for instance, "believes that, for any long period of time, the worst Christian government is, for Christians, better than the best Mahometan;" and for that reason he holds that "few can see the extension of the Russian empire in the direction of Armenia with much regret." He adds, however, the very important modification that "the Christianity should be homogeneous; in other words, that the whole of the population so transferred should be of one religious denomination, sect, or church. . . . In all Mahometan countries Christians of different sects are more hostile to each other than they are to the Infidel." Some readers may think that he might have gone even farther and pointed out that it would be better, and certainly more in accordance with Christian doctrines, to keep religious questions and appellations as far as possible out of sight in dealing with matters of politics and government. Some readers may have a difficulty in seeing why what is sauce for the goose should not be sauce for the gander, why, if Christian subjects are to be put on an absolute equality with Mohammedan conquerors in Europe or Asia Minor, Mohammedan and other subjects should not be put on an absolute equality with Christian conquerors in India and elsewhere; why, if in one case the conquerors are the best judges of how much liberty may be allowed to the subjects, the same rule should not be applied in the other.

There is a presumption that the contents of *Plevna, The Sultan, and The Porte*, by J. Drew Gay (Chatto and Windus), have already, as a whole or in part, become familiar to the readers of that newspaper which can boast to have "the largest circulation in the world," for the author was certainly a "special correspondent" on the staff of that paper, and his book is apparently, to a very considerable extent, a transcript of letters sent home for publication. At any rate, the book is imbued with the spirit, the tone, and the style of the "special correspondent," and may probably be all the more readable, in general estimation, on that very account; for the world is believed to be, for the most part, rather attracted than repelled by the air of importance and superiority over everybody, from crowned heads down to mere subalterns, which the "special correspondent" is almost obliged to assume. And undoubtedly, in the present case, the author was especially favoured, so that he can give many little details, such as ordinary readers love, about the Sultan and the Sultan's surroundings. Many an audience did he have of the Sultan, and many a cigarette did he smoke with that illustrious but miserable and pitiable potentate; he even dined more than once, it is inferred from his narrative, in the palace of the Sultan, and plunged spoons into the same dish with mighty pashas, who, alas! were more nimble than he, and would have sent him away empty almost, so ill did he fare in respect of "soup, vegetables, and pillow," had he not retained sufficient presence of mind to eke matters out with "the side dishes of cheese and sweets." He can describe, from close inspection and frequent observation, the Sultan's personal appearance, physical and mental gifts, energy, and acquirements as well as want of acquirements; and it was his good fortune, once at least, to see how coffee is prepared for and taken in to the Padishah. Of many pashas, too, he describes the talents and characters, or want of talent and want of character, to say nothing of their physiognomies and bodily proportions, as if he had been brought up with them from childhood. As for Plevna, there are but ten chapters to his volume, and he does not arrive there until the reader arrives at the sixth; but he has a great deal to say about the journey thither, especially about a place called Ichtiman, where, though he reviles it in the most opprobrious language, he picked up, as a man might pick up a good thing at Nazareth, or anything miraculous anywhere else, eight bottles of the "softest and most fragrant" Chateau Latite at the astounding price of one shilling a bottle. After such luck as this, we are, of course, prepared to find that the author, through the midst of many perils, made his way both into and out of Plevna, his escape from which he describes with almost excessive detail, and that, over a friendly cigarette, he opened his budget of news to the Padishah, who pinned upon his coat "the silver medal of Plevna." In his last chapter he discourses about the future of Turkey; and he remarks, with very much more of truth than of originality, that "the great difficulty which England will have to encounter in dealing with the Eastern Question will always be the counter-influence of Russia." The volume has not very many pages, and, as a record of personal adventure and experience, is decidedly lively and readable.

OBITUARY.

MARCHIONESS DE CASTEJA.

Eliza Margaret de Blandos Scarisbrick, Marchioness de Casteja, wife of Léon Remy de Blandos, Marquis de Casteja, died on the 13th inst., at her seat, Scarisbrick Hall, near Ormskirk. This lady, a great landed proprietor in Lancashire, was born Jan. 26, 1810, second daughter of Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, Bart., of Wingerworth Hall, Derbyshire, by Anne Eccleston, his wife, sister and heiress of Charles Scarisbrick, Esq., who was reputed one of the wealthiest commoners in England. The Marchioness came into possession of the Scarisbrick estate at the death of her mother, March 6, 1872, and has always been noted for her charitable munificence, and for the costly improvements undertaken on her estates. Her death was sudden. Her remains were removed for interment in the family mausoleum at Wingerworth. She leaves no issue.

GENERAL SIR J. GARVOCK.

General Sir John Garvock, G.C.B., Colonel 10th Regiment, lately commanding the Southern District, died on the 10th inst., at 81, Queen's-gate, South Kensington, aged sixty-one. He was the only son of Major Garvock, Assistant Adjutant-General, Horse Guards, was educated at King's College, London, and entered the Army in 1835. He served in the Sulej campaign, 1845-6, and was present at Moodkee, Ferozshah, Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sohraon, where he was severely wounded. He was Chief of Sir Harry Smith's Staff in South Africa, 1848, and during the Kaffir War, 1850 to 1852. In 1863 he commanded a force of 12,000 men on the North-Western Frontier, and brought to a successful termination the Umbeyla campaign. He was appointed to the command, successively, of the Northern and Southern Districts, and was Colonel of the 89th Foot, 1870 to 1874, when he was transferred to the 10th Regiment. He attained the rank of General October, 1877. Sir John was created K.C.B., 1864, and G.C.B. 1875. He married, 1857, Blanche, daughter of the late Colonel George Clayton, of Stone Hall, Surrey.

The deaths have also been announced of—

George Corderoy, Esq., on the 12th inst., at his residence, Ickenham Hall, near Uxbridge, in his eighty-fifth year.

Mr. H. S. King, the East Indian banker, formerly head of the great publishing house of H. S. King and Co., on the 17th inst., at the bank, Pall-mall.

Edward Hugham Royes, Esq., only brother of the Hon. Charles John Royes, Windsor Castle, St. Anne's Bay, Jamaica, on Aug. 23, at Queensland.

Major-General Charles Otway (retired), R.A., on the 15th inst., at an advanced age. He entered the Royal Military Academy in 1804, and obtained his first commission in 1807.

Mr. J. J. Moody, Town Clerk of Scarborough for the last thirty-three years, who also filled the offices of Clerk of the Peace and Clerk to the Court of Record, died on the 18th inst. at Grimsby.

Mr. Sam Bough, R.S.A., died at Edinburgh on the 19th inst. He was born in Carlisle in 1829, began his artistic career as a theatrical scene-painter, became an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1857, and was elected Academician in 1875. Although he painted many works in oil, his reputation will rest mainly on his water-colour drawings.

Charles Hansard Keene, Esq., of 10, York-gate, Regent's Park, and 37, Lansdowne-place, Brighton, barrister-at-law, one of the Registrars of the Court of Bankruptcy, on the 15th inst., aged fifty-four. He was the eldest surviving son of the late William Charles Lever Keene, Esq., of Gower-street, and of Dent-de-Lion, Kent, barrister-at-law.

Lady Duffy (Susan), wife of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K.C.M.G., head of the Administration of the colony of Victoria, on Sept. 21, at her residence, Auburn Lodge, Hawthorn, Melbourne, aged fifty-two. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Philip Hughes, Esq., of Newry, and was married, in 1846, as his second wife, to Sir C. Gavan Duffy.

General Delacombe, C.B., Royal Marine Light Infantry, the senior General on the list, died on the 15th inst., aged eighty-nine, at his residence, Albion-street, Hyde Park-square. General Delacombe obtained his commission in 1805, and served on board the *Tonnant*, covering the embarkation of Sir John Moore's army at Corunna, afterwards in various boat affairs in Basque Roads in 1809, at the defence of Cadiz in 1810, and in other affairs. He was Commandant of the Plymouth Division when promoted to Major-General in 1855. In 1867 he was awarded the General's good-service pension of £300 per annum.

Two supplements to the *London Gazette*, containing despatches on the Fishery Dispute between Great Britain and the United States, were published on Saturday last.

Owing to the recent heavy rainfall, the river Yare has risen and inundated the districts on both banks, causing great distress amongst a large number of poor people who have been temporarily rendered homeless by the flooding of their houses. Serious floods have occurred in other parts of the country.

Mr. Alderman James Groves, J.P., shipbroker, has been unanimously re-elected Mayor of Hartlepool for the fifth time.—A meeting of the Town Council of the recently incorporated borough of Burton-on-Trent was held on the 14th inst., when Mr. William Henry Worthington was unanimously elected the first Mayor. The council also elected an Alderman from outside the municipal circle in the person of Mr. Michael Arthur Bass, M.P.—Mr. H. J. Veal, J.P., has been re-elected Mayor of Grimsby.

The jubilee of the Sussex County Hospital, established at Brighton in 1828, was celebrated at Brighton on Tuesday by a public meeting of its supporters, followed in the evening by a banquet in the Royal Pavilion. The meeting was presided over by the Earl of Chichester, Lord Lieutenant of Sussex. A report was submitted of the good done by the institution during the past year, including the treatment of 1454 in-patients and 7676 out-patients from all parts of the country; and it was resolved to signalise the jubilee year by starting a fund for the establishment of a convalescent home in connection with the institution.

A correspondent of *Social Notes* states that she will give a prize of ten guineas for an essay on the subject of servants' clubs, considered in relation to domestic service—viz., the effects of such clubs as at present constituted in producing many of the evils complained of with reference to the undue independence of servants, and the difficulties experienced by employers in maintaining good order and efficiency in their households. The authors should also consider whether the evil influences of such clubs would be more effectually met and corrected by legal enactment or by some combined action on the part of employers of domestic servants. The essays, which should be of moderate length, must be sent to the office of *Social Notes* on or before Jan. 1, with a signature, and in a sealed envelope the real name and address of the writer with the signature.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BOAR (Bayerwater).—We are unable to follow your method without the aid of diagrams. The puzzle of the Eight Queens was, however, elaborately treated by the late Major Jantich, in his work on the application of Mathematical Analysis to the Game of Chess. It is there stated that the puzzle can be solved in ninety-two different ways—a conclusion that appears to differ from yours.

T.G. (Smethwick).—Thanks for the problem.

MINISTER AND PERSEVERANCE.—The question—What is the best first move in a game of chess? is a larger one than than you appear to suppose. The one most in favour is P to K 4th, and that is decidedly preferable to playing either of the Knights.

T. GOVENLOCK (Klovice, Poland).—We should be glad to receive some information as to the practice of chess in Poland, and a few games. Solutions acknowledged below.

F.O.N.H. (Liverpool).—The letter came duly to hand. We shall endeavour to report on the problems next week.

H.B. (Hampton).—Your suggestion was considered and rejected from want of space.

J.P. (Bedford).—We have noted the amendment, and the problem shall appear.

E.R. (Seymour-place).—We are obliged for the information supplied in your letter.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1810 received from C.G.A.T. Guest, and E.L.G.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1811 received from Thomas Govenlock (Klovice, Poland), Geelong, New South, J.H. Skelton, Fairholme, E. Clarkson, P.B. Jameson, G.C. Baxter, Fredman-ch, Norman, Rumbelow, H. Buntstead, Emile Frau, W.H. Bessell, W.F. Payne, F. West (St Austell), Thomas Guest, Trial, B.P.S. S.F. Redhouse, C. Goveit, Redhouse, N.T. E.L.G. A. Sussman, J.W.W. Natale Bonianni, and Islington Chapel of Ease Chess Club.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1812 received from W. Gallraith and J.P. Hunter-Lulu, East Marden, Hereford. Only Jones, Maud, T.W.H. E. Worsley, F. Wharton, N. Brock, B. Parkinson, Americaine, B.T.K. T. Edgar, H. Brewster, St. J.E. Triton, D. Leslie, G. Reeves, J. Lyndford, S.R. of Leeds, M. Whittaker, C.R. Elmore, H. Burgher, P. Hampton, R.W. Robson, S. Spier, W. Aldison, W. Mackenzie, J.S.W. N. Hastings, S. Adams, Tom, G.C. Ellison, H. Brooks, G.C. Baxter, Cant, Arthur, Norman Rumbelow, F.V.P. Julia short, Alpha, G.H.V. E.H.H.V. Florence F.S. W.S.B. G.D. Frankland, J. de Honteyn, Dr. P. St. Coventry, W. Lesson, S. Turley, J. Babbal, Copiano, C. Goveit, Geelong, Tonks, P. le Page, S. Stripes, R.H.N.B. G.A. Rollings, Fairholme, J.W.W. David Millar, Neworth, Thorpe, T.W. Morris, and Dabshill.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1811.

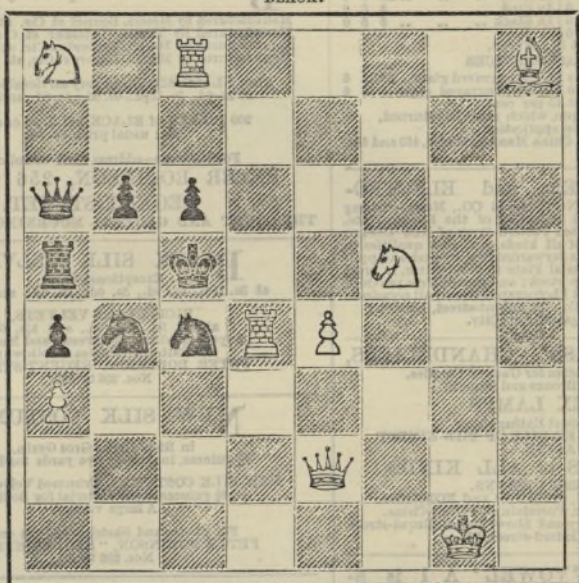
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K B 6th. Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1814.

By W. GRIMSHAW.

(From the forthcoming work, "Chess Chips.")

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The following Game occurred in the last Tourney of this Association between Mr. E. THOROLD, the winner of the first prize, and the Rev. Mr. EARNSHAW. (King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. B takes Kt	P takes B
2. P to K B 4th	B to K 2nd	16. B to K 2nd	Q to Q 2nd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Q 3rd	17. P takes P	Kt to K 2nd
4. P to Q 4th		18. P to B 5th	Kt to B sq
		19. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th
		20. P to Q R 4th	K to K sq
		21. P to R 5th	B to R 2nd
5. B to Q 3rd	P takes P	We can see no objection to taking the Pawn with Rook.	
6. Kt takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	22. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K 2nd
7. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 5th	23. Kt to K 3rd	P to Kt 4th
8. B to K 2nd	B takes Kt	24. B to R 3rd	P to Kt 5th
9. Q takes B	B takes R	25. Q to B 4th	Q to B sq
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	Black, although undoubtedly a strong player, has drifted into a position that is barren of resource, and cannot hope for anything beyond deferring the defeat now impending.	
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	26. Q R to K sq	Q to Q sq
12. P to Q R 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	27. P to B 6th	
13. Kt to K 2nd		The beginning of the end.	
14. P to B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	28. Q to Kt 5th	Kt to Kt 3rd
	B takes Kt	29. P to K 6th	R to Q Kt sq
	P to Q R 3rd	Threatening 30. Q takes Kt, and, should the Queen be captured, 31. P to B 7th, mate.	
	P to Kt 4th	30. P takes P (ch)	R to R 2nd
	B to Kt 3rd	31. R to K 7th (ch)	K takes P
	P takes P	and Black resigned.	
	Kt to Kt 3rd		
	K to B sq		

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. J. P. Taylor, the well-known composer of problems, has a little work in the press to be issued before the end of the year. The title of the volume is "Chess Chips," and it comprises a collection of two-move problems, anecdotes, brief and brilliant games, and an introductory essay by Professor Tomlinson, F.R.S.

A number of friends of Herr Zukertort celebrated that chess-master's victory in the late Paris tournament by a dinner held at the Criterion on the 14th inst. No official intimation of the affair was sent to the press.

A match was played last week between the Bryanston and Finsbury Working Men's Chess Clubs, which resulted in the former winning with a score of seven games to three.

A prospectus has been issued proposing to establish a chess club in connection with the Royal Aquarium. The subscription is fixed at two guineas per annum and the entrance-fee at half a guinea, and members of the chess club will be entitled to free admission to the Aquarium and the billiard and reading rooms. Names will be received by Mr. Edward Marks, secretary of the Royal Aquarium Society, Broadway Chambers, Westminster.

The annual meeting of the City and County of Dublin Chess Club was held on Wednesday last—Captain Melhado presiding on the occasion. The report of the honorary secretary, Major Shaw, described the prosperous condition and cheering prospects of the association, and it was unanimously adopted. The annual tournament of the club is to be commenced immediately, and during its progress a professional blindfold player will be invited from London.

The chess library of the late Professor Allen, of Philadelphia, the biographer of Philidor, is offered for sale by the executors at the price of three thousand dollars. This collection includes some of the rarest works upon the history, theory, and practice of the game, besides complete sets of periodical chess publications, cuttings of newspaper chess columns, and a singularly interesting collection of letters by eminent players and writers. Of the rarer works, Damiano's "Libro imparare," &c., published at Rome in 1512, and supposed to be the original edition, is the most curious, if only because it was largely "compiled" from the still rarer Lucena, whose work was the second practical one upon the subject of chess. The MS. of Jacobus de Cessolis is of course a copy, as one is to be found in all the great national libraries of Europe, and the original is said to be in the library of the University of Padua. The catalogue is itself a valuable contribution to chess literature, the character and contents of many of the works being minutely described.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Last Saturday evening the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, Mr. Sheriff Burt, and Mr. Sheriff Bevan, presided at the Guildhall at the annual distribution of the prizes won in drill and shooting by the 2nd London during the past volunteer year. The challenge prizes, presented by the City companies, with silver jewels, were awarded to Sergeant H. J. Brown, Corporal W. White, and Sergeant W. J. Lowden; the latter also taking the first battalion prize, given by the ward of Farringdon Without, and the badge and three stars as best shot in the battalion. The gold badge and medal were awarded to Corporal W. White. Fourteen cups were awarded for the largest attendances at the principal parades; there were forty-five battalion prizes, nearly one hundred company prizes, ten silver company badges, and thirty-two marksmen's badges. At the close of the distribution Colonel Vickers mentioned the services which the staff had rendered in the management of the battalion, especially remarking on the assistance of Captain Nevinson and Sergeant-Major Spooner, the latter being awarded a testimonial. The statistics of the regiment which were issued show that the maximum establishment is 1000; enrolled, 841; efficient, 796; non-efficient, 45; proficient—officers, 18; sergeants, 50; and present at the last official inspection, 673.

The resignation by Lord Elcho of his command of the London Scottish Rifles, which he has held almost since the organisation of the force he was so largely instrumental in promoting nearly twenty years since, having been received at the War Office and announced in the *Gazette*, the gallant officer has issued his last order to the regiment, which, after announcing his resignation, goes on as follows:—"It is now nearly twenty years since Lord Elcho, at the commencement of the volunteer movement, was invited to take and accepted the command of the corps of Scotchmen then about to be formed in London. The position in which he was thus placed by the favour of his countrymen, and which he has so long held, has been to him a never-failing source of pride and satisfaction; as, indeed, it could not fail to be. In efficiency, discipline, and appearance the London Scottish are admitted to be inferior to no volunteer regiment in the metropolis or the kingdom; and the commanding officer has on all occasions received, not only ready and zealous obedience on parade, but kindness, courtesy, and forbearance at all times from every member of the corps, whether in matters connected with regimental management or in others of a more social nature. It been with sincere regret that the commanding officer has felt himself unable of late years to be so actively connected with the regiment as he had previously been, and it is with keen sorrow that he now, for the good of the corps, resigns the command. But though thus ceasing to hold the active command of the London Scottish, he has the satisfaction of stating that his connection with the regiment will not be severed, as he has good hope that he may have the honour of being appointed its honorary Colonel." In conclusion, Lord Elcho expressed his satisfaction that "in Major Lumsden the regiment will have as its commanding officer one who has done good and zealous service as a commissioned officer from its first formation, and who for the last three years has successfully commanded it on parade."

The distribution of prizes won during the season at great gun and carbine practice by the first Sussex Artillery took place on the 14th inst., at the headquarters of the corps, Brighton, the drill-hall of which was tastefully decorated with flags and military devices. The prizes, of the aggregate value of £250, were awarded by Colonel Ravenhill, R.A., of the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness. A vocal and instrumental entertainment was subsequently given to the visitors, of whom there were between 200 and 300 present.

The High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh has refused to grant the applications made for bail by the directors, manager, and secretary of the City of Glasgow Bank.

Owen Roberts, a lunatic, is in custody at Llangefri, charged with attempting to shoot Miss Pritchard, daughter of an Anglesey magistrate, living at Trecawen. Armed with a gun and revolver, he went to Miss Pritchard's residence, and, upon her coming to the hall door, he fired at her, but missed. A gamekeeper disabled him by a shot, and he was arrested.

The *Liverpool Mercury* says that a noteworthy instance of commercial morality is announced by Mr. Peter Bancroft, of that town. On Saturday last he received an unsigned letter, in which was inclosed a bank-note for £1000. The only information vouchsafed by the sender was that the bank-note was the amount of an old debt and accumulated interest, which he was sorry not to have been in a position to forward to Mr. Bancroft before. Mr. Bancroft has not the slightest idea from whom he has received this conscience money.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Englefield Grange; or, Mary Armstrong's Troubles. By Mrs. H. B. Paull. (Warne and Co.)
Cloverley. By Mary A. Higham. (Warne and Co.)
Straight Paths and Crooked Ways. By H. B. Paull. (Warne and Co.)
Palissy the Potter. By Professor Morley. New Edition. (Cassell and Co.)
The Magic Flower-Pot, and Other Stories. By E. Garrett. (Cassell and Co.)
Down by the Drawle. By Major A. F. P. Harcourt. 2 vols. (W. H. Allen.)
Modern Science Unlocking the Bible. (Bush.)
Pretty Arts for Leisure Hours. A Book for Ladies. By Ellis A. Davidson. Illustrated. (Chapman and Hall.)
Strathmore. A Tale of Modern Life. By M. H. 3 vols. (Chapman and Co.)
A Selection from Pascal's Thoughts. By H. L. Sidney Lear. (Rivingtons.)
On Foot in Spain. A Walk from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean. By J. S. Campion. Illustrated. (Chapman and Hall.)
The Globe Encyclopedia of Universal Information. Vol. 5. Pass—Shell. (Thos. C. Jack, Edinburgh.)
Peter Parley's Annual for 1879. 38th Year. (Ben. George.)
Pleasant Spots around Oxford. By Alfred Rimmer. (Cassell and Co.)
The Haunted Hotel: A Mystery of Modern Venice; to which is added My Lady's Money. By Wilkie Collins. 2 vols. (Chatto and Windus.)
Ripples and Breakers. A Volume of Verse, by Mrs. G. Linneus Banks. Illustrated. (Chapman and Hall.)
Six Months at the Cape. By R. M. Ballantyne. Illustrated by S. E. Waller. (Nisbet and Co.)
Aunt Louisa's Favourite Toy Book. Coloured Illustrations. (Warne and Co.)
Nature Pictures. Thirty Original Illustrations by J. H. Dell. With illustrative poetic extracts. (Warne and Co.)
Bird Keeping: A Practical Guide for the Management of Singing and Cage Birds. By C. E. Dyson. Revised. Coloured Plates. (Warne and Co.)
The Dances in England. A Tale of the Days of King Alfred. By Alfred H. Engelbach. (Warne and Co.)
Left to Themselves. A Boy's Adventures in Australia. By Augusta Murray. Illustrated. (Warne and Co.)
Fugitive Poetry, 1600—1878. Edited by J. C. Hutchinson. (Warne and Co.)
The Quaker's Album. (Bryce and Son, Glasgow.)
The Ranger's Lodge. By Rosa Mackenzie Kettle. (James Weir.)
The Shakespeare Birthday Book. (Hatchards, Piccadilly.)
Aunt Louisa's Golden Gift. Coloured Illustrations. (Warne and Co.)
The Adventures of Baron Munchausen. With eighteen illustrations printed in colours, by A. Richard. (Frederick Warne and Co.)
Disparagement. By J. R. Prettyman, M.A. Revised and Enlarged. (Longmans, Green, and Co.)
The Way It is Done. By Mrs. Warren. (Houlston and Sons.)
Master Bobby. By the Author of "Christina North," &c. (C. Kegan Paul.)
Temperance Stories for the Young. By T. S. Arthur. (Partridge and Co.)
Consumption: Its Nature, Symptoms, Causes, Prevention, Curability, and Treatment. By Peter Gowan, M.D. (Churchill and Co.)
The Mariners of England: Stories of Deeds of Daring, written for English Youth. By W. H. D. Adams. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)
What the Swallows Told Me. By L. P. Moulton Harris. (Hatchards.)
Claudius. By Mrs. R. Knight Causton. (Hatchards.)
Tales from Blackwood. No. 7. (Blackwood and Sons.)

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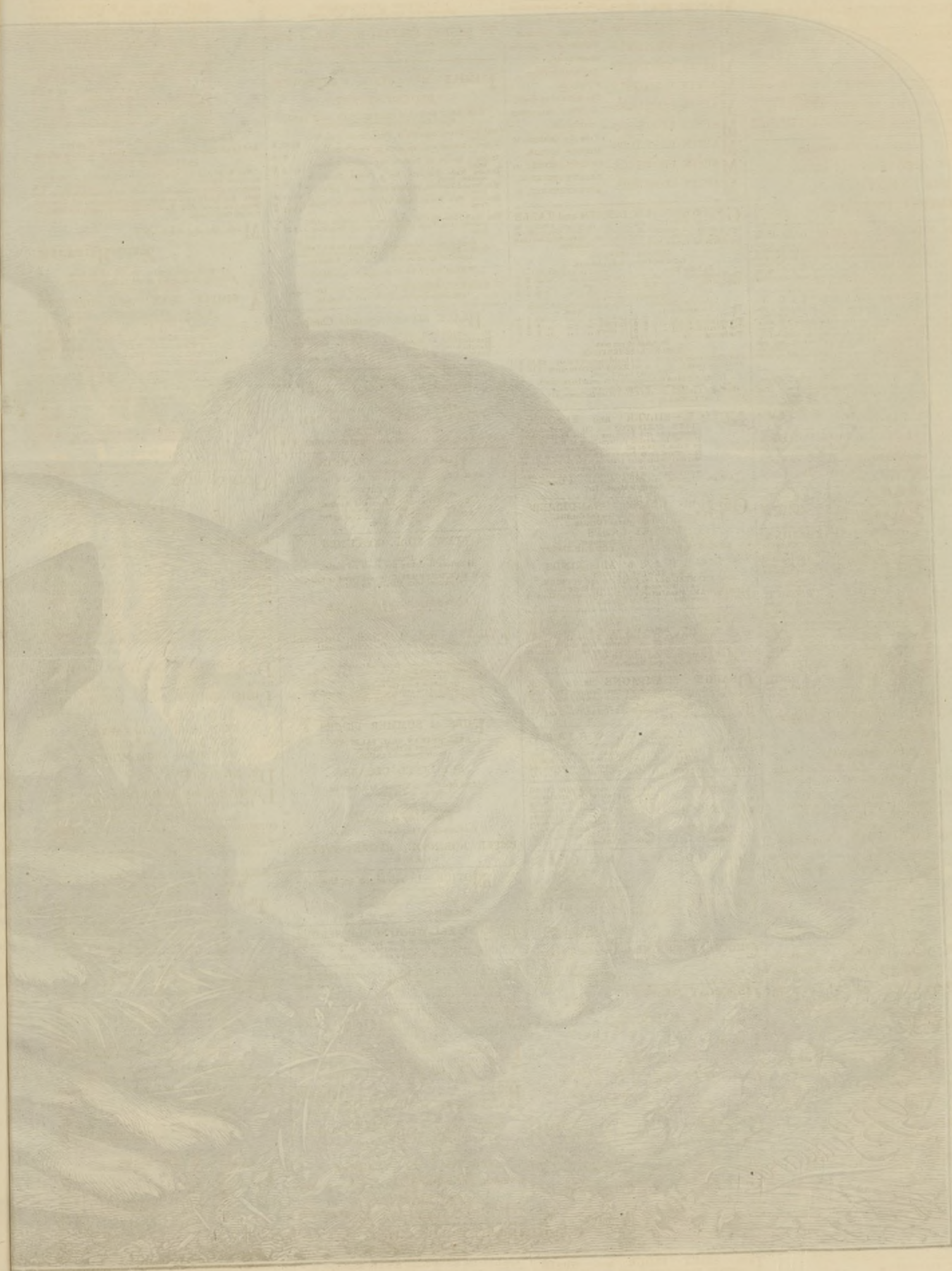
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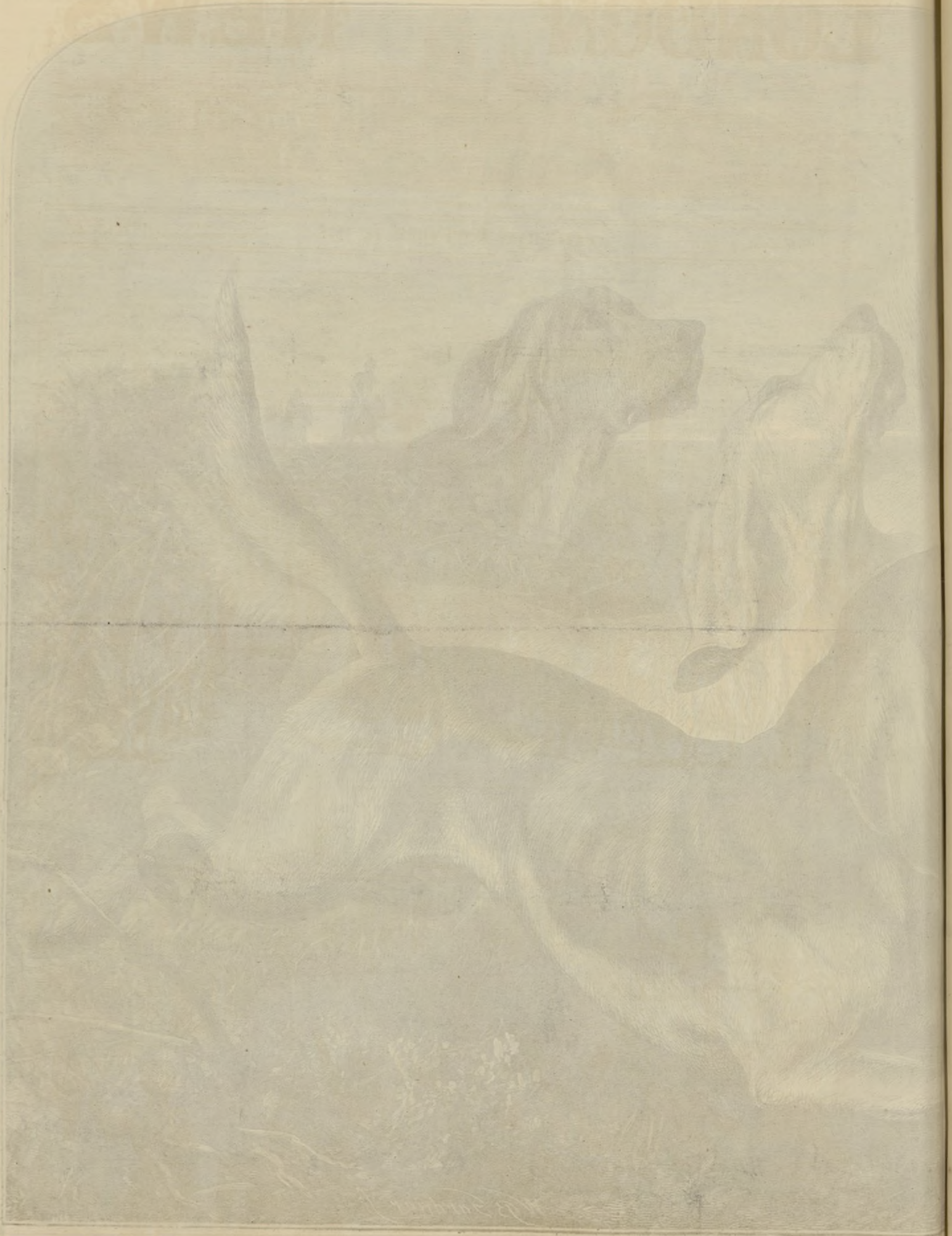


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