

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 2057.—VOL. LXXIII.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1878.

WITH SIX PENCE. TWO SUPPLEMENTS By Post, 6d.



THE AFGHAN WAR: 3RD GOORKHAS LEAVING BAREILLY.

GUNNERS CHEERING THE GOORKHAS AT MEERUT.

SKETCHES BY LIEUTENANT C. PULLEY, 3RD GOORKHAS, CABUL EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at Armagh, the wife of James Hill Poë, Esq., Lieutenant 94th Regiment (65th Brigade Depot), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., at the British Consulate, and at St. George's Chapel, Lisbon, Courtenay Richards, youngest son of the late Rev. G. P. Richards, Rector of Sampford Courtenay, Devon, to Flora, youngest daughter of the late Henry Hugh Munro, of Valparaiso.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd inst., at Myrtle Cottage, Parkstone, aged 91, Dorset, Dorothea, widow of Samuel Solly, Esq., F.R.S., of Morton, Woodlands, in the county of Lincoln, and Heathside, Parkstone, and only daughter of the Rev. Thos. Rickett, M.A., F.R.S., for more than fifty years Rector of Spetchbury, Dorset.

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

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 7.

SUNDAY, Dec. 1. First Sunday in Advent. Morning Lessons: Isaiah i.; 1 Pet. iii. 8-iv. 7. Evening Lessons: Isaiah ii. or iv. 2; John xi. 47-xii. 20. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. J. A. Nicholson, Incumbent of Christ Church, Leamington. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. St. James's, 10 a.m., Rev. H. A. Cotton; noon, Rev. G. H. Connor. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick. Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

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, 2 1/2d.), THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1879.

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 DIAGRAMS 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 Mohammedan 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 WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 10' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet. Table with columns for Day, Barometer, Temperature, Dew Point, Relative Humidity, Amount of Cloud, Maximum, Minimum, Wind, and Direction.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 7. Table with columns for Day (Sunday to Saturday) and Time (h m).

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. 2. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. TRIPP, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE TABERNACLE."

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.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.

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

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

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 PROUD DISTINCTION OF BEING THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST SUCCESSFUL UPON THE EARTH. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—THIS EVENING, Saturday, and on Thursday and Friday, DEC. 5 and 6, at 7.30, THE JEALOUS WIFE; at 8.30, BELPHEGOR. On Monday and Tuesday next, Shakespeare's OTHELLO. On Wednesday next, Shakespeare's CYMBELINE, for the Benefit of Miss Wallis. On Saturday, Dec. 7, Shakespeare's MERCHANT OF VENICE and BELPHEGOR, for the Benefit of Mr. Charles Dillon. Proceeds Every Evening by the Comic Ballet, THE PLANTATION. Box-Office open Ten till Five daily.

HAMILTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Holborn.

CHELLENHAM WINTER GARDEN and SKATING-RINK NOW OPEN.—Orchestral Concerts daily (Musical Conductor, Mr. A. G. Pollock, R.A.M.). Saturday Afternoon Promenade Concerts. Wednesday Evening Popular Concerts. Special Entertainments. Flower Shows and Exhibitions. Magnificent Ball-Room. Large In-Door and Out-Door Rinks. Asphalte and Lawn-Tennis Courts. Fashionable Out-Door Games, &c. N.B.—Artists and others should communicate with JAMES GRANT, Secretary and General Manager.

THE NATIONAL DOG SHOW, BIRMINGHAM.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW. THE THIRTIETH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, CORY, 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 Extension-Trains 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. GEORGE DENON, Secretary, Temple-row, Birmingham.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW of CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS, ROOTS, &c.

SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington, MONDAY, DEC. 9, at Two o'clock. Admission, Five Shillings. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at Nine o'clock. Admission, One Shilling. Agricultural Hall Company (Limited), Barford-street, Islington.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

Mr. William Simpson, our Special Artist, started for India on Oct. 15, and has by this time joined the British Troops engaged in the Afghan War; so that Illustrations of the Chief Incidents and Scenes of the War will speedily appear in the Illustrated London News. 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1878.

It was very gratifying to the British public to receive on Monday morning tidings of the safe arrival of the Sarmatian at Halifax, and of the welfare of all the Viceregal Party on board. That she had experienced an unusually stormy passage even for this time of the year could hardly be regarded as a matter for surprise. The Captain of the stout and noble craft would not, perhaps, have allowed that it was, at any part of the voyage, in absolute danger; but when the wind blows a hurricane in the North Atlantic, when seas break over the ship, stem and stern, when trysail and foretopsail are carried away, and the smoking-room on deck is stove in, there would necessarily be some peril to be endured, as well as much discomfort to be endured. Neptune has no respect of persons. The Princess Louise and many of her suite suffered severely, but towards the close of the voyage she rapidly improved in health, and had so far recovered before she landed at Halifax with her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, as to be strong enough to meet the fatigue of a grand official and popular reception. The welcome given to the Viceroy and the Princess was peculiarly, and perhaps to some extent noisily, hearty; and the noble Marquis formally entered upon the responsibility of his office and took the customary oaths under circumstances of advantage and scenes of rejoicing that augur well both for himself and for the colony which he has gone out to govern. He needed every adventitious aid to obliterate from the minds of the Canadian people the poignant regret which they felt for the retirement of Lord Dufferin. Few

instances are on record of such profound and even affectionate harmony as that which existed between the noble Lord and the people over whom he had presided in the name of her Majesty. His administrative aptitude, his reverential regard for constitutional principles, his cheerful temperament, his winning eloquence, and the thoroughness with which, heart and soul, he threw himself into the broad current of Canadian feeling, had won for him a place in their confidence, and even in their affections, altogether unique. When he left them at the expiration of his official term almost every inhabitant in the Dominion mourned over his loss as if it had been that of a personal friend. Not only in Ottawa, the Seat of the Viceregal Government, but in Toronto, in Montreal, even in Quebec, the influence of his presence, or his name, seemed to be irresistible. So entirely did he identify himself with the country, so chastely did he keep himself disentangled from party politics, so serenely did he soar above the clashing interests of faction which prevailed beneath him, that all looked to him with more than common loyalty, and through him, of course, to the Sovereign whom he represented. It would have been a difficult and discouraging task for any ordinary man, however wisely chosen, or however intellectually and morally qualified, to take his place, unless he could have brought to it recommendations equivalent in their practical effect to those which bound Lord Dufferin in the strongest ties to the Canadian people. Happily, the Marquis of Lorne presented to the Colony such an equivalent in the person of Princess Louise, his wife. The arrangement carried with it special advantages on both sides. The Colonists, no doubt, fully appreciated the compliment paid to them by committing to their trust and loyalty the happiness, for some time to come, of a daughter of Queen Victoria, and the position conferred upon the Marquis of Lorne and the responsibility which he has been induced by the Government of the United Kingdom to accept, raise him at once out of that neutral sphere in which, since his marriage, he has been compelled to move. There is room, of course, for a little disappointment on both sides. But there is no reason for apprehending that on either side there will be any development of feeling tending to other than loyal and grateful relations.

The Marquis of Lorne will find his post no easy one. Politico-religious differences in Canada are even now exerting a disintegrating force. There will be no lack of strong temptations to the Governor-General to take sides with the majority. The noble Lord, however, has proved himself by his publications to possess a highly cultivated intellect and poetic sympathies. He will probably have made himself thoroughly master of the duties which his high position will entail upon him. The Princess Louise cannot but have been a deeply interested observer of the irreproachable constitutional principles and practice of her Royal Mother; and in some respects, perhaps, her tact will serve to guide and her experience to strengthen the hands of the Noble Marquis in his ministration of public affairs. Still, the well-being of Canada will, doubtless, depend more upon the tone of social influence diffused through it by the presence and action of her Majesty's Representative than by any political events with which he may be called to deal. It is to be hoped that no slight advantage will result to the people of the Dominion by the new ties thus auspiciously formed. Where rulers and people are both intent upon reciprocating towards each other the highest manifestations of esteem and trust, there can hardly be left much room for disappointment.

Our Canadian kinsfolk have given strong proof of their attachment to the home country and their enthusiastic loyalty to the Queen. For the present, at any rate, they show no disposition to separate their interests from those of the United Kingdom. They are as free and independent as any country can wish to be. Their subjection to Imperial control is almost nominal. They are rough, perhaps, in some of their manners, but they are hearty, and are quite susceptible to those subtle influences which may serve to sway beneficially their political action, and to refine, as well as purify, their public movements. We congratulate them upon the evidence given by their mother country, its Government, and its Queen that there subsists, on the part of the British public, a lively interest in the progress of the Dominion. They will not any longer, we suppose, suspect that they are regarded as "poor relations." And, it is certain, that Great Britain will not fail to take a more than ordinary interest in the affairs of a splendid colony over the government of which the Queen's son-in-law, conjugally associated with her beloved daughter, is called to preside.

A fancy-dress ball was given at Brighton on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the International Gun and Polo Club. This was the fifth year of the ball, and it far surpassed the previous ones. The lady patronesses of this fashionable gathering at the Royal Pavilion included the Baroness de Penedo, Mdle. Musurus, Countess Marie Münster, the Duchess of Hamilton, the Duchess of Manchester, Marchioness Camden, the Countess of Scarborough, and Viscountess Combermere. Among the stewards were the Ambassadors and Ministers from Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Belgium, Spain, Turkey, Persia, Brazil, Japan, the Duke of Hamilton, Earl de Grey, Viscount St. Vincent, Sir G. Chetwynd, the Earls of Hardwicke, Scarborough, and Yarborough, and about a hundred other noblemen and gentlemen. The guests numbered nearly eight hundred.

THE COURT.

The Queen received the Earl of Beaconsfield at an audience yesterday week at Windsor Castle, having arrived from the Highlands the same morning. Princess Christian visited her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, called upon the Hon. Lady Biddulph on Saturday last. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at the castle. The Rev. Canon Duckworth also arrived. Viscount Bridport and Captain FitzGerald were included in her Majesty's dinner party.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Connaught attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Canon Duckworth officiated. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Sir John and Lady Cowell, and the Rev. Canon Duckworth dined with her Majesty. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn left the castle later in the evening for London. The Queen received the news of the safe arrival at Halifax on Saturday evening of Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, after a very stormy passage.

Prince and Princess Christian dined with the Queen on Monday. The Rev. Canon Duckworth left the castle.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to London on Tuesday, and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to and from Paddington, and arrived at Windsor shortly after seven o'clock. The Marchioness Dowager of Ely and Lady Southampton arrived at the castle. Lady Southampton was presented to the Queen by the Marchioness Dowager of Ely on her appointment as one of her Majesty's Ladies of the Bedchamber.

The Queen held a Council on Wednesday, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Northumberland, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. At the Council Parliament was further prorogued to Thursday next, Dec. 5, and then to assemble for the dispatch of business. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross had audiences of the Queen. The following gentlemen were severally introduced to her Majesty's presence and received the honour of knighthood, viz.:—Mr. James Salmon, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets; Mr. Brandreth Gibbs; Mr. John Anderson, LL.D., M.I.C.E.; Mr. Thomas Scambler Owden, ex-Lord Mayor of London; Mr. John Milton, C.B.; and Mr. Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., Director of the South Kensington Museum.

The Queen has conferred a baronetcy upon the Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, G.C.B., late her Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Vienna.

The Queen has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Gustavus Hume, Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, to be Lieutenant, vice Sir William Topham, Knt., who retires, with her Majesty's permission to continue to wear the uniform of his rank in the corps.

The band of the Coldstream Guards has been ordered to play at Windsor Castle during the mounting of the palace guard every morning.

Lady Southampton has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Mary Pitt and the Hon. Amy Lambert have succeeded the Hon. Frances Drummond and the Hon. Ethel Cadogan as Maids of Honour in Waiting. The Earl of Dunmore, Vice-Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr, and General Viscount Bridport are the Lord, Groom, and Equerry in Waiting. Lord Sackville has left the castle.

The Court went into mourning for ten days for the late Princess Marie of Hesse, commencing yesterday week.

The Grand Duke of Hesse and his family are making very favourable progress towards recovery.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sandringham Park. The Rev. F. E. J. Hervey and the Rev. H. Smith, of Castle Rising, officiated. The Prince and Princess have entertained during the week the Duke and Duchess of Teck and a distinguished party of guests at Sandringham House.

The Duke of Edinburgh sailed from Halifax on Thursday in the Black Prince for England. The Duchess of Edinburgh and her children are expected, according to present arrangements, at Clarence House, St. James's, from Coburg, the first week in January.

The Duke of Connaught, commanding the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade at Woolwich, handed over his charge on Monday to Lord Clinton, he having been granted leave until the middle of December. His Royal Highness left for Dover, and arrived at Calais on Tuesday morning en route for Berlin, where he arrived at a quarter past ten the same evening.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who has been staying with the Duchess of Cambridge, has left St. James's Palace to join the Grand Duke at New Strelitz.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador has arrived in town from Vienna.

The Duke of Northumberland has left Grosvenor-place for Albany Park, Surrey.

The Earl and Countess of Dudley have arrived at Weston Park on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Bradford.

The Earl and Countess of Harrington and the Ladies Stanhope have left Harrington House for Elvaston Castle, Derby.

The Earl and Countess of Mar have left Edinburgh for Wentworth Castle, Yorkshire, on a visit to Mr. and Lady Harriet Wentworth.

Viscount and Viscountess Malden arrived in Lowndes-street from the Continent.

Lord Carlingford and Countess Frances Waldegrave have left Carlton-gardens for Duddbrook, Essex.

Lord and Lady Walter Campbell left town on Saturday last for Paris and Rome.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., has arrived at his residence in Harley-street from Hawarden Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Scarborough have given a series of festivities during the last fortnight at Sandbeck Park, near Rotherham, and at Lumley Castle, as well as in the villages around the estates, in honour of the coming of age of Viscount Lumley, the heir apparent to the earldom.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage between the Hon. Edwin Ponsonby and Miss Dora Coope is fixed for Dec. 10. Owing to a bereavement in the family, it will be as private as possible.

The marriage of Captain W. Codrington, R.N., and Miss Leach, stepdaughter of the Right Hon. the First Lord of the Admiralty, will take place early in January. The Right Hon. W. H. and Mrs. Smith will entertain a large party at Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, for the occasion, as the marriage will take place in the country.

A marriage is arranged between the Earl of Carnarvon and Miss Howard, of Greystoke.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abud, Henry, to be Rural Dean of Uttoxeter.  
 Anderton, Richard; Perpetual Curate of Whitwell.  
 Atkinson, Hans; Chaplain Royal Naval Female School, Isleworth.  
 Bartlett, S. E.; Vicar of Brockworth.  
 Bingham, Fanshawe; Rector of Horfield, near Bristol.  
 Champneys, Weldon; Rural Dean of Whalley.  
 Chase, C. R.; Vicar of All Saints', Plymouth.  
 Chevallier, Charles Henry; Honorary Canon of Norwich.  
 Clark, Henry; Vicar of St. John-the-Evangelist, Peter Port, Guernsey.  
 Clarke, John Michel; Rector of Fenny Drayton.  
 Clarke, Robert Douglas Leonce; Vicar of Laxton, Northampton.  
 Clements, J.; Sub-Dean and Canon of Lincoln Cathedral.  
 D'Arcy, A. R.; Rector of Nympsfield.  
 De Havilland, Charles Richard; Chaplain of Peter Port Hospital and Asylum, Guernsey.  
 Ensor, George; Vicar of Rendham.  
 Gibbs, W. C.; Vicar of St. Helen-with-St. Nicholas, Abingdon, Berks.  
 Gibson, Samuel; Perpetual Curate of Mapperley.  
 Hammond, Frederick; Vicar of Threkingham.  
 Hancock, William Edward; Vicar of St. James's, Halifax.  
 Harris, George Poulett; Perpetual Curate of Hawes.  
 Hawkins, C. F.; Vicar of East Grafton, Wilts.  
 Holland, F. W.; Vicar of Evesham; Rural Dean of Evesham.  
 Jones, Edward Mountford; Rector of Llanerewig.  
 Kewley, Francis; Rector of Remenham, Berks.  
 Letts, Ernest F.; Minor Canon of Manchester; Precentor.  
 Linton, E. F.; Vicar of Sprowston.  
 Lipscombe, H. A.; Vicar of West Hyde, Herts; Vicar of Sawbridgworth.  
 Lloyd, Thomas Henry; Vicar of Nergus.  
 Mason, William Wright; Rector of Leverton.  
 Merriman, Charles Victor; Incumbent of the New Church of St. Clement (Ordsall), Salford.  
 Moore, Daniel C., Secretary Board of Foreign Missions, diocese of Nova Scotia; Rector of Christ Church, Albion Mines, in the same diocese.  
 Morgan, D. Parker; Vicar of Aberdovey.  
 Smith, Henry John Elliot; Perpetual Curate of Crantock.  
 Smith, J.; Vicar of Bussage.  
 Swyne, W.; Vicar of Whiteparish.  
 Tyler, William Walter; Vicar of Tamington with Brundish.  
 Vale, H. B.; Senior Curate of Belgrave, near Leicester.  
 Valpy, Arthur Sutton; Rector of Farnborough.  
 Watson, Richard Pilkington; Vicar of Clifton-on-Dunsmore.  
 Wharton, Edgar; Vicar of St. Mary-le-Wigford, Lincoln.  
 Williams, John; Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas's, Bury.  
 Winnifrid, Alfred; Minister of the New District of St. Luke, Clokeheaton, *Guardian*.

Her Majesty has appointed Earl Stanhope to succeed the Earl of Chichester as First Church Estates Commissioner.

A series of windows representing the *Te Deum* have been placed in the Church of All Saints', Bradford, at a cost of more than £1500, the major part of which has been borne by Mr. F. S. Powell, the patron.

Last Saturday afternoon the foundation-stone of the district church of St. George, Lewisham, was laid by Mrs. George Parker, whose husband, of Lewisham House, Lewisham, has given £8000, the entire cost of the building.

The Bishop of Carlisle has withdrawn the license of the Rev. Michael Haslam, Curate of Maryport, for having protested vehemently in the parish against the impropriety of fruit having been placed on the holy table at a harvest festival.

The Bishop of Calcutta (Dr. Johnson) has written to the Dean of Lichfield promising £50 towards the proposed "Selwyn College," and expressing his hope that he may be able to raise funds in India for an exhibition for the college.

The *Chester Courant* has authority for stating that the Liverpool Bishopric Fund has now reached over £70,000, and, notwithstanding the badness of the times, the promoters of the bishopric entertain but little doubts that the required balance will soon be raised.

The Archbishop of York addressed a meeting last Saturday night in connection with the York Church Mission. His Grace said the position of a working man was now higher than it had ever been, both politically and socially. The drinking habits of the labouring classes had, however, largely increased.

The Vice-Chairman of the London School Board (the Rev. John Rodgers, M.A.) is about to deliver a course of monthly sermons, especially addressed to school teachers, at his church, St. Thomas Charterhouse, Goswell-street, E.C. The first of the course will be preached on Sunday evening next.

The beautiful little church at Wentbridge, erected at the sole cost of Mrs. Barton, of Stapleton Park, in memory of her late husband, Mr. J. Hope Barton, for some years master of the Badsworth Hunt, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York on the 7th inst. The church, which is most picturesquely situated, is built in the Early English style of architecture, from the designs of Mr. A. Bloomfield.

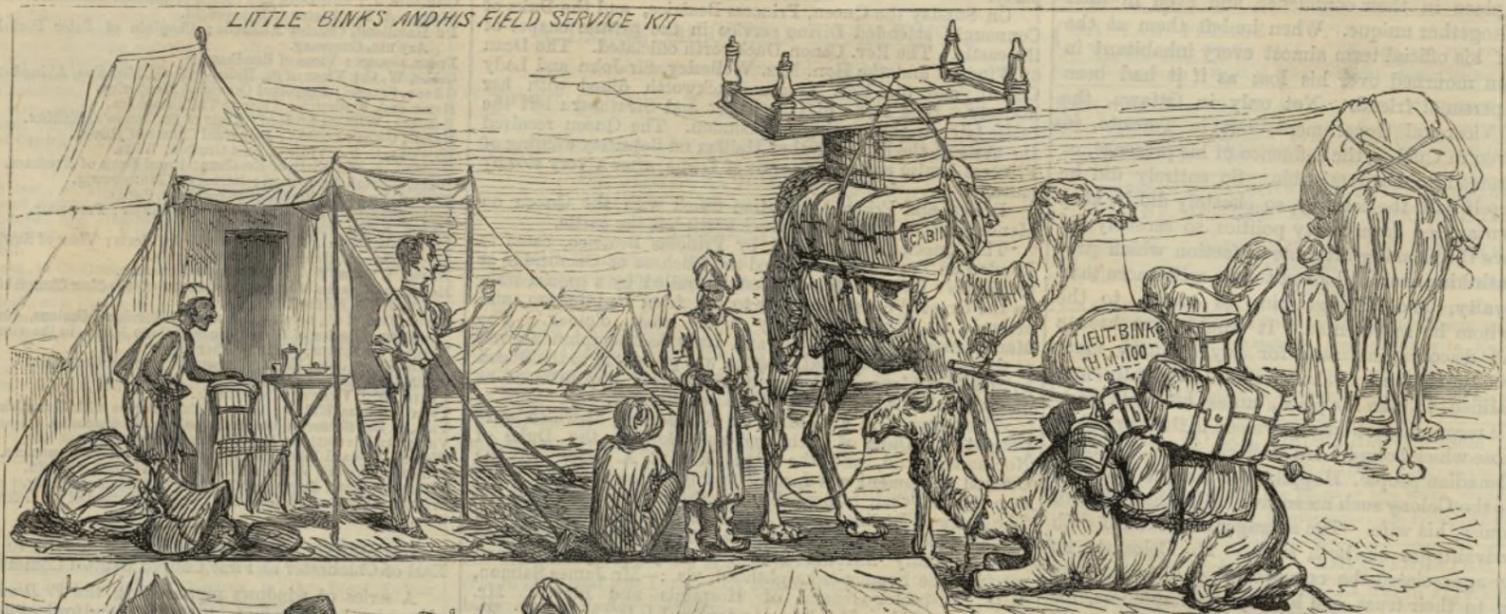
The Rev. E. Norton Eldrid, Curate of St. John the Baptist, Kentish Town, was presented on the 28th inst. with a testimonial, from members of the congregation, of £45 in money, with a memorial on parchment expressive of their high appreciation of his ministrations in the parish during the last year; also, from the choir, two volumes of music, and a glass epergne from members of the bible-class.

At Westminster Abbey to-day (St. Andrew's Day—Day of Missions) there will be a special service at ten a.m. (with the holy communion), and a sermon from the Dean. At four p.m., on the conclusion of the afternoon service (at three p.m.), the usual lecture on missions will be given in the nave by the Very Rev. Principal Tulloch, D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The public will enter by the west door, which will be opened at 3.45 p.m.

A public meeting was held at Plumstead on Tuesday in support of a proposal to erect a local memorial church in connection with the wreck of the Princess Alice. The Incumbent of St. John's Plumstead, the Rev. W. T. Rowley, with his son and daughter, were passengers in the Princess Alice. Mr. Rowley himself narrowly escaped, and his children were drowned. The site proposed for the memorial church is situated on an eminence overlooking the scene of the calamity. The meeting was unanimous in support of the proposal; and a sum of £2160 has already been subscribed.

Dean Stanley preached in Westminster Abbey on Sunday afternoon for the first time since his return from the United States. In the course of his sermon the Dean remarked that we could not throw off the responsibilities which the past as well as the present had thrown upon us. Our far-reaching lines of ancestry and our wide-spreading dominions were around us like the mountains standing around Jerusalem. There was a vast area of hearers—flesh of our flesh, and blood of our blood, who watched us with a preternatural sensitiveness. All the good or evil of our doing might aid in raising or depressing these our brethren. Far more to them than any flattery or censure would be the examples of honest trade, of pure statesmanship, and of pure religious life and teaching; for they look with respect and regard upon these shores from which they took their reluctant departure, and which they still dearly love.

A banquet was given at Belfast on Tuesday evening to the Earl of Dufferin, on the occasion of his return from Canada, and in appreciation of the administrative ability which he had displayed during his tenure of the Governor-Generalship of the Dominion. Sir John Preston, the Mayor, presided, and the company numbered about 400.



LITTLE BINK'S AND HIS FIELD SERVICE KIT



THE QUININE PARADE IN THE TERRA



CAMP OF THE 3<sup>RD</sup> GOORKHAS AT SUTONYA



THE 3<sup>RD</sup> GOORKHAS UNLOADING AT MEER MEER



A HALT AT A RAILWAY STATION

THE AFGHAN WAR: SKETCHES ON THE LINE OF MARCH, BY LIEUTENANT C. PULLEY, OF THE 3<sup>RD</sup> GOORKHAS.



THE AFGHAN WAR: CABUL EXPEDITIONARY FORCE ON THE MARCH—QUARTER GUARD OF THE 3RD GOORKHAS.  
SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT C. FULLEY, OF THE 3RD GOORKHAS.

W. P. C.

## THE AFGHAN WAR.

## THE MOUNTAIN PASSES FORCED.

We announced last week the actual beginning of what many eminent and experienced statesmen declare to be an ill-advised and unjustifiable war in Afghanistan. The Government of the Indian Empire, disposing, as it does nowadays, of the military and financial resources of Great Britain, has invaded the dominions of a neighbouring independent Prince, upon a pretext sought and procured by the mission of an Envoy unacceptable to him, for the purpose, which is avowed in this country by the Prime Minister, of annexing to India the Afghan frontier territory. This act has been so far accomplished in one week's hostile operations, which commenced on the night of Wednesday week; and the Khyber Pass, the Khoorum Pass, and the valley of Peshin, on the road from Quetta towards Candahar, have been gained by a three-fold advance of British-Indian army divisions, with no very serious resistance. In capturing the fort of Ali Musjid, at the entrance to the Khyber Pass, a dozen men were killed on our side, with two officers, Major Birch and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, while some forty were wounded. The advance is to be continued to the fortress of Jellalabad, which is not expected to offer a resolute defence; and with this conquest, and with the occupation, probably unopposed, of the city of Candahar, it is intended to close the winter campaign. But there is something ominous in the tempting facility with which the ruler of Cabul has allowed this hasty advance into his dominions, and it seems likely that the real conflict is yet reserved for a future opportunity, little being yet known of the amount or the position of his forces.

The Viceroy of India, Lord Lytton, who arrived at Lahore from Simla on Tuesday week, did not get an answer next day from Shere Ali to his threatening ultimatum, but lost not an hour in publishing his declaration of war, as Lord Cranbrook, the Secretary of State for India, had instructed him to do by the despatch of Monday, noticed in our last, the purport of which must have reached India by telegraph. The Viceroy's proclamation recounts the history of the relations between the Indian Government and the Ameer of Afghanistan during the last ten years, refers to the Umballa visit, and to the assistance which the Ameer has received from the British Government from time to time, and points out that the Afghans have enjoyed the benefits of free trade with India. For all these acts there has been no return except ill will and discourtesy. The Ameer has also openly and assiduously attempted, both by words and deeds, to stir up religious hatred and to incite war against the British Empire in India; and, although he has repelled all efforts to bring about amicable intercourse with the Indian Government, he nevertheless formally received a Russian Embassy. Finally, while the Russian Embassy was still at Cabul, he forcibly repulsed an English Envoy, of whose coming he had timely notice. Since then all efforts to promote friendly relations have been met with open indignity and defiance. The Ameer, mistaking for weakness the long forbearance of the British Government, has thus deliberately incurred its just resentment. With the Sirdars and the people of Afghanistan the Indian Government have no quarrel, as they have given no offence. The independence of Afghanistan will yet be respected, but the Government of India can never tolerate that any other Power should interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The proclamation concludes as follows:—"Upon the Ameer Shere Ali alone rests the responsibility of having exchanged the friendship for the hostility of the Empire of India."

Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne, commanding the Peshawur Valley force, entered the Khyber district early on Thursday morning last week, with his head-quarters and the 3rd brigade of the 1st division. Ali Musjid fort, the scene of the repulse of Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission, was the first objective point. Sir S. Browne, himself advancing to a front attack, dispatched the 1st and 2nd brigades, under Brigadier-General Macpherson and General Tytler, by a circuitous route to occupy a hill above, and a village behind the fort, and thus to outflank and cut off the retreat of the garrison. Sir S. Browne reached the fort before noon, and occupied the Shagai ridge, opposite Ali Musjid, without opposition. A sharp artillery fight began at noon, lasting about four hours. The enemy's artillery was well served, and inflicted some loss on our troops; but it was soon silenced by the fire of our heavy batteries. The 3rd brigade, under General Appleyard, was pushed up close to the fort; but the attack was held back pending the arrival in position of General Macpherson's outflanking column. During the Thursday night our troops bivouacked before the fort, and all were prepared for the attack at dawn. Daybreak, however, showed that the enemy had evacuated Ali Musjid under cover of night, and the British troops marched in unopposed. The enemy had abandoned tents, mules, and twenty-two pieces of artillery. The victory was not bloodless. Our loss was from thirty to forty killed and wounded, including Major Birch and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of the 27th Native Infantry, killed, and Captain Maclean, of the 14th Sikhs, wounded. A portion of the garrison was cut off and captured by the 2nd brigade, under General Tytler. The Afreedis intercepted 500 of the Ameer's troops, seizing their arms and clothing; but whether these men were fugitives from Ali Musjid is uncertain.

The fall of Ali Musjid having removed the first obstacle to the advance of the Peshawur column, Sir S. Browne, having remained there during Friday night, pushed on on Saturday towards Dakka and Jellalabad. General Macpherson's brigade met with difficulties, but at length reached the pass above Ali Musjid. Both his and Tytler's brigade rejoined the main advance. The occupation of Dakka, on the Cabul river, at the western end of the Khyber Pass, took place unopposed; while the chief of the Mohmunds, a native tribe inhabiting Lalpoora, opposite Dakka, with all the district north of the Khyber, hastened to come in and offer his submission. This example was followed by the headmen of all the villages in the Khoord Khyber district. It is said that Mir Akhor, the Afghan Governor, with General Ghoolam Haidar, escaped from Ali Musjid by the Choora Pass, leaving the garrison, with sick and wounded, to be taken prisoners. One despatch states that General Tytler's brigade had cut off the retreat of the Ameer's troops and captured many prisoners. Major Cavagnari reports that the Afreedis had intercepted 500 men of the Afghan army, and taken from them their arms and clothing. The *Times*' correspondent, in his weekly telegram, says that it is improbable that any advance beyond Jellalabad will be made till the spring. General Roberts's column will not probably go beyond the Khoorum Fort, and the Quetta column will merely occupy Candahar, and remain there for the winter.

The Khoorum advance force, under Major-General Roberts, assembled at Thull, in the Kohat district, about seventy miles from Kohat town, and found itself on Afghan soil immediately after beginning its march. Kapuyan Fort, on the Afghan side of the border, an insignificant position, was found deserted. Marching eight miles further, General Roberts came to Ahmadshana, where he occupied another fort, which also showed marks of having been recently evacuated. Halting

there, he convoked an assembly of the hill tribes, and arranged with them for the supply of forage and fuel. At daybreak on Saturday the head-quarters of this division moved to a place called Hazari Pir, about twenty miles from Kapuyan. The road immediately beyond Ahmadshana was terribly bad, boulders of rock, several tons in weight, blocking up the way. The Royal Horse Artillery was unable to advance for several hours, until the pioneers had blasted a way. It is officially reported that the Khoorum fort was occupied on Monday, and the Afghans have retired to Peiwar, and may take a stand there.

We are indebted to Lieutenant Charles Pulley, Adjutant of the 3rd Goorkhas, who contributed Sketches of the Imperial Durbar Camp at Delhi, about the beginning of 1877, for those we now publish, illustrating the recent movements of his regiment, as part of the Cabul Expeditionary Force, to join the Mooltan Division, for the advance through Quetta to Candahar, under the command of General Sir Donald Stewart. The 3rd Goorkhas, commanded by Colonel Paterson, and 600 strong of all ranks, left Almorah on the 12th ult., proceeding by the route of Bareilly, Meerut, and Lahore, to the permanent camp of Meean Meer, a few miles from Lahore, whence it would pass to Mooltan. They had to march through the Terai, which is very pestilential at this season: one of the sketches was taken during this march, another shows the regimental camp at Sutooya; and there are some of various incidents on the march. That of the Quarter Guard will give a good idea of the Goorkha sepoy; in the left foreground is the "ghurrie," or gong, which strikes the hour for the guard. The "doctor sahib's" parade, while marching through a fever-haunted district, where every man was daily dosed with quinine by the regimental surgeons, is also worthy of notice. Lieutenant "Binks," an officer of small stature with a large amount of luggage, the allowance being 160 lb. weight, including camp equipage, makes a figure in these sketches. The regiment was conveyed from Bareilly to Lahore by a special railway train, starting from Bareilly on the 21st, at three in the afternoon, with hearty cheers for the Queen. At Meerut the Goorkhas were met and cheered by the Artillerymen, climbing upon the waggons and guns, as is seen in our illustration. They reached Lahore at mid-day on the 23rd, after a long and tedious journey.

The correspondence respecting the relations between the British Government and that of Afghanistan since the accession of the Ameer Shere Ali Khan, published by order of the Secretary of State for India, has been sent out from the India Office. The papers occupy 260 pages, and the documents contained begin with the treaty of 1855 with Dost Mahomed and conclude with Lord Cranbrook's despatch published last week.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies yesterday week continued the debate on the Budget, and discussed the estimates of the Ministry of Public Instruction. M. Bardoux, the Minister for that department, explained the results already obtained and those still to be expected from the reforms in the educational system, and his speech was frequently interrupted by cheers from the Left. The whole of the estimates were subsequently adopted. On Saturday the Chamber disposed of the Ecclesiastical, the Agricultural, and Commercial, together with a portion of the Finance Estimates. In the Ecclesiastical Estimates, M. Bardoux had proposed an increase of 326,000*fr.*—200,000*fr.* for raising the stipends of aged priests from 900*fr.* to 1000*fr.*; 112,000*fr.* for a corresponding advance to Protestant pastors, and 14,000*fr.* to Jewish rabbis—but the proposal was rejected by the House by 268 to 193. It was objected by those who opposed the augmentation that, poor as is the stipend allowed to the clergy, it is more than is given by the State to the schoolmasters and even to some of the Juges de Paix and Judges of First Instance. In Monday's sitting, M. de Kerjegu questioned the Government in regard to the appointment of laymen in the place of teachers belonging to religious congregations. M. Dufaure, the Minister of Justice, replied that the question had been submitted to the consideration of the Council of State, and its decision must be awaited. The Government would see that the law was carried out. The estimates of the Ministers of Finance and Public Works were subsequently adopted. The War Estimates were voted on Tuesday.

The Legitimist journals publish a letter which the Comte de Chambord has addressed to M. de Mun (whose election was invalidated for corrupt practices and intimidation) congratulating him upon his recent speech in the Chamber, and wishing him success in his appeal to the Breton electors. The Comte, in conclusion, says:—"Among those dear working people, surrounded by so many flatterers and so few real friends, you can, better than any other, serve me as an interpreter. I always hear with joy their cry of faith and hope. Let them know that I love them too dearly to flatter them. I never cease repeating to them that for France to be saved God must return as Master, that I may reign as King. Confidence, my dear De Mun! Never forget that the future is to the men of faith and courage!"

Marshal MacMahon has signed the decree appointing Count Horace de Choiseul French Ambassador to Spain in place of Count de Chaudordy. He has signed decrees ordering some important changes in the French consular staff and also in the foreign Chancellery.

The Palace of Industry in the Champs Elysees is occupied with the contributions and purchases made for the Grand National Lottery. There will be twelve compartments, representing the twelve million tickets.

The American residents gave a dinner on Tuesday to Mr. McCormick, the United States General Commissioner at the Exhibition. General Noyes presided.

A young English lady, Miss Blanche Edwards, has passed the second examination for the Baccalaureat-ès-Lettres.

A prize oratorio, entitled "Paradise Lost," by M. Paul Dubois, was performed on Wednesday for the first time at the Châtelet. The *Times*' correspondent in Paris states that the second part, on hell, made the best impression; but, as a whole, the work is declared cold and monotonous.

A Commission appointed by the Chamber has unanimously recommended that executions should take place in the interior of prisons, as in England.

A statue of Admiral Coligny is to be erected by subscription in the Louvre Quadrangle, near the spot where he was assassinated in the St. Bartholomew massacre.

The municipality and inhabitants of Cannes have resolved to celebrate the centenary of Lord Brougham by a series of fêtes extending from April 14 to 19 next. Preliminary festivities will take place next month to celebrate the laying of the foundation-stone of the pedestal of Lord Brougham's statue.

The death is announced of Baron de Saint Paul, formerly a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and a senator under the Empire; of M. Mieroslavski, the well-known Polish patriot; of Baron Adelswoerd, the Swedish Minister to France; of M. Chevandier de Valdrome, Minister of the Interior in the Ollivier Cabinet of 1870; and of Count Potocki, a Polish refugee and millionaire.

M. Taine, nephew of the Academician, has fought a duel with Baron d'Herpelt, swords being used. Neither of the combatants was hurt.—A duel, with pistols, ending in the same manner, has been fought between M. Ernest Drolle, a Bonapartist, and M. Gilbert Martin, a caricaturist.

Marshal MacMahon has pardoned forty more persons convicted as Communists. A Communist named Hadancourt, accused of murdering a captain of the Mobsles on March 21, 1871, has been tried by the Permanent Court Martial, and condemned to death.

## ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 21st inst. Signor Zanardelli, Minister of the Interior, made a formal communication of the attempt on the life of the King at Naples, and stated that the Government intended taking the measures it deemed necessary against secret revolutionary societies. The President then, amid much cheering, proposed that an address should be presented to the King; that all the members of the House should go the railway station to receive his Majesty on his return to Rome; and that the President and Vice-Presidents of the Chamber should proceed to Naples. This proposition was adopted by acclamation. Similar proceedings took place in the Senate.

The King went on the 22nd inst. to visit Signor Cairòli, who is still ordered to bed, and conferred upon him the Gold Medal for Military Valour, with many expressions of gratitude and affection. Afterwards his Majesty went out shooting in the park of Capodimonte, accompanied by Generals Medici and Bertole Viale.

The King and Queen returned to Rome on Sunday. Their Majesties were met at the railway station by the Senators, Deputies, and the magistrates, and then went in a state carriage to the Quirinal, amid enthusiastic applause. After reaching the palace they had to appear four times on the balcony, in response to the appeals of the crowd. The city was profusely decorated with flags, and was illuminated at night. On Monday the King and Queen formally received the Senators and Deputies. To the latter his Majesty said he hoped that, in concert with the Parliament, he should be able to restore the tranquillity which Italy needed in order to proceed on its path of progress.

Passanante is to be tried by the ordinary court at Naples. Arrests of Internationalists continue to be made, and documents of a highly compromising character are stated to have been discovered by the police in the houses of three Internationalists at Padua.

Notices of twenty interpellations, all hostile to the present Ministry, were given on Tuesday at the bureau of the Chamber of Deputies.

## SPAIN.

In the Cortes on Monday the debate on the Press Bill was resumed. Señor Castelar, in a speech lasting two hours, attacked the measure, and described it as a menace against liberty of thought and conscience. Señor Canovas del Castillo, in reply, maintained that the State had a right to defend itself against calumnious attacks. He argued that the bill would regulate thought so as to prevent abuse.

A report that, in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy at Saragossa, numerous arrests have been made at that place, has been confirmed.

The Supreme Tribunal has condemned Moncasi to death. An appeal will now be carried to the Court of Cassation.

## HOLLAND.

In Monday's sitting of the Second Chamber the bill for the regulation of the financial relations between the Dutch Indies and the mother country was presented. It provides that the Indian Budget shall bear an annual charge of 6,000,000*fl.* as repayment to the Central Government of the costs of administration. The colony will further be required to furnish the sums necessary for the payment of the Rentes and the redemption of the loans concluded by the State on behalf of the Indies. The colonial bonds will be regulated by special legislative measures. So far as they are not required to cover colonial deficits they will be devoted before all to public works in the Indian possessions, and to the extraordinary redemption of the colonial debts.

## GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* states that the Emperor William is to return to Berlin on Dec. 5. Great preparations are being made to give a most solemn reception to his Majesty.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies a letter from the Emperor William was read thanking the members for the address of sympathy which they recently sent to his Majesty and announcing that, being now restored to health, he intended to resume the duties of his position shortly. The discussion of the Budget was then continued.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at Berlin at a quarter past ten on Tuesday night. He was received at the railway station by the German Crown Prince and Princess, and Prince Frederick Charles, and was accompanied by them to the castle. Lord Odo Russell was also at the railway station.

Mirza Devad Khan, holding the rank of Persian Commissary-General, has arrived at Berlin, on a special mission from Teheran.

A great party meeting was held at Berlin on Sunday by the German Progressists, in order to take into consideration the modification and remodelling of the party programme of 1861, which up to that period has been the only authentic record concerning the aspirations of the Prussian Progressists. Herr Virchow welcomed the meeting by a long speech, in which he reviewed the historical development of the party.

## DENMARK.

Hunting excursions have taken place this week in the woods in Northern Zealand, in which the Duke of Cumberland took part.

In the sitting of the Folkething on the 21st inst. the President announced the betrothal of Princess Thyra to the Duke of Cumberland, the Deputies showing their assent by rising from their seats.

The Landsting on Tuesday resolved unanimously to proceed to the second reading of the bill remitting temporarily the contribution of Santa Cruz to the State expenditure. In the course of the debate Count Frijs, a former Minister, and M. Krieger expressed their approbation, amidst the universal applause of the House, of the general attitude of the Government towards the West Indian colonies, and at the same time pointed out how inadvisable a Parliamentary trial of strength would be in a matter which owed its origin to so terrible a disaster as that which had occurred in Santa Cruz.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the Austrian Delegation yesterday week the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, stated that it was true Russia had asked Turkey to conclude a separate Convention respecting the points of the San Stefano Treaty unaffected by the Berlin Treaty, and had declared that she would evacuate Eastern Roumelia three months after the conclusion of that Convention. Austria had been asked by several Governments what her views were on the subject, and had declared that

such a Convention was exclusively a Russo-Turkish question. The evacuation of Turkish territory could, however, in no case be made conditional upon the conclusion of a new treaty. The Minister added that no official confirmation had been received of the report that Russian officers and soldiers were being enrolled in the Bulgarian militia. The Delegation adopted the ordinary estimates of the War Department in accordance with the proposals of the committee, at the same time rejecting two motions for the establishment of an independent battalion of Engineers and for the appointment of a second Captain to each battalion of troops. The extraordinary estimates were then discussed, and, after a long debate, lasting several hours, in which Counts Bylandt and Andrassy took part, a motion proposing that 1,712,000 fl. should be expended in adapting the Wernld rifles to cartridges of increased strength was adopted by 30 against 23 votes. The Finance Committee of the delegation decided on Monday, by 14 votes to 6, not to discuss the demand of the Government for a supplementary credit to meet the costs of the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1878, on the ground that the Government omitted to ask for an indemnity from Parliament, and that the Treaty of Berlin has not yet received the sanction of the Reichsrath. Count Andrassy (the telegram says) endeavoured in vain to overcome the resolution of the Delegation. In Thursday's sitting Count Andrassy announced that, in view of the opposition of the Budget Committee, he withdrew the bill for a supplementary credit.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on Wednesday concluded the general discussion of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. After twelve days' debate, the Address drawn up by a Committee of the House was accepted by 202 votes against 180.

The Army Committee of the Hungarian Delegation, after a long debate, has voted the amount of 1,712,000 fl. required for adapting the Wernld rifles to cartridges of increased strength.

On Tuesday night, while Count Andrassy and a large number of the members of the Delegation were present at a soirée at the palace of Herr Tisza at Pesth, a bomb, filled with dynamite, was exploded near the building, the windows of which were shattered by the concussion. No clue as to the perpetrator of the outrage has been discovered.

The Town Council of Trieste was on Tuesday dissolved by an Imperial order, in consequence, it is believed, of the attitude of the majority of the members towards the Italian party.

#### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Emperor will arrive at St. Petersburg on Dec. 3, and about the same time General Kaufmann and his Staff are expected to reach the capital.

Advices from Orenburg received at St. Petersburg states that, in consequence of the concentration of the Chinese forces on the Russian frontier and the reported pacification of Khotan, the Russian fort of Maryn has been strongly reinforced. The Chinese, it is stated, having suffered severely in putting down the insurrection, and being enraged at the flight into Russian territory of the principal insurgents, have increased and reinforced their outposts. It is further added that they have assassinated the youngest son of Yakub Beg.

From a statement in the *Golos* of St. Petersburg it appears that the Budget for 1877 shows an excess of expenditure over revenue of 465,542,069 roubles. An extra sum of 6,000,000 roubles is to be devoted in 1879 to purposes of naval construction.

Privy Councillor Schulz, Director of the Police Section of the Imperial Russian Chancellery, has sent in his resignation, on account of his health being entirely broken down.

The Russian authorities have drawn up provisional regulations for the free port of Batoum, to be applied pending the establishment of definitive legislative enactments. The Custom House of Batoum has already been opened.

Russia has yielded to the representations of the Roumanian Government that it would not permit its troops to enter the Dobrukscha under conditions differing from those stipulated in article 22 of the Berlin Treaty. The Roumanian troops crossed the Danube at Braila on Tuesday afternoon; and Prince Charles issued a proclamation to the people of the Dobrukscha promising protection to all, without distinction of race or creed, and abolishing the dimes and other taxes.

According to statements made in official circles at St. Petersburg, the Emperor summoned Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff to Livadia for the purpose of instructing him in the most emphatic terms to adhere strictly to the directions given him with regard to carrying out the organisation of Bulgaria in accordance with the Treaty of Berlin, and further to request him not to leave any doubt on this point in his personal intercourse with the Bulgarians. A St. Petersburg telegram in the *Morning Post* states that the Czar has also forbidden the Prince's candidature for the principedom of Bulgaria. A Bulgarian Assembly is to meet at Tirnova on Dec. 27, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin. After preparing the organic laws of Bulgaria, it will elect a Prince.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, a Bulgarian Assembly, composed of Bishops, public functionaries, and notables, has been summoned to meet at Tirnova on Dec. 27, for the purpose of preparing the organic laws of Bulgaria.

The Eastern Roumelian Commission discussed on Saturday the question of the future official language of the province. The Russians proposed that it should be Bulgarian, while other Commissioners were of opinion that Bulgarian and Turkish should have an equal footing, and that Greek should be privileged. The result of the discussion was that Baron de King was appointed to draw up the article in the shape of a compromise on the basis proposed by the Conference of Constantinople. A *Times*' telegram says that the rumours that the Turkish project has been adopted with slight modifications are baseless. It has not been discussed.

The negotiations for an Austro-Turkish Convention are still going on at Constantinople.

Sir Henry Layard and the Greek Minister at Constantinople have remonstrated with the Porte on having sanctioned the organisation by the Governor of Salonica of bands of irregular troops to put an end to the insurrection in Macedonia.

Colonel Maurice Fawcett has been intrusted with the organisation of the gendarmerie in the island of Crete.

Safvet Pasha, in reply to inquiries made by Sir Henry Layard on the subject, has informed his Excellency that the appointment of Midhat Pasha as Governor-General of Syria was definitive, and that he would remain in that post for five years, in conformity with the convention introducing reforms in Asia Minor.

Sir Henry Layard has forwarded to the Marquis of Salisbury a request that England should guarantee the projected Turkish loan for £23,000,000 Turkish. The Porte has concluded a loan of £630,000 with the Ottoman Bank, and another of £1,000,000 with Messrs. Zarifi. The Council of Ministers has agreed to a decision in favour of the payment of 2 per cent interest on the public debt, without any reduction of the capital, as soon as the condition of the finances shall permit of that course being taken.

#### GREECE.

A bill has been passed by the Chamber basing the conscription for the army henceforth on the Prussian system.

A *Times*' telegram from Pesth says that the British Cabinet has joined the other Powers in expressing its readiness to support the initiative taken by the French Government as to the Greek question, so that a step in this direction on the part of all the Powers may soon follow.

#### ROUMANIA.

The opening of the Roumanian Chambers on Wednesday fitly followed the occupation of the Dobrukscha by the troops of the Principality. The address of Prince Charles was also an appropriate sequel to the proclamation which, as stated above, he has addressed to his new subjects. In his Speech from the Throne the Prince, after referring to the annexation of the Dobrukscha, which had taken place on the previous day, said that the neighbouring Powers had established diplomatic relations with Roumania, in conformity with the conditions of its newly-acquired independence. He was convinced that the other Powers would follow this example, and that an Assembly would be elected which would remodel the Constitution, and thus enable the country to respond to the expectations of Europe.

#### CANADA.

The Sarmatian, with the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise on board, arrived in the harbour of Halifax last Saturday night at half past nine o'clock. The passage across the Atlantic was a very rough one, and Princess Louise suffered somewhat severely, and was only able to appear on deck once during the voyage. As soon as the Sarmatian had anchored, the Duke of Edinburgh went on board. The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess spent the night at the Admiral's house, where they remained in seclusion on Sunday.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise landed at Halifax on Monday afternoon, amid enthusiastic cheers from the people and salutes from the war-ships in the harbour. A procession was formed, which went through the principal streets to the Province Building, where the Marquis was sworn in as Governor-General. The Duke of Edinburgh was present in naval uniform. In reply to an address presented to him by the Corporation of the town, the Marquis of Lorne thanked the people of Halifax for their devotion to the Throne, and said that in that town the Duke of Kent had passed many years of a soldier's life, and there two of his grandchildren had come that day. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the procession was re-formed, and went by a circuitous route to the Admiralty House. Much enthusiasm was shown by the crowds which thronged the streets, and at night the city was illuminated. The *Daily News*' correspondent says that the chief of the Micmacs, with a dozen of his tribe, asked permission to walk in the procession behind the daughter of the Queen of England. The Princess Louise held a Drawingroom at Halifax on Monday night, and it was largely attended. On Tuesday the Marquis of Lorne held a Levée. He afterwards received and replied to a considerable number of addresses from corporate bodies and societies. At night there was a general illumination.

The *Times*' Correspondent at Moncton, New Brunswick, gives some particulars of the Governor-General's progress after leaving Halifax:—

The Viceroyal party left that town for Montreal at eleven on Wednesday morning. The Duke of Edinburgh accompanied the Princess to the station, where a large concourse of people was assembled. The weather all day has been lovely, and the whole country throughout the course of the journey was bathed in sunshine, looking as if it were early spring. His Excellency received addresses from a number of towns on his route, to which he made replies which, though necessarily showing a sameness in substance, yet contained each some characteristic utterance. At Truro, a town of 5000 inhabitants, his Excellency, after thanking the deputation for the expressions of loyalty they had given to her Majesty and her representatives, said the people gave evidence of being energetic and progressive—characteristics which, he added, applied to the country generally, so far as he had yet seen it. At Amherst, a town of 2000 inhabitants, his Excellency said:—"In leaving at this place the province of Nova Scotia, we wish to renew our thanks for the hearty greeting given us by all the inhabitants of the province. You have alluded in generous terms to her Majesty having elected me as Governor-General of the Dominion. Such a position is always one of anxiety; but it is a great encouragement to undertake the task and endeavouring to win the approval of the people of Canada by unremitting attention to their interests, when sympathy and kindness are extended to the occupant of this high office. All classes in Nova Scotia have contributed to assure me of this friendly disposition; and I esteem it a matter of great good fortune that I am called to represent her Majesty among so loyal and noble a community." At this place (Moncton), containing 5000 inhabitants, his Excellency said:—"It would have been a satisfaction to us had we been able to make a more extended tour in New Brunswick, and we shall look forward to the day when we shall visit your capital and chief centres of population. The season of the year and the necessity of our reaching the capital of Canada speedily have prevented us this year from doing as we should have wished, but we shall look upon you as representing the province in bidding us welcome and in renewing the assurance of your fidelity to the Government of our Sovereign."

News of a fresh massacre of colonists by natives in New Caledonia has been received in Sydney.

Mr. Rivers Wilson has arrived at Alexandria and assumed the duties of Egyptian Minister of Finance.

A violent storm took place at Lisbon last Saturday, three vessels being wrecked and eighteen lives lost.

The treaties of commerce and navigation between Germany and Italy have been prolonged until the end of 1879.

An extensive strike has broken out at Sydney amongst the seamen, who protest against the employment of Chinese on board ships.

A cask of Johannisberg, containing 1600 bottles of the wine, has been sold at Cologne for 56,000 fl., which makes the price of each bottle about 80f.

The ship *Blair Athole*, 1670 tons, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on Wednesday with 502 emigrants.

Sir William Robinson, Governor of the Straits Settlements, is about to visit Bangkok, to invest the King of Siam in person with the insignia of the order of St. Michael and St. George.

A Reuter's telegram from Sydney states that the City of New York, with the Australian cricketers on board, arrived there from San Francisco on Monday. The Eleven were most enthusiastically received on landing.

According to the latest intelligence from Cape Town to Nov. 5 affairs in Zululand remained stationary at the beginning of the present month. The Kafir rebels in Griqualand

had fallen back across the border, and all was quiet.—A large number of officers and volunteers from regiments on home service are about to leave England for the Cape, for special service in connection with the Transport Department of the Zulu Expedition, under General Lord Chelmsford.

The Geographical Society of Marseilles has received from Zanzibar, under date Oct. 16, news of the Central African Expedition under the Abbé Debaize, which set out not long ago from Zanzibar by Bagamoyo. The news is satisfactory.

Intelligence is telegraphed from Singapore of a band of Chinese robbers having attacked the Dindings settlement, and murdered Government Superintendent Lloyd in his bed, besides wounding his wife and a Mrs. Jones. The police were called, but were useless, and fled to the housetops.

#### MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

A supplement to the *London Gazette*, issued on Wednesday evening, contains the following:—

#### BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION.

#### VICTORIA, R.

Whereas our Parliament stands prorogued to Saturday, Nov. 30 inst., We, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby issue our Royal Proclamation, and publish and declare that the said Parliament be further prorogued to Thursday, Dec. 5, 1878; and we do hereby further, with the advice aforesaid, declare our Royal will and pleasure that the said Parliament shall, on the said Thursday, Dec. 5, 1878, assemble and be holden for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs; and the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly at Westminster on the said Thursday, Dec. 5, 1878. Given at our Court at Windsor, this 27th of November, in the year of Our Lord 1878, and in the forty-second year of our reign.—God save the Queen.

The following notices have been issued to the members of the Liberal party in both Houses:—

18, Carlton House-terrace, Nov. 27.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Address in answer to her Majesty's Speech will be moved in the House of Lords on Thursday, Dec. 5, and I trust that you may find it convenient to be in your place on that day.—Your obedient servant, GRANVILLE.

Devonshire House, Nov. 27.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the Address in answer to her Majesty's Speech will be moved in the House of Commons on Thursday, Dec. 5, 1878, and I trust that you may find it convenient to be in your place on that day.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, HARTINGTON.

We understand that the Address to the Crown, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, will be moved in the House of Commons by Viscount Castlereagh, M.P. for the county of Down, and seconded by Mr. A. W. Hall, M.P. for Oxford.

The official dinner given on the eve of the meeting of Parliament will not take place until the reassembling of the two Houses in February.

Mr. Campbell, the senior member for North Staffordshire, has been presented by Marshal MacMahon with the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

Mr. Richard Dickson entertained on Wednesday about 200 of the principal inhabitants of Dover, including the borough members, the Mayor and Corporation, and the members of the Granville Club, at the Royal Oak Hotel, to celebrate the unveiling of his portrait last week.

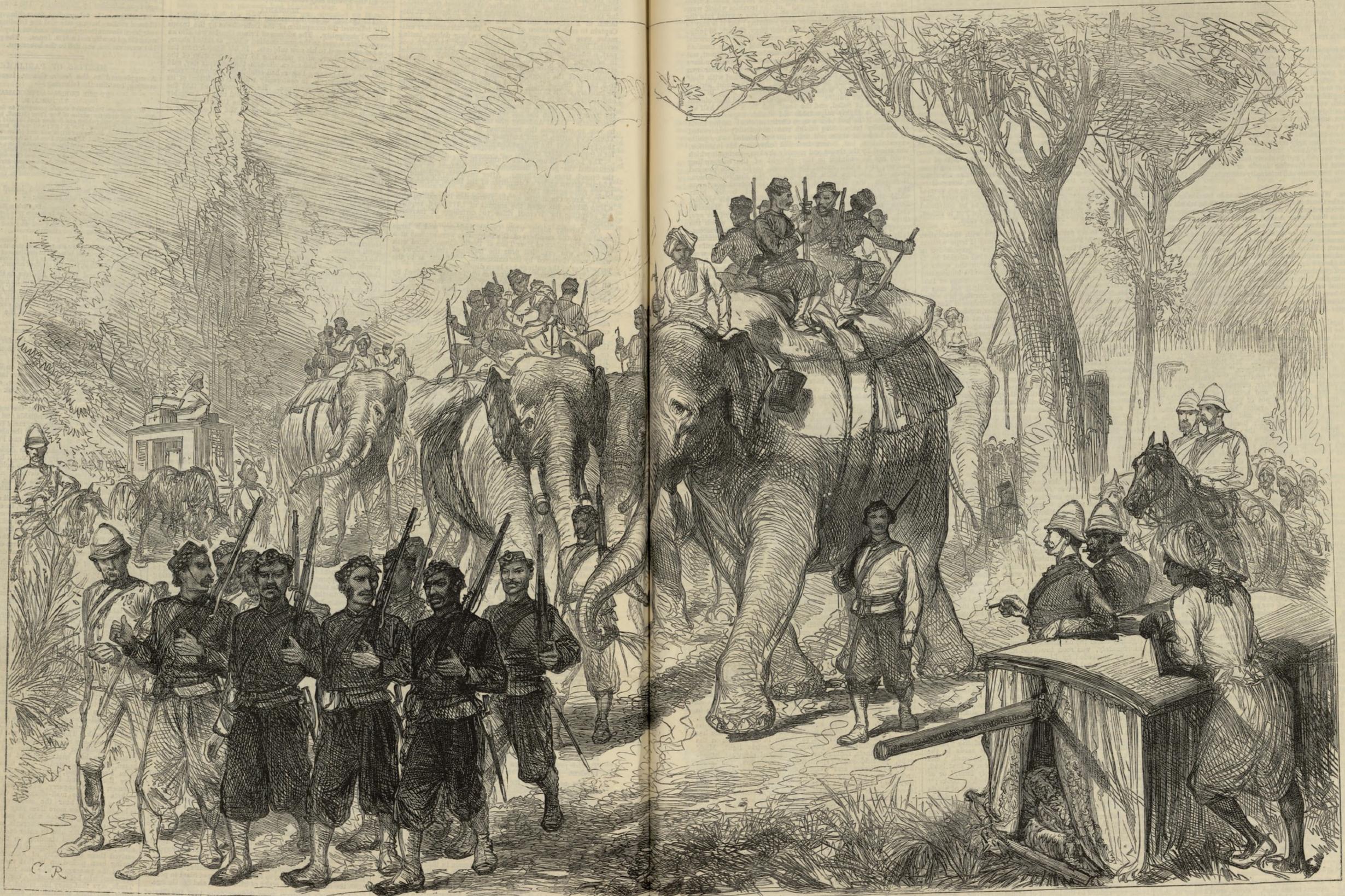
It has been ascertained that the route of Lemburg and Varna is at present the most reliable and expeditious for mails to Constantinople. Accordingly, mails for Constantinople will be forwarded, as a rule, wholly by the above route, and will be made up in London every Monday and Friday morning.

The Penzance Corporation has decided to celebrate Sir Humphry Davy's centenary on Dec. 17, by organising an exhibition of scientific apparatus, and to hold a public meeting to consider the advisability of devising means to still further commemorate the event in the spring, when several English and foreign savants will be invited to attend.

A meeting was held in the Guildhall at Exeter on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Mayor, to consider a proposal of the Town Council to purchase the gas-works. The total outlay which the purchase of the works will involve is estimated at from £200,000 to £300,000. For a long time past complaints have been made as to the quality of the gas supplied by the company. The meeting, after a warm discussion, decided not to purchase the works, and a poll was demanded.

A meeting of the association which has been formed in Lancashire to extend the singing in public schools into the teaching of music was held on Tuesday in Owens College, Manchester, the Dean of Manchester presiding. There were also present Lord Wilton and Sir Henry Cole. Resolutions were adopted approving of the preliminary steps which had been taken for the establishment of a local association for promoting music as an art especially useful to the joint culture and recreation of all classes, resolving that a committee should be formed; that as soon as practicable, and when the time is favourable, a school of music should be established in Manchester, where teachers may be trained for teaching music in public elementary schools; that free scholarships should be awarded by public competition, which might be held at some musical class already existing in the city, and urging that a deputation should wait upon the Corporation of Manchester and request that they should use their influence to promote music as well as the opening of the libraries and parks.

Another terrible disaster has occurred in the Channel. At midnight on Monday a collision took place between the German mail-steamer *Pommerania* and an iron barge, the *Moel Eilian*, which was in ballast. The steamer gradually filled and sank. The *Moel Eilian* was too much damaged herself to render any assistance, having a large hole in her bows; but she made for Dover, where she is now in dock. The *Pommerania* had boats sufficient to save all who were on board, who are believed to have numbered 220, but one of them was swamped, and two others were crushed. Others were floated; and 172 persons were saved by a Scotch steamer, the *Glengarry*, which was passing, and saw the rockets from the mail-steamer. Other steamers are said to have passed near the scene of the collision, and it is hoped that a few more lives may have been saved by their means. Amongst those who it was thought had perished was the captain of the *Pommerania*, who, although there was plenty of time for him to enter one of the boats, refused to do so, and remained standing on the bridge till the vessel sank; but a Lloyd's telegram from Maasius states that he arrived there in the City of Amsterdam on Tuesday night, having been picked up by that vessel. Mr. Thomas Blight, one of the passengers who was rescued, leaving by the last boat, and who holds a master's certificate from the Board of Trade, says that every life might have been saved if proper order had been maintained, and the sailors had refrained from rushing to the boats. The total number of persons missing from the wreck of the *Pommerania* is, according to the latest reports, between forty and fifty.—Whilst a crowded ferry-boat was crossing the Mersey on Tuesday morning, a fog prevailing at the time, she came into collision with a ship lying at anchor in the river, and several persons were drowned.



THE AFGHAN WAR: CABUL EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.—3RD GOORKHAS ON THE MARCH THROUGH THE TERAI.

FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT C. FULLEY, 3RD GOORKHAS.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"The rain it raineth every day." In its fullest force I feel the truth of that poetical reminder, now that I have returned from Paris, and have renewed my acquaintance with that fine old British Institution the London mud. It rains likewise, in Paris, from time to time, galore; still the Parisian rain does not habitually get mixed with the fog; and the rain and fog, mingled with sooty and mephitic smoke, are not beaten by the wind from the chimneys of houses which are not lofty enough, down your throat and into your lungs, congesting them while General Cold Weather is getting his red-hot arrows of Bronchitis ready.

It is impossible to rebuild so vast a city as London *en bloc*, else it might be possible to persuade modern architects that it is both absurd, wasteful, and mischievous, to cover acres and acres of ground with mean little hovels one or two storeys high (or rather low) instead of building tall and handsome blocks of four, five, and six storeys. The constitutional notion of an Englishman's house being his castle may have something to do with our persistency in dwelling in brick-and-mortar boxes scarcely big enough, as the saying is, "to swing a cat in;" but surely, if I have a "flat" or a set of chambers where I can "sport my oak" or close my outer door against unwelcome intruders, I can be as castellated in my domicile as the dweller in an ugly squat cube containing six or eight rooms. We have Queen Anne's Mansions and the "flats" in Victoria-street for the rich, and Peabody lodging-houses for the poor; but I want to see towering *Insula* or "blocks" of chambers, externally handsome and internally comfortable, for the smaller middle classes.

Mem: When the late M. Guizot came to London as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, the first thing which struck him in driving through that London which he subsequently qualified as "no longer a city, but a province covered with houses," was the miserable meanness, paltriness, and exigency of the dwelling-houses in the central districts of the town. That was more than forty years ago; yet Seven Dials and Soho exist intact. There is not the slightest reason why a new boulevard, as magnificent as the Avenue de l'Opéra in Paris, should not be constructed from Charing-cross, right through the Dials, to Tottenham-court-road; but I suppose that it would be "un-English" to suggest that the new thoroughfare should not be filled with gin-palaces, simply because so many licensed public-houses already exist on the site to be cleared and rebuilt upon. Give the publicans compensation, and let them take their liquor-bars elsewhere.

The legal world seems to be full of actions and rumours of actions for libel. Hawks are picking out hawks' eyes, wolf is eating wolf, managers are suing journalists, and artists are going to law with critics, in a to me apparently frenzied manner. On Monday and Tuesday, in the Exchequer, came off the great libel case of Whistler v. Ruskin. Mr. Ruskin, in the occult publication entitled "Fors Clavigera," had said some hard things about Mr. Whistler's "nocturnes," "symphonies," and "arrangements." Mr. Whistler, exasperated at being called a cockney and a cockney, and accused of ignorance, impudence, and of flinging a pot of paint in the face of the public, brought his action against his critic. He claimed a thousand pounds damages; and the jury gave him a farthing; the learned Judge (Mr. Baron Huddleston) declining to grant costs against the defendant. Into the merits of the case it is no business of mine to enter. I can only express my deep regret that the suit was ever brought at all. Mr. James Whistler happens to have been for many years a valued friend of mine; and I think that I can to some extent apprehend the scope and meaning of his "nocturnes" and "arrangements." "Do you see that star?" asked Napoleon, pointing upwards, to a diplomatist who was venturesome enough to animadvert on his Imperial Majesty's policy. "No, Sire!" replied the astonished Ambassador, staring at a very substantial wooden ceiling. "I see it," tranquilly replied Napoleon. Mr. Whistler, never doubt it, sees many things in his own pictures utterly invisible to ordinary amateurs of art.

On the other hand, everybody recognises in Mr. John Ruskin not only an illustrious master of English prose and a consummate critic, but a blameless, magnanimous English gentleman, with a heart of gold. His whole long life through he has been doing good. Well I remember, many years ago, when, in the daily paper with which I was (and am still) connected, I was pleading the cause of a poor young girl who had been seized upon by the Sheriff's officers and locked up in gaol on some wretched matter of a lawyer's costs, that within half a dozen hours of the publication of our appeal a cheque for the sum necessary for the captive's release was forwarded to us by John Ruskin. I have not the honour to know him personally; but I feel sure that he would shrink from inflicting pain, by word or deed, upon anybody. Very possibly the hard epithets which he applied to Mr. Whistler were used strictly in a "Pickwickian" sense. From a similarly "Pickwickian" point of view the Elder Pugin, in a pamphlet on church decoration, once argued that "the man who objected to rood-screens was a miscreant and a villain." Now, I have a rooted objection to rood-screens, because they shut out the laity from the altar. I knew the Elder Pugin and revered him; but I cannot remember that he ever called me, personally, a miscreant or a villain.

Mem: I went down to Westminster Hall on Tuesday afternoon to see the close of the Whistler-Ruskin case. It was about 3.30 p.m., and growing rapidly dark; almost too dark to discern the stately presence of Lady Diana Huddleston and Lady Holker, who were sitting on the bench by the side of the learned Judge. Candles were called for, and brought in by a careful usher. But they gave but a flickering and partial light, and left three fourths of the court in November darkness. Counsel for the plaintiff spoke out of Cimmerian depths, and the voice of counsel for the defence was as one speaking from the abode of Chaos and Old Night. A gruesome spectacle. I could make out, however, on the bench a sumptuous picture, a portrait of a Venetian Doge, by Titian. This picture had been sent down by Mr. Ruskin in order that the jury might see what a really finished work of art was like. But—O vanity of earthly things!—close to the glittering frame of the Titian there was suspended a most commonplace looking coil of old junk. A very uninteresting case about a contract for rope was being tried while the jury in Whistler v. Ruskin were considering their verdict; and the coil of old junk was part and parcel of the evidence.

"And if I am a humbug," said an Irish servant of a "carneying" nature to me once, "shure, are n't some of the nicest people in the world humbogs?" With that postulate I thoroughly agree. The same rule may be applied to that style of writing which is satirically styled "gushing." Some of the nicest authors, male and female, whom I know are "gushers;" and I have, myself (so kindly critics tell me), shown, upon occasion, a propensity to "gush." Still, I do not think that in the way of "buncombe," "high falutin,"

and "tall talk," I could ever rise to the altitude or sink to the bathos of the following wonderful paragraph, which appeared in the *Times* of Thursday touching the recent appearance of Madame Adelina Patti at the Opernhaus, Berlin:—

Pessimism, Nihilism, and all other grumbling fancies of the sort are scattered to the winds by the sweet voice of the accomplished artist. *Life*, which popular philosophers declare to be worth nothing, is suddenly converted into a supreme blessing, admitting, as it does, of emotions such as are awakened by Patti. The soul, which only yesterday doubted its own existence, is to-day made conscious of its reality by the charm and melodious sentiment of an accomplished singer. There might be better methods of realising the transcendental, yet art is one among others.

"*Cogito; ergo sum*," said the old metaphysician. The formula should be altered to "I hear Patti; therefore I exist." But how will it be if you cannot afford twenty marks for a seat in the stalls at the Berlin Opera-House to hear this enchanting "psycho-euthymist?"

To "come down souse," as Edmund Burke phrased it in his famous speech in Parliament on Junius—to descend to the plain level of fact, it would seem that there are other means existing in the German capital just now of a nature to remind you very forcibly of the fact of your being a living, breathing, sentient, and cogitating entity. The police force in Berlin is to be increased in such a ratio as to provide one policeman for every seventy inhabitants. In London the proportion of police constables to the civil population is about one in four hundred. This tremendous augmentation in the ranks of the Berlinese *polizei* is intended as a step towards the putting down of Socialism by enabling the authorities to exercise a stricter supervision over theatres, coffee-houses, hotels, beer-cellars, newspaper-offices, and the like. So that when you are worried about your passport or feel a policeman's grasp on your collar you will not need to hear *La Diva Adelina* to be convinced that you are an Entity. It will be sufficient for you to reflect, "They are going to 'run me in;' therefore I exist."

Faithful to my promise not to interfere with the solution of the French Puzzles in the *World*, I may (I hope without offence) point out that among the "Puzzles" propounded in the current number of the vivacious periodical alluded to, is to name the two shortest and best papers in the works of St. Evremond. I do hope (with the selfishness of a bibliomane) that everybody does not possess a copy of the writings of that delightful essayist and letter writer, "the little old man in the black silk coat" who was carried every morning in a sedan chair through Pall-mall to the house of the Duchess of Mazarin. He always brought with him a pat of butter, made in his own little dairy, for her Grace's breakfast. Next to "Howell's Letters," St. Evremond is the most charming of all reading when you wish to be thoroughly idle. I have a boxom little edition in five volumes, vellum extra, of the writings of the witty Anglo-French gentleman who was appointed by Charles II. to the burlesque governorship of Duck Island in St. James's Park, and I do not intend to lend my St. Evremond to anybody. Still, to students fortunate enough to have picked him up on a bookstall, or patient enough to unearth him in the British Museum reading-room, I may hint that in one particular St. Evremond will well repay the perusal of the curious scholar. A certain letter in the series contains the very strongest inferential evidence as to the name of the "French boy" who sang "love songs in that glorious gallery" at Whitehall on the Sunday evening preceding the death of the Merry Monarch. My Macaulay is at the binder's; but I cannot remember that the illustrious historian has told us who the "French boy" really was. G. A. S.

## NEW BOOKS.

Language scarcely enables one to adequately commend such a book as *Tent Work in Palestine*, by Claude Reignier Conder, R.E. (Richard Bentley and Son), for the subject is so deeply interesting, and the two volumes in which it is treated testify to so much conscientious labour and perilous adventure, to say nothing of the minor matters, such as perspicuous and intelligent description, liberality and excellence in the case of the illustrations, clearness of type, and general sightliness, that nothing but personal inspection and intimate acquaintance can give a proper idea of the ungrudging spirit in which commendation ought to be awarded. The volumes are illustrated by J. W. Whympster; and they contain a narrative of which it is easy to give an account in a few words. Most people have heard of the Palestine Exploration Fund, though they may not be aware that the committee of that fund, acting under the advice of previous experienced explorers, undertook, and actually commenced, at the end of the year 1871 or the beginning of 1872, "the Survey of Western Palestine, to the scale of one inch to the mile, the object being the complete examination of the whole country, with an amount of accuracy equal to that of Ordnance work." The surveying party was originally under the command of Captain Stewart, R.E., who, unfortunately, was soon invalidated home; he was, however, promptly succeeded by Lieutenant Conder, R.E., who "returned to England in September, 1875, having surveyed 4700 square miles," and who, leaving the remaining 1300 square miles to be finished, as they were last year by Lieutenant Kitchener, has published, under the auspices of the committee, who, be it well understood, "do not, collectively, adopt the conclusions of any of their officers," a "personal history of his work, without specially entering on the scientific results." If anybody should ask what was the main object with which the survey of Palestine was undertaken, the reply is: "to collect materials in illustration of the Bible," to compare the information acquired upon the very soil of the "land" with the accounts given and the references made in the "book." Few Englishmen, however "enlightened," can fail to be deeply stirred at the bare mention of that land, which has been for ages known as the "holy land," or of that book which still holds its place as the "book of books;" and there will be a sense of relief in many thousands of hearts when it is seen how hopefully and confidently the leader of the surveying expedition can speak "of the historic and authentic character of the Sacred Volume" from his own personal observation and comparison. As for the work accomplished by the expedition, the story is in many respects quite incredible; not, of course, that there is any intention here of throwing doubt upon the narrator's veracity, but that the facts recorded are simply stupendous. The work, we are told, was "carried out by a party never stronger than five as regards Europeans," and it has now been completed in little over five years. And what was the work? Why, a thorough survey of 6000 square miles, "from Dan to Beersheba, and from Jordan to the Mediterranean," the task of identification of places being superadded to the labour of actual surveying. And the feat was achieved by the few labourers, camping out for the most part, amid perils almost as numerous and as disheartening as those which St. Paul has enumerated in the memorable list of the dangers he encountered. In one portion of the narrative we are astonished to read that a thousand square miles were surveyed in eleven weeks, a rate of progress which, if the remark be pardonable as the expression of honest

wonderment, could scarcely have been surpassed by the celebrated Munchausen. Howbeit a still more astounding rate of progress, but over a shorter distance, is, if memory may be trusted, recorded in one of the chapters. As regards the expenditure, it is melancholy to reflect that the leader of the expedition should have "received letters complaining of the expense of the Survey," and that those letters should have been "the last drop in the cup" of the troubles which were then confronting him, so that he himself was worried into the fever from which his comrades were suffering; but it is easy to believe that the outlay must have been large, though, to judge from the account given, the sum spent to defray the personal charges of the party cannot have amounted to more than an almost inappreciable fraction of the whole. In that respect, not only economy, but something like parsimony, appears to have been studied. Of this, however, readers can form their own opinion. That the little band of surveyors worked with their lives in their hands is quite evident; but the most serious affair in which they were engaged occurred in July, 1875, at Safed, in Upper Galilee. A camping-ground had been chosen to the north of Safed, and the tents had been about half set up, when a highly respectable old Sheikh began to throw stones, as if he had been a mere Christian child taking shots at a railway train. The Sheikh was immediately confronted by the leader of the expedition, who was minded to try polite expostulation, but, before he could carry out his intention, was seized by the throat and roughly shaken—an insult which could not be endured in the eyesight of the surrounding natives, and which caused the Sheikh to be twice knocked clean off his legs with the fist after the English fashion. Hereupon the Maronites who were in attendance upon the Englishmen seized the Sheikh and bound him; while the Sheikh, on his part, shouted for his people, fierce recriminations commenced between the Maronite and Moslem bystanders; and, in the twinkling of an eye, there commenced one of those "fanatical riots" which the surveying party had constantly endeavoured, hitherto successfully, to avoid. Nail-studded clubs, battle-axes, hunting-crooks, stones, and firearms were employed; ominous shouts of "Allah! Allah!" and of "Din! Din Muhammed!" were raised; and blood began to flow. But, as comedy ever lurks in the drams of tragedy, the leader of the expedition shook with laughter, even at this critical moment, to see himself "supported by Sergeant Armstrong, who stood at 'the charge,' armed with the legs of the camera-obscura!" It was no laughing matter, however, as may be gathered from the fact that not one of the surveying party escaped injury, although no life appears to have been lost, and from the punishment inflicted, after an inquiry and trial, upon the Sheikh and his abettors. He "was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment; his slave, who was proved to have used various weapons, to two years of hard labour; and several other offenders to shorter terms. The sum of £270 was also paid, as a fine, to the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund." Thus was the honour of the British lion vindicated; and the volumes may now be left to fulfil, as they are pretty sure to do, the expectations which may have been excited. Let it be gratefully stated, however, in conclusion, that there is not only an index, but an index at the end of each volume.

The sixteenth edition of *Haydn's Dictionary of Dates*, by Benjamin Vincent, Librarian to the Royal Institution of Great Britain, has just been published, brought down to the present autumn. Exactly two years have elapsed since the publication of the last edition, and almost every page of the new volume affords evidence of the vigilant diligence of the editor in the work of revision, and in the record of the multiplicity of events of a very varied character that have taken place during the time that has passed. Nothing incidental to our common humanity of any importance appears to be omitted, and few persons can be aware of the daily labour and prompt judgment indispensably required to maintain the value of a work of this nature. From its scope and size, also, it is very open to criticism, and information useful to some may be justly regarded as superfluous by others. The editor, however, in his motto, expresses his hope that "the ignorant may learn and the learned may like to be reminded," and in his preface gratefully acknowledges corrections and suggestions received. In the present edition the political history of the chief countries of the world has been continued in the tables, the more important events being noticed in separate articles. These include the paramount Eastern Question; the negotiations preliminary and subsequent to the Russo-Turkish war; the battles and sieges; the Treaties of San Stefano and Berlin; the Anglo-Turkish Convention; the occupation of Cyprus, Bosnia, Bessarabia, and Batoum; the great Constitutional struggles in France; the attempted assassinations of the Emperor of Germany; the Presidential election and party conflicts in the United States; and the Kaffir War. In regard to our own country we find duly noted a great number of official changes, including the Cabinet Ministers, the Bishops, Judges, Governors of colonies, and other functionaries, the progress of the revenue, trade, the Bank of England, the affairs of the Army and Navy, the latest Acts of Parliament, &c. In Ecclesiastical matters we have the Pan-Anglican Conference and Church Congresses, the new bishoprics, the prosecution of Messrs. Tooth, Mackonochie, and Edwards, the Holy Cross Society, and the newly-founded Reformed Episcopal Church. Attention has been specially given to educational progress; and that topographical history has not been neglected will be seen in the articles on London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, and other important places. As might be expected from the official position of the editor, science has received particular attention, as shown in the articles on the telephone, microphone, phonograph, electric light, Mars' satellites, planets, radiometer, new chemical elements, otheoscope, phoneidoscope, spontaneous generation, the germ theory of disease, and weights and measures. As regards Archaeology we may refer to the articles on obelisks (including Cleopatra's Needle), Babylon, Nineveh, and Mycenae. In the present edition extra attention has been given to philanthropic and religious societies, including the Mansion House funds, Hospital Sundays and Saturdays, and their results; and, in relation to geographical discovery, we have the Arctic Expedition, and Mr. H. Stanley's journey through Africa. One very painful part of the editor's duty has been to record the Indian and Chinese famines, wrecks (the Eurydice, Princess Alice, &c.), railway accidents, coal explosions (Abercarn, &c.); and also various articles relating to crime; trials, including the turf and lease frauds, police detectives, the Penge case, the Albert Assurance Company, and Artisans' Dwellings Company officials, Madame Rachel, &c. Among miscellaneous articles may be mentioned a list of assassinations and attempts, the Bressa Prize, the Library Association, the Paris Exhibition, the Hibbert fund, pedestrian and swimming feats, the University boat-race and Derby winners, Colorado beetle, Mennonites and Molokani, Lazzarites, Opportunists; Albert, Davy, and Faraday medals; Caxton celebration, Index Society, &c., in all which the editor has endeavoured to answer not only the question when? but also where? how? and why? as far as his limited space permitted.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantyne has been elected an honorary member of the Bench of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Francis Henry Bacon, of the Chancery Bar, has been appointed to the Judgeship of the Bloomsbury County Court, vacant by the death of Mr. George Lake Russell.

The honorary secretary of the Cabmen's Shelter Fund states that twenty shelters have already been established in various parts of the metropolis, that they are self-supporting, and that the fund is still prospering.

Police-Constable Robinson, who was shot through the arm by the burglar Ward or Peace, has been promoted to be a first-class constable, the promotion carrying with it an increase of pay of three shillings a week.

We are informed that in consequence of the numerous applications to hear the new bells at St. Paul's, the Dean and Chapter have arranged that a peal shall be rung to-day (Saturday) from 2.30 to 4 p.m.

The action brought in the Exchequer Division by a young lady to recover damages from a grocer's assistant in consequence of his refusing to carry out his promise to marry her concluded on Tuesday, when, after the examination of the defendant, the jury awarded £75 damages.

The Royal Humane Society has voted a bronze medallion to Mrs. Disney Roebuck, wife of Captain Disney Roebuck, of the 46th Regiment, who, with the help of her sister, saved the lives of three ladies who ran a narrow escape of drowning while bathing at Broadstairs in the early part of last month.

Under the presidency of Colonel Beresford, M.P., a meeting of watermen and lightermen was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, last Saturday, to protest against the report issued by the Board of Trade relative to the Princess Alice inquiry, and to adopt measures for opposing the proposed new Thames Navigation Bill.

On Tuesday evening the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., opened a new co-operative literary institute intended for the instruction and amusement of the inhabitants of the Shaftesbury estate; and, being affiliated with the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, the new institute had already received 127 applications for membership.

In the Admiralty Court on Wednesday morning an action for damages brought by the London Steam-Boat Company, the owners of the Princess Alice, against Messrs. Hall, the owners of the Bywell Castle, was begun. A cross action has also been brought by Messrs. Hall and Co. against the London Steam-Boat Company.

The Company of Haberdashers have given £10 10s. in aid of the funds of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum.—This company has forwarded £50 10s. to the Mansion House Fund for the promotion of the holding of the Royal Agricultural Show at Kilburn next year; and the General Omnibus Company have stated their willingness to offer a prize of £25 for the best horse suitable for omnibus work.

At a meeting of the Hospital Sunday Fund Committee held on Monday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, the president, vice-president, and secretary were empowered to engage a suitable room or rooms for an office, the rental not to exceed £100 per annum. It was resolved to ask the Duke of Bedford and the Rev. Canon Fleming to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Earl Russell and the Rev. Mr. Hoyle. It is proposed that Hospital Sunday shall be the third Sunday in June next.

The committee of the China Famine Relief Fund have issued a balance-sheet showing that the total amount raised in connection with the fund is £32,303. A further sum of about £16,000 has been contributed through various missionary societies in England, and has been sent direct to China. Mr. Forrest, the British Acting Consul at Tien-Tsin, speaks confidently of the favourable impression made on the Chinese by the sympathy which England has shown them in their need.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week in November was 80,665, of whom 41,704 were in workhouses, and 38,961 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1877, these figures show an increase of 178; but as compared 1876 and 1875 they show a decrease of 1056 and 3791 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 926, of whom 685 were men, 219 women, and 42 children under sixteen.

On Monday evening the existing method of lighting by gas and by one form of the electric light (the Jablochkoff) was subjected to a species of competition at Billingsgate Market, in the presence of a considerable number of spectators. There was some difference of opinion as to the practical efficiency of the new mode of lighting; but it seems to be generally agreed that for the riverside and the street-lighting the experiment succeeded, but as regards the interior of the market many persons doubted the superiority of the light to gas.

The appeal of Colonel Dawkins to the House of Lords against a demurrer allowed by Vice-Chancellor Malins in a suit instituted by him against Lord Penrhyn, his cousin, for the recovery of a fourth part of Penrhyn Castle and the lands belonging to it, which he claimed under the will of John Pennant, deceased, the respondent's father, was heard on Wednesday. The Lords Justices of the Appeal Court had sustained the Vice-Chancellor's judgment, and the House of Lords now dismissed the appeal with costs.

A meeting of the council of the Charity Organisation Society was held on Wednesday in the hall of the Inner Temple, the objects being that a knowledge of the aims of the society should be more widely known, and that the Bar of the country should advocate its importance. Mr. Baron Pollock, who presided, mentioned some details respecting London charities, and argued the need of this society from the fact that four million pounds were annually given for charitable purposes in the metropolis. Sir H. James, M.P., moved a resolution approving of the society, which was seconded by Mr. Forsyth, M.P., supported by other members of Parliament, and adopted.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in distributing the prizes to the successful students at the St. Stephen's Schools, Westminster, on Tuesday evening, referred to the Elementary Education Act of 1870, observing that she could not but regard it as a very strong expression of the piety and patriotism of the country. Among the principal awards were those to Frederick C. Pendry (silver medal and certificate presented by the Carriage-makers' Company), and to George William Irons, who had won the Prince Consort's prize of twenty-five guineas, with a certificate, being the highest prize in Great Britain awarded by the Society of Arts to members of evening classes and mechanics' institutions.

A tutor named Weston was summoned at the Clerkenwell Police Court for not sending his son, aged seven, to school. The defendant, who stated that he was a properly qualified tutor, having passed his examinations at the London Uni-

versity, said he preferred to teach his boy at home, as he found that he got into bad company at the board school. The School Board officer said the defendant had no time to teach the boy, as he was out all day. The magistrate dismissed the summons, observing that the Act did not specify the time at which children should be taught, and said that the father, who was properly qualified to teach, might give his son lessons at five in the morning if it suited him.

On Monday evening the first of the three courses of lectures named after their founder, the late Dr. Cantor, which are given every year under the auspices of the Society of Arts, was begun in the theatre of the society's house, John-street, Adelphi. These lectures are especially devoted to the practical treatment, on a scientific basis, of manufactures and handicrafts, and kindred subjects. Those now in process of delivery are on "Mathematical Instruments," particular attention being paid to the methods of their construction and use.

The Master of the Rolls had before him on Tuesday an action in which Signor Bettini, the operatic singer, sought to enforce a payment of £2000 by his wife, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, under a deed of separation. The arrangement as to division of property stipulated that a palace in Rome, freed from incumbrance by the sale of another property in Paris, should be Signor Bettini's share. The Paris property, however, did not realise enough by £2000 to clear the palace, and Signor Bettini sought for an order upon his wife's trustees to make up the deficiency. His Lordship, having heard the arguments, strongly advised the parties to arrange the matter between themselves, and adjourned the case for a week in order to enable them to do so.

The Metropolitan Board of Works decided yesterday week, as a concession to the fire insurance companies, to station a steam fire-engine temporarily in Watling-street. It was explained that, in respect to the provision of new Fire Brigade stations in the City, the Board was doing all that was possible within its prescribed limits of the produce of a halfpenny rate; and that no inconvenience or injury had been sustained by the City during the six months that the central station had been in Southwark.—The chairman, engineer, and several members of the Board went down the Thames last Saturday, and took samples of the water at the time when it would be most likely to be contaminated with sewage from the outfall works at Crossness. Their object is to decide the question raised by Captain Calver in his report to the Thames Conservators, and by others, whether the discharge into the river is injurious.

Last Saturday the Court of Appeal gave judgment in a case which had been argued before it, affecting the religion of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Agar-Ellis. The father is a Protestant and the mother a Roman Catholic, and the question was whether a promise made by Mr. Agar-Ellis before his marriage, that the children of the union should be brought up as Roman Catholics, could be retracted by him now. Vice-Chancellor Malins had decided that the children should be educated in the doctrines of the Church of England, and against this decision Mrs. Agar-Ellis appealed. Lords Justices James, Baggallay, and Thesiger now held that the whole responsibility of the children's education should be thrown upon the father, and that no order should be made as to the religion in which they should be brought up.

There were 2530 births and 1547 deaths registered in London last week. The deaths included 18 from measles, 11 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever, and 15 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of scarlet fever, which had steadily increased from 24 to 64 in the nine preceding weeks, declined to 54 last week, and were 38 below the corrected average. The deaths from measles were 32 below the average. Whooping-cough fatality was also considerably below the average. The deaths referred to diphtheria were 2 less than those in the previous week. The fatal cases of fever showed a marked decline from the numbers in recent weeks, and were 17 below the corrected average. The deaths referred to lung diseases, which had been 434 and 431 in the two previous weeks, further declined to 428 last week, and were 40 below the corrected weekly average; 277 resulted from bronchitis and 107 from pneumonia. In Greater London 3124 births and 1846 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 40.6 deg., and 1.2 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of sixty years. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 11.8 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 60 hours.

At the Sailors' Home, in Well-street, London Docks, on Saturday last the committee of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society presented Captain T. M. Almond, master of the ship Decapolis, with a gold medal, and the crew with silver medals, for their heroic conduct in saving the crew of the Eblana on Oct. 10. The crew consisted of Martin Pearce Organ, Frederick Christiesen, William Quirk, August Hausen, William Adamson, David Stephen, George Herbert Adamson, Harry Saunders, and G. W. R. Bourne, apprentice, who, in addition to the medal, received a sextant, as the committee considered his conduct most praiseworthy in volunteering to go with each boat to the rescue of the unfortunate men on the Eblana. Captain the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N., chairman of the committee of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, occupied the chair, and before presenting the prizes referred to the gallant conduct of the captain and crew of the Decapolis on the occasion in question. He also said that their services had met with the warm approval of the Board of Trade. He afterwards incidentally alluded to the advantages of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, which he urged all sailors to become members of. They had now 50,000 members, who brought in between £7000 and £8000, but they really received nearly three times as much in return.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on Monday evening in Burlington-gardens, a paper was read by the Rev. J. P. Farler upon "Usambara, East Africa, and the Adjoining Country." After a brief review of the travels of Dr. Krapp, Messrs. Burton and Speke, and Mr. New in the country under notice, Mr. Farler went on to describe Usambara, which has been called the Switzerland of Africa, and which forms a link in the great East Coast range extending from Abyssinia and Natal. A large portion of the paper was occupied with an examination of the country in its physical aspects, a description of the manners and customs of the natives, and a comprehensive survey of its history so far as it has been recorded. The paper took the form to some extent of a personal narrative of the journey of the writer to Magila, where, he said, he frequently met men who had been to Chaga and the Masai country, through which land, he considered, was to be found the only feasible way to opening up the equatorial lakes. Such an expedition as this Mr. Farler considered quite practicable, and he offered to assist any attempt in this direction by procuring the right men and obtaining introductions from one native chief to another. After a discussion, in which Sir T. F. Buxton, who is aiding the construction of a road to that portion of the African continent, took part, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the reader of the paper and a similar compliment to the chairman.

## The Extra Supplement.

## NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

The good old city of Norwich, to which our attention has been directed by the disastrous flood of last week, the subject of two Illustrations in this Number, owes its prosperity to Flemish Protestant woollen manufacturers. But it has been a Bishop's See from the reign of William Rufus, in the year 1094. East Anglian Bishops had before resided successively at Thetford, Elmham, and Dunwich since the conversion of the heathen "folk" there in the seventh century. The first builder of Norwich Cathedral was Bishop Herbert de Losinga, the first Norman prelate who held his Court at Norwich. In different views of the city, from Mousehold-heath, from the Castle Hill, and from the low meadows around Thorpe, this stately ecclesiastical pile is the most striking feature. Its central tower and spire, rising to the height of 287 ft., may be well seen from the south wall of the cloisters, or from the lower close. The tower and flanking turrets are of Norman architecture, but the spires are of Perpendicular Gothic. So, too, with the main body of the building; the nave and choir, internally, consist of fourteen bays, of fine Norman arches, with similar arches in the triforium above; three bays are included in the choir, but its eastward portion, in the clerestory and roof, has been changed to Perpendicular Gothic. The transepts, also, have been somewhat altered by architects of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; but the original Norman ground-plan is everywhere preserved. The side aisles are carried on, beyond the transepts, to form a procession corridor round the chancel. The interior view is rendered more effective by the choir roof rising 14 ft. higher than the nave, and by the open Norman arcades of the central tower; the roof of the nave is a beautiful structure of "lierne vaulting," the work of Bishop Lehart, from 1446 to 1472. There are many other details, architectural or ornamental, which deserve admiration. The cloisters, in the Decorated Gothic style, are considered very fine. The Erpingham gate, and that of St. Ethelbert, leading into the Cathedral precincts, have some historical interest. The Bishop's Palace has been more than once rebuilt. There was once a Lord Bishop, Henry Despenser, in the time of Richard II., who personally wielded a huge two-handed sword, with his knights and archers, against the riotous local mob of Norfolk, in league with Wat Tyler. The same warlike prelate, in 1383, led a body of troops into Flanders, to fight for an elect Pope against an Anti-Pope, and stormed the towns of Gravelines and Dunkirk. Bishops of Norwich are now better employed.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

The following arrangements have been made for the Friday evening meetings before Easter, 1879:—Jan. 17, Professor Tyndall on the Electric Light; Jan. 24, Professor W. E. Ayrton on the Mirror of Japan and its Magic Qualities; Jan. 31, Mr. H. H. Statham on the Logic of Architectural Design; Feb. 7, Rev. H. R. Haveris on Bells; Feb. 14, Professor Johnstone Stoney, the Story of the November Meteors; Feb. 21, Professor Roscoe on a New Chemical Industry; Feb. 28, Sir William Thompson on Maxwell's Demonology; March 7, Professor Huxley; March 14, Mr. E. B. Tylor on the History of Games; March 21, Professor Abel on Recent Contributions to the History of Detonating Agents; March 28, Sir Henry Rawlinson on the Geography of the Oxus, and the Changes of its Course at Different Periods of History; April 14, Dr. Warren de la Rue.

Lord Aberdare opened a coffee-tavern at Mountain Ash on Wednesday.

## DURHAM-TERRACE, QUEBEC.

The "summer season" at Quebec, in Lower Canada, reaches its height in the autumn. This would seem to be a paradox. It is nevertheless true that, after Long Branch and Newport are deserted, American tourists in Canada still linger at Quebec, about 350 miles north. Many of these birds of passage, indeed, fly northward from Saratoga and Lake George as the days grow shorter and cooler in that latitude. Every spot chosen as a "resort," however, has its own advantages; and there are special seasons of the year when they are best enjoyed. The Americans, eager to spend the brighter months anywhere except in their respective homes, have discovered that the autumn days at Quebec are particularly delightful. The air is cool, crisp, and clear; above all, the evening twilight is of very long duration, and very beautiful. This latter effect in nature is, perhaps, the principal reason why Quebec has obtained such wide celebrity on the American continent as a place to be visited in autumn. Tourists from all parts of the New World may be found there in September and October strolling about Durham-terrace during the afternoon and far into the evening, to enjoy the long, gentle, and delicious twilight. Though at other seasons Quebec is one of the dullest of dull places, at this time it is very difficult to find apartments, either at the "St. Louis" or at the smaller hotels. Our artist has given a sketch of Durham-terrace and its surroundings as it appears at the height of this "fashionable season." For several reasons the scene illustrated may be considered one of the most interesting to be found in either the New World or the Old. There are few cities in either hemisphere for which the romance of history has done more to give it special interest than Quebec. But we need not seek for the interest of Durham-terrace in history. The crowd of people there gathered represents all the variety of opinions it would be possible to collect together between the Hudson Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. England herself is represented, not indirectly only by her loyal colonial subjects, but by gentlemen who have come out from England in various official capacities. There are leading officers of the Hudson Bay Company—men whose duties lead them into the rough ways and wild haunts of the fur-hunter's life, but many of whom are cultured gentlemen, and are glad to spend their periods of leisure among the refinements of polite association. There are the native statesmen of Canada, who are working out a problem of independent government hardly less interesting than that of their neighbours across the frontier, and they now command the frankly-expressed respect of those neighbours. There are many men of wealth and culture—merchants, bankers, and lawyers—of Upper and Lower Canada. Of the Americans present, many are from the Southern States, for the northern latitude of the St. Lawrence has proved unusually attractive to these people. After the rebellion, too, and before their bitter feelings had subsided, they flocked to Canada in large numbers, self-exiled from the northern resorts of their own country. Add to these their fellow-citizens, now friendly, but still differing widely from them in sentiments, manners, and appearance. We have already enough to give the gathering on Durham-terrace all that interest of variety which is the greatest charm of a popular resort.

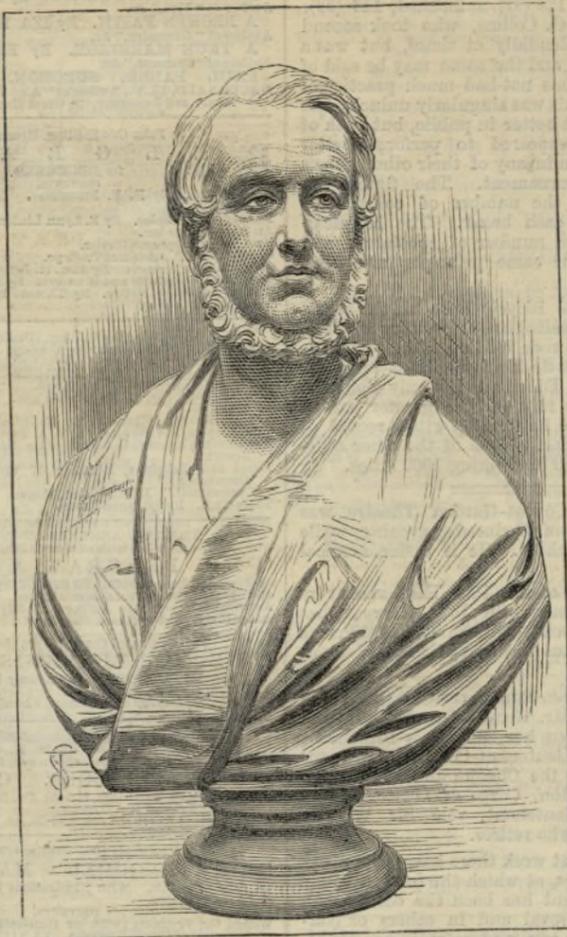


DURHAM TERRACE, QUEBEC, CANADA.

But there is another element which differs more widely from all the classes mentioned than they do from each other. France is there also; France as she exists in the New World, modified by two centuries and a half of wide separation from Paris; a France which Paris has entirely forgotten, but which has clung to the traditions of the old French religion, the French language, and French manners. The Canadian French gentlemen talk English, most of them, but with an accent—as if they were Parisians in Brighton. They gesticulate quite as earnestly and as incessantly. They are quite as enthusiastic, and they exclaim "Mon Dieu!" with quite as little thought that they are addressing the Deity. They are also as polite as the French of Europe. For the most part they are professional men—for to enter one of the learned professions is the pet ambition of a French Canadian boy—and they are ardent politicians. Many of them are legislators in the Dominion Parliament. Some of the most cultivated are still Catholics; but, determined to be untrammelled, are members of the "Institut Canadien," with its interdicted books. Some of them, however, are like their "foreign" French brethren of the Continent—Free-thinkers.

We have been speaking of the men only; the ladies of Durham-terrace present a picture of somewhat less variety, but it is not less interesting. The variety is less, because the Americans and the French Canadiennes, caring but little for the commercial and political interests which divide their fathers and brothers, join in a common ambition to be prettily dressed. The fair Anglo-Canadian ladies are equally interested, probably, in the same direction, though they habitually put more restraint upon the gratification of their tastes. The American ladies have the advantage over their French-Canadian rivals of a closer intimacy with the latest Parisian fashion-plates. The latter, however, exhibit all a Parisienne's love of showy raiment, if they have not preserved her taste through all these years. They are inclined to overdress, as are their American friends; but they are not restricted by the same artistic rules as laid down in Paris; the result, therefore, is less harmonious. Probably the less pronounced costumes of the English Canadian ladies would be more in accordance with the tastes of their sisters here at home than those of either the French or Americans. Leaving aside the all-absorbing question of dress, the ladies show almost as much variety in manners, ideas, and speech as the gentlemen; and they have some few ideas, of course, on the minor subjects of politics, if not of commerce.

In the background, and on all sides of this variegated assembly, are such objects of historical interest as few American cities can boast. The old city itself is quaint and picturesque, with such crooked little streets and old-time nooks as are fast disappearing even from English towns. Beneath the citadel is seen the "lower town," with its warehouses and the shipping along the water's edge. Rising abruptly above it is the Ehrenbreitstein of the St. Lawrence and of America, the height which the brave Montcalm, who was the first to fortify it, afterwards lost to our own General Wolfe. They both fell mortally wounded at the same battle; the monument on the right of our view was raised to the undivided memory of those two heroes. The guns on the right commemorate a more distant field of English success—they were captured in Sebastopol. Beyond all flows the most majestic of grand rivers. The St. Lawrence is at no place, we believe, through the entire 700 miles of its course, less than a mile in width, being upwards of five miles wide at its source in Lake Ontario. Immediately below Quebec it again reaches that width, and 400 miles beyond it is still called a "river," where it flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with an expanse of water seventy-five miles from shore to shore. The Saguenay,



BUST OF THE LATE M. W. BALFE, THE COMPOSER.

St. Charles, and innumerable other rivers flowing into it are favourite haunts of sportsmen and tourists, Quebec and Durham-terrace being the general rendezvous. Curiously enough, all these rivers, including the St. Lawrence itself, will be frozen solid, to remain so many months, within a few weeks after the autumn guests disappear from the Terrace.

THE BALFE MEMORIAL BUST.

Some time ago a committee was formed in Dublin for the purpose of raising some memorial in that, his native, city to the popular composer Michael Balfe, whose music and fame are so widely known. They consulted his widow,

Madame Balfe; she thus expressed her views:—"It was my great and anxious desire to have such a memorial, offered spontaneously by persons whose opinion might be taken as representing the Irish musical public, and which would be a genuine tribute of affection. I feel that a bust of Balfe placed in the National Gallery of Dublin, his native city, in the department specially devoted to illustrious Irishmen, would be a natural offering to his memory." The committee, having assented to these views of Madame Balfe, placed the commission for a bust in the hands of the eminent Irish sculptor Mr. Thomas Farrell, R.H.A. We think we may congratulate the artist and the public on the successful production of an admirable work of art, which will faithfully convey to future generations the lineaments of one still well and affectionately remembered by many of his friends. The bust, when completed, was placed in the National Gallery of Ireland, on July 6 last, in the presence of a distinguished company. It was unveiled by Sir Robert Stewart, Doctor of Music.

A special department has been formed by the present director of the Academy, Mr. Henry Doyle, R.H.A., in which a collection has been begun of portraits and busts of distinguished Irishmen. It has already made considerable progress, and will soon be a most interesting Irish "National Portrait Gallery." It contains marble busts of Moore, the poet; Sheil, the orator; MacLise, the painter; Archbishop Murray, and others. There are portraits also of Burke, Grattan, Swift, Lady Morgan, Lover, Sheridan, the Duke of Wellington, and others. Among the painters of these portraits are to be found Reynolds, Lely, Gainsborough, Hogarth, and Lawrence. To have a bust placed in this Irish Pantheon is, therefore, no small distinction. We noticed last week that a memorial window has been placed in St. Patrick's Cathedral in honour of Balfe, beside a window already erected to the memory of another Irish musician, Sir John Stevenson. Both these are due to the exertions of the Professor of Music in the University of Dublin, Sir Robert Stewart. The window is by Mr. Ballantine, of Edinburgh.

SKETCHES IN AFRICA.

We present another Engraving from Mr. H. B. Thelwall's sketches of the habits of the native population on the Mozambique coast, near the mouth of the Zambesi and Shiré rivers. They are diligent cultivators of the soil, and, having learnt the virtues of manure, will obtain lime by collecting and burning the masses or ancient sea-shells, extensive beds of which, the relics of past geological changes, are found at some distance inland.

The course of events in South Africa has compelled the annexation of another strip of territory to the dominions of the English Crown. The region round the St. John's River lying between Kaffraria and Natal, and forming part of the district known as Pondoland, has, by proclamation of Sir Bartle Frere, been annexed to Cape Colony, on the deposition of the chief Umqukela. On Aug. 31 the British flag was hoisted by General Sir F. Theisiger, now Lord Chelmsford, who crossed the bar of the river, and steamed up, the first occasion on which a steamer had ever been inside the bar. The country is beautiful and fertile; the climate is healthy; and cattle, and poultry, and game abound. The river, some distance above its mouth, passes between two high precipices, which have been named, that on the right bank Mount Theisiger, and that on the left bank Mount Sullivan. British Residents have been appointed for the newly acquired territory, Major Elliot for all the tribes on the right or western bank of the St. John's River, and the Rev. J. Oxley Oxland for all on the left or eastern bank.



SKETCHES IN AFRICA: BURNING SHELLS FOR LIME

DURHAM TERRACE, QUEBEC, CANADA.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We need only devote a few lines to the conclusion of the racing season of 1878, on which the curtain fell at Kempton Park on Saturday afternoon. Turning first to the Manchester meeting, we note that, on the Thursday, Lutestring, a daughter of Brown Bread and Lute, ran away with two Nurseries, winning just as easily with 8st. 6lb. as she had done with 13 lbs. less on her back, and she must be a far better animal than was generally supposed. The Manchester November Handicap, to which £1000 was added, attracted a good field of a dozen on the Friday, and, at last, Belphebe (9st. 5 lb.), with all her weight, started favourite. The comparatively unknown Senator (6st. 6lb.), who is a good-looking colt and was very fit, also found plenty of supporters, and Attalus (7 st. 10 lb.), whose victory over this course in the summer had not been forgotten, had also plenty of admirers. The last-named whipped round when the flag fell, and lost so much ground that his chance was at once extinguished; and though Senator ran very prominently for about a mile and a quarter, he was beaten when half way up the straight. From this point Belphebe managed to keep in front, though Footstep (7st. 7lb.) made a great effort from the distance, and was only beaten by a neck. Considering her welter weight, this was a very great performance on the part of Belphebe; and Avontes and she are unquestionably the hero and heroine of the back-end meetings. The immense amount of work that he has done has at last told its tale on old Ecosais, who failed signally to give 5 lb. to Telescope, even over his favourite five furlongs. The three days at Kempton Park proved a thorough success, and the authorities made a really genuine effort to keep out objectionable characters, with a completely satisfactory result. Large fields contested nearly every event; and on Saturday the Kempton Park Handicap brought out thirteen. None of them, however, had any chance with Avontes (8st. 11 lb.), who was ridden by Archer; and, later in the day, the same jockey had a successful mount on Breadfinner (8st. 12 lb.), with whom he defeated a field of eighteen in the Richmond Nursery Handicap. The sport provided at the Croydon November Meeting was fully up to the average, but rain descended in such a pitiless manner on all three days that only the most inveterate racegoers cared to leave home, and it cannot be said that the steeplechase season proper has commenced with much éclat. K. I'Anson rode two magnificent races on the first day; and Quits, the champion hunter, secured a stake in such fine style as to quite efface the memory of his defeat at Kempton Park last week. The Irish division did pretty well, as Lottery and Bacchus each won their respective engagements, and the latter, who is only a four-year-old, shows great promise over hurdles. There was nothing worthy of note on Wednesday except the Grand National Hurdle Race, and even this failed to keep up its reputation, as only seven runners, of a very moderate class, came to the post for it. Old Scamp (12 st. 7 lb.), who won the same event two years ago, started favourite, and Boniface (11 st. 2 lb.), who ran fairly well in the St. Leger, and had never previously performed in the "illegitimate" line of business, was also backed heavily. He, however, fell at the last jump, and Scamp being beaten directly afterwards, the French mare Chimère (10 st. 13 lb.) had matters all her own way. It is probable that Scamp was second best; but he was eased when it was clear that he had no chance of success, and Jacobin (11 st. 8 lb.) and Royal Oak II. (11 st. 7 lb.) finished second and third respectively. The Master of the Buckhounds announces that, hydrophobia having appeared among her Majesty's hounds, hunting will be discontinued until further notice. The season of statistics has now set in with its accustomed severity, and about the first batch issued are those in connection with the jockeys of 1878. For the fifth successive season F. Archer has distanced all his rivals, having credited himself with the extraordinary and unprecedented number of 229 successful mounts; and this feat is the more remarkable from the fact that he has never been able to weigh out under 8 st. 2 lb. For the fifth time also Constable ranks second, with 96; and then comes little Lemaire, who has suddenly sprung up from 18 wins in 1877 to 71, and must undoubtedly be regarded as the crack light-weight of the day. Cannon (68), Morgan (58), Gouter (57), Fordham (54), and Snowden (50), have all done well; and the capital score made by Fordham, who did not commence riding until the season was some weeks old and retired from the saddle some time before its conclusion must be very gratifying to the admirers of or, perhaps, the most talented horseman of this or any other time. On Tuesday last W. Spencer and C. T. Bullman, who have both gained considerable reputation among men of the second class, sculled from Putney to Mortlake for £100 a side. The latter went off with a very fast stroke, and, as Spencer made no effort to keep with him, he led by fully half a dozen lengths as he passed Craven Point. From this point Spencer began to draw up, and Bullman being completely rowed out, a foul occurred just below Hammersmith Bridge. Spencer then went away and won at his leisure, the race having, in reality, been decided in his favour on the foul, as Bullman was clearly in the wrong. The American Billiard Tournament at the Royal Aquarium terminated last Saturday evening in favour of Joseph Bennett; and

never was success more thoroughly deserved, as the exchampion seems to have recovered his best form, and played with consistent brilliancy right through the seven days. His best breaks numbered 213 (26 and 24), 117 (11 and 11), 173 (37), unfinished, 140 (8, 4, and 5), 176 (55), 128 (32) unfinished, 143 (32), and 100 (31). G. Collins, who took second prize, played splendidly at times, but was a little uncertain; and the same may be said of T. Taylor, who has not had much practice of late. D. Richards was singularly unlucky; he has never played better in public, but each of his opponents appeared to perform better against him than in any of their other games during the tournament. The figures in brackets denote the number of consecutive spot strokes in each break. The handicap attracted a large number of spectators, and two more on the same principle have been arranged. The Six Days' Bicycle-Race at the Agricultural Hall resulted in the victory of Cann of Sheffield, who rode 1060 miles 4 laps in the time, and this is decidedly the best long distance on record. Edlin, a lad of only eighteen, rode him a close race for the greater part of the distance, and finished up with a record of 1025 miles 1½ laps. None of the other competitors succeeded in covering 1000 miles.

Mr. Gye, of Covent-Garden Theatre, was accidentally shot on Wednesday evening, while on a visit to Dutchley. He is under medical treatment. The colonelcy of the 10th Foot, vacant by the death of General Sir John Garcock, has been conferred upon Lieutenant-General Prince William Augustus Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B.

Tuesday's Gazette announces that the Queen has appointed Mr. George Greville to be a Third Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gustavus Hume, Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, to be Lieutenant, vice Sir William Topham, Knt., who retires.

During the past week there have been many political meetings, at which the foreign policy of the Government has been the chief topic, in some of approval and in others of condemnation; but our readers will, no doubt, gladly be spared the slightest epitome of the speeches, preferring to wait a week for what will be said on the matter pro and con. in Parliament.

The result of the voting in Dublin of the Roman Catholic Prelates for three names to send to Rome as suggestions for Cardinal Cullen's successor has been as follows:—Dr. M'Cube, at present acting as Archbishop, forty-three votes; for Dr. Moran, the Cardinal's nephew, seven votes; and for Dr. Woodcock, Principal of the Catholic University, one vote only.

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POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Table with columns for 'AT HOME' and 'ABROAD' listing postage rates for various regions like Africa, Australia, Brazil, Canada, etc.

Copies printed on thin paper may be sent to the Colonies and Foreign Countries at half the rates stated above; but their use is not recommended, the appearance of the Engravings being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication. COLOMBO, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA. DUCAL LINE.—Exceptional and favourable terms of passage for a limited number of first-class passengers only.

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On Tuesday last W. Spencer and C. T. Bullman, who have both gained considerable reputation among men of the second class, sculled from Putney to Mortlake for £100 a side. The latter went off with a very fast stroke, and, as Spencer made no effort to keep with him, he led by fully half a dozen lengths as he passed Craven Point.

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THE FLOODS AT NORWICH.



HEIGHAM-STREET ON THE NIGHT OF SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17.



NORWICH ON NOVEMBER 17.

## THE FLOODS AT NORWICH.

Our illustrations show the extraordinary character of the disastrous inundation at Norwich on Saturday and Sunday week, the 16th and 17th inst. The river Wensum, swollen by the increase of its tributary streams from the continuous rains of a fortnight previous, was prevented from discharging its waters by the high tide at Yarmouth, as the Wensum flows into the Yare. The lower parts of the country were flooded over a great distance. On that Saturday afternoon the suburb of North Heigham, with the New Mills, St. Martin's, and St. Michael's, was visited by the inundation. The river, usually but a few yards wide, expanded to the breadth of nearly a mile. Heigham-street and Heigham-causeway, with most of the streets adjacent, were full of water, which entered the houses and cottages, covering their lower floors 4 ft. deep. It was with difficulty that carts could pass through the street to remove some of the distressed families or their furniture. Many of the people remained prisoners in the upper rooms of the houses; but some escaped in boats or by ladders into the carts and waggons. This low-lying district has of late years become thickly overbuilt and populous, so that no former calamity of the kind in Norwich ever caused so much distress. The citizens, led by the Mayor, Mr. Harry Bullard, and the Sheriff, Mr. D. Steward, promptly exerted themselves to relieve the suffering. A meeting for this good purpose was held at the Guildhall on the Sunday evening, which seems a novel and praiseworthy example, only that the clergy and other ministers of religion were necessarily absent. The Rev. George Gould, Baptist minister, took part in the meeting. Some gentlemen had been working hard all that day in rescuing the flooded-out people, preparing shelter for them in school-rooms, the Drill Hall, and the Governor's apartments of the City Gaol, which is now disused; and distributing coals, bread, tea, and coffee to those in want of such help. These first efforts, in which not an hour was lost, were followed by the raising of a charitable fund, with a regular committee for its application to cases of need.

## ART.

## THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

The danger arising from minor exhibitions such as this, furnished as they are with second-best works of the year and gleanings of the studios—works not sufficiently important to offer at Burlington House, and which have neither been commissioned by private persons nor carried off by dealers—the danger, we say, is that artists should be tempted to prefer painting small pictures, likely to sell at moderate prices, instead of occupying themselves with works demanding careful study, and therefore calculated to secure advancement in art. The danger is even greater where, as here, an exhibition is organised by a large committee of the contributors themselves, not by dealers, as at the galleries we lately noticed. In natural sympathy with the artists, the public is apt to entertain illusions regarding them and the often unjustly maligned middle-men. Assuming that artists mainly paint to sell, not simply to please themselves, they will assuredly take most pains for a possibly frequent customer. It is a significant fact that the Paris dealers have always had through their hands a very large proportion of the mass of good work produced in France. The great French school does not seem to have suffered thereby; and it certainly has not benefited much by the recently-established minor exhibitions, with their *impressioniste* vagaries and other eccentricities. However, we should, perhaps, be grateful to the Dudley committee for showing some projects for pictures and studies from nature which would hardly have come under the public eye by other agency. We have the pleasure to add that the present exhibition is an improvement upon its immediate predecessors, indicating, as it does the decided though gradual advance of the British school.

Among works which treat an incident, scene, or impression, with comparative completeness, is Mr. Haywood Hardy's humorous "Forced Company" (284). A young farmer mounted, with a pretty girl riding pillion behind him, is overtaken by the handsome young squire, in the tippetted riding-coat (*redingote*) of the Regency, who checks his hunter to keep abreast with the farmer's sober dobbie, and persists in a conversation with the damsel that is evidently well received by her, though her jealous companion steadily turns his head away from the unwelcome intruder. The difficult entire foreshortening of the horses as they advance directly before us is surmounted with rare skill of draughtsmanship; and the execution throughout is remarkably dainty, perspicuous, and descriptive. Similar completeness, in a warmer key of colour, distinguishes Mr. Hodgson's figure of the Algerian "Court Poet" (424), sitting with writhing limbs, and his hand to his aching head, in the throes of poetic composition after numerous abortive efforts to deliver himself of sufficiently high-flown imagery—as we see by the rejected sheets at his feet. Very droll, also, is the smartly got-up Algerian (435), whose turban another man is decorating with a flower by way of "A Finishing Touch." The phrase (which has been banded about so much of late), "Peace with Honour," is taken by Mr. Marks as the motto for a pleasant little picture—a portrait, presumably—of an elderly gentleman in morning dressing-gown and slippers, seated in his library immersed in a favourite author. Here every detail—every book on the well-filled shelves, the good man's robe-de-chambre, the *Guardian* newspaper fallen at his side, the dozing cat, &c.—is painted with a perfectly impartial carefulness, which, while agreeable to examine seriatim, conveys an impression of somewhat monotonous prosaic tameness when regarding the picture as a whole. Mr. Joseph Clark evinces so genuine a sympathy with child-life that we can but regret his confirmed chinkiness of colouring and tendency to smoothen off every accident of texture and natural incidence of light and shade. Apart from these drawbacks, how thoroughly enjoyable is the picture (219) of the morning bath in a cottage, with the youngest still in the tub playing with its toy-boat, whilst a girl of fifteen, enacting the part of a second mother, wipes a little older cherub, and a boy of eight is manfully buttoning up his boots without aid! "The Chimney-Corner" (23) has a similar charm of naïveté.

Of the painters who take a more generous view of the technical requirements of art Mr. F. Morgan occupies a foremost position in virtue of his rich yet subdued and harmonious scheme of colouring. Both his two pictures, however, are rather slender and threadbare as regards sentiment and subject. The better one, perhaps, is "Under a Changeful Sky" (148), a gipsy mother, with her babe at her breast and a girl at her side, sitting despondingly on a heath under lowering clouds, while the damp sticks under the camp kettle slowly ignite. Mr. Macbeth adopts the stronger colouring and the more hazardous handling of the Scotch school, and the result, it seems to us, is a considerable want of balance and moderation in his picture of "Fisherman's Children" (111) amusing themselves on the verge of a jetty, with a vacant mass of water, forming a harbour, rising far above them, owing to the height at which the horizontal line is placed. This empty space of pale green sea or loch appears to have

been painted at one time and the slate-coloured clouds at another, for there is not the slightest relation between them. Mr. Macbeth has done work of such high promise that it is worth while to call his attention to this and, indeed, other marks of hasty observation throughout the picture. A healthy enjoyment of colour, combined with an unaffected sense of beauty and manly execution (free from the rather rude mannerism of earlier works), will be found in Mr. Small's pleasant little picture of a country lass spreading linen out to be bleached (225). Mr. J. D. Linton is essaying to reproduce the excellent qualities of his water-colour drawings in oil, as in the study of a female figure in nondescript costume, with a tea-solitaire at her side, and a background of studio properties, which he calls "Afternoon" (238). But at present the shadows here are apt to be obscure and heavy, and still more so in the sombre "Memories" (315), a lady bowed in a passion of grief over the jewelled orders of her dead lord, with her face buried in her hands and hidden from view, like that of Agamemnon in the ancient picture by Timanthes of the Sacrifice of Iphigenia—an expedient for suggesting grief which modern critics have regarded less as a stroke of genius than an evasion and an artifice. Almost the opposite extreme of grey aerial effect—with delicately drawn figures—is presented in No. 333, by Mr. F. W. W. Topham, representing the arcade of the "Ospedale del Ceppo at Pistoia," with a local *frate* acting as cicerone to a couple of Italian ladies in elucidating the subjects of the famous frieze by Giovanni della Robbia, illustrative of the seven works of mercy: the *frate* himself thereby exemplifying, as it were, the first of those works—hospitality to the stranger. Another foreign scene with unmistakable local colour (301) is contributed by Mr. F. A. Bridgman, the rapidly rising American artist, who has been trained under Gérôme, as his works testify—perhaps too plainly. It represents a Cairene lady, in yashmak and black veil, dismounted from her cream-coloured ass, in parley with a domestic at a house-door, the ass-driver's attention being bidden for by a couple of orange-girls. The costumes and trappings, the elaborately sculptured arabesque portal, and rich moucharabia, from which a lady inmate is stealing a glance at the visitor, are all carefully and well painted. Excellently painted, also, and fully as characteristic of the East, though it contains no figure, is the quaint picture (134) Mr. C. Robertson has constructed from several rows of shoes which have been put off by the faithful at the entrance-steps to a mosque. The motley shoes and slippers look half-animate sentinels and representatives of the congregation inside, as they lie there with an air of ordered and varied serviceableness, whilst a kitten, curling itself up in their midst, as though for company, has fallen asleep in the drowsy sunlight.

Of works of imaginative inspiration there is the usual dearth. Almost the only touch of poetic fancy, so far as we remember, occurs in the female figure of Mr. Watts's "Design for a Picture" (79), she being engaged arranging flowers on her bed, while Love flies out of window as Poverty comes in at the door. Yet we fail to see corresponding inventiveness in the winged figure of the frightened youth springing out of the large aperture that stands for a cottage window, or in the obvious interpretation of Poverty as a gaunt giant with a wolf at his side, or the undismayed turtle-doves still billing in the foreground. Then, this gives but a one-sided illustration of the scope of the proverb; indeed, in no aspect is its ugly satire adapted for romantic serious treatment such as the artist seems to contemplate. And we have too much respect for Mr. Watts's genius to admit execution so slovenly, and in parts so curiously petty and thin, as worthy of public exhibition even in the medium of a design." Mr. Wengelin recalls the style of the new President of the Academy in two gracefully-drawn and sweetly-coloured figures of Greek girls in long diaphanous white drapery, the one a "Keeper of the Sacred Sparrows" (365) on a trellised terrace; the other swinging in a kind of net-hammock under a peristyle overlooking a street with a glimpse of a passing chariot. We would ask, however, how it happens that the drapery in the former is so much more transparent on the nearer than the farther side of the figure. Mr. Boughton sends a charming idyllic gem. The materials are of the simplest—merely a couple of "Nut-Brown Maids" (289) discreetly hastening through a field from a spot where sit a pair of lovers—yet the scene is poetry itself as seen through that lovely golden medium of softest summer sunlight. A nice idyllic feeling likewise pervades two pictures by Mr. P. R. Morris, particularly that of a shepherd-boy hailing his flock to new pastures, under a grey sky chequered with white light. The other picture of children frightened by a "Storm in Harvest" (264) seems slight, and otherwise inferior. More or less of painting accomplishment or capability will also be found in Mr. F. Barnard's "Lord Hategood," from Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress;" Mr. J. D. Watson's rather large picture (169) at the head of the room of a young lady entering a prospective partner's name on her list of dancing engagements, which, however, is far from gay either in effect or sentiment; Mr. O. Scholderer's group of boy and donkey "In the Dunes of Flanders" (235); M. Tissot's "Reverie" (270), a girl reclining in a wicker fauteuil overlooking a conservatory, an effective study, but which seems to us a marked falling off from the works which first made the artist known in this country; Mr. T. E. Cox's "A Last Look" (194), a young lady kissing her hand at an oriel; Mr. D. W. Wynfield's "The New Spelling-Book" (187), which is pretty, but sadly needs some emphatic passages, some stroke of vigour; Mr. Percy Macquoid's sprightly little picture (439) of a damsel giving her hand to a bull-terrier to be licked, with, by way of title, the line from Madame de Staël—"Plus je vois ces hommes plus j'aime les chiens;" Mr. Calthrop's "At home" (199); Mr. J. W. Waterhouse's Pompeian "Flower-Seller" (341); Mr. Edgar M. Ward's "Street Scene at Treport" (340); Mr. W. S. Stacey's cottage interior subjects, and the contributions of Messrs. H. M. Paget, G. Barclay, G. L. Seymour, A. W. Bayes, and M. Hale. There are, besides, excellent small bust studies or portraits by Messrs. Burgess (437) and C. Van Haanen—"A Venetian Girl" (105); Mrs. Jopling (307) and Miss Starr (86).

There are a few pictures of marked ability, in which the human interest is divided with landscape or marine. Of such are Mr. Waterlow's "On a Thames Ait" (97) with a young lady, under her Japanese parasol, walking through a breast-high bed of luxuriant grasses and flowering water plants; Mr. Colin Hunter's "In Search of Sea-drift" a boy on a pony looking out for "flotsam and jetsam" along the surf-fringed margin of a curved bay, where the blue waves now dance all peacefully: this is strong painting, true to nature, and fine in colour; Mr. C. Napier Hemy's two powerful, solid pictures, "The Shrimper" (161)—in which, however, the power is not obtained without blackness—and "Fishing for Smelt" (174), where we see the fisherman through the meshes of the great dredging net that he hoists to the boat's edge; and Mr. Hamilton Macallum's Scotch loch scene, with a girl landing "Meadow Hay" (35) from a boat. Mr. G. D. Leslie appears among the landscape-painters only with a view (226) at Henley-on-Thames, of the old-fashioned "Angel Hotel"—suggestive of the neighbourhood whence were derived several of the artist's back-

grounds. The agreeable play of colour in Mr. Mark Fisher's "In Clover" (309) should be remarked. We were struck by the originality of Mr. J. Knight's "In Conway Vale" (270), with a broad band of cast shadow from a passing cloud. By "originality" we mean the evidence that the artist looks at nature for himself, though at the same time recalling something of the breadth, simplicity, and almost Quaker-like reserve of certain early masters. On the works of other able and well-known contributors we need not dwell; as, for instance, Mr. H. Moore's "Barley Harvest" (80), and "Yarmouth Jetty—Moonlight" (both good, though cobalt-blue being, as usual, a little too freely used); Mr. T. Danby's "Lake of Lucerne" (218), which, however, by lacking breadths of atmospheric gradation, looks no larger than a Welsh lake; Mr. Frank Walton's "Wandering Home" (73), Mr. C. E. Johnson's "In Charnwood Forest" (212), the sparkling bits by Mr. C. J. Lewis, Mr. K. Halswelle's "On the Thames at Sonning" (269), greatly preferable, we think, to the artist's more ambitious figure-subjects; and views in Morlaix and St. Malo, by M. Lhermitte, which would lose little reduced to simple black and white. Good and promising landscape-work is furthermore sent by Messrs. W. C. Estell, A. Parsons, Val Davis, C. Bassano, Walter Field, E. Fahey, J. Grace, J. Hetherington, A. Finlay, T. O. Hume, Pownal Williams, and Miss Gertrude Martineau.

The animal pieces are headed by a picture by Mr. R. Ansell, painted with his customary careful equality throughout—"A Favoured Cat" (322); and there are capital dog or cat subjects by Messrs. Bottomley, Coultery, and Charlton. In still-life we have "A Corner in a Japanese Curio Shop" (206), by Mr. F. Dillon—which, with all its merit and conscientiousness, hardly gets at the secret or principles of Japanese colouring—a subject deserving the closest attention from our artists. Mr. Fantin, in his groups of hips, blackberries, sloes, and cider-apples, repeats certain methods of applying paint to obtain sparkling and illusive effects of colours, which begin apparently rather to fail of their potency. Lastly, among the works in terra-cotta is a clever group struggling over a kiss, by Signor Barella, which has only too much Italian "go," if we may be pardoned the expression.

## "WHISTLER VERSUS RUSKIN."

In this case, which was tried at the Exchequer Court on Monday and Tuesday last, the allegation of libel, with a claim of one thousand pounds as damages made by the plaintiff, Mr. Whistler, arose from a criticism by Mr. Ruskin, in "Fors Clavigera," on certain peculiar paintings by Mr. Whistler, which that artist himself described as "nocturnes," "symphonies," "harmonies," or "arrangements," on the assumption that their effects are analogous to those of music. They do, indeed, render, as it were, a vague rhythmical echo of nature in a few hasty, more or less harmonious tones. They were noticed by us when exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery last year, but we gave a fuller review of three of their number when they were originally exhibited at the Dudley Gallery. Mr. Ruskin's criticism ran thus:—"For Mr. Whistler's own sake, no less than for the protection of the purchaser, Sir Coutts-Lindsay ought not to have admitted works into the gallery in which the ill-educated conceit of the artist so nearly approached the aspect of wilful imposture. I have seen and heard much of cockney impudence before now, but never expected to hear a coxcomb ask two hundred guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face." Mr. Ruskin was excused from appearing in court on account of illness; but the plaintiff was examined, and artists and art-critics were called as witnesses for both sides, with the usual conflict of evidence. After retiring for upwards of an hour, the jury appeared in court and declared they deemed Mr. Ruskin's criticism "honest." But upon the Judge, Baron Huddleston, pointing out that they had to consider whether the criticism was fair as well as bona fide, they again retired, and ultimately a verdict for the plaintiff was given, damages one farthing, the Judge further deciding that the verdict should not carry costs.

The "contemptuous damages" of the verdict (as the Judge defined such damages to be in his summing up) pretty plainly show that it was scarcely worth Mr. Whistler's while to bring his action; and had he not been "thin-skinned" (using another of the Judge's expressions) he would hardly have done so. On the other hand, the verdict would seem to establish that the personal remarks of Mr. Ruskin did exceed the technical limits of fair criticism. It would, however, none the less be the gravest misfortune for art, as for literature or public morals, if the utmost possible freedom were not allowed to criticism. We may regret Mr. Ruskin's inveterate habit of exaggeration, and his partial views; few, probably, have differed from him in opinion more frequently than ourselves; but of his bona-fides there cannot be a shadow of doubt. Nor can it be forgotten that he has done an infinite service to British art by his eloquence, his outspoken sincerity, his learning, diligence, and generosity, his sensibility to all that is beautiful in nature and art, and his fervent zeal and enthusiasm for everything that is true and noble in aim or accomplishment. He has done far more for British art than any artist living, and both artists and public are under the deepest obligations to him.

And let it be granted with all cordiality that Mr. Whistler evinces, especially in advanced work which affords a fairer test, such as portraits, an uncommonly delicate perception of chromatic harmonies (though still within very narrow limits of flatness and negative effect); yet, what are the performances to which Mr. Ruskin more particularly alluded? And is it possible to criticise an artist's work without, by implication, criticising the artist himself—his work being the very essence of his personality? Those productions are surely the merest artistic notes or memoranda of a few colour relations, such as every artist should, and many artists do often, "knock off," as Mr. Whistler said, "in a couple of days or a day and a half," by way of tentative experiment, and to serve modestly for after reference. They can scarcely be called sketches, they are too arbitrary for that. But what if an artist, smitten by some accidental suggestive charm—frequently caught in such rapid notes—should fancy them worthy to rank beside pictures that have taken months of toil to produce, and should price them accordingly? Would it not be excusable for an earnest critic and an enemy to everything having the semblance of a sham, to think that the artist was imposing on himself first, and (unconsciously, of course) approaching the aspect of one seeking to impose on others? Might it not even be legitimately inferred that, in his conceit or illusion, he had not "educated" himself in art sufficiently to appreciate what constitutes a picture? Whether, if the artist resided in London, by way of exposing a form of assurance supposed to be peculiar to the metropolis, it would be desirable to charge him with cockney impudence, is a further question for the critic's judgment, conscience, and taste. But the critic should be at least sure of his facts; and as regards the last proposition, Mr. Whistler's "nocturnes," "symphonies," and "arrangements" have no affinity with the characteristics of any "cockney" artists; but merely carry to the extreme the principles of the French *impressionistes*; whilst

the artist himself is of American parentage, but was born in Russia.

The private views of the Winter Exhibitions of the Society of Painters in Water Colours and the Society of British Artists take place to-day. The respective galleries open to the public on Monday.

Mr. Seymour Haden, the distinguished amateur etcher, has lent a number of his works, together with a selection from his collection of etchings by the old masters, to the Fine-Art Society, New Bond-street. Mr. Haden has also written a pamphlet "About Etching," especially in reference to the exhibited works; but as it is announced that neither the collection nor the pamphlet is in its final and complete form and arrangement we defer a notice.

The Prince of Wales has presented to the Sèvres Museum the tomb in faience which figured in the Indian Exhibition at the Champ de Mars.

Mr. Leighton, the President Elect of the Royal Academy, received the gold medal and chain of the office from the Queen on Monday last, after which her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood upon him.

Mr. Herkomer and Mr. Holman Hunt have been very ill, but we are glad to hear that there is an improvement in the condition of both artists.

It is reported that there is a scheme on foot for decorating the Townhall, Manchester, with paintings by Messrs. F. Madox Brown and F. Shields. So far as we are aware, neither of these artists has had experience in mural decoration on a large scale.

Messrs. Graves and Son have published a mezzotint by Mr. Josey, after a portrait of Mr. Carlyle by Mr. Whistler. This is the first mezzotint after one of Mr. Whistler's pictures.

Sir Coutts Lindsay has received her Majesty's permission to publish a complete series of reproductions by the autotype process from the drawings by the old masters in the Royal library at Windsor. They will be arranged in four portfolios, of which the first two will contain one hundred drawings by Leonardo da Vinci. The third portfolio will contain the drawings of Raphael and Michael Angelo; and the fourth will be devoted to early Italian masters, to Dürer, Claude, &c.

The secretary of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society announces that excavations have been made at Wedmore, long supposed to have been the site of one of the palaces of our early English kings, and that extensive remains of ancient walls have been found there which lead to the belief that they belong to the palace of Arthur and our West Saxon kings.

The following British artists have been awarded the decoration of the Legion of Honour at the close of the Paris Exhibition: Officers: Sir Frederick Leighton, Millais, Alma Tadema. Knights: Sir John Gilbert, P. Calderon, G. F. Watts, W. P. Frith, J. Collier, Carl Haag.

A splendid series of chromo-lithographic copies have been produced from Professor Caspar Scheuren's series of paintings illustrating the landscape, myths, history, and monuments of the Rhine Provinces, which paintings have lately been presented by the Empress of Germany to the New Museum at Cologne. About 350 sets of the photographs are to be offered to the English public through the agency of the New Book Court at the Crystal Palace.

It appears that nearly the whole of the Exhibition Palace on the Champ de Mars is to be preserved, and devoted partly to the purposes of a national museum and partly to the storing of war material. Only the Pavilion of the City of Paris will be demolished, and the site of it converted into a magnificent garden. The fine-art galleries will be used as a museum of decorative art.

A monument is to be erected in the town of Châlons-sur-Saône to Joseph Nicéphore Niépce, the inventor of photography.

A statue of Berryer, by M. Chapu, has been placed in the Salle des Pas Perdus, Palais de Justice, Paris. At the pedestal are seated female figures representing Eloquence and Fidelity.

A statue of the late Maharajah Ramanath Tajore, who was for ten years President of the British India Association, is to be erected in Calcutta. Mr. Gefowski has been intrusted with the execution of the work.

The inventor of the new wall decoration called "Muralis," which we noticed last week, is Mr. Walton.

## MUSIC.

### HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The second appearance of Mdlle. Ambre took place on Thursday week, in the same character as that in which she recently made her début here—Violetta in "La Traviata." The reception of the singer was again of the most favourable kind, and the impression already made gave much interest to the promise of her performance as Margherita, in "Faust," announced for Thursday, of which we must speak next week.

On Monday "Lucia di Lammermoor" was given, with the clever performance of Mdlle. Alwina Valleria as the heroine. "Carmen" is still continuing its successful career, having been again announced for Tuesday and yesterday (Friday) evening, and being promised for the last morning performance of the season on Wednesday next.

Weber's "Oberon"—which has not been heard in London for many years—is to be produced, with new scenery, dresses, and decorations, on Dec. 7.

### THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The opening of the forty-seventh season took place yesterday (Friday) week, with an interesting, although familiar, programme. Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" have before been given in association by the society, and each repetition attracts large audiences, as was the case on the occasion now referred to.

The contrast between the elevated dignity of Mendelssohn's music and the rich and florid melody of that of Rossini renders the associated performance of the masterpieces just named especially interesting. The vocal solos in the "Lobgesang" were well rendered by Miss A. Williams, Mrs. Suter, and Mr. Lloyd. In the duet (with chorus) "I waited for the Lord," Mrs. Suter was an efficient second to Miss Williams, and the piece was one of the effective features in the solo music; others having been Miss Williams's rendering of her share in the duet, "My song shall be always," in which Mr. Lloyd sang finely, as he did in the remarkable declamatory solo passage, "Watchman, will the night soon pass?" The sublime chorus, "The night is departing," and the chorale, "Let all men praise the Lord," were among the general grand choral effects of the evening.

The vocal solos in the "Stabat Mater" were very effectively sung by Miss Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Bridson. The duet "Quis est homo"—finely given by the two ladies—was enthusiastically applauded, and had to be repeated; other specialties having been the delivery of the cavatina "Fac ut portem," by Madame Patey; of the air "Cujus animam," by Mr. Lloyd; the "Inflammatum," by Miss Williams; and "Pro peccatis," by Mr. Bridson.

The orchestra gave great effect to the symphonic movements of Mendelssohn's cantata, and the elaborate accompaniments to that and the "Stabat," and the chorus singing—occasionally somewhat too predominant—was, generally, very satisfactory.

Sir Michael Costa reappeared as conductor, and was warmly greeted. The performances were preceded by the National Anthem.

Two more concerts will be given before Christmas—on Dec. 13 Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" will be the oratorio (as produced in that shape by the society in May last with great success), and on Dec. 20 "The Messiah" will be performed. Seven concerts are announced in completion of the series, ranging from Jan. 17 to April 25, and comprising well-known and favourite sacred works.

### MADAME JENNY VIARD-LOUIS'S CONCERTS.

The new series (the second) of these excellent concerts began on Tuesday evening, again under the able conductorship of Mr. Weist Hill. The band, as before, is of exceptional excellence; and the orchestral playing on Tuesday was of the same high order as at the previous concerts.

Tuesday's programme opened with the overture to "Oberon," which was rendered with admirable spirit and refinement. This was followed by the characteristic "Danse des Sylphs," from Berlioz's "Damnation de Faust," which was played with great delicacy, and had to be repeated. After this Madame Viard-Louis played, with much executive skill, a fantasia for pianoforte solo by Cherubini, one of the many works left in manuscript by the great master at his death, and still remaining unpublished. It is a long and elaborate piece, consisting of several divisions, in each of which the genius and power of the composer are strongly manifested. The interest and value of the fantasia are so great that it is to be hoped it may soon find publication. Its performance was followed by the bravura air, "Che pur aspro," from Mozart's opera, "Belmonte e Constanza" which was brilliantly sung by Miss Thursby, who was greatly applauded.

The central piece of the selection was Brahms's new symphony, in D major, which was first given in England at the opening Crystal Palace concert of the present series, in October last, when we spoke of the merits of the work. Again on Tuesday it received a very fine interpretation, and pleased greatly, especially the "Allegretto," which had to be repeated. Miss Thursby then sang the romance, "In my pleasant land of France," from Mr. H. Leslie's cantata "Holyrood," which was followed by Hummel's last pianoforte concerto (in F), a posthumous work, which was played with much power by Madame Viard-Louis. A charming "Gavotte," for orchestra, by M. Bourgault-Ducoudray, pleased greatly, and received a unanimous encore; and the concert terminated with a very characteristic orchestral fantasia on Spanish airs, composed by M. Gevaert, the principal of the Brussels Conservatoire.

The two last pieces were given for the first time in London, not so, we believe (as stated in the concert-book), with the aria of Mozart and the concerto. Mr. Hill conducted, with the same special ability as before. The next concert is to take place on Dec. 17.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert brought forward a symphony by Haydn (in C minor), which, it is said, had never before been given in England. Although apparently a work of the master's earlier period, it is full of genial grace and melodic beauty, and was heard with much interest. The same cannot be said of a new pianoforte concerto by Rheinberger, which, skilfully as it is written, both for the solo instrument and the orchestral accompaniments, is dry and laboured throughout. The excessive and incessant difficulties of the pianoforte part were admirably rendered by Mr. Charles Hallé, whose performance was a masterly display of sustained executive power. Two characteristic movements from the divertissement of M. Massenet's "Les Erinnyes," the overture to "La Gazza Ladra," detached pianoforte solo pieces by Bach (played by Mr. Hallé), and familiar vocal solos by Mdlle. Keller and Mr. Lloyd completed the programme.

The second of Dr. Von Bülow's pianoforte recitals took place on Wednesday, when his programme consisted of Schumann's fantasia in C, Beethoven's sonata "Les Adieux," "Absence, et le Retour;" and pieces by Rheinberger, Tschalkowsky, Chopin, and Liszt.

The fourth of the present series of London Ballad Concerts took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, when the vocalists announced were Mesdames Sherrington and Antoinette Sterling, Miss Mary Davies, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick; the programme also including pianoforte solos by Madame Arabella Goddard and part-singing by the gentlemen of the London Vocal Union.

The second of the Saturday Evening Concerts took place last week, when a popular and familiar selection of vocal music was contributed by Mrs. Osgood, Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Misses M. Williams and de Fonblanque, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. W. Clifford, and Signor Brocolini. Madame Arabella Goddard contributed some brilliant pianoforte-playing, and Mr. Howard Reynolds two effective solos on the cornet.

The second concert of the new season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society took place, on Thursday evening, when Haydn's "Creation" was given.

St. Andrew's Day (Nov. 30) is to be musically celebrated by concerts of Scotch music at St. James's Hall, Exeter Hall, and the Royal Albert Hall.

Mr. S. Hayes has announced a week's performances of English opera at Covent-Garden Theatre, beginning on Saturday next. Mr. Sims Reeves is to make his first appearance there as Tom Tug in "The Waterman," Captain Macheath in "The Beggar's Opera," and Henry Bertram in "Guy Mannering."

Organ Recitals are still being given weekly at the Angell Town Institution, Brixton; the organist on Saturday last having been Mr. C. J. Frost. For this week Mr. Fountain Meen is announced; for Saturday next, Mr. Edward Barnes; for Dec. 14, Mr. J. Broadhouse; and for the following Saturday, Mr. William Lemare.

The solo pianist at this week's Monday Popular Concert was Madame Montigny Rémaury, who played with much effect Beethoven's "Moonlight" sonata, besides having been associated with Madame Norman-Néruda and Signor Piatti in M. Saint-Saëns's trio in F. Schubert's quintet in C was the other instrumental piece of the evening, the executants having been Madame Néruda and MM. Ries, Zerbini, Pezze, and Piatti. Mdlle. Redeker gave, with much expression, some lieder by Schubert and Franz, accompanied by Sir Julius Benedict.

A performance is announced to take place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday morning next for the benefit of the widow and children of Mr. E. Ellis, whose recent death has left them destitute. Mr. Ellis was for many years associated with the orchestra of the Adelphi Theatre; for the greater part of the time as conductor.

Saturday performances of operas in English at the Alexandra Palace, and opera recitals at the Royal Aquarium, are still going on. For this week "Lurline" is announced at the former, and "Lucia di Lammermoor" at the latter place.

## THEATRES.

At the Folly new life has been given to two pieces recently produced elsewhere. One, the comedy called "Retiring," by Mr. Williamson, that hails from the Globe; and the other, Mr. W. S. Gilbert's "Wedding March," originally acted at the Court. Both dramas merit revival, and, as they are now acted at this elegant little theatre, will well repay a visit. Mr. Lionel Brough in the part of the livery-stable keeper, Samuel Snaffles, realises the characteristic points of the honest middle-class hero, whose respectability is suddenly imperilled, and rises to pathos in his undeserved suffering. Miss Lydia Thompson, as a hungry maid-servant, revels in the humour of the conception. Mrs. Carter is great in Mrs. Snaffles, Mr. J. Danvers as a detective is a good representative of a rôle abundantly illustrated and affording few new points, and the general cast is satisfactory. Mr. W. S. Gilbert's rendering of the old French farce, "Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie," loses nothing of its rollicking spirit by its transfer to these boards. Mr. W. J. Hill accompanies it in its new quarters, and as Uncle Bopaddy, a deaf gentleman, is at once natural and comic; nor is he without assistance in the excellent cast of the other numerous characters, each of whom in turn provokes irrepressible laughter. The curtain falls upon an audience literally exhausted with the wild and pitiless mirth which they have been compelled to sustain through three acts of unmitigated fun. The scenic accessories are all commendable and aid in the general effect.

Miss Heath has appeared with great success in the character of Jane Shore in Mr. Wills's play at the Standard, where it has been produced with scenic accessories worthy of its merits.

## AN IRISH PIG FAIR.

"Plaze the pigs" is the proverbial condition that an Irish peasant would formerly attach to any pecuniary promise. For it was an established maxim, in those days of "haphazard, not scientific" rural economy, that "the pig pays the rent." Money, with our friend Paddy, meant little else than pigs and their price in the market; even as the etymology of our dignified word "pecuniary" is but an allusion to the Latin name of cattle. We understand, and hope it is so, that the Irish small farmer has now some other commodities for sale. Butter he can well produce, thanks to the sweetest fresh grass upon earth, and to improved skill of dairy management, in vast quantities and of beautiful fresh quality. Corn is not to be thought of in Ireland, and perhaps not much in England, as a vendible commodity against the increasing foreign and colonial competition. Oats, indeed, are very suitable to the Irish climate. The pig, the "darlint," and good luck to him! is still to the fore. We look into a handy little volume, "Introduction to Irish Farming," by Mr. Thomas Baldwin, Superintendent of the Agricultural Department of National Education in our sister island. He informs us that in 1870 Ireland rejoiced in the possession of a million and a half of swine—may their shadow never grow less! He reckons that the yearly sale of them is worth five or six millions sterling. It is the humble cottiers, and cultivators of less than fifty acres, who rear two thirds of these favourite animals. Piggy has been truly called the poor man's savings bank and justly the poor man's friend. He is the greatest domestic benefactor, the best of Home Rulers. Yet the Berkshire and Yorkshire breeds are preferred in Ireland. Buy a store pig for £1, and keep him in the sty or yard, with more or less space for exercise according to his destination for bacon or for pork, as running about will make his flesh rather streaky. Cherish him as one of your children; fatten him with all the refuse of the kitchen, dairy, barn garden, and field; in winter give him roots, cabbages, o damaged potatoes; in summer treat him with vetches and clover. It is well to cook some of the food; boiling or steaming the potatoes. The most nutritious diet is Indian corn, with bran; but that costs money. Three regular meals a day are what he expects; and who has a better right to them? for who works harder in his vocation, that of "laying on fat?" Let him put it on in peace from day to day; he is not to be bothered. He should have plenty of clean water; a careful master or mistress will give him a fair washing every Saturday, or at least a good rubbing down with a brush or wisp of straw. The pig is by nature a decent, nice, neat, and orderly creature in his personal habits. It is we who force him to live untidy. He does not like any dirt in his sty; be so kind as to remove it daily, and let his trough be without speck or stain. All these precepts, and more, are urged by Mr. Baldwin, with a high degree of authority, on behalf of the pet Irish beast. It grunts responsive gratitude and fattens visibly before our eyes. Now let us suppose the porker nine months old. Behold in his rounded sides, as it were, a living Savings' Bank, with a sum of £3 to £5 safe to the provident Irishman's timely account! "This little pig went to market," with several of his companions. "An Irishman in all his glory was there;" many of the same class, and some brave Irishwomen. Our Artist has made a sketch of them, chaffering over a purchase.

We hear from Dublin that Mr. Holmes, Q.C., Castle adviser, has been appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland.

The American Minister has paid to her Majesty's Government the amount of the Halifax Fisheries Award, by a check on Messrs. Morton, Rose, and Co., for 5,500,000 dols. in gold.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have awarded medals for long service and good conduct to the following:—Colour-Sergeant William Kennedy, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Sergeants James Willis and John Heath, Royal Marine Artillery; Sergeants T. J. Casterton and W. H. Clay, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Gunner James Court, Royal Marine Artillery; and Private Nunn, Marine Light Infantry.

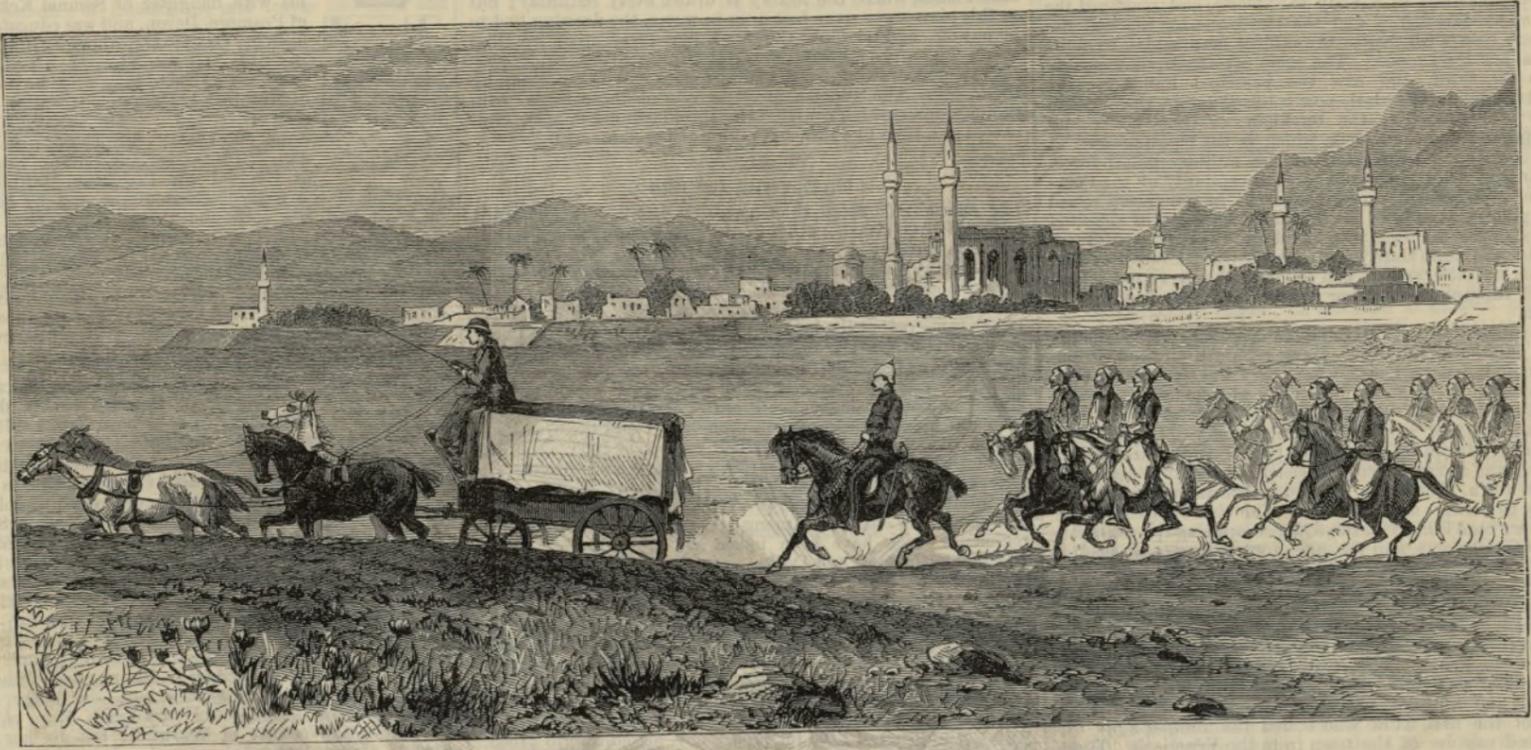
The new Townhall and Free Library scheme at Reading is in abeyance, on account of its being estimated that the cost will be upwards of £60,000, whereas it was not originally intended to expend more than £30,000 and £40,000. It is now proposed to carry out the scheme so far as its expenditure of £40,000 is concerned, leaving the extras to be provided for at a future time. The subscriptions have already reached £25,000.

The second annual exhibition of fat cattle, &c., was held at Norwich on the 21st inst., in a large building erected for the purpose. The entries were large. The prizes were of the value of about £700, and amongst the exhibitors were the Prince of Wales, Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., and Mr. C. S. Read, M.P. The champion prize of £100, which includes the Prince of Wales's special prize for the best beast in the yard, was won by Mr. Thomas Bond, of Lincolnshire, with a shorthorn steer; the Prince of Wales took a second prize for a Devon steer; and several others were carried off by Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P.

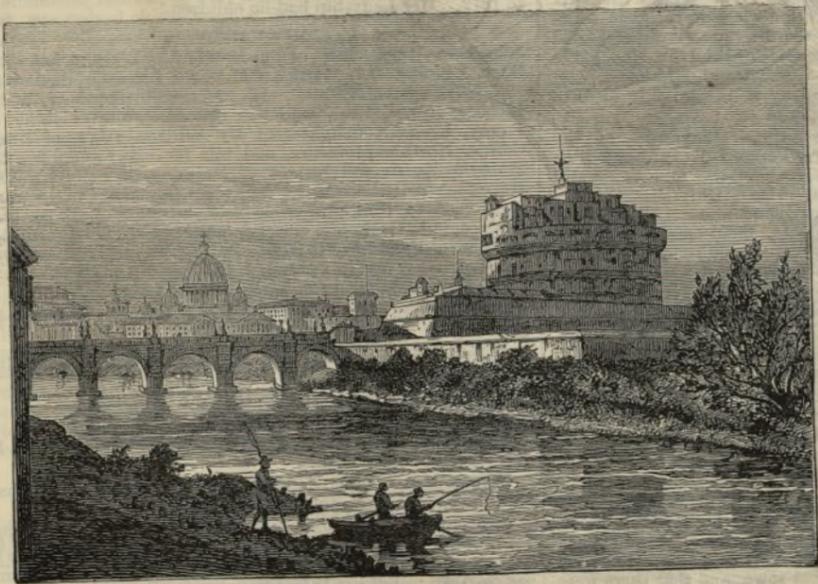
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Nov. 30, 1878.—520



AN IRISH PIG FAIR.



FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY AND SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR IN CYPRUS: THE PARTY LEAVING NICOSIA.



FLOODS IN ROME: CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO, WITH TIBER IN ORDINARY CONDITION.



TIBER IN FLOOD AT CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO.



FLOODS IN ROME: VIEW LOOKING UP RIPETTA TO PIAZZA DEL POPOLO.



THE PANTHEON.

## MINISTERIAL VISIT TO CYPRUS.

The visit of the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War to Cyprus is the subject of one of our Illustrations. Her Majesty's troop-ship Himalaya, with Mr. W. H. Smith, Colonel Stanley, and a numerous party on board, arrived at Larnaca on the 1st inst. They were received by General Sir Garnet Wolseley, the High Commissioner, who had come down to await their arrival at Larnaca. On the next day they proceeded in a body to Nicosia, and remained the guests of his Excellency and the Head-quarter Staff at the Monastery Camp, which was the subject of a sketch we published a few weeks ago. The same afternoon they paid a visit to the town, and saw the principal buildings, the fine old Venetian Cathedral, now converted into the Moslem Mosque of St. Sophia; the Buykhan, or court-house and police station; and the Konak, which is the building used at present for the head-quarters of the military police force. Then, finally, after partaking of the hospitality of the Commissioner and his colleagues, they went in procession round the ramparts, and so back to the camp. An escort of Mounted Zaptiehs, under the local commandant of police, was drawn up outside the Baffo Gate to receive Sir Garnet Wolseley and his guests on their arrival, and followed the party, who were mounted, through the winding bazaars and narrow streets of the town.

The subject of our sketch is the departure of the distinguished guests from Nicosia. Having bidden farewell at the High Commissioner's house, where they went to lunch, they were escorted by him and the chief commandant of military police as far as the Larnaca gate, where they were met by an escort of mounted zaptiehs, under the Lieutenant commanding, drawn up outside the gate according to instructions, and who accompanied the coach or omnibus some way out of the town. This "bus" is used for the daily mail, and was drawn by two horses and two mules. The view of Nicosia from the Larnaca road is most picturesque, comprising the venerable Mosque of St. Sophia, and the numerous minarets of smaller mosques, intermixed with date-palms, and other species of vegetation, inclosed by a fortification of the bastion system; but which, according to modern warfare, would be perfectly useless. The whole is backed by the sharp outlines of the Kyrenia range of hills to the north-west; and to the south of the town is seen the Olympian Range. The Head-Quarters Camp is situated to the west of the town, and is not seen in this view. The Mosque at the southern extremity of the town was erected in memory of the first Turk who scaled the ramparts in the assault and capture of the town from the Venetians. There are numerous graves scattered about, telling the tale where such and such a Moslem fell, especially in the taking of the Konak, and over each is placed a lantern, in respect to his memory. Our illustration is from a sketch by Lieutenant A. Gilmore, 61st Regiment, Local Commandant of the Military Police for the Nikosia District.

## THE INUNDATION IN ROME.

A correspondent in Rome sends us the sketches we have engraved, and writes as follows:—"Notwithstanding the many million francs wasted on Tiber improvement schemes, the famous old river, as in the days of Horace, still proves a great source of mischief to Rome. It has again burst its bounds, carried away the wall meant to hold it in, at the gardens of the Farnesina Palace, and flooded the streets of Rome once more, regardless of engineers and special commissioners. A furious night of thunder, hail, and rain, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., followed by a warm wind, which melted the snow on the mountains, caused the river to rise so rapidly that by noon on Thursday the water had come out at the quay of the Ripetta and in the low parts of the town. The Pantheon is always one of the places flooded; and very picturesque it looks, with its noble portico rising out of the water. Though a long way from the river, it is on very low ground; the water, rising in the sewers, soon fills not only the excavated part round it but the building itself, and the light inside, striking on the water through the circular opening at the top of the dome, has a very curious effect when the water allows one to enter. Upon this occasion there was about six feet of water in the church, and the flood threatened to be as bad as the great one of 1870. By the middle of the day the Corso was inundated at various points, and carts were employed to ferry people across the water; pools of water appeared at every depression in the neighbourhood, and the rising ground, unseen at other times, became very prominent. The Ghetto—especially Via Fiumara, a very low-lying street—is always liable to be flooded; and the Municipality has to provide means for taking away the people to some place of safety. At the same time, their means of earning a livelihood being stopped for a time, it is necessary to supply them with bread. One precaution that is taken now, since the flood of 1870 found everyone unprovided, is to order the bakers to make an extra quantity of bread, for everybody wants to lay in a store. The first sounds you hear in the morning in the flooded quarters are yells for "Pane, pane!" "Bread, bread!" until the boats sent by the Municipality come round to the houses and deliver the loaves. Of course people are expected to pay for it, as usual, except the very poor; and when their hunger is appeased, the whole affair is a most amusing spectacle for those who live high enough up not to suffer damage from the water. The windows are crowded with people, who derive much amusement from the adventures of those who start in boats or on men's backs to gain dry land. If anyone comes to grief, or drops the provisions he has been to purchase, there are yells of delight from all sides. Some rig up strings across the street, and send over wine or fruit to less favoured neighbours; everybody becomes friends with everybody else; and people who have never spoken to each other get quite intimate during the time the flood lasts. As evening draws on there are shouts for lights; and, if the gas will not burn, people put out candles and lamps, and make quite an illumination. Someone draws a piano near a window and plays waltzes for people to dance to, as there is no traffic to drown the sound. It gains rounds of applause and hand-clapping; and altogether the Cardinal who, when he was asked what was the merriest time in Rome after Carnival, replied, "When the Pope died," might have added that the next merriest was during a flood. Of course, under it all there is a good deal of misery—people drowned out of ground floors, property damaged by the wet, colds caught in cleaning out shops as soon as the water begins to run down; and in many trades the stock in trade and materials are ruined. Still, many of those who are prevented exercising their usual trade, during the flood, find occasion to pick up a very good day's wages at odd jobs during and immediately after an inundation; and when the water rises as slowly as it did this time, after the first rush, it is the shopkeepers' own fault if they have not moved their goods to a place of safety. The whole country round Rome is now one great lake; as far as one can see to the north there is water, and the low ground towards the mouth of the river is quite submerged. Seen from a height the view remarkable, for the Campagna

appears one great lake, reaching to the mountains; and, unfortunately for us in Rome, all the water to the north has to pass through Rome to find an outlet. The Via Ripetta, of which I send a sketch, has, during a flood, all the appearance of a street in Venice. From the window in which I sit the street appears all under water, except a small patch of ground at the end of one of the cross-streets. Half way towards the Piazza del Popolo is the so-called Ferro di Cavallo, the Horse-shoe Piazza, where the lottery is drawn every Saturday; but as this piazza was some feet deep in water, the drawing had to be put off, and no doubt the flood, like every other startling event, will make a great many more people than usual play for the next drawing, so the Government will lose nothing by the delay. The Ripetta street is one of those three main thoroughfares which converge in the Piazza del Popolo, and, except at a time like this, has nothing special about it."

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual returns of the Queen's (Westminster), forwarded to the War Office, show that in the official year which terminated on the 31st ult., the battalion received a large accession to its strength, the enrolled numbering 948, as against 885 in the previous year, and the efficient correspondingly increased to 888 as against 816, or a percentage of 23.67 as against 92.20. In the same period the large number of 217 recruits was taken on the strength of the regiment. The 39th Middlesex (Finsbury) returns 989 efficient out of a total enrolled of 990, the proficient officers and sergeants numbering 74; the 36th Middlesex has 972 efficient out of 974 enrolled, 91 officers and sergeants holding certificates of proficiency; and the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifle Regiment 966 out of 1000. The 3rd London has also increased its enrolled strength and efficient, the former being returned at 967 and the latter at 934. The North Middlesex return shows a strength of 746, every officer and man being efficient. Among other returns of metropolitan regiments which have been issued are the following:—26th Middlesex (Customs and Docks)—enrolled, 787; efficient, 770; proficient, 78. 49th Middlesex (Post Office)—enrolled, 757; efficient, 754; proficient, 75. 2nd Middlesex Artillery—enrolled, 640; efficient, 607; proficient, 57. 1st London Engineers—enrolled, 475; efficient, 444; proficient, 25. 50th Middlesex (Bank of England)—enrolled, 86; efficient, 85; proficient 6. Tower Hamlets Brigade—enrolled, 820; efficient, 746; capitation grant earned, £1389. The Robin Hood return as usual their ten companies of 100 efficient men each, the capitation grant, with the addition of £165 for proficiency, amounting to £1665. The 1st Aberdeen have only 1 non-efficient, the efficient being returned at 824, and 76 officers and sergeants receiving certificates of proficiency. The 1st Lanarkshire (Glasgow) has increased its strength from 1134 to 1253, the efficient now numbering no less than 1235, and the proficient 115, the amount of capitation grant earned from the Government being £2140. The 1st Berks (Reading) has 1106 efficient out of 1115 enrolled, and 83 proficient officers and sergeants; and the 15th Lancashire (Liverpool) 841 efficient out of 860 enrolled.

Last Saturday afternoon at the Crystal Palace the regimental and other prizes in connection with the brigade competition for this year of the London Brigade were distributed by the Lady Mayoress, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and Under-Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, who attended in state. The best company of the brigade of 1878 was Captain Miller's (the N company).

At a luncheon at the Crown Hotel, Blandford, on the 21st inst., Lieutenant-General W. Parke, C.B., presented, in the name of 227 subscribers, to each of the four successful competitors for the Loyd-Lindsay prize a richly-chased silver-and-gold cup, value fifty guineas, and also an illuminated address, with the subscribers' names, handsomely bound, in token of admiration of their perseverance and success, whereby they upheld the honour of their regiment and county at Wimbledon, and also in Devon and at Dorchester. The competitors were enthusiastically cheered as they came forward to receive the cups. A present of £10 was made to Sergeant Slaughter, the drill instructor of the Blandford troop.

The operatives engaged in a branch of the cotton trade at Oldham, having refused to accept a reduction of 5 per cent in their wages, began a strike on Monday. This has caused 120 mills to stand idle, and the number of operatives concerned is between 10,000 and 12,000.

There was a largely-attended meeting of merchants, manufacturers, clergy, and others at Sheffield on Monday, under the presidency of the Mayor, for the purpose of raising a local relief fund. It was stated that the distress was greater than had ever before been known in that town, and that there were thousands of working men and their families who were absolutely without bread. A subscription list was opened, and a sum of £2000 was obtained in the room. The Archbishop of York sent £20, the Deputy-Mayor gave £250, and several subscriptions of £200 and £100 each were announced. Relief is to be given immediately by means of district committees.

At a meeting of representatives of the Scotch banks in Edinburgh yesterday week, it was decided for the present to take no action in the way of recommending their shareholders to contribute from the bank rests towards the City of Glasgow Bank Relief Fund. It was found that various difficulties stood in the way, and especially that there was a want of unanimity among the shareholders.—At a meeting held at Birmingham on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. J. S. Wright, resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the shareholders in the City of Glasgow Bank, and a local fund was opened to assist the worst sufferers from the disaster. Subscriptions amounting to nearly £500 were announced.—Although the Glasgow Corporation have already provided work for seven hundred of the men out of employment in the city, there still remain over a thousand on the list of those requiring relief.

At the annual meeting of the Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture held at Crewe on the 21st inst. the new Weights and Measures Act was discussed, and a resolution was proposed recommending the Board of Trade to adopt a standard cental of 100 lb. weight for the sale of grain and flour, and the standard of the present hundredweight for hay, straw, roots, cheese, and other produce. An amendment was proposed recommending the adoption of a uniform standard of 100 lb. for all produce. On a division, the resolution was carried by the casting vote of the chairman.—A meeting of the Essex Chamber of Agriculture was held at Chelmsford on the 22nd—Sir T. Powell Buxton presiding. A discussion took place on the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, the general feeling of the chamber being in favour of selling by weight only, and adopting as the standard the cental, or 100 imperial pounds.—We understand that Viscount Sandon, President of the Board of Trade, has consented to receive a deputation on Monday, Dec. 9, from the National Association of British and Irish Millers, the Central Chamber of Agriculture, and other public bodies interested in the working of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, for the purpose of expressing their views in favour of a new denomination of weight, to consist of 100 lb.

## OBITUARY.

## THE REV. SIR T. E. W. BLOMEFIELD, BART.

The Rev. Sir Thomas Eardley Wilmot Blomefield, third Baronet, of Attleborough, Norfolk, died at Pontefract on the 21st inst. He was born Aug. 3, 1820, the eldest son of Sir Thomas William Blomefield, second Baronet, by Salome, his wife, daughter of Samuel Kekewich, Esq., of Peamore, Devon, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A., in 1846. He was Vicar of All Saints', Pontefract, from 1859 to 1872, when he became Master of Archbishop Holgate's Hospital, Hemsworth, near that town. He succeeded his father June 30, 1858. Sir Thomas married first, Jan. 2, 1844, Georgina Louisa, third daughter of General Sir Peregrine Maitland, G.C.B., Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and by her (who died in 1852) had two sons and three daughters. He married secondly, Oct. 19, 1853, Fanny, eldest daughter of the Rev. John D'Arcy Preston, of Askam Bryan Hall, York, and had by her five sons and three daughters. His eldest son, now Sir Thomas Wilmot Peregrine Blomefield, fourth Baronet, born 1848, married, 1874, Lillias, daughter of Major the Hon. Charles Napier, of Woodlands, Taunton, and has two sons.

## SIR J. B. EAST, BART.

Sir James Buller East, Bart., of Calcutta, M.A., D.C.L., formerly M.P. for Winchester, died on the 19th inst. He was born Feb. 1, 1789, the only son of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart., F.R.S., M.P., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, by his wife, Jane Isabella, daughter of Joseph Chaplin Hankey, Esq., of Old Hall, East Bergholt, Suffolk, and succeeded his father as second Baronet Jan. 8, 1847. He received his education at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford; was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 1813; and in 1853 became a Bencher of that Inn. Sir James sat in Parliament for Winchester from 1830 to 1832, and from 1835 to 1864; and was a J.P. and D.L. for Gloucestershire. He married, June 27, 1822, Caroline Eliza, sister of Chandos, late Lord Leigh, and second daughter of the late James Henry Leigh, Esq., of Stoneleigh Abbey, in the county of Warwick; but by her (who died April 7, 1870) had no issue; the baronetcy consequently becomes extinct.

## LADY HATHERLEY.

The Right Hon. Charlotte Lady Hatherley, who died on the 19th inst. at Red House, near Ipswich, was the only daughter of Major Edward Moor, of Great Bealings, Suffolk, F.R.S., and was married, Jan. 5, 1830, to William Page Wood, Esq. (second son of Sir Matthew Wood, first Baronet, twice Lord Mayor of London), who was created Lord Hatherley in 1868, and was Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain from that year to 1872. Her Ladyship had no children.

## MR. HARRIS.

John Dove Harris, Esq., of Ratcliffe on the Wreake, Leicestershire, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Leicester, died on the 20th inst., aged sixty-nine. He was the eldest son of the late Richard Harris, Esq., who was also M.P. for Leicester, by Fanny, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Dove, of Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, and was for many years head of the firm, Harris and Sons, manufacturers, of Leicester. Mr. Harris sat in Parliament for that town from 1857 to 1859 and from 1865 to 1874, and twice held the office of Mayor. He married, in 1831, Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. George Shirley, of Tamworth, and leaves issue.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Major Birch, 27th Regiment, killed in the assault on Ali Musjid.

Lieutenant Fitzgerald, 27th Regiment, killed at the capture of Ali Musjid.

John Moore, Esq., late Captain 6th Dragoon Guards, on the 20th ult.

Alderman Grimsley, Mayor of Leicester, recently, at his residence in Southfields.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Lynn, R.E., on the 12th inst., at Wickham Market, aged seventy-four.

The Rev. William James Dampier, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, for thirty-three years Vicar of Coggeshall, Ess.-x.

Thomas Leckie, M.D., Surgeon-Major H.M. Indian Army, on the 18th inst., at Southwick-street, aged seventy-one.

Major-General John Holmes, C.B., Bombay Army, on the 13th ult., at Durham-terrace, Westbourne Park, aged seventy.

Mr. Bridgford, of the Royal Hibernian Academy, an artist of considerable reputation, both as a subject and a portrait painter, and a frequent contributor to the *Art-Journal*.

William Sackville Gordon, Esq., son of the late Lord Henry Gordon, and cousin to the Marquis of Huntly, on Sept. 27, at Toorak, Melbourne.

Mr. Henderson, the well-known art collector and connoisseur, recently, in his eighty-third. He possessed a rare and most valuable collection of paintings, drawings, and miscellaneous articles of virtu, which, it is understood, he has bequeathed to our great national institutions.

Dr. Frederick Foster Quin, in Queen Anne's Mansions, on the 24th inst., in his eightieth year. In the early days of his professional career Dr. Quin travelled in Italy with Prince Leopold, afterwards King of the Belgians, and was appointed for the special duty of attending on Napoleon I. at St. Helena, but before he left England Napoleon died. Dr. Quin was on intimate terms with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the Royal family.

Major-General Edward Trevor, retired full pay Royal Artillery, at Plymouth, on the 22nd inst., in his eighty-eighth year. He obtained his commission as Second Lieutenant in June, 1810, and served in the campaign of 1814 in Holland, and in that of 1815 in Flanders and France; was present at the Battle of Waterloo, where he served as one of the six subaltern officers unattached, and also at the captures of Cambray and Paris.

George Dawson Rowley, Esq., of Morcott, in the county of Rutland, on the 21st ult., at Chichester House, East Cliff, Brighton, aged fifty-six. Mr. Rowley was the eldest son of George William Rowley, Esq., of Priory Hill, St. Neots, Hants, by Jane Catherine, his wife, only daughter of Thomas Mein, Esq., and succeeded his wife's grand uncle at Morcott, 1868. He was a J.P. for the counties of Rutland, Lincoln, and Hants, and a D.L., and in 1870 Sheriff of the first-named county. He married, in 1849, Caroline Frances, only child the late Ven. Charles Lindsay, Archdeacon of Kildare.

Rev. Henry Godfrey Godfrey-Faussett-Osborne, of Hartlip Place, Kent, Vicar of Littleton, and Rural Dean of Evesham, in the county of Worcester, on the 18th inst., at Hampstead, aged fifty-four. He was the son of the Rev. Godfrey Faussett,

D.D., of Heppington, Kent, by his second wife, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Wethered, Esq., of Marlow, Bucks, and assumed the additional surname of Osborne, 1869, on succeeding his cousin, William Bland, Esq., of Hartlip Place. He married, 1854, Helen Melville, daughter of the Rev. Edwin Sandys Lumsdaine, of Lumsdaine, and leaves two sons and four daughters.

Mr. Robert Wallis, the eminent landscape engraver, at Brighton, on the 23rd inst., aged eighty-four. Early in his career he became a worthy associate of Goodall, Millar, Cousins, Willmore, and, like them, his highest skill was trained and exercised on the works of Turner. Many of Mr. Wallis's best works are after Turner's drawings for the "Southern Coast," "England and Wales," "Rogers's Poems," and for the annuals and gift-books of that time. Among his larger single works probably the highest place may be claimed for the "Lake Nemi" and "Approach to Venice" after Turner; the latter being the artist's last work of importance. An artist's proof of Lake Nemi fetched ninety guineas at Christie's about three years ago.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 23, 1869) with a codicil (dated Jan. 29, 1877) of Mr. Richard Durant, late of Cophthall-court, City, and of Sharpham, Devonshire, who died on July 17 last, was proved on the 13th inst. in London by Richard Durant and Charles James Durant, the sons, and John Oxley Parker, the son-in-law, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £600,000. The testator leaves £50,000 upon trust for each of his three daughters, Mrs. Louisa Parker, Miss Elizabeth Jane Durant, and Mrs. Emily Kirk. He also leaves to his daughter Miss Durant all his household furniture, plate, linen, china, pictures, and effects at his town residence; to his son Charles James, £100,000; and all his real estate and the residue of his personality to his eldest son Richard.

The will (dated Feb. 19, 1870) of Mr. Reginald Henry Nevill, late of Dangstein House, near Petersfield, Sussex, and of No. 45, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, who died on Sept. 11 last, was proved on the 14th inst. by Augustus Blaquiére Talbot, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator gives to his wife, Lady Dorothy Fanny Nevill, £200 and all his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses, carriages, and live and dead stock at Dangstein House, and £2000 per annum for life, in addition to her settlement; and there are legacies to servants and others. As to the residue of his real and personal estate, the testator leaves one sixth upon trust for his daughter Mercia Augusta, and the other five sixths between his sons Edward Augustus, Horace John, and Ralph.

The will (dated Aug. 6, 1872) with two codicils (dated Jan. 20, 1874, and April 23, 1875) of Mrs. Caroline Maria Marchmont, late of No. 171, Maida Vale, who died on Sept. 16 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by John Chester, Mrs. Louisa Harriet Walmesley, and Daniel Smithwick, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. Among the legacies may be mentioned, £10,000 upon trust for her adopted daughter, Ada Lockett; and £2000 to each of the children of her niece, Mrs. Walmesley. The residue of her property she leaves upon trust for her said niece for life, and then for all her children.

The will (dated Dec. 1, 1875) with two codicils (dated Dec. 4, 1877, and Oct. 22, 1878) of Mr. John Bond-Cabbell, late of Cromer Hall, Norfolk, and of No. 1, Chesterfield-gardens, Mayfair, who died on the 25th ult., was proved on the 15th inst. by Mrs. Margaret Bond-Cabbell, the widow, and Henry Best Hans Hamilton, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £2000; and to his secretary, John Arnold, £1000. The residue of his property, real and personal, is to be held upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood; in the event of her marrying again an annuity of £2000 is to be substituted. On the wife's death £20,000 is given to his daughter, Georgina Sarah; and the ultimate residue of his property, subject to the widow's power of appointment among children, to his son, Benjamin Bond Bond-Cabbell, absolutely.

Lord Coleridge and Lord Chief Baron Kelly have announced that the circuits which from time immemorial have been held in the spring of each year will in future, under a new arrangement which has been made, be held in January.

At a largely attended meeting of county magistrates, chairmen of guardians, &c., held at the Shirehall, Northampton, on Saturday last, under the presidency of the Duke of Grafton, it was decided to establish a County Mendicity Society on the Dorsetshire system, by which tramps are provided with tickets for bread upon application to the proper authorities and upon fulfilling certain conditions, thus doing away with indiscriminate almsgiving. Committees were formed, and the Duke of Grafton was appointed president.

At a public dinner to celebrate the completion of the mayoralty of Mr. H. H. Bemrose at Derby, it was announced by the Mayor (Mr. W. T. Smith) that Mr. Michael Thomas Bass (the senior member of the borough) has placed £5000 at his disposal for distribution among the worthiest of the town's charities. Some few months ago Mr. Bass announced his intention of presenting this amount towards the purchase of a public park on the estate of Lord Belper, at Derwent Bank. Lord Belper, however, it was considered, demanded too large a sum for his ground, and the projected scheme for a town's park was abandoned. Mr. Bass, however, has resolved that the £5000 shall be devoted to the town, and the sum is ordered to be divided among the charities of Derby. Among those enumerated are the Children's Hospital, the Infirmary, and the Nurse's Home. This munificent donation is only one among many of Mr. Bass's benefactions to the borough; for, as we learn from the Sheffield Daily Telegraph, he has already presented Derby with recreation-grounds, free swimming-baths, and a public free library.

The great annual show of roots under Messrs. Sutton's auspices was held last Saturday at Reading, and was visited by an immense number of persons. It was the largest exhibition ever held in the county. The exhibitors included the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Marquis of Donegal, and a large number of other members of the aristocracy. The prizes awarded exceeded £500 in value.—The exhibition of roots grown by Messrs. Carters' customers, of which the Agricultural Hall was the scene last Saturday, possessed attractions which fairly entitle the promoters to rank the display among the great autumnal shows of agricultural produce. What are claimed to be the largest mangel wurzels ever seen in England were from Canada. Amongst them were eight of "Carter's Mammoth Long Reds," which turned the scale at the weight of 430 lb. In the list of exhibitors were the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Redesdale, Lord Clinton, Lord Foley, Earl Harrington, Sir William Farquhar, Sir C. Lampton, Sir C. Russell, Admiral Sir G. N. B. Middleton, and Sir R. Sutton.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

NOVOCABULARY.—Staunton's position illustrating perpetual check requires a Black Knight at Q3rd. Without that correction perpetual check is impossible. J G K (Caterham).—The answer to 1. Q to K 4th (ch) is 2. B to Q Kt 5th, mating. J W W and O W L E T.—See answer to J G K.

J F H (Croydon).—Thanks for the information. M B T (Broom).—You are required to play the best defences for Black, and to defeat White if you can do so. Problem No. 1812 cannot be solved by 1. Q takes Q. J G F (Barnstaple).—The correction of your three-move problem is noted.

W H T (Tunbridge Wells).—Your problem was published in our issue of June 22 last. S R (Leeds).—The game you send, played between Napoleon and De Kempelen's so-called Automaton was published in this Journal on Nov. 30, 1844, and has been many times reprinted elsewhere. C E R (Baker-street).—White can and should capture the adverse Queen.

T H (Truro).—You should refer to some elementary treatise upon the game for the answer to such a simple question. Every Pawn can be advanced two squares when B is first moved, if there is no obstruction to its line of movement.

W A P (Roder).—Please note the answer to T. H. The Pawn, on being advanced to the eighth square, assumes at once the power of the piece to which it is promoted. A M (Moscow).—We are greatly obliged for the budget of games, and shall be glad to hear of the progress of the proposed journey.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1811 received from W J W (Claycross), Karl Brunschwiler, W E Newth, Beatrice, J G Finch, Brecroft, J Estlin, Waller Simon, and Athens Chess Club (by telegram).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1812 received from Jane Nepveu, W D Macdonald, W J W (Claycross), Carlos, Emile Fran, S F Rothrose, Karl Brunschwiler, Marion and Nelly (Dawlish), W S (Dawlish), J Hunsford, T of Exeter, Athens Chess Club (by telegram), J H Shenton, Brecroft, E Clarkson, E Burkhard, Natalie Bonmanni, J G Finch, Pristextat, and Painter of Shepherd's-bush.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1813 received from Lulu, T Greenbank, P Hampton, R Ingersoll, I S D, C S Cox, Leonora and Leon, Bohemian Girl, An Old Hand, L Snarswood, M Meredith, G Postbrooke, W Lee, Dorothy, E Worsley, S J E. L. of Truro, M Whiteley, S B (Leeds), T W Hope, H Stansfield, C O Elmor, Orson, G Wright, L Burnett, T B Young, East Marden, H Benthal, F V P, Cant, Painter of Shepherd's-bush, Florence T Shubbrook, Norman Rumbelow, J de Honsteyn, T M Swinburne, J G Finch, G A Ballingall, and Copiapino.

NOTE.—This problem cannot be solved by 1. R to R 2nd, as over fifty of our regular correspondents have supposed. The true defence to that move is—1. P to K 7th; and should White then play 2. B takes K P, Black's answer is, 2. R to K 7th, after which there is no mate in two moves. 1. B takes R P is also ineffective, because of the defence—1. Kt to B 3rd, and the continuation, 2. Kt to Kt 6th, &c.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1812.

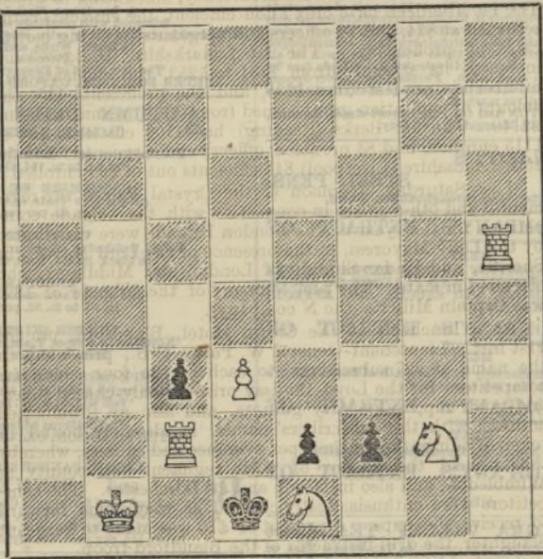
- WHITE. 1. K to Kt sq. 2. Kt to Q 4th (dis. ch) 3. Q to Q 6th, mate. BLACK. K to Q 4th\* K takes Kt

\* If Black play 1. Q takes Q, then 2. Kt takes Q; if 1. Q takes Kt (ch), then 2. Kt to K sq; if 1. Q to R Kt sq, then 2. Kt to R 5th; if 1. Q to any other square, then 2. Kt to Q 2nd; if 1. K to Q 4th or K 4th, then 2. Kt to K 5th, and if the Knight is moved elsewhere, 2. K to R 4th (ch), mating next move in each case.

PROBLEM NO. 1815.

By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE. White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Played in Moscow, between HERR HELWIG and MR. AYLNER MAUDE.

(Sicilian Defence.)

- WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Herr H.) 1. P to K 4th P to Q 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd P to K B 4th 3. Kt to Q B 3rd, followed by 3. P to K Kt 3rd and 4. B to Kt 2nd, has been in vogue for some time past, but, as pointed out in the Westminster Papers, that line of play has not been very successful.

- 4. P to Q 4th Kt to Q B 3rd 5. Kt takes P P takes P 6. Kt to Kt 5th P to K 3rd 7. B to K B 4th P to K 4th 8. Kt to Q 2nd B to K 3rd 9. Q Kt to B 3rd leads to an even game, as in reply Black can drive the K Kt to R 3rd, and, rapidly developing the pieces on the King's side, castle in safety.

- 10. B to B 2nd P to B 4th 11. Kt to B 3rd P to K B 3rd 12. Kt to B 4th P to Q Kt 4th

- 13. Kt to Kt 6th R to Kt sq 14. Kt (B 8) to Q 5th B to K 2nd 15. P to Q R 4th Castles 16. P takes P B takes Kt 17. P takes Kt B takes K P

- 18. P takes B R takes Kt 19. B takes R Q takes B 20. B takes P 21. B to B 4th (ch) followed by 21. Q to K 2nd appears to be a better resource than this capture of a weak Pawn.

- 22. B to B 4th (ch) K to R sq 23. B to Q 5th Q to B 6th (ch) 24. R to R 7th P to B 4th 25. Q to Q 3rd Kt to Kt 5th

- 26. P takes P (dble. ch) Q to B 4th (ch) 27. K to Kt sq B to B 4th, &c. 28. K takes P Q to B 4th. 29. K to Kt sq B to B 4th, &c. 25. and White resigned.

Another Game between the same Players.

(Allegri Gambit.)

- WHITE (Herr H.) BLACK (Mr. M.) 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 2. P to K B 4th P takes P 3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Kt 4th 4. P to K R 4th P to Kt 5th 5. Kt to Kt 5th P to K R 3rd 6. Kt takes P K takes K 7. B to B 4th (ch) P to Q 4th 8. B takes P (ch) K to K sq 9. P to Q 4th B to B 6th 10. P takes P P to K 2nd 11. Castles P to Kt 6th 12. P to K B 4th P to K R 4th 13. B takes Kt P to K 3rd

- 14. Q to Q 3rd B to Kt 5th 15. P to B 5th R takes B 16. Q to B 4th B to B sq 17. B to R 6th Kt to B 3rd

- 18. P to Kt 4th Q to B 2nd 19. B to B 4th R to Kt 7th 20. K takes P P to Kt 2nd 21. K to R sq B to Kt 4th 22. B to R 2nd B to K 6th 23. Kt to R 3rd R to K 3rd

- 24. Kt to Q B 3rd is preferable. His best resource appears to be 24. Q to K 6th (ch), exchanging Queens. 24. Q to Kt 4th 25. B to Kt 3rd P to K 5th, and wins.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A match was played last week between the Ladies' College and the Peckham Mutual Chess Clubs, in which the first-named carried the victory. When the score was seven to each side, Miss Rymor, of the Ladies' club, succeeded in winning the deciding game.

A new chess association has been established at Hampstead, under the presidency of Mr. Forsyth, M.P. It is named the South Hampstead Chess Club, and an influential committee has been elected, Mr. Walter Hall, of Garston House, being the honorary secretary and treasurer.

The members of the Croydon Chess Club meet every Tuesday evening at the Literary Institution, Croydon. This club, we are pleased to hear, is now firmly established. Among the members are the Right Hon. Mr. Lowe, M.P., the Hon. Granville Leveson Gower, Mr. W. Grantam, M.P., and the Rev. Mr. Macdonnell.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN DECEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Saturn during the evening hours of the 2nd and 3rd, being to the right of the planet on the 2nd and to the left on the 3rd. She is near Mars during the morning hours of the 21st, is near both Mercury and Venus on the 24th, but the Moon is only one day old. She is near Jupiter during the early evening hours of the 26th, and near Saturn during the evening hours of the 30th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Table with 4 columns: Phase, Day, Time, and Location. Rows include First Quarter, Full Moon, Last Quarter, New Moon, and First Quarter.

She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 20th, and most distant from it at noon on the 4th.

Mercury is an evening star till the 26th, setting on the 2nd at 4h. 50m. p.m., or 58 minutes after sunset; on the 7th at 5h. 0m. p.m., or 1h. 10m. after sunset; on the 12th at 5h. 7m. p.m., or 1h. 18m. after the Sun; on the 17th at 5h. 3m. p.m., or 1h. 14m. after sunset; on the 22nd at 4h. 39m. p.m., or 48 minutes after sunset; on the 26th the planet and Sun set nearly together, and the planet sets in daylight after this day. He rises about sunrise on the 24th, and at 7h. 0m. a.m., or 1h. 9m. before sunrise, on the last day of the year. He is at his greatest eastern elongation (20 deg. 45 min.) on the 8th, stationary among the stars on the 16th, in his ascending node on the 18th (the fifth time this year), at his least distance from the Sun on the 23rd, near the Moon on the 24th, and near Venus on the same day; and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 26th.

Venus rises at about the time of sunrise on the 6th, and from this day she rises in daylight. She sets at sunset on the 6th, at 4h. 0m. p.m., or 11 minutes after sunset on the 17th; at 4h. 15m. p.m., or 21 minutes after the Sun, on the 27th; and at 4h. 25m. p.m., or 27 minutes after sunset, on the last day of the year. She is due south on the 1st at 11h. 45m. a.m., on the 15th at 0h. 6m. p.m., and on the last day at 0h. 31m. p.m. She is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 5th, in her descending node on the 7th, and near the Moon on the 24th.

Mars is a morning star, rising on the 7th at 5h. 26m. a.m., or 2h. 27m. before sunrise; on the 17th at 5h. 25m. a.m., or 2h. 38m. before the Sun; on the 27th at 5h. 26m. a.m., or 2h. 42m. before sunrise; and on the last day of the year at 5h. 24m. a.m., or 2h. 45m. before the Sun. He crosses the meridian, or is due south, on the 1st at 10h. 7m. a.m., on the 11th at 9h. 55m. a.m., on the 21st at 9h. 44m. a.m., and on the last day of the year at 9h. 33m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 21st.

Jupiter is an evening star, and sets at 8h. 2m. p.m. on the 1st, at 7h. 45m. p.m. on the 7th, at 7h. 17m. p.m. on the 17th, at 6h. 50m. p.m. on the 27th, and at 6h. 39m. p.m. on the last day of the year. He is due south on the 1st at 3h. 46m. p.m., on the 11th at 3h. 14m. p.m., on the 21st at 2h. 43m. p.m., and on the last day of the year at 2h. 13m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 26th.

Saturn sets on the 8th at 0h. 29m. a.m., on the 17th at 11h. 52m. p.m., on the 27th at 11h. 15m. p.m., and on the last day of the year at 11h. 0m. p.m. He is due south on the 1st at 7h. 8m. p.m., on the 11th at 6h. 29m. p.m., on the 21st at 5h. 51m. p.m., and on the last day of the year at 5h. 13m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 3rd, and again on the 30th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 18th.

The Fraserburgh Harbour Board have approved of a scheme for carrying out extensive improvements and alterations on the harbours and piers, at a cost of £94,000.

Another portion of the new auxiliary line of the Great Western Railway, the section of the down line between Southall and West Drayton, was opened for traffic on Monday.

The suspension of the old-established bank of Messrs. Fenton, at Rochdale and Heywood, has added to the difficulties from which the commerce of Lancashire is suffering. The amount of the liabilities is estimated at half a million sterling, and nothing is yet known of the assets.

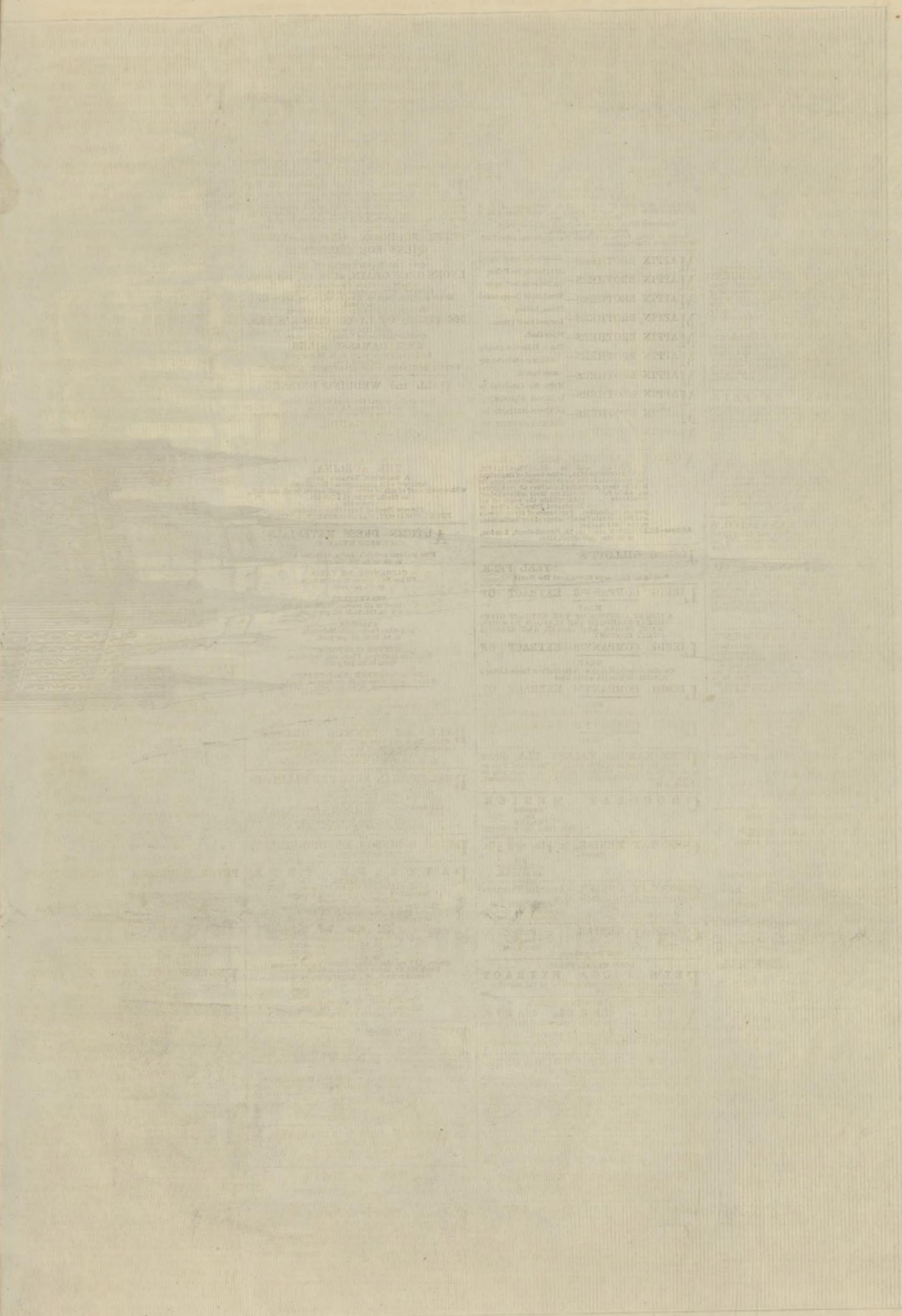
Mrs. Webb, of Ledbury, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Webb, banker, and Deputy-Lieutenant of Herefordshire, reached the hundredth anniversary of her birthday on Monday. She is the only surviving sister of the late Sir Joseph Thackwell, one of the heroes of Waterloo. Mrs. Webb still enjoys good health, and on Monday she entertained a gathering of her relatives at her residence.

Sir John Eardley Wilmot, member for South Warwickshire, presiding at a school prize distribution at Leamington on Monday, expressed his firm conviction that education not based upon religion and the Bible was worthless. He was, therefore, delighted to find that the Bible was being taught without sectarian difference. He also expressed gratification that the girls were being practically taught cookery.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Russia. By D. Mackenzie Wallace, M.A., Member of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) Poems and Ballads. By Heinrich Heine. Done into English Verse by Theodore Martin, C.B. (Blackwood and Sons.) My Guardian. A Story of the Fen Country. By Ada Cambridge. Illustrated. (Cassell and Co.) Elinor Dryden. By Katherine S. Macquoid. Revised Edition. (Low and Co.) A Hero of the Pen. A Novel. By E. Werner. From the German, by Sarah Phillips. 2 vols. (Sampson Low and Co.) Sancta Christina. By Eleanor E. Oriebær. With Preface by the Bishop of Winchester. (Sampson Low and Co.) Little Wide-awake Pictures; described by Mrs. Sale Barker. (Routledge and Sons.) A New Child's Play. Sixteen Drawings, by E. V. B. (Low and Co.) A Narrative of the Voyages Round the World performed by Captain James Cook. By A. Kippis, D.D. Illustrated. (Vickers and Son.) The Swiss Family Robinson. A New Translation from the Original German. Edited by W. H. G. Kingston. A Hundred Illustrations. (R. M. Lodge.) Uncle Chesterton's Heir. By Madame Colomb. Translated by Henry Frith. Illustrated. (Routledge and Sons.) Routledge's Every Boy's Annual for 1879. (Routledge and Sons.) Health Primers:—Exercise and Training; The House and Its Surroundings; Premature Death, its Promotion and Prevention; Alcohol, Its Use and Abuse. (Hardwicke and Bogue, Piccadilly.) A Visit to South America, with Observations on the Moral and Physical Features of the Country. By Edwin Clark. (Dean and Son.) Brown v North, B.A. Oxon: Records and Recollections. By the Rev. Kenneth Moody-Stuart, M.A. (Hodder and Stoughton.) Robert Dick, Baker, of Thurso; a Geologist and Botanist. By Samuel Smiles, LL.D. Illustrated. (John Murray.) Total Abstinence. By Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.D. (Macmillan.) The Marriage of Domborg: A Lyrical Drama. By G. L. Larkins (Hodges.) A Scotch Playhouse: Historical Records of the Old Theatre Royal, Aberdeen. By J. Keith Angus. (Simpkin and Marshall.) The Bride Elect. By Mrs. Johnson, Author of "Hints to Untrained Teachers." ("Hand and Heart" Publishing Offices.) Crewel Embroidery Book. Second Series. By E. M. C. (Hatchards.) A Continental Tour of Eight Days for 44 Shillings. (Sampson Low.) Cassell's Illustrated Almanac for 1879. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) Helena Lady Harrogate. By J. B. Harwood. 3 vols. (Bentley and Son.) The English Lake District, as Interpreted in the Poems of Wordsworth. By William Knight, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy in the University of St. Andrew. (David Douglas, Edinburgh.) The Floral Annual. With Coloured Illustrations. (Simpkin and Marshall)





BOULEVARD DE LA VILLE

PLATEAU DE LA VILLE DE MADRID



NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

BY S. READ.

THE ILLUSTRATED  
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VIEW FROM  
ST. MARTIN'S SQUARE

W. P. Wood