

Annual
Register
1877

F. & J. Rivington

1878

THE
ANNUAL REGISTER.
1877.

ALL THE VOLUMES OF THE NEW SERIES OF THE

ANNUAL REGISTER

1863 to 1876

MAY BE HAD,

PRICE EIGHTEEN SHILLINGS EACH.

THE
ANNUAL REGISTER:

A
REVIEW OF PUBLIC EVENTS AT HOME
AND ABROAD,

FOR THE YEAR

1877.

NEW SERIES.

LONDON:
RIVINGTONS, WATERLOO PLACE.
LONGMANS & CO.; HAMILTON & CO.; SIMPKIN & CO.;
HOULSTON & SONS; SMITH, ELDER, & CO.; E. BUMPUS; J. WALLER;
H. SOTHERAN & CO.; BICKERS & SON; W. HEATH; J. TOOVEY;
J. WHELDON; R. WASHBOURNE;
AND RIVINGTONS, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE,
1878,

LONDON : PRINTED BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE
AND PARLIAMENT STREET

CONTENTS.

PART I.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

	PAGE
Peter the Great's Will—Aspect of the Eastern Question—Lord Salisbury—The Empress of India—English Interests—Changes in the Commons and prospects of Parties—Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli—Speeches in the Country—Mr. Lowther, Sir W. Harcourt, &c.—Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden—Failure of the Conference—Prince Gortschakoff's Note—Recall of Sir Henry Elliot—Sir Stafford Northcote at Liverpool—Mr. Gladstone at Taunton—Absence of interest on Domestic Questions—Depression of Trade—Opening of Parliament: Debates on the Address—Further Debates on the Eastern Question—Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Gladstone—Minor matters—The Army and Navy Estimates—Death of Mr. Ward Hunt	[1]

CHAPTER II.

Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions—Declaration of Ministerial Policy—The Eastern Question for the rest of the Session—The Budget—Sitting of July 31—The Irish Obstructives—Modifications in the Rules of Debate—Tactics of the Obstructives—Sir Stafford Northcote's Resolutions—South African Bill in Committee—The Burials Bill—Defeat of the Government—Irish Judicature Bill—Motion for Home Rule—Bill for Household Suffrage in Irish Boroughs—Minor Irish Measures	[32]
---	------

CHAPTER III.

Mr. Chamberlain on Intemperance—Colonial Marriages Bill—Mr. Bright on Capital Punishment—Household Suffrage in the Counties—Mr. Trevelyan's Motion—Debate upon the Motion—Labourers' Meeting on the Subject—Royal Warrant on Army Promotion—The Pigott Case—Vote of Censure on Lord Beaconsfield—Parliamentary Reporting—Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Bill—Universities Bill—Clerical Fellowships—Prisons Bill—Public Education—South Africa Bill, and Annexation of the Transvaal	[58]
---	------

CHAPTER IV.

INDIA.—Proclamation of the Queen's Title of Empress of India—The Indian Famine—Its history—Measures of Relief—The Mansion House Fund—The Indian Budget at Calcutta—Famine-statement at the close of the year—Annual Statement on Indian Finance in the House of Commons—The North-west Frontier—The Jowaki War	[83]
--	------

CHAPTER V.

PAGE

Canada and Lord Dufferin—Australia—Queensland—New Zealand—New South Wales—Convention with Egypt—Treaty with Dahomey—Trade—Review of the Year—Church and State—Political History of the autumn—Mr. Gladstone in Ireland—Lord Hartington in Scotland—Liberalism of the Scotch Universities—Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain—Speeches of Ministers—The Queen's visit to Lord Beaconsfield—Summoning of Parliament—Opinions of the Press	[107]
--	-------

FOREIGN HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

FRANCE.—Position of France—Threatened Conflict between the Chambers—M. Jules Simon's Measures—Census of the Population of Paris—Difficulties of Parliamentary Government in France—Death of General Changarnier—M. Jules Simon's Policy—The President's Letter to the Prime Minister, May 16—M. Jules Simon resigns—The New Ministry—Marshal MacMahon's position—Meeting of Republican Deputies—Their Declaration—M. Gambetta's Speech in the Chamber of Deputies—The President's Message—Prorogation of the Chambers—Republican Manifesto—Government Measures—Marshal MacMahon's Declaration	[129]
---	-------

CHAPTER II.

Reopening of the Chambers—The President's Message—Debate upon the Ministry—Dissolution of the Chamber—Death of M. Thiers—Its Political Importance—M. Thiers' Funeral—Marshal MacMahon's Tour—His Manifesto—Official Decrees—Death of M. Le Verrier	[139]
--	-------

CHAPTER III.

M. Thiers' Posthumous Address—The Elections—Marshal MacMahon's Second Manifesto—Electoral Addresses—Result of the Elections—Opening of the New Chamber—M. Albert Grévy's Resolution—Debate on the Resolution—The Resolution carried—The Senate interpellate the Government—Government Triumph in the Senate—The De Broglie Ministry resign the New Ministry—The Chamber will hold no relations with them—The Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier warns the President—Submission of Marshal MacMahon—He takes a Moderate Republican Ministry—Marshal MacMahon's Message—Termination of the Crisis	[153]
---	-------

CHAPTER IV.

TURKEY AND THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.—The latter sittings of the Conference—Policy of the European Plenipotentiaries—Policy of the Turkish Ministers—The Turkish Grand Council—Its rejection of the policy proposed by the Conference—Breaking up of the Conference—The Turkish Circular Note—Fall of Midhat Pasha—New Turkish Ministry—Opening of the Ottoman Parliament—New phase of the Eastern Question—Russian Circular Note—Final Protocol presented by the Powers to Turkey—Turkey's Refusal to accede to the Demands of Europe—Ottoman Circular Note	[167]
--	-------

CHAPTER V.

TURKEY AND THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR (<i>continued</i>).—Russia's View of her Mission—Imperial Manifesto, April 24—Prince Gortschakoff's Note	
---	--

CONTENTS.

vii

	PAGE
—Invasion of Turkey by Russia, April 24—Protest of the Ottoman Government—Lord Derby's Despatch—The Ottoman Empire—Russian Army of the Caucasus—Turkish Army on the Asiatic frontier—Salient Events of the commencement of the Campaign in Asia—In Europe the Russians cross the Pruth, April 24—The Rival Forces—Blowing up of Turkish Monitors—The Russians cross the Danube—The Emperor's Proclamation—Capture of Tirnova and Nicopolis—Reception of the Grand Duke Nicholas at Tirnova—General Gourko crosses the Balkans into Roumelia—Collapse of the Russian Campaign in Armenia—The Campaign in Bulgaria—Disastrous Actions before Plevna—Repulse of General Gourko's Force at Eski-Sagra—Conflicts in the Shipka Pass—The Capture of Loftcha—Osman Pasha's attack on the Russian left centre—His Defeat—Desperate assaults on the Turkish positions at Plevna by the Russian and Roumanian forces—Suleiman Pasha's renewed assault on Mount St. Nicholas—Shipka Pass—Battles on the Lom—Great Russian Victory in Armenia—Mukhtar Pasha's Army defeated—Battle of Kupri Koi—Collapse of Turkish defence in Asia—Fall of Kars—Investment of Plevna—Battle of Dolmy Dubnik—Other Russian successes—Favourable turn to the Turkish defence of Europe—Turkish Victory of Elena—Fall of Plevna—Development of Russia's strength in Bulgaria—Exhaustion of Turkey—Turkey's Circular Note inviting the Mediation of the European Powers—Opening of the Second Session of the Turkish Parliament—Atrocities	[185]

CHAPTER VI.

GERMANY.—Military Anniversary—Opening of the Prussian Diet—Financial Statements—The Krupp gun—Elections for the German Parliament—Catholic Decisions—Opening of the German Parliament—Speech from the Throne—Prince Bismarck's Speeches—M. Besançon's Speech—Anniversary of the Emperor's Birthday—The Chancellor Crisis—The Emperor's Visit to Alsace-Lorraine—Old Catholic Synod—Growth of Socialism—The Autumn Manœuvres—The 'Kaiser Week' at Düsseldorf—Population and Religious Statistics—Opening of the Prussian Diet, Oct. 21—Speech from the Throne—Budget—Debate upon Municipal Reform—Ministerial Explanations—Loan Bill—The Emperor's Visit to Silesia—Death of F.-M. Count Wrangel—His Funeral—Death of General Canstein—Debate on Worship and Education—A Second Chancellor Crisis—Dr. Petri's Speech—Germany as a Naval Power. AUSTRIA.—Austria's Policy on the Eastern Question—Feeling amongst the People—The Magyars—The People of the South-West—Demonstrations and Addresses—Kossuth on the Eastern Question—Statements of the Ministers—Presidents—Position and Policy of Austro-Hungary—Public Feeling—Austria decides on Mobilisation—Meeting of the Emperors—Herr Tisza on Austria's Eastern Policy—Status of the Old Catholics—Financial Position of Hungary—Count Andrassy on Austria's Eastern Policy—Debate on Foreign Affairs	[205]
--	-------

CHAPTER VII.

ITALY.—Roman Catholicism and the Eastern Question—The Health of the Pope—Clerical Abuses Bill—The Papal Allocution—Ministerial Reply—The Financial Statement—Papal Rejoinder to the Ministerial Reply—The Pope's epileptoid fits—Clerical Abuses Bill rejected by the Senate—Election of a Pope—Jubilee of Pius IX.—Anniversary of the Italian Constitution—Antonelli Lawsuit—The <i>Lancet</i> on the Pope's health—Ministerial Crisis—The New Cabinet. SPAIN.—Political Prospect—Royal Journey—The King on board the English Fleet—The Budget—A Bull Fight—The Cuban Insurrection—The Basque Provinces—The King's Engagement to the Princess Mercèdes	[228]
---	-------

CHAPTER VIII.

PAGE

RUSSIA.—Condition of Russia during 1877—Old and New *Régime*—Industrial and Financial History—The Budget—Russia makes the Protocol an *Ultimatum*—The Czar at Kischeneff—Russia's Policy—The Army and Navy—Military System Remodelled—The Grand Duke Nicholas—Russian Officers—Skobeleff—Todleben—Gourko—The Metropolitan of Kischeneff and the Czar—Addresses to the Czar—Popular Sentiment in Russia—A War Party and a Peace Party—The Emperor's return to St. Petersburg. SERBIA and the Porte.—Peace of March 1877—Prince Milan's Proclamation—Serbia's Policy—Serbia and the War—Serbia declares War, December 1877—Movements of the Servian troops [244

CHAPTER IX.

GREECE.—Excitement in Greece—The Government and the People—Greek Provinces of Turkey—Change of Ministers—A Coalition Cabinet—Its Policy—Lord Derby and the Greek Government—Death of Canaris—His Character. EGYPT.—Interests and Policy of the Viceroy—Its Relations with Turkey—Colonel Gordon—His Policy—Employment of Foreigners—Egypt and Abyssinia—The Egyptian Contingent—Its Departure—Its Unfair Treatment—The Suez Canal—Prince Hassan—Report of the Public Debt Commissioners. HOLLAND.—Funeral of the Queen—The Budget—The New Cabinet. BELGIUM.—The Rubens' Festival—Congress of Socialists—Opening of the Chambers. DENMARK.—The Crown and the Folkething—Temporary Finance Law—Autumn Races—State Trial—Battle of the Budget—Termination of the Crisis. NORWAY.—Its Mercantile Fleet [263

CHAPTER X.

UNITED STATES.—Disputed Presidential Election—Electoral Commission—Hayes declared President—Inauguration of the President—His Address—Policy of Conciliation—The Cabinet—Federal Troops withdrawn from the South—Conflicts with the Indians—Negro Population of the Southern States—Commercial and Industrial Depression—Railway Strikes and Riots—Civil Service Reform—President Hayes in Vermont—Mr. Sherman's Speech—President Hayes in the South—United States' Embassy to the Sioux Chief—Remonetisation of the Silver Bill—Repeal of the Resumption Act—Anomalies of Presidential Government—The President's National Policy—President Hayes' First Annual Message—Award of Fishery Commission—The Mormons—Execution of Lee—Death of Brigham Young—United States and Mexico. SOUTH AMERICA.—Earthquakes, Floods, and Famine. MADAGASCAR.—Abolition of Slavery. CHINA.—Foreign Trade with the Treaty Ports—Opening of three more Towns to Foreign Commerce—Famine in the Northern Provinces—Floods in the South of China. JAPAN.—Imperial Government and the Daimios—The Prince of Satsuma—Retrospect of Japanese History—Clan of Satsuma—Insurrection in Satsuma—Causes of Complaint—The Budget—Army and Navy of Japan [278

RETROSPECT OF LITERATURE, ART, AND SCIENCE [303

CONTENTS.

ix

PART II.

CHRONICLE OF REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

	PAGE
January	1
February	12
March	20
April	30
May	42
June	52
July	63
August	74
September	84
October	96
November	108
December	119

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Mr. A. Bain—Rev. R. Cobbold—Captain J. E. Davis—Right Hon. P. Erle—Viscount Gage—Commander J. Hall—Mr. R. Landels—Mr. T. Lewin—Lord Milton—Admiral Sir Fairfax Moysesby—Capt. W. J. Scudamore—Mr. A. Smee—Sir R. Wesley—Sir H. W. Baker—Earl of Bandon—Admiral Sir Angus. Clifford—Sir Wm. Fergusson—Sir John Fordyce—Sir Wm. Hamilton—Mr. John Lakin—Mr. Macnamara—Mr. James Merry—Mr. J. Oxenford—Lady Smith—Mr. W. Bagehot—Admiral Sir E. Belcher—Mr. John S. Bowerbank—Mrs. Chisholm—Mr. Cowden Clarke—Colonel Digby—Sir David Dundas—Field-Marshal Sir J. F. Fitzgerald—Dr. Michell—Mr. George Odger—General Juan Manuel de Rosas—Mrs. Nassau Senior—Hon. W. Ashley—Mr. V. Bromley—Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Spencer-Churchill—Mrs. Cobden—Lieut.-General Sir B. Cuppage—Mr. Halliday—Countess of Lucan—Sir D. Monro—Major-General J. Pottinger—Lord Sudeley—Thomas L. Smith, C.B.—Mr. F. W. Topham—General W. Wylde—Mr. T. J. Arnold—Marshal Cabrera—Mr. W. Coulson—Lord Erskine—Mr. Hoare—Lady Lothian—Admiral Sir S. Lushington—Mr. Motley—Earl of Orkney—Rev. Dr. Horatio Powys—Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth—Sir John S. C. Stepney—Earl of Shrewsbury—Mr. David Urquhart—Mr. Morgan Vane—Mr. Weekes, R.A.—Sir W. L. Griffies-Williams—Sir Digby Wyatt—Mr. Charles S. Whitmore—Mr. W. E. L. Bulwer—Mr. John Bailey—Miss Mary Carpenter—Mr. George Cooper—Mr. W. E. Frost—Queen of Holland—Viscount Canterbury—Louis III., Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt—Lieut.-General Sir H. James—Mr. G. C. Legh—Major-General Le Fleming—Major-General Lake—Sir George Mellish—Right Hon. R. A. Christopher-Nisbet-Hamilton—Admiral Rous—Lady Stirling-Maxwell—Professor Tholuck—Mr. H. Wilson, F.R.C.S.—General Sir George Bell—Lord de Clifford—Sir F. F. Echlin—Lord Grantley—Lord Headley—Right Hon. George Ward Hunt—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy—Mr. H. Merritt—Mr. D. R. Morier—Mr. J. C. Marshman—Mr. J. L. Sandford—Major-General R. N. Tinley—Mr. S. Warren, Q.C.—Dr. Conneau—Major A. Chisholm—Admiral Sir H. J. Codrington—Mr. George Loch, Q.C.—Mr. William Longman—Mr. W. Lovett—Mr. G. Marsh (Virginia Gabriel)—Mr. R. D. Mangles—Mr. Danby Seymour, Q.C.—Brigham Young—Admiral Canaris—Mr. Henry Compton—Colonel R. P. Dawson—Count D'Alton—Major-General F. M. Eardley-Wilmot—Rev. Dr. T. Geldart—Countess of Oxford and Mortimer—Queen Pomaré—Countess Spencer—Mr. Fox Talbot—M. Thiers—M. le Verrier—Mr. W. Willis—Colonel A. Anson—Major-General Barrow—Mr. Durham—Mr. R. S. Ellis—Hon. Mrs. Greville-Howard—Earl of St. Germans—Miss J. Kavanagh—Bishop Moriarty—Mdle. Theresa Titiens

CONTENTS.

OBITUARY—*continued.*

	PAGE
—M. Laufrey—General Lord H. H. M. Percy—General Field-Marshal Count von Wrangel—Lieut.-General A. C. Bentinck—Archdeacon Clarke—Mr. F. Hawkins, M.D.—Lord Middleton—Rev. Capel Molyneux—Rev. Canon Mozley—Marchioness of Northampton—Mr. Sydney Smirke—Mr. Edward Weld—Mr. B. N. Wornum	133

REMARKABLE TRIALS.

The Folkestone Ritual Case—Ridsdale <i>v.</i> Clifton	169
Cresswell <i>v.</i> Walrond	174
The Penge Case	178
The Artisans' Dwellings Company Frauds	186
The Detectives' Conspiracy	191

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AND STATE PAPERS.

CIRCULAR OF PRINCE GORTCHAKOW, AND CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE PROTOCOL ON THE AFFAIRS OF TURKEY	207
PROTOCOL RELATIVE TO THE AFFAIRS OF TURKEY	210
DESPATCH FROM THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT ON THE PROTOCOL OF MARCH 31, 1877	212
CIRCULAR FROM PRINCE GORTCHAKOW, AND REPLY OF HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT	216
NAVAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN H.M.S. 'SHAH' AND 'AMETHYST' AND THE 'HUASCAR'	218
THE COLORADO BEETLE	221
REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE AND REPORT UPON THE PETITION OF LORD COCHRANE TO HER MAJESTY	224
CODE (1878) OF MINUTES OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT	228
FINANCE ACCOUNTS:	
Public Income and Expenditure	242
PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS	244
THE CABINET	248
SHERIFFS FOR 1877	248
UNIVERSITY DEGREES	250
INDEX	261

ANNUAL REGISTER

FOR THE YEAR

1877.

PART I.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

Peter the Great's Will—Aspect of the Eastern Question—Lord Salisbury—The Empress of India—English Interests—Changes in the Commons and prospects of Parties—Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli—Speeches in the Country—Mr. Lowther, Sir W. Harcourt, &c.—Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden—Failure of the Conference—Prince Gortschakoff's Note—Recall of Sir Henry Elliot—Sir Stafford Northcote at Liverpool—Mr. Gladstone at Taunton—Absence of interest on Domestic Questions—Depression of Trade—Opening of Parliament: Debates on the Address—Further Debates on the Eastern Question—Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Gladstone—Minor matters—The Army and Navy Estimates—Death of Mr. Ward Hunt.

“APPROACH as near as possible to Constantinople and towards the Indies. He who reigns at Constantinople will be the real sovereign of the world, and, with that object in view, provoke continual wars with Turkey and with Persia; establish dockyards in the Black Sea; get possession of the shores of that sea as well as those of the Baltic, those two things being necessary for the ultimate success of our project; hasten the decadency of Persia, penetrate as far as the Persian Gulf, re-establish the former trade of the Levant by appropriating Syria, and, if possible, extend the power of Russia to the Indies, which are the emporium of the world.” So runs the fourteenth injunction contained in the so-called will of Peter the Great, a famous document described in the “*Mémoires sur la Chevalière d'Eon*,” as a “copy of the plan for compassing European supremacy, left by Peter the Great for his successors on the throne of Russia, and deposited in the archives of the Palaces of Peterhoff, near St. Petersburg.” It was Napoleon I., when on the point of embarking on his Russian campaign, who first made public this instrument which has been very generally denounced as a forgery.

Emperor Alexander. We are certainly not apt to believe in its authenticity; but it forms, perhaps, no inappropriate introduction to the history of an eventful year; one which must be ranked, unhappily, in a category too well-filled of late, and marked by the declaration and progress of a cruel and destructive war. We are, in the first place, of those who are bound to entertain, or to express, no strong personal opinions; and even were it otherwise, "*En fait d'histoire contemporaine*," M. Van de Weyer has said, "*il n'y a de vrai que ce qu'on n'écrit point*." We must therefore leave it to the judgment of our readers to form their opinion on the last new phase of the perplexing Eastern Question, which had again been brought so painfully forward when the year opened, and which, to the exclusion of all other topics of interest, occupied the public mind. The indignation kindled by the stories of the Bulgarian massacres, and the strong anti-Turkish movement which had taken place throughout the country, culminated in the great meeting at St. James's Hall, which was described at some length at the close of our domestic history last year, in Mr. Freeman's famous declaration, "Perish our English interests and our dominion in India," rather than join hands with the Moslem again; and in Mr. Gladstone's impulsive and eloquent crusade. Things looked black for the influence and even the existence of the Ministry at the date of this meeting, but changed in this respect as time wore on. The appointment of Lord Salisbury as our representative at the Conference of Constantinople was generally approved, and it was hoped that the statesman who had proved himself one of the first living debaters in the House, and of administrators at the India Office, would add to these distinctions the reputation of a successful diplomatist. He, at all events, was everywhere highly popular, the numerous meetings held during the recess always cheering anything in his favour. He was thought to have gone out with the sincere and straightforward purpose of lightening the Turkish yoke and raising the Christian populations. It was a singular tribute to the energy of his character that he should be chosen for the mission, and the selection was an unusual one in itself, as on all previous occasions of the kind the Foreign Secretary had represented England when the presence of a Cabinet Minister was desirable. The interest of the situation at Constantinople left less space than they would otherwise have occupied for the "large honours" claimed and assumed for the Queen at Delhi, on New Year's Day, in a pageant of unexampled splendour, under the new style of Empress of India, which was Lord Beaconsfield's gift to his royal mistress. Not without its bearing on the Eastern Question was the assuming of the imperial style. It might be read as a quiet proclamation to the world of the resolve of England to hold her own in India against all comers; and a reassurance to the alarmists, and they are not a few, who believe in the purpose, if not in the authenticity, of "Peter the Great's will." In spite of Mr. Freeman, it is to be feared that English interests in India,

real or supposed, were uppermost in English minds in connection with the Eastern Question, and that both those who sympathised with the "oppressed Turk," and believed the ends of Russia to be merely selfish and ambitious, and such as were persuaded by Mr. Gladstone's restless energy of denunciation into a certain belief in the crusading character with which the invader sought to invest the contest—all, perhaps, except the few who, with a possibly larger and more unselfish view, could not choose but side with Christianity against Islamism, irrespectively of motives or of indirect results—looked with uneasy eye upon the Suez Canal and our position in Egypt, upon British trade, and upon the high road to India. Nor was a feeling of antagonism to Russia, which seems latent in the English mind, combined with a certain prejudice in favour of an old ally, without its effect in bringing about the change of feeling to which we have alluded, and singularly modifying the popular feeling of the autumn. Mr. Layard, who succeeded Sir Henry Elliot as minister at Constantinople, reported, in the same spirit as his predecessor, of the exaggeration which had characterised the accounts of the Bulgarian massacres; but, unhappily, the declaration of war in April was followed by conduct on the Turkish side so clearly established by evidence, that, whatever might be the sympathy justly roused by the courage and fortitude of her soldiers, the dangerous anomaly of her position among the Christian Powers of Europe forced itself more and more upon the consideration of thoughtful men; and probably, however protocols, and treaties, and sympathies might obscure it, only the geographical position and value of Constantinople, and the jealousy with which all the six great Powers must regard the possibility of its occupation by any one of them, prevented the adoption of a concerted action very near akin to Mr. Gladstone's "bag and baggage" policy in its fullest acceptation.

The prominence of the topic of the day reduced the Session of 1877, little to the regret of the Government probably, who, in their safe policy of neutrality could reckon upon general support, to one of singular barrenness. The changes of 1876 reduced their majority by five seats, counting ten upon a division, but that majority remained substantially unaffected during the session, the close of which left the Conservatives with a tenure of power apparently as secure as before. The Liberal Opposition failed in any way to acquire, or show signs of acquiring, the unity of purpose and organisation which alone could weld together their scattered ranks. The Eastern Question threw into strange relief the revolution in party feeling which had taken place since the imperial days of Palmerston; and, as far as the future could be forecast, the signs of the times pointed more and more to a new division of parties at some period more or less remote, when the two great sections of Liberalism should fall definitely apart, and fuse on the one side with the great Radical body, who represent the real advancing tendencies of the age; on the other, with its natural

opposite, the Conservatism of the time. Between the Whig of Lord Palmerston's type, and the Tory who follows Disraeli, the difference looks now very small; and it is reserved, perhaps, for the rising out of the course of events of some new and great question of home legislation, sharply and freshly to define the two great parties without which party government has little "reason of being." We may be thankful, meanwhile, to think and to hope, in this most "self-adjusting" of all countries, that the signs of the times which looked so dangerous a few years since have died away, and that Conservatism does not now mean obstruction, nor Radicalism, Revolution. The increasing difficulty of dealing with the Irish Home-Rulers, who this year deliberately claimed for themselves the name of a third and distinct party in the House, and through one of their leaders, just before the meeting of Parliament, disclaimed all allegiance to the Liberals, has become a prominent feature in the politics of the day. Another and an interesting feature in the story of the year was the thoroughly new light in which it was to place the two great champions whose names have so long been the rallying cries of the two opposite camps. Mr. Gladstone, his great and characteristic enthusiasm directed into an entirely new channel by the stimulus supplied to it from Bulgaria, showed himself in vigour and eloquence as young and as masterly as ever, but in the wars of the House enrolled himself as a guerilla chieftain, the leader of the Radicals of the future rather than the Liberals of the past; and Mr. Disraeli, his strange career crowned by a strange success, subsided into an almost silent member of the Upper House, to take no active part even there in the debates where such names as those of Derby, Cairns, Salisbury, and Richmond were already conspicuous, and to leave his mantle in the Lower, to be fitted as best it might be to the shoulders of Sir Stafford Northcote. Many believed that Lord Beaconsfield's silence and apparent inaction, which led more than once to the report that he was on the point of abandoning the Premiership altogether, were due to a cherished desire to inaugurate a new and a bolder policy for England in Continental matters, with something like a recurrence to the Palmerston era. Active interference on behalf of Turkey, and the annexation of Egypt as a *quid pro quo*, would have been, if nothing else, an imperial policy well suited to the minister who had made his mistress an empress and himself one of her leading nobles, and was believed by many, in his purchase of the Suez Canal, to be feeling his way to the annexation of Egypt. But such a policy was not suited to the times nor to the party which he still nominally led, but who were to show him in a little episode of the session, not much to their credit, how little power his name had over them, and how little of chivalry there was in their feeling for a leader who had brought them out of years of the cold shade of Opposition into an unexpected sunshine of favour which promised to expand into a lasting summer.

The speeches of members preceding the opening of Parliament were many and various, the recess, that once "inarticulate period," as the *Times* called it, having of late years developed into a season of talk almost as busy as the session. Only one subject has been capable of fixing the attention of an audience; and it is hardly too much to say that there is at present no effective antagonism of Conservatives and Liberals, Ministerialists and anti-Ministerialists, except that which attaches itself to the Turkish dispute. But on this matter people have been more vehement and irritable than the most burning domestic question has made them for years; a philo-Turk and anti-Gladstonian feeling prevailing in the higher society, while the constituencies tend, though perhaps not decidedly, the other way.

Speaking at a banquet of the Lord Mayor of York on the position of the Eastern Question, Mr. Lowther, whose name we find first in the field on the Conservative side, expressed his opinion that "all would admit that at the present moment the position of foreign affairs in Europe was one, the continuance of which was pre-eminently favourable to the interests of the country. He believed the Turks were quite able to take care of themselves. 'The sick man, if too much sat upon, was quite capable of rising from his couch, and equal to the task of showing courage and how fields were won.' One interest above all others possessed the mind of the Government, in which they were cordially supported by the all but unanimous voice of the community—to maintain intact British interests and preserve the great and inestimable blessings of peace."

On the other hand, Sir William Harcourt, who proved himself throughout the recess one of the most dangerous of the enemies of the Government, but who failed to maintain in the session the ground he then seemed to gain, said at Oxford, that there had been many indications lately of a waning confidence in their policy, and declared that our foreign affairs had never been so glaringly mismanaged as they had been during the last eighteen months. In arguing that the autumn agitation had had the effect of changing the policy of the Government from a decided Turkish sympathy to a somewhat anti-Turkish neutrality, he struck the key afterwards sustained in Parliament. In the course of his speech, Sir William pointed out that the Government had lost ground in the constituencies, while in Oxford itself the municipal elections showed a large Liberal gain; and, just as in the latter days of the Gladstone Ministry the Conservative gains in these contests had shown the speaker that the Liberals would soon be out of power, so, from the opposite change, he now inferred that they would soon be in again. "It may be added," said a writer in the *Saturday Review*, in commenting upon this speech, "that all trustworthy accounts of the present feeling of the constituencies concur in assigning a far larger amount of present influence to Mr. Gladstone than the criticism justly and freely bestowed on

him in London would lead those not acquainted with the premisses to believe possible." Sir William Harcourt denied the common assertion of a division in the Liberal party, and avowed his confidence in Lord Hartington, as did, speaking on the same evening at Hackney, no less doubtful a partisan than Mr. Fawcett, who saw little in Eastern Europe that promised better government to the unhappy Christian provinces of Turkey.

Mr. Raikes spoke the sentiments of many in pointing out to his Chester constituents that during the past 150 years Russia had nearly doubled her size, and talked about "a watch on Russian policy;" while Sir Charles Dilke, who thought the Government weak and vacillating, and Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright very inconsistent, deprecated leaving to Russia the dealing with the power which, ever since she was admitted into the European family, had been the permanent and the principal opponent of Liberal ideas. But however inconsistent with the less advanced views of his Crimean days, Mr. Gladstone's trumpet gave forth no uncertain sound. In book and pamphlet, in letter and speech, he maintained in substance the position of his "bag and baggage" declaration, that the Turk must be coerced into good government. He was armed at all points. If the *Saturday Review* attacked him, he was ready, in the *Times* and *Daily News*, to encounter the *Saturday Review*, and at Hawarden was "at home" to all who would listen to him, till it became, as one of the papers laughingly said, a sort of Mecca for the Liberals of the North. His first recorded utterance this year was in a "reading" which he gave there, in which he confessed the inefficiency of his own information, incessantly as for six months he had laboured to enlarge it, upon the subject of the true condition of Turkey, and urged the necessity of more general knowledge about it. God forbid, he said, "that we should judge the Turks; but it was this wretched system under which they lived, which put into their hands a power which human beings ought not to possess, and the consequences of which were corruption to themselves and misery to those under them. God in His mercy grant that the wisdom, patience, and courage of Christendom might apply an effectual remedy to this state of things!"

This remedy, unhappily, was not to be found in the proceedings of the Conference at Constantinople, whose doings we record in another place. Before the end of January it was known that it had failed, and that the Turkish Grand Council, under the guidance of its founder, Midhat Pacha, rejected even the modified proposals of the European Powers, in a form which indicated a determination to put an end to the discussion. The failure of the Conference was followed by a note of Prince Gortschakoff, calling upon the Powers to say what, under the circumstances, they proposed to do; and by the unexpected and dramatic catastrophe of the fall of Midhat Pacha. Lord Salisbury came quietly home, unattended by any of the "éclat" which marked his outward

journey; and his colleague, Sir Henry Elliot, was recalled and replaced by Mr. Layard. Sir Henry's supposed conduct in thwarting Lord Salisbury at the Conference was made the subject of a strong attack by Mr. Gladstone and others, who practically charged him with perverting facts about the Bulgarian massacres; but he was chivalrously defended by the Government, who effectually vindicated him as an upright and honourable public servant, though his marked Turkish sympathies, at a time when it was felt necessary to express strong disapproval of Turkish policy, formed sufficient ground for his recall, which showed that the Ministry recognised Lord Salisbury's policy, and the demand for reforms which he pressed upon the Porte, as the expression of their own policy and that of England. In appointing Mr. Layard Sir Henry's successor, the Government showed themselves creditably superior to party motives.

While Sir William Harcourt led the Opposition charge of change of policy, Sir Stafford Northcote, at Liverpool, anticipated the Government answer by an explicit denial that war with Russia had at any time been contemplated, and an indignant disclaimer of any unworthy jealousy of that great Power, by which their enemies had charged them with being actuated in the heated excitement of the autumn. But, on the other hand, he considered the rejection of the proposals of the Conference a ground neither of quarrel nor of complaint against Turkey. England had the right of interference, but not of coercion, and would draw the sword on neither side, though she was not afraid of war.

It was not easy for Government speakers to say much in active defence of a step which failed so signally as the Conference, and the policy of advice and interference which it embodied, but it had at least the good effect, as the *Saturday Review* pointed out, of removing all doubt as to any claim of Turkey to protection from a Russian attack, showing as it did that the Turks "preferred their own opinions to the favour of their oldest ally." Sir Stafford committed himself to no details either as to the secrets of the Conference or as to meditated measures, and Mr. Gladstone, though he spoke of the "great transaction and woeful failure," threw the responsibility of the situation on the Government, and declined to intimate any policy to them or to the nation, on whom, however, he sought to impress in an address to the electors of Frome, a sense of their immense responsibility, while in an eloquent speech delivered at the Taunton Railway Station, during an eventful journey through the West of England, he entered into fuller details about it.

"Great efforts [he said] will be made to induce you to relax your vigilance, and to accept the half-hearted conclusion that the question is for the present at an end. We have been told, gentlemen, to do that which Englishmen, I hope, are commonly inclined to do. We have been told to mind our own business. (Laughter.) With a wrong application of that most sensible and practical

phrase, we have to mind our own business, and the reason we are to mind the Eastern Question is that we have chosen to make it our own business; and it is our own business at this moment—(cheers)—with such an amount of clearness and honourable obligation as, I think, no true-hearted Englishman will wish to disown. It is our own business upon the grounds of humanity, it is our own business upon the grounds of the steps which we have already taken with regard to it, and the obligation which the previous measures have involved. . . . It is you who, acting upon the suggestion of your Government, of which I was a member at the time, in the hope that Turkey was not so debased as to be incapable of reform—it is you whose resources and action has maintained the Government of Turkey in the possession of the power which she has so abominably misused. . . . The Powers of Europe at that time proceeded, and perhaps they were wise—at any rate their motives were intelligible—to try the great experiment of trusting the honour and capacity of Turkey, and of trusting it fully and generously, and with that view they abolished the power of Russia; and not only so, but they took the engagement of Turkey that she would do this, and under the Treaty of Paris they declared that they would not individually or collectively interfere with her in the fulfilment of that engagement. It was impossible to carry generosity further; and the result is that the Treaty of Kainardji, which was signed about a century since, and which gave Russia a right to interfere for the protection of those subject races, has been destroyed by us in connection with France. Can anything be more plain, more elementary, than this? . . . Are the treaties of 1856, entered into at the time of the Crimean War, in force, or are they not? Not as to the honourable obligations they might entail upon the Powers that had observed them, but are they in force between us and Turkey? My opinion is given in a sentence. Turkey has entirely broken those treaties, and trampled them under foot. If these treaties are in force, then we are bound towards Turkey, not only to the general recognition of its independence and integrity, but likewise to that which is much more important—namely, to a several as well as to a joint guarantee. What I wish to impress upon your minds is that this is a vital question. If the treaties are in force you are bound hand and foot. I hold it to be ridiculous, monstrous,” he added, “to say that they are in force as between Turkey and ourselves.” The Whigs and advanced Liberals were at one in this opinion thus expressed by their old Premier, and the false policy of England in attempting to maintain Turkey and its system of misrule and inhumanity was the text of more than one speech. At more than one great Liberal meeting, the Turks and their supporters were very severely handled, some speakers, as, for instance, Mr. Jacob Bright, of Manchester, being more vehement and combative, others contenting themselves with censuring the past policy of the Government and congratulating the country that it had been abandoned. On other points the oracles were

dumb, for on other points the country had for the time lost interest. Sir Stafford Northcote could raise nothing but languid inattention when he spoke at Liverpool on matters of taxation and revenue; and the contrast between the present aspect of politics and that which our pages recorded a few years ago, when stirring problems of home-policy rapidly succeeded each other, was thrown into clear relief. The "ringing grooves of change" had spun the great world again into another of those phases of affairs which make the Foreign Office the centre of interest. The attitude of the commercial world was anxious if not uneasy; but though but slight signs of a revival of trade were to be detected, it was hoped that as England only shared in a general depression, the apparent stagnation of business would not, in the end, seriously affect the comfort and well-being of the majority of the people. The condition of our export trade, however, which showed in the returns for January a total value less than half that of the imports, demanded great confidence in the resources of the British manufacturer and merchant; and the apparent failure of the doctrines of Free Trade to make good the advance which had been so confidently anticipated as the necessary result of our treaties and negotiations, began to lead to much serious thought at home, and to much anxious speculation upon our commercial future; "short hours" and "full wages" at home being dangerous enemies to the development of trade, when allied with political uncertainty in Europe, and domestic difficulties in America.

On February 8 the Queen, accompanied by her family, opened in person the fourth session of the ninth Parliament of her reign, this being the fifth occasion on which she has herself been present since the Prince Consort's death. The day was bright and the streets thronged; and circumstances invested the event with more than common interest. The crowd filled every corner of the way before one o'clock. The people interested themselves much in the carriage of the Chinese Embassy, gave a good reception to Mr. Gladstone, and cheered to the echo the real hero of the day—the statesman whose career has been like one of his own romances—who had begun by telling the impatient Commons that the day should come when they would listen to him; and who now, for the first time, took his place among the Lords, as the fitting climax of a great career, the head of a party half-unwillingly identified with his name. The *Times* pointed out that the transfer of a Premier in possession of his office from one House to the other was an unusual thing; and the interest of the day in the doings of the Upper House was further enhanced by the fact that in that Chamber sate the chiefs from whose utterances on the Eastern Question the most was expected, whether from the possible revelations of Lord Salisbury, the explanations of Lord Derby, or the criticisms of Lord Granville and the Duke of Argyll. And the rumours of the recess about the condition of parties, whispers of supposed differences between the Premier and his colleagues, and

of a coming division between Whigs and Radicals which was to bring the former forward as avowed supporters of the Government policy, were rife within doors. They were to lead, however, to very little beyond words. The Royal Speech reflected faithfully enough the state of public opinion. The rarity of the remarks on domestic legislation rightly foreshadowed a barren Session; and more than half the paragraphs of the Address referred to the Eastern Question.

“My Lords and Gentlemen (read the Lord Chancellor),

“It is with much satisfaction that I again resort to the advice and assistance of my Parliament.

“The hostilities which, before the close of last Session, had broken out between Turkey on the one hand and Servia and Montenegro on the other, engaged my most serious attention, and I anxiously waited for an opportunity when my good offices, together with those of my allies, might be usefully interposed.

“This opportunity presented itself by the solicitation of Servia for our mediation, the offer of which was ultimately entertained by the Porte.

“In the course of the negotiations I deemed it expedient to lay down and, in concert with the other Powers, to submit to the Porte certain bases upon which I held that not only peace might be brought about with the Principalities, but the permanent pacification of the disturbed provinces, including Bulgaria, and the amelioration of their condition, might be effected.

“Agreed to by the Powers, they required to be expanded and worked out by negotiation or by Conference, accompanied by an armistice. The Porte, though not accepting the bases and proposing other terms, was willing to submit them to the equitable consideration of the Powers.

“While proceeding to act in this mediation, I thought it right, after inquiry into the facts, to denounce to the Porte the excesses ascertained to have been committed in Bulgaria, and to express my reprobation of their perpetrators.

“An armistice having been arranged, a Conference met at Constantinople for the consideration of extended terms in accordance with the original bases, in which Conference I was represented by a Special Envoy, as well as by my Ambassador.

“In taking these steps, my object has throughout been to maintain the peace of Europe, and to bring about the better government of the disturbed provinces, without infringing upon the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

“The proposals recommended by myself and my allies have not, I regret to say, been accepted by the Porte; but the result of the Conference has been to show the existence of a general agreement among the European Powers, which cannot fail to have a material effect upon the condition and government of Turkey.

“In the meantime, the armistice between Turkey and the

Principalities has been prolonged, and is still unexpired, and may, I trust, yet lead to the conclusion of an honourable peace.

"In these affairs I have acted in cordial co-operation with my allies, with whom, as with other foreign Powers, my relations continue to be of a friendly character.

"Papers on these subjects will be forthwith laid before you.

"My assumption of the Imperial title at Delhi was welcomed by the Chiefs and people of India with professions of affection and loyalty most grateful to my feelings.

"It is with deep regret that I have to announce a calamity in that part of my dominions which will demand the most earnest watchfulness on the part of my Government there. A famine not less serious than that of 1873 has overspread a large portion of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. I am confident that every resource will be employed, not merely in arrest of this present famine, but in obtaining fresh experience for the prevention or mitigation of such visitations for the future.

"The prosperity and progress of my Colonial Empire remain unchecked, although the proceedings of the Government of the Transvaal Republic, and the hostilities in which it has engaged with the neighbouring tribes have caused some apprehensions for the safety of my subjects in South Africa. I trust, however, that the measures which I have taken will suffice to prevent any serious evil.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the Estimates of this year to be prepared and presented to you without delay.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Bills relating to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and for amending the Law as to Bankruptcy and Letters Patent for Inventions will be laid before you.

"Your attention will be again called to measures for promoting economy and efficiency in the management of the Prisons of the United Kingdom, which will at the same time effect a relief of local burthens.

"Bills will also be laid before you for amending the Laws relating to the Valuation of Property in England, for simplifying and amending the Law relating to Factories and Workshops, and for improving the Law regulating the summary jurisdiction of Magistrates.

"Legislation will be proposed with reference to Roads and Bridges in Scotland, and the Scotch Poor Law.

"You will be asked to constitute one Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland, and to confer an equitable jurisdiction on the County Courts in that country.

"I commend to you these and other measures which may be submitted for your consideration, and I trust that the blessing of the Almighty will attend your labours and direct your efforts."

And then Her Majesty retired, and the Commons withdrew.

Lord Beaconsfield, said a reporter, seemed to have some hesitation in proceeding before Her Majesty ; but a motion of the hand from the Queen was sufficient to show the new peer his place in the procession, and she followed him down the steps from the throne. The omission in the Address of any reference to the cyclone wave disaster in Bengal drew, at a later period, from Sir Stafford Northcote what may here be appended as practically part of the Speech. After showing that the omission was due to the accident of Lord Salisbury's absence,—

“The terrible calamity,” he said, “is one of which it was impossible to speak with too much gravity and too much sympathy. The calamity is altogether unparalleled in the history of the world. Of all the great catastrophes, including that famous earthquake which took place in the last century at Lisbon, I believe there has been nothing to compare in magnitude with this fearful disaster. On the other hand, it was a disaster which was apparently beyond the reach of human means of prevention. But,” he concluded, “it is a matter of serious regret to the Government that, by an oversight, there should be an omission on the part of those who advise Her Majesty—an omission of a subject the notice of which in the Royal Speech would, as he says, have been grateful to the Indian people.”

The mover and seconder of the Address in the Lords adapted their speeches to the most conciliatory phase of the Ministerial policy, and refrained from any of the tone of recrimination which had been too prominent in the speeches of the recess. Lord Grey de Wilton gave credit to the Czar for sincere intentions, but objected to the “bag and baggage” policy on the ground that the Turks “must live somewhere”; and, referring to the miscellaneous advice which had been so freely bestowed on Government, created a cheer by quoting the useful precept, “Do not speak to the man at the wheel.” When Lord Haddington had seconded the Address, Lord Granville rose. His silence during the recess had led to the suspicion that his views agreed with those of the Ministry, but he proceeded to disprove this, though his criticisms upon their conduct confined themselves to the charge of a change of policy towards Turkey at the time of the autumn agitation, of neglect in not preparing some substitute for the Berlin Memorandum on their rejection of that document, and of the irreconcilability of Lord Derby's despatch, written after the occurrence of the Bulgarian massacres, with any theory of the independence of Turkey. His admission that he considered the change of policy most wise and most statesmanlike, robbed the first criticism of all sting. The Turkish Government he charged with direct complicity in the Bulgarian massacres, which had caused this change, and argued that they had destroyed their position with respect to the Treaty of Paris, in which he expressed his faith, by their neglect of the notes and requisitions of England.

He commented severely on the speeches of the Prime Minister, especially his reference to Russia, asserting that it was clear the ordinary course of things had been reversed, for our Cabinet agreed in private, but disagreed in public, with Russia. They may act, he said, referring to their differences of language, on the principle of a French nobleman, who, being asked once a year by his Monarch how many children he had, invariably answered, "Two," until on one occasion he said "Six"; and on the Monarch expressing some surprise, said—"I am afraid of boring your Majesty by always saying the same thing." The Conference he regarded as an affair of mists and mystifications, and the whole policy in regard to Turkey as pregnant with inconveniences and dangers. He advocated the proposing to Europe to come forward as one body and insist upon the reforms which it was necessary for Turkey to carry out.

Lord Derby answered Lord Granville's first criticism by denying that the Government had altered their course, except so far as to meet altered conditions, and explained that, so far from being ready to fight for Turkey at the time of the rejection of the Berlin Memorandum, he had warned the Turkish Ambassador, when the fleet was sent to Besika Bay, that times had changed since the Crimean War, and that the Porte must only reckon on the moral support of England. The Cabinet had disagreed from the Berlin Memorandum, because it involved the possibility of armed interference, against which they had set themselves from the first determinately, and of which they openly disclaimed all intention when they entered the Conference, which Lord Derby denied had failed, for it had improved the prospects of peace by putting an end to the Servian War; and as to the reform of the disturbed provinces of Turkey, its results had been to press upon the Porte the necessity for carrying them out, though they might prefer their own way of doing so. It might be his (Lord Derby's) own feeling that the Porte had better have acted like embarrassed men, and put their affairs in the hands of trustees; but they had taken the responsibility upon themselves, and on themselves alone, he had warned them that it must in that case lie. The effect of the treaties of 1856 and 1871 was only to call upon England for active interference for the Porte at the solicitation of France and Austria; and, though inaction might cease to be the duty of England in such an extreme case as Constantinople being threatened, he contended for no more stringent construction of an engagement than they would fairly bear. He likened his despatch after the Bulgarian massacres to the action of a counsel who threatens to throw up his brief if his client will not do as he advises him, and protested against the principle of interference in the internal affairs of a foreign country. In conclusion, Lord Derby committed himself to no more definite programme than doing his best for the maintenance of peace. In the course of his speech he expressed his regret that the Turkish Government had failed in putting down the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and this remark elicited from the

Duke of Argyll an eloquent and fiery attack, which was the feature of the debate. "I say distinctly," said he, "in this 'high place'—in this 'house top' of Europe—that every insurrection against that Government is a legitimate insurrection. Human beings under that Government owe it no allegiance. I heard that declaration of the noble Earl with infinite regret, and it is not one that will satisfy the feelings and consciences of the people of this country. I heard also with infinite regret the declaration of the noble Earl that he was determined in no case to use force to compel the Turks to do justice to their Christian subjects. I do not know whether the noble Earl has already made that announcement to Europe, but if so you might as well not have sent an Envoy to Constantinople." . . . Neither peace nor good government for the Turkish Christians, said the Duke, had this Conference secured, and he charged Lord Derby with appreciating nothing of the true forces at work in this great Eastern Question, which had darkly overshadowed Europe for forty or fifty years. "I say you will have no peace in Europe, and you ought to have no peace in Europe, until the well-being of the Christian subjects of the Porte has been secured by the united action of the European Powers. And if you have sent one of your most distinguished members to Constantinople, declaring beforehand your guns to be loaded with blank cartridge, I say you might just as well have sat still, twiddling your thumbs, as you did for three months before. Has the noble Earl never heard of the Sibylline leaves? Do you think that the great forces of religion and the sympathies of people with people, which are at the root of this great Eastern Question, will be satisfied with this irreducible minimum to which the claims of the Christians have been cut down, and to which the noble Marquis seems to have consented? If the noble Earl does not believe that, the Conference has failed, both in securing peace and good government for Turkey. There are other powers in Europe," continued the Duke, "besides the noble Earl the Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and much as he may despise sentimentality in politics—forgetting that sentiment rules the world—forgetting that all moral feeling is founded on sentiment—much as he may despise sentimentality in politics, I am greatly mistaken if sentimentality will not be too strong for him. If some one does not seize the helm which the noble Earl says the Government has abandoned, I believe that Europe will drift into a bloody and dreadful war."

The Duke concluded by charging the Government with having been the drag upon Europe, which prevented concerted action in European concord; and drew from the Earl of Beaconsfield, who would rather, as he said, have listened to the debate than taken part in it, his maiden speech in the House of Lords, in which the Premier insisted upon the political aspect of this great Eastern Question, especially as regarded English interests, while admitting that the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte was a

matter of great importance, to which he believed all the Powers were alive. But, said he, the Eastern Question involves some of the elements of the distribution of power in the world, and involves the existence of empires; and he believed that any interference directed to the alleviation of the sufferings of the Turkish Christians only would but make their sufferings worse. He pleaded for a calm, sagacious, and statesmanlike consideration of the whole subject, never forgetting the great interests of England, if it was ever to have any solution at all.

Lord Cardwell commented strongly upon the danger of accompanying every enunciation of a policy by the statement that it was not intended to enforce it, and the possible results of such constant "deference" to the wishes of the Turkish Government. He attacked the doctrine of non-interference, and Lord Salisbury briefly defended it. "I rise," he said, "to protest against the view laid down as to the duty of the Government with respect to coercion, namely, that we ought to adopt a course which in time past has been too popular with Governments of the colour of the noble Duke opposite, and use threats of coercion, while we are hazy in our own minds as to whether we shall follow them up or not. To coerce the Porte we must send a fleet into the Bosphorus and bombard Stamboul, and the effect of that would be to produce anarchy in every part of the Ottoman Empire, where in many parts there were still an armed Mohammedan and an unarmed Christian population."

Lord Salisbury begged the House to wait till the production of the papers (which Lord Derby had promised for that evening) before charging the Government with any want of sympathy with the oppressed Christian populations, but laid down the doctrine that insurrection is only legitimate, even under a much worse government than that of the Porte, when it has a fair prospect of success.

Lord Galway and Mr. Torr, as proposer and seconder of the Address in the Commons, began a debate which followed the same lines as that in the Upper House—the former deprecating war in the interests of the subject races, and strongly protesting against the importation of a religious element into the question; and the latter complaining that the Government could derive no real guidance from all the speeches and meetings of the autumn.

Lord Hartington dissipated all idea of Liberal dissensions by taking the same tone as his colleagues in the Lords, and making a speech which the *Times* described as more uncompromising than that which signalled his return from Turkey in the autumn. He began by remarking on the programme of the Queen's speech, in which, said he, the Government "have attained successfully to a level—I will not say of dulness, because that would not be respectful, but—of repose and reserve, to which I do not think any of their predecessors have attained."

the subject of Extradition, of the Fugitive Slave Circular, the Maritime Contracts Bill, and Local Government, and charging the Government with systematic neglect of the question of local taxation, the Marquis proceeded to discuss the paragraphs relating to the Eastern Question, promising that as this was an inconvenient moment for going into details, in the absence of the papers, and for raising issues which might yet be distinctly raised, he would confine himself to indicating certain points on which the country earnestly desired explanation. At the end of the Session the attitude of the Government might be described as one of active non-intervention, of keeping the ring, and watching the progress of events, "not interfering, and preventing everybody else from doing so." Then came the remarkable agitation of the recess, as to which the Marquis declared the Ministerial declaration and the Aylesbury speech were mainly responsible for its possible exaggerations. From this attitude of non-intervention the Government departed in September, when Lord Derby wrote his Atrocity despatch and offered mediation, and on this point he asked what steps had been taken to comply with the demands for reparation and punishment made in that despatch, which he said was identical with that proposed by Count Schouvaloff in June, and rejected by the Government in a way which brought on them some responsibility for the Servian War. In tracing the events of the Session up to the Conference, he spoke in terms of severe censure of the Prime Minister's Mansion House speech, and argued that before going into the Conference the Government ought either to have ascertained that Turkey was willing to grant certain reforms, and to secure them by guarantees, or to have come to some understanding with the other Powers as to the ulterior steps they would take in case of Turkey's refusal. As to the Conference, though it had failed in its main object, he agreed that Lord Salisbury deserved, and would receive, the thanks of the country, especially for having restored a good understanding between England and Russia, and for having stated clearly and distinctly to Turkey the relations in which she stood to this country and to the European Powers under the Treaty of 1856. He complained that the refusal of Turkey to comply with the proposals of the Powers was not spoken of in the speech in sufficiently strong terms, and that the withdrawal of our Ambassador was not mentioned in it. What was to follow, he asked, on this rejection of the European proposals? After the recent fall of its author, the Turkish Constitution could not be set up as an answer to the question. The Government could not declare that its responsibility and duty ceased with the Conference, because the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cross, from whose speeches he read extracts, had committed themselves to a contrary doctrine. Neither could it be said that any peace worth having had been secured. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had himself stated at Bristol that, unless the better administration of the provinces was secured,

such a peace would be but a "piece of sticking-plaister over a festering wound." Nothing could be more contrary to the interests of England than that Russia and Turkey should be left face to face, or that Russia should be permitted to take upon herself the duty of enforcing the decisions of the Conference. He was unwilling to believe that the resources of diplomacy had been exhausted; but, above all, he urged on the Government to strengthen in every possible way its concert with the other Powers to obtain the beneficent objects for which the Conference was summoned, reminding the House how the danger to English interests of a war between Russia and Turkey had increased rather than diminished since the time of Canning.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote, making his first appearance as leader of the House of Commons, vindicated the Government on the same principles as Lord Derby. He assured Lord Hartington that they did not mean to neglect the minor matters of which he had spoken, and then, as to the Eastern Question, proceeded to maintain that their policy was that of the country. He complained of the systematic misrepresentations of the speeches and declarations of Ministers, denying that they had ever even thought of fighting for Turkey, charging the Opposition with emphasising all that could tell against their own country,—(For country read Government, said Lord Hartington, eliciting from Sir Stafford a challenge to test the country on the point), and indicating the purpose and results of the Conference. He recognized the duty of England to the Christian population of Turkey, but warned the House of the difficulties of intervention and the dangers of coercion, insisting that whatever could be done should be done by the common action of the Powers. He spoke of the interests of England as the interests of Europe, and both as the interests of peace, maintained the respect due to treaties, and argued that Turkey's disregard for them was no plea for England, though on the Powers was thrown all responsibility for the rejection of the proposals of the Conference, as he proved by reading a passage from Lord Salisbury's instructions—in spite of a protest from Mr. Gladstone—and said that, while they credited the Porte with a desire for self-reform, the Government and their allies must now consider what course to take in consequence of that rejection.

Mr. Gladstone's speech was a brief vindication of the autumn agitation, which he said had showed the real currents of English opinion, and he declared that he would stand by every word he had said or written on the subject. He regretted that Sir Stafford should still think that the Turks might reform themselves, argued that they had placed themselves outside the treaty of 1856, said that only long and painful investigation had led him to his present conclusion about the state of the Turkish Provinces, and that any scheme which could recognize the independence of the Porte in governing them was a mere delusion. He eulogized Lord Salisbury's conduct sincerely, specially honouring him for his declaration that

their refusal of the proposals of the Conference must change their position in the face of Europe—and gladly recognized any acknowledgment of England's great responsibility in this, "without exception the most solemn question we have ever had to discuss."

Mr. Gladstone retorted upon Sir Stafford Northcote for his implied suggestions to Lord Hartington to test the opinion of the country by a vote of censure, by suggesting on his side that Sir Stafford and his friends should appeal to the constituencies on the question, which elicited from Mr. Hardy, who in a few words closed the debate (and declined to enter into a detailed discussion till the papers should be produced), the remark that he had no doubt that Mr. Gladstone hoped that such an appeal might have the same result that a similar step on his own part once had.

For some days after the opening of Parliament a sort of armed neutrality prevailed between the two parties in the House on the Eastern Question. Opposition leaders felt their way with careful questions and cross-questions, and efforts to shake the Ministerial position. But such reconnoitres only served to elicit what the production of the despatches and papers proved, that the Government had been really doing their best to keep the peace and to steer the middle course, which on the whole seemed best to meet the wishes of the country, and so disarm the Opposition, though there were many among the Government supporters who regretted that Lord Derby had written during the recess words which agreed with the attitude adopted by the Liberal leaders. The Conservatives continued to claim for their Conference the moral results of improved European understanding, and of the infusion of "common sense" into the Turks. Not so thought the Duke of Argyll, who in a second eloquent speech in the Lords asked the Government if they intended to take active measures to attain the proposed ends of the Conference, security for reform in Turkey, and for peace in Europe, which had been specified in the instructions to Lord Salisbury, which by that time had been laid before the House as the two great ends to be kept in view, and which had been utterly lost. The Duke urged strongly upon the House the danger of leaving the Turkish Question to Russia only, and maintained that to make it a question of European policy, the Government of which he had been one had fought the Crimean War. In its present aspect Turkish independence, not integrity, was at issue; for the rest of twenty years had only developed in Turkey a "Government bad with utter badness," destructive in its Christian Provinces of life, of the fruits of industry, and the honour of families, and the Duke summarized the evidence of the Blue Books as proving it to be a permanent government by Bashi-Bazouks, as far more than enough to account for the present crisis without any of the talk of "Russian intrigues," which was so popular in the mouths of many. Against such a Government he maintained the right of insurrection, stigmatized the policy of strengthening it as unjust and immoral, and taunted the Cabinet with holding up their hands in depreca-

tion of interference in the presence of one of those great movements which determine the history of the world. The result of their faint-hearted negotiations had come to this, that the Porte still believed in England as a friend who meant to do all she could for them, while the European Powers regarded her as a vacillating and timid State without a backbone or a policy. Of Lord Salisbury's mission, the Duke spoke as foredoomed to failure—of his suggestion at the Conference of a preliminary Conference from which Turkey was to be excluded, as curiously combining every possible objection, more fitted than anything else could have been to raise the suspicions and to offend the pride of Turkey—and this is the upshot of all our feeble policy, said the Duke, to leave Turkey in the hands of Russia! Austria had always been ready to join England in measures of coercion, but the one obstacle throughout these transactions to a firm and effective concert of the European Powers, has been the determined opposition of Her Majesty's Government to every proposal for effective action.

The Duke ended an effective diatribe with an appeal to Lord Beaconsfield to connect the history of his Government with the memory of some determined measure in favour of Turkey's Christian subjects, and begged him to employ the great influence and power of England to guarantee them, not only, said he, against the odious barbarism of the Turks, but also against the crushing autocracy of the Russian Czars.

Lord Derby's answer to this speech was a renewed plea for a peaceful policy, as the only possible preliminary to the attainment of the second object of the Conference, the carrying out of the internal reforms, which in the face of a threatened war must be impossible to Turkey, and vindicated all that had been done, as having been done consistently with a view to calm the excited feelings of Russia, and in the interests of Turkey and of Europe, to put down insurrection, and to give those reforms a chance.

Among the other speakers of the evening was Lord Campbell, who appealed to sympathy with a nascent constitution as one of the permanent traditions of the Liberal party, and Lord Kimberley, who in a remarkable speech entered a protest in behalf of the old school of statesmanship, and, while expressing his utter horror of the Bulgarian atrocities, argued that in spite of them, English interests in the Eastern Question are great and abiding, and are not to be affected by passing events, however shocking. "I may be, perhaps, somewhat old-fashioned in my views, but I hold the doctrine that it is the interest of this country not to be indifferent to a change which would throw the Turkish dominion into the hands of any European Power. Next to Egypt we have, I think, the greatest interest in Constantinople, which ought not to be allowed to fall into the hands of any preponderant power, for that would impair our position in the Mediterranean, and might threaten the security of our communication with India. We have no need to turn our back upon our

old policy in the East, of which the most typical representative was Lord Palmerston, who, while he steadily maintained the independence of Turkey, strenuously urged on the Porte to reform its administration, and secure justice and good treatment to the Christian population."

In Lord Kimberley's opinion the chief fault of the present Government was the uncertainty of their cause throughout the negotiations—not knowing whether to decide on a policy of intervention or of non-intervention—and perpetually hesitating as to the "designs" of Russia. The same want of dignity he found conspicuous in their management of the Conference, on which they had entered without any idea of what they should do if, as turned out to be the case, Turkey should reject their proposals. "In your despatches," said he, "there is a great deal too much of the contingent policy of inaction. If it is imprudent to announce a contingent policy of action, it is still more mischievous to announce a contingent policy of inaction, just as it is more difficult to prove a negative than an affirmative." Expressing his hope that Lord Derby might be more successful than Lord Salisbury had been, coupled with his utter disbelief in the constitutional reforms of the Porte, he concluded by saying that if affairs in Constantinople were to revert to their position previous to the Crimean war, there would be an upset of the whole condition of the Levant.

Lord Salisbury protested at once against the idea of coercion and the futility of threatening what it was never intended to carry into effect. "This country," he said, "works in a glass hive. On any vital point of English policy, secrecy is non-existent. Therefore, any attempt to conduct our negotiations in such a way as that, while all the time firmly intending not to coerce, we should conceal that intention altogether from the world, would have been far beyond our honesty, and certainly beyond our power." Our present difficulties Lord Salisbury maintained to be the legacy of the Crimean War, which attempted to solve an impossible problem, in the hope that Turkey would reform herself, and explained the Government policy as having been based upon the undoubted affection of England for the old ally whom she had encouraged so long, and her bounden duty to exhaust appeal, remonstrance, and exhortation, before being led even by the terrible events in Bulgaria to turn absolutely round upon her, and assume an attitude which would have been hard even on the part of Russia. "It is our duty," said Lord Salisbury, "to be the last of the nations to desert the cause which we formerly maintained." He asked the Opposition, moreover, what sort of "coercion" they wanted, and commented on the absence on their part of any indication of a tangible policy. Our policy, he said—after frankly admitting that he had little faith in his own mission when he started for the Conference, as, owing to the peculiarities of the Turkish Government, any hope of producing good government by

threats was perfectly idle, and he, for one, would be ashamed of threatening a courageous race—is simply this—to try by all possible means in our power to induce Turkey to open her eyes to the danger which surrounds her. It is still our hope, said he, that within the brief time, it may be, of respite, the Porte may be guided by wiser counsels, and in giving the barest rights to those who have suffered so long under its dominion, it will open an era of fairer hope and nobler prosperity to one of the most ancient empires of the world.

Earl Granville again disclaimed all desire to embarrass the Government, but contrasted with Lord Salisbury's attitude towards Turkey his own behaviour at the Conference of London in 1861, when he had drawn a distinct retractation from Russia by declining to let her believe for a moment that England was not prepared to back her demands by action; and Lord Beaconsfield, in concluding the debate, enlarged at some length upon the force and meaning of "independence and integrity," as applied to the Turkish Empire, which he called the distinct—almost traditional—policy, not of England only, but of Europe; while he seemed to imply that Russia had throughout set her heart upon counteracting that policy. It embodies, said he, a principle which always has been accepted by statesmen. The Premier passed in review the various treaties which recognized this principle, the force and justice of which remained to his mind unaltered, and cited Lord Russell in 1862—when the state of affairs was similar to the present—and then Mr. Gladstone, as among its foremost supporters. He then spoke of the Congress of 1871, summoned on account of Russia's declared intention to violate the treaty of 1856, and maintained that nothing had happened since that date to change or modify the situation. He vindicated the prudence of the Government in the recent negotiations, and protested against any course which could lead to the military occupation of European Turkey, and against the Russian scheme of a chain of tributary but independent states, which, as he argued, was just what existed when Turkey first entered Europe. The Premier proceeded to identify himself with Lord Salisbury and his colleagues in the management of past negotiations, but maintained in the House of Lords the substance of his Guildhall speech, by which he was as ready to stand or fall as Mr. Gladstone by his autumn declarations. He had meant neither sneer nor sarcasm when he said that England's was a policy of peace, because she wanted nothing; but that she was as ready as ever to fight for anything that could touch her liberties, her honour, or her Empire, and he believed that was the deep-rooted sentiment of the country and of the Lords. As to Lord Granville's action in 1871, he laughingly remarked that whatever his valour and determination, they offered no parallel to the present case, as Lord Salisbury had gone to Constantinople to mediate and not to threaten, and it would have been idle duplicity to conceal it.

Thus ended the Premier's last vindication of the Government policy, a task which from that time was undertaken in the Upper Chamber by Lord Derby only. From time to time reports became prevalent that Lord Beaconsfield meditated retirement from office, which remained, however, for the present without confirmation.

In the House of Commons, Lord Beaconsfield's distinguished rival made at the same time an attack upon the Government which again tended to prove that they occupied a position now practically unassailable. He charged them again with having intended to fight for Turkey, and having practically led the Turks to count, in extremity, upon the support at least of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Derby. He argued for the entire freedom of England from any obligation whatever to the Porte; contending, on the authority of Lord Palmerston himself, that the guarantees of the Tripartite Treaty gave only the right, and not the obligation, of interference in behalf of Turkey; from the last shadow of which the conduct of that State in her revolted provinces had freed us. On the other hand, he altogether demurred to the doctrine which he charged Sir Henry Elliot with basing upon Lord Derby's despatch, that the treaty debarred us from the right of interference in Turkey's internal affairs, which Lord Palmerston called unquestionable; and evoked ironical ministerial cheers by talking of the pusillanimity of his own Government in not making war in 1871 — (perhaps you would have done quite otherwise, and a very pretty mess you would have made of it) — when, however, he argued that there was no proof of maladministration in the Turkish Provinces, or of the breach of faith in regard to promised reforms, which now so completely changed the political situation of Turkey — not the moral, in which she could not change, either for better or for worse. He attributed to the contradictory declarations of recent negotiations, Foreign Office documents, Queen's Speech, and Ministerial orations, the variegated character of a flower-garden; and in conclusion, embodied in the form of a question his opinion that the net result of recent events, at home and abroad, was to leave the hands of the country absolutely untied, and free to act upon the dictates of policy, justice, and humanity.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy's answer to this rather vague indictment was as direct as could be given. He maintained that if Turkey were bound by the treaties of 1856 and 1871 Europe must be bound too. He warmly defended Sir Henry Elliot against any charge of indifference to the welfare of the Christian subjects of the Porte, cited Lord Ellenborough, in 1829, in proof that the Ottoman Empire existed for the benefit of Christian Europe, and argued that the integrity and independence of Turkey was the very basis and forefront of the policy of the late Government, as embodied in the treaties of 1856 and 1871, and of the present in the recent Conference. Mr. Hardy congratulated the country on having escaped from the humiliating position in which she might have found herself, of being called upon by France and Austria to

fulfil her obligations under the Tripartite Treaty, and being disabled from doing so by the feeling of the country; but he strongly maintained, on the other hand, that it would be utterly unjustifiable, in the existence of such treaties, to employ material coercion against Turkey, with whose Christian subjects he expressed his own deep sympathy; declaring nevertheless, in the clearest terms, the allegiance of England to the faith of treaties.

Lord Robert Montague, in a brief and effective speech, differed both from an Opposition which asserted that treaties existed no more, and a Government which did not intend to act upon them; declared that England was always disregarding treaties, and had succeeded in leaving herself without allies; and warned the Government that the end of their "middle course" would be that the Liberals would sink them.

Mr. Leonard Courtney, who followed, adopted a very opposite tone, in discussing the treaties, and maintained that between us and Turkey there existed under them no obligations, whatever there might be between us and France and Austria. If the guaranteeing Powers chose to retire, the obligation ceased; and the Conference was based on public morality and public law. "You need not," said the speaker, "have recourse to a *contrat social* to prevent people from going about unvaccinated." The Tripartite Treaty, no doubt, bound us to go to war if Austria and France called upon us, and such a danger must be averted, for such an obligation could not be perpetual. Mr. Courtney quoted Hefter in proof that any convention was void which stood in the way of the freedom of a civilized race; and Paley, to prove a similar doctrine in moral philosophy, that an immoral obligation must in itself be void. Let us, then, base our future action upon conscientious views, and have freedom in our dealings with South-Eastern Europe.

Mr. Grant-Duff commented severely on the utter absence of information in England as to the true condition of Turkey, and said that most of the recent miseries might have been averted by adopting a proposition of the late Lord Strangford, and strengthening the hands of our Ambassador at Constantinople by giving him the help of a few men whom he might send about to become thoroughly acquainted with the outlying Provinces of that composite Empire, so as to be able to know far more accurately what was going on in distant parts of it, than he could do by means of the existing diplomatic and Consular organization.

Mr. Percy Wyndham asked the Opposition to declare a policy, and expressed his belief in the existence of a war-party, recruited mainly from the Peace Society; and Mr. Evelyn Ashley, on the other side, declared the "alphabet of the whole thing" to be that nothing could be got out of the Turkish Government except by force.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff attributed half the misery of the Christian populations of Turkey to the neglect and insults of successive Liberal Administrations in England, and maintained that genuine indignation about the Bulgarian massacres had been a

common feeling with all. He dwelt on the change which had taken place in the two great parties on this question, quoted Mr. Gladstone in 1863 on the soundness of the principles of the Crimean War as a parallel to Lord Beaconsfield's arguments now, and described the present Conservative policy as that of the Liberals up to 1871. He contrasted the spirited words of Lord Beaconsfield at the Guildhall with the timid vacillation of Lord Aberdeen in 1853, raised a laugh by saying that Mr. Gladstone's speech and question meant nothing, and complimented Mr. Hardy on his ingenuity in answering them at all. Sir Henry Wolff declared for an armed neutrality, but he warned the House against Russian aggression, pointed the moral of Khiva and Sinope, quoted Lord Palmerston's warning against allowing Turkish Provinces to fall under a Russian sceptre, and challenged the Opposition to displace, if they could, a Government supported by country and Parliament.

Mr. Percy Smyth put in an eloquent plea for the interests of subject races, and the general principles which guided Canning and Palmerston in dealing with them, but his speech only added to the general feeling of irrelevance which had crept into the debate, when Mr. Chaplin suddenly introduced an entirely new element by a personal attack upon Mr. Gladstone, which at once brought out the veteran statesman in his old light. With marked gesture and severe tone the member for Leicester called Mr. Gladstone to account for his conduct in the recess, charged him with an utter misrepresentation of national feeling and opinion, with "flooding the country" with speeches and writings, and then shrinking from testing the fair opinion of Parliament between him and his opponents. Then he concluded with declaring that the only course open to Mr. Gladstone, "as a man of honour," was to make good or to withdraw his accusations, and went on to move an adjournment.

Mr. Gladstone sprang up to second the motion, and burst into a rapid and vehement speech, worthy of his best days. He asked Mr. Chaplin why he had not himself met him at some of the meetings of the autumn, before accusing him of shrinking from a fair fight, the first time such an accusation had been brought against him during a public life of fifty years. He declared himself ready to deal with anybody who liked to attack him, reminded Lord George Hamilton, who hazarded an interruption, that the Conservative party had existed before his day, and declined instructions on his duty in public life from such a "knight of the shire" as Mr. Chaplin, to whom he entirely declined to reveal any of his thoughts or plans. Warmly Mr. Gladstone thanked the member for Leicester for attributing such an immense influence to his single efforts; but if his pamphlet had agitated Europe and the world, why did not Mr. Chaplin write another and set everything right? But, said he, public sentiment was ripe when I stepped into the arena of public discussion. Lord Derby's

despatch on the Bulgarian massacres came before my pamphlet. It was the nation that led the leaders, and not the leaders who led the nation. "We have, I think," said the Liberal chief in concluding his speech, "the most solemn and the greatest question to determine that has come before Parliament in my time. It is only under very rare circumstances that such a question—the question of the East—can be fully raised, fully developed and exhibited, and fully brought home to the minds of men with that force, with that command, with that absorbing power which it ought to exercise over them. In the original entrance of the Turks into Europe, it may be said to have been a turning-point in human history. To a great extent it continues to be the cardinal question, the question which casts into the shade every other question, and the question which is now brought before the mind of the country far more fully than at any period of our history, far more fully than even at the time of the Crimean War, when we were pouring forth our blood and treasure in what we thought to be the cause of justice and right. I endeavoured to impress upon the minds of my audience at Taunton not a blind prejudice against this man or that, but a great watchfulness and the duty of great activity. It is the duty of every man to feel that he is bound for himself according to his opportunities to examine what belongs to this question, with regard to which it can never be forgotten that we are those who set up the power of Turkey in 1854, that we are those who gave her the strength which has been exhibited in the Bulgarian massacres, that we are those who made the treaty arrangements that have secured her for twenty years from almost a single hour of uneasiness brought about by foreign intervention, and that therefore nothing can be greater and nothing deeper than our responsibility in the matter. It is incumbent upon us, one and all, that we do not allow any consideration, either of party or personal convenience, to prevent us from endeavouring to the best of our ability to discharge this great duty, that now at length in the East, in the midst of this great opportunity, when Europe has been called to collective action, and when something like European concert has been established—when we learn the deep human interests that are involved in every stage of the question, that, as far as England, at least, is concerned, every Englishman should strive to the utmost of his might that justice shall be done."

After the applause which greeted this fine display, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Hartington, and Sir William Harcourt found it hard to bring the House back to the question of national policy; though Sir Stafford Northcote won the cheers of his party by endorsing the matter, though not the manner, of Mr. Chaplin's speech, and telling Mr. Gladstone that he was bound to challenge the conduct of the Government if he thought it ought to be censured. We do not object, he said, to the most jealous scrutiny of our conduct. We hear sometimes of two Russias and of two Austrias: but do not let us have two Englands.

Sir William Harcourt declared that the full discussion of the solemn and serious question of the treaty obligations of England touching the Eastern Question was not to be silenced or prevented by the sneers or votes of a Conservative majority, and sternly rebuked Mr. Chaplin for an exhibition which he hoped might never be repeated again.

It was not, however, till after the Easter recess, when the face of things had been altered by the Russian declaration of war, which happened in April, that any serious debate upon the Eastern Question took place. The present debate was adjourned, and both parties agreed not to resume it. Mr. Hardy's declarations had for the time allayed the general anxiety; and the "policy of watching" which the Opposition adopted, led to nothing beyond a few more personal skirmishes; the Ministerialists failing in one or two attempts to bring on a direct division to show the numerical weakness of their opponents, and the Liberals bringing some discredit upon their party by a series of indirect assaults. Still attacking the Government, they still failed in indicating what they wanted them to do. When, a few days after his retort on Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Gladstone again appeared in the lists, this time in correspondence with Sir Henry Elliot, he was his own best evidence how difficult it had become to arrive at any other understanding upon this point. He indignantly vindicated himself against the interpretation which had been put on his "bag and baggage" declaration, that it meant turning the Turks out of Europe, and when Sir Henry answered that its more limited interpretation, that all the civil, military, and police authorities should leave the country, was viewed with almost equal distrust at the Porte, he replied with great heat that his only object had in fact been the cessation of the Turkish executive power in Bulgaria, and added, "I am far from supposing that the change which I proposed would have been acceptable to the Porte, any more than were the proposals of the Conference; but in my judgment the man who at this juncture preaches smooth things to Turkey is her worst foe, and the man who tells her unpalatable truths in very plain language is her best friend." This description might almost literally have been applied to Lord Salisbury. Between armed interference in the Christian Provinces, and the policy of the Government, there was clearly no middle cause, and Mr. Gladstone had not followers enough in the House to make the former possible. Lord Hartington declared that the policy of the party must be "critical, not creative," and he declined to back Mr. Fawcett when he tried under cover of a motion to introduce a practical vote of censure, producing a heated debate, in which some speaker censured Mr. Fawcett for moving—some his leader for holding back—others the Government, for demanding a division. An attack upon Sir Henry Elliot brought on another debate; in which violent language was used on both sides; the Government defending their envoy chivalrously enough against the practical

charge of having led Turkey to count upon the support of England, but personality was too much the order of the day in all the debates rising out of the vexed question, on which it is however probable that the Opposition leaders would have succeeded in maintaining till the end of the Session, the reserve which now characterised it until Easter, had not their hand been forced by Mr. Gladstone.

In one or two minor matters, even at that early period, the absence of the Premier's light hand at the helm might have been detected in the House of Commons, where partial disaffections took place in the ruling party, though their majority remained intact upon important questions, and in divisions upon foreign affairs was increased. The first division list upon the question of legalizing Colonial marriages in this country showed a majority against the Government. Sir John Lubbock, in asking for leave to bring in a bill for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, surprised both sides of the House by obtaining another majority, and when one of Sir Stafford's own supporters (Mr. R. Yorke) moved for a Commission to enquire into the practice of the Stock Exchange, which has hitherto considered itself above parliament or even Royal Commissions, Mr. Stanhope, one of the ablest of the younger supporters of the Government, was at first induced to deliver an effective speech against the motion; but, amid some laughter, the Leader had to concede it without a division. Mr. Cotton used a novel expedient to secure votes against the proposal by suggesting that all who had made money in the Stock Exchange should go with him into one lobby, leaving the losers to support the mover. The Government similarly surprised the House by accepting the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, against their first impression, in deference to a majority of last session; but acquiesced without difficulty in its failure at a later period, when, though a select committee had reported in favour of its extension to large towns, and the member (Mr. R. Smyth), who had it in charge, apprehended no difficulties except from want of time, it was "talked out" for the Session by a dissentient minority of Irish members. A serious instance of mismanagement occurred with reference to a motion by Mr. Clare Read for the establishment of Elective County Boards. The usual Treasury Circular, announcing a division, was issued to the supporters of the Government, but Mr. Selater Booth surprised the House by accepting the principle of the motion, and undertaking to introduce a bill to give it effect in a subsequent Session.

The Army and Navy Estimates were considered early in the Session; and Mr. Hardy's statement in introducing the former was generally reckoned as the beginning of the end of the long controversy on Army Reform, which has distracted the House and the country as well as the army itself. Colonel Mure, who two years ago attacked the new system, especially in respect of its effect on recruiting, and whose opinion represented so large and influential

a body, frankly withdrew his opposition as a whole to that system, which Lord Cardwell had inaugurated, and Mr. Hardy had adopted and applied with a wise disregard of party prejudice. He now expressed his approval of the scheme, and his regret at having spoken so strongly against it; and, with the exception of some objections from Sir Henry Havelock to the postponement till a later date of all discussion and explanations on the Promotion and Retirement Scheme, and to the value of our recruits, and of a protest from Dr. Lush about the grievances of the medical officers of the army—towards whom he charged Mr. Hardy with assuming an attitude of hostility—the Secretary at War met with but little adverse criticism in a small House where not fifty were present, and where the debate went on, as he said, “so long and so tranquilly,” that there was no real opposition offered to the votes. The Estimates of the year provided for 131,720 men, being a net increase of 836, with a slight diminution in cost which seemed larger from a change in the form of keeping the accounts. The principal change introduced this year occurred in the artillery, in substituting batteries for brigades, as the more manageable units for relief purposes, and reducing the brigades in number. The Recruiting returns the War-Minister showed to be most favourable, no less than 29,350 having joined the Line and 38,437 the Militia during the year; and this increase (the largest since 1858, and larger than the number raised during the year of the Indian Mutiny—a result the credit of which Sir Walter Barttelot very fairly divided between Lord Cardwell and Mr. Hardy) had been growing gradually from the time the new terms were made known in June last until January, when the men came in at about 1,000 a week. The army was now 1,857 above the establishment—a circumstance, Mr. Hardy said, unprecedented. Mr. Hardy praised the quality of the recruits of the militia and the reserves, promising a year’s respite from army manœuvres, and anticipated that the whole vote taken would be expended—it would not be exceeded. As to the militia, Mr. Hardy said he approved entirely the report of the recent Commission. But he was not satisfied with the system under which militia officers were passed into the army, and proposed that their commissions should be competed for by an examination in military subjects. There was an increase in the Volunteer Vote, but it was caused by an increase in the number of effectives. As to the medical officers, he expressed his intention to adhere to the unification scheme, which assimilates the regulation and arrangement in time of peace to that in time of war, although he had been much pressed to make a change in it before it had well come into operation. The health of the army at home and abroad was very good, he would not say in spite of the doctors, but in spite of this system to which they objected, and he thought it right to give it a fair trial. Giving a detailed account of our stores of great guns and rifles, Mr. Hardy dwelt for a few moments on the history of the 81-ton gun, which, he said, had succeeded

beyond anticipation, and expressed a confident opinion that our army is an improving one. When Mr. Holms had moved to report progress, and been persuaded to withdraw his motion, and Mr. Parnell had made an early appearance in the character which he was to fill so conspicuously this Session by insisting on putting a similar question, the Votes for 131,720 men and 4,565,800*l.* were agreed to, as well as an excess vote of 50,000*l.* on account of the Army Purchase Commission.

Mr. Ward Hunt was not so successful with the Navy Estimates as his colleague, the shortcomings of the Admiralty being again this year the subject of angry criticism. The First Lord was anticipated by a resolution proposed by Mr. Seely, the Member for Lincoln, aiming at nothing short of his removal from control, whilst in form pointing to the propriety of creating a Secretary of State for the Admiralty, and also calling upon the House to consider "the advantages of appointing to the offices of Controller of the navy and superintendents of Her Majesty's dockyards persons who possess practical knowledge of the duties they have to discharge, and of altering the rule which limits their tenure of office to a fixed term." The proposal was not, of course, seriously entertained (being defeated by a vote of 138 to 58), but it was discussed with vivacity. Mr. Seely contended that there was no personal or individual responsibility for bad work, waste of money, loss of time, or negligence, and commented on petty orders, divided authority, and which led to holes in water-tight compartments, and valves which stuck because they had not been moved for three years. He remarked on the freedom from accident of Cunard and P. and O. vessels, while in the navy of twenty-six ironclads eight had been disabled in six months, and deduced from this the conclusion that it was not steam that must be held responsible for such a contrast to the state of things existing some 60 or 70 years ago, when the word "collision" was not in our seamen's vocabulary. Mr. Seely gave minute details of the recent naval mishaps, and Mr. Reed seconded him in a speech strongly insisting upon the unsatisfactory condition of naval administration, the deficiency in naval education, and the absolute necessity for applying the simple remedy of placing some one man upon the Treasury Bench who should be responsible to the House when any great mishap occurred, and who should be asked to resign his post upon a succession of them.

Mr. Hunt made a spirited and successful defence, treating Mr. Seely's motion as a personal vote of want of confidence, and defended the present system on the authority of Sir James Graham, as in unison with the feelings of the service. He denied that any First Lord had ever shunned his responsibility, or that it would make any difference to call him a Secretary of State, said that he did not even know the politics of his First Sea Lord, explained the mishaps in detail, though some of his explanations created some laughter, described a visit to the German Dockyards, where,

in the new navy of a people without prejudice, he had found naval superintendents, instructors, and engineers—the very system condemned at home,—and informed the House that he had taken measures to strengthen the engineering staff of the Admiralty. These measures he explained when he brought forward the estimates, in which he asked for the same number of men and boys as in the past year—60,000, including 14,000 marines.

The speech was retarded by what Mr. Goschen described as an “annual dirge over the decline and decay of the British Navy,” from Sir John Hay and Mr. Bentinck, and an interesting discussion raised by Mr. P. A. Taylor, by a resolution calling for more detailed returns in regard to crime and punishment in the Navy. It had been, he showed, the old system to make them, as it is now in the French Navy; and he especially insisted on the necessity for publicity in the case of such punishments as flogging. Mr. Hunt, however, declined to return to the old system, on the ground that it put such a pressure on commanders of ships, that some of them shrank from doing their duty; and when he had promised to look into some grievances of the warrant-officers, which Mr. Gorst had brought forward, and of which he admitted the value, he expressed his pleasure in being able to propose a reduction amounting to 309,043*l*. The estimates, he said, amount to 10,979,829*l*., the net estimated cost of the navy for the current year being 10,885,892*l*. Reviewing the work done during his three years’ tenure of office, and spiritedly answering a charge made by Mr. Seely that the navy was no better than when first he took it in hand, the First Lord stated that during that time 54 ships had been laid down (of which 4 were ironclads) of which 30 had been launched, 6 of them completed, as all would be in 1877–78. Of armoured ships had been built 37,000 tons, and of unarmoured 29,000, with 31 sets of new boilers, and new machinery to the extent of 92,000 horse-power: nor had the Admiralty failed to do what they could for the encouragement of training ships for the merchant service. Mr. Hunt then entered into particulars about individual ships, and hoped that the completion in the coming year of five vessels, of which he had himself commenced three, would be accepted as a partial set-off for defective boilers, which had been made a favourite ground of attack. Mr. Hunt said that he had done all he could, short of personal violence, to obtain their report on the subject of these boilers from the Committee which was sitting upon it; and meanwhile he was satisfied that their defects were exaggerated, though he would not disclose their exact condition. The “Inflexible” also would be ready for sea some time this year. As to the programme for shipbuilding in the Dockyards, as to which it had been complained that results did not correspond to promises, the First Lord confessed that he had failed at first, and was no better than his predecessors, but claimed that he had practically fulfilled his programme last year, and would again this, both in the Dockyards and by contract; for in both the work done would

exceed the original estimate, as would also the new boilers, which had been estimated to represent 20,000 horse-power, and would actually represent 20,967. As to the coming year, while vindicating the necessity for a variety of types of ships to meet changed modes of attack, Mr. Hunt said that he had nevertheless followed the old lines in the case of ironclads, and meant to lay down another "Agamemnon" at Chatham on the old principle, but he must face the charge of innovation as to a ship of a kind as yet unknown in any part of the world, called a "torpedo-ram," which had been much pressed upon him by Sir George Sartorius, to whose youthfulness of mind at his great age, and readiness to receive and inculcate new ideas, he paid a high compliment. All Mr. Hunt would state of the design of this vessel now, as he wished to keep it a secret from the world, was that it should carry armour, but not guns, and he had great reliance on its use for offensive purposes, while it would cost much less than recent ironclads. He promised the beginning of a small flotilla of torpedo-vessels for harbour-defence, said that an independent "torpedo school" had been established for experiments and for the instruction of officers, and that, in other respects, attention must be paid to this matter, in which, said Mr. Hunt, I have become a little alarmed lest we should be behind other nations. He described the steps which had been taken to encourage the training and entries of boys, which had lately even exceeded the required number; and stated that he had appointed a Committee to enquire into the grievances of marine officers, as soon as he had received the report of the Army Commission on promotion and retirement. On his proposals for improving the Engineer Service of the Navy, in the way of increased pay and additional comforts on board ship, by which he proposed to attract a higher class into the service, Mr. Hunt dwelt at length; and then, speaking of the Reserves, stated that the Prince of Wales had accepted an honorary captaincy, and that two of his sons had joined the "Britannia" for their education, and that one would enter the service. Finally, Mr. Hunt touched on the proposals contained in the estimates for increasing the supply of petty officers by stimulating re-engagement, and concluded by referring to the results of the Arctic Expedition. Unfortunately it had broken down by reason of the outbreak of scurvy, but even if this had not occurred the Expedition would not have been able to reach the Pole. Mr. Hunt was, however, confident both of the geographical advantages gained in narrowing the limits of feasible Polar enterprise, the coast line of the northernmost land adjoining the American continent being now accurately charted, and the conjectured open sea, northward of Smith Sound, and the land assumed to be there, proved not to exist—and of the scientific results, as for instance in the question of tides, and recognised the indomitable pluck and energy of all engaged.

A similar compliment might well be paid to Mr. Ward Hunt himself, who soon after introducing the estimates (which were

voted at once) was compelled by illness to intermit his attendance in the House ; and after still assiduously devoting himself as long as he could to his official duties, was under medical advice sent to Homburg for his health, which had been fairly broken down under his work. It was hoped that he would return before the session closed ; but just when favourable hopes were entertained of his recovery, the news of his death was received in England. Although he never may have attained to the highest parliamentary rank, he was very popular in the House, both with friends and opponents, and his industry and zeal never doubted. Lord Beaconsfield, after some speculations had been rife as to his successor, filled the gap by the appointment of Mr. W. H. Smith, the equally sympathetic member, who had ousted John Stuart Mill from Westminster. Not only was the promotion popular in itself, but it was generally regarded as a wise concession to the interests and claims of the borough members.

CHAPTER II.

Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions—Declaration of Ministerial Policy—The Eastern Question for the rest of the Session—The Budget—Sitting of July 31—The Irish Obstructives—Modifications in the Rules of Debate.—Tactics of the Obstructives—Sir Stafford Northcote's Resolutions—South African Bill in Committee—The Burials Bill—Defeat of the Government—Irish Judicature Bill—Motion for Home Rule—Bill for Household Suffrage in Irish Boroughs—Minor Irish Measures.

IN resigning his position at the head of the Liberal party, Mr. Gladstone desired to reserve for himself the liberty of independent action ; but so unwilling were his successor and colleagues to separate themselves from their greatest ally, that he was with difficulty induced to acquiesce in a compromise upon the Eastern Question which prevented a positive schism in the Liberal ranks. The declaration of war by Russia upon Turkey was followed by a note addressed to the Powers by the former Government, vindicating her conduct, and calling upon them for an approval of her policy. This note was met by silence from all the powers except England. But Lord Derby answered with a communication which, while disclaiming sympathy with the Turks, seemed to embody a determination to defend British interests, even at the cost of war, and indicated disapproval of the action of Russia. Mr. Howard, the member for Carlisle, prepared the House for the intention of Mr. Gladstone to submit four Resolutions which would raise a distinct issue upon the Eastern Question ; and a number of meetings and discussions in the country and the press, under the influence of the excitement caused by the declaration of war, renewed on a smaller scale the agitation of the autumn meetings. These meetings were convened by the aid of an organization which had its centre at Birmingham ; and Mr. Gladstone's hold on the extreme section of the party was strikingly shown by their enthusiastic

declarations of support, which formed a prelude to a lively scene which took place in the House on May 7, when before a distinguished audience, which included among others the French Prince Imperial, a five nights' debate upon Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions began. As first submitted, they ran as follows :—

First : That this House finds just cause of dissatisfaction and complaint in the conduct of the Ottoman Porte with regard to the despatch written by the Earl of Derby on September 21, 1876, and relating to the massacres in Bulgaria.

Second : That until such conduct shall have been essentially changed and guarantees on behalf of the subject populations other than the promises or ostensible measures of the Porte shall have been provided, that Government will be deemed by this House to have lost all claim to receive either the material or the moral support of the British Crown.

Third : That in the midst of the complications which exist, and the war which has actually begun, this House earnestly desires the influence of the British Crown in the councils of Europe to be employed with a view to the early and effectual development of local liberty and practical self-government in the disturbed provinces of Turkey, by putting an end to the oppression which they now suffer, without the imposition upon them of any other foreign dominion.

Fourth : That, bearing in mind the wise and honourable policy of this country in the Protocol of April, 1826, and the Treaty of July, 1827, with respect to Greece, this House furthermore earnestly desires that the influence of the British Crown may be addressed to promoting the concert of the European Powers in exacting from the Ottoman Porte, by their united authority, such changes in the government of Turkey as they may deem to be necessary for the purposes of humanity and justice, for effectual defence against intrigue, and for the peace of the world.

Fifth : That a humble address, setting forth the prayer of this House, according to the tenour of the foregoing Resolutions, be prepared and presented to Her Majesty.

The adoption of these Resolutions must have compelled the Government to resign, and pledged the House to a policy which Lord Hartington and his supporters disapproved, amounting as they did to an undertaking to join Russia in coercing the Porte. As it was impossible therefore to decline a challenge addressed to the Front Opposition Bench as well as to the Government, the ex-Cabinet induced Sir John Lubbock to give notice of moving the previous question, or in other words of declaring that Mr. Gladstone's motion was inexpedient. The House assembled in large numbers in the full expectation that Mr. Gladstone would deliver battle on the whole of these Resolutions. Great was the surprise expressed, therefore, when the right honourable member for Greenwich, replying to Mr. Trevelyan, followed up the avowal of his readiness to accept a verbal amendment of the second Reso-

lution, which reduced it to a declaration that Turkey had forfeited all claim to British support, moral and material, by the announcement of his willingness to sacrifice the last three Resolutions. Ironical laughter from the Conservatives greeted this declaration, which reconciled the Marquis of Hartington, however, to the motion of Mr. Gladstone. Responding to an appeal from the Leader of the Opposition, Sir J. Lubbock promptly said he would not move the "previous question," but would now willingly support the amended Resolutions. This altered state of affairs gave satisfaction neither to the Treasury Bench, nor to a number of members below the gangway on both sides of the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer excited the Conservative members by some rather personal criticism of the course adopted by Mr. Gladstone, and over two hours were wasted in a fruitless and irregular debate, during which the right honourable member for Greenwich (accused of "childish vacillation of purpose" by Mr. Chaplin) thrice explained why he had dropped the last three of his Resolutions. The standing orders having been at length postponed, in spite of a protest on the part of Mr. Bentinck and others, Mr. Gladstone was permitted to introduce the expurgated edition of his Resolutions. This he did in a speech at once calm, judicial, and eloquent, but a speech stoutly maintaining the justice of the Resolutions in their entirety. Briefly put, the speech resolved itself into an elaborate indictment against the inconsistencies of the policy pursued by the Government in the East, and into an earnest recommendation of the adoption of the Resolutions for the keynote of the present and future policy of the Ministry in the East. After referring to the meetings of the past week, he proceeded to show that his Motion was rendered necessary by the conduct of the Government, which for the last eighteen months, he said, had been more deplorable than the conduct of any Government since the Peace of Vienna, and also on account of its ambiguous position. This he illustrated by a review of the conflicting declarations of the members of the Government and of the language of the Ministerially-inspired Press, of which last he said that it was deliberately intended to prepare the public mind for war. Commenting on Lord Derby's answer to the Gortchakoff Circular, he said it was redolent with the old odious doctrine of "moral support." Against the policy of remonstrance and expostulation Mr. Gladstone protested with much force and earnestness, declaring that if we went no further than this the work must pass into the hands of others. In support of his first and second resolutions he reviewed the history of the atrocities, Lord Derby's Despatch, and the present deplorable condition of the country, insisting that the guilt must be fixed, not on the minor instruments, but on the Turkish Government, which had caused and encouraged the massacres. The Government by its policy had led the Christian subjects of the Porte to look upon Russia as their only friend, and had forced upon Russia the task of redeeming them from oppression. He

contrasted with their conduct the vigour with which a Liberal Government acted in the case of the Syrian massacres; and, reverting once more to the true interpretation of the Treaty of Kainardji, he contended that the Crimean War deprived the Christians of a safeguard which we were bound to make good to them. Repeating that he did not intend to take a division on the third and fourth resolutions, he declared, amid loud cheers from the benches below the gangway, that he adhered to all the resolutions. Although he could not understand why Lord Hartington would not go the whole length with him, he did not wish to obtain from him a sanction to anything but that for which he voted. He deplored as much as anyone the irregular methods to which the Opposition had been obliged to resort for influencing the foreign policy of the country, but the necessity of the case was their justification. You talk, he said in concluding, of the established tradition in regard to Turkey. I appeal to an established tradition older, wider, and nobler—a tradition which, while it does not disregard British interests, seeks to maintain the promotion of those interests in accordance with the dictates of honour and justice. What is to be the end of all this? There is now before the world a glorious prize. A portion of these people are making an effort to retrieve what they have lost, I mean those in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and another portion, composing a band of heroes such as the world has rarely seen, in Montenegro. They are ready, as they have ever been during the 400 years of their exile from their fertile plains, to meet the Turk, and to re-establish peace and justice. Another portion, some five or six millions of Bulgarians, beaten down to the ground, hardly venturing to look upwards even to their Father in Heaven, have extended their hands to you, and have prayed your aid and protection. They have said they do not want an alliance with Russia or any foreign country, but they want deliverance from intolerable woe and shame—that woe and shame the greatest which deforms God's earth, and one which united Europe was going to reform, and has pledged itself to reform, but for the present you seem to have no efficacious means of contributing to the accomplishment of this. But the removal of that great woe and shame is a prize well worthy of competing for. It is not yet too late to try for it. I believe there are men in the Cabinet who would try. It is not yet too late to become competitors for this prize, and, be assured, an immortal crown of fame will be the reward of those who may successfully win it, because I, for one, believe that the knell of Turkish tyranny has been sounded. It is about to be destroyed, if not in the way and by the means we choose; and, come the boon from what hands it may, it will be gladly accepted by Christendom and the world.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff, in lieu of moving the "previous question" (of which he as well as Sir J. Lubbock had given notice), submitted the amendment prepared by him at the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

That this House declines to entertain any resolution which may embarrass her Majesty's Government in the maintenance of peace and the protection of British interests, without indicating any alternative line of policy.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking in support of Mr. Gladstone, laid stress on the fact that the Government had reverted from their humane policy of December last to the so-called traditional policy of England, and called upon the Ministry to state explicitly the contingencies which might call for their active intervention.

Mr. Cross thought that, after the agitation of the last week, the country would be surprised to learn that Mr. Gladstone had totally changed his front. Although he sympathised with the autumnal agitation, he denied that the meetings of last week furnished any guide to the opinions of the country. Had anybody put it distinctly to one of these meetings, Will you go to war? That was a question which had been shirked to-night, and that was the reason why the third and fourth Resolutions had been abandoned. Replying in detail to Mr. Gladstone's criticisms on the Ministerial policy, he insisted that the two landmarks of that policy had been—not to sanction the invasion of Turkey by foreign armies, and not to acquiesce in misgovernment or oppression in Turkey. He vindicated Lord Derby's despatch, and maintained that it was Russia which had scattered the European concert to the winds. Now that war had broken out, absolute neutrality was the rule of the Government, and neither side would have either moral or material support from us. The Government would do its best to localise and minimise the war, but he indicated certain points—such as the Suez Canal, Egypt, and Constantinople—where the interest not only of England, but of Europe, would be threatened. We do not, he said, want additional territory—we want nothing. We wish this war had not broken out. Batoum and other places have been spoken of; but there is the Suez Canal, in which not only England, but the world, is seriously concerned. Why the Suez Canal should be attacked by Russia in any shape I cannot imagine. Whether attacked by Russia or by Turkey, that is a question of not only English, but European interest. It is the road from the West to the East of the world. Take another place in which not simply England but the world is interested. I mean Egypt. Well, what am I to say about the Treaties as to the Straits of the Dardanelles and the possession of Constantinople? Is it necessary for carrying on the war between Russia and Turkey and for the protection of the Christians in Turkey that Constantinople should be either attacked, approached, or occupied? I say "No." These are questions which no country in Europe could regard with indifference; and when I mention them I hope they are so remote that they will not practically arise. But they are questions which must be considered by any British Government, and which any Ministry, even if the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) himself were at its head, would not dare to neglect, or, if it did, the country would very soon send it an answer which it could

not mistake. If the Emperor of Russia kept his plighted word, British interest would not be threatened at any point. As to the Resolutions, Mr. Cross asserted that they either meant war or else the more undignified course of barking without biting. The policy of the Government was plain; conscious of their strength, they would watch the course of events, and, if an opportunity offered for interposing their good offices, they would not allow it to pass. They are conscious, he concluded, of their own earnest desire for peace; they are conscious, if need be, of their strength. They have, I hope, the wisdom not to use their strength improperly, and wherever the opportunity may offer to stop this war, to heal these wretched divisions, to improve the condition of these Christian populations in a way which will really improve them—and that way, in my opinion, is not by war—to localise, to minimise, or to wipe away the effects of this war, there the Government will give their services.

It was observed at the time that Mr. Cross's speech bore something of the character of a state-paper, and the Parliamentary advantage derived from it by the Ministers was certain and immediate. Leading members on both sides, and less conspicuous speakers, continued the debate during three nights; but the moderate politicians on both sides of the House were satisfied with the official explanation. It was clear that the Resolutions, if they meant anything, must mean an offensive alliance with Russia; and the result of the compromise between Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal leaders was to "minimise" them to another value. It was in vain for Mr. Childers to assure the Government that the Resolutions would protect them from unwise friends, and save the country from being drawn into war, and for Mr. Lowe to reiterate the denunciations of the Government policy during the autumn and the subsequent negotiations, and throw all the blame on the Ministry for the failure of European diplomacy to settle the Eastern Question; for the House listened with evidently greater sympathy to Mr. Roebuck when he declared that the Government had on the whole conducted the business with prudence and boldness, said that there would be no end to crusades if England should once go to war upon humanitarian grounds, and directly charged Mr. Gladstone with the "ambiguity" which he had charged upon the Cabinet—and to Sir Robert Peel when he declared that their policy had placed the country "upon a higher pedestal in the eyes of the world than she had occupied for many years."

Among all the speakers on the Liberal side, only Mr. Courtney was found boldly and unequivocally to recommend armed intervention against Turkey; as we could do nothing, he said, to avert the imminent disintegration of the Ottoman Empire; and to maintain that coercion in alliance with Russia was our duty, which would be approved by the great mass of the people, though contested in Parliament. Others, and among them Lord Hartington, avowed a belief that concerted coercion would have been advi-

sable at an earlier date, and Mr. Walter called the disinclination of the Government to employ that power of coercion the cardinal mistake in its past policy, adding that public opinion would have enforced it if only the Bulgarian massacres had preceded the Berlin Memorandum; but all were agreed upon absolute neutrality as the only policy now possible. Mr. Forster expressed a wish that the policy of concerted coercion had received as much support at an earlier period of the Session as was now said in favour of it, but declared that to pass Mr. Gladstone's original Resolutions now would be to encourage Russia and to commit a breach of neutrality, and Mr. Goschen commented on the satisfactory nature of the debate, especially in clearing away apprehensions of war which undoubtedly existed, and producing the Home Secretary's precise definition of British interests, in which there would be a general disposition to agree; but the Turk, he said, had finally ceased to be a British interest, while, at the same time, he protested against any attempt to fix on the Liberal party the epithet of pro-Russian.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Bourke, speaking for the Government, both insisted that all idea of united coercion "was out of the question, because all the Powers were against coercion except Russia only," and proclaimed the policy of "watching with vigilance for the turn of events," which, indeed, coupled with Mr. Cross's definition of British interests, was the whole outcome of the debate. Lord Derby's last despatch was defended by Mr. Bourke, on the ground that it was absolutely necessary to repudiate all responsibility for the declaration of war.

The Marquis of Hartington, speaking on the last night of the debate, described the amendment as inaccurate and inadequate, because while the passing of the Resolutions would not embarrass the Government, the policy laid down did not include the good government of the Turkish Provinces. The two Resolutions, he maintained, pointed to the true policy which ought to guide the action of the Government. Replying to an inquiry of Lord Sandon, why was not a vote of censure moved, he pointed out that it would have strengthened that section of the Ministerialists from which the Opposition differed most, and would have weakened those with whom they had most sympathy. Undoubtedly the Resolutions as originally proposed would have constituted a vote of want of confidence, but that the Government met by taking shelter under the previous Question. If it had been thought desirable to move a vote of censure, the papers relating to the Protocol disclosed ample grounds for it. Justifying the course taken by Mr. Gladstone, he said that though he entirely agreed with the objects aimed at in the four Resolutions, he could not concur in all the means, nor in the expediency of pressing them at this time. These objects he took to be to secure the country from the shame and guilt of appearing as the defender of Turkey, to make the country an active agent in giving freedom to the Turkish Provinces and peace to Europe, and to guard British interests in



the only way in which they could be permanently safe, by making them identical with peace and freedom. The first object would be attained by passing the first two Resolutions. Remarking on the part which "British interests" had played in the debate, he said he was as ready as anyone to fight for them, but he denied that they were identical with the "maintenance of the Ottoman Empire," and what, he asked, had British interests to do with the conduct of Russia, which had been so freely denounced during the debates? Discussing the third and fourth Resolutions, he pointed out that a free Greece and a free Serbia had already been established by us in concert with Russia. He admitted that these Resolutions pointed to the employment of force, and though there was a time before the Moscow Declaration, when a small display of force without recourse to violent measures would have sufficed to bring Turkey to reason, things had changed now, and he saw no way in which a concert of the European Powers for this purpose could be obtained. No doubt the country would sustain the Government in a policy of strict neutrality, but sooner or later we should be called on to interfere either as mediators or to deal with the events of the war; and the policy laid down in the Resolutions would be the guide to our conduct. He did not quarrel with the Home Secretary's definition of "British interests"—he was willing to say that no territorial aggrandisement should be permitted to Russia, and that the navigation of the Suez Canal should be secured, but no more must these objects be secured, as of old, solely by the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire.

Mr. Gladstone, in his reply, after touching on points raised by Lord Elcho, Sir H. Wolff, and others, came to the speech of Mr. Cross, of which he expressed approval so far as it went, but pointed out that it was in direct contradiction with Lord Derby's Despatch. This dualism pervaded all the later policy of the Government, and it was to its want of consecutiveness and consistency that he attributed the failure of the Government to attain the objects which it had laid before it—the maintenance of the *status quo*, the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, the Treaties of 1856, and the improvement in the condition of the Christians. With regard to the Resolutions, he did not agree with Lord Hartington that the time had passed for an authoritative interference of combined Europe. That, he believed, was the only weapon by which a satisfactory settlement could be arrived at. The Resolutions did not contemplate a sole alliance with Russia, nor did he believe that combined action of the other Powers was even yet impossible. Replying to the question so often put in the debate—does coercion mean war?—he emphatically replied "No." Adequately supported, coercion need not be followed by war, and as instances of the successful employment of foreign armies in the internal affairs of other nations, he mentioned Holland, Spain, and Portugal. Insisting once more on his interpretation of the Treaty of Keinardii and on the obligations imposed on us by our destruc-

tion of the Protectorate which Russia exercised under it, Mr. Gladstone argued that the shortest way to put an end to the war and stop bloodshed would be by drawing a Naval cordon round Turkey, and neutralising the Turkish Fleet. He concluded an eloquent peroration by expressing his regret that the voice of the nation had not prevailed, and that England had not been permitted to take her place in this great work of civilisation.

When the House divided on the first Resolution, 223 voted for and 354 against it; the division being almost entirely a party one. Mr. Newdegate was the only Conservative who voted with Mr. Gladstone, and six Liberals voted with the Government, including Mr. Roebuck. Of the Home Rulers, nineteen voted in the majority, eleven voted with Mr. Gladstone, and about twenty-three took no part in the division. The number of Conservatives absent from the division was about sixteen, and the number of Liberals absent about nineteen, all the members of Mr. Gladstone's Administration in the House of Commons voting in the minority.

Many and various were the comments made upon the debate and division at the time, the "Times" chiefly commenting upon the absence of all attempts at any serious defence of Turkish misgovernment, and at the confession which the discussion implied, that England felt the present condition of things to be greatly her own fault. "She has been so full of her own interests cropping up everywhere, and so proud to have the special protection of a grand historic empire, that she has grossly neglected her duty to educate her difficult pupil and prepare it for its inevitable coming of age. That work is now taken out of her hands, and she has to content herself with such small but necessary business as seeing that she is not herself incidentally hurt or encroached upon. But no statesman, party, or section in Parliament is in a condition to boast of being exempt from the common error."

In another article in the same journal, it was remarked that what really decided the two great parties in the House was the difference in the point of view from which they regard "English interests," the one thinking them menaced by any alterations in the balance of European power, the other believing that beneficent changes would on the whole be found most compatible with the safety of England. But the "Daily Telegraph" truly showed that the division list reached the highest point which antagonism to the Ministerial policy could be induced to touch, Mr. Gladstone's first resolution having been worded so as most to unite the Liberal ranks, and divide the Conservative. In redemption of their pledge to Mr. Gladstone, the regular Opposition voted against Sir H. Wolff's amendment; but there the contest ended. In the remainder of the Session, all noteworthy discussion was suspended upon issues which had now been taken into sterner keeping, and which had to be decided, in spite of another fruitless addition to the story of Conferences and Protocols, on the battle-fields of the Danube and of Asia Minor. The Government distinctly pledged



themselves, on more than one occasion, to a policy of non-intervention until, at all events, some favourable opportunity for mediation should occur. In a document very clearly and precisely worded, Lord Derby specified to the Russian Government the Suez Canal, the Persian Gulf, and the Bosphorus, as the points at which British interests would be touched ; and Prince Gortchakoff no less distinctly replied that England should have no ground of complaint. An alarm raised that Parliament was to be asked for a large and special grant of money for the raising of troops, similar to that which was demanded and made in the Franco-German War, proved to be unfounded ; and when dangerous conclusions were drawn from the despatch of the fleet to Besika Bay, and questions suggested by those conclusions asked in Parliament, Lord Derby answered that the Mediterranean garrisons were below their full complement, and it was thought desirable to strengthen them to the extent of about 3,000. In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a similar explanation. A brief reference to all further debate upon the question of the year will be sufficient for our present purpose. Much had been said and written about the conditions of our neutrality with regard to Constantinople, and on the eve of the recess, Mr. Monk, alarmed at the prospect of six months' ministerial autocracy, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether Her Majesty's Government would consider the temporary occupation of Constantinople by Russian troops so far inconsistent with British interests as to disturb the relations of amity between England and Russia. A question like this produces at once an instinctive feeling that it cannot be answered, and so, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to answer it, his reply was received with loud cheers. But when Mr. Monk brought up the subject once more, he had the advantage of being able to make a speech. He protested against a war to prevent a Russian occupation of Constantinople, and stated his belief that the downfall of the Ottoman Power was not far distant, and that no efforts on the part of Europe could long prevent it. The most effective answer to Mr. Monk came from Sir Henry Wolff, who a few days before had desired to extract from the Government an equally inexpedient pledge about the closing of the Dardanelles. Lord Palmerston, said Sir Henry Wolff, declined to answer hypothetical questions, "and this appeared to be a hypothetical question, for the Russians are not at Constantinople, and we do not know that they will ever get there, or that they want to get there." "The great danger," continued the speaker, "incurred in answering the question of the hon. member would be that the answer would give encouragement to one party or the other." The Government might encourage the Russians, or it might encourage the Turks, and the latter might reject terms of peace that would otherwise be accepted by them.

In a speech which may be taken as summarising the Opposition attitude for the recess after denying a report of an arrange-

ment between the Front Opposition Bench and the Government to prevent the discussion of foreign affairs, Mr. Forster admitted that Lord Hartington and the Liberal leaders thought it right to respect the opinion of the Queen's Ministers that present discussion would be disadvantageous to the national interests. The Government were undertaking a great responsibility in desiring Parliament to separate without any special information with regard to the present critical position of affairs. "But, speaking for myself and others, we should not have assented to this course had we any reason to fear that the Government were likely between now and the opening of Parliament to drag the country into war, or to involve it in any breach of neutrality. We have most carefully considered everything that has been written and said by the Government, and, looking at their last Despatches, we feel convinced that they intend to abide by a policy of strict neutrality." Such, indeed, said the "Times," in commenting upon the debate, must be the conclusion of everyone who takes the trouble to separate what the Ministers have said and done from what is said for them and anticipated about them by confident supporters.

The Budget of the year was singularly uneventful in its nature and surroundings, and caused neither curiosity nor much comment. It was brought forward before a thin and not very interested house, from which Mr. Gladstone, for the first time for many years, on the occasion of a Budget speech, was conspicuous by his absence. It was on April 12 that the Chancellor of the Exchequer made the Financial Statement of the year. Dealing first with the figures of last year, he stated that, while the Budget estimate of Revenue was 78,412,000*l.*, the actual amount received was 78,565,036*l.*, showing an increase of 153,036*l.* On the other hand, the estimated expenditure being 78,043,845*l.*, the actual amount expended was 78,125,227*l.*, being an excess of 81,382*l.*, so that the estimated surplus of 368,000*l.* has actually turned out to be 443,000*l.* This, though not a brilliant result, he thought was satisfactory, considering the continued depression of trade. Passing to details, he mentioned that there has been a decrease on the Customs of 328,000*l.*, and on the Stamps of 110,000*l.*; while there have been excesses on the Excise of 112,000*l.*; Land Tax and House Tax, 32,000*l.*; Income Tax, 12,000*l.*; Post Office, 50,000*l.*; Crown Lands, 15,000*l.*; and Miscellaneous Revenue, 390,036*l.* The revenue from spirits has fallen off on the Customs from 5,956,000*l.* to 5,769,000*l.*, and on the Excise from 15,150,000*l.* to 14,875,000*l.*, though the increase in malt, from 7,750,000*l.* to 8,040,000*l.*, converts the deficiency on the Excise into an excess. There are also fallings off on wine and tea, and increases on currants and raisins. In the Miscellaneous Revenue there is a large increase in the extra receipts from the Civil Service and Revenue Departments. The interest on Public Loans shows an increase of 54,000*l.*, and the Fees from County Courts have also increased 140,000*l.* Giving similar details as to the expenditure, he men-



1877.]

The Budget.

[43

tioned that the Supplementary Estimates, which would have brought the expenditure of the year up to 79,020,000*l.*, had been balanced within 8,000*l.* by the savings. The Army expenditure had been 170,245*l.* less than the estimate, the Navy was less by 8,000*l.* than the estimate, and the Miscellaneous Civil Services showed a decrease of 617,099*l.* Passing to the coming year, he thus stated the estimated expenditure:—

	£
Permanent Charge for Debt	28,000,000
Interest on Local Loans	220,000
Charge of Suez Loan	200,000
Other Consolidated Fund Charges	1,600,000
Army	14,538,700
Home Charges of Forces in India	1,000,000
Army Purchase	500,000
Navy	10,979,829
Civil Services	13,726,198
Customs and Inland Revenue	2,767,165
Post Office	3,261,461
Telegraph Service	1,232,814
Packet Service	767,877
Total Expenditure	£78,794,044

This shows an increase on the expenditure for last year of 668,817*l.* As to the revenue, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that though, looking to the falling off in the last quarter, it was impossible to take a sanguine view, there was no reason to despond. The resources of the country were still untouched, the consuming power of the people had not been exhausted, although for the moment it was less powerful. Bearing this in mind, he estimated the revenue for the coming year thus:—

	£
Customs	19,850,000
Excise	27,500,000
Stamps	10,920,000
Land Tax and House Duty	2,560,000
Income Tax	5,540,000
Post Office	6,100,000
Telegraph Service	1,300,000
Crown Lands	410,000
Miscellaneous	4,840,000
Total Revenue	£79,020,000

This is a net increase on the estimates of last year of 454,964*l.* On the Customs the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated for a decrease of 72,000*l.*, on the Excise for a decrease of 235,000*l.*, and on the Telegraph Service for a decrease of 5,000*l.* On Stamps there is an estimated increase of 30,000*l.*, on Land Tax and House Duty of 28,000*l.*, on Income Tax of 260,000*l.*, on the Post Office of 100,000*l.*, and on the Miscellaneous Revenue of 349,964*l.* The estimated Revenue being 79,020,000*l.*, and the expenditure 78,794,000*l.*, it follows that there is a surplus of 226,000*l.*, and this state of things, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, presented him with a “ready-made Budget.” It was pretty clear that there

was no necessity to add to the taxation of the country, nor was it possible to take any tax off. "Let well alone," therefore, would be the motto for the year. In touching upon various topics connected with the Budget, the Chancellor of the Exchequer showed that of the 78,000,000*l.* odd, at which he estimated the expenditure, more than 13,000,000*l.* are for such items as the Post Office, Crown Lands, and other charges, which are only matters of account, and that the sum actually taken from the pockets of the taxpayer is no more than 65,070,000*l.*, and he announced also that it was his intention to make a change in the mode of showing the accounts for miscellaneous revenue, particularly by separating the interest on local loans from the other multifarious items. Dealing with the Debt, he showed that during the past year 1,592,000*l.* of debt has been cancelled, and with regard to the new Sinking Fund, its operation has been very successful, inasmuch as 939,728*l.* has been cancelled by it, and it is estimated that 900,000*l.* will be cancelled in the course of the coming year. During the three years in which the present Government has held office, the funded and unfunded debt of the country has been reduced by 3,693,000*l.*, and, in addition to this, 15,624,000*l.* have been invested in such objects as the Suez Canal, loans to local bodies, barracks, and fortifications, army purchase, telegraph services, &c. Taking a comprehensive review of both sides of the account, he calculated that the National Balance is better by 15,200,000*l.* than when the Government came in. He proposed to do something in regard to the annually increasing deficit in the Savings' Bank account—not on the extensive scale of former propositions, but simply to stop the leak. Each year he proposed that the difference between the interest paid to depositors and the interest actually earned should be ascertained and voted by the House of Commons, and that the sum thus earned by the Post Office Savings' Bank should be paid into the Exchequer. Finally, he repeated that, though the Budget was not a brilliant one, it was a safe one, in the circumstance of continued commercial depression, and with regard to our general fiscal system, he claimed that it was sound and wholesome; that the burden of taxation which it proposed was not oppressive, and that it would maintain us in a position of financial strength.

In the desultory discussion which followed, Mr. Childers expressed an opinion that the general financial condition of the country would require serious consideration, and doubted whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Estimates of Revenue had sufficiently allowed for the consequences of the stagnation of trade, which would be more perceptible next year than in the last. Mr. Baxter took the same view and protested strongly against the continuous increase of expenditure. Mr. Gorst, however, showed that of the increased expenditure this year, 300,000*l.* was for the reduction of Debt, and 127,000*l.* for Local Loans—besides other items which were merely matters of account. Mr. Mundella echoed Mr. Childers's gloomy vaticinations as to the revenue of next year



1877.]

The Long Sitting.

[45

The Resolution on the Income Tax was accepted, and it was agreed, in answer to an appeal from Mr. Goschen, that the further discussion should be taken on the Tea Duty Resolution. Subsequent debates, however, produced no important modification in the financial scheme, nor was the financial position of the country in any way altered. We now turn to a very different subject.

The sitting which began at four o'clock on Tuesday, July 31, will be memorable in the History of the House of Commons. We say began, because it was not till after six on the next evening that it ended, having lasted twenty-six hours and a half. It was the crisis in a strange plot developed for the first time in the walls of St. Stephen's by a little band of Irish members, who made themselves known as the Obstructives, and endeavoured through an abuse of the rules of the House to clog altogether the wheels of legislation. The students of our political history know that the rules and standing orders of the House of Commons, by which that body are self-governed, are framed with great elasticity, upon the principle of mutual forbearance, with a view to securing as far as possible the rights of minorities, and on the assumption of courtesy and fairness on all sides. Freedom of action is the basis of the English principle, which has secured for us an amount of order and regularity of procedure which the many legislative assemblies founded upon its pattern have failed to attain in anything like the same degree. One of these rules provides that no opposed business shall be taken after a certain hour of the night. By another, any single member might move for an adjournment of the House or of the Debate without restriction, of which Sir Erskine May has said that "repeated motions to that effect in opposition to the general desire of the House cannot be restrained unless the House should alter their rules with reference to such motions." As there is further no limit to the number of verbal amendments which may be proposed upon each successive clause of a Bill, it is clear that only a sense, both of self-respect and of what is due to the House, can restrain a member from a dangerous abuse of his political privileges. It speaks highly for the character of the House of Commons that till the present session no grave abuse of this kind has been recorded. During the debates on the first Reform Bill, and sometimes since, an obstinate minority has availed itself of its power of obstruction, to delay the progress of a distasteful measure; but when in 1832 Sir Charles Wetherell divided the House upon dilatory motions until after daybreak, the majority could be tolerant of demonstrations which served as a safety-valve and could not defeat a great piece of legislation. There was nothing, in short, in our past parliamentary history to indicate that the practice of obstruction would ever take the form of an intolerable nuisance. Nothing worse need be feared, it was thought, than that minorities would do in future what they had done in the past; and that the patience of majorities would be tried, as formerly, up to but not beyond the limits of endurance. A few

stubborn dissentients would now and again waste the time of the House in attempting to impede the passage of some Bill obnoxious to them; but after all the Bill would pass, and in the meantime the determined obstructors of one measure on one night would become the rational debaters of another on the following night, and perhaps do as much to facilitate business on the latter occasion as they had done to delay it on the former. No one had as yet even framed the conception of a group of members who should systematically play the part of Sir Charles Wetherell without the excuse of his convictions, and obstruct the progress of legislation, not as an occasional assertion of the inflexibility of their principles, but as the regular business of their parliamentary lives.

Among the impracticable ranks of the Home Rulers were to be found this session a small knot of members who for the first time converted these recognised privileges of the minority into an engine of systematic obstruction. Mr. Butt, the able nominal leader of the body, declared himself distinctly, both in the House and elsewhere, against the policy adopted by some of his companions, while insisting upon the valuable qualities of obstruction for purposes of improving legislation in Irish measures. But Mr. Parnell, an Irish gentleman of property, and Mr. Biggar, a Belfast merchant, developed the practice of obstruction in a new direction, and inaugurated a systematic policy of interference with every measure introduced under the charge of Government officials. Day after day the House was harassed with their notices of amendment, motions of adjournment, and organised delay, carried out with the all but avowed intention of bringing the proceedings of the English Parliament into disrepute and slight regard. They did not altogether fail, for the reports of the session contain too many accounts of personal squabbles, which deserve no better name, and of scenes unworthy of the dignity of the House. When, for instance, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved on one occasion that the Government business should for the remainder of the Session have precedence on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, we read that Mr. Parnell spoke at length on the waste of time and the general confusion of business, which he attributed to the mismanagement of the Government. Mr. Whalley also censured the Government for its attempts to stifle free discussion by "count-outs" and other indirect means, and announced, amid much ironical cheering, that, unless a change were made in the mode of conducting business, he should feel obliged to renounce his seat or suspend his attendance. Mr. Cavan, although he protested against the extinction of private members' measures, bowed to the inevitable, and urged the Government to consider what changes might be necessary to provide for the extended scope of legislation, which, though it had occurred together with greater talkativeness, had to be provided for without any corresponding increase of time. Mr. Whitbread suggested that uncompleted Bills should be taken up in the succeeding Session at the point at which they were left.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having urged that without this concession important Bills before the House could not be carried, Mr. O'Donnell proceeded to refer to the private members' Bills which would be ousted by this motion, and to comment on them *seriatim*. Much impatience was manifested on both sides, and Mr. O'Donnell was frequently called to order; but the Speaker held that though he was severely trying the forbearance of the House, he was not transgressing the rules. Mr. Chaplin provoked loud and prolonged cheering by denouncing the speech as another "of those repeated instances of stubborn insensibility to the sentiments by which gentlemen in that House had almost invariably been actuated." Mr. Parnell jumped up, and, with much vehemence of tone and manner, demanded of the Speaker whether this charge—which Mr. Chaplin dared not make out of the House—was in order, and the Speaker, having held that there was nothing calling for his interference, Mr. Chaplin went on to warn the Obstructives that any attempt to "bully" the House of Commons would be met with speedy retribution. Mr. O'Connor Power replied with a vehement attack on the Conservative Party, which, he said, had disregarded the wishes and feelings of the Irish nation. The O'Donoghue disputed the right of the Obstructives to speak on behalf of the Irish people, and expressed his cordial concurrence with all that had fallen from Mr. Chaplin. Mr. Gray and Mr. Callan, on the other hand, dissented altogether from Mr. Chaplin's censures.

The task of the Leader of the House was not an easy one. Both he and the Chairman of Committees tried all that courtesy and leniency could do in dealing with the Obstructives; and all that extreme provocation could do was at length to cause a modification in the rules of the House for the last weeks of the Session. Sir Stafford announced in his place that it was the intention of the Government to give very serious consideration to the whole subject during the recess, and meanwhile introduced these two resolutions:—

That, when a member, after being twice declared out of order, shall be pronounced by Mr. Speaker, or by the Chairman of Committees, as the case may be, to be disregarding the authority of the chair, the debate shall be at once suspended; and, on a motion being made in the House that the member be not heard during the remainder of the debate, or during the sitting of the Committee, such motion, after the member complained of has been heard in explanation, shall be put without further debate.

That, in Committee of the whole House, no member have power to move more than once during the debate on the same question either that the Chairman do report progress or that the Chairman leave the chair, nor to speak more than once to such motion, and that no member who has made one of those motions have power to make the other on the same question.

For the present, said Sir Stafford, and with a view to the

exigencies of the moment—to carry through the business of the Session and to prevent wrangles and disputes unseemly and most injurious to our reputation—I hope and trust the House will accept and support this resolution (Hear, hear). . . . I cannot imagine that any member who regards the history and thinks of the past glories of this assembly will hesitate to assist in maintaining unimpaired the glories which have been handed down to us (Loud cheers).

In the debate which followed, the resolution was firmly supported by Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Raikes, the Marquis of Hartington, and Mr. Gladstone, who administered a dignified rebuke to Mr. Sullivan, of whom he asked whether there was not an almost ludicrous contrast between the weight and force of some expressions he had used and the proposition before the House? Mr. O'Connor Power had previously endeavoured to justify a policy of obstruction, and Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar had defended their action on the plea that, inasmuch as the House had used against Irish measures the rule for preventing opposed measures being taken after 12.30 p.m., they had put the same rule in force against English measures. Some mirth was raised by Major O'Gorman, who aspired to correct the grammar of the resolution. He, however, found it a matter of impossibility to draw up an amendment which he contemplated moving, and after a fruitless effort to write down the terms of his amendment, had to resign the task in despair. Fuming, it may be, under this disability, Major O'Gorman sat for some time until he was driven to rise again to warn the "great English people" to be careful of their liberties lest another Cromwell should walk into that House and say, "Take away that bauble!" A few amendments were summarily disposed of; and the first resolution was then adopted by 282 votes against 32. Thereafter the second resolution was discussed, and eventually carried by 250 against 7 votes.

These slight modifications in the rules of debate, however, failed altogether to defeat the ingenuity of the obstructive faction, and the adoption of the new standing order was followed by the most scandalous attack on the dignity and efficiency of Parliament. The Bill (of which we have to write further) enabling the South African Governments to form a Confederation had passed the second reading, and on the motion for going into Committee there was a debate on an amendment moved by Sir G. Campbell, and a general discussion both of the Bill itself and of the policy of the Transvaal annexation. A few days afterwards, in Committee, Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Donnell, and one or two other Irish Members wasted time with speeches and motions which were avowedly intended to obstruct the Government business. Two days afterwards the new Standing Orders were adopted, after a long and desultory discussion; and on July 31, the adjourned debate on the South Africa Bill was resumed. The obstructives had now resolved to show that their plans had not been affected by the change in the rules. The African

Bill was brought forward in Committee on July 31, and the House found seven of its members determined that it should not pass, and the way blocked by a series of dilatory motions to report progress, and that the Chairman leave the chair, interspersed with lively recriminatory passages, in which Sir W. Harcourt on one side, and Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Connor Power on the other, took the chief part. The latter two were frequently called to order, and along with Mr. Gray were compelled to withdraw unparliamentary expressions which they had used. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, being frequently appealed to during the struggle to accept a compromise, invariably replied that he would not give way until the Bill was passed through Committee, and in this he was encouraged by Mr. Forster, Mr. Childers, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and others on the Liberal side. The temper evinced by the Committee throughout was one of the most determined resolution, and every hint at a concession was at once met with the most decided refusal. Cheers greeted an emphatic statement of Mr. Forster, that although he was sixty years of age he would sacrifice his time to give the Government all the support in his power. Sir William Harcourt declared that the authority of the House should not be degraded in the presence of the English nation, and said that the seven had as many aspects as Proteus. The House of Commons, said he, was strong enough to deal with them; and if not, it did not deserve the position it held. He hoped that those who had to lead the House—her Majesty's Government—would stand by the House of Commons, and the House of Commons would stand by them in resisting that which was unsupportable. Day after day, night after night, in committee on motions to report progress, discussions were protracted hour after hour, until the whole system under which they lived was breaking down. Whether it was the intention of honourable members to break it down or not, the consequence of this conduct must be to destroy it. He hoped therefore that the Government would not be driven out of their course, but would carry the Bill as it stood, and show that the House of Commons had inherent vigour enough to deal with a small minority who were endeavouring to destroy its utility and convenience. These remarks were heartily cheered again and again, and appeared to express the sentiments of all but six or seven members in it with equal force and precision. But they failed to touch the obdurate hearts of that "small minority," or to shake the characteristic equanimity of Sir William's chief adversary, Mr. Parnell, the member for Meath, described in the "interviewing" language of the day as a "slender and rather good-looking young Irishman, a little over thirty, with a determined cast of features, and bearded as a pard."

Thirteen motions for adjournment were made, and while the majority varied from 150 to 77, the minority never rose above 5. The seven obstructives were all Irish members—Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Power, Mr. Gray, Mr. Kirk, and

Captain Nolan; and the only English members from whom they received any countenance were Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Courtney. Both retired about 4 o'clock. In the course of one heated discussion Mr. Butt took occasion to repudiate the claim of the obstructives to represent the Irish party, declaring that if he thought such a thing possible he would retire from the political arena altogether. I deny, said he, that those who act contrary to the pledges given to the Irish party are members of that party. I know that the Irish party have repudiated the honourable member for Dungarvan, Mr. O'Donnell (Loud cheers). I would be false to my countrymen if I did not say that; and if I thought the honourable member represented the Irish party, and if the Irish party represented my country—and he does not represent my country—I would retire from Irish politics as from a vulgar brawl in which no man can take part with dignity to himself or advantage to his country (Loud cheers). During the protracted sitting the composition of the House was constantly undergoing a change, members relieving each other at intervals in relays, although a few remained from beginning to end. Between three and four o'clock Mr. Childers relieved Mr. Raikes. At half-past six Mr. W. H. Smith took the chair, and he, in turn, was succeeded by Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson. After the thirteenth division the minority began to show some signs of flagging. A speech from Captain Nolan provoked a final scene, in the course of which Mr. Gray, in acrimonious language, taunted the Leader of the House with lack of courage to carry out his threat of suspending the Obstructives, and challenged him to attempt it; and Sir W. Harcourt was loudly cheered in explaining that the House had shown forbearance to the minority, because it wished "to give them rope enough," and to enable the country to understand the grounds on which punishment would be inflicted on them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reviewing the situation, remarked significantly that there were now two courses open to the Committee, either to try a last effort to complete the Bill in the regular manner, or to make a report to the House with a view of some action. Upon this Mr. O'Donnell said that as the contest had now ceased to be one of physical endurance, and as a threat of force had been held out, he would not prolong a contest from which he would have withdrawn long ago but for his engagements. The Committee was then, after an interval of nearly ten hours, allowed to resume the consideration of the Clauses, and shortly after two the Bill was completed, and the Chairman amid prolonged cheering, was ordered to report it with amendments to the House. The exact length of the sitting of the Committee was twenty hours and fifty minutes, and one of its noteworthy incidents was the first appearance of Lord Beaconsfield in the House since his withdrawal to a calmer sphere. From the strangers' gallery he watched the scene with an air of curious wonder. As the night and second day of the sitting of the House went on, the liveliest interest was taken

out of Parliament in the struggle. The relays of Chairmen, the arrival of fresh batches of members in the small hours of the morning, the cheerful appearance after an early breakfast of members who had enjoyed a night's rest, with the object of sustaining duty when others retired, were episodes of the notable sitting. Sir Stafford Northcote remained at his post throughout the sitting; and it must be said for the Irishmen that they stood the fatigue of their raid against business and order remarkably well. The spirits of other members were naturally affected by the consciousness that the whole proceedings were humiliating and undignified. This was a sentiment that did not much affect the Irish minority, though Mr. O'Donnell did once speak of himself as fully conscious of the ridiculous position he occupied. The body of the House found the matter too serious for the display of any of the spirit of fun and good-humour which generally finds space and verge. The *Times* spoke a general feeling in commenting upon the unsatisfactory nature of the conclusion of the battle, when Sir Stafford Northcote found himself reduced to the necessity of coercing a minority of seven by a threat of strong measures, and likened the menace to the proclaiming of a state of siege. The obvious necessity of dealing seriously with this policy of annoyance before another Session became evident to all. Let it be said that Mr. Parnell and his friends asked the country to believe that they were solely concerned to promote the careful conduct of business in the House and to obviate its reckless habits of legislation. But it was unfortunate for the member for Meath that some words of his own were established against him in the course of the long sitting, which proved that at a public meeting he had defined his tactics as "a policy not of conciliation but retaliation."

The mischief caused by the policy of the Obstructives might have been greater in a season of legislative activity, but the meagre promise of the Queen's Speech was not in this respect bettered in the fulfilment. At the very close of the Session the House had to adjourn for want of anything to do; and more than ever the results of the present constitution of the House of Commons began to become apparent. Measures were promised and measures were dropped—long speeches made, and more or less imperfectly reported; but the entire absence of anything like a Liberal programme made itself very clearly felt. On one measure of considerable political importance the Government suffered an unexpected defeat. Early in the Session the Duke of Richmond introduced a Bill which was partly framed for sanitary purposes, and which was also intended to evade the necessity of opening churchyards to Dissenters who insisted on their own forms of burial. The positive enactments of the Bill were unobjectionable, as they principally consisted of provisions for the establishment of additional cemeteries in rural districts. Half-a-dozen years ago such a Bill might have passed without opposition, unless, indeed, it had excited the suspicions of the Clergy. It now met with vehement

resistance from the opposite quarter. It could not be expected that the Dissenters would accept a measure which omitted all the provisions of Mr. Osborne Morgan's Bills. Sentimental and social grievances are not to be conciliated by sanitary contrivances. The leaders of the Dissenters were much more anxious to assert their right to the use of the churchyards than to provide for the material necessities of funerals. For two or three years Mr. Osborne Morgan had seemed to be within reach of success, and the Duke of Richmond's Bill provided no compensation for the loss of an anticipated victory. It was announced that the Government Bill would be strongly opposed in the House of Commons, and it might probably have been rejected; but there was no opportunity for a trial of strength between the Government and the Liberal party. The second reading was carried in the House of Lords by a considerable majority, which rejected an amendment of Lord Granville's in favour of the admission of Dissenters to churchyards; but the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Oxford spoke in support of the Amendment, and it was evident that a divided Church party would not long be able to resist the demand of the united body of Nonconformists, which was cordially seconded by the Opposition in both Houses. When the Bill went into Committee both the Archbishops spoke in favour of concession, and an amendment of Lord Harrowby's for allowing Dissenting services in churchyards was, on an equal division, only rejected by the casting vote of Lord Redesdale. At a later stage Lord Harrowby carried a similar clause against the Government by 127 to 111; and, after taking time for consideration, the Duke of Richmond withdrew the Bill. The decided action of the House of Lords in assuming so spontaneously liberal an attitude was the cause of much comment and of much speculation, for while it proved a new factor in the generally disturbed condition of the ecclesiastical atmosphere, it at least promised to secure quiet and content in the general mind in a matter in which the natural love of order and reverence for family feeling, prescribe the greatest toleration. In withdrawing the Bill, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon stated that since the last division he had conferred with his colleagues as to the course which ought to be pursued in reference to that measure, and they had come to the conclusion that Lord Harrowby's amendment, which was carried on the Report, amounted to such an entire departure from the principle on which the Burials Bill was framed, that they felt it incumbent to withdraw the measure, intending to give the whole subject attentive consideration during the recess.

Lord Granville regretted that a question which both sides of the House admitted it was desirable to settle should be thrown over for another year, and so left to excite feelings of hostility not only between the Nonconformists and the Church, but in the Church itself.

A Bill of the Attorney-General's for the amendment of the Law of Patents by the appointment of qualified examiners, and

by the introduction of a system of compulsory licences, was received at the beginning of the Session with apparent favour; but in the press of business, or of impediments to business, it disappeared, like many preceding measures of the same kind. Mr. Selater-Booth did not succeed in carrying either a Valuation Bill, which was scarcely opposed, or a Bill for consolidating the law of public health affecting the Metropolis, which, as might have been expected, proved distasteful to the vestries. The Bill for transferring the control of prisons from local authorities to the Government, had been abandoned at the end of the Session of 1876, after receiving the virtual approval of the House of Commons. Its progress in the present year was delayed by the obstructive section of Irish members, who took occasion to discuss the alleged treatment of Fenian convicts and other irrelevant topics. Mr. Cross, by accepting from them one or two amendments, enabled them afterwards to boast that for once they had taken part in practical legislation. The Judicature Bill was the only Government measure of importance relating to Irish business, and it remained one of the few accomplished facts of a lazy Session. It was one of the first which the Government pledged itself to introduce when it came into power in 1874. The enactment in the previous year of Lord Selborne's scheme reconstructing the English judicial system had rendered it imperative that similar principles should be applied to Ireland unless the unfortunate chasm which exists between the Administrations of the two kingdoms was to be deliberately widened. Unfortunately, the reorganisation of the Irish courts was not separable from the question whether the judicial staff ought to be reduced, and, if so, to what extent. The Irish bar were very anxious that the patronage to which they were in the habit of looking as supplying the deficiencies of private practice should not be diminished in quantity; and when they discovered that the adaptation of the English system to Ireland would involve the probable suppression of three or four minor judgeships, they threw great difficulties in the way of the project. During three Sessions they were successful, for Lord Cairns was unwilling to place himself in conflict with the opinions and interests of a powerful body of practising lawyers. But at length the absurdity of announcing a scheme of change which was never practically applied became intolerable. The Irish bar came to understand that their privileges would only be placed in greater peril by a longer postponement of the inevitable settlement, and the result was that when some important concessions had been extorted from the Government the Irish lawyers in Parliament gave way. The Bill passed through the House of Commons without serious opposition, though it was attacked by the obstructionists as a "lawyers' job," a charge showing, it was said at the time, not only ignorance of the subject but an entire absence of the faintest sense of humour. Mr. Biggar and Mr. Parnell, however, reserved their energies for their attack upon the South Africa Bill, and were perhaps prudently disinclined

to bring their theory of Irish patriotism into practical conflict with the ambitions of the Irish bar. In the House of Lords the career of the Irish Judicature Bill was brief and uneventful; it went through Committee without alteration or pretence of discussion. The experience of former sessions had proved that it was impossible to provide for the enactment of such a measure if introduced in the House of Lords. Accordingly, it was brought in by the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General for Ireland in the Lower House early in February, and was read a second time on the 19th of that month. But it did not go into Committee until June 4, and was not "reported as amended" until July 21. After that date progress became more rapid, but obviously no time was left for an elaborate discussion in the House of Lords.

The Bill, which follows very closely the lines of the English Judicature Act, consolidated the existing higher tribunals as the "Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland," divided as in England into a High Court, with original jurisdiction and a Court of Appeal. The Bill established in Ireland a staff of eighteen judges, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, two salaried appellate judges, and fifteen judges of first instance, at the full annual cost of some seventy thousand pounds. Preserving the jurisdiction of the Master of the Rolls over public records, and with certain minor exceptions, the High Court of Justice obtained under the new Act the authority of the higher tribunals in Ireland, in all matters not specifically assigned by its provisions to the Court of Appeal, and the fusion of Law and Equity was carried out as in England.

The Judicature Bill was the only Government measure of importance relating to Irish business, and only a few unsuccessful motions were made by Mr. Butt and his supporters. It must have been with a feeling of hopelessness that the leader of the Home Rule party promoted the introduction of the annual motion for a Committee on Home Rule. Mr. Shaw, in proposing it, began by admitting the unpopularity of the question in this country; but he maintained that the people of England had at last become aware that there was something in the cry of Home Rule which they would have to face. It did not involve such a shock to British prejudice as Household Suffrage or the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. Protesting that he wished the question to be dealt with solely on practical grounds, he urged that the Imperial Parliament lacked the time, the knowledge, and the capacity to legislate for Ireland. The Irish members in an united Parliament were entirely outnumbered and powerless. The independent power to manage its own affairs would stimulate the material prosperity of the country, for, at present, Mr. Shaw maintained the country was not prospering. There was no reason antecedently why the question should not be considered by a Committee, to which a plan would be submitted, and Great Britain, he admitted, had a right to be consulted as to the terms of the bargain. Replying to

objections, as a Protestant he protested that he had no fear of Roman Catholic tyranny, for religious bigotry was dying out in Ireland. He disclaimed altogether any idea of dismembering the Empire, and though he feared that for some years his proposal would be rejected, the time would arrive when party interests would compel English statesmen to take up the question. As the Liberal party was in search of a policy he offered the question as a part of their Imperial policy.

Mr. King-Harman, in seconding the motion from the Conservative side, emphatically disclaimed "separatism," and insisted that a demand made by three millions of Irishmen could not be treated with contempt.

Mr. Forster remarked that no apology was needed for bringing the question before Parliament as long as sufficient interest was taken in it in Ireland, but he hoped that this was the last occasion on which it would take the form of a demand for a Committee. Until the House was convinced that a separation of some sort was necessary—which he believed would never be the case—such an enormous Constitutional change as this ought not to be referred to a Committee. Home Rule made an enormous demand on the English and Scotch members. Suppose it to be granted, and there would be three Parliaments side by side with the Imperial Parliament. But to define the respective spheres of the local and Imperial legislatures would require a statute; in other words, our ancient historic Constitution was to be exchanged for a written Constitution, with all its inconveniences. There must also be some body to interpret this written Constitution, and either we must have recourse to the American system of a Supreme Court, or to the Austro-Hungarian plan, by which the Emperor's despotic will decided all differences between the two countries. Although Repeal of the Union would be ruinous to Ireland and dangerous to this country, Mr. Forster said he should prefer it to Home Rule, which would equally bring about a collision and a civil war. Expatiating on the practical difficulties of separation, Mr. Forster pointed out that Ireland would no longer have the same interest in India and the Colonies, and that Irish members would not have the same influence in Imperial politics. As to the capacity of the Imperial Parliament to legislate for Ireland, Mr. Forster emphatically denied that English and Scotch members had no sympathy with Ireland. On the question of time, he referred to the tactics of Messrs. Biggar and Parnell, which, he said, had not decreased that difficulty, and he was loudly cheered on declaring that Parliament was not to be frightened into granting Home Rule by such skirmishing. Although he was ready to consider any suggestion for saving the time of Parliament by enlarging the functions of the local authorities all over the country, he was not prepared to sanction this attack on the integrity of the Empire. Deprecating the continuance of a mischievous and hopeless agitation, Mr. Forster expressed a confident belief that annually a smaller number

of Irish members and of the Irish people would be found engaged in it; and, referring to the threats which had been addressed to the front Opposition Bench, he declared that the Liberal party had never been so prosperous and powerful as when it had refused to act contrary to its convictions.

Mr. Fawcett, as an advanced Liberal, and Lord Hartington, on behalf of the regular Opposition, expressed similar opinions, the former protesting against recent attempts to intimidate the party into accepting Home Rule. Sir Wilfrid Lawson alone among English members spoke in favour of the motion; and when Mr. Butt had brought forward his old arguments—and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, on behalf of the Government, had offered a firm and decided negative to the motion, arguing that the Canadian plan of Confederation, of which Mr. Butt approved, would reduce this Irish Parliament to a position of inferiority which would not satisfy the Irish people, and would lead to collisions with the Imperial Parliament on questions of taxation and foreign politics, and had entered into details of the present state of Ireland, showing that its prosperity is increasing, emigration decreasing, &c., while Ireland was fully represented in Parliament, and Irish affairs were discussed with the utmost patience—Mr. Shaw's motion was rejected by a majority of 417 to 67, the Irish Home Rule party being reinforced by three or four English members in redemption of pledges given to the Irish voters in their respective constituencies. It is probable, said the *Times*, that their example will not be followed in future. A heavy blow was dealt to the Home Rule party by the defeat, at Salford, of a Liberal candidate who had thought it worth while to purchase the support of the Irish electors by promising to vote for a Commission of Inquiry. In almost every borough in Great Britain more is to be lost than to be gained by professing to regard as an open question the dismemberment of the United Kingdom.

A Bill, introduced by Mr. Meldon, for the establishment of household suffrage in Irish boroughs received a certain amount of support from Irish Conservatives and from English members of the Opposition. Sir H. James repeated Mr. Meldon's statistics (by which in introducing the Bill he had illustrated the disproportion between inhabitants and electors in the three countries), and showed that Household Suffrage would only about double the borough constituency. Unless Great Britain and Ireland were placed on a footing of equality in this respect, Sir Henry insisted that the feeling of dissatisfaction existing in Ireland never would be removed, and in the support of the motion he dilated at some length on the general arguments in favour of extending the Franchise.

The Attorney-General for Ireland maintained that there was great indifference in Ireland on the question, and cited as proof the fact that only half of the constituency had voted at the late Tipperary Election, and that the Franchise Bill introduced by Mr. Biggar had been withdrawn without being printed. This was only

part of a great question ; in fact, redistribution was by far the most important branch. The diversity between the English and Irish Franchises was more in language than in substance. On a division the motion was rejected by 239 to 165. An Irish Land Bill, introduced by Mr. Butt, which would have virtually transferred the freehold from the owners to the occupiers, could not fail to be rejected by an overwhelming majority. A motion of Mr. O'Connor Power's, for the release of the convicts who were concerned in the Manchester murder, and of those who had violated their military allegiance, would have excited little interest but for the intervention of Mr. Gladstone in favour of a remission of punishment which he had steadily refused when he was in office, and which he even now declined to vote for. It became the unwelcome duty of Lord Hartington to dissent from his former leader's recommendation. Late in July, Mr. Butt found an opportunity of proposing an elaborately hopeless scheme for the establishment of a mixed University of Dublin, in which Trinity College and a Catholic College were to be placed on an equal footing. Trinity College was to subsidise its rival by the transfer to the Catholic College of a certain number of scholarships and fellowships ; and Mr. Butt asked Parliament to provide the remainder of the endowment out of the funds of the Irish Church. No attempt was made to disguise the project of giving to the Catholic bishops absolute control over the discipline and studies of their own college, with the result of conferring upon them an equal share in the government of the University. Mr. Lowe, Mr. Plunket, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach had an easy task in exposing the objections to a scheme which was equally opposed to sound principle and to popular prejudice. Even if the measure had been more reasonable in itself, no Government could have resisted the clamour which would have been raised against a scheme involving what is called "concurrent endowment." One alleged Irish grievance was brought under the notice of the House from the opposite quarter. Mr. C. Lewis, on behalf of his constituents at Londonderry, moved for a Committee on the Irish Society, but he was opposed by the Government, by the City of London, and by Mr. Smyth, and the motion was defeated by a majority of two to one. Complaints were made from time to time of the neglect of both Irish and Scotch legislation ; but the Obstructive faction during the Session provided the Government with a standing excuse for backwardness in the transaction of business.

CHAPTER III.

Mr. Chamberlain on Intemperance—Colonial Marriages Bill—Mr. Bright on Capital Punishment—Household Suffrage in the Counties—Mr. Trevelyan's Motion—Debate upon the Motion—Labourers' Meeting on the Subject—Royal Warrant on Army Promotion—The Pigott Case—Vote of Censure on Lord Beaconsfield—Parliamentary Reporting—Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Bill—Universities Bill—Clerical Fellowships—Prisons Bill—Public Education—South Africa Bill, and Annexation of the Transvaal.

THE war against intemperance, which has of late years been waged so steadily, produced this Session a new captain in Mr. Chamberlain, the member for Birmingham, who, in more than one respect, promised to prove a valuable recruit in the Liberal ranks. In his hands the cause of sobriety took a new shape, and cheers greeted him when he rose in his place in the House to move—

"That it is desirable to empower the town councils of boroughs, under the Municipal Corporations Act, to acquire compulsorily, on payment of fair compensation, the existing interests in the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in their respective districts, and thereafter, if they see fit, to carry on the trade for the convenience of the inhabitants, but so that no individual shall have any interest in nor derive any profit from the sale."

The hon. member argued that intemperance was "the bane of our national life," and suggested we should follow the example set by Sweden, which was until recently the most drunken country in Europe. The Gothenburg system had been adopted in Sweden by every town with a population above 5000, save one; and Stockholm had now decided to adopt the plan, which had been briefly described in the motion. Police statistics showed that drunkenness diminished 50 per cent. in Gothenburg a few years after the adoption of the scheme, and that for the past twelve years it was 50 per cent. less than it was in the twelve preceding years; whilst in the towns which had not adopted the same plan drunkenness had greatly increased. Anticipating objections which might be advanced, he said, no purer body of men than the Town Council could be chosen to manage the licensed victualling trade. The system might be confined to England and Wales, London being excepted; and if he should succeed in persuading the House to agree to his suggestion they would, at least, have excluded from "their political life the baneful influence of a gigantic vested interest." Mr. Chamberlain, whose speech was a decided success, resumed his seat amid general cheering. His motion was seconded by Sir J. Kennaway, in the hope that the question might be lifted out of the "arena of party politics"; but was opposed with a formidable array of unfavourable statistics by Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson. The latter saw great difficulties in the way of adopting

the Gothenburg system in this country. All parties in that House desired the reduction of crime and drunkenness. But what were the facts of the case at the model town cited by the hon. member? In Gothenburg convictions for drunkenness were certainly reduced from 2161 in 1865 to 1320 in 1868; but from 1869 to 1872 these convictions had increased to 1581, and in 1874 to 2234—a number larger than before the introduction of the system. Were this system to be tried in England, the great expense of compensating existing publicans would soon extinguish any enthusiasm the public might display for the Gothenburg plan, his objections to which had been strengthened by a letter he had received from Consul Duff, at Gothenburg. Mr. Duff wrote:—

“The Gothenburg Licensing Company had a good object in view when established, but the system, it appears, has proved a failure, owing to the way in which it has been carried out, and is at present only a money-making concern, realising a large amount annually, which forms a considerable income to the town. The drunkenness in Gothenburg is great even among the better classes, and the lower order consider the company's retail shops as their privileged resort. These shops are situated in the most frequented thoroughfares, right in the face of labourers and seamen, and I consider are a great temptation to drinking.”

Finally, Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson said the consumption of spirits in Gothenburg had risen in ten years from 66,169 gallons to 329,982 gallons. These figures did not favour the belief that the Gothenburg system would diminish drinking in this country; and he thought much might be done by the better enforcement of our present licensing laws. Sir Wilfrid Lawson said, “By the Gothenburg system it was shortly proposed that instead of the present race of licensed victuallers under whom we lived, we should have a class of patriot publicans and philosophic pot-boys.” Sharply as he criticised the “fantastic scheme,” he yet said he would vote for it. Mr. Grant Duff, Sir Wilfrid, and others spoke in support of Mr. Chamberlain's motion, which was rejected, however, by 103 to 51.

The cause fared no better this Session in other respects, for Sir Wilfrid Lawson waived his right to deliver his annual speech in favour of prohibition—to be enforced, not by Corporations, but by ratepayers—in order to make room for the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, which was defeated by a minority with little reference to its special provisions.

Another old friend, with a new face, was the Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill, which appeared only by proxy in the shape of a Colonial Marriages Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen. The purport was to declare the children of marriages which are legitimate in Australia legitimate in England, so that there may be no obstacle to their inheriting any property to which they may be heirs in this country. The mover added that a provision in the Bill requiring the parents to

be residents in the Colonies would prevent British home subjects taking advantage of the measure to evade the law of England. This remark called up Mr. Beresford Hope, who delivered a speech in which he seemed to imply that by this Bill two brothers might be able to marry their widows' sisters, and who feared that, if the measure were to be adopted, hon. members might see at the foot of Ludgate Circus an advertisement by Messrs. Cook of "Marriage Trips to Australia at 10 per Cent. Reduction." Mr. Young, formerly a resident in Australia, thought such an argument was "enough to make people's hair stand on end." The Bill was opposed by the Attorney-General (who remarked that he would not have been an opponent if it was simply proposed by the measure to make marriage with a deceased wife's sister legal), and by the Attorney-General for Ireland; but was emphatically supported by Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Roebuck, and Sir Henry James; and was read the second time by 192 to 141 votes, the Opposition indulging in prolonged cheering when it became clear that there was a majority of 51 against the Government.

The Bill, however, proceeded no further than the second reading. A Bill for removing the so-called disabilities of women met with a singular fate.

Mr. Courtney, a zealous supporter of the Bill, in Parliamentary phrase, talked it out. Lord Coleridge afterwards withdrew, in deference to objections raised by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Selborne, a Bill for giving married women absolute control of their property. A debate on capital punishment was only remarkable for an elaborate speech by Mr. Bright, who has always consistently opposed the punishment of death.

But for that it was, or should be, very remarkable indeed. Mr. Bright, once foremost among our orators, has of late been content to be less conspicuous. Upon the Eastern Question, though strong in his Russian sympathies, he allowed perhaps his well-known love of peace to lead him to be content with a place second to Mr. Gladstone; and in discussing the future of the Liberal party he took no prominent part. A very striking and beautiful speech, in which he recorded at once the life of his great friend and fellow-worker, Cobden, and the story of his own personal friendship with him, was his chief contribution to the platform oratory of the year; though, in one place, he attracted great attention by an address to the workmen, in which he warned them eloquently of the danger of indiscriminate strikes and too great a demand for increased wages, pointing his moral by a reference to the dangers threatening English commerce through the universal reactionary tendency to protection abroad and in the Colonies, which came with double force from the great champion of Free Trade. Mr. Bright's most eloquent speech in the House this year was, as we have said, on the question of Capital Punishment. The subject was introduced in a motion by Sir Eardley Wilmot for the reconsideration of the Law of Murder, and an amendment by Mr.

Pease for the abolition of the penalty of death. Mr. Pease's speech was in itself statistically remarkable, for he showed conclusively by the working of the capital laws at home and abroad their uselessness as a deterrent, while throwing into terrible relief some of the dark passages of our former history—as when, between 1749 and 1771, 109 persons were hung for shoplifting alone, and he quoted Sir Fowell Buxton to the effect that the Plantagenets had made four offences capital, the Tudors twenty-seven, the Stuarts thirty-six, and the Brunswicks one hundred and fifty-six! In 1832 there were 1449 executions. As to the present state of the law, Mr. Pease gave some interesting statistics from the reports of foreign inspectors of prisons, from which he showed conclusively that “human life is as secure, and even still more secure, in civilised states where capital punishment is not in use.” It is at least curious that in Russia there has been no capital punishment, except for high treason and military insubordination, for one hundred years, while we have been hanging over tens of thousands. Mr. Pease ended his speech by insisting on the utter repugnance of the sublime spirit of Christianity to the punishment of death, and in the main preached from the fine old text, “The author of an irrevocable sentence should be an infallible tribunal.”

Mr. Bright, in a noble speech, insisted not only on the sin of capital punishment, but on the special horror of the English method. “Our law,” said he, “in this respect has always been more barbarous and more cruel than that of any Christian State of which I have been able to inform myself. . . . I say you commit a mistake which, a hundred years to come, men will point to as one of the most extraordinary mistakes a Legislature could commit, when you endeavour to promote the sacredness of human life and the reverence for human life by destroying it in cold blood, and by one of the most barbarous methods which the most barbarous nations ever employed. Mr. Bright argued that the substitution of private for public execution had only given a new field to “the reporters. In former times they told you all about the crowd, and how the street was filled with spectators; but now in a space perhaps not half the size of this room, they see every line of the convict's countenance, they see his troubled eyes, the pallor on his cheek, the terror in every limb, and all that is given, with all the embellishments which newspaper writers are so able to add, and these details are carried into every house; and I believe, at this moment, your executions are exerting an influence as evil, and I believe, sometimes, even more evil, upon the public mind than they did in times when they were enacted under the canopy of heaven and before the faces of thousands of the people. I have spoken to a Home Secretary on questions of this nature, and I have told him, in respect of a particular case—‘You know if you hang this man there is no other Christian country in the world in which he would be hung.’ He did not deny it. It was

a matter notorious, and I have seen him burst into tears; I have seen the tears rolling down his cheeks and himself greatly agitated with the burden upon his conscience which he knew not how to shift from it, the law having compelled him to decide this case, his sympathy carrying him one way and his fear of not doing what the law required compelling him the other. The time, I say, is surely coming when we shall have a Home Secretary who shall revolt against the terrible duty thus imposed upon him, and when we shall have a Parliament, too, which shall raise itself to the height of this great argument, and will believe that Christian law is of more worth than the barbarism that becomes only heathen times. And I hope the time will come when we shall show to all other nations, that whatever England has been heretofore in the barbarous nature of her punishments, now at last she takes another course, and instead of being the last, she will be foremost in that path which leads from the blind cruelties of the past to the wise and just mercies of the future. With all my heart and soul I shall give my vote in favour of the amendment of my hon. friend the member for South Durham."

The most significant division of the Session was taken on Mr. Trevelyan's motion for the extension of Household Suffrage to the counties. In a full house the motion was defeated by a majority of 56; but the importance of the debate lay in the formal adoption of the measure by the Liberals as an article of their future ministerial creed, if the Conservatives should not anticipate them. Mr. Trevelyan's motion took the form of two resolutions:—

"1. That, in the opinion of this House, it would be desirable to adopt a uniform Parliamentary Franchise for Borough and County constituencies.

"2. That it would be desirable to so redistribute political power as to obtain a more complete representation of the opinion of the electoral body."

In moving these Resolutions, Mr. Trevelyan confined his arguments mainly to the extension of the Franchise, leaving his seconder, Sir C. Dilke, to deal with Redistribution; and, as a reason for persevering year after year, in spite of continuous defeat, he pointed out that each year new questions arose on which the House would be wiser for being informed of the views of the county householders, and each year brought large additions to the excluded class. For instance, on such questions as the Burials Bill, Flogging in the Navy, Recruiting for the Army, the voice of the county householders ought to be heard; and as to the increase of these classes it had occurred not in the rural districts proper, but in the outskirts of great towns and in new mining districts, such as Barrow-in-Furness. As an additional reason for giving the vote to county householders, he referred to the pledge given by the Government to confer on those householders the privilege of electing County Boards. At present the county householders were not merely not represented, but misrepre-

sented, by the creation of faggot votes and in other ways. After dilating on the anomalies of a system under which two-fifths of the members of the House only represented two-fifths of the population in their counties, Mr. Trevelyan concluded by an energetic appeal to his side of the House to prove by an unanimous vote that it was resolved to uphold Liberal principles.

Sir C. Dilke, in seconding the motion, showed by a comparison of the populations in counties and boroughs that many counties and small boroughs were already over-represented, and that the increase of population had occurred chiefly in the large boroughs. As to the bugbear of disfranchisement, he argued that it was not intended to disfranchise any voter or place, but simply to throw the small boroughs into the counties or to group them with others. Among other recommendations the measure would diminish the temptation to create faggot votes.

Mr. Smollett opposed the Resolutions, remarking that the leaders of the party opposite must curse the electors of the Border Burghs for sending such a disturbing element as Mr. Trevelyan into their ranks. On the topic of Liberal disunion Mr. Smollett made some caustic remarks, which moved the House to much laughter; and exhorted the Whig section, instead of practising its great virtue of abstention, to pluck up courage to vote against a motion which it must detest in its heart, and against which many of its most eminent members had spoken. "The enfranchisement of Hodge," as he described the measure, would lead to more momentous changes than any previous Reform Bill—for its promoters made no secret that it was to be the precursor of revolutionary measures.

Mr. Stansfeld remarked that the difficulty of the promoters of these Resolutions was that they had no opposition to grapple with. The demand for Household Suffrage in counties was real and earnest, and it could not longer be resisted. Least of all did it lie in the mouth of the Conservative party, which had given Household Suffrage to towns, to refuse its extension to counties.

Mr. Goldney believed that the present electoral system gave adequate representation to numbers, and apprehended that the Resolutions would lead to equal electoral districts and universal suffrage. There was no urgency in the matter, as our representative system had been so lately reformed, and constant change would diminish our reputation for stability.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice, who was interrupted by an unsuccessful attempt to "count out" the House, after replying to some of Mr. Smollett's strictures, warmly supported the Resolutions, as the member for a small borough (Calne) which must be disfranchised by them. With regard to the first, he pointed out that the enfranchisement of a class had always been advantageous to it. Its claims were more carefully considered, and the average of its intelligence and public spirit would be raised. As to disfranchisement, Lord Edmund was prepared for the sacrifice of 150 seats,

which he would distribute partly to unrepresented towns and partly to the existing county divisions with the minority vote, in favour of which he argued at some length.

Viscount Emlyn, while admitting that there were anomalies in the present system, required that some more definite plan for remedying it should be produced, and denied that Household Suffrage would produce all the results which were expected from it.

Mr. Serjeant Spinks, speaking from the Conservative benches, warmly supported the Resolutions. Regarding himself as a pioneer of his party, he ridiculed the fears which had been expressed of the consequences of the measure; and pointed out that the great majority of those who were to be enfranchised belonged to the same class as those who already possessed votes, and as to the uneducated, the best mode of commencing their education would be to enfranchise them.

Mr. Macdonald supported the motion, and Mr. Gregory spoke against it, though he believed it would benefit the Conservative party.

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen remarked that he had been an advocate of Household Suffrage all his life, because he believed it to be a limit which the State might reasonably and justifiably impose on the *prima facie* right of every taxpayer to take a share in the government of his country. Householders already enjoyed the franchise in towns, and agricultural labourers were as fit to vote as any other class in the community.

Mr. E. Stanhope, speaking from the Treasury Bench, contended that the Resolutions and the principles on which they had been supported, would lead much further than Household Suffrage, and that there was no finality in the scheme. With regard to the extension of the suffrage, the claims of the urban populations were not so urgent as to justify the great constitutional change which was demanded. Moreover, there were other ways of meeting it—by extending the boundaries of boroughs, for instance. The case of the agricultural class stood on a different footing, but the experience of that class which he had gained as an Assistant Commissioner of Education compelled him to say that their wants and wishes were not correctly represented by the promoters of this movement. The wholesale enfranchisement now proposed would so entirely upset the relations between town and country that a large redistribution of seats would be necessary, which, if conducted on the principle of population, would entirely crush out all variety from the representation. Sufficient time, he urged, had not been allowed for the trial of the last experiment of electoral reform, and it would be unwise, therefore, to sacrifice for years all chances of useful legislation by entering on the agitation which would be commenced by passing these ill-timed and vague Resolutions.

Mr. Goschen said he was unable to assent either to the

assimilation of the Borough and County Franchise, or to the redistribution of political power at the present moment. Whether Household Franchise in counties was inevitable or not, it was more likely to become so if the attitude of both parties towards it was that of watching each other lest one should get the advantage of the other. There had been remarkable reticence on the Conservative side on the question, and the reason he believed was the existence of a widespread impression that it would be taken up by their leaders. After reminding the House that it was only ten years since the County Franchise was settled on its present basis, Mr. Goschen proceeded to examine the experience of the last electoral experiment and to review the political situation as it appeared after ten years of Household Suffrage. Dealing first with the rural classes to be admitted, he pointed out that they had not had the political training which municipal institutions had given the urban voters, and that pauperism entered largely into the organisation of rural parishes. But the great bulk of those to be introduced were of the same class as the voters enfranchised by the last Reform Act, and our experience of them hitherto had not been such as to justify a further extension at the moment. We had no experience as to how they would bear additional taxation, or how they would take the denial of any of their favourite demands. The latest budgets had all been democratic, and all the legislation of this Parliament had been directed to the gratification of the newly-enfranchised classes. But chiefly he feared that the reign of numbers would lead to the dethronement of political economy, the bugbear of the working classes, and the substitution for it of its idol, philanthropy. Mr. Goschen concluded by expressing the pain with which he differed from his party, but it gave him a right to call on the party opposite to speak out boldly without fear of offending the newly-enfranchised classes.

Mr. O'Donnell spoke in favour of the motion, and Mr. Mundella, in answer to Mr. Goschen, mentioned a number of cases in the rural districts of men holding important local offices who did not possess the vote.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Government saw no reason to change the opinion which it had expressed on former occasions, but he rejoiced that the discussion had arisen, because it would assist in clearing men's minds as to the exact nature of the demand. He agreed with Mr. Goschen that it was the duty of both sides to speak out boldly, and for himself he distinctly repudiated the doctrine that every citizen of this country was presumably entitled to a vote regardless of all consequences. The principle of redistribution put forward would involve perpetual rearrangement of the electoral bodies as population shifted. He did not put the question on a footing of finality, and he admitted that as time went on the incidence of our electoral system must be changed—it was an experiment which ought not to be rashly or frequently undertaken. Looking to the necessity of allowing

time for the last electoral experiment to be tried, and to the inexpediency of encountering a new agitation, he thought it would be unwise to agree to the Resolutions.

The Marquis of Hartington, though sensible of all the difficulties attending the question, admitted to the full that the county householders had a right to the Franchise, and that there was no danger, political or otherwise, in admitting them. For this reason he regretted the speech of Mr. Goschen, whose apprehensions he thought to be entirely groundless. He reminded him that disregard of political economy and unsound finance had not been confined to the working classes. No doubt if the House of Commons was to be regarded from the "perfect machine" point of view, it was capable of much improvement; but the principle on which it had been dealt with was to make it as complete a representative as possible of all classes and interests. No arguments had been adduced against the principle of the change, and the arguments drawn from the inconvenience of commencing a new agitation could not long stand against a real demand. The responsibility of re-opening the question rested with the other side, which did not settle it ten years ago. The difficulties of redistribution, no doubt, were great, but they could be dealt with, and the sooner they were faced the smaller would be the concession necessary to settle it. Although it was not probable that this Parliament would take it up seriously, he hoped that their future discussions would enable the country to take it up at the next general election in a moderate and temperate spirit.

The House then divided, and the motion was negatived by 276 to 220. The announcement of the numbers was received with much cheering from the Liberal benches; and the division may prove to have inaugurated a new chapter in the story of the Liberal party. Mr. Goschen's courageous declaration of his difference from his colleagues, which promised to repeat the example of Sir Roundell Palmer in the matter of the Irish Church, and to exclude him from office on the return of the Liberals, was the most striking feature in the debate; but the most significant was the speech and vote of Lord Hartington upon a cardinal point upon which he had till to-night neither voted nor spoken, which could but be looked upon as raising Mr. Trevelyan's scheme, as we have said, to the rank of a future Government measure, and rallying the scattered Liberal ranks upon broad ground once more. The whole party followed him except Mr. Goschen and Mr. Lowe, who had, on former occasions, expressed his invincible repugnance to county household suffrage, and what he held to be its inevitable consequences. Mr. Gladstone, like Mr. Lowe, gave a silent vote; but, also like him, expressed his opinions after the close of the session in forcible thought and language in a leading magazine. The text of his article was an emphatic declaration of confidence in the character and governing qualities of the English people, and in the franchise as their best teacher in political thought.

All fear that a further lowering of the franchise might increase the Conservative vote, as Mr. Disraeli's measure had at first done, he set aside as unworthy of consideration in face of the broadly Liberal character of the measure.

The feeling of the classes most concerned might be partially gathered from a great meeting of agricultural labourers' delegates which was held on Wednesday, in Exeter Hall, to support Mr. Trevelyan's motion, and listen to a speech from Mr. Bright. The meeting, which was to a remarkable degree representative of all divisions of the country, passed resolutions in favour of household suffrage in the counties, and of a redistribution of seats, so as to obtain a better representation of the electoral body.

Mr. Bright's speech to the labourers was very effective and vigorous. He attributed the great advance of this country in the past forty-five years mainly to the Reform Bill, which enfranchised the citizens of the boroughs, and believed that nearly equal results would follow the enfranchisement of the people of the counties. He looked to them in particular for a total change in the land laws. He repudiated the argument that the labourers were unfit for the franchise—though he left, possibly unconsciously, an impression that he was not quite sure of their fitness—holding that we must trust them, as we had trusted artisans in the boroughs. We might trust them more easily, Mr. Bright said, rising to a fine strain of irony, because agricultural labourers have all the "advantages" their superiors so appreciate for them. For them are the fresh air and sunshine, for them, especially, the influence of the squire. They ought to be better than artisans by the landlord's own showing. He strongly eulogised the labourers' associations for sending up so numerous a body of delegates—1,200 picked men—and assured them, if they would only unite, of an easy victory. They must, however, associate themselves with their brethren of the towns.

It is noteworthy that at this meeting, which thus heralded the Parliamentary birth of the youngest Liberal child, the delegates were to a man on the Liberal side in the Turkish question, and supported Mr. Arch in declaring that the vote of the Commons on Mr. Gladstone's Resolution did not express the feeling of the country.

The member for the Border Burghs (Mr. Trevelyan), who, by his recent Life of his famous uncle, Lord Macaulay, promises to have secured for himself in our literature a front place amongst the ranks of English biographers, as by his earnest and thoughtful work he has made a mark among the younger Liberals, was prominent this Session upon one other occasion, upon a subject with which his name was already identified. The Session had almost closed before Mr. Hardy was prepared to lay before Parliament the Royal Warrant on Army Promotion and Retirement, founded on the Report of Lord Penzance's Commission. In the administration of the Army Mr. Hardy continues to give effect to the extensive

changes introduced by his predecessor; but Mr. Trevelyan expressed disappointment at an additional expense, which he estimated at the same amount with the liability incurred by the abolition of the purchase system; and he moved a resolution declaring that "while the House is ready to consider the question of retirement with a view to promote the flow of promotion, it cannot at this late period of the Session proceed to sanction a scheme which demands mature and careful examination." Having commented at the outset on the long delay in bringing forward the scheme, and the unfairness of asking the House to pronounce a hurried opinion on it at this late period of the Session, he complained of it as stereotyping the faulty organisation of the army, and as imposing a large burden on the tax-payer unnecessarily. The slowness of promotion arose from the disproportion between the number of officers in the higher and lower ranks; but the remedy proposed—encouraging officers to retire in the lower ranks—was not only the most expensive, but would lead to the retirement of the most intelligent and active young officers. It was an elaborate machinery for weeding out the prime wheat and leaving the tares behind. If the opportunity offered by the abolition of purchase had been seized for reorganising the army on the system of large companies, Mr. Trevelyan maintained that not only would a great tactical reform have been effected, but a flow of promotion would have been secured without any additional expense. In favour of this system of large companies he quoted the opinions of Lord Sandhurst, Sir L. Simmons, General Adye, and others; while in opposition to it there was no authority but the evidence of the Horse Guards officials. If the Royal Commission had been encouraged to take this view, he believed it would have discovered a remedy rather in reorganisation than in a costly system of retirement. Next, Mr. Trevelyan examined the scheme in its bearings on the higher ranks, and complained that the opportunity had not been taken to reduce the list of generals and to abolish the honorary colonelcies. The proposals as to the Generals List he denounced as a flagrant postponement of the public service to private interest, and the whole plan as retrograde and extravagant.

When Sir H. Havelock, speaking amongst others, had denounced the scheme as unjust, ineffective, and suicidal, and calculated to drive all the best men out of the service, Mr. Hardy maintained that the scheme was an attempt to redeem the promises made to the army by Lord Cardwell when the purchase system was abolished, that a flow of promotion should be kept up as rapid as that which existed before. The late Government had never done a single act towards carrying out those engagements, and it had become his duty to appoint the Commission on the report of which this scheme was founded. The delay which had occurred was partly caused by the necessity of sending the report to India, and as its recommendations had now been before the country for a year, all

who wished to discuss it had had ample opportunity of making themselves acquainted with all the details. Mr. Trevelyan's suggestion of reorganisation by large companies was decisively condemned, Mr. Hardy said, by officers having experience of modern warfare, and especially by Sir G. Wolseley, and as to reorganisation for mere economy's sake, without reference to efficiency, he declared that he would never put his hand to it. Compulsory retirement would not come into operation for three years, and as to the honorary colonelcies which he was blamed for not abolishing they were the rewards for long service, which even when they were taken into consideration was not over-paid. There were many points in the scheme on which he should be glad to defer to the opinion of the House, and it was, moreover, a tentative measure over which the House and Government would retain control, and which would create no new vested interests. In these circumstances he exhorted the House, with as little delay as possible, to give the army the benefit of the scheme. Lord Hartington remarked upon the difficult position in which the House was placed in having to decide on a scheme to which it could not give sufficient consideration. He saw no reason for appointing a Commission, for all the necessary steps for settling a scheme of retirement could have been arranged at the War Office. The disproportion between the officers in the higher and lower ranks, which was the real difficulty, had not been dealt with by the Commission. He should vote for Mr. Trevelyan's resolution as a protest against the manner in which the question had been brought before the House; but if it were negatived, he should recommend the House to abstain from a minute discussion of the details of the scheme, which at this period of the Session could not be adequately done. He should regard it as a temporary expedient to meet a temporary purpose, and all the questions of reorganisation must be held to be quite open. Among the advantages which had been obtained from the abolition of purchase was the power of making changes in the organisation of the army without interference with vested interests. Mr. Trevelyan's motion was negatived by a considerable majority, but the result of the debate was that the warrant was accepted as the least among necessary evils, for its cost alone was more than sufficient to justify Lord Hartington's reserve. The result of the astonishing management of army matters, financially speaking, had simply resulted in this—that after having paid eight millions to abolish purchase, the country is now called on to pay, at a moderate estimate, eight millions more to provide a substitute for its operation. This was the brief moral that the *Times* pointed from this Army debate.

The *Times*, however, at an earlier period of the Session, and in a very different matter, proved itself as fallible as the rest of the world upon a personal question which formed one of the striking episodes of the year, and was the occasion of one of those stage-effects so consonant to the Premier's nature. Nothing less than

a personal vote of censure upon Lord Beaconsfield was moved in the House of Commons, and carried by an ungrateful majority of four, only to produce afterwards a somewhat abject retraction. It was the "old, old story," a "job."

The case as placed before the House of Commons certainly wore an ugly look. A Select Committee had recommended that the office of Controller at the Stationery Office—a position worth 1,500*l.* a year—should when vacant be filled by a practical stationer and printer. The post had become vacant, and, disregarding the recommendation of the committee and the claims of others in the same department, Lord Beaconsfield had bestowed the appointment upon Mr. Digby Pigott, a junior clerk of the War Office, in the receipt of 400*l.* a year; and, as an explanation of the selection, it was mentioned that Mr. Pigott's father was formerly rector of Hughenden, who, according to Mr. Holms, the mover of the vote of censure, had "with his family rendered valuable assistance to the Prime Minister in the county which he had so long and so creditably represented." Though the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. W. H. Smith rose one after another, and holding Lord Beaconsfield solely responsible for the appointment, expressed their belief that he had well considered the interests of the public service in making it, they left a narrow majority in the House of Commons convinced that the Prime Minister had tripped, and the reports of the proceedings in the House imparted the same belief to the country.

The *Times* denounced the appointment as "too splendidly audacious." Mr. Holms's resolution of censure was seconded by Mr. Miller, a Conservative member, another member of the "Right." Sir Ranald Knightley declared that the public interests had not been consulted, and fifty more left the House. The defence made by the Premier's colleagues was so faint-hearted as at least to suggest that with the withdrawal of the name and presence of Mr. Disraeli from the Lower House had evaporated their personal loyalty to their old leader. The logic of facts furnished in a few days a curiously complete answer to an ill-considered charge. Lord Beaconsfield rose in his place in the Upper House, and gravely treating the vote of the Lower House as a censure on the Government, explained that about three years ago the Stationery Department was not considered to be administered entirely to the public satisfaction, and a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the matter. Many of the resolutions of that Committee were adopted by the Government, while some were disregarded. Among the latter was one declaring that, when the office of Inspector in the Stationery Department became vacant, the person to be appointed to it should possess a requisite technical knowledge of stationery and printing. When he considered the resolution, it appeared to him to be utterly impracticable, as no person connected with great commercial transactions would be tempted to accept a post, the salary of

which hardly exceeded that of the manager of a first-rate commercial establishment. For the discharge of the duties of the post considerable administrative ability, some official experience, and capacity for labour were required, coupled with educational and moral qualities. A man with the mere technical knowledge of a printer and a stationer could not be appointed. Moreover, there was in the Stationery Department a permanent body of men capable of supplying the Inspector with all the requisite knowledge. Under the circumstances of the case, he considered that the best course to pursue was to appoint a young member of the Civil Service, and he finally resolved to appoint Mr. Pigott, who, having since resigned, would now find himself in a position of absolute destitution if his resignation were accepted. He hoped that the House of Commons would yet consider this case in a milder and juster spirit, as he had been actuated only by a desire to advance the public interest, and he could not feel justified in accepting Mr. Pigott's resignation.

The Premier's explanation of the "personal" question was singularly brief and complete. "My lords," said he, "it has been said, in an assembly almost as classical as that which I am addressing, that this appointment was a "job"—(hear, hear, and laughter)—that the father of Mr. Pigott was the parson of my parish, that I had relations of long and intimate friendship with him, that he busied himself in county elections, and that in my earlier contests in the county with which I am connected I was indebted to his exertions. My lords, this is really a romance. (Laughter.) Thirty years ago there was a vicar of my parish of the name of Pigott, and he certainly was father to this gentleman. He did not owe his preferment to me, nor was he ever under any obligation to me. Shortly after I succeeded to that property Mr. Pigott gave up his living and retired to a distant county. I have never had any relations with him. With regard to our intimate friendship and his electioneering assistance, all I know of his interference in county elections is that before he departed from the county of Buckingham he registered his vote against me. (Loud cheers and laughter.) And, my lords, it is the truth—it may surprise you, but it is the truth—that I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Pigott, who was appointed to this office the other day. (Cheers.) I do not know him even by sight."

The result of this explanation was simple. Mr. Pigott kept his place, and the House of Commons apologised. Sir Stafford Northcote pathetically explained that "he had not made himself master of all the facts," and Mr. W. H. Smith was in his place, from which on the first debate he had been absent, to explain that a large saving in the Stationery Office, which had been attributed to his special knowledge, was due to the energy of Mr. Winn, and not his. The inaccuracy of the mover, Mr. Holms, might be excused on the ground that he was the chairman of the committee of whose recommendations some were disregarded; but it was not

easy to defend the Chancellor of the Exchequer's mismanagement, which resulted in a practical vote of want of Conservative confidence in their Prime Minister.

Among motions which excite little interest outside the House, but lead to keen interest and lively debate, was a proposal, made by Mr. Hanbury Tracy, that the debates of the House should be officially reported. In the discussion it was conclusively shown that the newspapers—the *Times* and *Standard* excepted—were ceasing to report the debates, that nothing was reported after 12.30 a.m., and that the public appetite for debates was diminishing. Mr. Gladstone supported the proposal, on the ground that reporting was declining, and so did Mr. Bright; but it was opposed by Sir S. Northcote, as tending to multiply speeches addressed to constituents, as an encouragement to newspapers to condense still farther, and as a provocation to continual debates on the merits of the reports of speeches. Mr. Dodson also thought an official and verbatim report would be “a huge necropolis of bygone speeches”—and the motion was at last defeated by a vote of 152 to 128.

The newspapers themselves expressed different opinions upon the question, the majority considering the present reports ample for the requirements of their readers; but some of the more serious spirits amongst them, as the *Spectator*, expressed a natural fear that the present tendency of the House to become “an unreported debating club” might loosen its hold upon the country.

The Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Bill, introduced by Mr. Gorst, proposed to give full powers for the administration of justice in any case of dispute happening within the three-mile belt of sea surrounding any of her Majesty's dominions. Necessity for legislation on the subject arose, Mr. Gorst said, from the fact that, although the captain of the German ship *Franconia* was found guilty of manslaughter, and so made responsible for the life lost in the running down of the *Strathclyde* a couple of miles from Dover, yet he escaped scot-free because the Court of Crown Cases Reserved decided, by a majority of one, that the Central Criminal Court had not jurisdiction in the matter. Members generally thought it was a case which the Government ought to deal with; and, on the Attorney-General stating that the point was under the consideration of the Ministry, Mr. Gorst withdrew his motion.

A proposal for inquiring into the finances and administration of the London Companies was repelled with the vigilant activity which baffles all attempts to meddle with the affairs of the City.

The Oxford and Cambridge Universities Bills of the previous Session, now consolidated into a single measure, passed through both Houses after criticisms on questions of detail, which were seldom averse to the principle of the Bill. The powers of the Commissions which are to legislate are ample, but their discretion

will be practically controlled by the obvious disinclination of Parliament to countenance organic changes. Mr. Trevelyan concurred with Mr. Hardy in supporting the encouragement of study by the continuance of Prize Fellowships; and Lord Salisbury himself, though he probably retained his opinion, judiciously abstained from repeating certain expressions which had last year caused much irritation. Mr. Gladstone, though he voted for an amendment of Mr. Goschen's, tending to prevent the continuance of Clerical Fellowships, expressed a strong opinion in favour of the continuance of clerical influence in education. The amendment might, perhaps, have been carried but for the argument that it was not desirable to limit the powers of the Commissions. In support of it Mr. Goschen maintained that at least two-thirds of the resident Fellows and Tutors of Oxford were in favour of the change, and that many of the Colleges if left to themselves would abolish these Fellowships. He dwelt also on the false position in which young men were placed by this bribe held out to them to enter Holy Orders, and argued that these Clerical Fellowships were not needed for the religious instruction of the Colleges.

Sir C. Dilke, in seconding the Clause moved by Mr. Goschen, argued the question from the Cambridge point of view; and it was supported also by Mr. Osborne Morgan and Mr. Trevelyan, who insisted that these close Fellowships kept the best men out of the College—inasmuch as the most distinguished students showed a growing repugnance to taking Orders—and the lay element was greatly increasing. They acted too as a premium on insincerity, and it was a matter which ought not to be left to the Commission. On the other hand, it was argued by Mr. Mowbray and by Mr. Beresford Hope, in opposition to the Clause, that the Commissioners would have full powers to regulate the tenure of Fellowships in the manner in which they thought most advantageous for the Universities, and that it would be unjust to the Faculty of Theology to put such a stigma upon it.

Mr. Hanbury, though strongly opposed to Clerical Fellowships, which he thought not only useless but injurious to the Church of England, declined to vote for the Clause because it touched the clerical character of Headships; while Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, though not satisfied with Clerical Fellowships as a means of obtaining it, insisted on the necessity of a large clerical element in the permanent teaching or disciplinary body of each College. For the Prize Fellowships the test should be examination, but for admission into the Senior or permanent Governing Body a man's general fitness for promoting the work of religion and learning should be considered. At the same time, he doubted whether the system of simple co-optation by the Senior Fellows alone would be satisfactory. Mr. Hardy, in opposing the Clause, pointed out that this was an Academical Bill, and had nothing to do with tests; and urged that the Commissioners were best fitted to fix the conditions on which Fellowships should be held. In reply to the

assertion that Clerical Fellowships tempted men improperly to take Holy Orders, he pointed out that in the great majority of cases when men entered the Church it was at a very early age; and he maintained that these Clerical Fellows, as a rule, discharged their clerical functions faithfully and efficiently. After some observations from Lord Hartington in support of the Clause, it was negatived on a division by 147 to 138, and the narrowness of the majority was received with loud cheers from the Opposition benches.

The only other accomplished fact of the year in home legislation, besides the Universities Bill, was Mr. Cross's Prisons Bill, to which we have already made allusion. Lord Beauchamp, in moving the second reading of the Bill in the Lords, explained that one of its objects was to secure, as far as possible, the uniform treatment of prisoners in the different gaols of the country, there existing, at present, great discrepancy in the amount of labour required from the prisoners and in the kind of diet provided for them. The Bill would secure the proper administration of the prisons with a due regard to economy; and it provided that all the expenses incurred in respect of the maintenance of the prisons to which the Bill applied should be defrayed out of public funds, and that the prisons should be vested in the Secretary of State. Those were the leading principles of the measure, to which effect was given by the remaining portion of the Bill. Power was taken to enable the Secretary of State to discontinue prisons, provided that in every county there should remain at least one prison; and the Bill would also enact that a Visiting Committee should be annually appointed for every prison. A strong reason for passing the Bill was the prospect of a considerable economy being effected under its provisions.

In the discussion that followed, Lord Kimberley admitted that there existed at present considerable defects in the management of prisons, but he thought the evils might be reformed without placing the whole management of prisons in the hands of the central authority. He was alarmed at the arguments by which the present Bill was supported, because, if carried out to their legitimate conclusion, they would lead to the total abolition of all local jurisdiction, whereas he thought that the proper principle to be acted on was to combine central control with local administration. He trusted that the Bill would not be made a precedent for further encroachment on local government.

Lord Hardinge concurred in deprecating the evil of centralisation; but, considering the want of uniformity existing in the management of prisons, he saw no other mode of dealing with the subject than that proposed by the Government.

Lord Egerton contended that local control would still exist under the provisions of the Bill.

Lord Morley acknowledged that no sane person could doubt the expediency of the objects which the Bill proposed to effect, but the question arose whether they might not be obtained in some other more desirable way. He thought that local control was very

important in matters of finance, and he doubted whether any economy would be effected under the Bill.

Lord Henniker did not believe that under the Bill centralisation was carried too far; and, at all events, he thought the benefits which it was likely to produce would far outweigh any evils which might be apprehended from it.

Lord Midleton regarded the measure as a decided step in the direction of centralisation; but he also thought that the arguments in its favour had more force than anything that could be advanced in support of the existing state of things.

And so the Bill passed.

They who thought, or even hoped, that the system of Public Elementary Education had reached its maturity, covered the ground, and was now doing its work to the general satisfaction, could hardly fail to be conscious of some rude shocks to that pleasant persuasion on the perusal of the debate which followed on Lord Sandon's annual statements in moving the Education vote for England and Wales. He started with a fact that ought to be very promising, if not conclusive, as to the completeness and finality of the system. Not much more than forty years since the House of Lords went in a long train of carriages to Buckingham Palace to protest in the deepest tones of patriotic indignation against the grant of 20,000*l.* for the improvement of Elementary Education, and the grant announced for this year wants only 90,000*l.* of two millions, or a hundred times as much. Including Board and Voluntary Schools, 460 have been opened within the past year, three openings to every two week-days. The total accommodation is brought up to 3,426,000 seats, which is near the estimated proportion. The Training Colleges are rearing teachers enough to meet the certain demand and the unavoidable waste. From the official and statistical point of view, nothing could be better. But men like Mr. Forster and Mr. Samuelson, and Mr. McLaren, and Sir John Lubbock spoke with a voice of high authority when, differing in many questions of detail, they practically agreed in urging very strongly a larger, more elastic, and more ambitious system of education—more associated with our domestic habits on one side, and our Universities on the other, with our national life, and with art and science. They wanted greater variety of methods and of subjects, with improved agencies and more discrimination. They showed clearly that the ordinary schoolmaster and mistress, professionally educated on certain lines, are regarded with some disfavour and want of confidence; and more especially they urged a wider range of teaching. The *Times* was not perhaps far wrong in drawing the moral that "the manhood of Public Education has not yet been attained, and, in a sense, never will be attained. There is no more reason to suppose that we have satisfied the conditions of the question in 1877, or that we shall have satisfied them in 1897, than that we had satisfied them at any former epoch of our national existence."

We have already alluded, in connection with the now memorable "Long Sitting"—though we may yet have next Session to record a longer—to the Bill which embodied the most "imperial" measure of the year—the South Africa Confederation Bill. Circumstances gave to it a singular importance, and it was one of the worst consequences of the obstructive policy, and the utter futility of the attempts of the new leader of the Commons and his friends to deal with it, that this measure was hurried through Committee so entirely without due consideration of details, that it is not easy to regard it without feelings of misgiving, involving, as it did, the deliberate annexation to the British Crown of a free Dutch colony, in open disregard of the expressed feelings, at all events, of its Government. For such a step was the annexation of the Transvaal Republic.

The South Africa Bill, which was introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Carnarvon before the annexation took place, or was contemplated apparently by anyone except the British Commissioner in South Africa, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, who carried it out, was in its nature permissive. In moving the second reading Lord Carnarvon stated that the Bill presented the general framework of the Constitution of the future Confederation of the South African Colonies and States, but left details to be filled in after communication between the Imperial Government and the local representatives. He gave a description of the condition of the several Colonies and States, observing that the Transvaal was in a condition of anarchy, and expressed his opinion that the scheme of Confederation would be acceptable generally in South Africa. The Bill provided facilities for the union of the Colonies, which was to be an entirely voluntary act on their part, all details or controversial points being left for negotiation with the Imperial Government, and it proposed that there should be a Governor-General, a responsible Ministry, a Legislative Council, and House of Assembly. Each province would be presided over by a chief executive officer, with such title as the Queen might sanction; and every native question would be reserved for the sanction of her Majesty, so that there would be effectual control over the conduct of native affairs. After mentioning some other provisions of the Bill, he expressed his opinion that the confederation would contribute to the strength and prosperity of the Colonies.

In the course of his speech Lord Carnarvon explained that the greatest differences at present prevail in the various Colonies, chiefly in respect to the franchise, to real property, and to arms. As to the franchise, in the Cape the natives have it and use it. In Natal there are restrictions such as prevent the use of it, and in the Dutch Colonies they do not possess it at all. In respect to real property, in the Cape the natives are on an equal footing with the whites; in Natal they hold it by trustees or tribes; in the Orange State they hold it in small plots, and in the Transvaal they squat on waste land. As to arms, in the Cape there is a duty

of 1*l*. a gun, but no register ; while in Natal there is no duty, but there is a register.

It was not only in Lord Carnarvon's opinion that it had become imperative to draw together more closely the administration of all the States, whether under English rule or not, which now occupy South Africa, for his Liberal predecessor at the Colonial Office, Lord Kimberley, desired cordially to support the second reading of the Bill. He agreed in thinking that it would be a great misfortune to attempt to press any unwilling population into the Confederation, and therefore, in his opinion, Lord Carnarvon had acted wisely in proceeding by way of a Permissive Bill.

Lord Grey believed that the scheme of Confederation would break down through the introduction of what was called responsible government into a state of society utterly unsuited for it ; but there was no grave criticism on this occasion upon a measure which Lord Carnarvon described as founded to a great extent upon the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada, which he had himself moved just ten years ago. But before the second reading was moved in the Lower House, occurred the annexation of the Transvaal. The territory north of the Vaal River in South Africa, which thus passed from a condition of political independence as a republic of Dutch Boers or farmers, to become a province of the British colonial dominion, extends above four hundred miles from south to north, and about three hundred and fifty miles from west to east, containing a population of 40,000 people of European race, and 250,000 Kaffirs and other native people. This country is situated entirely inland, the sea being a hundred miles distant. It is adjacent, southward, to the Orange River Free State, another republic of Dutch settlers who emigrated from the Cape Colony because they disliked being under British rule. On its north side, beyond the Limpopo river, the Transvaal province borders on the vast wilderness of the interior, where Dr. Moffatt and Dr. Livingstone prosecuted their missionary labours among the Bechuanas and other important tribes. Next to the Orange Free State lie the provinces of Basuto-land and Natal, under British rule, and the country of the wild Zulus, bordering on the Natal province. It was the inability of the Dutch Boers, in the Transvaal, to defend themselves against the Zulu Kaffirs, whose hostility they had rashly challenged, that led the British Government to take charge of this additional territory, in the presumed interests of the white population against the black, whose numerical superiority is so enormous. On the rights and wrongs of these questions it becomes daily more difficult to decide. The *Times* described Sir Theophilus Shepstone's proclamation of annexation as so startling an innovation upon the principles and methods approved by English statesmen of all parties for the last twenty-five years, that even a provisional conclusion upon its merits must be difficult. But it seems clear from the testimony of eye-witnesses that whether the Boers, or Dutch farmers of the Transvaal, had been just or unjust

in their dealings with the native races, and be the cruelties and malpractices imputed to them facts or fabrications, they had become unequal to the defence of their territories against the savage tribes upon their borders; and some believed that only the mingled threats and persuasions of the British Commissioner prevented the Zulu king from joining in an attack upon them with the Kaffir tribe of Sikukuni, with whom alone, though an insignificant native race, the Boers were unable to cope in a recent war. The Transvaal Republic owed its origin to the emigration in 1834 of some of the white settlers from the Cape, and it was in 1852 erected into an independent state. From that date till now it continued in friendly relations with the British empire, which showed no wish to interfere between the republic and the native tribes until the present occasion, when, in the opinion of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, who had been entrusted by the Queen with very full powers in South Africa, their defeat by an insignificant tribe threatening all that region with a native war, England was called upon to act. In her name, therefore, he took upon himself the responsibility of acting. Six thousand odd represented all the population of the Transvaal capable of bearing arms, and Sir Theophilus held that he had warned them often enough and gravely enough of the danger of their course in involving themselves in constant native wars. The griefs of the Boers against England were unhappily not light. Despoiled of their goods in the Kaffir war of 1834-5, the Glenelg despatch denied them compensation, and treated them as the original aggressors. The money paid to them by the British Government in compensation for their liberated slaves was given in Treasury bonds payable in London, and the poor ignorant Boers, believing them to be almost worthless, were imposed upon by a set of swindlers, who traversed the land in all directions, and bought in the bonds at trifling prices. The Boers blamed the English Government, and justly so, for in many cases negligence is as fatal as bad faith, and this swindling might easily have been provided against. "Those who know," wrote an eye-witness, "how strong a feeling against the British and their government still exists in the minds of the Dutch population of South Africa are able to appreciate the almost insurmountable difficulties which beset the path of Sir Theophilus Shepstone." *

Early in January Sir Theophilus proceeded to the Transvaal capital of Pretoria, charged to induce the Boers to accept confederation under the British flag. Every expedient was exhausted to bring dissension to an end, and to understand the true wishes of the people. Violent scenes occurred in the Volksraad; but President Burgers made an able speech, pointing out the ruinous state of the finances, owing to the people refusing to pay the taxes; the general anarchy which reigned; the absurdity of opposing by force a power like Great Britain; and concluded by advocating submis-

* See an article in *Fraser's Magazine* for August, 'The Annexation of the Transvaal.'

sion, under protest, to her will, appealing to the sense of justice of the public both of Europe and America. Even now independence might have been preserved at the price of confederation under the British flag. But the opportune moment was let slip. Confusion became worse confounded, and, on the 12th of April, her Majesty's Commissioner, seeing no prospect of bringing his mission to a satisfactory termination by other means, published the proclamation by which, in virtue of the commission entrusted to him by her Majesty, he annexed the Transvaal provisionally to the British Crown, at the same time taking upon himself in the interim, and until her pleasure should be made known, the duties of administration of the government. President Burgers resigned his office under protest, at the same time publishing a proclamation enjoining all concerned to abstain from hostile action as likely to endanger the success of the mission which was then deputed to proceed to England to lay their case before the Queen. On the 19th of April a body of British troops crossed the frontier from Natal, and encamped on Transvaal territory. It is suggestive of the nature of the country and the difficulties of the ground that, consisting as this body did of not more than 800 men, it required for its needs a train of seventy-two waggons, each carrying five tons, and each drawn by a team of from twelve to sixteen oxen. At the frontier line, an old dried-up brook, the troops were received, says our narrator, by some native friends waving the Union Jack, while among the spectators was to be found an old woman of eighty rejoicing in the fulfilment of a prophesy of her own early girlhood that she should live to see the British troops.

After seventeen long marches over the monotonous wastes which lie between Newcastle—the little village in the extreme north of Natal (patriotically named from its coalfields), where for a month this small force had been assembled in order to give a moral support to Sir Theophilus—and the town of Pretoria, the soldiers were welcomed by the Commissioner in the pass which leads to the capital, with many signs from the spectators of a sense of relief from the apprehensions of a present danger. Up to this time, be it noted, Sir Theophilus had been attended in the capital of the Transvaal by a guard of twenty-six policemen only: and it was after open preparation that he effected the peaceful act of annexation in the midst of 40,000 whites.

By his proclamation Sir Theophilus declared "the territory henceforth British, but continues the existing Courts. The Transvaal will remain a separate Government. The Queen's new subjects are to enjoy reasonable legislative privileges. Arrangements will be made for optional use of the Dutch language; existing laws are to remain until altered by competent legislative authority. Government officers able and willing to serve are continued in office; bonâ-fide concessions and contracts of State to be honourably maintained; payment of State debt to be provided for." Another proclamation notified his assumption of office as Administrator of the

Transvaal, and he expressed his faith in the readiness of the people to accept the new order of things.

Two Dutch delegates, however, came to London from the South African Government to remonstrate. "These two gentlemen," said Mr. Lowther, in moving the second reading of the South Africa Bill in the House of Commons, a few days after their arrival, "were received the other day by the Secretary of State; he (Mr. Lowther) was present at the interview; and, without entering into the details of the conversation, he would mention that it was at once pointed out by his noble friend that the act performed by Sir Theophilus Shepstone was irrevocable, that it would be idle to enter upon a discussion of it, that it was accomplished, and that any further discussion of it would be a waste of time; but his noble friend added that, with reference to the future administration of the State, he should be happy to receive any communication from them, and they cordially assented to the Secretary of State's proposition, and expressed their willingness to enter upon a discussion with regard to the future." "The whole debt of the annexed territory," added Mr. Lowther in defending the Act, "the responsibility of which the Government fully accepted, was 220,000*l.*, and 25,000*l.* would be required to pay for the movements of the troops, and 25,000*l.* for the payment of interest on debt. On the other hand, the natural resources of the country were great—its climate was excellent, and its mines of gold, copper, iron, and lead had been already worked to some extent, and were capable of much further development. The annexation would attract capital, and would open out a prospect of prosperity for the Transvaal. Moreover, its revenues had already equalled its expenditure, and the debt had been incurred by inflated railway schemes." In dealing with the South Africa Bill, apart from the question of Annexation, the mover dwelt on the necessity of confederation for the safety of the colonies—an urgent necessity in South Africa, whereas in Canada it had merely been a question of administrative convenience.

The Bill and the Annexation were discussed at great length in the House of Commons, though attention was necessarily diverted during the debate to the obstructive proceedings for which, as we have described in a previous chapter, it furnished occasion; hence amendments were introduced into the Bill which, in the opinion of the Government, were at the same time unnecessary and harmless. The Imperial Government was to provide at its discretion for the representation of the natives in the Federal Legislature. A proposed power to annex the Transvaal was withheld from the Government of the Cape, and the duration of the entire Bill limited to five years. When the South Africa Bill was sent back to the Upper House, Lord Carnarvon, in accepting the amendments made in the House of Commons, stated that the assumption of sovereignty by the Queen had been accepted with enthusiasm in all parts of the Transvaal territory. The only petition against annexation had been presented by some Dutch inhabitants of a

district in the Cape Colony, hundreds of miles from the nearest land of the Transvaal. Lord Carnarvon naturally profited by the opportunity to acknowledge the effective aid which the Government had in both Houses received from the Opposition. Their severest critic was Mr. Leonard Courtney, the member for Liskeard, who, both on the second reading, and in a motion which he introduced a month afterwards in condemnation of the Act of Annexation, protested in no measured terms against Lord Carnarvon's policy. On the first occasion he insisted that confederation was not desired by a single colony in South Africa, and that the annexation of the Transvaal was a deliberate reversal of the wise policy of twenty years ago, when the Orange River Territory was given up, maintaining that the latter State might now have been annexed with the greater reason of the two. He added that the case differed entirely from that of Canada, attacked Sir Theophilus Shepstone, Mr. Froude the historian, who had been out to the Colony to disturb the people's minds by political lectures, and Lord Carnarvon, who had displayed in the conception of his proposals sent out to Africa "an ignorance which was almost incredible." On the second occasion, Mr. Courtney declared that the apprehensions of Sir Theophilus had been imaginary; that he had been received in the Transvaal with cordiality because the people thought that he had come to negotiate a treaty; and that his proclamation took them entirely by surprise. The annexation would involve us not only in considerable expenditure now, but in future wars; and had the forms of the House permitted it, he would have moved a resolution condemning it as unjustifiable and injurious to the interests of the United Kingdom and of the South African Colonies. He declared that the new Government would be a despotism, and condemned in strong terms the action of England. Mr. Courtney found a few friends and supporters in Sir Charles Dilke and others on the question of this old-fashioned act of imperialism; but the sense of the House, as far as the Obstructives would allow it to have any, was entirely against him. Indeed the dictatorial and dogmatic manner of the member for Liskeard, on this occasion as on others, notably in the debate on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, prevented his obtaining with the House that weight to which his undoubted knowledge and powers of work might have entitled him, and placed him throughout the Session in a somewhat false position.

Undoubtedly the annexation of the Transvaal, reviving as it did an almost obsolete tradition of British policy, was not one to meet with much favour with the followers of a wide school of modern political thought. But it becomes unusually, though it may be accidentally, significant, at a time when the disciples of another school have been and are discussing with much zest and no small show of reason, the advisability of the assumption by England of the suzerainty of Egypt, not only to secure our royal road to India, but also for the benefit of the overworked and unpaid fellaheen, whose small holdings are rapidly becoming absorbed into the posses-

sion of the Khedive, to gratify that potentate's apparently exclusive ambition to become the owner of all the land in his country. The purchase of the Suez Canal shares was by many believed to indicate that Lord Beaconsfield rather meditated one of his dramatic surprises in that direction. And while the talk of "British interests" in Egypt, in connection with the Eastern Question and the road to India, is gathering every day, men with Mr. Courtney's views might well feel some uneasiness. In any case, with Egyptian questions looming in the north, annexations in the ascendant in the south, and such men as Stanley prosecuting their military explorations, with a wonderful courage and endurance, amongst the strange and savage central tribes, the present condition of Africa presents to those who are given to meditate upon the shifting aspects of our world of change, an attractive field for speculation.

And the year was not to close in South Africa without a new episode in the history of our relations to the natives, and a new but trivial Kaffir war. Kreli, chief of the Galekas, in the Transkei, who, "owing," said some of the accounts, "to deterioration of character through drink," had become hostile to the British, sanctioned two attacks upon the Europeans. In one, on September 24, 120 frontier police and the friendly Fingoes defeated the Galekas; while in another, a few days later, 200 Europeans and 8,000 Fingoes routed a small army of 8,000 men with considerable loss, the artillery and rockets "doing good work." Sir Bartle Frere, whose appointment as Governor of the Cape at the beginning of the year was generally welcome, and who was a man accustomed to this kind of work, proceeded at once to Williamstown, in British Caffraria. The Cape volunteers went to the front with alacrity, and two small detachments of troops were sent to the coast of Caffraria to take the Galekas in the rear. Sir Bartle Frere, upon all the information before him, took the bold step of deposing Kreli, and annexing his country to the Queen's dominions in South Africa. For the purpose of carrying into effect this decision Commandant Griffith was instructed to occupy the country hitherto governed by Kreli, and, accordingly, the force advanced in several columns from the Kei river, on the south, and the Fingo country, on the west, to march through the Galeka country to the sea, driving the hostile Kaffirs before them. One or two of the columns encountered a sharp resistance, but they met with no check and no reverse. The Galekas threatened our small force in somewhat imposing masses, and exposed themselves more than in previous wars. But as soon as they came within range our guns were brought to bear on them, and a few shells sufficed to throw them into confusion. It was not long before tranquillity was restored in the country, and Sir Bartle paid some handsome compliments to the police, the volunteers, and the friendly Fingo tribe, though the fighting power of the latter was questioned in some quarters. But Lord Carnarvon, in

receiving a deputation upon the subject, and fully endorsing all that Sir Bartle Frere had said and done, said that through his promptitude we had "had a very narrow escape from a very serious danger"; for the rising showed many signs of deliberate preparation. Happily, some of the native chiefs, at least, seemed to have conceived a very wholesome awe of the English power, and to have discouraged all Kaffir war. One of them, once very powerful, was described as telling Sir Bartle that he only wished to depart with his mother to a land where he could not hear of war, and that all he wanted was a horse, and a uniform to wear, and a hat with a box to keep it in. But the serious moral to be drawn from the rising remained—the necessity of promptly organising in the South African Colonies a permanent defensive force raised in the colonies themselves, maintained in constant efficiency, and ready to act at the shortest notice at any point of the territory.

CHAPTER IV.

India—Proclamation of the Queen's Title of Empress of India—The Indian Famine—Its history—Measures of Relief—The Mansion House Fund—The Indian Budget at Calcutta—Famine-statement at the close of the year—Annual Statement on Indian Finance in the House of Commons—The North-west Frontier—The Jowaki War.

WE stated in our first chapter that the proclamation of the Imperial title in India was very differently viewed by different authorities. To some it was a timely vindication of the Queen's position and rule in the East; to others it was an indecent and ostentatious waste of money at a time when famine was threatening a large part of India. It is impossible now for the annalist to form any judgment either as to the proportions or bearing of the event in the future; and we have thought it a better course to take Lord Lytton's own accounts of the ceremonial and its incidents than to glean from the glowing descriptions of special correspondents, or from the criticisms of speakers at home.

An Assemblage of the principal chiefs and nobles of India was held by the Viceroy at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and her Majesty's new title proclaimed amid great rejoicings, and most gratifying demonstrations of loyalty. On the same date durbars for the reading of the proclamation were held in each district or division throughout British India; the troops in each cantonment were paraded, and salutes of 101 guns fired from all forts and batteries in the three Presidencies. Displays similar in character took place at the capitals of those chiefs who were prevented from attending the Delhi ceremonial.

After the submission in October of the proposals of the Indian

Government on the subject of the Assemblage, the unexpected visitation of famine in Southern India, and other unforeseen difficulties, induced them to consider very seriously whether it might not be their duty to withdraw them; but, after full consideration of the political importance of the event, and in view of the advanced state of their preparations, as well as the disappointment which the abandonment of the Assemblage would occasion to native chiefs and others who had completed arrangements for attending it, they felt satisfied that such a course would be inexpedient. They carefully reconsidered, however, certain details of the general plan, relinquishing, on account of the expenditure they involved, some proposals which they might otherwise have been glad to carry out, and reducing the scale and cost of others within narrower limits than would under other circumstances have been desirable. They, moreover, limited the number of invitations to the Assemblage, and directed that no native chiefs, noblemen, or others, should be encouraged to attend it, in any case likely to involve them in expenses which they were not fully able to afford.

Notwithstanding these measures, the number of chiefs, nobles, and European visitors attending the Assemblage largely exceeded all anticipations. Of the ruling chiefs, no less than sixty-three were present, including the Nizam of Hyderabad; the Maharaja of Mysore; the Gaekwar of Baroda; the Maharajas of Gwalior and Indore, and the principal chiefs of Central India; the Maharana of Udaipur, the Maharajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur, and the principal chiefs of Rajputana; the Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere and the principal chiefs of the Punjab; together with chiefs from Bombay, the North-Western and Central Provinces, Bengal, and Sindh. And it may here be mentioned that the aggregate populations under the direct rule of the chiefs present at Delhi approach forty millions, while their united territories exceed the combined areas of England, Italy, and France. The titular chiefs and native gentlemen attending (exclusive of members of the suites of ruling chiefs) were nearly three hundred in number, comprising the flower of the Indian nobility, and persons of distinction from almost every province of the Empire. Among them were the Prince of Arcot and the Princess of Tanjore from the Madras Presidency; the Maharaja Sir Jai Mangal Singh, and some of the principal landowners and citizens of Bengal; the Maharaja of Balrampur and the principal Talukdars of Oudh; forty representatives of the most distinguished families of the North-Western Provinces; scions of the ex-royal family of Delhi; descendants of the Sadozai of Cabul, and the Alora Chiefs of Sindh; Sikh Sardars from Amritsar and Lahore; Rajputs from the Kangra Hills; the semi-independent Chief of Amb, on the Hazara border; envoys from Chitral and Yassin, who attended in the train of the Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere; Arbabs from Peshawur; Patan chiefs from Kohat and the Derajat; Biluch Tomandars from Dera Ghazi Khan; leading citizens from Bombay;

Gond and Mahratta nobles from the Central Provinces; Rajputs from Ajmere; and natives of Burmah, Central India, Mysore, and Baroda. In addition to the feudatories and nobles of the Empire, his Excellency the Governor-General of the Portuguese settlements in India; the Khan of Khelat; a deputation from the Sultan of Muscat; ambassadors from his Majesty the King of Siam, and the Maharaj Adhiraj of Nepal; the envoy from the Amir of Kashgar; the Foreign Consular Body; and a large concourse of English and native officials and visitors—were present as spectators.

The chiefs and nobles, with their followers and most of the visitors present, were accommodated in large encampments, arranged, for the most part, in provincial groups on either side of roads converging to a central group of camps on the north side of the ridge, comprising those of the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the lieutenant-governors and chief commissioners of provinces. For the multitude thus brought together, which cannot, with the troops, have fallen far short of one hundred thousand souls, besides horses, elephants, and camels—thanks to the complete arrangements of the local authorities—ample supplies were available.

Having completed a tour of two months' duration from Simla to Bombay, visiting in the course of his journey Peshawur, Lahore, Multan, Bhawulpore, Jacobabad, and Kurrachee, the Viceroy arrived at Delhi by special train on the afternoon of Saturday, the 23rd December, 1876. On alighting from the train he was received by the President in Council and other high civil and military officials. In accordance, likewise, with an invitation addressed to them, the ruling chiefs present in camp assembled at the railway station to take part in the reception. The Viceroy, after short conversations with the officers of Government present on the platform, turned to the native chiefs, and addressing them collectively, expressed his pleasure at meeting them, and his thanks for their attendance at Delhi. This reception formed one of the most interesting events of the assemblage. Many of the sixty-three chiefs present had never previously met each other; some had not even before left their own principalities; they, one and all, evinced the greatest eagerness to welcome the Viceroy; they moved about without ceremony or question of precedence, and were most cordial and friendly in their manner towards each other.

After conversing with the Nizam, the Maharajas Sindia and Holkar, the Maharaja of Cashmere, the Maharajas of Mysore, Udaipur, Jaipur, and others, the Viceroy mounted his state elephant, and, followed by the whole of the British officials present, proceeded in state through the principal roads and thoroughfares of Delhi to the viceregal camp. Along the line of route, from the railway station to the camp, a distance of nearly

six miles, were disposed in a continuous line the whole of the available British and native troops and volunteers assembled at Delhi, in number nearly 15,000 men, interspersed at varied distances with the troops, followers, and state elephants of the native chiefs. Crowds of Europeans and natives filled the available spaces along the route, and received the Viceroy with every demonstration of cordiality and respect. For the princes, governors, deputations, ambassadors, and envoys from foreign states, the Foreign Consular Body present at Delhi, the titular chiefs, nobles, and high Government officials, not taking part in the procession, suitable accommodation was provided in favourable localities from which to witness the procession.

From the 26th until the 29th of December the Viceroy received and returned official visits, which collectively occupied nine hours daily, including visits to and from the Governor-General of the Portuguese settlements in India; the Khan of Khelat; the foreign ambassadors and envoys; and seventy-seven of the principal native chiefs, ruling and titular, present at Delhi. His Excellency took advantage of these receptions to present to the ruling chiefs the banners and gold medals commemorative of the Assemblage, sanctioned by her Majesty's Government. When presenting the banners and medals, the Viceroy addressed each chief as follows:—

“I present your Highness with this banner, on which are blazoned the armorial bearings of your family, as a personal gift from her Majesty the Queen in commemoration of her assumption of the title of Empress of India.

“Her Majesty trusts that it may never be unfurled without reminding you, not only of the close union between the throne of England and your loyal and princely house, but also of the earnest desire of the paramount power to see your dynasty strong, prosperous, and permanent.

“I further decorate you, by command of the Queen and Empress, with this medal. May it be long worn by yourself, and long kept as an heirloom by your family, in remembrance of the auspicious date it bears.”

His Excellency likewise announced to the several native chiefs and princes the special concessions and acts of grace which her Majesty the Queen or his Excellency the Viceroy had been pleased to bestow upon them. Marked indications of pleasure were evinced by them at these announcements, and expressions of gratification at the assumption of the new title, as also of desire to give some tangible proof of loyalty and devotion to the throne, were reiterated to the Viceroy.

The 29th and 30th of December were also occupied by the Viceroy in conferring banners and gold commemorative medals on the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, and the Commander-in-Chief in India. Gold commemo-

rative medals were also conferred upon the members of the Executive Council, the chief commissioners, the resident at Hyderabad, and the agents to the Governor-General. His Excellency likewise received the consular body, as well as the native noblemen and gentlemen, nearly 300 in number, who had been specially invited to Delhi, and presented silver commemorative medals to them.

During this interval the Viceroy held large evening receptions for the European and native visitors in camp, and a *levée*, which was numerously attended. He also entertained each evening at separate banquets the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief of India, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, and the members of the Executive Council. His Excellency was thus enabled before the actual day of the proclamation to receive and make the personal acquaintance of a large number of the European official and non-official visitors in camp, as well as of the principal native chiefs and noblemen present at Delhi.

The Imperial Assemblage itself was held in pavilions, specially erected for the purpose, on a slightly rising ground overlooking an extensive plain to the north of the city of Delhi. The Governors of Madras and Bombay, the ruling chiefs present at Delhi, with their principal attendants, and the various high officers of Government, were seated in a large semi-circle 800 feet in extent, facing the viceregal throne. The arrangement by which the chiefs were seated in a semicircle and intermingled with high officials of the British Government—their seats being unnumbered and grouped according to the political jurisdictions to which they appertained—gave great satisfaction; and not a single complaint was received in regard to those questions of precedence which had previously prevented many of the chiefs from meeting each other, and given rise to constant anxiety and embarrassment on all former occasions of the kind. A large concourse of spectators, including his Excellency the Governor-General of the Portuguese settlements in India, his Highness the Khan of Khelat, the foreign envoys and consular body, and European and native noblemen and gentlemen from all parts of India, witnessed the proceedings from pavilions erected to the right and left of the Viceroy's dais. The British troops, European and native, and the troops, followers, and elephants of the chiefs and nobles, were disposed in a vast circle on the plain around.

The Viceroy arrived at the place of assemblage a little after noon, and advancing in a state procession to the central dais, took his seat upon the throne amidst the usual formalities. His Excellency wore the collar, badge, and robes of the Grand Master of the Order of the Star of India; and his train was borne by two pages—the one an officer of the British Navy, the other a younger son of the Maharaja of Cashmere. The Queen's Proclamation was then read in English by the chief herald, and afterwards in Urdu

by the Foreign Secretary. At its conclusion, a salute of 101 salvos of artillery was fired, interspersed at intervals with *feux-de-joie* from the combined lines of British and native infantry; massed bands played the National Anthem; and the royal standard was unfurled and hoisted in honour of her Majesty the Queen and Empress. We do not attempt any further description of the ceremonial than to say that it was exceedingly impressive, and passed off with complete success.

After a suitable pause the Viceroy rose and delivered an address. The main object of his Excellency's speech was clearly to explain the gracious intentions of her Majesty in assuming the new title, to describe to the people of India the foundation, growth, and character of British supremacy, and assert its permanency. But his Excellency also took occasion to convey to the civil and military officers of the Crown her Majesty's grateful and emphatic recognition of their energy, public virtue, and self-devotion, in the service of the Empire; he expressed to the non-official classes the Queen's appreciation of their loyalty, industry, and enterprise; and cordially thanked the army of India for the heroic achievements by which they had upheld on every occasion, side by side, the honour of the country. The Viceroy then proceeded to express the acknowledgments of the British Government to the native chiefs and princes for their continued loyalty and attachment to the Crown of England, and to assure them that the ceremony in which they were taking a part that day was the result of her Majesty's anxious wish to confirm and perpetuate the intimacy of the relations now indissolubly uniting the British Crown with India.

Addressing the native subjects of the Empire generally, the Viceroy explained to them that it was on their gradual and enlightened participation in the exercise of the mild and just authority of the government of the Queen and Empress, and not upon conquest or annexation, that her Majesty relied for the development of her Indian Empire. Finally, his Excellency thanked the foreign representatives for their attendance, and before concluding his address announced to the assembled gathering the gracious message of royal greeting which the Queen and Empress had sent that day by telegraph for communication to those present at the Assemblage.

No sooner had the Viceroy finished his address than the assemblage spontaneously rose and joined the troops in giving repeated cheers; many of the native chiefs essayed at the same time to speak. Amongst others, the following replies are worthy of record.

The Maharaja Sindia was the first to speak. He said:

"Shah-in-Shah; Padshah,—May God bless you! The princes of India bless you, and pray that your sovereignty (*hukumat*¹) and power may remain steadfast for ever."

¹ This word implies the power of giving to all persons absolute orders which must be obeyed.

The Begum of Bhopal spoke in a similar sense. Sir Salar Jung likewise rose, on behalf of the Nizam, and spoke as follows :

"I am desired by the Nizam to request your Excellency to convey to her Majesty, on the part of himself and the Chiefs of India, the expression of their hearty congratulations upon her assumption of the title of Empress of India, and to assure her that they pray for her long life and for the enduring prosperity of her Empire both in India and England."

The Maharajas of Udaipur and Jaipur desired, in the name of the United Chiefs of Rajputana, that a telegram might be sent to the Queen offering their dutiful and loyal congratulations to her Majesty on her assumption of the Imperial title. The Maharaja of Cashmere expressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who was sitting near him, his great satisfaction at the tenor of the Viceroy's speech, adding that the day would never be forgotten by him or his children; that it would ever be regarded as an auspicious one; and that the shadow of her Majesty's gracious Empire would for ever be his chief protection.

When the native chiefs had ceased speaking, the Viceroy dissolved the assemblage, and left the dais with the same ceremonies as were observed on his arrival.

As it was found impracticable to announce at the place of assemblage the various acts of grace which formed part of the day's proceedings, these were published immediately afterwards in a gazette extraordinary, and seemed to give much satisfaction, particularly to the native ruling chiefs. In addition to the above, other minor concessions were granted at or in connection with the Imperial Assemblage to individuals or local bodies; two of which may be here referred to as having been received with particular satisfaction by the Mohammedan community of Delhi—the re-opening to public worship of the *Zinat-ul-Musajid*, a mosque near the palace, long closed on military grounds; and the restoration to that community of the precincts of the *Fatehpuri* mosque, in the principal street of Delhi, which was confiscated in 1857, and had since been used as a serai.

On the evening of the proclamation day a state banquet was given by the Viceroy. The occasion was one of considerable interest, as being the first on which the Governor-General of India, the governors, the lieutenant-governors, the members of the Executive Council, the various heads of administrations, and other high officers of Government, as well as the Governor-General of the Portuguese settlements, and various native noblemen, had ever been present at table at one time.

The three days succeeding to the day of the proclamation were occupied by the Viceroy in receiving and replying to addresses from municipal committees and other public bodies; in receiving farewell visits of ceremony from the native chiefs, ambassadors, and noblemen present in camp; and in the transaction of impor-

tant official business. At the farewell visits each chief received parting gifts from his Excellency; and some of their suite, as well as the political officers accompanying them, were presented with silver commemorative medals.

Advantage was taken of the presence at the Assemblage of the governors and heads of administrations and native chiefs to confer with them personally on a large number of important administrative and financial questions. The most pressing questions which engaged the attention of the Government were those of the famine in Southern India; the various important financial measures connected with the budget for 1877-78; the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces; arrangements in connection with the inland customs line; and the forthcoming negotiations with the Portuguese Government in regard to fiscal and other matters affecting the settlement of Goa. Other matters of importance were discussed; and in personal conferences with the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Government officials were enabled to settle questions connected with the scarcity which might otherwise have entailed much correspondence and controversy, and to arrange for the deputation of Sir Richard Temple on the special inquiries regarding famine operations.

A review of troops on Friday, the 5th of January, concluded the events of the Imperial Assemblage. At noon of that day fourteen thousand of the troops of the three Presidencies, under the Commander-in-Chief in India, passed in review order before the Viceroy, in presence of the British and native visitors at the camp, the foreign representatives, and a large concourse of spectators. Nothing could exceed the martial appearance and steady movement of the troops, which elicited universal admiration from those present. Advantage was taken of this opportunity to pass in review the troops and retinues of the native ruling chiefs, and the display was a most interesting and striking one. The proceedings of the Assemblage were formerly closed, at sunset on the same day, by a salute of 101 guns from the flagstaff tower in the vicinity of the viceregal camp; and at 11 p.m. his Excellency left Delhi for Patiala, for the purpose of installing the young Maharaja.

Many of the concessions made on this historical occasion consisted of rewards granted for important services inadequately recognised in the past, as well as of increases to pensions and jaghirs enjoyed by ancient native families, whose unquestioned loyalty rendered them deserving of assistance on this special occasion in the maintenance of their former position and dignity; and these marks of favour were said to have been deeply appreciated by all concerned.

But the most signal act of grace, to which the natives of India attached much importance, and which was brought to a successful issue under the careful supervision of Sir Edward Bayley, was the release of prisoners in the various provinces of India. After the

most careful inquiry into each case, nearly 16,000 prisoners were released, carrying the feeling of rejoicing, with which it was desired the day might be marked, to a vast number of individuals in remote districts, who would probably have never heard of the occasion in any other way. Apprehensions were expressed in some quarters lest any indiscriminate order for the release of persons of bad character should lead to a disturbance of the public peace, or to a large increase of crime, but no such result took place. "So far as can be ascertained," said Sir Edward, "but a very infinitesimal fraction of the large number set free has again relapsed into crime, and only one or two cases have been brought to notice in which persons so released have been again arrested on criminal charges. This fact is very creditable to the judgment with which the selections for release were made, and the present feeling of the native community may safely be said to be one of almost entire satisfaction and approbation. As regards the release of prisoners confined for petty debts, by payment of their liabilities, the feeling has been everywhere one of great and unanimous satisfaction. In the Central Provinces, at Seonee, a rich moneylender, at whose suit a good many debtors were in jail, as soon as he heard that all of them who owed him under Rs. 100 had their debts paid by Government, at once sent releases for all the rest, in order to mark his appreciation of the liberality of Government and his own loyal feeling."

A generally loyal tone pervaded the addresses and letters received from native chiefs, public bodies, and private individuals, in all parts of India, and the addresses and congratulatory poems were written in divers languages and dialects, many of them rich in Oriental imagery.

The manner in which the assumption of the new title was celebrated throughout this Empire and its dependencies was very gratifying. In the districts and towns under direct British administration, as well as in the durbars of those native chiefs who were unable to attend the Imperial assemblage, the manifestations of loyalty were marked, and the occasion evidently looked upon by the people at large as one of peculiar importance.

At the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the proclamation was read by the chief civil officer of the district and the Presidents in Council respectively, in the presence of thousands of spectators and the troops of the garrisons, and was received by all with marked attention and respect. The local rejoicings in the various districts and towns throughout India were not less gratifying; and were remarkable, both for their spontaneous and cordial character, and for the care with which the proceedings were conducted by the local officials. Throughout the whole of the British districts, notably in Madras, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces, food and clothing were gratuitously distributed to the poor; whilst many of the wealthy zemindars and municipalities gave liberal grants towards works of public utility,

in order to commemorate the assumption of the new title in some permanent form. In British Burmah and other outlying provinces, the same loyalty was evinced; whilst at Aden the ships in harbour, including a steamer of his Highness the Khedive, were dressed in honour of the occasion, and much enthusiasm evinced by the mixed population of that settlement.

The durbars held at the capitals of the native chiefs and princes absent from Delhi were equally characterised by demonstrations of cordial loyalty. In Bengal and Northern India, for instance, the Raja of Hill Tipperah personally superintended the arrangements of the durbar held at his capital, and evinced much pleasure at having such an opportunity of testifying his fidelity to the British Government; the Maharaja of Sikkim, unable to hold a durbar in his own capital, sent all his chief officers to attend the reading of the proclamation at Darjeeling; at Moorshedabad, there were great rejoicings on behalf of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal; at Cuttack the residents subscribed a large sum to be spent in building a town hall for public use; the Nawab of Rampore proclaimed a general holiday for three days throughout his territories, and brilliantly illuminated his capital; whilst at Tehri, Bustar, and elsewhere, demonstrations of loyalty characterised the proceedings of the day. In the Punjab every anxiety was shown by the States of Puttiala and Kuporthulla to do honour to the occasion; and it was reported that throughout this important province generally the bearing of the people was exceptionally loyal and cordial. In the numerous and important hill states of the Himalayas, the rajas observed the appointed day with the ceremonies usual on the installation of a reigning chief. In Hyderabad and Berar, the demonstrations of good feeling towards the British Government were evinced in a marked manner. In Central India and Rajpootana, the evidences of loyal feeling shown at the various courts of those princes who were unable to attend at Delhi were likewise very gratifying. The Maharaja Holkar gave a special donation of money towards the famine relief in Southern India, and the Nawab Begum of Bhopal placed in the hands of the political agent a like sum to be spent in her Highness's name in any good work that the British Government might select. In Madras the Maharaja of Travancore, the Rajas of Cochin and Pudukottai, and many of the rich landed proprietors of that Presidency, held durbars at their principal stations in honour of the event; amongst others, those of Chittur subscribed Rs. 10,000 towards providing the district of North Arcot with a district school, to be called after the Empress of India; whilst the day was celebrated with equal honour throughout the Province of Mysore. In Bombay the Nawab of Cambay released all his prisoners (which, it may be said, was a measure generally carried out on the day of the proclamation throughout the whole of the native states), presented his troops with a day's pay, and left nothing undone to evince his loyalty. The Thakur of Bhaonagar intimated his intention of constructing, at the cost

of a lakh of rupees, a bridge over the Aji River at Rajkote to be called the *Kaisar-i-Hind* Bridge. Similarly, the Rao of Kutch, the Maharajas of Edur and Kolhapore, the Nawab of Junjeera, and the numerous chiefs of Kattywar, celebrated the event at their capitals with every possible mark of honour. Among the latter, the Thakur Saheb of Palitana presented the town of Palitana with a Dhurmsala and clock tower at a cost of Rs. 9,000 in honour of the occasion.

At Zanzibar, Muscat, Bushire, and elsewhere, the importance of the event was equally appreciated. The Resident in the Persian Gulf reported that the flag staff of the British Residency and those of the Ottoman and Netherland Consulates at Bushire were dressed, whilst official visits were paid to him by the representatives of Holland and the Porte. The Sultan of Muscat, although represented at Delhi, honoured the occasion by firing at his capital a salute of 101 guns, and by paying a personal visit to the political agent. In concluding their despatches upon this subject, the Indian Government expressed their high appreciation of the cordial assistance of the heads of the local governments and the officers under them, in making the assumption of the Imperial title an event brought home to the masses of India, in a manner "which," said they, "we feel assured, will long live in the memories of all classes and creeds throughout the Empire."

The year in India was sadly marked by another of the terrible famines which are the scourge of the country. The destruction of the forests which has so long been in progress throughout India has had much to do with the frequency of famine, for a careful reference to statistics will show that the popular talk about the "change in the seasons," the decrease of the rainfall, and other similar excuses for human selfishness or negligence, is merely idle, and that the inimitable laws of divine order remain harmonious and unbroken. In England the supposed increase in the temperature of the air may be only too simply accounted for by the increase of furnaces and smoke, to which we are indebted for living in a kind of heated outdoor chamber, without getting at the air at all. And if India has been in great tracts almost cleared of the trees which preserve and utilise the rain, it is not the rain that is to be blamed. But we have to deal with facts so far as they can be ascertained, and not with speculations. The summer rains of June and July failed, more or less, over many of the districts in Southern India, where the rainfall of 1876 was said to have been lamentably deficient. It was in that year very scanty over tracts belonging to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, to the state of Hyderabad, and to the province of Mysore. Over these tracts, which contain a population of about twenty-six millions, the summer rains yield the main rainfall of the year; they fill the irrigation tanks, and on them depends the safety of the main food crops. In the above-mentioned districts, therefore, the chief food crops of 1876 failed by reason of the shortness of the summer rains. But in the rest of the Madras country the main rainfall

comes with the October rains (north-east monsoon); these rains were also very deficient, and so the irrigation tanks of the Madras districts remained dry, and the chief food crops failed. The fate of the Madras crops was thus partially in doubt until the middle of November.

The failure of the crops of a single year might not have caused a famine, if it had been confined to only one province, or to a few districts; for intercommunication, by railway and by road, is easy and cheap all over Southern India, and the surplus of one province would have supplied the deficiency of another. But in 1876 the area of failure was so vast that famine prices were inevitable; and by the month of December food grains in the markets of Southern India were three times as dear as in ordinary years. The calamity pressed with special weight on some of the stricken districts (notably Bellary, Sholapore, parts of the Carnatic, and of Mysore), because the crops of one, or even two, preceding years had been short. In such districts food stocks were lower than usual, and the people had less money to buy food brought from a distance. In Bengal, Burmah, Central and Northern India, the crops were happily good; food stocks were large; and there was plenty of grain to supply the stricken districts, if it could be carried thither, and if the people could afford to pay for it. The policy of the Government of India, as declared after previous famines, was to give all possible facilities for the transport of grain to distressed districts; to abstain from interference with the grain trade so long as that trade was active; to give relief wages to the destitute who would labour on useful public works; to relieve gratuitously, under trustworthy supervision, the helpless poor, when the pressure of famine became extreme; and to avert death from starvation by the employment of all means practically open to the resources of the State and the exertions of its officers; but to discharge this duty at the lowest cost compatible with the preservation of human life from wholesale destruction. In the autumn of 1876 no general instructions were issued for the management of serious and widespread famine; for until November it was not certain, from the reports received by the Supreme Government, that positive famine was impending in the Madras districts.

From the month of September 1876 a large importation of grain from Northern India and Bengal into the distressed tracts began; and this traffic rapidly increased till, in the month of December, grain was landed by sea at Madras; and was also consigned by railway from the west, through Raichore (the westernmost limit of the Madras railway), in much larger quantities than the railways could distribute, to the districts of the Madras Presidency, and of the Mysore province. From December onwards private traders kept consigning, month by month, into the interior of the famine districts more grain than the railways from Madras, Beypore, Negapatam, and Raichore were able to carry. This grain came from Bengal, Burmah, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Central India, and Scinde. Government did much to

facilitate the traffic ; and only interfered with private trade when 30,000 tons of grain were bought by the Madras Government at the beginning of the famine, and were carried into the interior of the country. Prices were very dear ; but from nowhere, until July 23, were reports received that food could not be had in the bazaars by those who could afford to pay for it. In some of the worst districts the imported food sufficed for the needs of about one-third of the total population. The remaining two-thirds in such districts, and a much larger proportion in the less severely afflicted tracts, subsisted on old stocks and on the yield of the petty crops that were harvested even during this year of famine. The importation of grain by railway into the interior did not exceed an average of about 2,200 tons a day into the interior of Madras and Mysore ; 1,000 tons a day into the interior of the Bombay Presidency. These figures do not include the large quantities of grain distributed into the interior, by road or canal, from the port of Madras, and from the lesser ports on the Coromandel, Malabar, and Southern Mahratta coasts. There were kept in Central and Northern India, and in Bengal, large stocks of food, ready to go forward to the famine districts as soon as the railways could carry them.

At the outset of the famine operations there was general failure to employ the destitute poor on properly managed and useful public works. During November and December hundreds of thousands of people sought and obtained relief wages on works which were not of the highest utility, and on which there was no adequate professional supervision.

The orders directing the opening of small local works were modified in December, and it was subsequently laid down that relief labourers should be employed, to the utmost extent possible, on large useful works, under the direction of competent engineers. During the month of January the manner of employing relief labourers changed greatly for the better in the Bombay districts, where the local government utilised to the full its staff of engineers, and possessed a number of excellent irrigation schemes and other projects. During the same month Sir Richard Temple was deputed by the Government of India to visit the famine districts, and to confer with the local governments and their officers as to the best means of enforcing economy and system in relief operations. It was found that vast numbers were in receipt of relief who, for a time, at any rate, could support themselves. The relief wage-rate was lowered, the number of petty relief works was reduced, and the supervision of relief labour was increased. In consequence of these measures the numbers of people on the relief works were, at the end of April—in Madras districts, 716,000 ; in Mysore, 62,000. In Bombay, at the same time, the numbers had risen to 287,000. In Madras, 11 per cent. of these labourers were employed on useful works under professional supervision. In Bombay 90 per cent. were so employed. In Mysore 47 per cent. were on useful public works.

Gratuitous relief on a large scale began early in the famine, and there were in receipt of gratuitous relief by the end of July 839,000 in the Madras districts, 160,000 in the Bombay districts, and 151,000 in the Mysore districts.

In regard to the main object of relief operations—the saving of human life—much, but not complete, success was attained. In some tracts relief operations began too late; at centres of population, like Madras and Bangalore, and on some of the roads leading to such centres, starvation deaths occurred; the death-rate from cholera, dysentery, and such like diseases, greatly increased over large areas. But, on the whole, the worst evils of famine were successfully averted over the vast tracts visited by failure of crops. According to the standard of mortality during the Orissa famine, from three to five millions of people (instead of only half a million) must have died of famine in Southern India during the year 1877 if the guaranteed railways had not existed, and if Government had incurred no outlay on relief operations. Nothing of this sort occurred, and on this result the governments and the local officers, who exerted themselves admirably, deserved the acknowledgments of the Government of India.

During the spring and early summer of 1877 it was hoped that the season might be favourable; that spring showers might bring forward some small extent of early food crop in June; that bountiful summer rains (south-west monsoon) would enable the people to secure a large food harvest during August and September; and that favourable October rains (north-east monsoon) would fill the irrigation tanks, and restore plenty to the districts of the Madras Presidency. The spring and summer hopes were disappointed; the spring showers came not; the summer rains, until the last week of July, were very scanty and irregular; the main food crops of part of the black soil country in the Deccan remained in great jeopardy; and in August very gloomy anticipations prevailed.

Mercifully the autumn rains came to the rescue, and on December 1 the *Times* correspondent in the famine district was able to write from Madras:—

“There is some satisfaction in being able to say that, after many weary months of struggle against a great national calamity, we are beginning to see the end of the Madras famine. In the month of August the distress and mortality culminated, and since then there has been a somewhat rapid decline in prices of food and a more gradual cessation of excessive mortality. During the past fortnight the weather has been generally favourable, and the numbers of poor receiving relief have been daily decreasing. At the period of maximum distress we had nearly two millions and a half of people on gratuitous relief. The latest reports show about 600,000, all told.

“The relief camps in many parts of the country are almost deserted, and some have already been closed, while others will cease operations so soon as the local authorities are satisfied that

the people have ceased to wander about in search of food. A famine officer remarked to me a day or two ago that within the week he had been admitting some very bad cases. One man had just strength to stagger up to the gate of the camp, when he fell down and died before food or nourishment could be given him, while several others were in a dangerously exhausted condition. Cases like these must be expected so long as prices keep up and the supply of the common food grains is limited; but instead of being of hourly occurrence, as a few months ago, they are now exceptional.

"The north-east monsoon rains are over for the present. Most districts have had an ample provision of rain, but some anxiety still exists in regard to Ganjam and Vizagapatam, where the rains have failed altogether. The river Godavery, more to the south, is unusually low for the time of year. Only 12 in. of water is now running over the "annicut," and at this season it is usual to have 2 ft. or 3 ft. of water above the present level. It is apprehended that the irrigation canals will run short of water before the cultivating season is over, and that the out-turn of rice from Godavery delta will be less than the average. But although the rains have ceased for a time, the north-east monsoon is not yet over, and more rain may be expected any time between this and the end of January. Should there be another burst of monsoon in December there will probably be enough water for irrigation in all the districts concerned. (While I write the rain has recommenced, and is falling heavily)."

"We find," adds the writer in the same letter, "the actual mortality registered in the famine districts to be three, four, five, and six times more than the average of ordinary years, and, curiously enough, while the death registration has been so high, the number of births has fallen off month after month, and in the worst famine districts has been incredibly low. Famine, in fact, is shown to have a double effect on population. It not only kills the living, but for a considerable period stops the normal increase by births. The latter fact has been abundantly demonstrated during the progress of the Madras famine. The increasing mortality began in December 1876, but I shall only quote here the results from January to September 1877:—

"REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS—MADRAS.

	Births.	Deaths.
January	36,836	108,095
February	33,633	105,175
March	35,111	104,070
April	37,610	89,411
May	44,522	104,429
June	44,074	109,721
July	48,959	151,078
August	43,474	174,001
September	38,500	166,000
Total	362,719	1,111,980

H

Now, the average number of births registered in the same nine months of the previous five years was 431,164, and of deaths 414,176, so that in 1877 the births have been 68,445 below and the deaths 697,804 above the average."

Great interest and sympathy, it need hardly be said, was created at home by the famine; and neither home-claims nor the liberal contributions for the benefit of the sick and wounded in the war were allowed to interfere with the national munificence. The Mansion-House Fund, as it was called, from having been inaugurated by the principal magistrate of London, fell short by the end of the year of the sum of half-a-million by a few thousands only. On December 22, including as it did colonial contributions, it amounted to 493,000*l.*, of which 475,000*l.* had been sent to India for distribution. The famine, of course, provoked at home a great deal of adverse criticisms upon the Government manner of relief—Mr. Bright and Mr. Fawcett being loud in their condemnation. Mr. Bright took for his text the necessity of a careful and complete system of irrigation; while Mr. Fawcett's strictures were chiefly addressed to the financial operations of the Government; and he contended, as he has always done, that the one key to the better government of India lies in a better and more economical system, as, in his opinion, the danger that threatens our Indian Empire arises from the bad administration of its finances. Mr. Bright was weightily controverted and assailed by Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, and both in the House of Commons and out of it the Government had much, though not very active support. This much seems clear, that the generous and resolute manner in which England has taken up her duty of saving her Indian subjects to the very utmost of her ability from the horrors of starvation, cannot fail to knit more closely together the ruling and the governed race. And the Russian alarmists might draw some comfort from the fact that the Mansion-House Fund must go some way to convince at the same time the natives of the wealth of England, and the Russians of the poverty of India. The general feeling of restless uneasiness which a constant talk of the designs of Russia may stir up among the Indian population, remains, to our mind, the only cause of misgiving in the East. And we believe that the large-hearted charity of the Mansion-House Fund will go a long way to cure such evils.

In March Sir John Strachey, the Finance Minister, submitted the Indian Budget to the Legislative Council. The finally closed accounts for 1875-76 show, he said, the actual revenue to have been 52,515,789*l.*, and the expenditure 55,117,536*l.*, including 595,779*l.* for famine relief and 4,270,629*l.* for public works extraordinary, thus leaving a deficit of 2,601,747*l.* Excluding the charge for extraordinary public works, but not the famine expenditure, there would have been a surplus of 1,668,882*l.* The regular estimates for 1876-77 place the revenue at 51,206,700*l.* and the expenditure at 57,285,000*l.*, including 3,800,000*l.* on

account of public works extraordinary, thus showing a deficit of 6,078,300*l.* Excluding the expenditure for public works extraordinary, the deficit is reduced to 2,278,300*l.* The cost of the famine, including loss of revenue during the financial year 1876-77, is estimated at 3,100,000*l.* The ordinary accounts, excluding the famine expenditure, would show a surplus of 624,800*l.* The Budget estimates for 1877-78 place the revenue at 52,192,700*l.*, and the expenditure at 56,442,400*l.*, including public works extraordinary amounting to 3,628,000*l.* The deficit of 4,249,700*l.* is reduced to 621,700*l.* if the expenditure for public works extraordinary is excluded. The estimated cost of the famine during the financial year is 2,150,000*l.*, making a total of 5,250,000*l.* for the two years. The ordinary accounts, excluding the famine and public works expenditure, would show a surplus of 928,300*l.*

The net amount borrowed in 1876-77 was 3,724,000*l.* The loans to be raised in 1877-78 amount to 6,500,000*l.*, including 250,000*l.* from Scindia for the Gwalior Railway. Of the remaining 6,250,000*l.* the Indian Government proposes to raise 2,500,000*l.* in India. The Government is not authorised to pledge the Secretary of State for India regarding loans issued in England, but recommends him to ask Parliament for power to borrow 3,750,000*l.* in England. No fresh Imperial taxation is proposed. The Bengal and North-West Provinces will be required to provide by local taxation for the interest on the capital borrowed for the local railways and canals under their management.

The Provincial system started by the late Lord Mayo is to be largely extended in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, Oude, and other provinces hereafter. Sir John Strachey proposes that henceforward unremunerative public works and famine charges should be classed under the head of ordinary expenditure, and be provided for from the revenue, special measures being considered to meet famine charges. The Indian Government has under consideration the abolition of inland customs lines and of the sugar duties, and the equalisation and reduction of the salt duties. The Indian Government is likewise pledged to abolish the import duties on cotton goods with the least possible delay. Sir John Strachey proceeds, however, to point out that all measures of fiscal relief must be postponed for this year in consequence of the famine. He considers the present financial position of India to be satisfactory, and regards the future as promising. The estimated amount of Council Bills to be drawn during 1877-78 is 138,500,000 rupees. The present intention of the Secretary of State for India is to sell bills to the amount of 2,650,000 rupees weekly during April and May.

The estimated cash balances in India to the credit of the Government amounted at the end of 1876-77 to 11,539,700*l.*, and will amount at the end of 1877-78 to 12,500,000*l.*

At the close of the year Sir John Strachey made his statement

upon famine expenditure, and criticism, it was said in a home paper chiefly addressed to Indian subjects, was disarmed by the courage with which he dealt with a great exigency, though the readjustment of the salt duties instead of their entire repeal was felt as a great grievance, for which compensation was not found in the fact that the duty was reduced to 130 millions of people while it was increased to forty-seven millions. The trades licence tax, sure to be stoutly resisted in India, was accepted here as a necessity, while the resolve to deal with famine expenditure by an annual assignment of revenue to meet it was universally approved. The comments of the principal morning journals evince intense sympathy with India in the burden of taxation as well as social misery such a calamity as the past famine brings. The *Times* in concluding its leader reads the India Office a lecture upon "Home charges" which is very opportune:—

"Good finance is at once the keystone and the test of good government. Where the finance is wrong, there can be nothing really sound. We must not go on as we have been content to do hitherto, adding to the debt of India and taking scant care to see that the yearly income balances the yearly charges. Sir John Strachey's financial statement has at least the merit of looking the difficulty in the face, and attempting to make provision for dealing with it. But, whatever credit we may give to its author, and however fully we may accept the conclusion to which we are reluctantly driven by it, we are not thus set free, by any means, from our own responsibilities in the matter. The subject may be uninviting to many, but it is none the less the bounden duty of England to grapple with it. The charges which England makes on the Indian Exchequer, and of which Indian statesmen from time to time complain, are a branch of Indian finance which belongs especially to the Imperial Legislature. If these charges are, as Sir John Strachey hints, in excess of what they ought to be, there is no time at which they could be more gracefully reduced. The nine and a quarter millions which India has just been forced to lay out on famine relief will be a very heavy weight upon her poor industrious people. Whether we assume any part of this burden or not, we are at least bound not to add to it unfairly by any new demands of our own. There have been certain past occasions on which we have acted very questionably in this respect. We ought on every account to make quite sure that we are doing nothing of the kind just now."

With the main idea of Sir John Strachey's scheme the *Daily News* thinks no fault can be found. "It is (it says) eminently advisable that the new taxes should be imposed, levied, and spent by the local authorities. It is a correct principle, as the experience of several years shows, to make each province primarily responsible for its own wants, and, at the same time, to establish a system of mutual assurance by which one province will contribute to the relief of another actually suffering from famine. We presume,

too, that Sir John Strachey has well considered all other suggested modes of meeting the new call on the Indian Exchequer before increasing the salt duty in Madras and Bombay." The *Daily News* concludes that Sir John has good reasons for declining to re-establish the income tax. Those who have followed income-tax controversies in India can hardly fail to believe that he has perfectly valid reasons. There remains a word upon the salt tax and a general comment which deserve quotation:—

"We wait for the reasons before definitely forming an opinion as to the propriety of manipulating the salt duties in the way which we have described. But this suggestion must open all eyes to the serious, and indeed alarming, state of Indian finances. If ever there was a tax objectionable in itself, it is a salt tax. Indian statesmen have always promised that when the first improvement manifested itself this rather barbarous impost should be erased. And yet recently in Madras it has been several times raised; and now, with the famine scarcely over, it is raised once more. It will require strong reasons to persuade bystanders that it is imperative to take 300,000*l.* more from the people of India in salt duties."

We have no doubt that the financial statement will disappoint those who believe that famines can be for ever prevented in India by a liberal expenditure on irrigation works. A sum of a million and a half, which has to be applied to such varied objects as reduction of debt and the construction of cheap local railways and canals for the prevention of famine, will appear to them a trifling outlay. Sir John Strachey may prefer to deny the applicability of irrigation works to all India. But another powerful defence might be that he is obliged to resort to taxes, the very name of which is irreconcilable with our notion of an easy or tolerable fiscal system.

It was, perhaps, satisfactory that Sir John's statement was preceded by Sir James Stephen's able defence of the preventive measures of succeeding administrations, in the form of an answer to Mr. Bright, to which we have already alluded. Sir James Stephen maintained, against Mr. Bright's argument for the commencement of vast irrigation works in India, that English capital is not forthcoming for Indian irrigation, because English capitalists know that irrigation does not pay. The Madras Irrigation Company has spent 1,600,000*l.*, and the expenditure "is an utter failure from a financial point of view;" and the same may be said of 1,250,000*l.* spent on the Orissa Canal. The natives, in fact, will not buy the water, and to make them buy it would be a very serious addition to our unpopularity. Even in England we do not yet make fire insurance compulsory. Sir James Stephen further shows that the Government even in 1871 had sanctioned irrigation works to the amount of 20,000,000*l.*, and has spent upon them 8,500,000*l.*, and is going on spending, as, for instance, 1,800,000*l.* in 1877-78. And he finally shows that the assertion

that 100,000,000*l.* have been squandered upon railways is unfounded, the railway profits all over India *exceeding* the guaranteed interest by 1,317,260*l.*, a sum, we may add, which is a trifle compared with the ultimate profit to be expected. Sir James Stephen, therefore, contended that the Government has done the work it is accused of not doing, and that Mr. Bright has not carefully studied the facts.

In the House of Commons, the usual languid interest was aroused when Lord G. Hamilton made his annual statement of the financial condition of India. In the first place he mentioned that it is intended to deal with the Famine on the principles laid down by Lord Northbrook in the case of the Bengal Famine. For this reason the Indian Government had already incurred expenditure which could not all be met on the Indian Money Market, and it became necessary to raise a portion in this country. The erroneous views as to the insolvency of Indian finance, no doubt, were fostered by the complicated form of accounts; but dividing the expenditure under the heads of ordinary expenditure, famine expenditure, and expenditure on public works extraordinary, he undertook to show that the ordinary revenue was more than sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure, and that while the annual loss on public works extraordinary was decreasing, the mileage of railways and the area of irrigation were annually increasing. At the same time, he admitted that Indian finance was liable to the danger which must always arise where a European administration had to be met out of an Asiatic revenue. Adopting the usual method of comparison in the three years—1875-76, 1876-77, and 1877-78—he showed that in the first period, while the estimated surplus was 506,000*l.*, the realised surplus, allowing for a Famine charge of 508,554*l.*, was 1,668,945*l.* In 1876-77 the estimated surplus, owing to the fall in silver, was only 144,000*l.* But the loss of revenue, owing to the Famine, amounted to 1,497,000*l.*—viz. 1,384,500*l.* Land Revenue, 92,000*l.* Excise, and 20,000*l.* Forest; and but for this cause there would have been a surplus of 1,223,000*l.* The direct famine charge in that year was 1,911,800*l.*, besides 80,000*l.*, which had been allowed to the Army as compensation for the dearness of forage and provisions. The other heads of revenue remained much the same, but the most remarkable feature of the finances of the year was the increase of the traffic receipts of the guaranteed railways, which were now earning within 420,051*l.* of the amount of guaranteed interest. On the whole, the estimated surplus of 144,000*l.*, owing to the influence of the Famine and other causes, had been converted into a deficit of 1,858,158*l.* Passing to the year 1877-78, the Under-Secretary stated the estimated revenue at 52,192,700*l.*, and the expenditure at 53,014,400*l.*, showing a deficit of 821,700*l.* The effect of the famine was to reduce the revenue by 625,000*l.*, and to increase the expenditure by 1,425,000*l.*, so that but for the famine there would have been a surplus of 1,230,300*l.* The total estimated cost of

the famine he placed at 5,250,504*l.* The main feature of the Budget of the year was the extension of the Decentralisation scheme, and the transfer to the local Governments of the irrigation and other public works, on which, however, they would be required to pay interest. Proceeding next to make some general remarks on the condition of Indian finance, Lord George combated the assertion that while our revenue is stationary our expenditure is increasing, and showed, in an elaborate comparison of the financial returns from the year 1869-70 to the present time, that, although it had been necessary to borrow to meet extraordinary expenditure there had been a net surplus revenue over ordinary expenditure. He explained next the alterations which it was proposed to make in the form of keeping the accounts, by which the capital expended on public works and the revenue derived from them would be more clearly shown, and mentioned also that the Government would not object next year to the re-appointment of a Select Committee on Indian Finance. With regard to extraordinary public works since 1873-74, 19,466,121*l.* had been spent on them. The surpluses during those years amounted to 9,362,201*l.*, so that but for the famine it would only have been necessary to borrow 10,103,914*l.*, but the famines had cost 11,861,591*l.* The famines and the extraordinary public works between them had caused an expenditure in these five years amounting to 31,327,712*l.*, towards which the surpluses had furnished 9,362,207*l.*, and 17,174,032*l.* had been borrowed. There remained, therefore, a deficit of 5,000,000*l.* to be made up, which the Government now asked for power to borrow. Half of the sum they proposed to add to the Permanent Debt of India, and the other half they proposed to raise in the form of Treasury Bills, which would be kept as a reserve, and which would be used by the Government among other purposes to check the fluctuations in the value of silver, a topic which Lord George canvassed at some length.

The statements provoked the adverse criticism of Mr. Fawcett, who denied that the revenue of India was increasing; for, stated fairly and accurately, it did not amount to more than 40,000,000*l.*, while the military expenditure alone swallowed up some 18,000,000*l.* He animadverted also on the growth of the home charges, but after a brief reply from Lord G. Hamilton, the House in Committee agreed to a resolution on which to found a Bill authorising the raising of a loan of 5,000,000*l.*, charged on the revenues of India.

The Eastern Question was, of course, the source of many desultory Indian debates during the session, but they produced nothing of note if we except a protest against Russophobia from Lord Salisbury, at once powerful and amusing, in which he referred certain noble lords to their geography as the best antidote to many of their fixed ideas upon Russian designs on India, and attributed much of their mental condition on the subject to the

scale of their maps. But the question of the year which seems likely to prove of most permanent importance in relation both to the "Russian Question," and to our own rule in India was the reversal of our recent policy of non-interference upon the great North-west frontier, which begins on the verge of the Pamere Steppe, at a point a few miles south of Victoria Lake, where the boundaries of Kashgar and Afghanistan and British India meet. From the confines of Chitral and Kafrestan and Yasin it turns eastwards to the Indus, which it crosses near Gilgit, and follows at a little distance from its left bank to the top of the Kagan Glen, where the frontier of Cashmere ends. The line then runs south-westward, bounding the Hazara district, back to the Indus, which it crosses at Torbeila, near Abbotabad, whence it makes a circuit north of the Cabool river, right across the valley of the Swat, past Peshawur to the entrance of the Kyber Pass, and back again south of the Cabool river towards the Indus, where, nearly opposite Attock, looping round the Kohat Pass, it strikes south-westward to Edwardesabad (Bunnoo), and thence continues its generally southward course, right down the base of the Sooliman Mountains, opposite Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazee Khan, to near Mittankote, where the frontier of the Punjab ends. The line then crosses the plain of Cutchee westward again to past Jacobabad and then south-westerly to near Shikarpoor, whence it runs through the Hala hills until it reaches the Hubb river, which it follows due south to the sea, where the Scinde division of the North-West frontier ends at Cape Monze, about ten miles west of Kurrachee. The length of this frontier is fully 1,000 miles. The Cashmere division of it is entangled among the highest peaks of the Himalayas and Hindoo Koosh, but the Punjab and Scinde divisions, as a general rule, follow, at a distance of ten to twenty and thirty miles from the right bank of the Indus, the base of the mountain ranges which separate the Punjab from Afghanistan and Scinde from Beloochistan.

The tribes inhabiting the frontier also fall under three divisions, the idolatrous Kafres and other tribes of the countries of Afghanistan opposite the Cashmere frontier, the Pathan or Afghan tribes opposite the Punjab frontier, and the Belooch and Brahoë tribes opposite the Scinde frontier, and, indeed, as far northward as Dera Ghazee Khan. In maps the frontiers of Afghanistan and Beloochistan are made to march with those of British India from Victoria Lake to the Indian Ocean, and all these tribes are included within the borders of either Afghanistan or Beloochistan. But they all claim independence, and in Afghanistan are absolutely independent and under no rule whatever except that of their own chiefs, who are seldom obeyed one instant longer than is convenient. Indeed, the only authority revered by the Afghan or Pathan tribes on our North-West frontier is that of the Akoond of Swat, who accidentally gained his ascendancy over them through his reputation as a saint. Badakshan and Kunduz

only yield obedience to the Ameer of Cabool when he can back his demand by force, but he scarcely even pretends to claim the allegiance of the Kafre tribes of Kafrestan and Chitral, and of the Yusufzai tribes about Peshawur, of the Afreedees about Kohat, and Wuzerees about Abbotabad, and other Afghans or Pathans on the North-West frontier. The Kafres give us no trouble, and the Beloochees and Brahoes, for whose good conduct we have under the Scinde frontier system held the Khan of Khelat responsible, have during the past forty years seriously troubled us only once, when, a few years ago (1870), it was attempted to force the Punjab frontier system on Scinde. But the Afghan or Pathan tribes on the Punjab frontier have always been a source of disquietude, and during the last twenty-eight years we have had to undertake no less than twenty-eight expeditions against them. While the Bolan Pass has for forty years been closed only once, and all through our own blundering, in 1870, the Kyber Pass has never once been open for more than a few weeks at a time since we annexed the Punjab in 1849. The Ameer of Cabool cannot keep it open, and we shrink from undertaking the task—a very easy one for us—for fear of giving offence at Cabool; and so the trade between the Punjab and Afghanistan has to seek out the difficult routes to the north of the Kyber, and between the real Kyber Pass and the Cabool River. When, therefore, we talk of our difficulties with the frontier tribes of India, it is the Afghan or Pathan tribes on the Punjab frontier who are more particularly meant, and it is the Punjab frontier which is regarded in India as specially the North-West frontier. It is practically our only Indian political frontier.

The Punjab officials have always encouraged the claims of the Punjab frontier tribes to independence of the Ameer of Cabool, or at least have steadfastly ignored the Ameer's nominal sovereignty over them, and never attempted to make use of it in keeping the peace of the border. They have always affected to treat the tribes as a useful "buffer" between the Indian Government and the Ameer of Cabool, and the tribes themselves have only been too glad to play off the one power against the other; and so they are now under no responsible sovereignty whatever. We refuse to become responsible for them ourselves, and we decline to recognise the Ameer's authority over them, which he, indeed, has not the power to enforce without our cordial co-operation. When they make a sudden plundering raid into our territory we undertake an expedition against them, and thus, as before stated, we have undertaken twenty-eight expeditions against them in twenty-eight years. Sometimes we submit to pay them black mail to make them cease from troubling us. This is the Punjab frontier system. In Scinde John Jacob insisted on treating the border tribes as subjects of the Khan of Khelat. His authority over them was only nominal, and was denied altogether by the more powerful tribes, but the Scinde officials always insisted on acknowledging it

themselves and on the tribes recognising it, and with the most beneficial results. But in 1870 it was decided to introduce the Punjab system in dealing with the too-powerful Belooch tribes of the Bugtees and Murrees, whose country, although within the borders of Beloochistan, lay partly on the Scinde and partly on the Punjab frontier. These tribes had become disorderly, and could easily have been reduced to submission by the Khan, had we supported him; but the Government of India insisted on dealing with them, on the Punjab system, as practically independent, and the result was not only to throw the Belooch frontier into ferment, but to embroil our own officials with each other and bring our whole frontier policy to a complete deadlock. The Bolan Pass was stopped, and in a very short time Beloochistan would have reverted to its pristine condition of utter barbarism and disorder. Fortunately, however, the Indian Government soon saw its mistake, and the Khan the evil of the advice on which he was secretly acting, and gradually during the past three or four years we have succeeded in re-establishing friendly relations with Beloochistan.

With Shere Ali our relations have unfortunately assumed a most ambiguous and even semi-hostile character; though it is, in fact, our interest that he should be absolutely independent. What we want are the best possible neighbourly relations with him, and a friendly treaty, such as Sir Herbert Edwardes negotiated with the Ameer in 1855. Special arrangements should be made for keeping the Kyber Pass permanently open to the commerce with Central Asia. It has, too, been suggested that if at the same time the Maharaja of Cashmere were allowed to occupy the Baroghil Pass the Chitral Valley would also be opened up to commerce, which would then have a second route besides the great Bamian Pass into Central Asia. These are practical details for the consideration of the responsible officials on the spot. But the security, however brought about, of the North-West frontier has now become a matter of concern to all Englishmen who have to face the problem of its pacification, for the year was not to close without some menace to its security; the political circles of India were disturbed by reports of agitation.

The English representative at Quetta is protected by an armed British force, and, whether the arrangement is wise or not, it is in strict accordance with our treaty rights. The Ameer of Afghanistan is said to believe, or at least to declare, that such a force is a menace to Candahar, which one school of Anglo-Indians, he must know, hold to be more important for the safety of our Eastern Empire than Herat itself. From these facts there is but a step to the report that Shere Ali, the ruler of Afghanistan, urges his neighbour of Khelat to demand the withdrawal of the small garrison, and proposes that, in case of refusal, they should jointly measure their forces against those of the Indian Empire. Thus the problem for solution is not an easy one. The armed and

fortified occupation of Quetta, no doubt, created a feeling of suspicion along the frontier, and it is as necessary to free the frontier tribes from their belief that English policy in that quarter is aggressive as it is to preserve order. But the urgent necessity to adopt some strong measures was made evident by the fact that within the brief space of one week a small frontier tribe—the Jowakis—had the audacity to make four inroads into British territory. On October 21 they attacked the village of Ghovizai, close to the main road, and killed and wounded several inhabitants. The following day they made an attack on the village of Togh, not far from Kohat. Next night they attacked the village of Kunmer, when they killed and wounded several of the inhabitants and police, and successfully carried off numerous cattle; and again on the 25th they had the hardihood to attack a Havildar's party of the 22nd Regiment, which was mounting guard over the Commissariat stores at Shahcote, only a few miles from Kerat; five of our soldiers were killed and six wounded. These repeated outrages roused the Government to action. On the morning of November 9 a field force, consisting of 2,100 infantry, with six guns, and a small number of cavalry, under the command of General Keyes, entered the Jowaki territory in three columns from Shadipore, Gambat, and Kohat. On the 11th Paiya was occupied after a faint opposition. The Jowakis were taken by surprise, as they had anticipated an attack on their principal village, Jammoo. They lost six killed and four wounded, and three were taken prisoners. Three of our men were wounded. Further fighting occurred on the 14th, when the enemy, who had cautiously crept round the hill in front of the Shadipur column camp, attacked in superior numbers a company of the 5th Punjab Native Infantry while it was protecting the camp-followers collecting fodder. The 5th displayed great gallantry, and the enemy was completely routed. A later expedition met with similar success.

CHAPTER V.

Canada and Lord Dufferin—Australia—Queensland—New Zealand—New South Wales—Convention with Egypt—Treaty with Dahomey—Trade—Review of the Year—Church and State—Political History of the autumn—Mr. Gladstone in Ireland—Lord Hartington in Scotland—Liberalism of the Scotch Universities—Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain—Speeches of Ministers—The Queen's visit to Lord Beaconsfield—Summoning of Parliament—Opinions of the Press.

THE interesting events of the year in Canada were connected with the farewell speeches and progresses of Lord Dufferin, who, during his period of office as governor, had won golden opinions from all sorts of men, had done much by personal influence and example to

consolidate the relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country, and promised to win for himself a name as a statesman on his return, and to introduce a new element into the oratory of the House of Lords. His great qualities as a speaker were more conspicuous than ever during the year; tact and humour, courtesy and kindness, and eloquence of a high type where eloquence was required, spoke clearly of the good Sheridan blood from which Lord Dufferin springs. His visit to the far west of Canada was especially interesting, and the home-staying world read with a new interest and surprise his glowing accounts of the great tracts of lake and plain and river which there stretch conterminous with the vaster domain of the United States. In one of his speeches he quaintly commented on the relations between the greater and lesser neighbour in a *simile* of the stalwart lover and the coy maiden, willing and unwilling to be wooed. At the same time, too, he brought to English notice, for the first time almost, the existence of two strange colonies in the heart of the Dominion, the Mennonites, a race of Russian emigrants, and the settlers from Iceland, who had nestled into that distant land, and were learning by degrees the arts and secrets of a civilisation other than their own. The Mennonite reserves are two in number—Rat River reserve, consisting of eight townships east of Red River, and Dufferin reserve, consisting of seventeen townships west of Red River. The first of these Mennonites arrived in 1874, and now they number 6,340. They make excellent settlers, and are distinguished for their good conduct and cleanliness. The Icelandic colony is in the territory of Keewatin, on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. Their chief village is called Gimli (Paradise), where some 268 Icelanders settled in 1875. In 1876, 1,156 more came into the territory.

At a farewell banquet given in his honour by the citizens of Winnipeg, in Manitoba, Lord Dufferin reviewed the history of the Dominion, and specially traced the progress of the State of Manitoba, which, he said, might be regarded as the keystone of that mighty arch of sister provinces which spans the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

“It was here,” he said, “that Canada, emerging from her woods and forests, first gazed upon her rolling prairies and unexplored North-West, and learnt as by an unexpected revelation that her historical territories of the Canadas, the eastern sea-boards of New Brunswick, Labrador, and Nova Scotia, the Laurentian lakes and valleys, corn-lands and pastures, though themselves more extensive than half a dozen European kingdoms, were but the vestibules and antechambers to that till then undreamt-of Dominion, whose illimitable dimensions alike confound the arithmetic of the surveyor and the verification of the explorer. It was here that, counting her past achievements as but the preface and prelude to her future exertions and expanding destinies, she took a fresh departure, received the afflatus of a more Imperial inspiration, and felt herself no longer a mere settler along the bank of a single river, but the

owner of half a continent, and in the amplitude of her possession, in the wealth of her resources, in the sinews of her material might, the peer of any power on the earth. Alluding to the Marquis of Salisbury's well-remembered suggestion of the geographical misconceptions that are often engendered in men's minds by the smallness of the maps they have consulted, he said that to this cause probably might be attributed the inadequate idea entertained by the best-educated persons of the extent of Her Majesty's North-American possessions, or the capabilities they possess of affording happy and prosperous homes to millions of the human race. But, in contemplating the vistas thus opened to our imagination, we must not forget that there ensues a corresponding expansion of our obligations. For instance, unless great care is taken, we shall find, as we move westwards, that the exigences of civilisation may clash injuriously with the prejudices and traditional habits of our Indian fellow-subjects. As long as Canada was in the woods the Indian problem was comparatively easy—the progress of settlement was slow enough to give ample time and opportunity for arriving at an amicable and mutually convenient arrangement with each tribe with whom we successively came into contact; but once out upon the plains, colonisation will advance with far more rapid and ungovernable strides, and it cannot fail eventually to interfere with the by no means inexhaustible supply of buffalo, upon which so many of the Indian tribes are now dependent. Against this contingency it will be our most urgent and imperative duty to take timely precautions by enabling the red man, not by undue pressure, or hasty or ill-considered interference, but by precept, example, and suasion, by gifts of cattle and other encouragements, to exchange the precarious life of a hunter for that of a pastoral, and eventually that of an agricultural people. Happily, in no part of Her Majesty's dominions are the relations existing between the white settler and the original natives and masters of the land so well understood or so generously and humanely interpreted as in Canada, and as a consequence, instead of being a cause of anxiety and disturbance, the Indian tribes of the Dominion are regarded as a valuable adjunct to our strength and industry. In conclusion, Lord Dufferin said: In a world apart, secluded from extraneous influences, nestling at the feet of her majestic mother, Canada dreams her dream, and forebodes her destiny—a dream of ever-broadening harvests, multiplying towns and villages, and expanding pastures; of constitutional self-government, and a confederated empire; of page after page of honourable history, added to her contribution to the annals of the mother country, and to the glories of the British race; of a perpetuation for all time upon this continent of that temperate and well-balanced system of government which combines in one mighty whole as the eternal possession of all Englishmen, the brilliant history and traditions of the past, with the freest and most untrammelled liberty of action in the future."

The award of the Halifax Fisheries Commission, the most important event of the year in Canadian annals, has been treated of in our American history. The Commissioners, with some dissent on the part of one of them, awarded to Canada five-and-a-half million dollars in satisfaction of the balance due to the Dominion under the mutual concessions settled by the Treaty of Washington for twelve years therefrom. It was agreed by that Treaty that terms of mutual compensation should be fixed by a subsequent Commission, liberty being meanwhile granted to the citizens of the United States to fish in Canadian waters, and liberty to the Canadian fishermen to fish off the coasts of the United States down to a certain degree of latitude. The Commissioners for adjusting the terms of compensation, as we have said, came to a decision in which M. Delefosse (the President) and Sir Alexander Galt concurred; Mr. Kellogg, the third Commissioner, representing the United States, dissenting from their award on the ground that the privilege of fishing on the coasts of the United States has not been adequately valued. "There seems," said a writer on the subject, "to be no great probability that his representation of the case will guide the ultimate decision of the Cabinet at Washington. The award will most likely be paid, and the Authorities of the Dominion will accept it. But the decision of the Commission does not clear all grounds of dispute for the future. It applies to only a temporary period. It omits questions (at least, we have no authentic information as to whether or not they have been finally dealt with) relating to those Canadian waters back of headlands, the entire coasts of which are in the possession of Canada. The award, therefore, necessarily falls short of the demands of the case, and leaves open issues which may lead to future dispute. The Colonial Office, we trust, will seek and obtain the concurrence of the Government at Washington in some arrangement which will be final. It is not to be concealed that concessions will have to be made by both parties, but the probability is that the fruit of such concessions will be of far greater value to those who make them than any probable amount of gain to be derived from the privileges conceded."

A general election in Australia absorbed all minor issues in the old battle between Free Trade and Protection, and returned a House, a third of which consisted of new men, pledged to support the policy of Mr. Graham Berry, the Protectionist Minister, as against his chief opponent, Sir James McCulloch. Mr. Berry's policy, as disclosed during his brief tenure of office, was a simple one; it consisted of two parts—Protective duties to satisfy the working men, and taxes upon landed properties to crush the squatter interest and to break up the great estates. "For the last two-and-twenty years," wrote a Melbourne correspondent to the *Spectator*, "that is to say, ever since the discovery of gold brought out a democratic population—we have had a land question lying at the root of all our public contests. Before that time the

whole country (larger than England, remember) was leased out to about 900 Crown tenants, who had good hope of turning their tenure into a fee-simple; and it must be confessed not without reason, for the Colonial Office of that day encouraged and perhaps justified the idea. But when population began to arrive at the rate of 1,000 men a week, the project became impossible, and after a fierce struggle, the Crown lands were at length thrown open to actual settlers on wonderfully reasonable terms. One condition of the new law aimed to prevent any man getting more than a square mile of agricultural land by selection in one year. But the Crown tenants, by very questionable means, evaded this condition, and there are now several estates in the colony larger than any English duke's. For some years a small party have considered that all estates beyond a certain minimum should pay a direct tax to the State, as they do in all the Continental countries of Europe, in India, and in England through the property-tax. The party destined to pay, and their partisans in the Press and elsewhere, raised such a clamour as was heard in England when rude hands were laid on the Corn Laws. A great many worthy, ignorant people honestly believed that it amounted to Communism and robbery to tax land. The small party, however, gradually grew stronger, and received the important accession of men able to bring precedent, authority, and original thought in support of the popular demand. At the general election it had a campaign like Von Moltke's in Austria. The Government in possession, which represented the Conservative party, felt the force of the coming storm, and proposed a land-tax as part of their policy; but it was too late. The people were determined to have men as well as measures more to their mind, and an administration which had a good working majority before the dissolution came back to Parliament with only fifteen pledged supporters out of a house of eighty-six. The question of Protection and Free Trade, no doubt, contributed to this result, and a strong popular feeling against Sir James McCulloch, who was once the leader of the Democracy, and has latterly found himself by stress of events at the head of the party of resistance; but the determination to have a land-tax is mainly responsible for the result."

The question of Australian federation at no remote period, in the present year, began also to create some serious consideration, if not discussion.

In the course of the year the Vice-President of the Executive Council of Queensland addressed to the Agent-General in London for Queensland a letter, covering a circular notification to the chief secretaries of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, and New Zealand, as to the present position of the Chinese question as affecting that Government, and requested him to bring the matter under the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

The people (he wrote) had succeeded by their own efforts in founding a prosperous and well-ordered State. They were now

threatened with a large and unrestricted Chinese immigration, and he did not hesitate to say that the consequences of this immigration were contemplated with serious misgivings by all classes. Industrious, frugal, and law-abiding as the Chinese people might be, they were not colonists in the best sense of the term. It was possible, indeed, that their presence there in large numbers might produce an industrial activity of a certain kind; but it would be of a kind different from that which had hitherto contributed to their prosperity. The probability was that, in a country so sparsely populated as Queensland now is, it would entirely supplant European labour; and the creation of a large, intelligent, docile, but servile class would, he did not doubt, seriously affect and change the conditions upon which the political system of Queensland was founded. But whether the unrestricted introduction of Chinese be in itself a good thing or a bad thing, he begged that the Agent-General would impress upon Lord Carnarvon that in this choice the Executive Council should not be constrained by any forced interpretation of international obligations. As British subjects, they valued the privilege they possessed; but if they were to be called upon to sacrifice their hopes of perfecting a community which had been founded on principles of social and political equality, they were not content to do so without a most earnest effort to avert such a calamity. He hoped, therefore, that the Agent-General would very frankly explain to Lord Carnarvon that the people were most anxious to be allowed to grow in their own way; that they should, in fact, be permitted to encourage or discourage Chinese immigration as they pleased, and that the existence of international obligations between Great Britain and the empire of China should not be allowed to be a pretext for forcing upon them a Chinese population against their wishes or their interests.

In the circular notification the Vice-President said—

We fear that both our rights and our civilisation may be compromised and that our social and political systems may be imperilled if, on any plea whatever, a Chinese immigration is forced upon us against our wishes and against our interests. The people of this portion of Australia will be the first to feel the change and its consequences; but I deem it to be my duty, on the part of this Government, to point out to you that it will not be confined to them alone.

In New Zealand, a new Ministry was formed by Sir George Grey, who assumed office as Premier, himself taking the post of Colonial Secretary.

A letter of August 25 in the *Times* spoke of the Native Lands question as one likely to result in a change of Ministry. Sir George Grey has special views on this, and is an opponent of the abolition of provincialism.

The *Times* correspondent just alluded to says:—"Among the most important measures resulting from the abolition of 'provin-

am' is an Education Bill for the whole colony, which has been introduced by ministers. It is as near an approach as possible to a complete secular system, the only semblance of religious instruction proposed being the reading of the Bible, without comment, on the opening of the school, with the reservation of a right to parents who object to this to keep their children outside the doors till it is over. The whole cost of education is proposed to be borne on the Consolidated Fund, which will be an inestimable boon to the North island, where the provision for public education has been miserably insufficient, while in the South island it has been magnificently endowed out of the Land Revenue. The bill will meet with opposition from some of the religious bodies, on account of the absence of any provision for subsidising denominational schools; but I do not think that, except among the Roman Catholics, there is a sufficiently strong feeling against a purely secular system to create any violent opposition to a bill otherwise good."

Turning to New South Wales, we find the *Times* correspondent thus writing in April:—"We have just had another quarterly revenue return, the figures of which surpass all that have hitherto preceded it. For the past year or two New South Wales has been the envy of the neighbouring Colonies, and still there is no pause in the rising tide of our financial prosperity. The revenue for the quarter is 1,431,759*l.*, and, as this is not our most productive quarter, it is at the rate of about 10*l.* per head of the population per annum. No other country in the world can show such a result. As heretofore, however, this public income is mainly due to the alienation of the public estate. Considerably more than half of the quarter's revenue is from this source. The consequence of this plethora of cash is that the annual revenue is in excess of any reasonable annual expenditure, and the Treasurer is advancing the surplus to the loan accounts for the construction of railways and such other public works as we have been in the habit of building out of borrowed money. The last loan we negotiated in England was in ignorance of our forthcoming prosperity, and we could have done without the money, for a time at least. Of English borrowed capital which we have imported for the construction of public works, we still have about half a million not yet spent, the works having proceeded very slowly for want of an adequate supply of labour. But out of the surplus revenue the Treasurer has already advanced the sum of 825,000*l.* for railways and other public works, and as he has still a balance left to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of two millions and a half, there is not the slightest likelihood that the Treasury will have to trouble the money-market for some time to come. Parliament could easily sketch railway extensions that would absorb all that money and more, but it is one thing to vote new railways and quite another to get them carried out. The quantity of labour in the colony fit for works of construction is limited, and though there are always men hanging about Sydney professedly looking

for employment, they belong to a class utterly unfitted for the work of the navy. The Government regularly grants a free passage by rail to men of this class, so that they may go to the interior where the contractors are clamouring for hands; but the men are soon seen in town again and asking for work as before. For men who know how to work there is a real demand; of those who know how to idle we have more than a sufficiency. By the mail last received four shiploads of emigrants were announced—two from England and two from America. If the men have been well selected, they will be absorbed at once, for in New South Wales at the present moment capital is in excess of labour. The principal demand, however, is for men skilled in works of construction.

“Our political crisis has for the present passed off tranquilly. All the Ministers have been re-elected, and only one was opposed. Two or three of them deprecated the custom of sending Ministers back to their constituents for re-election. In this Colony the custom has always proved a form, no new Ministry having been embarrassed by the non-election of any of its members. Opinion is considerably divided as to whether it is worth while to keep up this form, but as there is no very strong feeling on the subject either way we shall probably continue to give the custom the benefit of the doubt, and in this, as in many other things, do as the Mother Country does.”

A convention with Egypt for the suppression of the slave-trade and a treaty with the King of Dahomey for the same purpose, which included provisions for the security of British subjects in Dahomey, close for the year the history of the relations of England with the colonies and with foreign countries.

We have spoken more than once of the depressed state of trade during the year, and the gloomy anticipations to which it gave rise. When the annual trade reviews had been issued by firms engaged in most of the principal departments, “something like a fair idea,” said a writer in the *Daily News*, “can be formed of what the commercial world thought of the business of 1877. There is in many cases a considerable divergence in the opinions expressed by different houses in the same trade; but making allowance for the various standpoints from which the subject is looked at, the conclusion to be arrived at is that commercial firms experience little pleasure in taking a retrospect of last year. There is a kind of unanimity in the way in which the outbreak of war is held responsible for the destruction of sanguine hopes of a general revival which was thought to be imminent in the earlier months. Again, the famine in the East and labour complications at home respectively serve as assigned causes in some branches for the depression which has existed. These three reasons are set forth almost universally as the fundamental ones which have produced so unfortunate a result. Making all customary allowance for the fact that unless money is made readily grumbling is always heard,

there is sufficient proof adduced in the various commercial reviews that untoward events have had much to do with the stationary, and in some instances falling, trade of last year. Local causes also have not been without their influence in some departments, and it is not easy to forget that, in particular districts unfortunately, trade has been paralysed and misery has resulted owing to disputes between employers and employed.

There is, however, in nearly all the reviews the cheering information that home demands have increased, and this is most satisfactory. With the uneasiness which has overshadowed the political situation for some months, there was no incentive for manufacturers and shippers to embark deeply in foreign consignments, and consequently the falling off in the volume of exports is not extraordinary. Rather it may be noted as matter of surprise that the year's totals have been so well sustained. We are told by most of the firms that, though remunerative prices were not in all cases obtained, there was throughout the twelvemonth steadiness, and an absence of violent speculation in any branch. The losses have been restricted, and with more favourable circumstances would have been still less. During the past week it has been shown that banks have been enabled to declare increased dividends, and the intimate connection there is between the welfare of these institutions and that of the commercial class is a fair corroboration of what is stated by the latter. To take the industry which employs by far the largest amount of labour in the Kingdom, the manufacture of cotton, it may be noticed that more raw material has been worked up than in any previous year; and if the latter half had been as active as the first six months, the year would have been on record in this branch as one of the best known. As it is, the exports of this, our most important manufacture, have exceeded those of any previous year, and the fact that spinners hold less stock than they did a year since is good proof that Manchester and its surrounding district have not done badly. In the woollen and worsted manufacture much has depended on the course of the price of the raw material, and this having declined during the year, the value of cloths and stuffs has naturally fallen *pari passu*. On the whole, the industry so largely employed in the woollen trades of all descriptions has had less to complain of than many other sections, for, looking at the condition of this trade on the Continent, it is matter for congratulation that this country has been so well able to hold its own. Yarns are less wanted abroad, and no surer sign can be found of the dulness existing there, notwithstanding the cry of foreign competition often raised here by those not keeping abreast with the times. In the iron trade things are more unsatisfactory. The pitiable accounts lately published in the *Daily News* of the condition of the South Wales districts are ample evidence of the distress into which this branch has fallen after an era of inflation. Within four years the raw material (pig iron) has fallen from seven pounds per ton to two pounds, and the manufactured article almost

proportionately. Whether this be owing to trade difficulties entirely or to the relative over-production in a season of great ease may be a disputed point, but it is worth while to note that manufacturers are content to continue their production, possibly in anticipation of a reaction at no very distant period.

The reports on the shipping business of the year are undoubtedly unsatisfactory looked at from the shipowners' point of view, freights having been very low ; but this is something in the merchants' and consumers' favour. Adventitious causes have led to the employment of a mass of tonnage which could not ordinarily have been looked for, and thus some slight fillip was given to business which would otherwise have languished. The stoppage of the Black Sea trade has thrown tonnage in other directions unexpectedly, but it only now requires a cessation of hostilities to bring about a lively demand for freight. The blockade which has thus acted prejudicially to one branch of our commerce has advantageously affected the relations between this country and India ; for both oilseed and grain have poured in from that country which possibly would not have come forward otherwise. In leather it is reported that though no serious cause for complaint existed some disappointment was felt that better business was not done. Silk was very much depressed for some months, when a recovery set in, speedily, however, to be succeeded by great flatness during the French political difficulties, but at the conclusion of the latter a revival occurred which has had the effect of reducing the fall since the beginning of the year materially. Tallow has fallen away in price, being now gradually superseded by petroleum, which is coming into more prominent use, and the price of which, moreover, during the year fell 40 per cent. Tea is an article which has shown some improvement, the increased consumption helping to keep up prices. The heavy imports of wood and timber have kept down the price, and the slackness of building operations, and the substitution of iron girders for wooden beams, have been two important factors in depressing quotations in that department below the inflated level of four years since. In other sections the reports all go to show that, though there is lack of animation, the state of things is not otherwise worse than obvious and removable causes will explain. The views propounded in the various trade circulars are to some extent valuable, but based, as they mostly are, on a simple view of each particular trade, they necessarily lack that comprehensiveness which is necessary to a true and correct appreciation of what the year's business has done for the country. The desire for a speedy peace expressed in all of them is about the only matter on which they are practically unanimous, and this, if effected, will undoubtedly give a strong stimulus to business generally.

The ominous disputes among Churchmen of various views, the atmosphere of quarrel enveloping the Public Worship Act, and the bold defiance of ecclesiastical law which judgments and cases

in the Privy Council continued to produce in an increasing ratio in the clergymen who, rightly or wrongly, preferred to make of their own views their own law, made in the course of the year the question of the relations of Church and State assume a more and more troubled aspect.

Archbishop Tait's address delivered at the annual meeting of the Canterbury Diocesan Church Building Society, was distinguished by an undertone of anxiety for the future of the English Church; and the Primate's suppressed apprehension, we cite the *Daily News*, was only rendered more painfully obvious by the air of forced cheerfulness under which he vainly attempted to disguise it. The Archbishop stated for the consolation of those who might be at present anxious for the safety of the Establishment, that he could never remember a period when an impending crisis was not represented by a certain order of dismal prophets as about to engulf the Church in irretrievable ruin. "He saw every reason to hope, however, that if there were clouds threatening now they would all disappear, and the atmosphere would only be clearer and brighter, and men would apply themselves more heartily to the good work they had in hand when the present difficulties rolled away, as so many difficulties had done before." But the Primate was candid enough to admit that he may possibly be too sanguine in these anticipations, and, as if his deeper feelings could no longer be repressed, the glowing forecast we have cited was immediately supplemented by him with decidedly sombre views regarding the future of the Church, which cannot fail to disturb the tranquillity of the staunchest friends of the Establishment.

"One of the worst features among Churchmen now," he remarked, "was that a certain section among themselves thought there should be no Established Church." This ominous statement announces the culmination of a protracted crisis which dates back to the origin of the Tractarian movement, forty years ago. So long as the High Church party could be restrained under the early leadership of Pusey and Newman from coming into open collision with the rubrics and the Thirty-nine Articles, mutual toleration prevailed between the Evangelical and Sacerdotal sections, and the bulwarks of the Church remained virtually impregnable. But the augmenting zeal and startling doctrinal development of the "Catholic" party in the Church at length became so obnoxious to the Low Church school that the dividing line between them was drawn with proportionate rigidity. The Church Association was organised to resist the innovations of High Churchmen, and the English Church Union was called into existence for the purpose of defending and propagating Ritualistic tenets. When these two bodies filed off in hostile relations to each other, all observant minds perceived that unless the conflict between them could be brought to a speedy termination, the upshot might sooner or later be the dissolution of the connection

between the Church and the State. And with some such crisis as this we seem to be nearly face to face.

The political history of the autumn, after the breaking up of Parliament, was chiefly connected, in spite of all domestic questions, with the Eastern Question, and the arguments and fears of the war and peace parties. Mr. Gladstone, who stood stoutly to his text, paid a visit to Ireland in October, which was in itself an event of interest, and though he made it professedly a private visit, and refrained from all public speaking as far as possible, he was induced to break silence on being presented with the freedom of the city of Dublin, though here, too, he avoided the Eastern Question. After the presentation of the burgess-ticket, which was enclosed in a bog-oak casket, he descanted at some length on the increasing prosperity of the country, and gave his view of the operation of the Land Act. He believed that it had enriched landlord as well as tenant, and this even in Ulster, where such heavy sums are given for tenant-right. He thought there was unanswerable proof of this, for the very men who gave these sums were equally willing to give high prices for the fee-simple. The point on which the Act had partially failed was in the operation of the clauses intended to facilitate peasant proprietorship, and he hoped means would be found to simplify and improve them. He referred again to the path of progress on which he believed Ireland to have entered, and expressed in the most heartfelt language his desire "that Ireland should be a prosperous and a powerful, a free and equal, a contented and happy part of the United Kingdom."

In the course of this speech, Mr. Gladstone expressed an opinion upon the Land Laws of Great Britain, which may prove one day to be of high political importance. "I am bound to say, in the first place, that I attach no value to our land laws in respect of entail and settlement. On the contrary, I am in favour of rather bold and important, if not sweeping change. Greater freedom ought to be established, and I think that not merely economical but social mischief results from the present system. Therefore I am prepared to entertain on that subject a great change."

On his return to England, at Holyhead, Mr. Gladstone addressed himself once more to the Eastern Question in compliment to the people of Anglesea, who demanded and obtained a speech. It was in the main a repetition of the old argument that Turkey would have yielded to the concerted action of Europe; but Mr. Gladstone dwelt strongly on the change in the tone of the Government evinced in the careful omission of the phrase, "the independence of Turkey," from the Premier's speech. He warned the country against being dragged into the war, and paid an eloquent compliment to the Nonconformists for the consistency and unanimity with which they had insisted on justice to the Eastern Christians.

At the same date as that of Mr. Gladstone's Irish visit, Lord Hartington came forward in Scotland with a series of political speeches. At Edinburgh, after arguing that a party does not do the less when it succeeds to power for not having pledged itself deeply to a long programme before it attained power, he declared himself the friend of all the Presbyterian Churches in Scotland, and quite unable to conceive how it is that a remedy cannot be found for the deep and growing sense of injustice under which the Free and Dissenting Churches appear to labour. His language amounted virtually to a promise to give the help of the Liberal party to any measure for securing fairer play among the three popular Scotch Churches, on which the Scotch Liberals should ultimately agree; though Lord Hartington declined to interfere in their debates while they are disagreed. He went on to describe the Conservative policy of Lord Beaconsfield as consisting in an effort to keep power by enlisting the most powerful class-interests on his side, and by referring to the sops they had given at different times to licensed victuallers, officers in the Army, clergymen, and tenant-farmers. He compared the Conservative policy to the policy of the late Emperor of the French, which clearly consisted in distributing sops to all the great interests of France. Lord Hartington also attacked the ostentatious and wavering foreign policy of the Government, which made a great parade of avoiding parochialism, only to disappoint all Powers in turn, and squander whatever influence England had in Europe. He would not quarrel so much with a selfish policy, if it were also intelligent; but a policy which looks solely to our own interests, and avowedly ignores the interests of great neighbouring States, is selfish without being intelligent, and therefore fails of its end.

At Glasgow the following day Lord Hartington devoted himself more to the subject of the County Franchise, and delivered a rather neat refutation of Mr. Lowe. Our various Acts for extending the franchise were not, he said, in his opinion, jumps down a series of precipices, as Mr. Lowe described them, but rather quiet steps down moderately low stairs; and the question of equalising the town and the county franchises now, is not whether you will descend another stair, but whether when one foot is on one stair, and the other on that below it, and everyone admits that it is impossible to take back the latter foot, it will not secure a more solid footing and a firmer equilibrium, if you place the former on the same stair as the last, and so secure something like a balance for your body.

In his policy and views on the Eastern Question, Lord Hartington had nothing new to tell his new audiences; but the resolute liberalism of Scotland was proved by his election as Rector at the University of Edinburgh; Mr. Gladstone's at Glasgow; and Lord Selborne's at the little University of St. Andrew's. Mr. Gladstone was elected by a majority of 544—1,153 votes against 609 for Sir Stafford Northcote. Indeed, he had a large majority in every

nation, as well as a large total majority, a majority of 211 in the Natio Glottiana (matriculated students from within the county of Lanark), a majority of 144 in the Natio Transforthana (matriculated students born in the north of Scotland), a majority of 136 in the Natio Rothseiana (matriculated students born in Bute, Renfrew, and Ayr), and a majority of 53 in the Natio Loudoniana (matriculated students not comprehended in the previous classes). Thus both by nations and by the popular vote Mr. Gladstone was elected, and by a majority of not far off two to one, mainly, it is to be presumed on the great question to which Mr. Gladstone's great energies had recently been devoted. At St. Andrew's the contest was between Lord Selborne and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Lord Selborne obtaining 79 votes against 64 for the Secretary at War. It was understood, however, that at least in the case of Edinburgh, the Liberal majority for Lord Hartington, who gained over Mr. Cross a majority of 248 (932 against 684), was not entirely due to political sympathy, but partly also to the determination of the medical students to show their indignation against Mr. Cross as the author of the Vivisection Act. So far as that feeling entered into the contest, Mr. Cross might have more reason to be proud of his defeat than Lord Hartington of his victory.

Meanwhile Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain were holding up the Liberal banner at Rochdale. On law reform Mr. Bright was happy in saying that you might as well ask a spider to give up weaving his web, or to destroy the web he has woven, as ask the great body of lawyers to consent to the simplification and purification of the law.

Mr. Chamberlain followed with a declaration that it was time either for leaders or followers to lay down a programme, and for himself, so that they had one, he did not care whether the first object were Disestablishment, or the alteration of the Land Laws. His speech, however, seemed marked by a tone of uncertainty as to what the people wanted, as if he were feeling about after a proposal, and in the darkness could not find it.

The speakers from the other side of the House were meanwhile not idle. Sir Stafford Northcote, at Exeter, excited curiosity by talking of a "patch of blue sky" in the East, and gently complimented both Russia and Turkey on "having acquitted themselves, in a military sense, in a manner that must place them on a very high pinnacle of reputation." But Lord Salisbury at Bradford shattered the hopes of those who had built on his colleague's wistful vision of the patch of "blue sky," by declaring that "no indication of exhaustion" on either side had as yet been seen by anyone, and indicating his own impression that the war would probably be protracted.

In a second speech, before a meeting of the Bradford Conservative Association, Lord Salisbury went into a general defence of the policy of the Government, which, though very unsubstantial, he made very amusing. He complimented Bradford on its Conserva-

tive gathering, and said that for the first time he understood the Conservative vein in Mr. Forster, and why he was allowed to give rein to his Conservative tendencies; declared that the Government had adhered to its own policy in keeping a strict neutrality in the war, and that it would always follow Liberal advice, whenever it agreed with the drift of that advice; asserted that if we had wanted to act with Russia, we could not have persuaded any other Power in Europe to join us; denied that a Government had any right to go to war, except for the plain "interests" of the country concerned; attacked Lord Granville and the Liberals for their ambition "to connect their names" with some great act of legislation; declared that the only fault proved against the Conservative Government was that its legislative proposals were not numerous enough and not violent enough to earn such a fame for the members of the Conservative Cabinet; and asserted that the Conservatives prefer "good, quiet, home-spun stuff," while their adversaries have "an untameable passion for loud patterns." And he concluded by drawing a lesson of sobriety and Conservatism from the troubles of France.

Lord Carnarvon at Dulverton made a speech, in which he said he wished he could feel as confident about the great war in the East as he did about the little war upon the Kei. He thought England was looking on at a prize-ring, where heavy blows were delivered and taken, and "while there were many interests to be protected, the greatest interest of all for this country was the maintenance of an honourable peace." He did not believe that the credit and honour of England had suffered or were suffering in any way. "A long time ago it was written, 'in quietness shall be thy strength,' and that might be the best and wisest course for them to pursue. In any just and right cause—he trusted we should fight in no other—the country would support the Government; they had the same kind of men and the same resources, only multiplied tenfold, that their fathers had; and at the call of duty or honour, they were perfectly competent to protect every interest they possessed."

Speaking with much reserve and reticence, Lord Derby addressed all Europe on November 28, when answering a deputation that waited upon him to advise "a bold course at this critical moment." All the points that have been discussed in reference to British and Indian interests were mentioned by the deputation, who declared their belief in the acts of the Porte, and called upon the Government to protect British interests from Russian aggression. Lord Derby was not left in the dark concerning the views of the gentlemen who addressed him, as they came representing three societies—the Society for the Protection of British Interests against Russian Aggression in the East, the Turkish Defence Association, and the Polish Society of the White Eagle. He did not attempt to reply *seriatim* to the points raised, but he had prepared a careful answer, anticipating exactly the views of his visitors. He said

they could not expect him to agree with all they had advanced, and he seemed, indeed, to disagree with most of it. That Lord Derby could not recognise the Euphrates Valley route, considered the Suez Canal sufficient, but suspended his judgment as to its safety, were points in his speech, but a more important one was the estimate which he took of India in relation to the war. Some member of the deputation asserted that if Afghanistan turned against us the whole Mahomedan population would follow. Lord Derby's words were well chosen. "I do not think," he said, "there is imminent danger of that; and I believe that those who are more conversant with Indian subjects than, perhaps, we are in this room, would back me up in that opinion;" and he referred to the history of the past Afghan war in support of his belief. What the country was also anxious to hear from Lord Derby followed. There was a war party in England, but it was not a large party. As Lord Derby said, there is always a war party at a time when any great struggle is going on, and natural and honourable sympathy with the weaker side; but there are lessons to be learned. The Minister who for the sake of *prestige* went to war "with a light heart" was referred to—"he went into it with a light heart, but he did not come out of it with a light heart—neither he, nor his master, nor his country." The conclusion to which Lord Derby firmly held was that the policy of neutrality of the Cabinet defined last May was good still.

Meanwhile the Secretary for War, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, at Edinburgh, took a very different tone. In relation to Russia the language of his speeches was formidable, if not menacing, but too bombastic in character to create any real effect; while at Grant-ham, Lord John Manners, the Postmaster-General, was even more bellicose in his oratory than the Secretary for War in the Scotch capital.

The schism between the two sections of the Cabinet was thus becoming more apparent. Lord Beaconsfield, meanwhile, who during the session had refrained from taking a leading part on the great topic of the day, began again to assume his usual prominence. And, rightly or wrongly, the general opinion increased more and more, that the Premier's policy was really war, and that he was quietly bent upon forcing it upon his colleagues. Indeed, the marked individualities of the two great statesmen of the day stood out, if possible, more distinctly than ever among the lesser figures that surrounded them. In his speech at the Mansion House, while maintaining the old ground of "neutrality," Lord Beaconsfield made his Turkish sympathies very apparent indeed. "No sooner had war been declared," said he, "than Her Majesty's Government felt it to be their duty to announce at once, in language which could not be mistaken, the policy which, under the circumstances, they intended to pursue. It was not a policy framed for the occasion and merely because war had been declared. It was a policy which, from the opportunities that had been afforded us for some time,

we had deeply considered. That policy we unanimously adopted, that policy we have unanimously carried out, and from that policy we have never swerved. What, then, was that policy? It was a policy of conditional neutrality. In the circumstances of the case we did not believe it was to the honour or the interests of England or of Turkey that we should take any part in the impending contest. But while we announced the neutrality which we were prepared to observe, we declared at the same time that that neutrality must cease if British interests were assailed or menaced. Cosmopolitan critics, men who are the friends of every country save their own, have denounced this policy as a selfish policy. My Lord Mayor, it is as selfish as patriotism. But it is the policy of Her Majesty's Government. It is the policy which they adopted from the first. It is the policy which they have maintained, and it continues to be their policy to believe that it is their duty to protect British interests abroad, and it is a policy which they believe the people of this country have sanctioned and approved. There may have been many reasons which may have induced us to adopt that policy; but there was one—the principal one—to which I may refer. I believe the policy of neutrality on the part of this country was not more for the benefit of England than it was for the benefit of Turkey. For some years it has been a dogma of diplomacy that Turkey was a craze and not a fact; that its Government was a phantom; that its people were effete; and that it was used merely as a means by statesmen to maintain a fictitious balance of power and secure the peace of Europe. If that were the case, a repetition on the part of Her Majesty's Government of what took place in the Crimea would have been the greatest error; and if the people were effete, and if the Government is a mere fiction, why then the sooner that is proved in the eyes of the civilised world the better. Well, you know what proof has been given on those subjects during the last year.

“You have listened to the modest and interesting speech of the representative of the Sultan this evening; and you must have felt while he spoke that his Government and his country have shown vigour and that resource which prove that they have a right to be recognised among the sovereign Powers. The independence of Turkey was a subject of ridicule a year ago. The independence of Turkey, whatever may be the fortunes of war, and war changes like the moon, is not doubted now. It has been proved by a half million of warriors, who have devoted their lives to their country, without pay and without reward. My Lord Mayor, you might naturally expect me, on an occasion like the present, to make some remarks with reference to the prospects of peace in the present state of affairs. That is a subject which interests everyone, I may say, in every quarter of the globe. I do not take the desponding view which some do upon such subjects invariably. I am encouraged not to take a desponding view, because I remember what has been the conduct on a principal occasion of the great belligerents

in this contest. I cannot forget, said he, that the Emperor of Russia, with a magnanimity characteristic of his truly elevated character, announced on the eve of commencing this war that his only object was to secure the safety and happiness of the Christian subjects of the Porte, and that he pledged his Imperial word of honour that he sought no increase of territory. I cannot forget that His Highness the Sultan has declared in the most formal manner that he is prepared to secure all those changes which will give to the Christian subjects of the Porte that safety and that welfare which the Emperor of Russia desires. Therefore, when I find those statements made by those high authorities, and made in a manner so solemn and earnest—statements made by the two Sovereigns that are at this moment in collision and in contest—I think I have a right to say that peace ought not to be an impossible achievement and conclusion of the struggle. But it may be said there is a difficulty which prevents the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey, though they are entirely agreed upon this subject, from bringing about the peace which is desiderated. It is said that the military prestige of Russia demands the continuance of this war. Well, my Lord Mayor, there are different opinions upon the subject of military prestige. In my opinion, military prestige does not depend on a single victory either way. A single victory may itself depend upon mere chance or fortune. It may sometimes be that the ablest commanders depend upon transient circumstances which may not again occur. But the real foundation of military prestige is, when a great country and a powerful Government can command the military services of a nation brave, determined, and disciplined; and whatever may be the action of the present contest, no one can surely say of the Russian soldier that he has not proved himself a disciplined, courageous, and enduring man. There have been feats of valour performed by him, even in defeat, which rarely have been excelled, as, for example, when he assailed the fortifications of Plevna. I cannot, therefore, understand, totally irrespective of the news of the hour, which may bring military prestige to any contending party, if it is to be defined by the limited fact of a single victory. I say that I cannot understand that, under any circumstances, the military prestige of Russia has been injured. But, my Lord Mayor, you may say to me, “Have you really any hope, can you encourage the citizens of London on this occasion, by giving them any hope of the restoration of peace between these two great powers?” I would say, in answer to such a question, that which was said by a wise and witty gentleman of the eighteenth century to a friend who came to him and told him of his troubles. That gentleman said he had no hope; and Horace Walpole answered, ‘Try a little patience.’ Now, my Lord Mayor, with respect to the present war, Her Majesty’s Government have both hope and patience, and I trust the time may not be far distant when, with the other powers of Europe, we may contribute to a settlement which will not only secure peace, but also the independence of Turkey.”

One sympathiser, at all events, it was generally believed that Lord Beaconsfield had found in one little apt to come forward prominently upon any public question, the Queen herself, and the rumours that were becoming current to that effect were increased by a very unusual honour she did the Premier by paying him a personal visit at Hughenden. The enthusiasm of the little town of Wycombe on the occasion showed itself in the usual addresses and decorations, and the Queen, after staying two hours with Lord Beaconsfield, planted a tree on the lawn for a memorial of her visit, while the Princess Beatrice planted another close by.

At the close of the year the Turkish Government recognised their situation so far as to ask for mediation. In a circular to the Powers it professed its entire innocence of having in any way provoked the war, suggested that the military honour of both nations was satisfied, offered the "Constitution" of Turkey as a full guarantee for redress of all wrong, and expressed perfect willingness to treat on the bases rejected at the Conference. It showed itself, in fact, quite ready to forget and forgive everybody, including the population of Batak. The German and Austrian Governments refused to forward this document to Russia, and the British Government, though they considered it, seemed to think these propositions inconsistent with the facts, and declined to mediate upon such bases. The first effort towards negotiation therefore failed, and there was nothing to surprise, though much to alarm, in a sudden official summons for Parliament to meet at the early date of January 17. The rumours to which this step gave rise were many and various, the political excitement great, and the opinions expressed very diverse.

When the *Times* correspondent at Constantinople was intimating that the British Ambassador was resisting the opening of the Dardanelles and assuring the Porte of the probable intentions of England, it was certainly wise for Parliament to meet.

"The *Times* says"—said a summary of the press-opinions—"the first impulse of all men must be to believe that something of extreme importance has required this anticipation of the customary date. Money must be wanted to support some step which Her Majesty, in the exercise of her Royal prerogative, has taken upon the advice of her ministers. This is the constitutional process. A message from the Crown is read, stating what has been done, and expressing complete confidence in the support of a faithful Parliament. If the imagination of men—Englishmen and foreigners—jumps to the conclusion that what has thus happened before is about to happen again, they cannot be greatly blamed; but the *Times* is persuaded their conclusion will be far in advance of the truth. Parliament will not meet to enforce some resolution that has been formed by the ministers of the Crown; it more probably meets to spare ministers the trouble of forming a resolution. We (the *Times* continues) cannot conceal the opinion that it is at this time most unfortunate that the policy of Her

Majesty's ministers should be distinctly understood by no man. It is on this account that the anticipation of the meeting of Parliament, although earlier by no more than three weeks, must prove the exciting cause of so many mischievous rumours. Who can say what the Turks themselves will think of it? They have not felt grateful to England up to the present time, for their expectations have been continually disappointed; but they may easily believe that at last the moment is come when the former policy of the United Kingdom will regain the ascendant, so that they are about to be saved from the destruction that seemed imminent. Such a persuasion on their part would be unmixed mischief. The hope we have had of a speedy termination of the war rested on the belief that the Turks could not avoid seeing that they were fairly overcome, and that it was their best course, with no help at hand, to agree with their adversaries quickly. There is a real danger that this hope may now be altogether scattered. Unless Mr. Layard be instructed to tell the Turks in the clearest and most peremptory terms that there is no intention to help them, they will construe the early meeting of Parliament as indicating such an intention, and will be angry and resentful in a corresponding degree when they are undeceived.

"The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Cabinet has come to a wise resolution. At a Council held on December 18 it determined to call Parliament together on January 17. The announcement will of course create a certain amount of agitation; but agitations of one kind or another are unavoidable in such anxious and perilous times as these, and the country has been too long dosed with opiates in the form of optimist speeches and newspaper articles. The best friend the nation has had for many a month is the Alarmist; the worst, that sort of counsellor who laughed at alarm, crying out of the depths of unimaginative, self-satisfied dulness, Who's afraid? The truth is, that ever since the meetings of the Conference at Constantinople were held the condition of affairs has been really and truly alarming; and no fallacy can be greater than the supposition that the steadiest minds, the soberest intellects, have ever been free from alarm from that time, wherever there was enough knowledge of affairs to inform judgment. It has been said that the English Cabinet is divided; it may be so; but we are quite sure of this, that not one of its members has differed from the rest in viewing the actual condition or the near prospect of affairs without profound anxiety. Nor have Her Majesty's ministers shared this feeling alone. There is, and has long been, anxiety in every Cabinet and every Court in Europe, not excluding those which seem to have taken the most determinate course and to be most confident of ability to pre-arrange results. But, from the nature of the case, what even for them is anxiety is for English statesmen much more than that; and the later course of events, the obvious ends they are tending to, have necessarily deepened the feeling. Of course these events were foreseen in the

Cabinet as clearly as they were foreseen by commonly intelligent men out of it. But it was not the business of the Government to proclaim their alarms before actual events justified them, though it was the business of independent observers to do so wherever there was sense enough and foresight enough for the purpose. Not much of those qualities was needed; so that it is not for the Alarmist to boast. But we say again, he was, as he remains, the truest friend of the country; for what he had to offer was, after all, nothing more and nothing less than a just and sober exposition of facts and circumstances which were no more a matter of opinion than the advance of a tidal wave. By what particular means they are to be dealt with is another matter. Our readers are aware that on that subject we at any rate have never said a word. The business of all prudent and patriotic men outside the Government has been to show how much broader and how much more perilous are the issues involved than they fancy whose minds are occupied with Bulgarian miseries and Turkish misrule; to keep well in view those points where the war is a menace to the British Empire; to fix the public mind on a fact better established than any other in politics, that Russia is from various causes (uncontrollable, perhaps) a danger not only to England, but to the whole existing system of civilisation, and that what she and her friends call "advance" is a process of subversion and destruction; and finally to keep before the minds of the Queen's Government that it is not for them to succumb to some imaginary force of destiny, but to seek and find means of keeping the country safe from well-defined and long-foreseen dangers.

"The *Standard* maintains that the state of affairs on the Continent is such as amply to justify Her Majesty's Government in seeking the counsel and aid of the representatives of the people in the preparation of measures necessary for the protection of our national interests. A stage has been reached in the struggle between Russia and Turkey which makes it essential for the British Government to prepare to face certain developments of the war which cannot but threaten our interests, and which make the protection of them a matter of greater solicitude than it was. In other words, Parliament will be asked to grant a vote of money in order to defray the expenses of such an increase to our armament as the present state of Europe demands.

"The *Daily News* observes that when Parliament is thus summoned before its usual time there can be but one cause for its assembling. The condition of things in the south-east of Europe is explanation enough. It does not follow that this summoning of Parliament must of itself indicate that a war party in the Cabinet is getting the upper hand. Indeed, if Parliament were to be thus called together to consider and decide upon a policy, the *News* would say that the prospect was distinctly unfavourable to the schemes of a war party. A war policy must have enthusiastic and general support in Parliament, or it has no real Parliamentary

sanction. A war is not to be voted by a fair working majority. In the present instance it cannot be too emphatically stated that the country is not in favour of war, and that any open attempt to force a war policy on it would lead to such a division and distraction as England has not seen in our generation.

"The *Daily Telegraph* believes the significance of the step will be at once understood, and its effect must be, not to alarm or excite the country, but to spread throughout its length and breadth the well-grounded assurance that the Queen's ministers are vigilant, resolute, and clear in their counsels for the future. The Queen's Government, in fervently desiring to see an end put to the cruel and ruinous war now raging, represents the heartfelt wish of the country; and the way to this consummation lies primarily through mediation. But mediation, to be useful, must have behind it fixity of purpose and visible strength. The House of Commons must therefore supply the administration with those material resources of which it is the steward; and, since it will do this most gladly and liberally, the mere promulgation of the Royal summons constitutes in itself and by anticipation a reinforcement of ministerial action, the value of which cannot be overlooked."

And so the year ended menacingly, as it began, in war and rumour of war.

FOREIGN HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

FRANCE.

Position of France—Threatened Conflict between the Chambers—M. Jules Simon's Measures—Census of the Population of Paris—Difficulties of Parliamentary Government in France—Death of General Changarnier—M. Jules Simon's Policy—The President's Letter to the Prime Minister, May 16—M. Jules Simon resigns—The New Ministry—Marshal MacMahon's position—Meeting of Republican Deputies—Their Declaration—M. Gambetta's Speech in the Chamber of Deputies—The President's Message—Prorogation of the Chambers—Republican Manifesto—Government Measures—Marshal MacMahon's Declaration.

At the beginning of the year 1877 France was still under that form of government which, though nominally a Republic, was little more than a compromise between a Republic and a Despotism—between parliamentary and constitutional liberty and personal rule—and which (from the military rank of its chief magistrate) has been termed the 'Marshallate.'

Hitherto (since his election as President in 1873) Marshal MacMahon had resisted all suggestions of the anti-Republican cabal (that was installed behind the Presidential chair) to grasp more power than the Constitution gave him—to rule by ministers agreeable to himself rather than by ministers who commanded a majority in the Assembly—yet there was always a fear of his yielding to its influence, and the more so because he was himself no statesman, and his views were at once ultramontane and monarchical.

The Chamber of Deputies, on its part, had exhibited great moderation, but it might not always be so docile. Under the spell of the Radical leader it might suddenly develop radical tendencies and support M. Gambetta in any attempt to carry out his political programme, and thus be brought into direct collision with the head of the State, the result being a dead-lock of the governmental machinery, with a possibility of revolution or civil war.

Such was the position of France, the dangers of its government, and the fears of its statesmen at the beginning of the year 1877. In December 1876, M. Dufaure had resigned. A new ministry had to be formed which, according to constitutional principles, must rest upon a parliamentary majority. If that

should be one that, in the opinion of the President, he could not himself accept, he must either dissolve the Chamber or take an 'extra-Parliamentary Ministry.' Moderate and constitutional principles once more guided the President, and he sent for M. Jules Simon, the leader of the moderate Left, who became Premier, and with the Presidency of the Council, he held the portfolio of the Interior. M. Martel, a member of the Left Centre and Vice-President of the Senate, became Keeper of the Seals.

The new year began propitiously, for the threatened conflict between the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate had been terminated by the Budget being voted by both Chambers. The total revenue expected for 1877 was put down at 2,737,003,812f.—that is, 109,000,000*l.* sterling. Of this the sum of 412,470,600*f.* is collected from direct taxes, and 2,324,533,212*f.* from indirect taxes. The authorised total expenditure was stated as 2,737,312,194*f.*, the deficit thus amounting to 308,382*f.* The extraordinary session had thus happily been brought to a close by the triumph of the new minister over M. Gambetta, the leader of the Opposition. The difference between them had been upon a constitutional point. M. Gambetta, as chairman of the Budget Committee, had struck out some of the items proposed by the Government, and, notably, that for the payment of military chaplains. These amendments were supported by the Chamber; the Senate, however, restored most of the charges, and so arose a question of prerogative.

The leader of the Opposition begged the Chamber to stand by him and its prerogative; while the minister hoped it would avoid a conflict which might endanger existing institutions. The House taking into consideration the amendments of the Senate adopted some of them (those respecting military chaplains and allowances for outfits to officers), and so recognised the right of the Senate not only to vote the Budget but to amend it, and the Senate, content with this triumph, at once voted the Budget without further discussion. A collision between the Chambers that might have had serious results was thus peaceably terminated, and the Legislature was prorogued till the 9th inst. The situation, however, was not altogether reassuring, and, as a political observer remarked, it amounted to this:—A Republic of recent date, "with an honest but not very intelligent soldier at the head of it; a Prime Minister, who, though he might be a 'profound republican' and a 'profound conservative,' was better known as a *littérateur* and *libre penseur* than as a practised statesman; and as leader of the Opposition, one who hoped to succeed either minister or president, or, perhaps, both in turn: a man whose chief religious feeling was hostility to Church and priests, and whose political principles were a radicalism only more dangerous because disguised under a veil of moderation."

But if there were clouds on the political horizon, the sun shone brightly, as in May, on the thousands who, on the *Jour de l'An*, crowded the promenades and boulevards; and the light-hearted

Parisians, content to defer more serious considerations, seemed bent only on festivities, shopping, and receptions.

On the reassembling of the Legislature, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier was elected President of the Senate, and M. Grévy of the Chamber of Deputies; and M. Simon began his administration as Minister of the Interior by removing Bonapartist prefects, and otherwise eliminating the Bonapartist element in other branches of the public service.

The results of the census of the population of Paris, for the last four years, was made known on January 6, as follows:—Number of inhabitants, 1,986,748; an increase of 134,956 since 1872. The increase has been chiefly in the quarters inhabited by the working classes. In Cliquancourt the gain was over 7,000; in Belleville, 5,000; in the Gros-Caillon, 3,220. The eighth arrondissement, however, including the Champs Elysées, Madeleine, &c., has gained 6,000, and Passy 5,000.

Parliamentary government in England is a tree of native growth of which we see the germ in the Saxon Witenagemot. It now fills the land, and is the common property of all parties, and no one dreams of cutting it down; but in France, if it grows awhile, its many enemies never allow it to reach maturity or to attain to its full stature. During the first session of the year and subsequently, the Chambers at Versailles might have been taken for some debating club, where coteries and cabals met to hold discussion classes, and to ventilate their own particular views, rather than the national parliament of a great nation; and out of doors the Irreconcilables were doing the work of the enemies of the Republic by giving dinners (on Sunday, January 21) at Belleville to celebrate the anniversary of the execution of Louis XVI., and arrangements were made by these tiger-apes to commemorate in the same way (on February 16) the execution of "*La Veuve Capet*."

The debates in the English Parliament on the Eastern question, the speech of Lord Derby, and the attitude of the English Government, were all commented on in terms of high approval by both the French press and Parliament; for France, like England, was bent on preserving a strict neutrality. In the home politics of France very little occurred at first worth recording.

On February 18 a Frenchman of some celebrity, General Changarnier, died in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He made no figure as a politician. As a soldier he was brave and self-confident, but ambitious and vain. In appearance, and as a *beau* and *homme d'esprit*, the Legitimate General was a complete contrast to his Republican contemporary, General Cavaignac; but they resembled each other in being incorruptibly honest, and they both valued independence and their own political convictions far above mere personal advancement. "At one time," it has been remarked by a political writer, "Changarnier might have changed (perhaps it is not too much to say) the fate of Europe as well as

of France." His popularity and influence with the army was great, and he would probably have succeeded in the *contre coup* to the *coup d'état* which he meditated; but he hesitated, and to hesitate at such times is a fatal error.

"The Imperial conspirators struck their blow first, and all was over. Had Changarnier surrounded the Elysée a night or two previously, and arrested the President, the proofs of the plot, the very drawer of the presidential *bureau*, filled with the bundle of papers marked 'rubicon,' containing the manuscript proclamations dissolving the Assembly and appealing to the nation, would all have fallen into his hands, and justified the act. Napoleon III. might never have reigned; the wars of the Crimea, of Italy and Germany, never have taken place; the two latter countries never have been unified; perhaps even no Eastern Question been tormenting us at the present moment. It is wonderful to think what a moment of decisive resolution, without 'waiting for Dupin,' on the part of the dapper little figure which has just departed from among us, might have possibly effected in the destinies of the world."

Even Changarnier had no opinion of the Marshalate, nor of the President's power of stemming the threatened flood of Radicalism, for he is said to have remarked upon a recent occasion, "*Ce pauvre bon Maréchal*"—"he seems to me to be leading us *dans l'abîme* as fast as that *brigand de Thiers* himself!"

How little French statesmen often care for consistency was illustrated at this time by the Prime Minister prosecuting M. Paul de Cassagnac for Bonapartist articles in the *Pays* newspaper, expressing hatred and contempt of the Government.

At the reopening of the Chamber after the Easter recess the Duc Decazes reiterated the peace policy of the Government, which was, in fact, identical with that of England, namely, a strict neutrality.

A remarkable discussion followed on ultramontane tactics with reference to education. It was introduced by M. Leblond, who protested that he had no wish to attack religion, or the French clergy, but only a party which was political rather than religious. It influenced the youth of the country by the hold it had obtained upon both primary and superior education, and by the instruction it imparted perverted history, calumniated modern feeling, and taught the duty of absolute submission to authority. After a long discussion—a trimming speech from M. Jules Simon, a vigorous onslaught on this ultramontane development by M. Gambetta, which produced great sensation, and an ultramontane speech by M. de Mun—an understanding was come to between the Government and the majority. M. Leblond invited the Government to use the legal means in its possession to repress ultramontane manifestations, and, in particular, the anti-patriotic agitation to which he had called attention. M. Jules Simon, amidst the cheers of the Left and the derision of the Right, accepted this declaration, which was accordingly voted by 346 to 114.

If the adage be true that "happy are the people whose annals are vacant," the French must certainly be the most miserable people in Europe, for their history is mostly made up of wars, revolutions, democratic excesses, and the despotism which is sure to follow. Their attempts at parliamentary and constitutional government have, for the most part, been a satire upon free institutions, and have too often degenerated into a mere conflict of factions. The year 1877 was scarcely an exception to this general rule. Up to May 16, indeed, French political annals had been vacant enough, and correspondents were fain to eke out their communications by the reports of petty squabbles, the state of the weather, the state of feeling on the Eastern Question, or the preparations for the International Exhibition at Paris. Home politics had been dull, but more exciting times were at hand, for the dead calm was broken by a political thunder-clap that rudely dispelled the dreams of those who flattered themselves that constitutional government had closed the era of revolutions; and the blow came, not from the Irreconcilables and the Reds, but from the professed Guardian of the Constitution, who had hitherto subordinated his own will to the will of the nation as represented by the Chamber of its election.

M. Jules Simon had steadily but cautiously carried out such changes as seemed to him essential to the safety of the Republic, especially in the removal of its avowed enemies—prefects, magistrates, and other officers—from the service of the public. He sought to free the press from the trammels that hampered it, and he had shown a firm determination to act as a constitutional minister, and not as the agent of personal government. But while his measures were meeting with a success that might have given confidence to the Marshal and the Conservatives, and he was steering a judicious course between the suspicions of the more advanced Republicans and the fears of the President, the latter, on May 16, wrote his Prime Minister a letter that was, in fact, nothing short of a dismissal from office. "I have just read in the *Journal Officiel*," he remarked, "the report of yesterday's sitting, and I have seen with surprise that neither you nor the Keeper of the Seals urged from the Tribune all the serious reasons which should have prevented the repeal of a law on the press passed less than two years ago on the proposal of M. Dufaure, and the application of which you yourself quite recently demanded from the tribunals. Yet, at several meetings of the Council, and even at yesterday morning's, it had been decided that the President of the Council, as also the Keeper of the Seals, should undertake to combat it. There had already been room for astonishment that the Chamber of Deputies, in its latest sittings, had discussed a whole Municipal Law, and even adopted some provisions, the danger of which you yourself had recognised in the Council of Ministers, such as the publicity of the sittings of Municipal Councils without the Minister of the Interior having taken part in the discussion.

This attitude of the head of the Cabinet naturally suggests the inquiry whether he retains over the Chamber the influence necessary to make his own views prevail. An explanation on this point is indispensable, for if I am not responsible, like you, to the Parliament, I have a responsibility to France, with which I must now more than ever be preoccupied."

M. Jules Simon went immediately to the Marshal and said: "I offer you my resignation." To this the President replied, "I expected it and I accept it." Subsequently the late Minister made some political explanations in a letter addressed to Marshal MacMahon which, although by no means a masterly reply, showed clearly that the causes referred to by the head of the State were quite inadequate to account for such a high-handed act of personal authority which a political writer at the time declared to be "almost as much a *coup d'état*, on the part of the President, as if he had gone down to the Chamber with a file of soldiers and turned the majority out of doors."

Marshal MacMahon's new Cabinet, however, was soon complete, and the names of the '*Ministère de Combat*' (composed as it was entirely of Anti-Republicans) appeared in the *Journal Officiel* on May 18 as follows:—

Justice and Prime Minister	Duc de Broglie
Foreign	Duc Decazes
Home	De Fourtou
War	Berthaut
Public Worship	Brunet
Finance	Caillaux
Public Works	Paris
Commerce	De Meaux
Marine	Vice-Admiral Garnout

That the Guardian of the Public, the Constitutional Head of the State, should have exchanged a popular and parliamentary Ministry for one that was at once extra-parliamentary and anti-Republican could not be accounted for, it was said, by any such reasons as those referred to by Marshal MacMahon in his letter to M. Simon, and it was affirmed that they must be sought, rather, in some occult power that influenced him, or some secret motive that impelled him into what was undoubtedly a very perilous course, and one from which he could extricate himself only by humiliating or unconstitutional means. He would, by-and-by, it was likely, find himself firmly fixed on the horns of a dilemma. If he dissolved the Chamber, and appealed from it to the country, and the country returned a House as Republican, or even more extreme than the one then sitting, what would the President do? for he had declared he would never accept a minister from the Radicals, nor be a tool in their hands. Would he resign and leave the dreaded results to his successor? M. Gambetta had said, very plainly, *Il faudra ou se soumettre ou se démettre* and clearly, to submit or to resign was his only constitutional alternative. On the other hand, the Marshal believed himself to

be the chosen Saviour of Society till 1880—the man whom the country had elected as its Protector against Radicalism and Communism, and the other “isms” of democracy. Until that date he was then responsible to France for order, peace, and security. To resign his post, therefore, would be to betray his trust, to desert his post, to surrender the citadel to the enemy. It was a soldier-like view of the case, and the Marshal, though a brave soldier, was not a statesman in any high sense of the word. As a soldier, he would sooner die than give up a position to the enemy, and carrying the same feeling into the field of politics, he had taken for his motto the words “*J'y suis, J'y reste.*”

If, then, there were no ostensible causes to induce the President to run the risk of having either to submit or to resign, or to seek by a *coup d'état* to substitute personal for constitutional government, were there, it was asked, some hidden causes, some occult power, that had influenced him? Political observers thought that such causes were to be found in the political history of the late Ministry, or in the secret working of some cabal of which the President had become the tool.

No sympathy had existed at any time between the Marshal and his late Minister, and recently a bare show of courtesy had been kept up. It had always been understood that M. Simon was to stand between the Government and the democratic party in the Chamber; and, on these terms, the two had made an attempt to pull together. Latterly, however, M. Gambetta, by his impetuous eloquence, had drawn the Chamber after him, and the Minister was fain to follow in his wake. The chief of the Opposition was supreme as Chairman of the Budget Committee, and the Minister of the President had, it was remarked, become little more than the shadow of the acknowledged leader of the Radicals.

It has been already hinted that the President was possibly the victim of a cabal, which from the first had been at work behind the scenes, and a writer in the *Times*, in the latter part of December, very confidently asserted this to have been an indisputable fact. “The Marshal,” he said, “from the 20th of February, 1876, was urged by the Duc de Broglie, seconded by two persons of his household, and by one of the most influential members of the then existing Ministry, to free himself suddenly from Liberal Cabinets; that he chose the 16th of May as he would have chosen any other date, believing that any pretext was good provided the Republican Cabinets fell; and that, the step once taken, he left it to the Duc de Broglie, in whom he had implicit faith, to make the best of it. From that moment the Marshal was visible to none but those whom the Broglists allowed to approach him. This state of things lasted long after the elections, and the Marshal remained surrounded by this Chinese wall; but when once a breach was made in the wall the truth found its way in, and the conspiracy receded like phantoms before the light of day.”

The immediate result of the extraordinary events of the 16th

of May—which ushered in so remarkable an episode in the Parliament of France—becoming known, there was a general meeting of the Republican majority, at which about 250 members of the Chamber of Deputies were present. M. Gambetta, in addressing the meeting, recommended moderation, and declared he had no idea of attacking the President, but only those evil advisers who were misleading him, and he proposed the following declaration, drawn up by the *bureaux* of the three sections of the majority, which was passed without discussion:—"The Chamber, considering that it is incumbent upon it in the present crisis, in order to accomplish the mandate which it received from the country, to recall the fact that the preponderance of the Parliamentary power exercised through Ministerial responsibility is the first condition of the government of the country by the country—to establish which was the object of the constitutional laws—declares that the confidence of the majority will only be enjoyed by a Cabinet which is free in its action and resolved to govern in accordance with Republican principles, which can alone secure order and prosperity at home and abroad."

The next day, at a full sitting of the Chamber, M. Gambetta vehemently denounced those "secret advisers who were urging the first magistrate to his ruin." He proposed to spare the Marshal, "whose mind," he said, "was too military to be cognisant of political affairs;" but the country, "sole sovereign, was determined to have the Republic *sage et définitif*," and to "rid itself, once for all, of those livid faces which hung over it like a nightmare"—"a metaphor" (it was remarked by a Paris correspondent of a London paper) "which seemed quite as appropriate to M. Gambetta's own amber-coloured visage as those to whom it was addressed."

The order of the day (which had been approved of the day before at the general meeting of the Republican majority already noticed) was voted by 355 to 154.

On the day following, Friday, the Government was prepared with its answer to the interpellation and order of the day passed by the Chamber; and a message from the President was read in both Houses. In it Marshal MacMahon maintained that he had scrupulously conformed to the Constitution. He chose the Cabinets of M. Dufaure and M. Jules Simon for the purpose of placing himself in accord with the majority of the Chamber. Those Cabinets were, however, unable to command a majority in the Chamber capable of causing proper ideas to prevail. He could not proceed farther in this direction without appealing to the Republican faction, which desires a radical modification of all the institutions of the country.

"Neither my conscience nor my patriotism," he continued, "permits me to share, even afar off and as regards the future, in the triumph of those ideas. I do not think it opportune, either to-day, or to-morrow, or at any period, that they should prevail. They would only engender disorder and the degradation of France."

I will neither try its application myself nor facilitate its trial by my successors. As long as I am the depositary of power, I shall make use of it to the whole extent of its legal limits, to oppose what I regard as the ruin of my country. But I am convinced that the country thinks as I do. It was not the triumph of these theories which it wished at the last elections. That is not what was announced to it by those who took advantage of my name, and declared themselves resolved to sustain my power. . . . I remain none the less now, as hitherto, firmly resolved to respect and maintain the institutions which are the work of the Assembly from which I hold power, and which have constituted the Republic. Until 1880 I am the only man who could propose a change. I meditate nothing of the kind. All my advisers are, like me, determined to work the institutions loyally, and are incapable of striking any blow at them."

During the reading of the message in the Senate, the behaviour of the Left was disgraceful, and almost defied description. "They behaved," said an eye-witness, "as the mountain of old might have done. In vain the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier begged them to remember that it was a message from the President of the Republic that was being read from the tribune. He was answered by shouts, or rather howls, of 'Let him speak the truth! Let him speak the truth!' while some of these Senators actually left their seats to clench their fists almost under M. de Broglie's nose!" In the Senate M. Jules Simon begged to offer some political explanations; but the constitution forbids all discussion, after the decree of prorogation (and this followed immediately upon the message) without the permission of Government, and that the Duc de Broglie refused. In the Chamber of Deputies M. Gambetta was gagged by the same means. The Government, in fact, was in no way conciliatory, but acted with a high hand in both Chambers, which were prorogued until June 16, with a prospect of dissolution, should the Senate assent to that measure.

The prorogation of the Chambers was followed immediately by another meeting of the Republican Deputies, and this resulted in their issuing a manifesto to the country, signed by 345 out of 533 Deputies, protesting against the new *Ministère de Combat*, and M. Thiers' name appeared at the foot of the appeal, in ominous conjunction with such names as Barodet, Louis Blanc, Clemenceau, Floquet, Spuller, Raspail, and others. The text of this historical document, which represented Republicans of every shade, was as follows:—

"Dear fellow-citizens,—A decree which has just struck a blow at your representatives is the first act of the new Ministry *de Combat*, which aspires to hold in check the will of France. The message of the President of the Republic leaves no doubt as to the intentions of his counsellors. The Chamber is adjourned for a month, till the decree to dissolve it is obtained from the Senate. A Cabinet which had never lost the majority in any vote has been

dismissed without discussion. The new Ministers knew that if they had allowed Parliament to speak, the day that witnessed their advent would have also witnessed their fall. As it is impossible for us to publicly express our reprobation from the tribune, our first thought is to turn towards you, and tell you, like the Republicans of the National Assembly of the 24th of May, 1873, that the efforts of the men who have returned to power will be once more powerless. France wishes the Republic. She said so on the 20th of February, 1876. She will say so again every time she is consulted, and it is because universal suffrage has to renew this year the Departmental and Communal Councils that it is attempted to stop the expression of the national will, and that the first step taken is to shut your representatives' mouths. As after the 24th of May the nation will show, by its coolness, patience, and resolution, that an incorrigible minority cannot wrest from it its own government. However painful this unexpected trial may be which is disturbing the interest, and which might compromise the success of the grand efforts of our industry for the great and pacific Universal Exhibition of 1878, whatever be the national anxiety amid the complications of European politics, France will let herself neither be deceived nor intimidated. She will resist every provocation. The Republican functionaries will remain at their posts and await the decree which separates them from constituencies whose confidence they have. Those of our countrymen who have been called into the elective councils of the nation will redouble their zeal and activity, their devotion and patriotism, to maintain the rights and liberties of the country. We shall enter into direct communication with you. We call upon you to pronounce between the policy of reaction, which overturns all that six years have so painfully gained—and the wise and firm, pacific and progressive policy which you have already consecrated. The trial will not be long. In five months at most France will speak; the Republic will issue, stronger than ever, from the popular urns; the parties of the past will be finally vanquished; and France will be able to face the future with calmness and confidence."

Marshal MacMahon had indeed got rid of a minister he disliked in, no doubt, an arbitrary and high-handed fashion, but he had not as yet violated the strict letter of the Constitution. Nor would he do so if (at the request of his new Ministry and with the consent of the Senate) he dissolved the National Parliament and appealed from the Chamber to the country.

The powers, in fact, vested in the President by the Constitution were very considerable, and they may be briefly summarised as follows:—

"1. The right of dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, in conjunction with the Senate; 2. The right of proroguing the Chambers, but the prorogation cannot exceed one month, nor can the Chambers be prorogued more than twice in one session; 3. The right of pronouncing the termination of the parliamentary session,

the duration of which is fixed at the minimum of five months per annum ; 4. The right of suspending the promulgation of laws, by requesting the Chambers, by means of a message, to consider their decision : the two Chambers cannot refuse ; 5. The right of demanding or proposing the entire or partial revision of the constitutional laws ; 6. The right of disposing of the army and navy, of nominating to all civil and military appointments, &c., on the condition of each act being countersigned by a Minister ; 7. The right of proclaiming martial law with its consequences. The President of the Republic can also choose his own Ministers."

During the four weeks' prorogation the Duc de Broglie and M. de Fourtou, in view of an approaching dissolution, were energetically employed in preparing the country for the approaching elections. Accordingly, a clean sweep was made of all Republican functionaries—prefects, sub-prefects, judges and justices of the peace, the press was sternly regulated, political meetings were forbidden, and the Government screw was tightened in every possible manner, but, at the same time, Marshal MacMahon repeatedly declared that he would lend himself to no *coup-de-main* of any kind whatever. He believed that the nation was with him, and, though it had been entrapped into returning Radical candidates in 1876 by a misuse of his name, he felt confident that the result at the next elections would be very different.

CHAPTER II.

FRANCE—*continued.*

Reopening of the Chambers—The President's Message—Debate upon the Ministry—Dissolution of the Chamber—Death of M. Thiers—Its Political Importance—M. Thiers' Funeral—Marshal MacMahon's Tour—His Manifesto—Official Decrees—Death of M. Le Verrier.

THE Chambers reassembled at Versailles, after a four weeks' prorogation, on June 16, and the opening of the session was as stormy as might have been anticipated from the nature of the crisis. Political excitement was at fever heat, party animosity had become virulent, and the result was that the minorities in both houses denounced each other in the wildest excesses of language and demeanour.

In the Senate, the Duc de Broglie read the President's new message, asking the consent of that body to an immediate dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

His message (which was at least outspoken and to the point) stated plainly why he considered that a dissolution was necessary—viz., that he could appoint no Ministry capable of working with the Chamber of Deputies then sitting, but one which must be of itself more or less subservient to the Radicals, whose instrument he would then be in carrying into practice their pernicious doctrines.

The Left expressed their disapprobation by loud vociferations ;

but as the Right kept silence an unseemly conflict was avoided. The text of the President's message was as follows:—

“MM. les Sénateurs,—By virtue of Article 3 of the Constitutional Law of the 25th of February, 1875, the President of the Republic is invested with the right of dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, with the concurrence of the Senate. This serious step now appears to me necessary. I ask you to give your assent to it. My Ministers are deputed to explain to you the reasons which actuate me. On the 16th of May I had to declare to the country that disagreements existed between the Chamber of Deputies and myself. I showed that no Ministry could maintain itself in that Chamber without seeking the alliance and meeting the conditions of the Radical party. A Government bound to such a necessity is no longer master of its own actions. Whatever its personal intentions, it is reduced to serving the ends of those whose support it has accepted and to paving the way for their accession. It is this to which I would no longer lend myself. When such want of accord exists between the public powers, dissolution is the means provided by the constitution itself for putting an end to it. I should, however, have preferred the date of it being delayed, in particular that before separating the Chambers should have been able to vote the Budget of 1878. The month's prorogation which has just elapsed might have served to pacify men's minds and restore to them the calmness necessary for the discussion of affairs. This result has not been obtained. Scarcely was the prorogation pronounced when more than 300 deputies protested in a manifesto, with whose terms you are acquainted, against the use I had made of my constitutional right. That manifesto has been circulated wholesale. A large number of those who signed it have supported it either by their letters to their constituents or by speeches delivered at numerous attended meetings. Some, even under the protection of Parliamentary privilege, have made use of such expressions that justice has had to proceed against the newspapers which reproduced them. Such an agitation could not be prolonged without causing profound trouble. Those indulging in it cannot be surprised at my summoning them before the country which they have themselves addressed. I confine myself, therefore, to asking the Chamber of Deputies to vote some urgent bills which the patriotism of all parties will surely not allow to be challenged. The dissolution, then, promptly pronounced, will enable the new Chamber to meet in time to ensure the supplies of next year. I shall address myself with confidence to the nation. France, like me, desires to maintain intact the institutions which govern us. She desires as much as I that these institutions should not be disfigured by the action of Radicalism. She does not desire that in 1880—the day when the Constitutional laws may be revised—everything should be prepared beforehand for the disorganisation of all the moral and material forces of the country. Warned in time, guarding against all misunderstanding and ambiguity, France, I am sure, will do justice to

my intention, and will choose for her representatives those who will promise to second me. You will feel the necessity of deliberating without delay on the important resolution which is submitted to you."

In the Chamber of Deputies another version of the message was read by M. de Fourtou, and was received with cheers or clamorous expressions of disapproval, according to the section of the Chamber to which the deputies belonged.

Then followed a violent debate on the composition of the Ministry, which reflected little credit upon either of the contending schools of politicians. Nor did the weather tend to cool the fever of excitement; for outside the Chamber the thermometer stood at about 85 degrees, and the hot sirocco-like wind seemed a fitting emblem of the feeling that reigned within.

Three of the obnoxious ministers—M. de Fourtou, General Berthaut, and M. Caillaux—were present to pacify or defy the hostile Assembly. After some credits necessary to the War Department had been granted, and a few personalities exchanged, the discussion of the interpellation commenced. Its terms were the following:—"The undersigned deputies, considering that the Ministry is composed of men whose policy has already been condemned by the country, and whose return to office is calculated to compromise the public peace both at home and abroad, demand to interpellate the Government on the composition of the Cabinet."

M. Bethmont, who introduced the motion, said that the reason of the Marshal's sudden dismissal of the late Ministry and change of policy on the 16th of May last was, that the Government had found, that in spite of every obstacle opposed to that Ministry, at the Presidency and elsewhere, "the country was becoming every day more and more passionately attached to Republican ideas." This caused such an outburst that, amidst a tumult of confusion, the President of the Assembly threatened to close the sitting, to put an end to such scandalous scenes. M. Bethmont denounced the new Cabinet as a "Clerical" Cabinet, but "the Republicans," he declared, "were united and determined to secure the Republic and the repose of France."

M. de Fourtou, in his reply, met denunciation with denunciation, and charge with countercharge. The disagreement, he said, between the President and the majority, was so deep that it could be settled only by the country. "You say we have not your confidence," exclaimed the minister; "we reply that you have not ours." It was time that the political situation, which had been put in a false light, should be made clear. Since 1876 the struggle had been one between Conservative and Radical tendencies. Even a statesman so Conservative and really Republican as M. Dufaure had been unable to maintain himself before a Chamber which made no account either of the President or the Senate, and wished to erect itself into a new convention. The real programme of M. Gambetta, and which he had sworn again and again to carry out, if ever in

power, was the *cahier des électeurs* as comprehending the principles of Radical democracy. This *cahier* M. de Fourtou read to the Assembly. One of its items was the suppression of standing armies; and in his report on the Budget M. Gambetta advocated a complete change in the system of finance; and the substitution of taxes on the public funds and salaries, in place of all existing direct taxation. The act of May 16 was directed against this plan of social disorganisation, and against Radicalism, and it had nothing to do with monarchical or clerical influences. That act had been misrepresented; but the country approved of it. Such were some of the chief points of M. Fourtou's defence of the Government, but one striking incident must be noticed. M. de Fourtou having claimed the confidence of the country, on the ground that he and his colleagues had been members of the Assembly of 1871, which had liberated the territory, was answered in a way for which he could hardly have been prepared, for the effect produced by his words, which were no sooner uttered than, "as if by a magical impulse," said an eye-witness, "the whole house started to its feet, with the exception of the Right, which this time was awed into silence, and turning towards M. Thiers, whose white hair was visible just above the top of his seat, there arose one shout—'*Voilà le libérateur du territoire!*' and peals of deafening applause, repeated again and again, lasted for upwards of five minutes. The enthusiasm gained even the public galleries, where most people stood to their feet. A more impressive scene I do not think I ever witnessed. M. Thiers sat perfectly still the whole time; but when this grand and spontaneous tribute of respect to him was over, he could be seen passing his hand once or twice across his eyes. M. de Fourtou was evidently taken aback by this display, for he said a few words in an embarrassed sort of way about yielding to none in respect for *l'homme illustre*."

But the great speech of the day was made by M. Gambetta, who next ascended the tribune. He denied that he had any idea of succeeding Marshal MacMahon as President of the Republic, and after an exchange of personalities and insults with M. Cassagnac, which occasioned the wildest uproar, and called forth threats of an instant closing of the sitting from the President, he attacked the Ministry of May 16 as enemies of the Republic, who sought to "sophisticate" universal suffrage. Some of them, he said, would have a presidency for life, others a "*locum tenens*" for a king, others thought that a battalion of foot would be "the Saviours of Society." Finally, M. Gambetta said that the blow of May 16 came from the Vatican. It was a *coup des prêtres*, and it was the answer of the Ultramontanes to the order of the day against Ultramontanism and the Jesuits. The Ministry thought to change the majority by administrative manoeuvres; but in three months they would be discomfited. The majority was then 363; it would return 400. And so ended this long speech, which was fully as remarkable for the manner of its delivery as for the denun-

ciations and sarcasms it hurled against the unpopular ministers. "It is impossible," said an eye-witness, "to describe this terrible struggle of one man against a hundred—this orator, with his heavy manner, his pale face, his soaking brow, drinking cup after cup of coffee or beer, using up pocket-handkerchief after pocket-handkerchief, stalking up and down the tribune, defying his adversaries with gesture and voice, mingling vulgar tones and trivial expressions with the finest French eloquence, throwing back his head with contempt, gesticulating furiously when declaring himself indifferent, and presenting to the breathless galleries the spectacle of a struggle which elicited in turn admiration and criticism. Nor can I describe the Assembly of the country of elegance and wit, shrieking, hissing, imitating the voice of the speaker, and presenting to the alarmed spectators the picture of a lamentable decadence and unbridled violence."

At the sitting on June 18 the Duc Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared it to be his duty to reassure Italy as to the intentions of France. The foreign policy of France would, he said, remain unchanged.

The discussion on the dissolution was begun on June 21 by Victor Hugo. In a very rhapsodical speech, he made a hit when he said: "There is a nation marching with uncovered visage which shows distinctly the aim it seeks, and facing that nation a masked government which knows not whither it is going, or which, if it does know, either cannot or will not say so." He was succeeded by M. Jules Simon, who showed that the dismissal of the late Ministry was uncalled for and wholly unnecessary; but the Duc de Broglie declared that the country could not hesitate between Marshal MacMahon, the defender of the national institutions, and the Dictator of Bordeaux, "the orator of Belleville, assailing society at the head of his army of Radicals." In fact, the Ministry maintained that the contest lay not between Republicanism and Despotism, but between Conservative Republicanism and Radicalism—between the "*esprit conservateur*," as the Duc de Broglie put it, and the "*esprit radical*," and between these, as was remarked, "there is nothing short of an abyss." Upon the position of the Marshal and the Ministry at this time a political reviewer observed, with much truth as it would seem:—"On some points there appears to be a general consensus. It is admitted that the Marshal acted in perfect good faith in the dismissal of M. Jules Simon; that he could not reconcile it with his supposed duty to France to maintain any longer in power a minister whose policy he believed would, if consummated, be her ruin. . . . The Duc de Broglie has simply accepted the difficult task of coming to the Marshal's aid, and endeavouring to extricate him from an embarrassing and untenable position. So far he is hardly more to blame than were the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel in 1834, when they came to the rescue of a King who had dismissed a Whig Ministry possessing the confidence of the House

of Commons. . . . It may be that there is a secret Radical conspiracy to disorganise 'the moral and material' forces of the country, to which 363 deputies, and presumably a vast number of their constituents throughout France are privy; with those who can rest content with such an assumption it is useless to argue. The Duc de Broglie and M. de Fourtou have signally failed in their attempt to show that the Jules Simon Ministry threatened any convulsion of society; and the French Prime Minister must be indeed hard put to it to discover an argument to justify the Marshal, when he can declare that in his action the President did no violence to the right of majorities; for had he yielded to the Chamber of Deputies he would have abandoned the majority in the Senate."

On June 22, the dissolution was voted by the Senate by a majority of 150 to 130, and on the 25th, M. Grévy, President of the Chamber of Deputies, read the decree of dissolution, which stated that the elections would be held in three months' time. In the Senate the Bureaux of the Left adopted the following decree, in the name of their colleagues:—

"The undersigned Senators, representing the groups of the Left in the Senate, are of the opinion that the re-election of the 363 deputies who voted the order of the day of the 19th inst., directed against the Ministry of the Duc de Broglie, is a civic duty incumbent upon the country, as was that imposed in 1830 by the vote of the 221 deputies. They believe that such re-election will be the most solemn affirmation that France can give of her intention to maintain and consolidate Republican institutions, which are alone capable of ensuring order at home and peace abroad."

The death of M. Thiers on September 3 was much more for France than the loss, at a ripe old age, of a remarkable and representative Frenchman. In the state of the country at that time it was regarded by the more sober politicians as a national calamity; and certainly as an event of high political importance. He was (by force of circumstances if not by conviction) a Republican, but of the conservative and moderate type, and though the Monarchists looked upon him with suspicion, the Ultra-democrats with hatred, and the Bonapartists might, with M. Cassagnac, be ready "to dance upon his coffin;" to the Constitutional and Conservative Republicans his loss was irreparable. M. Grévy or M. Jules Simon might become ostensibly the head of the party, but neither could supply the place of M. Thiers; for neither of them, they believed, could, like him, stand between the Conservative Republic and the political "*fou furieux*"—the inevitable Gambetta and his army of Radicals.

At the time of his death, then, the illustrious statesman was the hope of those who thought to find rest from the war of factions and the intrigues of pretenders, in the Conservative Republic.

It was during the last six years of his long and versatile career that he had rendered such splendid services to his country. It was

he who warned the Government, when entering upon the war with Germany, that France was wholly unprepared for such a conflict, that they were inviting destruction; and it was his genius and patriotism and energy that rid his country of the invaders, reorganised its shattered army, crushed the hydra of communism, and brought peace and security out of political chaos and confusion.

That the offer of the Government to give M. Thiers a public funeral at the expense of the State should not have been accepted in the liberal and patriotic spirit in which it had been made, was regretted by those who had national rather than party interests at heart, as not calculated to promote the union of Frenchmen around the grave of the most national of French statesmen: a statesman who had himself set the example of subordinating personal convictions and private feelings to what he supposed to be thoroughly national interests. The conditions that were laid down were, it was supposed, designed to have exactly the effect produced, viz., the withdrawal of the Government proposals. It was not desired that the Government should gain the credit and goodwill that probably would accrue to it from so popular an act. The immediate result was that no representative of the French Government attended the funeral of the most illustrious of Frenchmen as an expression of national interest and regret.

A biographical sketch of M. Thiers will be found in our obituary; here, therefore, only the political aspects of an event so momentous to France at such a critical time, and a few leading facts, will be chronicled.

The body of the deceased statesman was removed from St. Germain-en-Laye, where he died, to his private house in the Place St. George's, Rue Notre Dame de Lorette, where he usually resided in a simple and domestic manner with Madame Thiers and her sister, Mdle. Dosne. This house had been built for him at the public cost, by order of the National Constituent Assembly at Versailles, on the site of one that had been destroyed by the Commune in 1871, as a demonstration of hatred to its owner. Here the body lay in state in a "*chapelle ardente*," but few persons were admitted to a sight of it. The funeral was on Saturday, September 8. The hearse, which appeared before the gate of the hotel at half-past ten o'clock, was a magnificent car, with silver stars glittering on its black cloth, with its massive wheels, its four allegorical figures at the corners. Six jet black horses, richly caparisoned, drew the splendid vehicle. "They were led by piqueurs wearing black and silver liveries and cocked hats. MM. Mignet, Vuitry, Grévy, Jules Simon, de Sacy, Jules Favre, and Admiral Pothureau took turns in holding the silver cords and tassels which fell from the corners of the spangled pall. The car itself, however, was nearly hidden by the flowers, wreaths, and bouquets showered upon it. The funeral procession now formed. Prince Orloff, the Russian ambassador, stood in the rain, with uncovered head, until the coffin was placed on the car. Banners of

trade, corporations, and towns were forbidden by the police, but exceptions were made in favour of Belfort (which M. Thiers had preserved to France), of Marseilles, the place of his birth, of Versailles, the scene of his political reign, and of St. Germain-en-Laye, where he had died.

"The first-named of these flags was in azure silk fringed with gold, and it bore these inscriptions:—'To M. Thiers, our benefactor,' 'Thanks to M. Thiers we are still French,' 'To the great patriot Belfort grateful,' 'To our revered benefactor, *Bene de patriâ meruit.*' The bearer of this flag was warmly cheered. When he advanced later into the church a thrill of emotion ran through the mourners. He walked next the hearse, preceding even the Comte Roger (du Nord), General Charlemagne, and the brothers Ripent (nephews of M. Thiers), who represented the family. Behind these came a master of the ceremonies, and then the delegates of provincial towns and of municipal councils. There was some smiling at the ready ingenuity displayed by these gentlemen in eluding the orders of the police as regarded banners. Arm bands of green, orange, yellow, scarlet, azure, or tri-coloured silk, bore inscriptions at which if M. de Fourtoul had been mixed up in the crowd he might have been expected to frown. Alençon on the brassards of its deputies proclaimed M. Thiers the supreme pacificator of France. Nîmes called him the immortal founder of a stable Republic; Lyons, the victim of ungrateful factions, and Toulouse pointed to the salutary lesson he taught in descending from power."

With the exception of the Russian ambassador, the heads of the diplomatic missions being absent from Paris, they were represented by the *chargés d'affaires*, or first secretaries of the embassies. These, members of the family, persons invited, and members of the Institute preceded the hearse. Senators, ex-deputies, and the deputations walked behind it. A squadron of cavalry headed the procession, and soldiers with lowered muskets walked on either side.

The Archbishop of Paris had refused to permit the funeral rites to be performed in the Madeleine; but the service in the parish church of Rue Notre Dame de Lorette was of the most solemn character, and a respectful attitude—a ready compliance with the postures indicated by the ritual—was remarked in even the keenest opponents of "clericalism." The church itself was admirably decorated. "Its walls and pillars were veiled by black drapery spotted with silver. Escutcheons bearing the letter 'T' appeared at intervals; an imposing catafalque, the summit of which rested on four columns with silver capitals, rose from a dais to the roof, its four immense draperies forming a cross, and joining the four corners of the nave. Four statues, life-size, leaned on the columns, and hundreds of wax-lights threw a soft light on the whole congregation."

The weather had now become fine. From the church through

the Rue Lepelletier and the Boulevards des Italiens, Montmartre, Poissonnière Bonne-Nouvelle, St. Denis, St. Martin, the Place du Château d'Eau, the Boulevard Voltaire, and the Rue de la Roquette, from west to east, along the entire north and centre of Paris, "a spectacle unfolded itself," said an eye-witness, "of the most impressive character."

"I can give no estimate of the mass of people, who formed an immense rampart, as it were, along the whole rank, its *glacis* varying in depth from five to sixty yards. Human masses in such proportions defy all calculation. The procession, grand and numerous as it was, was lost in this infinite multitude. On turning the angle of any boulevard one beheld a sea of people, nothing of them visible but their faces, and those turned towards the procession, headed by the moving mass of verdure and flowers, yellow, red, and white, which covered the funeral car. At the intersection of the Rue de la Victoire and the Rue Lepelletier, where compact masses were ranged on each side, a loud and prolonged shout of '*Vive la République!*' greeted the passage of the hearse, but immediately from all parts of the procession proceeded gestures and hushes for silence; and the crowd, incredible as it seems—this palpitating and feverish crowd—was stilled, those who had raised the cheer catching the significance of the silence enjoined upon them, and silencing in their turn those around them. From this moment during the two and a half hours' march the same thing happened every few minutes; cries of '*Vive la République!*' were attempted, but every time they were hushed down by the multitude itself as well as by the procession. Even the cry of '*Vive Belfort!*' raised here and there at the sight of the Belfort deputation and banner, was repressed in the same way. Occasionally at seeing the Tribune among the last ranks of the ex-deputies there was a cry of '*Vive Gambetta!*' but it was quickly restrained."

At the cemetery, M. Grévy, whom M. Gambetta had designated as a Republican candidate for the Presidency instead of M. Thiers, spoke first. He referred to the long connection of M. Thiers with the school of Constitutional Monarchy, but remarked that M. Thiers had subsequently become convinced that the purely democratic condition of society in France could not endure a Monarchical Government. To him it was, therefore, chiefly due that the Republic had gained the adhesion of France, and the approval of Europe, as the only government adapted to French social interests. "Let them all resolve now to prove that it would be maintained as a truly Conservative Government for their country and time, a Government of order, peace, and liberty."

M. Jules Simon followed, and remarking on M. Thiers' policy as minister at one period of the reign of King Louis Philippe, said:—"Never was a minister more useful or less of a courtier. He had two maxims, which are as follows:—1. The king reigns,

and does not govern. 2. In case of conflict, the last word should rest with the country, represented by the majority of the Chamber. He contended for these two maxims—that is, for liberty against personal power—as a journalist under the Restoration, as a minister under the July Monarchy, and as a deputy under the Second Empire. Returned from exile, sent by the people of Paris to the Corps Législatif, he entered it only to claim the necessary liberties. Personal power then set itself to demonstrate by a war, the most insensate, the most deplorably conducted, the most disastrous in its effects, how blind are the peoples who abandon to a master their interests, honour, and even national existence.”

After referring to M. Thiers' appeal to Europe, to his painful task in concluding peace, and to his indefatigable labours as President, M. Jules Simon said :—

“Yet M. Thiers fell on May 24, 1873. It is no secret that the Conservatives abandoned him—him a Conservative like them, and perhaps more so than many of them—because, after experience and mature reflection, he had distinctly pronounced for the Republic. He might have remained in power by virtue of the law. He might even the year before, had he liked, been declared President for life. Not only did he refuse any prolongation, but when, on May 24, he saw a narrow majority against him, he retired. He obeyed his own maxim, that the majority of the Parliament should have the last word. His friends vainly remonstrated that the Chamber on that occasion was not in accord with the country. There existed between the Legislative and Executive powers an antagonism fatal to the national interests. M. Thiers, faithful to his doctrine and practice, and, as always, putting France above everything, did not hesitate to return to private life. Then commenced an unexampled demonstration. To discover one like it one must go back to the history of Washington. Paris came first, then all the towns in France, then the colonies, and the Frenchmen scattered over both worlds. His house became the meeting-place of the statesmen of Europe. People abroad asked in critical circumstances, ‘What does M. Thiers think?’ Even descended from power, he remained a luminary for all and a protection for France. Lastly, what was consoling and fortifying from May 24, 1873, to September 3, 1877, was the spectacle of the confidence and gratitude of the people. M. Thiers, who courted nobody, had never flattered them. He had even applied severe words to them; but the people saw in him only the Liberator of the Territory and the Founder of the Republic. They have followed him hitherto, grateful for the past, trustful in the future, resolved to put in practice the advice he gave, as in saying, ‘The victory is to the wisest.’ . . . Farewell, in the name of the country, to the champion of liberty, to the Liberator of the Territory, to the First President of the French Republic.”

Admiral Pothuau, ex-Minister of Marine, dwelt on M. Thiers' measures for the reorganisation of the army. M. de Sacy, who

represented the Academy, and M. Vuitry, the Academy of Moral Sciences, referred to his conversational powers and private virtues.

And so this great national demonstration came to a close. The behaviour of the people had evinced a deep feeling of respect, admiration, and regret. It was, in fact (as the correspondent of the *Times* remarked), "a solemn, dignified, calm homage, magnificent beyond description, and without any of those popular incidents which disquiet the attentive spectator."

On September 9 Marshal MacMahon, attended by M. Fourtou, Minister of the Interior, left Paris for a tour in the southern provinces. The following Monday, at Bordeaux, M. Fourcand, the Mayor and a Republican, in his speech to the Marshal, remarked:—"That the municipal council and the members of the administration were all elected by a Republican population firmly attached to order, and full of respect for the laws. Their only thought was for the maintenance of peace and the free development of the national activity. These were the true Conservative principles. By the appeal to universal suffrage the country would be appeased, the public prosperity promoted, and the Constitution newly guaranteed." In his reply the Marshal said, "Rest assured that peace, which is one of your first needs, will not be disturbed; and that, when the country shall have responded to my appeal, the Constitution to which you are attached, and of which I shall be the faithful guardian, will work unimpeded, in order to assure the complete development of the national prosperity."

At Tours, in replying to the Deputy Mayor, the President said:—"With regard to the anxiety which you expressed at the close of your speech, I may say that elections favourable to my policy will very soon restore to France calm and prosperity." And to the President of the Council-General he observed:—"I shall only say in reply that I am the guardian of the Constitution which governs us, and that it can only be endangered by the adversaries of my policy."

At this time the most notable political events in France were speeches delivered by the President, the Ministry, or by the political leaders of the country. As a Ministerial utterance a speech by the Duc Decazes at Libourne on September 16 was important. He said:—"On the morrow of our disasters our beloved country needed the assurance that she might rely on a long repose. Peace—a peace worthy of her: a fruitful and secure peace—could alone heal her bleeding wounds. But that peace could only be secured to her by the wisdom of all her children. That wisdom was not wanting. We had signed with the Power which had been able to triumph over the valour of our soldiers a treaty loyally conceded, and which, on our side, we were bound loyally to execute. The Government which preceded that which I have the honour to represent nobly acquitted itself of that duty. But pacification and confidence cannot be the work of a day, and to secure them it was necessary to watch with scrupulous care

over the exact performance of all our international duties. It was also necessary that the agitation of parties, that their conflicting aspirations, that the very form of our government, should not be considered by Europe as a threat or a provocation. That is the object which the Marshal-President proposed to himself; those are the instructions which he gave; that is the mission which he confided to his Foreign Minister, to him who now speaks to you with pride as his Minister of peace. I am proud to think, gentlemen, that I have not failed in that mission. Europe knows that we are not pursuing against any Power an aggressive or hostile policy; that, respectful of all rights, we intend to create no difficulties or trouble for our neighbours. Europe could not for one moment misapprehend us, and when she records the restoration, now accomplished, of our military power, she acknowledges at the same time that that reorganisation has preserved an exclusively defensive character, and that she regards it but as the noble effort of a great country, conscious of its strength, but taught by experience that that strength consists above all in wisdom and moderation. To-day, in fact, it is known that, above all things, we are passionately devoted to a policy of peace. It is that policy which I have the honour to represent before you; it is that which I venture to say has won for us the sympathy and confidence of Europe. Europe is convinced that we are neither reactionists nor revolutionists; we threaten neither governments nor thrones. Therefore, we can tell our country we have secured you the blessings of peace. We rely on your wisdom to preserve them. France is really the mistress of her destinies. Help us to protect her against her own impulses, to maintain her resolutely in the path of a wise liberty, and to preserve for her the blessing of peace—peace! that blessing of God, that tranquillity of order, which for peoples not less than for the rest of nature is the principle, the soul, the essential condition of all fruitfulness. Peace and concord! those are the last words I wish to pronounce before you, the last appeal I will make in answer to your cordial welcome.”

The Marshal's tour in the provinces was considered a failure as an electoral experiment. He was generally well received, but “*Vive la République!*” was the cry that usually greeted him, although, it was remarked, “he was made to feel that ‘*Vive le Maréchal!*’ was the sentiment of the *salons*.”

As to the feeling of the country at large, at least of the upper stratum of society, a correspondent at this time remarked:—“Predilection for the Republic they certainly have none. Being extremely divided in opinion amongst themselves, and conscious of that division, they would accept the Republic, at least provisionally, and on condition of its remaining in safe hands. But I found existing an almost universal feeling of apprehension as to what it must become, if allowed to fall into the hands of those to whom universal suffrage must inevitably in the end transfer it.”

Underneath the surface there was no lack of combustible mat-

ter. In the parish of Belleville, M. Gambetta's electoral division, "the Communist feeling, and all the burning hatred and thirst for vengeance it has left behind," were represented as being "as strong as ever, and always hoping for and biding their time."

M. Gambetta's prosecution by the Government resulted in a sentence of three months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000f. Such was the punishment awarded to the Radical leader by the Correctional Tribunal of Paris, for having declared at Lille that if the President of the Republic refuses to abide by the verdict of the nation he must either submit or abdicate. This it pronounced to be an insult to that functionary, and the sentence was confirmed by the second trial on September 22.

Marshal MacMahon returned to Paris from his tour in the provinces on September 16, and the next day there was an extraordinary meeting of the Senate to consider the President's Manifesto to the French people in view of the elections. It was published throughout France on September 19, countersigned by the Minister of the Interior. The text of this document was as follows :—

"Frenchmen,—You are about to be called upon to nominate your representatives to the Chamber of Deputies. I do not assume to exercise any pressure upon your choice, but I feel bound to dispel any doubt upon what you are about to do. What I have done is this: For the last four years I have maintained peace, and the personal confidence with which I am honoured by foreign Sovereigns enables me daily to render our relations with all Powers more cordial. At home, public order has never been disturbed for a moment, owing to the policy of concord which brought around me men devoted, before all things, to their country. Public prosperity, momentarily arrested by our misfortunes, has recovered its elasticity; the general wealth has increased, notwithstanding the heavy burdens borne by the people; the national credit has been strengthened; and France, peaceful and confident, at the same time sees her army—always worthy of her—reconstituted upon new bases. These great results were, however, threatened with danger. The Chamber of Deputies, daily throwing off the leadership of moderate men, and more and more dominated by the avowed leaders of the Radical party, at length forgot the share of authority which belonged to me, and which I could not allow to be diminished without implicating the honour of my name before you and before history. Contesting at the same time my rightful influence in the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies aimed at nothing less than substituting for the necessary equilibrium of the public powers established by the Constitution the despotism of a new convention. The situation was no longer permissible. Exercising my constitutional right, and in conformity with the opinion of the Senate, I dissolved the Chamber of Deputies. It is now for you to speak. They tell you that I seek to overthrow the

Republic; but you will not believe it. The Constitution is entrusted to my guardianship; and I will make it respected. What I look for from you is the election of a Chamber which, raising itself above party rivalries, should occupy itself above all things with the country's affairs. At the last election an abuse was made of my name. Among those who then proclaimed themselves my friends, many have not ceased to oppose me. People still speak to you of their devotion to my person, and assert that they only attack my Ministers. Do not be duped by this artifice. To frustrate it my Government will designate among its candidates those who alone are authorised to make use of my name. You will maturely consider the bearing of your votes. Elections favourable to my policy will facilitate the regular conduct of the existing Government, they will affirm the principle of authority, sapped by demagoguery, and will assure order and peace. Hostile elections would aggravate the conflict between the public powers, as well as impede the course of business and maintain agitation; and France, in the midst of these fresh complications, would become for Europe an object of distrust. As for myself, my duty would increase with the danger. I could not obey the mandates of the demagogues. I could neither become the instrument of Radicalism nor abandon the post in which the Constitution has placed me. I shall remain to defend Conservative interests with the support of the Senate, and shall energetically protect the faithful public servants who, at a difficult moment, have not allowed themselves to be intimidated by vain threats. Frenchmen, I await with full confidence the manifestation of your sentiments. After so many trials, France desires stability, order, and peace; and with God's help we will secure to the country these benefits. You will listen to the words of a soldier, who serves no party and no revolutionary or retrograde passion, and who is guided by nothing but love for his country."

In this Manifesto Marshal MacMahon invited again the very dilemma to which allusion has already been made. He would not rule, he said, in effect, by a majority in the Chamber if that majority should be a majority of Radicals; nor would he abandon the post in which the Constitution had placed him. And in this way he was, said the *Times*, "heaping up humiliations for himself. . . . cutting off his own retreat, while it is morally certain that he will have to retreat at whatever cost of dignity and influence." The expression of opinion by the French papers was various. The Bonapartist *Pays* said:—"It is a noble and proud address, and we praise and approve it without reserve." The Ultramontane *Monde* considered it "an affirmation" for its party and "a menace for the factions." The *France*, a Republican paper, remarked:—"This was the language of the Manifesto of Napoleon III., countersigned by M. de Persigny; but it is not that of the Queen of England, or of the King of the Belgians, or of the King of Italy. None of these Sovereigns, when they consult their

peoples, have the exorbitant presumption to impose their will on them, and forbid them to take a different view."

Official decrees fixed the elections for October 14, and the second ballots for October 28, and the meeting of the new Chamber, as well as the Senate, for November 7. The Minister of Justice supplemented these decrees by a Circular to the Procureurs-Généraux, reminding them of the laws that regulate electioneering. The signature of every candidate was to be attached to his electoral circular, and all declarations of policy would (he reminded them) be submitted to censorship for the repression of violent or seditious language. Great bitterness was manifested by political parties in the electioneering contest; and M. de Marcère, an ex-Minister of the Interior, under Marshal MacMahon, told his constituents that the whole policy of the Government was hostile to the Republic.

On September 23 France lost another of her eminent men. On that day died M. Le Verrier, the well-known astronomer, whose investigations had been of the highest practical value; but probably, he will be remembered best by his share in the discovery of the planet Neptune.

CHAPTER III.

FRANCE—*continued.*

M. Thiers' Posthumous Address—The Elections—Marshal MacMahon's Second Manifesto—Electoral Addresses—Result of the Elections—Opening of the New Chamber—M. Albert Grévy's Resolution—Debate on the Resolution—The Resolution carried—The Senate interpellate the Government—Government Triumph in the Senate—The De Broglie Ministry resign—The New Ministry—The Chamber will hold no relations with them—The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier warns the President—Submission of Marshal MacMahon—He takes a Moderate Republican Ministry—Marshal MacMahon's Message—Termination of the Crisis.

M. THIERS was dead, but his spirit was yet to exercise a mighty influence upon French politics; for just as a most momentous electioneering contest was about to begin, his counsels were again read and pondered throughout the length and breadth of the land. This voice from the grave (as it seemed almost to be) came in the shape of an address by M. Thiers, ostensibly to the electors of the ninth arrondissement of Paris; but it was really intended for the benefit of electors generally, in the coming election of deputies for the National Chamber, which was to be held on October 14. It discussed with caustic humour, irresistible logic, and intense patriotism the political situation; and so apposite was it that it almost seemed written in answer to Marshal MacMahon's Manifesto. In this address M. Thiers vindicated the late Chamber, explained his reasons for giving a preference to a Republican form of government, and showed the impossibility of establishing a Monarchy.

He referred to the political anomaly of the time, viz.: a Republican Constitution and an anti-Republican *personnel*; strongly denounced the authors of the crisis of May 16, and proclaimed the sovereignty of the nation. "Let us," he said, "make the Republic the honest, wise, Conservative Republic, which is not impossible; for it began when the interested heirs of the destroyed Monarchies came to agitate it, and to cause mad and criminal threats to resound in our ears. And you, electors, cause these despisers of all truth to understand for the last time, decisively, the truth which will be the result of your vote: the Nation alone is Sovereign. The Republic is the form of government by means of which its sovereignty is exerted." And, finally, his last words to France, in which he embodied great principles in a few sentences, were these:—"The only wise and useful end which the nation can put to this crisis may be summed up thus—national sovereignty, Republic, liberty, scrupulous legality, liberty of worship, peace. Such, my dear electors, are the opinions of my whole life, those of our 19th century, which will mark the history of France and of humanity, and which I conjure you to endorse on this solemn occasion. A thousand calumnies are about to assail me. You will reply to them by your suffrages, which have never failed me for nearly half a century."

The electoral campaign opened amid great political excitement, and it was observed that the fury of factions never burnt more fiercely. The Government entered into the contest just as the Empire and the other governments of France had done before it. It used its great power, and hesitated at no means to secure the election of its own candidates; and the French clergy, even of the highest rank—as the Archbishop of Bourges and the Bishop of Orleans—made vehement appeals to the electors, and spoke of Conservative Republicans as if they were all one with the most violent radical democrats. "There is," said the *Times*, "a military party which has no scruples respecting the sanctity of the law. The Bonapartist journals openly call on the Marshal to break it, if he can retain power in no other way. One of the darkest features of French life is the existence of a party which ostentatiously expresses its contempt for all Parliamentary compacts and its reliance on nothing but the sabre. There are men only too ready to put sinister questions to ministers of war and commanders of army corps. The necessary effect of such intrigues is to lessen the moderation of the Republicans themselves, and the change is peculiarly well seen in the new temper displayed by so Conservative a politician as M. Littré. Hitherto he has preached the necessity of compromise; but, as our Paris correspondence shows, he now speaks in a very different strain. 'Since,' he says, 'a war of extermination' has been declared against the Republicans, it is necessary for them also to go on to the end. A complete Republican victory would inevitably lead to lamentable retaliations against the ministers, the officials, and the parties who seek, as

M. Littré thinks, 'to get rid of the Republic and restore the King or Emperor' at the cost of any political convulsions."

On the evening of October 11 the ministerial papers published a second Manifesto by Marshal MacMahon, and which was as follows:—

"Marshal MacMahon, President of the Republic, to the French People.

"Frenchmen,—You are about to vote. The violence of the Opposition has dispelled all illusions. No calumny can any longer disguise the truth. No, the Republican Constitution is not in danger. No, the Government, however respectful towards religion, does not obey alleged Clerical influences, and nothing can draw it into a policy dangerous to peace. No, you are not threatened with any return to the abuses of the past. The conflict is between order and disorder. You have already pronounced. You will not, by hostile elections, plunge the country into an unknown future of crises and conflicts. You desire tranquillity insured at home as abroad, the accord of the public powers, security for industry and business. You will vote for the candidates whom I recommend to your suffrages. Frenchmen, the hour has arrived. Go without fear to the poll. Respond to my appeal, and, as for me, placed by the Constitution in a post which duty forbids me to abandon, I will answer for order and peace.

"The President of the Republic, Marshal MacMahon, Duc de Magenta."

The electoral addresses that appeared at this time with those of the Chiefs of the Opposition would fill a volume. A summary only of the most important of these can be here chronicled.

M. Gambetta declared his confidence in the result of the elections. He said:—"My profound conviction, based on sure promises, allows me to declare without rashness, a week before the voting, that France, in spite of all the manœuvres directed against the freedom of her votes, will repudiate the administrative pressure, will scorn the official candidature and its agents, and will thrust far from her Royalists, Cæsarists, Clericals, the knaves as well as the violent; she will condemn dictatorial policy, she will leave the Chief of the Executive Power, transformed into a plebiscitary candidate, no other alternative but to submit or resign; for as for ourselves, sure of the support of the country thus solemnly declared, we shall know how to cause its will to prevail over the opposition of a powerless and incorrigible minority. Without passion, without weakness, without vehemence, we will do our duty. The union of all good Frenchmen, Liberals, Republicans by conviction or by birth, labourers, peasants, burgesses, the world of work and of thrift, will keep us discreet, and will render us invincible for the country and the Republic."

Both M. Gambetta and the printer of his address were sum-

moned to appear before the Correctional Police for insulting the President of the Republic, by publishing a circular containing offensive expressions, and especially the following passage:—"She" (France) "will condemn the dictatorial policy; she will leave the Chief of the Executive Power, transformed into a plebiscitary candidate, no other alternative than to submit or resign."

On October 9 M. Gambetta addressed the electors of the twentieth arrondissement in the American Circus, Château d'Eau. He spoke for more than an hour to the 6,000 persons who attended by invitation, and his reception was enthusiastic. He eulogised universal suffrage, and reiterated his confidence in the result of the appeal to the nation. Disavowing all personal ambition, and asserting his desire to be simply the servant of democracy, he said:—"France has resolved from the first to send back the 363, not only entire, but reinforced; the 363 will return to Versailles 400. If that happens, if our adversaries, after exhausting every means of intimidation, see their minority of 158 reduced to 130, what will they think of it? We are described, indeed, as Radicals aiming at the overthrow of every institution; but to use a now celebrated expression, the country will not believe it. The country will pronounce for the development of Republican principles and against the policy of the Vatican. The official candidates, shielded by the patronage of Marshal MacMahon, profess to be men of order and peace, who will maintain the Constitution till 1880; but the three years' repose they promise would be three years of anxiety, during which we should be afraid to close our eyes, and, like the hero of the '*Peau de Chagrin*,' we should be constantly seeing the approach of the fatal termination. Some of them hold out the prospect of a Constitutional Monarchy, when the Comte de Chambord shall have abdicated, or some other event shall have occurred; but these candidates are very few. The great bulk of the official candidates are Bonapartists, for never since the disasters of 1870 have the Bonapartists found a cabinet so zealous for them, so docile to their inspiration, so willing to instal them in public offices. It arouses one's indignation to see men associated with the crime of the 2nd of December put before electors under the patronage of the Government of the Republic. Such a degree of audacity has profoundly moved public opinion, to see men responsible for the mutilation of France recommended by the Government." In conclusion, he said that the movements of the Reactionary Coalition were inspired by the Vatican, and he denounced Clericalism as prostituting the name of religion, aiming at temporal dominion, the control of education, and a kind of theocratic authority.

The Duc de Broglie, addressing the Conservative Committee, while refuting the indictment of M. Gambetta, maintained that the real issue lay between Radicalism and Conservatism.

"It was necessary," he said, "to clear up the ground on which the electoral combat was about to open. It was still necessary to

revert to the terms in which the dispute was started on May 16 last by Marshal MacMahon himself. What, in fact, did Marshal MacMahon mean on the 16th of May? What was the cause of his signal rupture with M. Jules Simon? How did we explain it—my colleague, M. de Fourtou, to the Chamber of Deputies, and I to the Senate? We both recalled the loyalty with which Marshal MacMahon had accepted the Republican Constitution, the scrupulosity with which he had carried it out, the alacrity with which he had facilitated the formation of two Ministries whose devotion to the public was beyond doubt. He had only asked them, we said, one thing—not to undergo the yoke of Radicalism, and that Radicalism we exhibited, personified in its leader, in him who knows alike how to serve its interests and prepare its accession—M. Gambetta. It was when the President of the Republic perceived that his Ministry was undergoing the Radical yoke, instead of combating it, that he resolved to part with it. . . . The question was very simple—Conservatism and Radicalism, MacMahon and Gambetta. It was all expressed in these two ideas and two names. But it was sought to avoid the comparison of the two names. It was sought to confront Marshal MacMahon with another adversary, another rival than M. Gambetta. You know to whom they applied—to that illustrious old man who, in the varied incidents of his life, had rendered services to France, and even to the Conservative cause, which nobody is so blind or ungrateful as to disregard. M. Gambetta willingly put himself behind M. Thiers with a disinterestedness which did not require much patience from his ambition; but you know by what an unforeseen blow Providence has withdrawn M. Thiers from the political arena, opportunely for his fame, opportunely for saving him from trying the experiment and presenting the spectacle how powerless he would have been to restrain with a failing hand the movement he professed to govern. . . . M. Gambetta's alternative—'submit or resign'—means only one thing—you must submit to me, or resign in my favour. . . . Conservatism or Radicalism, nothing else is at stake—Conservatism, of which Marshal MacMahon is the defender; Radicalism, of which M. Gambetta is the representative. Let me tell you we are on the eve of a great battle. At the moment the armies are taking up their position a morning fog, the dust which rises from the tread of men and horses, often forms a thick cloud, which prevents them making out their position and respective forces; but the moment the first shot is fired the mist rises, the sun appears, and exposes to view the two armies, with the colour of their banners. Let us hope that the sun will not set without shining on the triumph of justice and right."

M. Jules Grévy, in a speech of judicial calmness, refuted the charges brought against the late Chamber of Deputies.

The result of the elections left no doubt about the verdict of France as arrived at by universal suffrage. The Government

put forward some 506 official candidates, and of these the country rejected 307. The *Times* considered the defeat of Marshal MacMahon and his ministers to be "crushing." "Marshal, ministers, prefects, magistrates, schoolmasters, policemen, bishops, and priests had," it said, "all been made electioneering agents, and they were all rudely pushed aside." The Republic, and not the Empire, was thus declared (for the time at least) to be the choice of the French people. A Bonapartist Cabinet had placed Imperialist functionaries in office, the electoral machinery of the Empire had been inaugurated, and Bonapartists had been adopted as official candidates; but all to no purpose, the Government was hopelessly beaten; and it only remained for Marshal MacMahon to choose whether he would accept M. Gambetta's alternative, "to submit or to resign," or whether he would attempt, by another 2nd of December, to sweep away the embarrassing machinery of Constitutional Government, and hand over the country to some new "Saviour of Society."

Exclusive of colonial deputies, and the 14 second ballots, the electoral returns for the new Chamber of Deputies were stated to be as follows:—316 Republicans and 199 official candidates. Of the former, 292 sat in the last Chamber, and 24 were new men. Of the Ministerialists, 140 were in the last Chamber, and 59 were new men, these last consisting of 21 Bonapartists, 15 Legitimists, 4 Orleanists, and 21 MacMahonites. The Reactionaries may therefore be divided into 99 Bonapartists, 44 Legitimists, 11 Orleanists, and 45 MacMahonites. The Left has lost 53 seats and gained 17; the Bonapartists losing ten, and the Monarchists seven.

Perhaps the most noteworthy record of public opinion in France that immediately followed the elections of October 14, was the admission by the Parisian *Soleil*—an Orleanist paper—that the result of the elections was a deliberate verdict in favour of Republicanism and Parliamentary Government. "To persist," it remarked, "in Personal Government instead of reverting to Constitutional Government would be lightly to march towards a certain and fatal shock."

The new Chamber was opened on November 7, but the Parliamentary contest did not begin till November 12.

On that day, in expectation of the opening of the campaign, the galleries appropriated to Senators, the Corps Diplomatique, the ex-Deputies, and the President, were all full. Every deputy was in his place by 3.30, and the members of the Cabinet occupied the ministerial bench. The respective armies were thus face to face, the one confident and triumphant, the other resolute, defiant, and prepared for the attack.

M. Grévy thanked the Chamber for having elected him its President. "I have never felt more strongly than to-day," he said, "the serious responsibility devolving on me. I will try to be equal to mine, as the Chamber, I hope, by its moderation and firmness, will show itself equal to its mission: thus imitating the

admirable example of resolution and prudence which has been given it by the country, whose spirits it represents and which stands behind it."

"The ministerial bench," said an eye-witness, "seemed really impressed by the situation. M. Grévy, in the presidential chair, was the tangible demonstration of the defeat of the 16th of May. His words were like the first stroke of a sledge hammer brought down by the country on the head of its aggressors."

Then, amid the motionless and breathless attention of both spectators and deputies, M. Albert Grévy, brother to the President, mounted the tribune, and, in a sonorous and rather solemn voice, read the following resolution:—

"Whereas, the elections of the 14th and 28th of October were conducted under conditions which imposed on the Chamber of Deputies, as protector of the universal suffrage of which it is the issue, an exceptional duty; whereas, the campaign, in the course of which during five months all laws have been violated to exert an illegitimate pressure on the elections, has been crowned by the scandal of the official candidate system, paraded under a form and manifested by proceedings which have been revolting to the public conscience; whereas, the means employed in attempting to pervert the expression of the national will, independently of the effect they may have on the validity of the elections to the advantage of which they served, are of a nature affecting, in different ways and under different forms, the responsibility of their authors, whoever they be; whereas, in order that the responsibility may be ascertained and become effective, that all the offences or criminal facts may be collected and presented in a table, enabling the Chamber to formulate with precision the resolutions it will have to take to secure their repression and prevent their recurrence; and whereas the duty of the Chamber of Deputies to watch over universal suffrage is the greater because those who pretended that they wish to consult it, having been unable to pervert its verdict, affect now to take no heed of it and place themselves in a state of rebellion against the sovereignty of the nation,—

"The Chamber adopts the following resolution:—

"Article 1.—A Commission of 33 members, appointed in the Bureaux, shall be charged to make a Parliamentary inquiry into the acts which, since the 16th of May, have been designed to exert an illegal pressure on the elections.

"Article 2.—For this purpose the Commission, independently of the private inquiries it may have to make in the departments, will, either in the cases which may be referred to it by the Chamber in the course of the verification of powers or *ex officio*, have all the briefs of the elections of the 14th and 28th of October laid before it. To fulfil its mission it is invested with the fullest powers appertaining to Parliamentary Commissions.

"Article 3.—It will lay on the table as soon as possible a

report, in which, after having ascertained all the facts affecting in any way the responsibility of their authors, whoever they be, it will propose to the Chamber the resolutions these facts appear to warrant.

"ALBERT GRÉVY.	"LOCKROY.
"PAUL BETHMONT.	"LÉON GAMBETTA.
"LÉON RENAULT.	"RÉNÉ GOBLET.
"H. DE CHOISEUL.	"DE MARCÈRE.
"CH. LEPÈRE.	"ANT. PROUST.
"MADIER MONTJAU.	"TIRARD.
"H. BRISSON.	"FLOQUET.
"CLEMENCEAU.	"LOUIS BLANC.
"JULES FERRY.	"GERMAIN."

The first effect on the Right, according to an eye-witness, was "profound surprise," and this was greatest on the ministerial bench. The Left Centre applauded, and "with a refinement of cruelty prolonged their applause."

The Duc de Broglie, whose nervous nature was evidently shaken, had lost, it was remarked, much of his wonted self-assurance. He asked for urgency:—"The Government demands," he said, "that light shall be thrown on these accusations which for five months have been heaped on it with unwonted obstinacy. When the time comes to make this Parliamentary inquiry we shall, perhaps, demand more impartial judges than those proposed for us, and we shall go before our judges with a readiness not shown by those who once (doubtless an allusion to September 4, 1870) seized office without authority. Then we shall discuss this strange theory, according to which two Powers established by the Constitution must at once submit to the third."

The next day the Chamber was crowded, and a feverish excitement was observed in both actors and spectators.

M. Baragon opposed M. Albert Grévy's motion, on the ground that it was "illegal" and "unconstitutional," "revolutionary," an "act of impeachment" of the whole Government, as well as of the "three millions and a half of electors" by whom that Government was supported.

M. Léon Renault, in a speech which took him two hours and a half to deliver, brought a formidable indictment against the Cabinet of May 18, which he described as having dismissed Deputies and Senators from their posts as Mayors, as well as all agents and classes not in the service of the Government. They had, he declared, closed the public thoroughfares to the Liberal newspapers, made the Marshal an electoral agent, dictated to him manifestoes which overturned beforehand the national will, caused him to govern by the Senate alone and vilify the Republican Deputies. He said, in conclusion:—"The Senate, a guarantee of public liberties in the eyes of real Conservatives, is held up as the instrument of a second Dissolution, which would be fatal to every

guarantee of self-government. The Senate, however, having at its head a man like the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, will not allow its name to be thus abused. For the first time the country sees itself confronted by a Cabinet which has foreseen and calculated on the refusal of the Budget, and pleads that Prussia has existed four years without a regularly voted Budget. It is not Conservative to pin the country in a position without any appearance of pacific solution. The true Conservative policy consists in recognising what there is just in the national will. With the fatal spirit of resistance of the present Cabinet, every Conservative interest and idea must be profoundly uneasy."

M. de Fourtou replied the next day by a counter attack. Citing the administrative acts of the Government of Defence, and especially those of M. Gambetta himself, the Minister of the Interior, in a speech remarkable for its audacity, carried war into the enemy's country; and whatever the faults of the Ministry may have been, it is a notorious fact that the very things with which they were charged have been done in France (as was remarked) by every administration in turn. The administrative system in that country is, in fact, organised to secure the preponderance of the central authority; and every Government, each in its turn, uses it for that purpose.

On November 15 this great debate reached its climax and termination in the speeches of the Duc de Broglie and M. Gambetta.

The Premier first explained why he and his colleagues were still in office. "Auxiliaries and advisers of Marshal MacMahon during the electoral struggle, we tendered him," said the Duc de Broglie, "our resignation on its termination. He begged us to withdraw it that we might reply to the attacks which are now made upon our actions. He was ready to meet both the accusation and the discussion with proper guarantees for justice. But he would not accept an inquiry which was only an indictment without judicial forms; from which the Senate was excluded from the judgment to be pronounced, and of which the character was clearly indicated beforehand. Its result would be to divide every commune in France into two parties—informers and accused persons. The ministers then in power would not promote such an inquiry. The question really was, whether France was to be handed over to revolutionary and radical influences." While defending the course pursued by the Marshal, he declared that the Ministry accepted the full responsibility of all subsequent acts, even the "penal responsibility." Nothing illegal had been done; nothing equivalent to that refusal of the Budget and other revolutionary proceedings with which they were threatened. No functionaries, he said, had been dismissed except those who had declared themselves openly hostile to the Government. He denied utterly that there was any "Clerical party" in the Government, which projected war with a view to the re-establishment of the temporal power;

that slander had been invented for the purpose of influencing votes.

The Duc de Broglie's speech was generally acknowledged to be a *chef d'œuvre* of defensive tactics and literary excellence.

M. Gambetta's onslaught closed the discussion. He said:— "If the proposed inquiry needed any argument in its favour, it has found it in the clever and perfidious speech to which you have just listened, and which reveals the obstinate resistance of a certain policy to the will of a country intent for seven years on getting out of a network of intrigues. Last year the Republican success was imputed to the misuse of the Marshal's name; now it is attributed to terrorism. This artifice and falsehood, invented to make it believe that fear of civil war influenced the elections, is no honester than the former one, and if it led to a fresh dissolution the result would be the same. The truth is that a minority has seized power, has abused the Marshal's name at the risk of accumulating the most formidable problems, snatched from the Senate a vote on which it traded for five months, shutting its adversaries' mouths, and addressing the country by infamous pamphlets and subsidised newspapers. Where did it find the money for all this? Plunging the Clergy into the conflict, it converted God's ministers into Ministerial agents, and, by all these efforts, it won forty seats by fraud and robbery."

These latter words he withdrew upon being told, by Baron Dufour, to produce his own accounts before he called other people thieves. They were, he said, "premature"; but the inquiry would furnish the proofs. The main argument of his speech was as usual: *Le suffrage universel est le maître*. He twitted the Duc de Broglie with his airs of "*grand seigneur*" and his "long-prepared epigrams." "You," he said, "have remained an enemy of democracy; you are an aristocrat. I am a man of my times; you are no longer a man of yours." It was time to have done with a Ministry that clung to power, "not from ambition but from gluttony."

The Vote on the Motion was carried by 320 to 204. The Committee of Inquiry was to be nominated immediately and to begin its labours forthwith.

The interest of the political situation was now transferred to the Senate. In the sitting of November 17 "A demand of interpellation to the Government as to the measures it meant to take respecting the investigation ordered by the Chamber of Deputies," was submitted to the Senate by M. de Kerdrel.

In answer to M. Jules Simon, M. Dufaure declared that such an interpellation would be unconstitutional in the highest degree. The President, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, said that M. de Kerdrel only intended to ask the Government what instructions it would give its agents. Thus limited he thought the interpellation would be admissible. He, the Duc, did not admit that the Senate had thought to pass judgment upon the acts of the Cham-

ber. M. de Kerdrel's interpellation will be confined strictly within Parliamentary limits; and he presumed that that explanation would satisfy M. Jules Simon and M. Dufaure. The former expressed his confidence in the President, and then the Duc de Broglie, on the part of the Government, accepted the interpellation, and the debate was fixed for November 19.

On that day MM. Dufaure, Laboulaye, and Arago opposed the interpellation as unconstitutional. M. Dufaure said "the rights of both Chambers are equal, and, except as regards a dissolution, the Chamber is not amenable to us." The discussion terminated in a majority of 22 for the Government; the ayes being 151 and the noes 129.

This "Order of the Day" was generally regarded as a vote of confidence in the Marshal and his Ministers. The measure of the Chamber of Deputies against the Cabinet (in the matter of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry) would thus be converted, it was feared, into a conflict between the two Chambers. Others contended, however, that the resolution was not intended by the Senate to be tantamount to a vote of confidence in the Ministers, but merely an expression of sympathy for them, and a smoothing the way for their retirement, and at the same time as a protest against the judicial and administrative action assumed singly by the other Chamber.

The resolution passed, the Ministers, having assumed the responsibility of their acts, and defended them in the New Chamber, resigned at once. At this time everything seemed to indicate that the quarrel between the Chamber and the President could only end in some great political catastrophe; and, if the President persisted in his course—if he should continue to refuse either to submit or to resign—civil war would probably be the result. The position of the President since May 10 had, it was thought by the most Conservative politicians, been barely constitutional, and since October 14, untenable. Now it was becoming humiliating; and to add to this embarrassment the Marshal chose a Ministry "outside the Chambers, and which professed to represent no party inside them." This new MacMahon Ministry (November 23) was definitively constituted as follows:—President of the Council and Minister of War, General Rochebouet; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Marquis de Banneville; Minister of the Interior, M. Welche; Minister of Justice, M. Lepelletier; Minister of Finance, M. Duttileul; Minister of Commerce, M. Ozenne; Minister of Public Works, M. Graeff; Minister of Instruction, M. Faye. Admiral Roussin was appointed Minister of Marine.

On November 24, the new Ministers read in the Chambers an identical declaration of their policy, as follows:—"After the discussions which have just been held in the two Chambers, the President has thought it right to intrust the direction of the affairs of the country to men strangers to the late conflicts, independent towards all parties—men who should and will, as long as their

mission lasts, hold aloof from political struggles. It is under these conditions that we appear before you, to give Marshal MacMahon the co-operation he has done us the honour of asking. France has extreme need of calmness and repose. After a long period of ardent agitation, at a time of the year when it is of the highest importance to facilitate commercial transactions, on the eve of the great Universal Exhibition, which affects so many interests and involves the very honour of our national industry, it is especially necessary to attend to the good management of affairs. This will be the most imperative of our duties because it is the most pressing requirement of the country, and at the same time the most effective means of restoring the good relations between the public powers which are necessary to the welfare of the State. We have no other mission. Faithful observers of the laws of our country, and resolved to permit no blow at its institutions, we shall religiously respect and make respected the Republican Constitution which governs us. It will pass intact from our hands into those of our successors the day when the President of the Republic shall judge the present dissensions sufficiently allayed to take a Ministry from within the Parliament. Till then we shall perform our task with devotion, firmness, and prudence, without any other anxiety than the securing France order and peace. The President of the Republic asks you to aid us in this work of pacification and public interest, and he relies for this on your patriotism." The Senate took no steps regarding the Ministerial declaration, which was received in silence by the Left and faintly cheered by the Right.

The Chamber of Deputies, upon the reading of the Ministerial declaration, demanded from the Government an immediate explanation of their appearance in Parliament. Finally, the Chamber, by 323 votes to 208, passed the following resolution:—"The Chamber of Deputies, considering that by its composition the Ministry of November 23 is the denial of the rights of the nation and of Parliamentary rights, and can only aggravate the crisis which the country has been traversing since May 16, declares that it can hold no relations with this Ministry, and passes to the Order of the Day."

The Government was now becoming weak and ridiculous—a much greater fault in the eyes of the French nation than the most arbitrary measures of a strong Government. No sooner were the names of the new Ministers known—names of absolute political nullity—than a volley of jokes and insults was levied at them; and as soon as they appeared in the Chamber it was only to be snubbed incontinently. By the arbitrary dismissal of a Ministry commanding a majority, the President got himself into a false position, and the difficulty was to get out of it. He had appealed to the country and been beaten, and so there was nothing for it, as was said by a political reviewer at the time, but "to retrace his steps and begin over again"—to submit to the decision of the country.

But the Marshal could not make up his mind to this alternative, and so, as was said, France continued "to wake up every morning in the hope of seeing the end of the crisis which is ruining her, and every night retired to rest amid numberless rumours, and without discerning the end of her trials." Meanwhile the Chamber refused to vote the Budget except to a Parliamentary Minister.

On December 7, Marshal MacMahon commissioned M. Dufaure to form a Cabinet, but the Marshal insisted that the three principal portfolios, War, Marine, and Foreign Affairs, should be disposed of by himself. This, for the time, put an end to the negotiation, and on December 8 the Marshal sent for M. Batbie; but he was unable to form a Ministry.

On December 10, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, President of the Senate, with a view of arresting the Marshal in his dangerous course, claimed from him the right of audience. But the Marshal, receiving him standing, informed him at once, and without allowing him to speak, that his resolution was taken; that henceforth he would have neither conciliation nor compromise; his Cabinet was made, and the Duke's advice came too late. The President of the Senate did not leave, however, without a few warning words. He had come, he said, in the name of friends and of the Senate to make a last attempt to save the country from extreme measures. "I am in despair," he added, "to see that their appeal remains unheard, and I tremble to think of the fearful responsibilities which you assume."

Just, however, as everything seemed coming to the worst, there was a sudden clearing of the political atmosphere. This was brought about by Marshal MacMahon's complete submission to the will of the nation—his unconditional surrender to the Constitutional principle. The crisis was at an end. The De Broglie influence, under which the Marshal had acted for many a month, was now removed; and, at last, the President of the Republic took for his guides the Moderate Republicans, with M. Dufaure at their head. That veteran statesman undertook to form a Cabinet, and the names of the new Ministers were announced as follows:—Minister of Justice and President of the Council, M. Dufaure; Interior, M. de Marcère; Foreign Affairs, M. Waddington; Finance, M. Léon Say; Public Education, M. Bardoux; War, General Borel; Marine, Admiral Pothureau; Public Works, M. de Freycinet; Commerce, M. Teisserenc de Bort.

On December 14, the new Ministry—the Ministry of reconciliation—began their parliamentary career by reading a message in which, although the Ministers alone assumed responsibility, the President is made to abjure his errors and to pledge himself to strictly Constitutional courses for the future, as follows:—

"The elections of October 14 have affirmed afresh the confidence of the country in Republican institutions. In order to obey Parliamentary rules I have formed a Cabinet selected from the two

Chambers, and composed of men resolved to defend and maintain these institutions by the sincere exercise of the Constitutional laws. The interest of the country imperatively demands that the crisis through which we are passing shall be set at rest, and it demands with no less force that it shall not be renewed. The exercise of the right of dissolution is in effect nothing but a method of supreme consultation before a judge from whom there is no appeal, and could not be established as a system of government. I believed it to be my duty to exercise this right, and I conform myself to the reply of the country. By the Constitution of 1875 a Parliamentary Republic was formed. While establishing my irresponsibility, it yet instituted the joint and individual responsibility of the Ministers; our respective rights and duties are thus determined. The independence of the Ministers is the condition of their responsibility. The principles drawn from the Constitution are those of my Government. The end of the crisis will be the starting-point of a new era of prosperity in promoting the development of which all the public powers will concur. Harmony having been established between the Senate and the Chamber, and the latter being henceforth assured of regularly reaching the term of its mandate, they will be enabled to achieve great legislative labours which the public interest demands. The International Exhibition is about to open, and commerce and industry will assume new life. We offer to the world a fresh testimony of the vitality of our country, which has ever raised itself by its labour and economy and by its profound attachment to the ideas of the preservation of order and liberty.—(Signed) MACMAHON. (Countersigned) DE MARCÈRE, DUFAURE.”

Thus the period of uneasiness—the prolonged crisis—that began on May 16, was peacefully brought to a close on December 14. The Marshal saw at last that M. Gambetta’s famous alternative—*ou se soumettre, ou se démettre*—must be acted upon. Humiliating as it might be to do so he would thereby avoid the dishonour (and greater humiliation) of openly violating the Constitution and overthrowing the Republican institutions he had sworn to protect. To resign would be to desert his post, to submit might be humiliating, but it was the honourable course, and so he hastened to retrace his steps into that Constitutional highway from which he had unintentionally wandered.

CHAPTER IV.

TURKEY AND THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The latter sittings of the Conference—Policy of the European Plenipotentiaries—Policy of the Turkish Ministers—The Turkish Grand Council—Its rejection of the policy proposed by the Conference—Breaking up of the Conference—The Turkish Circular Note—Fall of Midhat Pasha—New Turkish Ministry—Opening of the Ottoman Parliament—New phase of the Eastern Question—Russian Circular Note—Final Protocol presented by the Powers to Turkey—Turkey's Refusal to accede to the Demands of Europe—Ottoman Circular Note.

At the opening of the year 1877, Turkey was going through a crisis fraught with momentous consequences; for on its issues depended, probably, not only the question of peace or war between herself and Russia—but, it might be, the peace of Europe generally.

In one way Turkey was showing more than usual vitality. Many remarkable internal changes had rapidly followed each other. Two Sultans had successively been deposed from sovereign power. Two Cabinet ministers had been removed by assassination. Persecution and oppression of the Christian population of Bulgaria, of the most flagrant kind, had roused Europe to indignant remonstrance; and in answer to her demands, a constitution of a very democratic nature had been proclaimed—a constitution which was to remedy all abuses, and to inaugurate an era of justice and equality for all the races and creeds of the Ottoman Empire.

The political physicians of Europe were sitting in consultation upon the evils of her administration—the diseases of her body politic—which threatened it with dissolution; but she proved the most intractable of patients; absolutely refusing the remedies proposed to her, and boasting of the excellence of her constitution, which, if allowed fair play, would of itself expel all diseases, and she promised to leave off those pernicious ways which had brought her to the brink of ruin.

But, to proceed with a concise register of facts, events, and opinions, we take up the story of the Conference with its first sitting of the year 1877; for an account of its previous three sittings, the reader is referred to the "Annual Register" for the year 1876.

The policy of the European delegates, the representatives of the six Powers—Russia, Germany, France, England, Austria, and Italy—had become one of concession and modification, until, indeed, it was thought in some quarters that their proposals were finally reduced to but a worthless shadow of their original demands; but the Turkish ministers still hesitated to accept them. Their policy continued to be a policy of evasion and procrastination. It was chiefly the bureaucratic oligarchy, the Pashas, remarked the *Times'* Pera correspondent, "menaced in their exclusive enjoyment of the highest State offices, who stood in the way of reform."

At the fourth sitting of the Plenary Conference, held January 1,

1877, the Ottoman counter-proposals (a long document in 38 main articles) were introduced. These differed but little from those advanced by the Powers, "but the Porte ignored the question of a gendarmerie, and an International Commission for one year to superintend the execution of the proposed reforms; it refused absolutely an amnesty to the Bulgarian prisoners, also the appointment of Governors for five years, subject to the approval of the Powers, the financial arrangements proposed, and a number of other important provisions." On being pressed by the Plenipotentiaries as to whether this refusal was absolute, the Turkish Ministers said that they must refer this question to the Porte. The resolutions of the Foreign Powers were urged by Lord Salisbury, who, in a friendly spirit, begged the Turkish Government not to oppose the united will of Europe, and he was warmly supported by Count Corti, the special Envoy of Italy, while General Ignatieff, the Russian ambassador, preserved an attitude of studied moderation.

On January 4 the Turkish Ministers explained their objections to the proposals of the foreign delegates. They argued that these proposals were impracticable and unconstitutional, and that they exceeded the bases of the Conference, as laid down by the British Government. At the next sitting, on January 8, Count Corti, the Italian ambassador, answered the objections of the Turkish representatives, while Lord Salisbury endeavoured to show that the original bases had not been departed from. The question of guarantees, however, was the chief point in dispute. The Foreign Plenipotentiaries declared that a mere promise of reform was not enough to satisfy the European Powers, but the Turkish Ministers maintained that the Constitution just proclaimed was Turkey's guarantee to Europe that the desired reforms should be duly carried out.

On January 11 the Conference held its seventh sitting. Lord Salisbury reminded the Turkish representatives that the demand for local Commissions of Christians and Mussulmans to carry out the reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina had been agreed to by the Porte in the Circular of February 13, 1876, in answer to the Andrassy Note. In reply to this on the Turkish side, it was submitted that in the Commissions referred to the members were to be appointed by the Porte, and not by the Powers; and that between these two stipulations there was a vital distinction. The Turkish Ministers argued further that the English programme did not demand that such guarantees should be granted by the Turkish Government to the Powers; but only institutions that should give the people a control over their local affairs and protect them from arbitrary measures. The demands now made were at variance with the Treaty of Paris, the English programme, and the altered position of the populations created by the Constitution; and consequently the Turkish Government could not accede to them.

At the sitting of the Conference, on January 15, the European Plenipotentiaries, giving up seven points out of nine, had reduced

their proposals to two points, viz., an International Commission nominated by the Powers, without executive powers, and the appointment of Valis (Governors-General) for five years by the Sultan, with the approval of the Guaranteeing Powers.

The Grand Council of Ministers and dignitaries of the Ottoman Empire, representatives of religious communities, and public functionaries of various kinds and degree, was convened by the Imperial Government, on January 18, to take these modified demands of the Powers into consideration. The ruling spirit of this august assembly was the Grand Vizier, Midhat Pasha. He told the Council that if Turkey rejected the modified proposals of the European Powers, she would stand alone in the war with Russia that would probably result from their rejection; and he stated in the plainest terms the dangers and difficulties of her situation. But in face of this the Council decided, with only one dissentient voice (that of an Armenian Protestant delegate), to run the risk of war rather than permit any foreign interference with the internal affairs of the Empire. "No surrender!" "Death rather than dishonour!" were the mottoes that apparently animated this great national assembly. Its importance demands, perhaps, that its appearance and proceedings should be chronicled rather more in detail. In his speech, already briefly alluded to, Midhat Pasha spoke of the extreme gravity of the situation—of the possibility of war, the horrors that would attend it, the injury it would inflict upon the internal affairs of the country, the exhausted state of the exchequer, that they could reckon upon no support from any other power. "Austria," he said, "is now neutral, but it is to be feared that she will not be able to resist the demands of her Slavonic subjects. If, on the other hand, we accept the proposals of the European Powers, we must consider our independence sacrificed. Let each one, then, reflect, and give his opinion freely and without reserve." As a whole, his speech was said to have been, "a masterly composition, marked by as much moderation as ability and patriotism." Then the Armenian Patriarch made an eloquent oration, which had an immense effect upon the assembly. "The representatives of the Christians and Israelites spoke in their turn, all repelling the idea of accepting the programme of the Powers. The chief of the Protestant community alone spoke in favour of the Conference. The assembly then rejected the European proposals unanimously with the exception of one dissentient voice. A Protocol of the Council was drawn up and signed by all present amidst mutual congratulations and general enthusiasm. The Grand Vizier and ex-Grand Vizier then went to the Dolmabahçe Palace to submit the decision of the Council to the Sultan, and the result was immediately communicated to the dragomans of the different Embassies." The correspondent, however, of the *Daily News*, who also described the Council's proceedings, remarked "it was unanimous for war, as well it might be, for there was not one person present who had not the deepest interest in the continuation

of the *status quo*. All belong to the class who have directed the destinies of the Empire for the last twenty years in such a deplorable manner, and brought it to its present wretched condition. The only one dissentient voice was that of an Armenian Protestant bishop, who mildly suggested that the Government should be allowed to use its own discretion. He was answered by loud shouts of dissent."

The Conference met for the ninth and last time on January 20. After considerable preamble, Safvet Pasha announced the decision of the "extraordinary Grand Council." "This Council," he said, "which was convoked by virtue of an Imperial Irade, the 6th (18th) inst., at the Sublime Porte, was composed of about 200 persons, and brought together the heads of all classes of the subjects of his Majesty, as well as the representatives of the religious communities. The question was submitted to them in all its details, and it is my duty to inform your Excellencies that, after having maturely deliberated, the Council unanimously pronounced for the non-acceptance of the two points in question." Midhat Pasha then read a new counter-proposal. "The Porte," he said, "could not assent to an International Commission without abdicating its position as an independent Power. To allow foreign representatives to share in the exercise of its sovereign authority would make the Government the object of suspicion on the part of its subjects, and place Turkey in a situation unprecedented in the world, and inferior to that of her own vassals. It was inconsistent also with Article 1 of the English programme, which declared the independence of the Empire to be the basis of negotiation.* The Grand Council, including members of all the higher ranks and of all creeds, had decided on the rejection of the proposal. Believing, however, in the possibility of an understanding, the Porte proposed that two Commissions, composed in equal moieties of Mussulmans and Christians, should be freely elected by the population for 12 months." General Ignatieff remarked that this was "a simple abridgment of the counter-proposals already rejected by the Powers; and that as the two principal points insisted on by the Conference—the nomination of the Valis with the consent of the Powers, and the institution of an International Commission of Control—had been refused by the Sublime Porte, it must be considered that there was no longer a field for discussion." The Marquis of Salisbury likewise (according to the Protocol of the Conference) expressed his opinion as follows: "I have already expressed my conviction that an elective assembly, if it was freely elected, would contain elements fatal to the authority of the Ottoman Government, while giving the opinion that under the circumstances in which Bulgaria is at present, a really free election of a Commission independent of the Government would be impossible. Now the independence of the Commission is the essential condition of its efficiency, without which it would afford no guarantee for the carrying out of the reforms which the Ottoman

* See 'Foreign History,' p. 285, *Annual Register*, 1876.

Government has promised. The Conference of the Powers met at Constantinople to establish an administrative autonomy and sound guarantees against bad administration in the revolted provinces. From the moment that a refusal to grant such guarantees shall be officially stated, its mission is ended, and its existence can no further be prolonged." Following our own representative, General Ignatieff said:—"The reply which we have heard from the mouth of the Ottoman Plenipotentiaries, and which constitutes a refusal of the propositions of the great Powers set forth in the *résumé* which was presented in the preceding sitting by the Marquis of Salisbury, places me under the painful necessity of declaring that the field of the deliberations of the Conference is exhausted, and that we consider it henceforth as dissolved. May the counsellors of the Sultan never find themselves in a position to regret the course they have taken; may they never have to deplore the disastrous consequences to Turkey of a situation which may entail a rupture of the legal order of things, which had established the conditions of her existence in the midst of European States, and guaranteed her territorial integrity!" Safvet Pasha said: "The Porte had done all in its power to arrive at an understanding. He regretted that a project of organisation had been prepared without the Ottoman Government having been consulted. It was not his part to consider whether these points ought to entail the close of the discussion; but the Sublime Porte had made all the concessions which it was allowable for it to make." The Plenipotentiaries of the six Powers thought there was no occasion to continue the discussion, and the sitting terminated.

The objects of the Conference had been to avert, if possible, the calamity of war, to render friendly advice to Turkey, and to induce her to give some adequate guarantees for the better government of her Christian population.

Its failure was attributed to various causes and influences—Turkey's jealousy of foreign interference—infatuation—a knowledge of the unpreparedness of Russia—a desire to wage war single-handed against her hereditary foe; the conciliatory and yielding attitude of General Ignatieff; the lowered demands of the European Powers, and the persuasion that of these powers Russia alone would attempt coercive measures, and even that might be viewed as doubtful. A correspondent of the *Times* declared it to be a fact that "from the outset the Turks were intoxicated at the idea of a trial of strength with Russia"; and he adds, one of their most thoughtful statesmen said to me not long ago, "All we ask is to be left alone face to face with Russia."

Subsequently, in Parliament, the Marquis of Salisbury characterised their conduct as infatuation. He said: "It seems to me, as it must to everybody else, that the refusal of the Turks is a mystery, for the infatuation of that course seems to be so tremendous. I observe that the wonder at their conduct has been very general, for all kinds of excellent and extraordinary reasons have been suggested

to explain it. To myself certainly it appears that one of the causes which led the Turks to this unfortunate resolution was the belief which was so sedulously fostered, I know not by whom, but by irresponsible advisers, that the power of Russia was broken, that the armies of Russia were suffering from disease, that the mobilisation had failed, and that, consequently, the fear of war was idle. They counted upon every possible contingency. Their traditional policy had been to maintain themselves by dividing the Powers, and they imagined that the Powers would still be divided, and that a general European war would save them."

The Turkish Government, however, had a standpoint of its own, and upon the breaking up of the Conference it issued a Circular Note to the European Powers through its representatives at their respective courts explaining and justifying its policy, and professing to be "a faithful account of the negotiations which have just had so lamentable an issue, and the sincere and loyal efforts which the Imperial Government has never ceased to make to give satisfaction to the wishes of Europe without wounding the national feeling or betraying our duties towards the Sovereign and the country."

"When, subsequent to the second armistice granted to Servia and Montenegro, England took the initiative in the assembling of a Conference at Constantinople, you are aware, Monsieur, that the Sublime Porte, in giving its adhesion to the proposal, was careful to state that the basis of the labours of the Conference would be the English programme, such as it had been communicated by Sir Henry Elliot. Moreover, the Imperial Government, wishing to render the independence of its internal administration, as stipulated in the Treaty of Paris, an unassailable point, formally placed the principle on record, although relying in this matter upon the explicit assurances given in Article 1 of the English programme and the good faith of the guaranteeing Powers. And so the Imperial Government regrets that the delegates of the Powers thought fit, before any explanations had been exchanged with the Sublime Porte, to hold preliminary meetings among themselves with the object of deciding upon the scheme to be presented to the Imperial Government," and this line of conduct "which consisted in deliberating in the absence of the party principally concerned, and in concert with the foreign Power whose position and policy rendered it more particularly interested in the question," contributed very much, the Circular states, to the subsequent failure of the joint deliberations, and it continues:—"The European delegates came with a programme decided upon in common, and apparently intended to be imposed upon us by the authority of the agreement previously established between them. It was depriving the Conference in some degree of its proper character to reduce the discussion which was to have been held among all its members to a simple debate between two parties only—on the one hand, Turkey completely isolated, and, on the other, Europe invited with the

object of obtaining the acceptance of a programme settled beforehand."

"However this might be, we had a right to expect that, while deliberating in our absence, the European Plenipotentiaries would not lose sight of the original and essential conditions of the Conference, which, as I have pointed out above, were no other than the terms of the English programme."

This "programme" which Turkey had accepted, says the Circular, laid down as four essential conditions:—1. "That the institutions to be chosen for the provinces should be such as might make them into tributary provinces. 2. The aim of these institutions was only to give the inhabitants a certain control over the administration. 3. The *status quo ante bellum* for both Servia and Montenegro. 4. That the Conference should take as its guiding principle the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Unfortunately, the scheme of pacification and agreement adopted by the European delegates was far from confining its scope within the limits traced by the English programme, and from referring to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris with regard to the non-intervention of the Powers in the internal affairs of the empire. For Servia and Montenegro, the scheme, contrary to the basis concerning the re-establishment of the *status quo*, demanded cessions of territory, while for the administration of a considerable portion of European Turkey, it tended to inaugurate a system of institutions which, both as a whole and in its details, practically annulled the sovereign authority. The same scheme further comprised, under the denomination of guarantees, a set of measures which could not have been proposed to any Government wishing to preserve its independence, and while the English programme had only spoken of moral guarantees, resulting from the system of institutions to be conceded to Bosnia and Herzegovina, the scheme in question called upon Turkey to furnish guarantees, material and effective, so to speak, to the European Powers. I will not dwell upon the character of this first proposition made by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers, which, if accepted, would have placed the administration in foreign hands, and established the separation of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and all the country inhabited by the Bulgarians from the rest of the empire. It appeared to us all the more ill-timed and unjustifiable at the moment that our august Master granted to his people a Constitution, assuring to all, without distinction of race or religion, the guarantees of security, equality, and justice, that Europe demanded as privileges for certain provinces only."

Notwithstanding this, to "ascertain the national public feeling, the Government called a Grand Council, and this Council decided most emphatically to reject the two measures insisted on by the Powers"; but the Imperial Government offered as a substitute for these two measures the institution of two Commissions of Mussulmans and Christians freely elected by the population,

one for Herzegovina and Bosnia, and the other for the provinces of the Danube and Adrianople, which Commissions would be invested with powers analogous to those which Europe proposed to confer upon the International Commission.

"General Ignatieff," however, "speaking in the name of all his colleagues, put forth altogether unexpected ideas on the subject of the present or future consequences of the breaking up of the Conference, as well as the application of our Constitution. . . . But the subjects of which he spoke had so little reference to the object of the deliberations of the Conference, and were so entirely outside the programme of its labours, that the Ottoman Plenipotentiaries thought it was better, after all, to push personal delicacy towards the representative of Russia to its uttermost limits, and they preserved silence. The representatives of the other Powers followed their example, and we are able to perceive therein an unequivocal sign of the astonishment with which they listened to the language in which General Ignatieff pretended to express the thoughts of his colleagues."

The Circular nowhere expressly stated what Turkey would do to meet the views of the Powers ; but by referring to its concessions at the Conference it left it to be supposed that the Imperial Government was still ready to carry them out.

Though Turkey had refused the guarantees suggested by the Powers, under the plea that it was inconsistent with her sovereign authority as an independent state to permit even the shadow of interference and dictation in her internal affairs, still her promises of reform, of justice and protection to her Christian population at the Conference, had been emphatic. This, she affirmed, was guaranteed and provided for by the Constitution recently proclaimed, and which, under the auspices of its author, the Grand Vizier Midhat Pasha, would inaugurate a new era of peace and security and equal rights for all the subjects of the Ottoman Empire, irrespective of race or creed ; "the different nationalities," it was said, "will be classed together under one common law, and form a whole for the greatness, the prosperity, and the independence of the country." Midhat Pasha was the genius who would transform a Despot into a Constitutional Monarch, the personal and irresponsible rule of the Sultan into a free Parliamentary Government. He had ordered the election of a national Parliament, to which Abdul Hamid (whom he chiefly had been instrumental in raising to power) would defer his individual will. These halcyon days, it was true, had not yet begun, and the Powers, or their representatives at the Conference, had been unable to put much faith either in Turkey's promises or in her Constitution. The outward form of administration might be on the European model, but the old spirit would still be the actuating principle ; if the hands were the hands of Jacob, the voice was still the voice of the intractable and unreformed political Esau of old times.

And within some fifteen days after the last sitting of the Conference, an event occurred which proved how little constitutional principles were understood or acted on by the Sultan or his advisers. This was nothing less than the sudden fall and banishment of the Liberal Grand Vizier Midhat Pasha, who was at the very time supposed to be the ruling spirit, as he was the master mind, in the council and in the closet, in foreign affairs no less than in domestic policy. This political catastrophe, which came like a thunder-clap upon Europe, and the remarkable scenes that accompanied it, were graphically described at the time by the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. On being informed that Midhat Pasha had fallen from power and was about to be banished, our correspondent at once dashed off to the telegraph station at Pera. Then he galloped back to Stamboul to witness the installation of the new Grand Vizier. "Again," he said, "fortune favoured me. I was passed through the crowd, and admitted into the great audience chamber, where almost all the dignitaries and functionaries of the empire waited the advent of the new Premier. I am afraid to try to say who was there. As I looked over that little sea of anxious faces I could scarcely miss one of all my acquaintances at the Porte—chiefs of departments, secretaries, people who had charge of offices, and those who had long waited for such posts; all Midhat's *protégés*, his secretaries, his friends, his right-hand men, in waiting no longer for the kindly creature who had so intelligently ruled them, but for his successor and supplanter. '*Le Roi est mort! Vive le Roi!*' Midhat was at that moment on the Sea of Marmora, an exile, disgraced. They knew not who might come to be his successor: it might be Mahmoud, the Sultan's brother-in-law; it might be Safvet Pasha; it might be Redif, the chief of the War Department; it might be Edhem—but who could tell? Nevertheless, they were anxious to offer him homage.

"How they jammed each other into corners—generals, clerks, priests, pashas, all bending forward to see whom the new comer might be! For to them the horse on which the Grand Vizier sat might bring honour or disgrace, power or ruin, wealth or poverty, reward or punishment. They actually trembled with excitement as the procession came up and the bands raised their tones. Nearer and nearer moved the horsemen who heralded it, nearer marched the soldiers who guarded its progress, and then came into view, on horseback, the Sheik-ul-Islam, clad in white and gold, followed by Edhem Pasha, the Sultan's choice. 'Edhem! Edhem!' echoed all round the room. A minute elapsed, then was heard a great noise in the outer hall as of people being thrust back by the soldiery in order that room should be made for the Grand Vizier, and then entered the Sheik-ul-Islam, his gold embroidered turban and his long white robe being conspicuous as he advanced, followed immediately afterwards by Edhem Pasha, the Sultan's Secretary, Safvet Pasha, and others. There was such a scene of cringing and

bowing as I had never seen even in Turkey before. Those who could lean forward and almost touch the ground with their faces did so, and were happy.

“At length he ceased to acknowledge these tokens of humility, and stood as though he awaited something; whereupon the Sultan’s secretary—a little man, covered with gold embroidery, and wearing across his breast the ribbon of the Medjidié—opened a violet satin envelope and produced therefrom a sheet of paper. As he drew it forth, with the air of a man who might have been presenting his testimonials to some one whom he wished to employ him, the document was taken by Edhem, who, kissing the seal at the top and the seal at the bottom, pressed the paper to his forehead, and then handed it to a young man who, in an official dress, stood before him. It was the Sultan’s Hatt, and to read it a man had been chosen whose sonorous voice and excellent power of utterance might be heard all over the room.

“It indicated that the new Constitution would still be supported, how changes would take place in the ministry, and that Edhem Pasha would be Grand Vizier. During the reading of that decree, which once more effected a revolution in the Turkish Empire, there was perfect silence. At the end it was handed back once more to Edhem, who kissed it again; and then the Sheik-ul-Islam, in a loud voice, offered prayer for the Padishah.”

Another version of the great minister’s sudden fall from the height of power was communicated by the *Times*’ Paris correspondent, who, quoting from the letter of a well-informed person, at Constantinople, said:—“I can tell you exactly what has occurred during the last few days, and which has just ended with a real thunder-clap. The Ministers and high personages of the Government had for some time been complaining of Midhat Pasha’s attitude and manner. He had become inaccessible proud. He expressed his opinion in a peremptory fashion, without hearing the least observation from anybody. The Council of Ministers met at his house, and for several days he had obstinately refused to repair to the Palace, declaring that he had been the champion of the prompt promulgation of the Constitution, and that on him devolved the duty of carrying out its prescriptions and determining their meaning. His object seemed to be to appear as seldom as possible at the Palace, in order to preserve the utmost possible independence as regards the Sultan. His colleagues had been trying for five or six days to alter his attitude, and had pressed him to see the Sultan regularly, but without effect. At last, on Sunday evening, the 4th, there was a Council of Ministers, which again urged Midhat to visit the Sultan, discuss pending questions with him, and communicate to it the result of the interview. Midhat refused, declaring he had not been satisfied by the way in which the Sultan had received his last communications, and that he would only wait on the Sultan now when the latter summoned him. Upon that the sitting terminated; but the other Ministers met

again without Midhat, and one of them—Safvet Pasha—was instructed to go to the Sultan and communicate to him the impression which the attitude of Midhat towards his Majesty had produced on the members of the Cabinet. The following morning, at 10 o'clock, Midhat was summoned to the presence of the Sultan. Conformably with what he had declared the previous evening, he went. The Sultan commenced by taking the seals from him. After this he was seized, put on board a steamer, and conducted to Brindisi, to avoid all internal difficulties. At midday Edhem Pasha was waited upon, and half an hour after he was appointed Grand Vizier, by virtue of a Hatt, which was read before a large crowd. The fall of Midhat Pasha was generally ascribed to jealousy on the part of the Sultan, and, probably, of his ministers. He had become too powerful; and his reforming tendencies were hateful to the old Turk party.

That Edhem Pasha should have succeeded Midhat Pasha seemed to indicate a reactionary policy, for he was said not to be favourable to the newly-proclaimed Constitution, which he thought inimical to national interests, and contrary to the most sacred principles of a Turk. At the Conference, as second Plenipotentiary of Turkey, his behaviour had been by no means conciliatory, and he had given great offence to the representative of France, by drawing a parallel between the Bulgarian atrocities and the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Ostensibly, however, the banishment of Midhat Pasha made no difference in acceptance by the Imperial Government of the Constitution of which the disgraced minister was the author. Indeed, the Sultan pressed upon the Grand Vizier the speedy and complete establishment of the principles of the Constitution. On March 19, the Ottoman Parliament was opened by the Sultan, "the descendant of the Caliphs and the Shadow of God upon Earth," with every accompaniment of Oriental splendour. The graphic account of it by an eye-witness reads almost like a chapter from the "Arabian Nights," and from his spirited sketch we give the salient features of that imposing ceremony.

The throne room, a hall of great magnificence, occupied the central part of the Dolmabatsche Palace. The room was filling rapidly as we were led to our places under the arches of the southern side of the hall, and on the left of the throne the gaudy halberdiers of the Sultan—a recent institution of Sultan Abdul Medjid, revived by his son Murad, during his short and melancholy reign, men all in scarlet, with round bonnets surmounted by gaudy plumes—were drawn up on both sides of the hall. At the entrance end were the heralds, or kings-at-arms, and here and there thin lines of tirailleurs with their rifles. In front of these, on either side of the hall, the grandees of the Empire began to range themselves. The diplomatists came in a body, the Persian Minister leading, and after him the other Ministers now present at Constantinople. The spectators being thus in their places, the members

of the two Houses were marshalled in, and made to stand side by side on the transverse strips of carpet, all facing the throne, the senators on the right, the deputies on the left.

At last, almost on the stroke of two, the cloth of gold was removed from the glittering throne, and the door on the right leading to the Sultan's apartments was opened. Kiamil Bey, the Master of the Ceremonies, stepped up to the door, and presently fell back before the Sultan, who walked up to the throne and stood before it, slightly bowing, his left hand resting on the hilt of his sword, while the right held the Imperial Speech rolled up in a scroll. The Sultan's presence was hailed by the heralds at the entrance by three shrill and somewhat unearthly yells of "Long live the Padisha!" while the vast assemblage remained profoundly silent, the grandees in the foremost ranks performing deep obeisances. At last all were in their places. The Sultan gave his speech to the Grand Vizier, who, in his turn, delivered it to the First Secretary of the Sultan, Said Pasha, who read it in an inaudible voice, the reading lasting about twenty minutes. While the speech was being read the Sultan remained standing, his left hand resting on the hilt of his sword, the right now and then, more or less unconsciously, stroking his chin and twirling his moustache; a weary look, a somewhat anxious expression, gradually settling on his face. Called to the throne, in most difficult circumstances, his Majesty had first of all placed the forces of the country in a condition to ensure its security and independence, and had then devoted all his efforts to internal reform by promulgating a Constitutional Charter, which, following the example of most civilised States, made the nation participate in the enactment of laws and the administration of public affairs. The Charter for this purpose created a Parliament composed of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. It is a Charter which secures to all liberty, equality, and justice. The Sultan, speaking of the Constitution, said:—"Henceforth all my subjects, having become children of the same fatherland and living under one and the same law, will be called by one and the same name—Ottoman." Then, after reference to financial matters, education, and his relations with Servia and Montenegro, he remarked that though the Conference which met in Constantinople, on the proposal of England, did not result in a definitive understanding, it has been none the less demonstrated that both before and since the Conference his Government was, and is, ready to anticipate in practice those wishes of the Powers which can be reconciled with existing treaties, the rules of international law, and the exigencies of the situation. The Sultan concluded his speech as follows:—"My Government has constantly given proofs of sincerity and moderation, which will aid in drawing closer the bonds of friendship and sympathy which unite us with the great European family. The disagreement between my Government and the Powers rests rather in the form and method of application than in the substance of the question. All my efforts

will be devoted towards bringing to perfection the progress which has been already realised in the situation of the Empire, and in all the branches of its administration. But I consider it to be one of my most important duties to remove any cause which may be detrimental to the dignity and independence of my Empire. I leave to time the task of proving the sincerity of my intentions of reconciliation."

When the reading was at an end the whole ceremony was over. The Sultan retired as he had entered, with a slight inclination of the head to his assembled subjects, which was answered by very low bows on the part of the bystanders. The heralds again uttered their sharp and weird shrieks of "Long live the Padisha!" The Sultan vanished by the side door, and the assembled multitude left the room with the same calm dignity as they had entered it.

Just as all was over, and the Sultan had made his bow, the heavy ordnance of the ironclads, moored close to the palace, gave voice, and their joyous thunder was responded to by the cannon of the forts, and re-echoed by every cliff, bay, and bend of the shore on either side of the Bosphorus: they filled the air with grand Titanic music, with which the clear sky, the bright spring day, and the rippling sea admirably harmonised.

With the departure of the European Plenipotentiaries from Constantinople, the Eastern Question entered upon a new phase. The Conference having failed to effect its adjustment, diplomatic action was continued by means of circular notes, protocols, and confidential missions, and it was hoped that by these means the alternative of war might yet be avoided.

The Turkish Government's vindication of its policy has been already passed in review, and Russia wishing, apparently, still to act in concert with the other Powers represented at the Conference, lost no time in addressing a circular note to her representatives at their several courts—Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, and Rome. It began by stating the views of Russia on the crisis, and begged to know the intentions of the Powers regarding the position assumed by Turkey and her refusal to listen to their joint representations.

"The Imperial Cabinet," it said, "regarded the Eastern Question from the outset as a European question, which should and could only be solved by the unanimous accord of the great Powers. In fact, any thought of harbouring exclusive or personal ideas was repudiated by all the Cabinets, and the difficulty was thus reduced to bringing the Turkish Government to rule the Christian subjects of the Sultan in a just and humane manner, in order not to expose Europe to permanent crises, revolting to her conscience and disturbing her tranquillity. The question was therefore one of humanity and general interest. The Imperial Cabinet, in consequence, endeavoured to bring about a general European accord in order to allay the crisis and prevent its recurrence."

Then, referring to the Berlin Memorandum and the Andrassy

Note, the Note proceeds to say :—" At the initiative of the English Government, the Cabinets agreed upon the bases and the guarantees of pacification to be discussed at a Conference to meet at Constantinople. This Conference in its preliminary deliberations arrived at a complete understanding, both respecting the conditions of peace and the reforms to be introduced. It communicated the result to the Porte as the firm and unanimous wish of Europe, but met with an obstinate refusal from the Turkish Government. Thus, after more than a year of diplomatic efforts, demonstrating the price which the great Powers attach to the pacification of the East, and the right which they possess of ensuring it in view of the general interests involved, and their firm desire to obtain it, by means of a European understanding, the Cabinets again find themselves in the same position as at the commencement of this crisis, which is, however, still further aggravated by the blood that has been shed, the passions that have been raised, the ruins accumulated, and the prospect of an indefinite prolongation of the deplorable state of things which weighs upon Europe, and justly preoccupies public opinion and the Governments. The Porte pays no regard to its former engagements, to its duties as a member of the European concert, or to the unanimous wishes of the great Powers. Far from having made a step towards a satisfactory solution the state of the East has become worse, and remains a permanent menace for the peace of Europe, as well as for the sentiments of humanity and the conscience of the Christian peoples. Under these circumstances, before deciding on the course which he may think right to follow, his Majesty the Emperor wishes to know what course will be determined upon by the Cabinets with whom we have acted up to the present, and with whom we desire, as far as possible, to continue proceeding in common accord. The object which the great Powers have in view has been clearly defined by the acts of the Conference. The refusal of the Turkish Government touches the dignity and peace of Europe. It is important for us to know what the Cabinets with which we have acted in concert until now intend to do, in order to reply to this refusal, and to ensure the execution of their wishes. You are requested to ask for information on this point, and to read and give a copy of this despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. GORTSCHAKOFF.'

This was followed by General Ignatieff's mission, which, according to Russian statements, had for its object "to furnish explanations as to the real views of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, and to facilitate a pacific solution"; and after Europe had been kept in suspense for some two months, pending the exchange of ideas between the respective Cabinets, a joint protocol, on Turkish affairs, was agreed upon and signed, March 31, by the six Powers. The text of this protocol was as follows :—

“Protocol Relative to the Affairs of Turkey, signed at London, March 31, 1877.”

“The Powers who have undertaken in common the pacification of the East, and have with that view taken part in the Conference of Constantinople, recognise that the surest means of attaining the object which they have proposed to themselves is before all to maintain the agreement so happily established between them, and jointly to affirm afresh the common interest which they take in the improvement of the condition of the Christian populations of Turkey, and in the reforms to be introduced in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, which the Porte has accepted on condition of itself carrying them into execution.

“They take cognisance of the conclusion of peace with Servia.

“As regards Montenegro, the Powers consider the rectification of the frontiers and the free navigation of the Bojana to be desirable in the interest of a solid and durable arrangement.

“The Powers consider the arrangements concluded, or to be concluded, between the Porte and the two principalities as a step accomplished towards the pacification which is the object of their common wishes.

“They invite the Porte to consolidate it, by replacing its armies on a peace footing, excepting the number of troops indispensable for the maintenance of order, and by putting in hand with the least possible delay the reforms necessary for the tranquillity and well-being of the provinces, the condition of which was discussed at the Conference. They recognise that the Porte has declared itself ready to realise an important portion of them.

“They take cognisance specially of the Circular of the Porte of the 13th of February, 1876, and of the declarations made by the Ottoman Government during the Conference and since through its representatives.

“In view of these good intentions on the part of the Porte, and of its evident interest to carry them immediately into effect, the Powers believe that they have grounds for hoping that the Porte will profit by the present lull to apply energetically such measures as will cause that effective improvement in the condition of the Christian populations which is unanimously called for as indispensable to the tranquillity of Europe, and that having once entered on this path, it will understand that it concerns its honour as well as its interests to persevere in it loyally and efficaciously.

“The Powers propose to watch carefully, by means of their representatives at Constantinople and their local agents, the manner in which the promises of the Ottoman Government are carried into effect.

“If their hopes should once more be disappointed, and if the condition of the Christian subjects of the Sultan should not be improved in a manner to prevent the return of the complications which periodically disturb the peace of the East, they think it right

to declare that such a state of affairs would be incompatible with their interests and those of Europe in general. In such case they reserve to themselves to consider in common as to the means which they may deem best fitted to secure the well-being of the Christian populations and the interests of the general peace.

“ Done at London, March 31st, 1877.

“ MÜNSTER.

“ DERBY.

“ BEUST.

“ L. F. MENABREA.

“ L. D'HARCOURT.

“ SCHOUVALOFF.”

One of the annexes consists of minutes of a meeting held at the Foreign Office, March 31, 1877, in which it is recorded that Count Schouvaloff made the following declaration, placing, at the same time, a *pro memoria* of it in the hands of her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State:—

“ If peace with Montenegro is concluded, and the Porte accepts the advice of Europe and shows itself ready to replace its forces on a peace footing, and seriously to undertake the reforms mentioned in the protocol, let it send to St. Petersburg a special envoy to treat of disarmament, to which his Majesty the Emperor would also on his part consent. If massacres similar to those which have stained Bulgaria with blood take place, this would necessarily put a stop to the measures of demobilisation.”

At the same time, the Earl of Derby read and delivered to each of the other plenipotentiaries the following declaration:—

“ Inasmuch as it is solely in the interests of European peace that her Britannic Majesty's Government have consented to sign the protocol proposed by that of Russia, it is understood beforehand that, in the event of the object proposed not being attained—namely, reciprocal disarmament on the part of Russia and Turkey, and peace between them—the protocol in question shall be regarded as null and void.

“ DERBY.”

General Comte de Menabrea declared that Italy was “ only bound by the signature of the protocol so long as the agreement happily established between all the Powers by the protocol itself is maintained.” The signature of the protocol was then proceeded with.

In answer to this the Turkish Government addressed a Circular Note of great length to the signatory Powers, in which it refused, as energetically as at the Conference, to be placed under the tutelage and supervision of Europe, or to submit to any kind of foreign interference with its internal affairs. In a long preamble it said:— “ The Sublime Porte felt great regret to observe that the great friendly Powers did not think it necessary to obtain the participation of the Imperial Government at their deliberations, although questions were discussed which concerned the most vital interests of the Empire,” and it went on to make the following declaration:—

“ 1. Adopting towards Montenegro the same line of conduct which brought about the pacification of Servia, the Sublime Porte

spontaneously informed the Prince two months ago that it would spare no effort to arrive at an understanding with him, even at the price of certain sacrifices. Considering Montenegro as an integral part of Ottoman territory, the Porte proposed a rectification of the line of demarcation which secured advantages to Montenegro, and it henceforward depends entirely upon the moderate counsels which the Porte hopes will prevail at Cettinge whether this affair may be considered as terminated.

"2. The Imperial Government is prepared to apply all the promised reforms, but these reforms, in conformity with the fundamental provisions of our Constitution, cannot have a special or exclusive character, and it is in this spirit that the Imperial Government, in its full and entire liberty, will continue to apply its institutions.

"3. The Imperial Government is ready to replace its armies on a peace footing as soon as it shall see the Russian Government take measures to the same end. The armaments of Turkey have an exclusively defensive character.

"4. With regard to the disturbances which might break out in Turkey and stop the demobilisation of the Russian army, the Imperial Government, which repels the injurious terms in which this idea has been expressed, believes that Europe is convinced that the disturbances which have troubled the peace of the provinces were due to foreign instigation, that the Imperial Government could not be held responsible for them; and that, consequently, the Russian Government would not be justified in making the demobilisation of its armies dependent upon such contingencies.

"5. Concerning the despatch of a special envoy to St. Petersburg to treat on the question of disarmament, the Imperial Government, which would have no reason to refuse an act of courtesy reciprocally required by diplomatic usages, perceives no connection between this act of international courtesy and a disarmament which there was no plausible motive for delaying, and which might be carried into effect by a single telegraphic order."

The Note, after further vindicating the conduct and intentions of Turkey, concludes in a strain of indignant remonstrance. It says:—

"The Imperial Government, in fact, is not aware how it can have deserved so ill of justice and civilisation as to see itself placed in a humiliating position without example in the world. The Treaty of Paris gave an explicit sanction to the principle of non-intervention. This Treaty, which binds together the Powers who participate in it as well as Turkey, cannot be abolished by a Protocol in which Turkey has had no share. And, if Turkey appeals to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, it is not that that Treaty has created in her favour any rights which she would not possess without it, but rather for the purpose of calling attention to the grave reasons which, in the interests of the general peace

of Europe, induced the Powers twenty years ago to place the recognition of the inviolabilities of this Empire's right to sovereignty under the guarantee of a collective promise. With regard to the clause which, in case of non-execution of the promised reforms, would seek to confer upon the Powers the right of recurring to ulterior measures, the Imperial Government perceives therein a fresh attack upon its dignity and its rights, a measure of intimidation, calculated to deprive its acts of any merit of spontaneity and a source of grave complications both in the present and the future.

"No consideration, therefore, can arrest the Government in its determination to protest against the views enunciated in the Protocol of the 31st of March, and to treat it as far as Turkey is concerned as destitute of all equity, and consequently, also, of all obligatory character.

"Exposed to hostile suggestions, to unmerited suspicion, and to violations of international law, Turkey feels that she is now contending for her existence.

"Strong in the justice of her cause, and trusting in God, she determines to ignore what has been decided without her and against her; resolved to retain in the world the place which Providence has destined for her in this regard, she will not cease to encounter the attacks directed against her, with the general principles of public right and the authority of a great European Act, which pledges the honour of the Powers that signed the Protocol of the 31st of March, a document which, in her eyes, has no legal claim to exact compliance. She appeals to the conscience of the Cabinets, which she has a right to consider animated towards her by the same sentiments of elevated equity and friendship as in the past.

"Immediate and simultaneous disarmament would be the only efficacious means of averting the dangers by which the general peace is threatened.

"The reply which the Imperial Government has made above to the Declaration of the Ambassador of Russia, furnishes the Powers with suitable elements for bringing about this result, which they most assuredly will not seek to obtain by persisting in imposing upon the Ottoman Empire sacrifices of right and honour to which it will not consent."

The joint Protocol of March 31 had been presented to Turkey for her warning and instruction; but, clearly (whatever Russia meant), it was not intended by Europe as an ultimatum. The Protocol had recognised the "good intentions of the Porte." It implied that Turkey would have time given her to carry out her promised reforms; and it was only in case of her not doing so that the Powers "reserved to themselves to consider *in common* as to the means which they may deem best to secure the well-being of the Christian populations and the interests of the general peace." Turkey's refusal, therefore, to accede to that part of the Protocol

which touched, as she believed, her independence as a Sovereign State—her protest against allowing “to foreign agents and representatives” any “mission of official supervision” was not necessarily a *casus belli*; but whether Russia would make it so now became the great question of European interest.

CHAPTER V.

TURKEY AND THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR—*continued.*

Russia's View of her Mission—Imperial Manifesto, April 24—Prince Gortschakoff's Note—Invasion of Turkey by Russia, April 24—Protest of the Ottoman Government—Lord Derby's Despatch—The Ottoman Empire—Russian Army of the Caucasus—Turkish Army on the Asiatic frontier—Salient Events of the commencement of the Campaign in Asia—In Europe the Russians cross the Pruth, April 24—The Rival Forces—Blowing up of Turkish Monitors—The Russians cross the Danube—The Emperor's Proclamation—Capture of Tirnova and Nicopolis—Reception of the Grand Duke Nicholas at Tirnova—General Gourko crosses the Balkans into Roumelia—Collapse of the Russian Campaign in Armenia—The Campaign in Bulgaria—Disastrous Actions before Plevna—Repulse of General Gourko's Force at Eski-Sagra—Conflicts in the Shipka Pass—The Capture of Loftcha—Osman Pasha's attack on the Russian left centre—His Defeat—Desperate assaults on the Turkish positions at Plevna by the Russian and Roumanian forces—Suleiman Pasha's renewed assault on Mount St. Nicholas—Shipka Pass—Battles on the Lom—Great Russian Victory in Armenia—Mukhtar Pasha's Army defeated—Battle of Kupri Koi—Collapse of Turkish defence in Asia—Fall of Kars—Investment of Plevna—Battle of Dolmy Dubnik—Other Russian successes—Favourable turn to the Turkish defence in Europe—Turkish Victory of Elena—Fall of Plevna—Development of Russia's strength in Bulgaria—Exhaustion of Turkey—Turkey's Circular Note inviting the Mediation of the European Powers—Opening of the Second Session of the Turkish Parliament—Atrocities.

TURKEY, as we have seen, contended that the Protocol of the European Powers was derogatory to her dignity and independence—a virtual abrogation of Article IX. of the Treaty of Paris—and rather than acknowledge it as binding upon her she preferred to face the alternative of war.

Russia, on the other hand, held a lofty view of her mission as the protector of the Slavonic race. The normal government of the Slavonic provinces of Turkey was believed to be one of injustice and oppression, varied by the grossest spoliation and outrage, which had recently culminated in the far-famed “Bulgarian atrocities”; and these had roused the passions of that large proportion of the population of Russia which was identical in blood and allied in sympathy with the suffering people of the adjoining provinces; while the pressure it exercised upon the counsels of Russia at this time was supposed to be great, if not irresistible.

Russia believed that the only remedy for the oppressed states or provinces was autonomy under foreign protection, and so one thing at least became evident—that when Russia and Turkey, the two principals in the quarrel, took such widely divergent and even antagonistic views there could be little hope that the peace of Europe would be preserved, and Europe looked forward with fore-

boding; nor were its fears unfounded, for, with the next turn of the political kaleidoscope, all the subtleties of protocols and diplomacy vanished, and gave place to the unmistakable language—short, stern, and to the point—of war proclamations and addresses.

Russia had long been making great preparations behind the scenes, and massing her troops upon the Turkish frontier, and on April 24, without any ultimatum to Turkey, beyond the Protocol of March 31, an Imperial Manifesto appeared declaring war against the Porte. In this the Czar, addressing his “well-beloved subjects,” reminded them that his whole reign attested his solicitude to preserve for Russia the blessings of peace. He told them that by pacific negotiation he had sought, in concert with the great European Powers, to ameliorate the condition of the Christians in the East. But that his efforts having been of no avail—the Porte finally refusing to defer to the will of Europe as set forth in the joint Protocol—he was obliged “to proceed to more decisive acts”; he, that day, April 12 (24), “ordered his brave armies to cross the frontier.”

In justification of this step, the Russian Cabinet addressed to its ambassadors at foreign courts a Circular Note, in which Prince Gortschakoff gave expression to its views regarding Turkey’s refusal to acknowledge the joint Protocol of March 31, and the consequences of that refusal. It says that—“All the proposals made to the Porte as a result of the understanding come to between the Cabinets of Europe have been met by it with obstinate resistance.” The Protocol of March 31 (suggested by the Imperial Cabinet, and the last expression of the united wishes of Europe) had “just been answered by the Porte, by a new refusal.” There remained, therefore, “no other alternative than either to prolong a state of things which the Powers have declared to be incompatible with their interests, and with those of Europe in general, or to try and obtain by force what the unanimous attempts of the Cabinets have failed to obtain from the Porte by persuasion.” And, in taking this step, his Imperial Majesty is persuaded that “he fulfils a duty imposed upon him by the interests of Russia,” and likewise that “he is consulting at the same time the views and the interests of Europe.”

The Turkish Government immediately submitted to the European Powers an energetic protest against what she termed Russia’s violation of international law. “Russia,” it stated, “declared war against the Ottoman Empire by a Note communicated by Prince Gortschakoff to our *Chargé d’Affairs* at St. Petersburg on the morning of yesterday, the 24th, and which came into our hands the same day at the same moment, and, perhaps, even slightly before that. In any case, before this declaration was able to reach the Sublime Porte, the Russian army had commenced hostilities by invading the Asiatic frontier. In bringing these facts to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited, you will be good enough to point out everything that is abnormal

in such procedure and contrary to the rules usually observed by civilised states. I beg you to add that the Sublime Porte protests with all the more reason against such procedure because Russia has declared war without having had recourse to the mediation of the Powers, in accordance with the duty imposed upon it by Article VIII. of the Treaty of 1856. You will compare the contempt shown by Russia for international obligations with the care which the Sublime Porte has taken, since it recognised the imminence of a war with Russia, to engage the friendly Powers in making a formal demand of mediation as much in the interest of European peace as from a feeling of humanity. We hope that the Governments of Europe, as well as public opinion, will appreciate these acts, and take them into account when they will have to determine the share of responsibility which falls to each of the two States in the armed conflict which has just broken out."

Lord Derby answered Russia in an out-spoken despatch on May 1, and expressed to the Russian Cabinet the "deep regret" of the British Government at the independent and, as he contended, the unwarrantable course that Russia, leaving the European concert, had suddenly adopted. The other Powers did not reply to her Note.

In her Circular Note, Russia claimed to be the representative of the interests of Europe; but Lord Derby reminded her that by the Protocol of March 31 Europe willed that Turkey should be allowed time to carry out her promised reforms—that Turkey, in refusing her consent to that Protocol, had nevertheless reiterated her good intentions, and that Russia's isolated action was a distinct violation of the Treaty of Paris of 1871.

The Ottoman Empire, or the Osmanli Turkish nation (called by the Turks *Osmanli-Vilayeti*), includes Turkey Proper (which is under the direct rule of the Sultan and his Ministers) and various dependent or tributary states in Europe and Africa. *Turkey Proper* lies partly in Europe and partly in Asia. The European and Asiatic portions have an area of 158,090 square miles and 724,183 square miles respectively, thus making a total of 882,273 square miles. The European population is estimated at 9,669,000, the Asiatic at 16,325,000; so that the population of Turkey Proper may be taken approximately at 25,994,000; or according to other estimates at 28,500,000. Of this population about 13,000,000 are Turks or Osmanlis, the remainder consisting of races differing much in physical qualities, languages, and religion. In Europe, the Osmanlis probably do not exceed 2,000,000; but in Asia, chiefly in Asia Minor, they amount to 10,000,000 or 11,000,000. The European provinces are, as a rule, much more densely populated than the Asiatic. Turkey, it should be noted, draws her army from two-thirds, or from the Mohammedan portion of the population only. The dependent states in Europe are Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro. The Ottoman Empire is weak for its size. Its army, as we have said, is recruited only from the ruling

caste, and its various races have never amalgamated and become a united nation, like the Britons, Saxons, and Normans of our own early history, and the reason of this is to be found in the baneful oppression and tyranny which the proud Osmanlis have exercised for five centuries over the people of South-Eastern Europe.

On April 24, the very day on which the Emperor's war manifesto appeared, the Russian forces crossed the frontier in Asia, thus invading at once the territories of the Sultan, and in Europe they passed into Roumania, a state dependent upon Turkey; although, like Servia, it was practically little more so than in name. The war, therefore, began at the same time both in Europe and in Asia, and two distinct campaigns were carried on simultaneously. Before, however, we refer to the military movements of either campaign, it will be well to glance briefly at the country that became the theatre of war.

Asiatic Turkey includes Asia Minor, Armenia, Kurdestan, the alluvial plains of Mesopotamia, Syria with Palestine (which may be used as a base of supplies by a Turkish army in Asia Minor), and a part of the Arabian Peninsula: thus stretching from the Ægean coast to Transcaucasian Russia, Persia, and the Persian Gulf. The great peninsula of Asia Minor, with an area probably of 270,000 square miles, is a high plateau, or table-land, sloping down to the Ægean Sea in bold, far-stretching, and well-wooded headlands. The coasts, especially those upon the Ægean Sea, are fertile; but the interior is mostly dry and barren. Armenia, on the southern slope of the Caucasus, is a high table-land, a considerable portion of which was ceded to Russia by the Treaty of Adrianople in 1827. Erzeroum and Kars, in Armenia, and Trebizonde, in Asia Minor, are not only towns of note, but places of great importance, in a military point of view. Trebizonde, built on the slope of a hill facing in part the Black Sea, is surrounded by a castellated wall, but not of sufficient strength to resist modern artillery. On its southern side it is shut in by wooded mountains that rise to a height of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet. It is approached from the interior by one pass only.

Erzeroum, in Armenia, in a pashalic of the same name, and the centre of Turkish power in Asia, stands upon a plain 6,000 feet above the sea level, and, as may be supposed from its elevated situation, it suffers the extremes of heat and cold. Its double walls are flanked by square towers of much strength.

Kars, likewise in Armenia, and 150 miles from Erzeroum, is famous for its siege by the Russians in 1855. Its fortifications are of great strength, and, like its houses, are built of black basalt.

The Russians had a great advantage in possessing the province of Transcaucasia, as a base of operations, and a position of great strength, being backed by the Caucasus and flanked by the Caspian and Euxine Seas.

At the opening of the campaign, the total strength of the Russian army of the Caucasus was stated to be about 150,000 men,

of six divisions, commanded by the Grand Duke Michael Nicola-jewich, assisted by divisional commanders.

The Turkish army on the frontier consisted, it was said, of 80,000 regular troops, 15,000 Circassians, 4,000 Kurds, and 25,000 militia—thus making a total of about 124,000 men. Of these 22,000 were stationed at Erzeroum, the head-quarters of the Turkish army, 28,000 at Kars, and 12,000 at Ardahan.

On April 24, the Russians crossed the frontier at three points, between Batoum and Bayazid, encountering the Turkish outposts, and advancing in three columns on Batoum, Kars, and Bayazid.

During the first few weeks of the campaign, the salient events were a battle before Kars, April 29 and 30, in which the Russians were victorious, a defeat of the Russians at Batoum, May 11, the capture of Sukhum Kalé, a Russian military post near the Turkish frontier, and the taking of Ardahan by the Russians.

In the action near Kars, the Turkish forces, commanded by Mukhtar Pasha, amounted, according to the Russians, to 60,000 men; the latter were 40,000 strong, and led by General Melikoff. The fighting was renewed on the 30th inst., the Russians having been reinforced during the night by two divisions and ten batteries, and they finally drove back the Turks under the guns of Kars.

Batoum is the most important port on the eastern coast of the Black Sea. At five o'clock on the morning of May 4, a portion of the right wing of the Russian army attacked *in column* a Turkish force *strongly entrenched* on the heights above the town; and it is to these two facts—that the assault was made in column, upon a force armed with the breech-loader and posted behind trenches—that military critics attributed the disaster. "The Ottoman troops were entrenched in their usual effective manner upon the slopes and ledges of the heights, defending Batoum on the land side, and they opened upon the columns of the enemy a terrible and well-sustained fire of cannon and musketry which literally mowed the Russians down in swathes. They fell by scores and hundreds on the plain below the Turkish positions, and during their attempts to make way against this fire, a body of Turkish horse and foot, taking advantage of the thick forest on the mountain side, broke forth upon the flank of the Russian column and effected a great slaughter."

By a bold dash at Sukhum Kalé, a Russian port and fortress at the foot of Caucasus, and on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, the Turks, May 14, carried war into the enemy's country and captured an important Russian military post, which might serve them as a base of operations, and enable them to arm the hill tribes, and organise an insurrection against Russia.

As a set-off to this surprise, the Russians carried Ardahan by assault, May 17. The Turkish garrison, reported to be 10,000 strong, fled without making any defence, their commander having previously beat a retreat. One hundred and twelve guns and

other munitions of war, as well as commissariat stores, fell into the hands of the Russians, who numbered 50,000 fighting men. The Turkish commander, Mukhtar Pasha, appeared to have defended a much too extended frontier for the forces at his disposal, and his strategy was severely criticised. Ardahan had been left with a weak garrison, and its fall broke the line of defence. Although the Russians blundered, and divided their forces at considerable risk, the Turks, not seizing the opportunity of striking a blow at the right time, were out-numbered and out-manceuvred; and a military critic, writing in the beginning of June, described their position in Asia Minor as "about as bad as it could be."

Leaving the Turks to concentrate their forces before Erzeroum, and the Russians to carry on their attack on Kars, where the fighting was resulting in favour of the Turks, we proceed to chronicle the leading features of the campaign on the Danube.

The Pruth is the boundary between the Russian province of Bessarabia and the Danubian provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, now forming the Slav Principality of Roumania. At this time it was possessed of self-government, Charles of Hohenzollern being the reigning prince; but, like Servia, it, nominally at least, acknowledged the suzerainty of Turkey, and paid the usual tribute of a dependent state.

In crossing the frontier, then, into Roumania, on April 24, and making it a base of operations, Russia of course committed an act of direct hostility to Turkey, and a result that was to be expected soon followed. On April 16 the Roumanian Chamber adopted a convention, by which the Russian troops were permitted free passage through the State, and friendly assistance was to be given them; Russia, on the other hand, agreeing to respect the rights of the Roumanians. In consequence of this, official relations ceased between the Porte and her vassal State, which soon declared itself independent and took an actively hostile part against Turkey.

The Russian army on the Danube consisted of nine army corps, and a total of 310,000 men, 55,806 horses, and 972 guns, "as near as possible," according to a military eyewitness. These forces were supplemented by the Roumanian army, under Prince Charles, 72,000 strong, though only about 17,000 of these were regulars and properly equipped. The Grand Duke Nicholas, brother to the Emperor, was Commander-in-Chief of the European army of invasion. The actual strength of this army has never been satisfactorily ascertained; many of the corps were below their nominal strength, and it has been doubted whether 200,000 Russians were in Roumania at the time of the passage of the Danube. Mr. Archibald Forbes was of opinion that there were not 170,000 Russians in that country at the end of June.

The Turkish army, on the other side of the Danube, numbered about 247,000 men; but they were scattered, mostly in fortified towns, over a frontier of 500 miles by a depth of 150 miles.

The rival forces, however, were separated by a river varying in

width, in this part of it, from 760 yards to 2,180 yards. To cross this river, with all supplies, and in the face of an enemy, was now the problem that the Russian generals had to consider, and it was one of enormous difficulty. This, too, was increased by the nature of the ground, which is low and swampy on the north side, while on the opposite shore it is high ; thus giving every advantage to its defenders, except in the pestilential delta of the Danube, known as the Dobrudscha.

Meanwhile, Russian batteries and Turkish gunboats engaged in a duel, much to the detriment of the latter. The first encounter of the kind resulted in the destruction of a Turkish monitor by the Russian batteries at Braila. A shot from an 8-inch gun found its way into the powder magazine, and the terrific explosion that followed, left nothing visible of the ship but her stern, mizen-mast, and a mass of blackened fragments. Of her crew of 200 men only one finally survived to tell the tale. A more daring feat was the blowing up of another Turkish monitor, the *Dar-Matoin*, by means of torpedoes. Choosing a dark and rainy night, the attacking expedition, consisting of two steam launches, each carrying two torpedoes, and commanded by Lieutenants Dubasoff and Shestakoff, ran out to the enemy's flotilla, and then Dubasoff's launch shot under the bow of the monitor. A torpedo was dropped and carried against the bottom of the doomed ship. This done the boat sped away the length of the wire attached to the torpedo, which was then fired off by means of an electric battery. After the explosion the ship was seen slowly sinking. It was now Shestakoff's turn. His boat repeated the operation. A still more terrible explosion followed ; the vessel sank rapidly, and in a few minutes only her masts were seen above water.

Floods, greater than had been known in Roumania for years, inundated the northern bank of the Middle and Lower Danube, and for a long time rendered the passage of the river by an invading army impossible ; but at last, after two months of preparation and delay, the Russians accomplished the passage of the river by a *coup de main*, carried out with consummate skill (June 21, 30, &c.)

The crossing was made successfully at four different points—Galatz, Braila, and Hirsova into the Dobrudscha, and from Simnitza to Sistova. Abdul Kerim, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief on the Danube, reported that 60,000 Russians had crossed the Danube up to the morning of July 1. The full tide of Muscovite invasion was now flowing into Bulgaria, and the Turks had made but a feeble attempt to stem the torrent. Abdul Kerim, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, maintained a masterly inactivity. He permitted 120,000 Russian soldiers to pass quietly over to the Bulgarian side of the Danube ; while, with the indifference of fatalism, he sat calmly in his tent maturing "a plan" which he assured the Sultan "would ensure the total defeat of the enemy, not one of whom would ever return to his own country."

On entering Bulgaria with his army the Czar addressed a pro-

clamation to its people, in which he assured the Christian inhabitants of the Balkan Peninsula in general, and the Bulgarians in particular, of his solicitude for the amelioration of their lot. To the Bulgarians his army would secure "the sacred rights of their nationality." "All races and all denominations" would be equally treated and order would be enforced. To the Mussulmans he said, "your existence and your property, the lives and honour of your families will be sacred upon us Christians; but regular and impartial justice will overtake those criminals who have remained unpunished despite the fact that their names are well known to the Government." The future of a Russianised Bulgaria is also shadowed forth. "As fast as the Russian troops advance into the interior of the country, the power of the Turk will be replaced by regular organisation, the native inhabitants will be summoned to take part therein under the supreme direction of special authorities." "Obey the Russian authorities; follow faithfully the indications they will give you: therein lie your strength and your safety."

Other successes quickly followed the passage of the Danube by the Russian army. Tirnova was captured, Nicopolis was carried by assault, the Balkans were passed. It seemed as if the campaign was virtually over, and that the victorious army had but to make a military promenade to Constantinople.

The capture of Tirnova was the second notable event of the campaign. On July 7 General Gourko took possession of this town—the capital of the ancient Bulgarian kingdom—with a squadron of the guards and 200 Cossacks; a superior force of Turkish infantry, "holding almost impregnable mountain positions," retreating before this small body of Russian cavalry. Tirnova is forty miles from Sistova on the Danube and thirty from the entrance to the Balkans. Being unfortified it was of no strategical value, except as a base of operations for crossing the Balkans. It now became the Russian head-quarters, and Prince Tscherkassi was duly installed as the head of the new civil administration of Bulgaria. The march of the Grand Duke Nicholas from Sistova to Tirnova, and his reception there, very much resembled such a scene as that which, according to the old chroniclers, occurred in England in the time of the second Henry, when Becket returned from exile and made his progress from Sandwich to Canterbury. "Everywhere," said an eyewitness, "the people came out to meet us, offering bread and salt and the most friendly greetings; while the women and girls offered fruit and pelted us with flowers. . . . Processions headed by priests came out singing to meet us with pictures from the churches, standards, and banners. There were deafening cheers and the most extravagant joy. . . . The priests from the monasteries came down to meet us with banners and pictures and a large beautiful Bible, which the soldiers kissed as they passed; the people of these monasteries hoisting old bells which had lain hidden for four hundred years,

and the voices of which will soon again be heard rolling up and down the hollows and gorges of the mountains." . . . On entering Tirnova (July 12) the Duke was met "by priests in robes, chanting prayers in the old Slavonic tongue, and immense crowds of people."

A more important success, in a military and strategical point of view, was the taking of Nicopol or Nicopolis, a fortified town on the Danube, which was carried by assault on July 16, after severe fighting, by Russian troops belonging to the 9th Corps, and commanded by General Krüdener. Six thousand Turkish soldiers, with guns and munitions of war, fell to the victors, who were superior in numbers. The possession of Nicopol gave the Russians command of a considerable stretch of river, and secured their communications between Simnitsa and Sistova.

But the most striking achievement of the Russians at this time was the expedition of General Gourko, who, starting from Tirnova, on July 12, led a flying detachment composed of all arms across the Balkans (on the 14th inst.) by way of the Hain Bogaz, or Hainkoi Pass, into Roumelia, as far as Yeni-Sagra, almost without opposition.

It was a bold exploit; but it was much criticised by military experts, one of whom affirmed that had a general attempted it in the face of French or German troops, his award would have been "not a decoration, but a court-martial."

At the commencement of the war, the Russian army in Asia, after driving in the Turkish outposts, captured some of the principal fortified positions, invested Kars, and seemed likely to reach Erzeroum without any serious reverse.

But as time went on the campaign in Armenia suddenly collapsed. Mukhtar Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief in Asia, relieved and revictualled Kars, which the Russians were fain to abandon till more favourable times. In August the army of invasion met with a series of defeats, of which the battle of Kizil-Tipe was an example, and at length the Grand Duke Michael refused any longer to carry out General Melikoff's strategy.

In Europe, too, the Russian advance was not to be a mere military promenade. With the Danube passed, Tirnova the centre of Russian administration, Nicopolis taken, the second great barrier to the heart of Turkey penetrated, it seemed, at the time indeed, as if the tide of success would carry the invaders triumphantly forward to the goal of their hopes—Adrianople or Constantinople; but, as in Asia, reverses came that changed for a time the whole aspect of the campaign. Plevna and the Shipka Pass became names of ominous import to the soldiers of the Czar.

How all this came to pass must be sketched in a few words, for considerations of space do not permit of much detail or description.

The first disastrous actions before Plevna took place on July 20 and 31. The Bulgarian town of that name, twenty miles south

of the Danube, was held by Osman Pasha, and the reinforcements destined for Nicopolis, but which, arriving there too late, had gone to Plevna. That town being important to the Russians, orders were issued that it should be occupied. Accordingly, a brigade of infantry was sent from Nicopolis upon this service, under the command of General Schildner-Schuldner, which, however, instead of taking the town, fell into a trap and was well-nigh cut to pieces. But a worse defeat was to follow, and that through what has been called the 'insensate blunder' of attacking an enemy armed with breech-loaders and in a strongly entrenched position with superior forces.

This second battle of Plevna was fought on the last day of July. The Turkish forces were estimated at from 50,000 to 70,000. "They occupied a series of positions in horseshoe shape in front of Plevna, with both flanks resting on the river Vid, behind the town. The defensive strength of the ground they occupied, naturally great, was increased by earthworks, redoubts, and shelter trenches in every available spot. The assailing force consisted of the 9th Russian Army Corps, under Baron Krüdener, and the Thirtieth Division and the thirtieth brigade of the Second Division, under Prince Schackosky, with three brigades of cavalry and 160 guns." The result of the terrible conflict was that the Russians were completely defeated, with a loss of some 8,000 killed and as many wounded. General Krüdener was unjustly blamed for this great disaster to the Russian arms. The Russian Commander-in-Chief ordered the attack, and General Krüdener protested against it; but when the command was repeated, in the most peremptory terms, he had no choice but to obey.

South of the Balkans the forces of the Czar met with the same ill-fortune. Suleiman Pasha having defeated General Gourko's force at Eski-Sagra (February 15), and driven the Russians back to the mountains, assailed the Russian fortified positions in the Shipka Pass, and then followed a series of sanguinary conflicts to which the war had hitherto furnished no parallel. The Russian garrisons consisted only of the Bulgarian Legion, and a regiment of the 9th Division—in all about 3,000 men, with forty cannon. Through this Pass was the road to Gabrova and Tirnova, from which all supplies and reinforcements must arrive, and by which a retreat to Tirnova must be conducted. The attack began on Tuesday, August 21. Spite of some reinforcements, on Thursday the two Russian generals Stoletoff and Derotchinski expected momentarily to be surrounded. "It was six o'clock," said the able correspondent of the *Daily News*, "there was a lull in fighting, of which the Russians could take no advantage, since the reserves were all engaged. The grimed, sun-blistered men were beaten out with heat, fatigue, hunger, and thirst. There had been no cooking for three days, and there was no water within the Russian lines. The poor fellows lay panting on the bare ridge, reckless that it was swept by the Turkish rifle-fire. Others doggedly fought on down

among the rocks, forced to give ground, but grimly and sourly. The cliffs and valleys send back the triumphant Turkish shouts of 'Allah il Allah !' The two Russian generals were on the peak which the first position half encloses. With their glasses they anxiously scanned the glimpses of the steep brown road leading up from the Jantra valley, through thick copses of sombre green and dark rocks. Stoletoff cries aloud in sudden excitement, clutches his brother general by the arm, and points down the pass. The head of a long black column was plainly visible against the reddish-brown bed of the road. 'Now, God be thanked !' says Stoletoff, solemnly. Both generals bare their heads. The troops spring to their feet. Such a gust of Russian cheers whirls and eddies among the mountain tops that the Turkish war-cries are wholly drowned in the glad welcome which the Russian soldiers send to the comrades coming to help them. It is a battalion of the Rifle Brigade—the same Rifle Brigade which followed General Gourko in his victorious advance and chequered retreat. The brigade has marched fifteen kilometres without cooking or sleeping, and now is in action without so much as a breathing halt. Such is the stuff of which thorough good soldiers are made. Their General, the gallant Tzvitinsky, accompanies them, and pushes on an attack on the enemy's position on that wooded ridge on the Russian right. But Radetzky, who himself brought up the tirailleurs, and so saved the day, marches on up the road with his staff at his back, runs the triple gauntlet of the Turkish rifle-fire, and joins the two generals on the peak, hard by the batteries of the first position. As senior and highest officer present, he at once took command, complimenting General Stoletoff, whom he relieved, on the excellence of his dispositions and stubborn defence."

The Turks claimed a victory on the Lom ; but this was followed by a Russian success of much importance—the capture of Loftcha (September 3) by Prince Meretinsky, supported by the young and brilliant General Skobeleff, who was the hero of the day.

The Turks made a desperate defence behind their redoubts, and in their rifle-pits, and for twelve hours the conflict raged with great loss on each side. The assault was sudden—a surprise. It was brilliantly carried out and as gallantly met ; but numbers in the end prevailed, and the Russians attained their object in the possession of the place. Abdul Kerim Pasha was recalled from the command of the Turkish forces on the Danube, and that appointment was given provisionally to Mehemet Ali Pasha, a German by birth, but a Turk by education. The incapable or unpatriotic Turkish Minister of War, Riza Pasha, had likewise been superseded. Plevna and the Shipka Pass were still, however, the chief centres of action and interest.

Prince Charles of Roumania had been appointed Commander of the Russo-Roumanian army, and just about a month after the second battle of Plevna, July 31, and three days before the Russian capture of Loftcha, Osman Pasha, with 25,000 men, made a determined

and well-sustained, but unsuccessful, attack against the Russian left centre, which held a strongly fortified position around the villages of Pelisat and Zgalince, and in this perfectly useless sortie, after losing 3,000 men, he was defeated and driven back by General Zotoff. This was a blunder by a Turkish general, but the commanders on either side seemed to vie with each other in sacrificing brave men to their own recklessness and incapacity. The successful dash at Loftcha was followed by a series of desperate assaults by the Russian and Roumanian forces, on the fortified positions of Osman Pasha at Plevna, in which brute force was substituted for skill, and "a holocaust of mangled humanity was offered up," said a writer in the *Times* (though such criticisms must be received with caution) "to the inefficient helplessness of the General Staff Departments of the Russian army." The conflict began on September 11; General Skobelev, the hero of Nicopolis, captured three redoubts, but with heavy loss, and they were retaken the next day; the Gravitza redoubt only remaining in possession of the Russians and Roumanians. And so the mutual slaughter went on, day after day, till the Russian losses before Plevna amounted to more than 12,000 men, and the Roumanian to 3,000; or, according to some estimates, to a total of 16,000 men.

In the Shipka Pass Suleiman Pasha had lost more than 12,000 of his best men by dashing them against the Russian fortifications (which, it was declared by military critics, might have been turned), when, on September 17, he renewed his assaults on Mount St. Nicholas, only to see his troops hurled back with heavy loss. In this action General Radetzky lost 500 men and 19 officers, and an aide-de-camp of the Emperor, Prince Mestchensky.

On the Lom the battles of Karahassankoi and Kazelero put the Turks in undisputed possession of the whole course of that river, and the Russian line of defence was forced back to the Juntra.

So month after month this, for the most part, indecisive conflict had gone on—the Russian soldier, obedient, patient, brave, and stolid, facing, unflinchingly, the pitiless storm that poured on him from bastion and redoubt, standing up to be shot in pathetic submission to impossible orders—the fiery Turk, in a frenzy of fanaticism and despair, fighting heroically against overwhelming numbers—when, suddenly, Europe was startled by the news of a great and decisive Russian victory.

On October 14 and 15 the Turks lost at one blow all the fruits of a long and brilliant series of victories in Armenia. On Sunday, the 14th, General Lazaroff outflanked the right of the Turkish army under Mukhtar Pasha, and the next day the Grand Duke Michael attacked the centre of the Turkish position with overwhelming force, while General Lazaroff assaulted the rear. By 9 p.m. twenty-six battalions with seven pashas had surrendered, with thirty-six guns. The Turkish stronghold on Mount Acolias was taken, and the army cut in two. The right wing was compelled to lay down its arms; while Mukhtar Pasha with the left wing

retreated to Kars. The spoil was great, including thousands of tents and standards, and immense quantities of ammunition.

The remnant of Mukhtar's army, reinforced by Ismail Pasha's troops (mainly irregulars), took up a strong position at Kupri Koi, before Erzeroum, from which it was driven "in wild confusion" on Sunday, November 4; the Turkish commander retreating towards Trebizonde.

The Turkish defence in Asia had thus, in its turn, almost entirely collapsed, and the fall of Kars and Erzeroum was alone wanting to complete the Russian conquest of Armenia. This could now be only a question of time, and on November 18 the famous fortress of Kars was taken by assault, but not, it was suspected, without the aid of treachery. It began, under the direction of General Melikoff, at 8 p.m. November 17, and the desperate conflict raged until 8 a.m. November 18, when one of the greatest and most difficult of military feats was accomplished. The Turks lost 5,000 in killed and wounded. The city fortress, 300 cannon, 10,000 prisoners, and spoils of various kinds fell to the 13,000 Russians, "who with irresistible courage climbed the steep rocks, the ramparts and walls, and drove an equal number of desperately fighting Turks in a headlong flight over their ditches and parapets, compelling them to die or to surrender."

In Europe, the armies of the Czarewitch and Suleiman Pasha, on either side of the Lom, had done little more than reconnoitre each other. General Todleben carried on the investment of Plevna, where Osman Pasha and his 50,000 men still defied the Muscovite hosts. In November the Roumanians were guarding the northern section of the circle of investment of probably not less than forty miles, while the Russians completed it on the east, south, and west.

The Russian successes on the Vid (October 24, November 1, &c.) closed the western road to Plevna to all succour coming from that quarter. The victory of Dolmy Dubnik, on October 24, was dearly bought by the Russians, who lost in that action 2,500 men, and 100 officers. About 7,000 Turks were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. At Telis the Russians took a Turkish entrenched position with 4,000 or 5,000 men, and by the capture of Provitz and Etropol (November 23 and 24) they forced Mehemet Ali to retreat from Orkhanie to Kamarli, where, however, the Russians were defeated December 3.

Indeed, the Turkish defence in Europe did not seem likely to suffer that collapse which had overtaken it in Asia. The important victory of Elena, to say nothing of minor successes, and the retirement of the Russians before Suleiman Pasha, who now threatened Tirnova, appeared to indicate a more favourable phase of Turkish resistance to the Muscovite invaders.

This revival, however, of Turkish activity can only be compared to the waking up and restlessness that so often immediately precedes utter exhaustion and dissolution in the case of the dying

man ; for the greatest disaster that had yet befallen the Turkish defence in Europe happened to it on December 9, in the fall of Plevna and the unconditional surrender of Osman Pasha and his army.

In the early part of the campaign in Europe we have seen that the Russians executed some daring movements in contempt of the enemy, whose feeble defence only seemed to give the invaders' easily won successes the appearance of victories ; yet they failed to occupy the almost unknown town of Plevna. Osman Pasha, however, who arrived at Nicopolis with his reinforcements too late to take part in the defence of that place, saw the importance of Plevna, and took possession of it, July 14, with thirty-six battalions and forty-four guns. His engineers soon made it a position of great strength. Their skill, and the oversight of the Russian generals, cost the Czar fully 50,000 men in killed and wounded, and a serious delay. For nearly five months—till December 9—it defied his armies, and upon three occasions, July 20 and 31 and September 11, hurled them back from its positions and redoubts with great slaughter. This last assault had been ordered on September 11, to celebrate the Emperor's birthday, and, accordingly, a stage was erected, from which he might witness the triumph of his arms. The result, which was so disastrous and so entirely different from what was anticipated, has been already briefly related.

At length it became apparent to the Russian generals that in direct assaults they only threw away their men and invited defeat. Skill and caution must be substituted for rash helter-skelter bravery ; escalades and forlorn-hopes must be exchanged for patient waiting and watching ; so the reduction of the place by the surer method of scientific investment was determined on. General Todleben, an able engineer officer, already famous for his defence of Sebastopol, who had hitherto been overlooked by the system of favouritism that is the bane of the Russian army, was summoned to undertake the reduction of Plevna by regular approaches. Osman Pasha received his last supplies from Sofia by way of Orkhanie, early in November, and by the middle of that month an iron coil was thrown round Plevna—it was completely invested. All supplies were thus cut off. General Gourko and his cavalry blockaded the Sofia road, and, unless relieved by a Turkish army sufficiently strong to break through the investing force, the fall of Plevna and surrender of Osman Pasha and his men could only be a question of time. No relief came. Food and ammunition were well-nigh exhausted, and there appeared to be no alternative to Osman Pasha but unconditional surrender, or the hazardous, if not impossible, enterprise of cutting his way through the hostile army. A council of war was held. Osman stated his case, and it was resolved to make a desperate effort to break through the Russian lines in the only possible place, across the Vid, north of the Sofia road ; and, on the night of December 9, he issued from Plevna with a force of 32,000 men—26,000 infantry, and 6,000 cavalry. "At two

o'clock this army commenced crossing the Vid by five bridges, the permanent stone one and four temporary ones. The temporary bridges were placed one just up stream to the south of the stone bridge, the other three dividing the distance between the stone bridge and a line drawn from Opanesk fort straight to the river. As the regiments crossed the Vid they deployed into line, and they did this in so orderly a manner that the Cossack videttes, who were but 300 yards away, were not aware of their vicinity till the skirmishers of the Turks advanced to within 100 yards of them. The Cossacks then retired firing. At this time the position of the Turkish forces was as follows:—1st, a line of skirmishers; 2nd, a line of battalions in line; 3rd, three guns in rear of right of line of infantry; three ditto centre ditto; three ditto left ditto. These guns were not used till after passing the first Russian line. The Turks depended on one gun in the small bastion below Opanesk redoubt, five on the south slope of the Opanesk redoubt, these constituting the right of the Turkish attack; eleven guns in two batteries on the high ground on the Plevna side of the permanent bridge, these constituting the left of the Turkish attack. The positions of the Turkish generals were as follows: Commencing from the rear of the army one pasha was on the high ground above the bridge, with the eleven guns I have mentioned; one on the right, with the six guns on the slope of Opanesk; two in the plain below superintending the crossing. On the right of the attacking line was one pasha; in the centre, one; on the left, were two and Osman Pasha. As the attacking line advanced, carts containing ammunition and necessary baggage crossed the permanent bridge, and with them numbers of carts belonging to the inhabitants of Plevna, and containing their wives, children, and household goods, in all to the number of 4,000, pressed forward, and crossed as fast as possible. These latter Osman Pasha was powerless to prevent crossing, for as soon as his troops were withdrawn from Plevna they insisted on following. At daybreak, a little before eight, the fighting began. The bridge was swept by the Russian artillery, killing men, women, and children, horses and oxen. At nine, No. 2 bridge, counting the bridge below Opanesk as No. 1, was broken by the Roumanian battery of five guns, situated to the right of the Turkish attack. The Turks steadily advanced, and carried the first Russian lines. Again they advanced, and carried two batteries of six guns each in the second line. For two hours the fight raged between the second and third line of the Russians in favour of neither side. At this critical time the Turkish shells ran short; this enabled the Roumanians to turn their left flank, to get possession of Opanesk, and the hard-fought day was decided against the Turks. Osman Pasha was wounded in the leg, the same bullet killing his horse, a present from the Sultan. 10,000 Turks had not crossed the Vid when they laid down their arms." Osman Pasha had no choice but to submit. The conditions of capitulation were quickly settled, and they included nothing less than the

complete surrender of the town and its entrenchments, Osman Pasha, his army and its arms, 10 pashas, 2,128 officers, and 97 guns.

Had Osman Pasha's sortie been a complete surprise to the Russians it is possible that Osman and a portion of his army might have effected their retreat. Turkish deserters, or Russian spies, however, kept the besiegers more or less informed of what was going on in the Turkish counsels. On the night of the 7th the Russians knew of the intended sortie. All their posts were accordingly strengthened, and on the night of December 9 spies brought word that Osman was "concentrating near the bridge on the Vid."

"At last," says an eye-witness, "it was certain that the Turks were moving, and that the final decisive moment had come. Skobelev ordered the captured positions to be instantly placed in a state of defence, in case the Turks, repulsed and not yet ready to surrender, should attempt to recapture them. The grey light of morning came. It was cloudy, and threatened more snow. Suddenly there was the booming of thirty or forty guns, speaking almost together, followed instantly by that steady, crashing roll we have learned to know so well. The battle had begun. We mounted our horses and rode towards the battle. It was in the direction of the bridge over the Vid, on the Sofia road, and half an hour's ride brought us in sight of the conflict.

"A terrible and sublime spectacle presented itself to our view. The country behind Plevna is a wide, open plain, into which the gorge leading up to Plevna opens out like a tunnel. The plain is bounded on the Plevna side by steep rocky bluffs, or cliffs, along whose foot flows the Vid. From these cliffs, for a distance of two miles, burst here and there, in quick, irregular succession, angry spurts of flame, that flashed and disappeared and flashed out again. It was the artillery fire of the Turks and Russians, which from our point of view appeared intermingled. The smoke, running round in a circle towards the Vid, rose against the heavy clouds that hung right up on the horizon, while low on the ground burst forth continuous balls of flame that rent the blackness of the clouds like flashes of lightning. Through the covering of smoke could be seen angry spits of fire thick as fireflies on a tropical night. Now and then, through an irregular curving stream of fire, we had indistinct glimpses of bodies of men hurrying to and fro, horses, cattle, carriages running across the plain, and above all the infernal crashing roll of the infantry fire, and the deep booming of more than a hundred guns. This is what had happened.

"Osman Pasha had during the night abandoned all his positions from Gravica to the Green Hill, and concentrated the greater part of his army across the Vid, over which he passed on two bridges, one the old, and the other the new one lately constructed. He took part of his artillery, some three batteries, and a train of about five or six hundred carriages drawn by bullocks. He succeeded in

getting his army, the artillery, and part of the train over by day-break. . . . The attack was a most brilliant and daring one. The Turks advanced as far as they could under cover of their waggons, while the Russians poured in a terrible fire on them from their Berdan breechloaders, scarcely less destructive than the Peabody, and opened on the advancing line with shell and shrapnel. The Turks then did a splendid deed of bravery, only equalled by Skobelev's capture of the two famous redoubts. Probably finding their cover beginning to fail them, owing to the cattle being killed or getting frightened and running away, they dashed forward with a shout upon the line of trenches held by the Sibirsky or Siberian Regiment, swept over them like a tornado, poured into their battery, bayoneted the artillerymen, officers and men, who, with desperate heroism, stood to their pieces to nearly a man, and seized the whole battery. The Sibirsky Regiment had been overthrown and nearly annihilated. The Turks had broken the first circle that held them in. Had they gone on they would have found two more; but they did not have time to go on. The Russians rallied almost immediately.

"General Strukoff, of the Emperor's staff, brought up the first brigade of grenadiers, who, led by their general, flung themselves on the Turks with fury. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, man to man, bayonet to bayonet, which is said to have lasted several minutes, for the Turks clung to the captured guns with dogged obstinacy. They seem to have forgotten in the fury of the battle that they had come out to escape from Plevna, and not to take and hold a battery, and they held on to the guns with almost the same desperation which the Russian dead around them had shown a few minutes before. Nearly all the Turks in the battle were killed. Those in the flanking trenches open to the Russian fire had of course very little shelter, and were soon overpowered, and began a retreat which, under the murderous fire sent after them, instantly became a flight.

"For four hours the storm of lead swept on, as one hundred guns sent forth flame, and smoke, and iron. During all this time we were in momentary expectation of seeing one side or the other rush to the charge. We could hardly yet realise that this was to be the last fight we should ever see around Plevna, and that when the guns ceased firing it was the last time we should hear them here.

"About twelve o'clock the firing began to diminish on both sides, as if by mutual agreement. Then it stopped entirely. The rolling crash of the infantry and the deep-toned bellowing of the artillery were heard no more. The smoke lifted, and there was silence—a silence that will not be broken here for many a long year, perhaps never again, by the sound of battle. The firing had not ceased more than half an hour when a white flag was seen waving from the road leading around the cliffs beyond the bridge. Plevna had fallen, and Osman Pasha was going to surrender.

Several of the Russian armies of invasion had been placed in jeopardy from deficient numbers and incompetent generals, but now, by the fall of Plevna, 100,000 men were set at liberty for offensive purposes. Besides these, large reinforcements had been brought into the field, and in the latter policy of the Russian war-direction, talent, not favouritism, placed officers in important commands. The Russians having, in fact, completely recovered from the critical position in which their own shortcomings and the successes of the Turks at Plevna in July and September had placed them, were now prepared to prosecute their onward march.

In Armenia the regular siege of Erzeroum had begun about the middle of December. It had not yet shared the fate of Kars, but this was, perhaps, more due to a Siberian severity of the winter than to any very hopeful resistance on the part of the Turks.

In Europe they were abandoning the Quadrilateral, and withdrawing troops from positions they could no longer hope to hold. In fact, while the military power of Russia had been steadily advancing, by raising the decimated corps to their full strength, and by fresh levies, that of Turkey had rapidly declined, and was practically exhausted. They might still successfully defend strong positions, but for them all offensive movements were at an end. The Russian losses had, by Christmas Day, reached a total of 80,435 men, but the losses of the Turks must have been much greater, and 80,000 of their soldiers were prisoners in the hands of the Russians.

Under these circumstances the Porte addressed a Circular Note to the European Powers, and signatories of 1871, defining the situation and inviting mediation. After referring to the origin of the war it said :—"The Imperial Government is conscious of having done nothing to provoke war; it has done everything to avoid it; it has vainly sought to discover Russia's motives in her aggressive campaign. The Porte has shown its desire for improvement by reorganising its judicial system, by devising reforms without distinction of race or religion, according to the Constitution, which has everywhere been well received. . . . The state of war simply retards such reforms and is disastrous to the country generally, destroying agricultural interests, killing industry, and ruining financial reorganisations. Independently of these arrangements for reform, what reason can there be for continuing the war? Russia has declared she is not animated by a spirit of conquest. The military honour of both sides must be abundantly satisfied. What object can there be in prolonging a contest ruinous to both countries? The moment has arrived for the belligerent Powers to accept peace without affecting their dignity. Europe might now usefully interpose her good offices, since the Porte is ready to come to terms. The country is not at the end of its resources, and is still prepared to fight in its own defence; it is ready, moreover, to sacrifice all for the independence and integ-

rity of the fatherland. But the Porte is desirous to stop the further effusion of blood, and therefore appeals to the feelings of justice which must animate the Great Powers, hoping they will receive these overtures favourably."

On December 13 the second session of the Turkish Parliament was opened in the Grand Hall of the Imperial Palace. The Sultan said:—"I am happy to see around me the representatives of the nation. You know that we have had to defend ourselves in a war declared against us by Russia, and which is still going on. You know that our subjects in the Herzegovina, who enjoyed the privileges of equality and national protection, have entered upon a course of rebellion, and you are also aware of the unjustifiable declaration of war directed against us by the Danubian Principalities. All these events have increased our difficulties in carrying on the war, but no resource has been spared in making a bold front against them. I again appeal to the co-operation and patriotism of my subjects in order to protect, with me, our legitimate rights. The formation of a National Guard, and the readiness of the Christian population to respond to my appeal for their participation in the defence of the country, will be reckoned among the happy events of my reign. It is only natural that non-Mussulmans enjoying equal constitutional rights with their fellow-citizens should be allowed to share the glorious duty of military service, and they will be able to aspire to all ranks in the army. We bitterly regret that war should have delayed the complete application of the Constitution, which is based upon the equality of my subjects, the diffusion of progress and existing civilisation, the application of financial reforms, and consequently the execution of our engagements, the new distribution of the taxes in accordance with politico-economical rules, the carrying out of reforms of the magistrature conformably with the requirements of the age, the reforms of the *Vacouf*, of the agrarian laws, and the civil and police administration. The war having exceeded all ordinary bounds, many inoffensive inhabitants, including women and children, who are not amenable to martial law, have been the victims of cruel treatment deserving the reprobation of humanity. I hope that the future will not prevent the truth from being made manifest. The laws passed by you last session, with regard to the municipalities of the capital and provinces, and the standing orders of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate, have been carried out. We recommend to your attention the Bills prepared by the Council of State respecting civil procedure, the general elections, the powers of the Ministry, the more complete organisation of the provinces, the press regulations, taxation, and the state of siege. We point out that our non-abandonment of internal reforms at a time when we are engaged in war is a material proof of the sincerity of our intention to progress. Inasmuch as the Constitution gives you the right of free deliberation upon questions of policy, of government, and of local interest, we deem it superfluous to give you any further encouragement.

Our relations with friendly Powers continue on an amicable footing. May God bless our efforts !”

With reference to the atrocities that have, more or less, marked the progress of this cruel and desolating war, and about which so many charges and counter-charges have been made, the whole truth is not yet probably known.

There can be no doubt, however, but that the Turkish armies are accompanied by swarms of Asiatic barbarians, whose main objects are plunder and the gratification of their fiendish instincts by every kind of foul and cruel deed ; and so every description of horror invariably follows in the wake of Turkish victories. These atrocities, if not perpetrated by the regular Turkish troops, seem to be sanctioned by them, and even by the Turkish Government, as part and parcel of their system of terrorism and revenge.

The Russian army has its Cossacks, whose propensities are probably much the same as those of the Turkish irregulars ; but in the Russian army, according to Englishmen and men of other nations whose testimony is above suspicion, atrocities are held in abhorrence, and are, as far as practicable, put down with a strong hand by the Russian officers. On the Russian side such atrocities as have occurred were perpetrated chiefly, if not exclusively, by the Bulgarians. They have been degraded by slavery, and are very much what the Turks have made them, and the best thing about them seems to be that while debarred from all civil rights, they have not been content with a mere material prosperity. While their lives, their property, and their honour were at the mercy of the ruling caste, they refused to sit down contentedly and sell their birthright for a mess of pottage.

CHAPTER VI.

GERMANY AND AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Germany: Military Anniversary—Opening of the Prussian Diet—Financial Statements—The Krupp gun—Elections for the German Parliament—Catholic Divisions—Opening of the German Parliament—Speech from the Throne—Prince Bismarck's Speeches—M. Besançon's Speech—Anniversary of the Emperor's Birthday—The Chancellor Crisis—The Emperor's Visit to Alsace-Lorraine—Old Catholic Synod—Growth of Socialism—The Autumn Manœuvres—The "Kaiser Week" at Düsseldorf—Population and Religious Statistics—Opening of the Prussian Diet, Oct. 21—Speech from the Throne—Budget—Debate upon Municipal Reform—Ministerial Explanations—Loan Bill—The Emperor's Visit to Silesia—Death of F.-M. Count Wrangel—His Funeral—Death of General Cannstein—Debate on Worship and Education—A Second Chancellor Crisis—Dr. Petri's Speech—Germany as a Naval Power.

Austria: Austria's Policy on the Eastern Question—Feeling amongst the People—The Magyars—The People of the South-West—Demonstrations and Addressees—Kossuth on the Eastern Question—Statements of the Ministers—Presidents—Position and Policy of Austro-Hungary—Public Feeling—Austria decides on Mobilisation—Meeting of the Emperors—Herr Tisza on Austria's Eastern Policy—Status of the Old Catholics—Financial Position of Hungary—Count Andrássy on Austria's Eastern Policy—Debate on Foreign Affairs.

THE year 1877 presented us with a great military drama, in which scenes full of thrilling incidents passed before us, sometimes quickly, sometimes slowly, but always exhibiting a ghastly spectacle of mangled humanity, fiendish cruelty, rapine, and lust, until war—and especially a war of races and creeds—stood revealed in all its horror and repulsiveness. In this war, however, and in the great Constitutional struggle in France, the interest of the year centred. The other countries of Europe offered but scant materials for political or domestic history.

The great statesman who was the organiser and reviver of the German Empire, although he sought retirement, and professed to withdraw from an active and ostensible guidance of the constitutional machinery of the State, still remained the ruling spirit and master of its destinies.

In Germany the year 1877 opened auspiciously with festivities and congratulations. The first day of January was the seventieth anniversary of the beginning of the Emperor William's military career; and to commemorate it his Majesty held a reception of the officers of the German army.

The Crown Prince addressed the aged Monarch in a speech of almost Eastern flattery, in which he spoke of him as the type of all soldierly virtues, and the creator of the military organisation which had consolidated Prussia and raised Germany to her former greatness. It was not only the people of Prussia, as formerly, who congratulated him and the army of Prussia, but it was the army and the united races of Germany that brought him homage as a victorious general and the restorer of Germany. Retrospect would carry them back to times of disaster, but it likewise brought to their memory the deeds by which this disaster had been

retrieved—deeds that would for ever be united with the name of the Emperor William. The German army was at once the defender of the Fatherland and guardian of freedom and unity. The organisation introduced by the Emperor had enabled Prussia to fulfil its mission, and in the last terrible war it became the common property of the nation. "As in those anxious days when a hostile attack was threatening, the German princes and people had flocked round the King, willing and eager to fight to the death under his leadership, until the German Empire arose again in new splendour, and the hereditary Imperial crown was presented to his Majesty on the field of battle, so, to-day, the German people, firmly united and prepared for defence, were inspired by ardent wishes for the preserver and protector of peace."

The Emperor delivered the following reply:—

"If all the gentlemen, whose presence here to-day affords me especial pleasure, agree with the sentiments expressed by my son, I may esteem myself all the more happy, and I first tender you my thanks on that account. When I look back upon the day when I entered the army, I cannot but remember the state of affairs which then existed, and therefore from the moment when my father's hand led me into the army, and throughout my life, up to the pleasurable occasion afforded me to-day, my first thought has been to give humble thanks to the Arbiter of our destinies. My position has led to the greater part of my life being devoted to the army. My gratitude is consequently due to all those who have accompanied me in my military career and seconded my efforts. I always remember them with pleasure. I have to thank the valour, devotion, and constancy of the army for the position which I now occupy. From Fehrbellin to the last gloriously-ended war, the deeds of the Brandenburg-Prussian army are enrolled imperishably in the annals of the world's history. Prussia has become what she is chiefly through the army. I beg those who represent the army in my presence to-day to convey to all those whom they represent my personal thanks, which they well merit, as I have been able to convince myself for a long time past of the sentiments and spirit by which the army is animated—a spirit which, in conjunction with that of the German troops, has been successful in creating a United Germany and a united army.

The Emperor and King opened the Prussian Diet on January 12. He hoped that the endeavours of the Government to supply the wants of the country would be supported by the Diet. He believed that the public revenue for 1877 would meet any new requirements of the State.

His Majesty thanked his people for the proofs of affection and fidelity which he had received from them on the celebration of his seventy years' military jubilee, and said that he regarded the sentiments then manifested towards him as a sure guarantee that Prussia would continue to fulfil her political mission in the German Em-

pire by faithfully carrying out truly monarchical and at the same time liberal institutions.

The Budget was formally presented to the Chamber by Herr Camphausen, the Minister of Finance. The Minister, in his speech, dwelt upon the difficult conditions of last year, and said that the fact of their being no deficit ought to be considered satisfactory. The receipts of the Treasury in 1876 showed a reduction of 3,000,000 marks; on the other hand the administration of the forests showed a surplus of 3,000,000 marks over the estimates. The receipts from the direct taxes were in excess of, and those of the indirect taxes below, the estimates. The receipts for 1877-8 are estimated at 651,413,934 marks, being 15,466 marks less than last year. The ordinary expenditure is set down at 631,075,487 marks, being an increase of 11,915,369 upon last year. The extraordinary expenditure is estimated at 20,368,338, being 11,938,135 marks less than those for the preceding year.

On January 5 the Chamber of Deputies elected Herr von Bennigsen President.

In the beginning of the year a German inventor, Herr Krupp, perfected his famous "Krupp gun," which new invention in military gunnery promises, it is said, to revolutionise the whole system of fortification and siege operations. The gun has a fixed shield to prevent recoil, and in this its novelty and advantage consists. As there is no recoil the gun remains steady, and no fresh aim need be taken. The result is that the guns can be fired very rapidly. In an experiment it was found that sixty shots were fired in fifteen minutes.

The elections for the members of the German Reichstag, or Parliament, resulted in "a dependable majority" of about 80 for the Government. In the last assembly Government could reckon on "a safe majority" of about 100. For the Left, or Government party, there are—Liberals, 146; Conservatives, 75; and for the Right, or anti-Bismarckian side, there are—Ultramontanes, 97; Alsatians, 15; Poles and Danes, 15; Socialists, 14; or 221 for and 141 against the policy of the Chancellor. In addition to these there are thirty-five Radicals (Progressists), who will most frequently be found on the side of Government, but sometimes will be found backing up the Opposition. The three principal points in the election to this parliament were—the growth of the Socialist vote, the Conservative reaction, and the checked Ultramontane agitation. In Bavaria no less than 90,000 fewer Ultramontane votes were given at this election than at that of 1874, and in Baden 5,000 fewer.

In Germany the "Catholics" seem as much divided into sects as are Protestants in other countries. In Berlin the number of "Catholics" was returned at 67,794, thus divided:—"Catholics," 65,062; "Roman Catholics," 2,001; Old Catholics, 439; Greek Catholics, 184; German Catholics, 63; Christian Catholics, 25; Apostolic Catholics, 17; New Catholics, 2; Free Catholic, 1. It

must be noted that the ordinary designation is simply "Catholic," and that many thus signed themselves who might come in under the other terms, and also that it was the advice of the various Catholic Unions that their members should sign as "Roman Catholic," and not as "Catholic."

The German Parliament was opened on February 22 by the Emperor in person, who was accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princes William, Frederick Charles, and Alexander. Prince Bismarck was present. His Majesty's reference to the Eastern Question was as guarded as his far-seeing Minister could make it. The most important passage in his speech was the following:—

"Unfortunately, the sad situation in which trade and commerce have remained during the last two years is still continuing with us as with other countries. The constant deliberations of the Federal Governments respecting the means for remedies have not afforded me the conviction that the internal conditions of the German Empire have an essential part in the reasons of the evils, which are equally felt in other countries. The task to render help to temporary and local want of occupation among those seeking for labour is more appropriate to the single States than to the Empire. Inasmuch as a want of confidence in the future security of the legal conditions within Germany is in the way of the revival of trade, you will consider with me such apprehensions as groundless. The organisation of the Empire, and the sound sense of the German people, form a strong bulwark against the dangers which anarchical endeavours prepare to the security of the regular development of our legal conditions, from foreign dangers which could proceed from the still unsolved Eastern crisis. Germany is, however, less threatened than other countries. My politics have, without hesitating, remained faithful to those maxims which they have followed from the beginning of the Eastern complications. The Conference at Constantinople has, unfortunately, not had that success to prevail upon the Porte to grant those concessions which the European Powers have thought they should demand for the future in the interest of humanity and for the security of peace. The proceedings of the Conference have, however, had this result—that the Christian Powers have agreed between them upon the measures of those guarantees which are to be required from the Porte, for which previously no generally acknowledged expression, at least, existed. Herewith a firm basis of confidence has been found that peace will ever be preserved between the Powers, in case the hope should fail, that the Porte will carry through from their own resolutions the reforms concerning the treatment of their Christian subjects, which have been acknowledged by the Conference to be a European exigency. Should the expectations raised by that respect to the promises of the Porte and to the preliminaries of peace with Servia and Montenegro remain unfulfilled, my Government will furthermore, as hitherto, endeavour to employ, in a question where German interest does not prescribe a

precise line to their conduct, their influence in defence of the Christians in Turkey and on behalf of the preservation of the European peace, but particularly for the maintenance and consolidation of their own good relations to other allied and friendly Governments. For this peaceful work I trust confidently in the blessing of God."

Some of Prince Bismarck's speeches in the German Parliament, upon the development of German domestic institutions, were the most important political utterances in the Federal assembly.

The following summaries of some of these speeches of the German Chancellor will place the more noteworthy points before the reader.

Several members of the German Parliament complaining that Parliament had been opened before the Government bills and estimates were ready for introduction, the Prince observed that to open Parliament was the only way to make the German Government agree upon their communications to the House. He complained of the great difficulty of obtaining decisions upon the joint interests of the Empire, because all such questions, unless referring to foreign politics or military and naval affairs, have to receive the preliminary consent of the various Governments as represented in the Federal Council. Each of these, from a desire to keep its administration in its own hands, had a tendency to throw obstacles in the way of joint action. Prussia was worse even than the minor States in this respect, and his position, as Prussian Minister, gave him the power to support his policy as German Chancellor. He must, for these reasons, oppose the demand for the appointment of a German Cabinet. The House seemed to think that if a German Finance Minister had been in office, they would have had a better scheme for meeting the year's deficit (about 1,000,000*l.*) than by asking each State to pay up; but much correspondence had passed without result. He believed that the taxes upon beer, tobacco, &c., should be increased, direct taxation being, if possible, diminished in proportion to the growing proceeds of the direct revenue. As yet the reluctance of German Governments to act conjointly, coupled with the conscientiousness of individual ministers, and their fearful German capacity for argument, had prevented such a result. There was no denying that Imperial institutions were not prospering just now, but perhaps it was as well that something should be left to future times.

Another time Prince Bismarck, referring to the same subject, admitted that a German Cabinet was wanted; but that he thought it impossible to persuade the German Governments to accord to such a Cabinet sufficient authority. Such a change would be an alteration of the fundamental laws, and he thought it very unadvisable to propose this to the Council. It was better to be satisfied with realities, than to act upon theories. The German Constitution would grow naturally, and to push its development would probably shake the whole fabric. In every speech the Prince remarked that

his health was giving way under his labours, which were increased by gratuitous antagonism.

A speech remarkable for the statements made in it was delivered in the German Parliament by M. Besançon, Deputy for Metz. It should be mentioned, however, that his re-election as Mayor of Metz had not been confirmed by the Government. He said:—"I would at the outset assure you of the composure with which we appear here. It cannot be our object in the least degree to offend the national sentiment of the powerful people whose representatives we are. The annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, like the Eastern Question, is a matter which disturbs men's minds, occasions terrible armaments everywhere, and is the chief ground for increasing the military expenditure. Germany suffers therefrom as well as Alsace-Lorraine, the industry of which is being ruined. Let me illustrate this condition by the picture offered by Metz, where there are now 3,000 empty dwellings, and where the value of property has fallen one-half, and even at that price there are no purchasers. The total value of house property was formerly estimated at 90,000,000 marks; it is now scarcely 40,000,000 marks. Trade and industry are in no better circumstances. The Tribunal of Commerce of Metz in 1875 recorded failures to the amount of 526,849 marks; in 1876 the amount was 809,242 marks, thus increasing every year. These figures are still more significant when you think of the compulsory sales and executions ordered by the Lorraine Court of Justice. Nevertheless, our tax assessments and trade licenses remain the same. The population has decreased, especially the tax-paying population; yet those left have to bear the whole of the old burden. The Government, moreover, thinks itself obliged to take measures which do not appear justified, and are extremely injudicious. Thousands of 'optants' are being expelled, and general consternation prevails in the country. You can hardly form an idea of the despair I have witnessed. In the name of Alsace-Lorraine, in the name of humanity, I beg you not to pass coldly by such distress! In view of these grievances, we might have a remedy to propose—a heroic remedy, certainly—viz. to relinquish Alsace-Lorraine. Our last elections have shown that the majority of the population persists in the feeling expressed in 1874. Germany, in its might, would raise itself still higher in the admiration of nations if it would carry out this act of reconciliation." The speech was much applauded by the Ultramontanes; but beyond the remark made by the next speaker—viz. that the course of history could not be turned back, and that the position of Alsace-Lorraine was the result of a long revolution of centuries—no notice was taken of the speech.

Leipsic, instead of Berlin, was chosen by 213 votes to 142, as the seat of the Imperial Court of Justice.

The 22nd day of March was a great festival in Germany, as the eightieth anniversary of the Emperor's birthday. Of this great and remarkable national demonstration the *Times* Prussian correspon-

dent communicated the following account :—" March 22 was the Emperor's eightieth birthday, and from an early hour congratulatory letters, bouquets, corn-flour wreaths, oak-leaf garlands, and other numerous gifts poured in at the Imperial Palace. Though there were many hundreds of written and telegraphic addresses, the Emperor opened them all with his own hand, and in many instances sent immediate telegraphic replies. By nine o'clock all the windows of the Palace were adorned with birthday bouquets, the Emperor every now and then appearing behind the fragrant rampart to bow to the cheering multitude in the square. As usual on festive occasions, the ancient standard of the Holy Roman Empire floated over the Imperial Palace. At ten o'clock the Crown Prince and Crown Princess with the royal children, waited upon their beloved father and grandfather to offer him their congratulations. They were succeeded by the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, and after them came the Court, the Ambassadors, Ministers, Generals, Envoys, and Federal and Parliamentary deputations, in an interminable succession of gorgeous carriages. At three o'clock the Emperor left his Palace to go to the old Palace, where the German sovereigns, represented by the Grand-Duke of Baden, the Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg, the Grand-Duke of Saxe, the King of Saxony, and the many other Princes assembled in Berlin, presented to his Majesty a huge oil painting by Werner, commemorating his Majesty's Proclamation as German Emperor at Versailles, on January 17, 1871. The painting contains several hundred portraits. The German Parliament celebrated the day by a joint dinner of all political parties. All the ministers "received"; all the churches had divine service, and solemn addresses were delivered in all public and private schools. Similar celebrations are reported from Leipsic, Dresden, Munich, Hanover, Cassel, Carlsruhe, Nuremberg, Breslau, and other leading towns of the Empire.

Of the favours conferred by his Majesty a few may be mentioned. Prince Bismarck, being already loaded with all the civil and military honours of the country, has had the hereditary title of "Pomeranian Master of the Hunt" bestowed upon himself and his heirs. Dr. Lauer, his Majesty's Physician-in-Ordinary, receives the titles of Privy Councillor and Excellency, in accordance with a promise the Emperor is said to have made him in sportive humour many years ago. At least, it has long been related that the Emperor good-humouredly complained of Dr. Lauer restricting his diet that he might make him an octogenarian and himself become an excellency. As a peculiarly Prussian trait, it may be recorded that among the gifts presented to his Majesty there was an engraving by Prince Henry and a book bound by Prince Waldemar, the two younger sons of the Crown Prince. Under the habits of the dynasty, each of its Princes, it is well known, has to learn a craft. The Crown Prince is a compositor, and the Emperor a glazier. Marshal MacMahon's courtesy in sending his Adjutant, the Marquis d'Absac, to congratulate the Emperor, has specially gratified the public.

The King of Saxony, in presenting Werner's picture to the Emperor, made the following speech :—"Your Majesty,—The day on which your Majesty celebrates the 80th birthday, in unimpaired vigour and health, has been selected by the German Sovereigns and Republics to express their joy at this happy event and their attachment to your Imperial Majesty. This painting represents one of the most important occurrences in the history of Germany and in the eventful life of your Imperial Majesty. It perpetuates the moment when your Majesty, complying with the expressed desire of the German Sovereigns and Republics, revived the Imperial dignity lost to our nation at a period of French usurpation. Your Majesty by this act sanctioned the result of our common struggles and victories. If we may add a wish, it is this, that your Majesty may reign in undisturbed peace for many years to come over the Empire re-established on the battle-field. May God grant it!"

The total number of congratulatory telegrams received at the Palace on the Emperor's birthday amounted, it was said, to 1,858, and the letters amounted to nearly 3,000.

If Germany could not boast of a crisis of such absorbing interest as Marshal MacMahon created in France, she was not without her lesser political disturbances. One of these was the "Chancellor crisis," which related to the retirement of Prince Bismarck from public life. This was spoken of by an English paper as "the fall of the great German Minister," but really it was nothing of the sort. He submitted a request to the Emperor for leave to retire on the plea of ill-health, and it was accompanied by a medical certificate showing that his continuance in office would be seriously prejudicial to his health, and might endanger his life. The desired leave of absence was granted, but Imperial persuasions and assurances of support induced him to withdraw his resignation.

At Strasburg, at which city the German Emperor arrived on a visit May 1, his Majesty, replying to an address from the Alsace-Lorraine Committee, urged resignation. He expressed himself agreeably surprised at his cordial reception. The upper classes and the lower, it was said, held aloof; but the middle classes made up for the coldness of the rest. Another eye-witness of the *fêtes* declared that the general remark among all classes was that nothing to be compared with the festive celebration was ever witnessed in Strasburg under the French *régime*. It is evident that the German authorities desired to impress the public mind, and make the Kaiser's visit a thing to be remembered throughout the length and breadth of Alsace. No expense had been spared, and every facility had been offered to the peasants to come and enjoy themselves in the capital of their province. The illumination prepared was very fine. Of the cathedral the writer says :—

"The noble old building was illuminated from bottom to top in every conceivable way. Gas jets sparkled round the doors, the windows, and the dome; Bengal lights blazed from the lofty

towers; and alternate green and red fires burst out from the cornices, issued from the spire like a volcano, or calmly burnt inside the building, throwing out the marvellously wrought stained-glass windows in bold and solemn relief. The spectacle was varied by occasional displays of fireworks, which spurted from the dome and steeple, and fell in showers of coloured fire round the towers. The view of the cathedral thus illuminated, standing out amidst the surrounding darkness, with a black sky above, was a sight which defies description, and which will never be forgotten by those who saw it."

Metz, however, was sulky. The Town Council refused to vote any money for the Emperor's reception; and the unfortunate injury by fire to their cathedral, caused by the German illuminations, was not calculated to add to the cordiality of their feelings.

The Ministerial *coup d'état* in France brought Prince Bismarck back to Berlin, where he was for some days deeply engaged at the Foreign Office.

In May the fourth German Old Catholic Synod held its sessions at Bonn. The statistical report showed an increased number of "Old Catholics" in Germany, the number being 53,640 members, against 49,908 last year. The numbers are thus divided:—Prussia, 35 congregations and 21,797 souls; Baden, 44 congregations and 18,866 souls; Bavaria, 34 congregations and 11,338 souls; Hesse, 5 congregations and 1,155 souls; Oldenburg, 247 souls; and Würtemberg, 237 souls. The roll contains the names of 59 priests, of whom 55 are actively engaged in parochial work; since the last Synod there have been five accessions (two newly ordained), and as many have departed, one way or another. In Prussia 25 priests are at work, in Baden 18, in Bavaria 12, &c.

The most important matter under the consideration of the Synod was the revision of the Missal and the introduction of the national language. The Synod likewise applied itself to reform the Mass Service itself, and the result was that all excrescences and superstitions—the whole system of "Mass-mongering," solitary masses, paid masses, &c.—were swept away, and the Mass became again a congregational Eucharistic service. Compulsory clerical celibacy was discussed, and referred to the Council, who at the next Synod were to report upon the legal hindrances to its abolition.

The rapid growth of the Socialist movement, which in Germany has been remarkable, may have been due, it was supposed, to fluctuations of trade. The German Socialists held a meeting at Gotha in June, where 171 local societies, numbering 30,335 members, were represented by 88 delegates.

The town and neighbourhood of Düsseldorf brought a week of great excitement and enthusiasm to a close on September 8. It was the "Kaiser week," and the Emperor arrived at Benrath Castle, the seat of the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern, some nine miles from Düsseldorf, having visited on his way the famous

establishment of Krupp, at Essen, where he witnessed the performances of the great hammer, "Fritz," on a mass of glowing metal, weighing $37\frac{1}{2}$ tons, which (says the correspondent, from whose narrative we take these particulars) was to be the core of a thousand-pound cannon.

"The Emperor attended the Sedan festival service at Essen, dined at the villa of Herr Krupp, and afterwards conferred a decoration on him. Monday was the day of the 'Kaiserparade,' when All-the-world and his wife assembled at the inspection field, a wide stretch of sand about three miles north of the town. The Emperor and Empress, Crown Prince and Princess with their eldest daughter, Princes Carl, Frederick Charles and Albert, Field-Marschals Moltke and Manteuffel, Grand-Dukes of Mecklenburg, Sachsen, and Oldenburg, Princes of Wied, Lippe, Schaumburg, &c., arrived at the field about ten o'clock. The Crown Princess was in the uniform of her Hussar regiment. There was a very large staff of foreign officers, from Great Britain, France, Austria, Italy, Russia, Sweden, and a dusky major from Japan. Our own country sent the largest contingent, consisting of Lord Airey, the Duke of Manchester, Colonels Wilkinson, Graham, &c. The troops inspected consisted of the seventh army corps, eight regiments of infantry and one of rifles, one Cuirassier regiment, two of Hussars, one of Lancers, and two batteries of field artillery, with a train battalion. They marched past first in companies, then in brigades—the artillery, according to German fashion, coming last. The marching of the infantry was said to be very good, and the cavalry seemed in excellent condition. Besides the regular troops, 18,000 in number, there were at least as many old soldiers on the field, with the flags and insignia of their various *Krieger-vereine*, who towards the close forgot all discipline and completely mobbed their old leader. During the week the Empress and Crown Prince have visited the studios of the principal artists, the picture galleries, and hospitals and public schools. And the army of regular troops was nothing in comparison to the invading host of enthusiastic Germans, which has streamed into the town from every quarter. On the day of the Emperor's triumphal progress through the illuminated streets, it is reckoned that 300,000 strangers thronged our thoroughfares, and although trains were despatched in rapid succession throughout the night, daylight found thousands the next morning still in the streets. Such scenes were repeated below Cologne, then in Baden, and lastly at Darmstadt."

The news of M. Thiers' death reached the Emperor on the review field, and his expression of profound regret was echoed by the German press.

The population and religious statistics of the Kingdom of Prussia, according to the last census, taken at the end of 1876, are as follows:—The total population amounted to 25,742,404 souls. Of these, 16,636,990 returned themselves as members of the "Evangelical State Church," and comprise 13,266,620 Unionists

(members of the "United Church," or union of Lutheran and Calvinist into one body, erected by the State under Frederick William IV.), 2,905,250 Lutherans, 465,120 Reformed (not acknowledging the Union, but existing within the lines of the State Church). Then come the Protestants, who will have neither Union nor State Church, and these are Lutheran Separatists, 40,630; Reformed Separatists, 35,080. Of Roman Catholics (including Old Catholics) are 8,625,840; Greek Catholics, 1,450; German and Christian Catholics (separatists from the Roman Church) 4,800. There are 339,790 Jews, and then follow Moravians, 3,710; Irvingites, 2,620; Baptists, 12,210; Mennonites, 14,650; "Anglicans, Methodists, and members of various Protestant sects" (thus grouped in the report), 2,080; free congregations and Dissenters, 17,880; various, 4,674. The broad facts (it was stated) to be deduced from this list are these:—64·64 per cent. of the population return themselves as members of the Protestant State Church, and 51·54 per cent. of these belong to the United Protestant Church; 33·51 per cent. are Roman (and Old) Catholics, and 1·32 only are Jews. So 99½ per cent. of the Prussian people are members of these three bodies, and only ½ per cent. can be reckoned as Dissenters.

The autumn manœuvres, which began on September 3, at Düsseldorf (see the preceding description of the "Kaiser week"), were brought to a close on September 25, at Darmstadt. These manœuvres included a succession of parades, exercises, festivals, and receptions, in which the Emperor was the central figure. His visit to Rhineland, in 1877, called forth a comparison between the aspect of things upon that occasion, and thirty years ago. "Then," said a correspondent of a London paper, "when as Prince of Prussia he drove through the streets of Cologne, he was greeted with sullen faces, and hardly the appearance of outward respect; now, loyalty and attachment hailed with enthusiasm the German Emperor. Then, on the plain about Muggensturm, he overwhelmed in blood the Baden insurrectionists; last Saturday, on the same field, he directed, as head of the re-united Fatherland, the troops of Baden. The newspapers have not failed to contrast in this way the present with the past, and to point a moral for the benefit of the German family."

The second session of the thirteenth legislative period of the Prussian Diet (Landtag) was opened, October 21, by Herr Camphausen, the Finance Minister, who read the Speech from the Throne, which made no reference to foreign affairs. It said that the year's session would be devoted chiefly to organic reforms. As regarded finance, Prussia's pecuniary contributions towards the Imperial Exchequer had much increased during the year 1877; and necessary public works would probably consume a larger amount than could be collected. For these reasons recourse must be had to extraordinary measures, and a Bill authorising a loan would be submitted to the House.

On the whole the speech was not encouraging to Prussian rate-payers, who were already heavily taxed.

The budget was submitted to the Lower House on October 23, when the Minister, Camphausen, further expounded the financial position. He stated that the budget for 1876 showed a surplus of 22,179,780 marks, and upon the first quarter of 1877 (which forms an extra budget period, as the financial year is in future to commence in April instead of January) there was a small surplus, but in the year 1877-8 many sources of State revenue had decreased; still, as expenses had been kept down, the year would balance itself. For the coming year, 1878-9, the outlook was more serious, owing to the demand of the Imperial Exchequer for a larger contribution (viz., sixteen and a quarter millions), which sprang from the ever-increasing military expenditure of the Empire; while a great extension of public works was necessary for the national benefit, and also to give employment to the hands out of work. This statement was received by the House with a rather "ominous silence."

Although the Speech from the Throne referred to organic or administrative reforms, nothing definite was proposed, and the National Liberals, already disappointed at the delay in the reform of the internal administration, were disappointed at the meagre promises of the Royal Speech; and this disappointment was not lessened by the fact that neither the President (Prince Bismarck) nor the Minister of the Interior (Count Eulenburg) appeared in Parliament. It should be borne in mind by the English reader that in Prussia the question of municipal reform is urgent, for the towns in that country are under a system of government which came into existence under very different political circumstances—when the Crown was everything and the people nothing. The Minister of the Interior, after promising reform, had taken leave of absence, and, like the Premier (Prince Bismarck), remained in retirement, and was only in Parliament by proxy. Thus the question of Ministerial responsibility had become associated with the other question of the day—municipal reform.

Ministerial explanation being desired, a deputy, Dr. Virchow, placed an interpellation on the Order of the Day, in which he affirmed that the limited reforms mentioned in the Speech from the Throne were contrary to former promises of the Government, and to the resolutions passed by the House, and this, it stated, as well as the absence of the two Ministers, was injurious to the acknowledged necessity of further legislation, and to the constitutional responsibility of Ministers to Parliament. Dr. Windthorst, in still plainer terms, moved an amendment, that the Government be requested to introduce a Bill respecting the fixed organisation of the Ministry and the responsibility of the various Ministers.

This elicited from the Ministers Friedenthal and Camphausen ministerial statements. The former denied that Count Eulenburg's leave of absence checked in any way the activity of the Cabinet; for his portfolio was taken, *ad interim*, by the speaker, who was

fully responsible during the Count's absence for the administration of the department. There had been no change of policy, and the Ministry was still resolved to carry out the reform of internal administration. Herr Camphausen stated that the whole Cabinet took the responsibility of Count Eulenburg's leave, and for himself he would promise that the course of administrative reform should not be stopped so long as he was in the Ministry. Dr. Von Sybel stated that, three weeks ago, Prince Bismarck had informed him that he intended to push forward the extension of the administrative reform into all the provinces of the Monarchy.

On October 27, there was an interesting and animated debate in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, and the discussion on the administrative reform Bills was brought to an end. Herr Windthorst, late Hanoverian Minister, and a distinguished leader of the Ultramontanes (who, from the Ultramontane and Hanoverian point of view, would naturally dislike Prince Bismarck), made a determined attack upon the Cabinet. It was clear, he said, from the ambiguous phraseology used by Ministers, that the great work of administrative reform was virtually at an end. The fact was, Prince Bismarck had put a stop to administrative reform, and his colleagues, being mere servants of the Sovereign Premier, had bowed to his decision.

Vice-President Camphausen, in "a witty and telling speech," said the *Times*' report, "endeavoured to refute the arguments used by the preceding speaker. It was absurd," he said, "to attempt to represent Prince Bismarck as omnipotent. Parliament held the purse-strings, and Prince Bismarck was simply dependent upon votes of supply."

Herr Lasker, leader of the left wing of the Moderate Liberals, "had no hesitation in declaring all attacks on Prince Bismarck to be tantamount to attacks upon the nation. He admitted, however, that the apparent determination of the Cabinet to exclude municipal and village government from the range and scope of administrative reform was not in harmony with previous announcements and with what his political friends regarded as a necessary complement of the Bills enacted. His party would watch the course pursued by the Government and be guided by circumstances. Government had no right to count on the continued support of the Moderate Liberals unless a straightforward and Liberal course was held."

After a debate that lasted five hours, the motion brought forward by the Progress party relative to the Government neglect of administrative reforms was negatived. The motion of the Centre, regarding the Ministerial Organisation Bill, and the Bill relating to Ministerial responsibility, was rejected by 217 against 132 votes; and so in a House where (as the *Times* remarked) "the majority of the members were distinctly pledged to principles of reform and parliamentary government, such unsubstantial concessions secured a decided majority."

The Loan Bill, authorising the Government to borrow within five years the sum of 126,745,000 marks, for the prosecution of public works, was subsequently brought forward. This sum (amounting to more than 6,250,000*l.* sterling) is to be applied as follows:—Regulation and improvement of waterways, 10,000,000; new canals, 17,500,000; seaports improvement, 13,000,000; bridges and officials' dwellings, 7,000,000; the Berlin Polytechnic School, 8,250,000; buildings required by the reorganisation of justice, 23,000,000; Universities, schools, and seminaries, 22,000,000; art buildings, 3,500,000, &c.

In the autumn the Emperor made his annual shooting excursion to Silesia. He "usually arrives with the invited guests the evening before the *battue*, and proceeds to the hunting castle of Königswusterhausen, where, after supper, during which the finest horn music from Berlin is always played, the whole company assembles as a 'smoking-college,' in the same hall in which it was held at the time of Frederick William I. This hall, in the second story of the castle, is decorated with stags' horns and stuffed boars' heads, being trophies of animals killed by the Emperor William. It contains the same peculiar chairs and the long oaken table which were in use there 170 years ago. There the merry company relate amusing hunting stories, drink beer out of old earthenware mugs, and smoke Turkish tobacco out of long Dutch clay pipes till a late hour, just as it was in the days of Frederick William I." The present Emperor is, however, not a regular smoker.

By the death of Field-Marshal Count Wrangel, on November 1, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, Prussia lost its oldest soldier. He began his military career at the age of thirteen in a Prussian regiment of Dragoons. In ten years' time he was a Major, and had won the Order of Merit. He took part in the battle of Leipsic, and was decorated with the Iron Cross, first class. In 1839 he was a General in command of an army corps. For his success in the war with Denmark, in which he conducted the first campaign, he was made Governor of Berlin and Commander-in-Chief of the troops on the home province. In 1848 he quelled the democratic meetings in Berlin, and in the same year attained to the highest military rank of Field-Marshal. His last military service was in 1864, when he commanded at the beginning of the second Danish campaign, and was created a Count. In the campaign of 1866 (although present) he held no command. He was then eighty-two, and since that time "he had been one of the genuine sights of the capital, and by the *gamins* of Berlin he was known and accosted as 'Papa Wrangel.' It is said that the doctors had the greatest difficulty at last in persuading the old hero to keep his bed; he persisted in lying on a sofa in full uniform, saying that a soldier must always hold himself in readiness to wait on his Sovereign, should he be summoned by him. Prussia's soldiers are tough men; on the 26th ult. Count Moltke celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday."

Count Wrangel's funeral was a national tribute; and though he was interred at Settin, the place of his birth, the chief ceremonial was in Berlin. A military escort attended the body to the railway station. "The Emperor followed on foot a portion of the way, and the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles walked the whole way. The actual participation of the Emperor in the procession was a very unusual mark of respect, for the Court etiquette is that the reigning Sovereign shall only follow the body of his predecessor, or of a widowed Queen."

General Baron von Cannstein, another Prussian veteran, died on November 12. He did not enter the army till after the conflict with Napoleon; but he was in the Danish campaign of 1864, during which the Cannstein brigade won fame at the storming of Düppel. In the war with Austria, General Cannstein commanded a division at München-grätz and König-grätz. Subsequently he became Governor of Magdeburg; but during the French war he was Governor of Berlin.

On November 7 the question of internal administration was again debated in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, and a nearly unanimous vote was given against the Government on the motion—"The House of Deputies resolves, the Government be requested to lay before the Landtag a draft of a Rural Communities, Districts, and Provinces Regulation Act for the Rhine Province and Westphalia." Another motion, setting forth that "the internal reforms already in force in the six older provinces required further revision," was rejected.

Towards the end of November Parliamentary dullness was relieved by a debate in the Prussian Diet, on the budget of the Ministry of Worship and Education. When the first item of the budget of the Cultus department—viz. a payment of 36,000 marks to the Minister—was brought forward, the clerical champion, Reichensperger, reiterated his complaints against the many laws, and demanded the removal of Dr. Falk. Dr. Petri, the Old Catholic deputy for Wiesbaden, followed by such a powerful and earnestly-delivered philippic against the Vaticanist party, that the House became greatly excited, and the orator concluded amidst a storm of cheers, congratulations, and hisses. During the continuation of the Worship and Education debate, the Ultramontanes protested against the violation of the Catholic conscience; and one Liberal member exclaimed "Gentlemen of the Centrum, you are the puppets of Rome;" which was answered by the retort, "And you Liberals, are but the puppets of Prince Bismarck."

In the discussion on education it was asserted that "the curriculum of German education in the public schools was far too hard for the strength and health of the youths who had to undergo it," and that "of the pupils on the three highest forms in the Gymnasias (classical schools) about twenty per cent. left school with weak eyesight."

Towards the close of the year Germany was once more threatened

with a "Chancellor crisis." In other words, Prince Bismarck, who had held his post for fifteen years and become at once the impersonation of German policy and the virtual ruler of the country, refused to return to Berlin to be present at the opening of the Prussian Diet. His stock excuse of "shattered health," might serve its purpose as the ostensible cause, but the true reason was alleged to be that the Emperor refused to sanction certain Ministerial changes which the Chancellor's policy demanded. The Church crisis was also supposed to have its influence in keeping the Prussian Prime Minister at Varzin. The Protestant State Church had long been gravitating towards rationalism, and the sceptical party were for having the Apostles' Creed eliminated from its services. The King bravely took his stand upon the ancient confession of the Church, and through his influence the appointment of Herr Hosbach, a leading divine of the "advanced" party, to one of the principal churches in Berlin, was cancelled. Upon this, Dr. Hermann, the President of the Superior Council of the Church, resigned, and Dr. Falk, the Minister of Public Worship, threatened to follow his example; in which case, Prince Bismarck, it was reported, would likewise retire.

Since 1870 Germany has been developing into a naval power. The idea of such a development dates from the Danish war, when Germany swallowed up one half of Denmark and became possessed of the harbour of Kiel, and with it some of the old Danish seafaring spirit. Still it was not till the French war, when Germany acquired her full territorial organisation, that the idea began to be realised. The Germans then considered the problem, with that thoroughness and far-seeing method for which they are so remarkable. "The law governing the development of our navy," remarked a German paper (the Berlin Imperial *Allgemeine Nord Deutsche Zeitung*), in November 1877, is the "Flotten-Gründungs-Plan," devised by the present Administration in 1873. The primary object in view in this notable document is the defence of the German shores from attack and blockade; the secondary aim recommended the protection of German commerce and German colonists abroad. To secure these ends it was considered indispensable to form a navy of 8 cuirassed frigates, 6 cuirassed corvettes, 7 monitors, 2 floating batteries, 20 uncuirassed corvettes, 6 avisos, 18 gunboats, 28 torpedo boats, 2 artillery ships, and 3 sailing brigs. In laying down this plan for the completion of our maritime force, it was understood that any modifications, necessitated by the progress of science, should be adopted where and whenever required. But no great need has occurred to take advantage of this reservation, the only change introduced being the replacement of the seven monitors projected by 18 cuirassed gunboats, seven of which are either ready or nearly so. This deviation from the original plan was suggested by the fact that the monitors, being chiefly needed for coast defence, are too heavy and unmanageable a sort of ship in these torpedo days. Accordingly smaller craft had to be devised, special

attention being paid to their applicability as torpedo guards. Another circumstance which had to be taken into account in the construction of these ships was the very different character of the shores to be defended by them. In the Baltic the harbours studying our Pomeranian and Prussian shores, with two exceptions, are provided with parallel moles with the fairway between them. All that is necessary to protect these harbours is to sink torpedoes between the moles and in front of the coast batteries lining the shore. If this be done, there will be comparatively little need of armed vessels to aid in the defence. A different method is required on the eastern shores of Schleswig and the mouths of the Eider, Elbe, Weser, Jade, and Ems. These shores being lined by sandbanks, stretching far into the sea, the enemy, unless kept off by adequate defences, might anchor in the straits, and there bide his time for attack or landing. To prevent this the straits separating the downs must be protected by vessels of small draught, strong enough to defend the torpedoes and occasionally assume the offensive against a modern squadron. The cuirassed gunboats, to which this task has been assigned, as will be understood from what has been said, have had to be armed with the strongest offensive and defensive weapons. They carry the heaviest guns, have a cuirass over 200 millimetres thick, are shallow, moderately rapid, but easily managed and manœuvred. Five have been launched and are in process of equipment; two in course of construction."

It is not, however, in ships alone that Germany is becoming a naval power; for German energy has been directed to the development of the three great harbours of Wilhelmshaven, Kiel, and Dantsic. The first of these, though only opened in 1870, can now boast of being one of the largest and most complete naval ports in the world. Kiel, it is said, will soon be as complete as Wilhelmshaven, and Dantsic is being greatly improved. German coal is used exclusively in the German navy. In their plan of manning the navy, they draft men from the inland districts who are exempted from military service by enlisting in the navy for four years, and thus "the raw material of the army is made to feed the navy!"

AUSTRIA.

Any importance or interest that attached to the history of Austria during the year 1877, was due to her policy on the Eastern Question and to the excitement that was exhibited by the different races that are included in the Austrian Empire. Like England, the Austrian Government professed a strict, but conditional, neutrality, and, at the same time, a watchful regard for its own Imperial interests. Amongst the various sections of her population there was much agitation, and great divergence of opinion and feeling on the subject of the war—the Magyars, or Hungarians, hating the Russians and longing to fight against them; the people of the South-West provinces, on the other hand, ranging themselves

enthusiastically on the side of the oppressed Slave population of Turkey, and of Russia, their professed liberator. The reason for this was obvious. The Hungarians hold in bitter remembrance that when, in 1848-9, they had defeated Austria and all but won their independence, the Muscovite legions were sent to trample them into subjection to the Imperial Government. But the numerous people of the Slavonic race, within the dominions of Austria, as warmly espoused the cause of their brethren who groaned under Ottoman oppression.

The Austrian Kaiser and the military aristocracy of Austria were believed to be pro-Russian in their sympathies, while the Magyar Austro-Hungarian Chancellor maintained what has been called an "expectant policy."

Demonstrations and addresses in favour of Russia or of Turkey by the pro-Russian and pro-Turkish population of Austria were made from time to time. In January 1877, a deputation of students, from Pesth, presented a sword of honour to the Turkish Commander-in-Chief at Constantinople. They appeared before the Sirdar in the plumed hats and furred mantles of their national costume. Their spokesman remarked that, in 1849, Turkey was the only nation that had given an asylum to Hungarian refugees. Now, he went on to say, the assassin of Poland was about to oppress the nationalities of the Carpatheans and the Balkans; and so the Hungarians hailed the victors of Djunis (in the war with the Servians) as their protectors. The blade of the sword, which was then presented, had once belonged to Maria Theresa; the scabbard, which was new, was adorned with figures, representing a Turk and a Hungarian trampling down the Russian Hydra.

Safvet Pasha, in reply, cursed the former fratricidal wars between the Turks and Hungarians. "If we had been united," he said, "perhaps Europe would be differently constituted."

Kossuth, in answer to a deputation, contrasted Russia's professions with her conduct in Poland and Hungary. She, he declared, allowed none of her own subjects the liberties she demanded from Turkey. Her immediate policy he believed to be not conquest, but the formation of small Christian States and semi-independent States, which should be her docile instruments. As used by the Czar, the term "Slave-cause" meant Russian rule up to the Adriatic, the subjection of Hungary to the Slave, the shutting up of Germany in an iron vice.

Later in the year a pro-Slavonic and anti-Magyar demonstration took place at Agram, in Croatia, when the Archduke Albert visited that place on military business. Illuminations, addresses, and patriotic songs were the order of the day, and, most significant of all, the Russian Hymn was played continually by the bands. All this was intended, not only to express sympathy with the cause for which Russia professed to have gone to war, but likewise as a protest against the fraternisation of the Hungarians with the Turks.

In Austria, as in other countries, the Government was eagerly

questioned upon its policy. On May 4, the Ministers-Presidents, the one in the Austrian Reichsrath and the other in the Hungarian Diet, replied to questions put to them on this matter, and their answers were identical—that as the endeavours of the Powers to prevent war had not been successful, the Imperial and Royal Government saw before it a twofold task : to do everything in order that the war shall lead to no European complications, and to exert in all circumstances such influence on the definitive settlement of things in the East as shall be in conformity with the position and the interests of the Monarchy. In order to protect these interests, the Government, even after declaring the neutrality of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, reserves entire freedom of action. It would not burden the Treasury by unnecessary mobilisation, and saw as yet no cause for military measures. On the other hand, it well knows that the interests of no other Power are more closely affected by events in the East than those of Austro-Hungary. It fully comprehends its responsibility, yet it faces events.

As the war went on, public feeling exhibited itself very differently in different parts of the Empire. In Hungary it demanded “the maintenance in its integrity of the Ottoman Empire.” In 200 towns of Hungary meetings were held and demonstrations were made in favour of Turkey. In Croatia, on the contrary, resolutions were passed expressing the conviction “that the barbarous and cruel oppression of the Christian peoples in the East would continue so long as Turkey existed, and that the Turkish Empire must fall, if an existence compatible with the dignity of mankind was to be secured to the Christians of the East.” The warmest sympathy was likewise expressed with all the oppressed nationalities that were fighting for freedom from the Turkish yoke, and with Russia, the ally of Austro-Hungary. Austro-Hungary, it was also declared, would not defend Turkey, but would join the frontiers of Dalmatia and Croatia, and occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In August, Austria determined upon mobilisation, in consequence of the action of Roumania and the secret preparation of Serbia for war. Regarding these matters the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* wrote at this date as follows:—“Austria is determined to prevent the Danubian Principalities acquiring a title to aggrandisement, and, however reluctant to run present risk, prefers interference where inaction is believed to involve the gravest peril in the future. In consequence of the reiterated defeats at Plevna, the Czar has asked the Emperor of Austria to withdraw his former protest against the Russians entering Serbia, and, conjointly with Servian troops, operating on the left flank of the Turks. The Austrian Government having, at the instance of the military advisers of his Austrian Majesty, determined upon mobilisation for the purpose of counteracting the participation in the war of Serbia and Roumania, this request of the Czar places Austria under the necessity of finally deciding which course she means to pursue.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the gravity of the issue involved. It is asserted that Prince Gortschakoff has opposed in vain the demand of the Russian Generals to be permitted to enter Servia."

The friendly meeting of the two Emperors—the Emperor William and the Emperor Francis Joseph—at Ischl, would, it was thought, have considerable influence on the Eastern policy of their several countries.

On August 12 there was a great meeting at Pressburg, at which General Klapka was present, and a resolution was passed in condemnation of "a mode of carrying on the war, which had degenerated into a war of extermination," and affirming that the best means of securing a future to Austro-Hungary was to facilitate to the people of the neighbouring State (Turkey) their free constitutional development. Amongst other epigrammatic remarks of the General were the following :—"It has been said that the road to Constantinople passes through Vienna ; it may with equal truth be said that the road which leads to Vienna passes through Turkey and Hungary."

On September 27 the Hungarian Minister-President, Herr Tisza, in the Hungarian Diet, replying to interpellations on the Eastern policy of the Empire, said :—"By means of the foreign policy hitherto pursued, it is an accomplished fact that no danger whatever threatens the interests of the Monarchy, more especially those of Hungary, and this without any extraordinary sacrifices having been demanded of the country. The reproach that our neutrality was being exercised in a partisan spirit was not justified. It was not in accordance with fact that objections had been raised against the sinking of torpedoes by the Turks, while not even a complaint had been made against the destruction of the Sulina mouth of the Danube by the Russians. The Government had only asked of Turkey to lay the torpedoes in such a manner that they might be recognisable at the end of the war and could then be removed. This was conceded by Turkey. In consequence, however, of the remonstrances with regard to the Sulina mouth of the Danube, the St. Petersburg Cabinet entered into an engagement at the end of the war from its own resources and with its own means to give compensation for all trouble and damages, and to remove the impediments which the operations at the Sulina mouth had caused." He denied that there was any antagonism between the policy of the Hungarian Government and public opinion in Hungary. It was, he affirmed, the aim of the Government and the desire of the people that nothing should be done during the war that might threaten the future of Hungary. "The Government policy," he continued, "consisted now, as heretofore, in the protection of the interests of the country—if possible without war, but at the same time to be prepared for every contingency. In consequence of a request of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Russian Cabinet had promised at the outbreak of the war that Russian troops would not make Servia the seat of warlike operations. In

view of this promise the attention of the Turkish Government was also called to the same subject, and the Porte gave a most ready consent to take a similar course. In regard to what Turkey should do, if Servia broke the peace, Austro-Hungary had offered no remark or warning to the Turkish Government. Turkey would in that respect also be unimpeded. Austro-Hungary would do what would have to be done in the interest of the above-mentioned object, and in accordance with the development of events. The three Emperors' alliance, in the sense that the three Powers had entered into arrangements with each other in concrete questions, and particularly with regard to the Eastern Question, did not and does not exist. The three Emperors and Governments had only agreed in the interest of the peace of Europe to proceed in any question which might arise in harmony, but not in common. In this they had succeeded for several years. Even now, the fact that the war had not become a European one could be in part ascribed to the amicable relations existing between the three Governments. The alliance might again be of service in maintaining peace after it had been restored. The fact that one of the three Governments entered upon a war contrary to the views of the two others, threw no obligation whatever upon either Government, more particularly that of Austro-Hungary, in respect to the Eastern Question.” The Minister denied that the people of Hungary were more Turkish than the Turks. “If the Government,” he continued, “had wished for the dismemberment of Turkey, a small force would have sufficed for that purpose at the beginning of the war, and the Government would not have waited until the present difficulties had arisen. The Government would never ask money from the House of Deputies for other interests than for those of Austro-Hungary.” About this time, it was said that a project was discovered of forming a Hungarian legion of 5,000 men to assist the Turks, and many arrests were made in consequence.

In November an important ecclesiastical question was decided in favour of the “Old Catholic” congregations within the Austrian Empire, which then acquired a legal *status* by their official recognition; an order of the Minister of Education and Worship being published in the *Wiener Zeitung* to that effect. The “Old Catholics” were thus protected from Vaticanist aggression and placed on an independent footing.

The *Abwehr* of Warnsdorf, the organ of the body in Austria, made the following interesting remarks upon the event:—

“At last, after persevering for years, the Old Catholics of Austria have attained their object—their legal acknowledgment and equality with other confessions. This is an event of the highest importance, it is a victory of freedom of conscience, an act which frees thousands from the fetters of Rome. . . .

“The exterior results of this will be that, under the title ‘Old Catholic Church,’ we shall form a religious community, independent and released from our former ecclesiastical, though now

Vaticanist-Jesuitical, superiors—which is endowed with the same rights and privileges, and enjoys the same protection of law as the Romish Church and the other acknowledged religious communities. Old Catholics will now, under the protection of the law and after the pattern of the Old Catholic constitution, elect their parish clergy, hear divine service in the mother tongue, regulate the business of their Church congregations by a freely elected Church council, take counsel in concert with other congregations respecting common business, and reforms in periodical assemblies and synods, &c.

“Now that the Old Catholic Church is acknowledged throughout Austria, every man who desires to maintain his Christianity without the lies of Rome added to it may join any one of the existing congregations. He has simply to make a declaration of accession to it: and then before long, as we hope, many more congregations will arise, for the elements of such have long been prepared. So the Old Catholic Church will prove a city of refuge for the conscience, a shelter for those Catholics who are faithful adherents to their faith, and who are sick of the miserable religion-contemning intrigues of the Jesuits. In a political point of view, too, the Old Catholics of Austria have accomplished an act of deliverance. They have protested against the Vatican decrees not only as Christians, but also as Austrian citizens. As such, they refuse obedience to Rome, because, through the Syllabus and these Vatican decrees she mixes in every business of the State, and would draw within the range of her power every civil and human relationship. The thought is theirs, that ‘he who will break Rome’s power must give her a bill of divorce.’ It is not enough to protest, to grumble and deride, and then at last allow ourselves to be numbered among her faithful sheep.”

As regards the financial position of Hungary, a statement of the Finance Minister showed that in the year 1877 there was an increase in the revenue of 860,000*l.* over that of 1876; about one-third of this increase being from excise and other indirect taxes. As the expenditure was estimated at 23,300,000*l.*, and the revenue at 21,750,000*l.*, there remained an uncovered deficit of about 1,600,000*l.*

This the Minister thought a serious matter, but to judge fairly of the financial position of Hungary it was necessary, he said, to contrast these estimates with those of former years. In 1873 the deficit was 6,000,700*l.* In 1875 it had fallen to 4,000,000*l.*; in 1876 to 3,100,000. The Finance Minister believed, therefore, it was only necessary to persevere in the efforts that had been made to grapple with the difficulty, to re-establish the economical equilibrium. Further explanations of the policy pursued by Austria on the Eastern Question were given by Count Andrassy to the Hungarian Delegation on December 10, when, said the Pester Correspondent, “Count Andrassy expressed his concurrence in the opinion that another factor in Europe besides the treaties

must be taken into account, namely, force; and that the validity of treaties could only be assured in so far as it could be energetically maintained. Referring to the alliance of the three Emperors, Count Andrassy declared that the Monarchy was the free arbiter of its own destiny, and that no State in Europe could more securely count upon its just and reasonable interests obtaining proper satisfaction. Discussing the position of the small frontier States, Count Andrassy declared himself strongly opposed to the Christian populations of the East being any longer abandoned to the injurious effects of prejudice, as if Austro-Hungary had no heart for their welfare, and as though it were her interest to maintain unchanged the state of things that existed in Turkey previous to the present movement. The Count said courage failed him to defend a *status quo* in Turkey in such sense, and to employ the power of the Monarchy for an object which no statesman in Europe, nor even in Turkey, believed to be either just or possible of attainment. Count Andrassy, in conclusion, refuted the erroneous belief that Austro-Hungary was acting under pressure from another Power, and declared that there was no Power in Europe which could undertake the settlement of the Eastern Question without the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy."

On December 12 an important debate on foreign affairs took place in the Austrian Delegation, and in reply to the remarks that were made Count Andrassy said that certain statements had been put forth that ought to be refuted at once. First about his vacillating policy, and that the Government had only a policy of opportunity. A policy of opportunity was only true as opposed to a binding policy—a policy of engagement. There was no cause for depression. Contrasting the fears of former times with the feeling of the present he saw a sign of patriotic zeal in the reproach that the policy of the Government had not been decided enough. Hitherto the prevalent feeling had been peace at any price, and the fear of mobilisation, which absorbed millions without securing the interests of the Monarchy; yet now that there had been no mobilisation and no millions spent, and that the interests of the Monarchy had, nevertheless, been preserved, there were some who judged the policy of the Government as if the reverse of all this had occurred. He would ask those gentlemen to define those interests of Austria which had been damnified. What ought the Government to have done or not to have done? In what way could it have prevented the war? By going to war? If they thought so let them speak out; the question was an open one. War could be waged now every bit as well as before, perhaps under more favourable conditions; but the Minister himself would decline the responsibility of such a step. His aim was to secure the interests of the Monarchy and yet preserve friendly relations with all the Powers. This policy, moreover, had never wavered, and had remained consistent at the time when the Russians crossed the Balkans with such ease no less than when they

suffered reverses ; and it was the same to-day when the Muscovite arms were again victorious. This policy had been announced both in the Austrian Reichsrath and in the Hungarian Diet in May last in reply to questions about the policy of the Government. It was conscious of its responsibility, but looked with confidence into the future. Its trust arose from the decidedly friendly relations with all the Powers, from the frankness with which it had explained its policy in every direction, and from the conviction that, when Austrian interests were at stake, his Majesty could fully rely on the devotion of his people and the patriotism of their representatives. What the Government said then it clung to now.

Again (December 20), to the Committee of the Austrian Delegation, Count Andrassy said he thought that neutrality with regard to the events of the war, with full reservation as to exercising the influence of the Monarchy at the final settlement, was the best course, and he meant to keep it. The principle laid down was this : Austria would protect European interests in concert with Europe ; but as for her own immediate welfare she would take care of herself.

CHAPTER VII.

ITALY AND SPAIN.

Italy: Roman Catholicism and the Eastern Question—The Health of the Pope—Clerical Abuses Bill—The Papal Allocution—Ministerial Reply—The Financial Statement—Papal Rejoinder to the Ministerial Reply—The Pope's epileptoid fits—Clerical Abuses Bill rejected by the Senate—Election of a Pope—Jubilee of Pius IX.—Anniversary of the Italian Constitution—Antonelli Lawsuit—The *Lancet* on the Pope's health—Ministerial Crisis—The New Cabinet.
Spain: Political Prospect—Royal Journey—The King on board the English Fleet—The Budget—A Bull Fight—The Cuban Insurrection—The Basque Provinces—The King's Engagement to the Princess Mercèdes.

IF the Pope had been King of Italy in 1877 and all Italians of the same mind as the Pope, Italy would not have been one of the neutral Powers. It has been observed that extremes meet, and it is probable that an Ultramontane would sooner fight with and for a Mohammedan than for a Christian who did not believe in the Pope's supremacy and infallibility.

Accordingly we find that the Roman Catholic Church has no sympathy for Eastern Christians or Catholics, and Russia comes in for her especial malediction, and Russia's Eastern policy is reproached simply because of her sins against the supremacy of the Holy Father. So an article that appeared in the *Civiltà Cattolica* in January 1877 declared that, though in the event of war between Russia and Turkey, Turkey, however enthusiastic and courageous, must in the end succumb to the superior numbers and resources of Russia, "Turkey in falling would deal a blow to

Muscovite despotism, which had become hateful to God by its unutterable enormities against Catholicism.

The health of the Pope from the very beginning of the year was liable to those strange fluctuations that were beyond calculation, and made it no easy matter for the boldest prophet to predict whether on the morrow he would be at death's door or rising betimes and evincing the utmost energy and activity. During the first few days of the new year, we were told, the Pope suffered from a severe cold, which prevented him from replying to the address of the heads of the religious houses on the 4th inst.; but on the 6th he was able to receive the deputation of Italian pilgrims, and to pronounce a long discourse on the condition of Italy. Again it was reported, under the date of January 26, that "the Pope's health was the subject of the most anxious solicitude in the peninsula, and every day the papers had something to say about it." At one time he was said to be "seriously indisposed," but in a day or two he was "able to give audiences and resume his usual course of life;" then, again, he suffered from an attack of gout, and was all but confined to his bed.

The "revolutionary" Government, as he called the Government of King Victor Emmanuel, the Pope would not in any way recognise, nor would he have anything to do with the elections; but he scrutinised closely the laws that resulted from the national legislation. Bills concerning the Church were discussed by the Congregation of the Inquisition, which reported upon them to the Pope. The bill for preventing abuse of the ministerial office passed in the Chamber of Deputies by 150 votes against 100. This bill enacted that any minister of religion who misuses his office "to disturb the public conscience or the peace of families," or who by sermon, lecture, or writing shall offend against the laws, or who shall resist the officers of public security, or who contravenes the decrees of Government, by publishing documents affecting religion, shall be punished with imprisonment of from three months to two years, and by fine up to 2,000f.

The third paragraph ordains that "Any minister of religion who shall perform external acts of religious observance in opposition to the orders of the Government shall be punished with imprisonment up to three months and with fine up to 2,000f." And the article imposes the same penalties on all "who publish or distribute the above-mentioned documents, *from whatever ecclesiastical authority and whatever place they may emanate,*" which clause is evidently directed against the publication of Papal briefs, allocutions, and other circular notes emanating from the Vatican.

The fourth article prescribes six months' imprisonment or a fine of 500 lire for priests who contravene the rules requiring Government consent for the "publication or distribution of provisions relative to worship." The fifth article directs that "clerics who commit *any other crime* in the exercise of their ministry, even by means of the press, are to be punished by the ordinary penalties, aug-

mented by one degree." The sixth and last article provides that "the Courts of Assize shall take cognisance of offences included under the first and second articles."

Such were some of the stringent penal enactments that would have become law by the passing of the bill, and that the Pope was greatly incensed was only natural. In his opinion it was bad enough that a "revolutionary" Government should be legislating in his own Imperial Rome, but that its legislation should be directed against his own authority, added insult to injury, and was the very climax of wickedness. The case warranted, he thought, strong, not to say violent language. Accordingly, to the Archbishop and pilgrims of Besançon he spoke of the "horrible blasphemies" of the usurping legislature; but "Do not imagine," he said, "that this Parliament represents the nation: no, for Italy is Catholic, profoundly Catholic. They who sit in this assembly form only a small minority, which has imposed on the majority by artifice, violence, and audacity, which is, indeed, the representation of Satan on the earth! This country of Italy is reduced to the most frightful misery, but it will always continue Catholic. France imitates her in this constancy; she is always the eldest daughter of the Church."

A bill passed at this time by 142 out of 203 votes abolished imprisonment for debt throughout the kingdom, and all debtors were at once set free.

In an Allocution published on March 12, the Pope protested "in the face of the world" against the action of the Italian Government and the way in which it sought to restrain the liberty of his word and his apostolate. In answer to this Signor Mancini, Minister for Public Worship, addressed a circular to the *Procureurs-Généraux* of the Kingdom of Italy, who desired instructions with reference to papers, that, contrary to recent enactments, had published the Allocution. The Minister remarked that patriots had read "with bitterness of spirit the language of this Allocution, more excessive and more violent than ordinary, against the laws and institutions of Italy, and the august Sovereign who governs by the will of the nation." . . . "It is certain," he continued, "that no constituted government in Europe or in the world could tolerate so grave an offence, and so open a provocation to the people to break their fidelity and respect for existing political institutions and the laws of the land, combined with the danger of exciting in their midst civil agitation and discord."

Italy, however, strong in the patriotism of her people, could afford to be tolerant to one whose personal inviolability had been guaranteed, even when he "does not use the gentle language of a religion of charity and peace." So no prosecutions were threatened, and as for the Allocution, "let it freely circulate," said the Minister, "under the eyes of the Italian people, and leave the appreciation of it to their good sense." Finally, the Minister concluded with these two remarks, addressed to Europe, that not only was the Pope

free in the exercise of his spiritual power, but also that, when "he allows himself to be drawn from the province of religion to that of politics, even to vilify the national sovereignty and to try to overthrow the solidity of the national establishment," Italy is both strong and generous enough to bear it patiently.

On March 23 the debate on a Government bill for a grant of 15,000,000 lire for the purchase of portable arms was brought to a close, and passed by 170 votes against 66.

In the Financial Statement made, March 27, by Signor Depretis, he estimated the income from ordinary sources at 1,275,000,000f.; ordinary expenditure, 1,254,000,000f.; showing a surplus on this part of 21,000,000f. Between, however, the income from extraordinary sources, 122,000,000f., and extraordinary outlay, 131,000,000f., there would be a deficit of 9,000,000f., reducing the surplus to 12,000,000f., which he hoped to attain on the actual income and expenditure of the year, independent of the past. The total income for the year, from all sources, was 1,397,000,000f.; the total outlay of all kinds was 1,385,000,000f.; the surplus was 12,000,000f. It could not, he said, be asserted that the equilibrium had been attained. There was undoubtedly a considerable improvement in the financial condition of the country; but veritable equilibrium, in the logical signification of the term, there was not. To reach it the view of the Government was to permit no reduction in actual taxation, but to endeavour to effect progressive improvements in receipts and to make provision for the abolition of a fixed paper currency. The Chamber subsequently adjourned for the Easter recess until April 9. Italy, however, was still discussing the Papal Allocution, the circular in answer to it by the Italian Minister and Keeper of the Seals, Signor Mancini, and Cardinal Simeoni's circular, which was the Papal rejoinder. The Cardinal traced all the "crimes" perpetrated by the Italian Government—suppression of the religious orders, young clerics forced to bear arms, the patrimony of the Church usurped, education withdrawn from the direction of the Church, the Clergy Abuses Bill—to the destruction of the temporal power, and he affirmed that "the Roman Pontiff neither is, nor ever can be, free and independent under the dominion of an extraneous power. In Rome he must either be a sovereign or a prisoner." Finally he summed up the actual state of things thus: "The Church persecuted in Italy; the Vicar of Jesus Christ neither free nor independent in the exercise of his supreme power;" and all bishops are to "act upon their Government" to interfere "and provide in an efficacious manner for the removal of the obstacles which prevent his full and real independence." In other words, the Cardinal called upon foreign nations to destroy Italian unity, and to restore the temporal power.

At this time the health of the Pope was very precarious. Any exertions of mind or body when in pain generally brought on "epileptoid seizures" and prostration,

On May 4 the Clerical Abuses Bill came on for debate in the Senate, when the Minister of Public Worship read an extract from a letter by Mr. Gladstone, approving of the policy of the Italian Government with regard to the Church.

After considerable debate (May 7) the bill was thrown out by the Senate, the votes for its rejection being 105 against 92.

This rejection of the bill, however, was said not to be pleasing to the Vatican, for had it passed it might have been a powerful means of advancing the Papal cause and giving force to the Allocution, which would now become a dead letter. Meanwhile, English and Scotch pilgrims, bearing addresses of condolence, and the more substantial offerings of vestments, church ornaments, and furniture, and many thousand pounds in money, gladdened the heart of the Holy Father.

Regarding the election and nationality of the future Pope two parties were said to be taking opposite sides at the Sacred College. The party wishing for an Italian Pope, consisting of Italians, Austrians and French, had for its candidates Cardinals Raffaele Monaco la Valetta, now Papal Vicar-General (born at Aquila, February 23, 1827); and Luigi Bilio (born at Alessandria, March 25, 1826). The other party, mainly consisting of Italians, set up Cardinal Howard (born at Nottingham, February 13, 1829). The Pope, it was likewise stated, desired to bind the College to elect his successor within twenty-four hours after his death.

In consequence of the French crisis, and in answer to inquiries, Ministers stated in the Chamber (May 23) that the cordial relations between Italy and France were in no way impaired by the recent events in France, and Signor Depretis repeated (May 26) that the relations of Italy with all the Powers were of a friendly character. He also said: "No one has a right to suspect the Ministry of wishing to undertake an adventurous policy, but circumstances might arise such as would render it necessary for the honour and interests of the country to appeal to the loyalty of the King and the valour of the army. Consequently the Ministry cannot agree to any reduction of the revenue." The sitting resulted in an order of the day, implying confidence in the Ministry, which was adopted by 275 votes against 120.

On June 3 there were great rejoicings at both the Vatican and the Quirinal, for by a strange coincidence the fiftieth anniversary of the episcopal consecration of Pius IX., and the thirtieth anniversary of the promulgation of the Italian Constitution, fell on the same day, and, considering the antagonism that existed between them, these simultaneous congratulations of the spiritual and political Powers were not a little remarkable.

On the one side of the Tiber the Pope with his Cardinals and the most distinguished of the pilgrims celebrated mass in the Sistine Chapel. Subsequently a grand commemoration service was solemnised in the Basilica of San Pietro in vincolo, when the superbly decorated and brilliantly illuminated building was crowded

to excess ; 190 bishops and the ambassadors of the great Catholic Powers forming a part of the congregation.

On the other side of the river the King of Italy received the homage of the nation. He reviewed the troops in the New Piazza della Indipendenza, and his statue was unveiled upon the Pincio ; while, on the Quirinal, the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Municipal and Provincial Councils congratulated his Majesty, who represented to them Italian liberty and unity. Replying to the address of the Senate, the King eulogised its patriotism, and recognised it as the guardian of Italian institutions, which would always, he felt sure, fulfil its noble mission. In answer to the address of the Chamber his Majesty said :—" Thirty years of sacrifice and of unwavering faith secured the unity of Italy, and Rome has become the capital of the Italians. The past is a pledge for the future."

The value of the offerings received by the Pope during the celebration of his jubilee, exclusive of valuable offerings in kind, amounted to 16,476,281*f.*, and the Pope ordered this sum to be dealt with as follows :—4,000,000*f.* to be funded for the benefit of the Apostolic see ; 4,000,000*f.* for the officials, ex-officials, and ex-military ; 4,000,000*f.* for the restoration of churches and necessary repairs of buildings in Rome ; and the remainder, 4,476,281*f.* for hospitals, refuges, poorhouses, &c.

In spite of allocutions and all the complaints of the Holy Father the national cause continued to make progress in Italy, and in the very seat of the Papacy, for at this time the elections of Communal and Provincial councillors for Rome resulted in favour of the Liberals. Not a single clerical candidate was chosen, and, notwithstanding the most energetic and united efforts, the clerical party were entirely unsuccessful. The Liberal candidates polled from 4,576 to 5,877 votes each ; the Clerical from 3,197 to 3,472. Of the 20,317 registered voters 9,570 exercised their right.

With the month of July the great Antonelli lawsuit began to excite the greatest interest. It came on for hearing (July 4) at the Roman Civil Court, the matter in dispute being the succession of the late Cardinal Antonelli's property. The facts of this extraordinary case were stated by English correspondents as follows :—" The Countess Laura Lambertini, who represents herself to be the natural daughter of the Cardinal, claims from the heirs, who are his three brothers, the entire property bequeathed by his Eminence, amounting to some forty millions of francs. The claim of the Countess turns on her being able to prove that Cardinal Antonelli was her father. This, she alleges, can be established by the evidence of three witnesses. The Countess is the child of a foreign lady of rank, whose name is unknown, but who is said to be still living and married. The Cardinal himself made all Rome believe that she was the legitimate daughter of a married lady not living with her husband." The first public sitting was held July 21, when the Court was densely crowded. Some minor points of law

were argued, but no important revelations were made and no decision was arrived at. The property amounted to 40,000,000f. (1,600,000*l.*), and the brothers Antonelli were defendants in the case.

"If," said the *Times* correspondent at Rome, "the plaintiff succeeds in establishing her case the will fails entirely, and she enters upon full possession of the Cardinal's property, estimated at 40 millions of lire. If, on any plea, the defendants can succeed in establishing the will, the plaintiff will at least be entitled to one-third, unless it can be proved that she is a sacrilegious child—'*una figlia sacrilega*'—and to establish that point the question of the difference between priest and deacon will come on. In the meantime, the defendants' lawyers make no pretence of disputing the question of the plaintiff's paternity. That fact they admit to be notorious, and do not attempt to deny it, but they contend that she was the daughter of Antonietta Marconi, the fruit of an adulterous connection, and, consequently, of sacrilegious birth, and only entitled to aliment. It is evident that both parties are determined to contest the case inch by inch, and a powerful array of forensic ability has been brought to bear. The Countess Lambertini is represented by the distinguished advocate, Carlo Gallini, assisted by the advocates Angelo Cifani and Diego Tajani, deputy to the Italian Parliament. The Antonelli family have called in the Cavaliere Pietro Cavi, one of the most eminent Roman lawyers of the day and member of the Municipal Council, and the advocate Vincenzo Scifoni, assisted by the Cavaliere Bacchettoni, who was one of the counsel for the Borghese family in the trial of the will of the late Earl of Shrewsbury."

"This *cause célèbre* was resumed, and brought to a close December 6; but the judgment was reserved. The following account of the trial is condensed from the *Times*' report:—

"The plaintiff, Countess Loreta Lambertini, was represented by Diego Tajani, a deputy, and the ablest advocate in Naples. The counsel of the defendants—Counts Gregorio, Angelo, and Luigi Antonelli, and the Countesses Rosalia Antonelli-Sanguigni, and Innocentina Bortazzoli-Borgnana, co-heirs of the late Cardinal—was Adriano Mari, a deputy, and former President of the Chamber, and former Minister of Grace and Justice, a Florentine advocate of the highest reputation, assisted by Antonio Bacchettoni, a Roman advocate.

"After a few words by the plaintiff's solicitor, Carlo Gallini, Signor Tajani opened the case by describing the public and private career and character of the Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli, the statements to the point being that the prelate had been known for a variety of amorous intrigues, and had died in possession of enormous wealth. The bulk of this wealth was by him bequeathed to the defendants, three of his brothers, one sister, and one niece, no provision being made for his natural daughter, the plaintiff.

"The plaintiff, wishing to avoid the scandal likely to arise from a trial, highly detrimental to her father's memory, as well as to

the Court at the Vatican, had, on the 29th of November of last year, and only 23 days after the Cardinal's death, addressed a letter to the defendants expressing her desire to come with them to a compromise, which, by admitting her just claims, should relieve her from the necessity of wounding the feelings of the friends of the deceased, and especially of the Pontiff, who highly valued his services. As her application remained unanswered, the plaintiff, in consideration of her own rights, and of the interest of her children, who would be reduced to starvation, was compelled to bring an action against the defendants on the 30th of last June. The plea was that the plaintiff was a natural daughter of Cardinal Antonelli by a foreign lady, whose name and person were not mentioned or mentionable, and the proof of this paternity was to be established on the testimony of witnesses. The counsel for the defence object that this testimony is not admissible, and the Court had to-day to deal with this preliminary question.

"The plaintiff's counsel based his argument on the fact that the Cardinal's natural daughter was born in 1855, and that matters relating to her birth must be settled according to the laws then in vogue, i.e. to the old Roman and canon law, and the *Regolamento*, or code based on both, and published in the Pontificate of Gregory XVI. These laws, says Tajani, admit the testimony of witnesses in cases of this nature, in contradiction to the present Italian law, which forbids all inquiry as to the paternity of children born in wedlock, as the Countess Lambertini was, on the old principle '*Pater est is quem nuptiæ denunciant.*' Signor Tajani argued that although the plaintiff was baptized as daughter of Angelo Marconi by his lawful wife Antonia Ballerini, and was married as Loreta Marconi, a legitimate daughter of the Marconis, and bore no other name, she was always known to be a natural daughter of Cardinal Antonelli, and her mother, as it would be proved, was not Antonia Marconi, but a foreign lady, whose child was secretly entrusted to the care of the said Marconi, to be brought up as her own child.

"The plaintiff's counsel, therefore, removed from his client's case such objections as might rise against it on account of her being an adulterous child, for she was the daughter not of the Marconi, a married woman, but of the foreign lady, who was described as unmarried. He next combated the objection raised against her as a 'sacrilegious child'—i.e. as daughter of a Cardinal Deacon in holy orders. He argued that although to the circumstances of the plaintiff's birth the old Papal laws were to be applied, and according to those laws the plaintiff might be considered a 'sacrilegious child,' she could not be so considered under the present Italian law, which ignored holy orders, and admitted even ex-priests to the benefit of the civil marriage; the learned counsel insisting that although the birth was amenable to the old Papal law, the question of the succession, opened in 1876—i.e. after the Italian occupation of Rome, and the promulgation of the Italian Code

here—was to be settled in accordance with the present Italian law. Signor Tajani added, that were even the title of ‘sacrilegious child’ applicable in the case, it could hardly deprive his client of a claim to an honourable subsistence, considering that the number of children in her condition had always been and was extremely numerous in Rome, and that ‘sacrilegious children’ of many prelates and Pontiffs had been not only well provided for, but also invested with fiefs and sovereignties.

“He was answered by Bacchettoni, who endeavoured, not with much success, to demolish the argument which the plaintiff’s counsel had built on the authority of old Roman and Canon jurists and commentators. Then followed Mari, quite a match for Tajani, now startling the Court by the thunders of his earnest delivery, now edifying it by the extent of his professional erudition, now beguiling it by the variety of his forensic subtlety, but more often amusing it by sallies of genuine wit, and even of less allowable Florentine drollery, contrasting not unpleasantly with the broader humour of his Neapolitan adversary.

“Mari established the principle that no man has a right to pass from a legitimate to an illegitimate condition. He contended that the Countess Lambertini was born of lawfully-wedded parents; that she was baptized as the daughter of Angelo and Antonia Marconi; that the *fede di battesimo* was at the time of her birth the only public register; and that her name was always given in that capacity when the officers of the census, both in Papal and Italian times, applied to her mother for the names of the members of her family and of the inmates of her house. Under that name she was married, and she has even now no other maiden name. She is Countess Marconi Lambertini, or she is nothing. From this condition, established in her favour by all these documents, and by the *possesso di stato*—i.e. from the fact that she has always been held and shown by her parents as their own, well cared for by them, well brought up, lapped in luxury, and at last advantageously married—she would now by her own act, and from interested and immoral motives, pass herself off for an illegitimate, an adulterous, and sacrilegious child. To this, Mari declared, the law objects on principle, because, were such pleas admitted, there would be no end to the claimants who, for sordid objects and with a view to ‘better themselves,’ would repudiate their well-known parents, and ‘father themselves’ upon wealthy and noble persons. There would be no means to prove that the plaintiff was not the daughter of Antonia Marconi, or that she could not be the daughter of Angelo Marconi. Much less would it be practicable to trace the maternity to the foreign lady, who was, and would always remain, a mere myth, or to prove the substitution of her child as that of the Marconis. The evidence alluded to by the plaintiff’s lawyers was utterly worthless.

“The Court reserved judgment, but the cause is apparently at an end, for the impression made on a very large and attentive

audience, among whom the lawyers were numerous, was that in point of law the plaintiff had no cause; and such must needs be the conclusion of the Court. Signor Tajani, indeed, expressed his determination to bring the foreign lady into Court if her presence was necessary, and no one could say to what extent the present aspect of the case might be altered by such an incident. But, as it now stands, there seems to be no question as to the plaintiff being the legitimate daughter of Angelo and Antonia Marconi, any presumption of Cardinal Antonelli's paternity, however fully based on his own conviction and corroborated by his acts and conduct, not being reducible to tangible legal proof."

The health of the Pope, which had for so long a time exhibited such remarkable fluctuations, grew feebler and more precarious with the expiring year, and at this time the correspondent of the *Lancet* at Rome reported upon it as follows:—"Notwithstanding the optimist representations which the *Osservatore Romano* and the *Voce della Verità* have been instructed to put forth with regard to the health of the Pontiff, it is manifest that his strength is slowly and steadily declining. The epileptoid seizures to which the Pope has throughout life been subjected have left his circulation languid and prone to that passive serous effusion which has deprived him of the use of his lower limbs. An increasing sensitiveness to barometric pressure is also apparent in the general aggravation of the symptoms consequent on such continuous wet weather as has prevailed in Rome these last ten days. Hence, too, the alleviation that has followed on the return of a clearer atmosphere. To-day (the 10th December) there is no change for the worse, and the senile catarrh, which formed so alarming a symptom some days ago, is less severe, and provokes fewer of those paroxysms of coughing from which, in the patient's tendency to epileptoid seizure, so much is to be dreaded. Simultaneously, too, the appetite is slightly keener, and a better night's rest is looked for. But the condition, as a whole, is not such as to warrant a relaxation of the vigilance of Drs. Ceccarelli and Antonini in their efforts to obviate the tendency to death by asphyxia or coma. Of fatal syncope his physicians have less apprehension, the 'fainting fits' which the lay Press from time to time record being simply epileptoid in their cause, their character, and their consequences."

Italy, too, just at the close of the year, was affected with the malady from which France had suffered so severely, viz., a Ministerial crisis. The Depretis Cabinet, which had only been about one year and nine months in office, appeared to have lost ground, for its majorities had steadily decreased. Nicotera, the Minister of the Interior, was unpopular, and had incurred odium by tampering with private telegrams, and this, in one instance, had resulted in a ludicrous mistake. Indeed, the feeling was so strong about the Minister's proceedings, that (December 14) Signor Parenzo moved a vote of censure against Nicotera, for violation of the freedom and secrecy of telegraphic communication. This was met, on the

part of the Ministers, by a demand for a vote of confidence, which was proposed by Signor Salario, with the following result :—Votes in favour of Ministers, 184 ; against, 162 ; majority, 22. Deducting, however, ten abstentions, and the votes of Ministers and Secretaries, the real majority was five. On December 16, Signor Depretis informed the Chambers that the Ministry had resigned, and that the King had accepted their resignation. The formation of a new Ministry was entrusted by the King to the late Premier, and the Chamber was prorogued on December 19. The frequent change of Ministers has been one of the banes of the Italian Kingdom, the Government having changed hands twelve times since 1860. Another is to be found in the rivalries and jealousies of the provinces. “ Each of these,” says a political writer, “ has its own distinctly pronounced individuality, its own historical past, its own strongly marked local peculiarities, its own separate and independent interests. Florence, Genoa, Milan, Turin, Venice, Naples, Rome—it must take time and patience in no ordinary measure to amalgamate completely in one elements so diverse and so heterogeneous. And this antagonism is especially active, as you would expect, between north and south, the two extremities of the peninsula, the Neapolitans and the Piedmontese. In England one never stops to think whether one of our public men is from Lancashire or Devonshire, Yorkshire or Kent ; but here, even in the same Cabinet, a statesman seems to be the champion of the particular district which he belongs to.”

The political history of the year 1877 in Italy closes with an announcement of a new Cabinet, constituted as follows :—Signor Depretis, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs ; Signor Crispi, Minister of the Interior ; General Mezzacapo, Minister for War ; Signor Brin, Minister of Marine ; Signor Mancini, Minister of Justice ; Signor Magliano, Minister of Finance ; Signor Villa Thomas, Minister of Public Instruction ; Signor Perez, Minister of Public Works.

SPAIN.

The political prospect of Spain at the beginning of the year 1877 was very hopeful—brighter, indeed, than it had been for a long time. The civil war, which ended with the flight of Don Carlos in February 1876, was not likely to be renewed. Spain, in search of a Government, had tried republican institutions, military dictators, and a foreign king ; and, as the result of her revolutions, she had been afflicted with demagogues, anarchy, and civil war ; but since Don Alfonso landed at Barcelona, in January 1875, comparative peace had reigned. At the beginning of the year 1877 that peace was still unbroken, and seemed likely to be consolidated. A dynasty had been established that promised some stability in the person of a young, popular, and liberal king, whose title had not been questioned since the suppression of the Carlist insurrection ; and a minister of moderation and tact (Señor Canovas del Castillo)

ruled the destinies of the nation, which was now in a position to develop the Constitution that had happily been established.

Perhaps one sign that Spain is making progress in the right direction, is the fact that her annals for the year 1877, if not absolutely vacant, afford no material for political narrative. After the mention of an extradition treaty with the United States (concluded in January), which included twenty-six offences, and was of the most complete kind, the more interesting chronicle of a Royal Progress comes under notice.

The tour of the young King Alfonso XII. along the east coast of Spain, begun on the morning of February 21, was not, however, without its political significance and value as a means of securing that popularity and personal regard which a king can best secure by contact with his people. On such occasions he shows himself as the head of the nation, taking interest in all that appertains to the nation—inspecting its institutions, reviewing its armies, worshipping in its churches, inquiring into the wants of the people, and winning such love as is seldom refused to kingly condescension and affability. The King, accompanied by his Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, left Madrid amid the usual *vivas* and farewell demonstrations, and after a visit to Albacete, which rivals Toledo as the Sheffield of Spain, and Murcia, a large town of 80,000 inhabitants, where “the enthusiasm was something appalling,” his Majesty pursued his way to Cartagena, where he was to embark on board the flagship *Vittoria*, for a trip to the Balearic Islands. Here the roar of artillery from the squadron in the bay and the fortresses on the hills mingled with the shouts of the people, as the royal train bore King, Ministers, and Courtiers into their midst. After official visits and receptions, the royal demonstrations were renewed at the theatre, where the royal party, but especially the King himself, was the centre of attraction. The next day the King laid the corner-stone of a new mole or jetty, and in answer to an address by the *Alcalde* or Mayor, his youthful Majesty replied “with much grace,” it was said, in the following words:—“Now that the war is ended, thanks to the army and the support of the country, the sources of public wealth must be developed by encouraging industry and commerce. I desire to be associated with every enterprise useful to the nation, and joyfully accept the title of founder of this great work, which will redound to the good of Cartagena and of labour in general. I am also gratified by the attachment manifested to me by Cartagena in her reception, and shall preserve this souvenir of it all my life.”

At Villa-Carlos, on the right bank of the narrow frith that runs up to the Port y Mahon in the island Minorca, the royal squadron was saluted “uproariously,” while on the left bank vast throngs of people hailed Don Alfonso as the “Pacifier of Spain,” the “Grandson of a hundred kings,” and the “Noblest descendant of the holy Ferdinand.” “The disembarkation, landing, and reception,” said the *Times* correspondent, “were most enthusiastic.

The King is personally manly and sympathetic, and doubtless would be very generally popular in Spain, were it not for the distrust and apathy with which all new Governments in the Peninsula have to contend. But the Mahonese, a people of heterogeneous origin, long trained in the English school, which seems to have left an almost indelible impression on their habits and character, possess to a high degree the un-Spanish trait of loyalty to the reigning Sovereign. There were no jealousies here, no apathy; no distrust was anywhere manifest; no *corros* or suspicious groups gathered behind the pressing multitude as at Valencia and Barcelona, with sneering irony, giving all possible moral aid to the genius of political dissent. In Mahon all was one solid phalanx of good-natured persistency to see, and not only to see for themselves, but to cheer, the gallant young King who, with their Bishop at his side, drove smilingly, gracefully, along their precipitous streets. We heard the women cry, '*Ay, qué mono es!*' (How cunning), and the men in the fulness of their hearts vowed that the *chico* was *simpatico*. The lad was winning and winsome. As soon as the Monarch would leave one point, the serried masses instinctively ran, by well-known cross streets, *travesias*, and short cuts, to anticipate him, and take another look, toss him another *viva*, and manifest their exuberant loyalty. Here no official herald was needed to give the key to the popular applause; that applause needed no foreign incentive; the masses initiated and the masses sustained to the end this touching exhibition of insular simplicity. Many threw garlands and flowers and verses upon his Majesty as he passed by, and in many streets doves were set at liberty, and fluttered in bewilderment amid the festivities. The King was evidently among friends, and the precautions either necessary or forced upon him in other places were easily dispensed with here. In Mahon the Sovereign employed no soldiers to push back the populace, for they surrounded his caleche, and seemed to carry forward the precious treasure in their hands or borne on their shoulders."

One object of this trip was to make certain experiments, and to perform some naval exercises under his Majesty's inspection. The latter included experiments in signalling, in boarding during an engagement, and in manœuvring under such circumstances; and as all this took time, the ordinary run from the Balearic Isles to the coast of Spain of twenty-four hours was extended to forty hours.

At Malaga the festivities included a bull-fight, and at 3.30 on Sunday, March 18, the King attended this great national pastime. "The first of the ill-starred animals," said the *Times* correspondent, "was terribly frightened, and refused to attack the horses. Then arose the bloodthirsty cry from 10,000 spectators—'*fuego*,' fire. The instruments are barbed arrows, dexterously thrown into the bull's neck, where they immediately commence a series of explosions, of hissing and torture, which drives the poor animal frantically

about the ring, in the vain hope of shaking off his unwelcome pyrotechnics. All this display of intense suffering caused a corresponding movement of satisfaction in the lookers on. The horse is brought up again, the bull retreats; more fire, more agony. The spectacle is sickening. It is a relief to hear the signal given for the *espada*, who quickly puts the poor brute out of misery. The bulls that followed needed no *fuego*. They destroyed horse-flesh to the evident satisfaction of the Malagueños. One laid four on the ground; another completely disembowelled a wretched hack, who poured out his life on the arena in dust and pain. The King saw it all from a lofty *solium*, and smiled where in Spain the smile should come in, if one would be popular, though I am sure he must have been heartsick at the view."

On March 22 the royal squadron sighted "a large white town," that "seemed to sit on the waves," and to have no visible connection with any land whatever. It was Cadiz, the great naval station of Spain, and at 7.30 the cables were cast in the bay. Here, too, the English Channel fleet was anchored, and the arrival of the King was thundered out by the "Minotaur," "Black Prince," "Resistance," and "Defence," "whose huge hulls were beautifully outlined from water-line to truck by electric lights." On the 23rd, Vice-Admiral Beauchamp Seymour, who commanded the Channel squadron, and the captains of the several ships, were introduced to the King, who dined the same evening with the Admiral and his principal officers, on board the "Minotaur," the British and German ministers being amongst the guests. After the banquet, the Vice-Admiral proposed the health of his royal guest, and making a speech "in happy terms," finally hoped "that His Majesty might long be spared to rule over a loyal and happy people, who, in his reign, would see repeated the gallant and noble deeds of their chivalrous ancestors."

According to the correspondent from whose account the preceding details are taken, the King had "already taken considerable hold on the affections of the officers of his squadron, who spoke in the highest praise of his thoughtful and courteous conduct towards them, and in admiration of his singular quickness and ability."

A royal decree of much importance, which assimilated the Basque provinces to the rest of Spain and dissolved their Juntas, was promulgated on May 7.

We are reminded of the high place that Spain takes as a wine-producing country, by the fact that in the early part of the month of May the King opened a wine exhibition at Madrid. In the building were twelve halls, splendidly decorated from floor to roof with the products of the vine in casks. Fifty provinces were represented, and the number of exhibitors amounted, it was said, to 8,000.

At this time the Budget for 1877-8 was brought before the Cortes. The estimated expenditure for the financial year 1877-8 was set down at a little over 29,000,000*l.* (being 3,000,000*l.* more

than the preceding year), and the probable income was estimated at 29,000,000*l*.

Several changes were made in taxation, and though the "extraordinary war contribution," that during the Carlist insurrection had been laid upon certain trades, was abolished, other taxes were imposed, and notably one on foreign residents who were exempted by treaty rights. The change, however, that most concerns British interests is set forth in the following clause, which "cannot fail," it was remarked, "to cripple our trade with Spain":—"There will be established an extraordinary and transitory impost on the value of the following articles of the exterior trade:—1 per cent. at the importation of such merchandise as actually pays only from 3 to 9 per cent. in the customs; 4 per cent. on the value of tobacco imported by private individuals and on merchandise whose duties are 10 per cent. and more at the present time, with the exception of woollen goods and such objects as pay octroi duties besides; 4 per cent. on the value of Jerez and Puerto wines exported to foreign countries and Spanish colonies beyond the seas; 2 per cent. on the value of other wines which come neither from Jerez nor Puerto, and on minerals and metals exported to the same destinations."

A Sunday in the beginning of May was signalled in Madrid by a bull fight, which was almost too sensational for certain ladies of high rank who witnessed it. King Alfonso had invited the Archduke Regnier of Austria and his Archduchess to be present at this great national diversion. The Princess of Asturias and other noble ladies were amongst the spectators; and "those ladies of the upper classes," said an eye-witness, "who intended to go to the bull fight, were conspicuous in the white mantilla and bright-coloured boddices, which are the last remains of the old national Manola costume. In many splendid carriages were seen the leading families of the official society and of the nobility speeding away to the ring, and the route presented the lively and cheerful scene so common on Sunday afternoons during the spring in Madrid." The hero of the fight was "Frasuelo," "a reckless man of thirty-three, and a great favourite;" but who during the combat got terribly gored by an enraged bull. "The whole scene had lasted but a few seconds, and a loud cry of horror burst from every part of the ring. Everybody sprang to their feet, from King Alfonso in the royal box to the lowest rabble down near the barriers. Shrieks of anguish burst from the women, whilst others covered their faces with their hands or fans. Men of every rank and age could not refrain from uttering expressions of dismay and consternation, which were again renewed when the wretched sufferer, after rising to his feet, staggered a few steps, and fell down pale and covered with blood, which streamed over his brilliant costume."

The restored monarchy not only consolidated peace at home, but was able in October to announce the total suppression of the Cuban insurrection. Mochado, President of the rebel Chamber, had been killed; several of the ringleaders surrendered, and

Estrada, the chief culprit, was taken prisoner. The next step in the pacification of the island was a royal decree making grants of land in Cuba (large tracts of which lie uncultivated) to inhabitants who had lost property by the insurrection.

An important decree, or royal order, likewise appeared in support of religious liberty in Spain as guaranteed by the Constitution. It censured the Mayor of Ignatoraf, in interfering with the freedom of Protestant parents and using his authority to make them have their children baptized by a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. "His Majesty," said the order, "desiring to make respected the principle of freedom of conscience and religious profession, which constitutes one of the rights of Spaniards and of every person inhabiting this realm, has ordered you to be informed of the displeasure with which he has seen the conduct of the Mayor of Ignatoraf, and to enjoin him to abstain in future from employing the influence of his authority in anything relating to the free exercise of the religion of any person in the limits marked out by the constitution and the laws."

The Basque provinces, resenting the decree taking away their special privileges and assimilating them to the rest of Spain, declined to carry out the laws of the imperial taxation which are to be enforced.

On December 6 a Cabinet Council assembled at Madrid, and was presided over by the King in person, when the formal announcement was made of the young King's engagement with his cousin the Princess Mercèdes, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier. Unlike most royal marriages in Spain, the one here contemplated was one of pure affection, and therefore more truly to the interest of the nation, than another of those marriages of policy which had been its bane. The engagement, however, was by no means popular in Spain; for the Princess was the daughter of the man most unpopular in the country as an intriguer and meddler in Spanish politics, and the nobility of high Legitimist ideas disliked the Duc de Montpensier, as the grandson of Philippe Egalité, the revolutionary French prince. Yet, strange as it may seem, "the very nation," according to the *Times* correspondent, "which then exclaimed against the marriage, would never forgive him for breaking his royal word and sacrificing a young Princess, who enters on life with an ardent love of the country whose sovereign she appeared destined to be, and with the loftiest sentiments of duty and virtue, and who promises the King a spouse fitted to strengthen him in trials, possessing as she does all the qualities which make queens beloved. Neither, however, on the other hand, would Spain forgive him if, while faithfully guarding the respect a king owes to his word, and while listening to the counsels of his heart, he overrode the universal feeling of his subjects by wedding his cousin, unless the country knew beforehand that the chief cause of the unpopularity of his marriage was to disappear on the morrow of the union—unless, in short, it had the Duc de Montpensier's

promise to quit Spain." And, according to the correspondent's "private information," on which he "can rely," such a step was actually decided upon—it being the King's desire and the Duke's intention that it should be taken; and so the nation will have, it was believed, "a Royal pair, young, interesting, worthy of affection, and a people doubly happy at having at last a virtuous Queen, and at the departure from their soil of a man who, rightly or wrongly, is credited with an unfavourable influence over their destinies. They will then be proud that this King, who has spent years out of Spain, has determined to have a Spanish bride." In reply to the congratulations of the municipality of Madrid, the King said:—"I receive with gladness the congratulations of Madrid, my native town, as well as that of the future Queen. I am certain that your congratulations will also be very agreeable to her. The history of the population of Madrid is mine. I share its joys and its sorrows. I hope that your wishes for the welfare of the Throne and the prosperity of the country may be realised."

CHAPTER VIII.

RUSSIA AND SERBIA.

Condition of Russia during 1877—Old and New *Régime*—Industrial and Financial History—The Budget—Russia makes the Protocol an *Ultimatum*—The Czar at Kischeneff—Russia's Policy—The Army and Navy—Military System Remodelled—The Grand Duke Nicholas—Russian Officers—Skobeleff—Todleben—Gourko—The Metropolitan of Kischeneff and the Czar—Addresses to the Czar—Popular Sentiment in Russia—A War Party and a Peace Party—The Emperor's return to St. Petersburg.

Servia and the Porte—Peace of March 1877—Prince Milan's Proclamation—*Servia's* Policy—*Servia* and the War—*Servia* declares War, December 1877—Movements of the *Servian* troops.

THE history of Russia for the year 1877 is very much identified with the history of the Eastern Question and the war that resulted from the failure of its settlement by diplomatic and pacific means. Both of these disturbing elements in the European harmony—the Eastern deadlock and its consequences—are treated of as fully as space permits, under the head of "Turkey and the Russo-Turkish War;" but here a few pages may be devoted, for the most part, to what may be worthy of note in Russia's internal history and condition during 1877.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from St. Petersburg, remarked that the year 1877 had been one of severe trials to Russia—trials which "called forth all the energy of the nation." He conveniently divided the twelve months into four equal portions, each three months having a peculiar and distinctive character. First there were three months of doubt and anxiety;* next three

* It should be remembered that, Russia still adhering to the old style, its year does not begin till the twelfth day of our new year.

months of successful military operations; then three months of reverses and disappointments; which were followed, however, by three months of "victory and patriotic rejoicing." There were, likewise, weeks of exaggerated expectations, and weeks of equally exaggerated despondency. But the nation, we are told, never doubted of ultimate success.

Since the Crimean war, Russia has gone through periods of unequal prosperity. The exhaustion consequent upon that severe strain upon her power and resources was succeeded by a period of spasmodic energy, feverish activity, and boundless expectations. During the reign of the Czar Nicholas all private enterprise was disallowed. It was a time of administrative restrictions and formalities, in which all economic reforms, and aspirations after social development, were sternly repressed; but under the new *régime* which succeeded, the nation would, it was believed, speedily attain a degree of progress calculated to astonish Western Europe.

Such hopes were realised to some extent; but national prosperity was not to be reached by any short cut, and Russia found that there was no royal road to it. An illusory wealth, produced by the issue of 400 millions of paper roubles,* was followed by a commercial crisis. The emancipation of the serfs, and the Polish insurrection, weakened the impulse towards commercial development, and in 1866 the reform enthusiasm was on the wane; and the Government, directing its attention chiefly to administrative reforms, commercial activity revived. This led to speculation and over-production. At the beginning of 1872, we are told, the Moscow banks held bills to the amount of 53 millions of roubles, and in August 1875 the amount had reached to nearly 100 millions. "Then began the crisis. In 1874 the liabilities of bankrupt firms in Moscow amounted to about 5 millions; in the following year they rose to 11 millions, and in 1876 reached the respectable figure of 31½ millions of roubles. At last the banks became alarmed and contracted their operations, and the market was soon glutted with paper money which could find no suitable investment. It was at this moment, when the commercial interests of the country required political tranquillity, that preparations were made for war. Orders were given to mobilise the army, and in order to meet the necessary expenditure 54 millions of roubles were added to the amount already in circulation."

This being the condition of Russia at the beginning of 1877, she might well wish to avoid war, for an already heavy taxation, a commercial crisis, and grave financial difficulties are hindrances before which the most vaulting ambition would do well to pause lest some terrible Nemesis overtake it.

The cost, however, was counted and the risk incurred; and, according to superficial appearances, the industrial and commercial

* The approximate value of the silver rouble is 2s. 10d.; or about 7 roubles to the pound sterling. The paper rouble is liable to great depreciation in value.

history of the year has not been so dark as might have been anticipated; "but," says one correspondent, "when we come to look a little below the surface we discover facts which produce a different impression. We naturally fear that the abundance of money is more apparent than real when we hear from the official returns of the State Bank that in the course of the year the quantity of paper money in circulation has been augmented by over 250 millions of roubles, in addition to the 50 millions issued towards the end of the previous year, and that the yearly interest on the public debt, according to a very moderate calculation, has been increased by 30 millions of roubles. The revival of trade in the last six months cannot be accepted as a proof of returning prosperity, because it has been produced not by ordinary causes, but chiefly by the large orders which the Government has given for articles required by the army. The amount of goods collected at the great fair of Nijni Novgorod does not give any accurate notion of the amount actually sold, and the number of bankruptcies which have already happened gives no sure indication of the number that will occur when the present abnormal condition of affairs comes to an end and a day of general reckoning arrives. The universally great exportation likewise loses something of its beautiful colouring when narrowly examined. It was not caused by increased production, for the harvest was nothing more than a good average one, but simply by the high prices paid in St. Petersburg and the other Baltic ports, and these apparently high prices were produced by the fall in the value of the paper rouble. Two years ago 1,000*l.* sterling was equal to about 7,000 roubles, but now it is nearly equal to 10,000. Exporters could, therefore, afford to give to the producers prices which seemed very high, without in reality expending any more money. The increased activity in the beet-root sugar trade may be explained in the same way. From the increased activity in the Baltic ports we must deduct the total stagnation in the ports on the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof. Much of the grain which in ordinary years finds a natural outlet by the ports of Taganrog, Mariopol, Berdiansk, and Odessa had to travel across the country by rail to St. Petersburg, the Baltic ports, and Riga. This explains why the exportation of wheat from St. Petersburg suddenly doubled. The decrease in the imports may certainly be regarded as a proof of patriotic self-sacrifice, but it at the same time clearly indicates that, notwithstanding the enormous increase of the paper currency, people have very little money to spend. As to the increase of 19 per cent. in the gross revenue of the railways, it gives an utterly false idea of their real financial condition. The increase was caused chiefly by the unusual transport of troops and war material, which pay according to a special privileged tariff, so disadvantageous to the companies that such work is a loss rather than a gain. The companies have, however, no choice. They are compelled to obey the orders of the military authorities, however great the consequent loss may be for the

normal carrying trade. At this moment there are thousands of quarters of grain lying rotting at the railway stations from want of the necessary means of transport. . . . In return for having the first claim on the rolling stock and the privilege of transporting troops and war material at a reduced rate, the Government has to pay dearly. In 1876, for instance, it had to pay no less than 14 millions of roubles for the interest on guaranteed stock, and more than 13 millions for the interest on consolidated obligations—altogether 27,600,000 roubles. For 1877 the sum paid will certainly be higher. If we put the increase at $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions—a very moderate estimate—we find that during the past year the railways cost the Government 30 millions of roubles, or, according to the present rate of exchange, about 3,000,000*l.* sterling.” Finally, the writer maintains that, as regards Russia, it can only be after the lapse of some years that the economic history of 1877 can be fully understood.

In January 1877, the Budget stated the revenue for the past year at 570,778,000 roubles, and the expenditure at 568,770,000 roubles. The ordinary expenditure for 1877 shows an increase of 3,500,000 roubles.

The Conference at Constantinople, the diplomatic action that followed, including the mission of General Ignatieff—whether undertaken in the interests of peace, or as an expedient to gain time—and the Protocol of March 31, led, as we have seen, to no satisfactory result. (See “Foreign History,” Chapter IV.) Nothing could induce Turkey to permit foreign interference with her internal administration. She had adopted a liberal Constitution which guaranteed equal rights to all her subjects, and she promised reforms in conformity with the fundamental provisions of that Constitution; while, with reference to disarmament, the Ottoman Government maintained that its attitude was simply defensive, but that it would reduce its army to the ordinary peace proportions as soon as Russia declared her pacific intentions by having recourse to like measures. The British Government hoped by the Protocol of March 31 to extricate Turkey from her perilous course, and that to Russia it might be “a golden bridge,” whereby she might honourably retreat from her threatening position. But, like one of those innocent-looking walking sticks that may be used for its ostensible, legitimate, and friendly purpose, or (concealing some deadly weapon) be converted into a formidable instrument of attack or defence according to the exigencies of the moment, the Protocol might be made a messenger of peace or a pretext for war according to the will of the sender. Russia insisted that Turkey should accept the terms of the Protocol or refuse them at her peril; in other words, she used the Protocol as an *ultimatum*. Lord Derby’s argumentative protest—showing how (in the opinion of the British Government) Russia, by this step, left the European concert, and abandoned all treaty obligations—came too late, for war was already declared, and the troops that had been long before

massed on the borders of Turkey were already crossing the frontier. On April 20, the Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Czarewitch, General Ignatieff, General Milatin (Minister of War) and a numerous staff, numbering some three hundred persons, left St. Petersburg for Kischeneff, the headquarters of the army of Bessarabia, and from that place the Emperor issued his war manifesto on April 24. His desire, he said, shared by the whole Russian people, to improve and assure the lot of the oppressed populations of Turkey called them to fresh sacrifices for the Christians of the Balkan Peninsula. On the other hand, Turkey protested that "the aggressor of Turkey was as much the enemy of the Christian as of the Mussulman populations; for she was preparing for them more ills than ever she could promise benefits when falsely alluring them to civil war."

The action of Russia was the cause of much strong and divergent feeling. Some justified it on the following considerations:—Turkey, they contended, "had been guilty of abnormal wickedness towards the Christian part of her population; that she was so hardened in guilt that no amendment was to be expected from her; that her promises of reform had invariably been broken, and, in all probability, would be broken again; that her new Constitution offered not the slightest satisfaction to the demands of Christian Europe; and that if she refused the terms presented in common by the six Powers, she would deserve any fate that might await her."

Others denied each and all of these propositions. They said that the history of Russia demonstrated, over and over again, that she cared nothing for "oppressed populations" and "the sacred rights of nationality" within her own dominions; and that, consequently, her appeal to these principles, and her professed sympathy with the oppressed populations of Turkey was but a hypocritical mask to conceal her ambitious designs. They also contended that Turkey, as a Sovereign State, was bound to maintain her sovereign rights; for otherwise she would abdicate her position as an independent nation; and that Europe had no right to meddle with her internal administration. But in this latter statement there is an evident fallacy, for the rights of a sovereign State, like those of a private individual, may be forfeited by crime, and a profound distrust of Russia is not inconsistent with maintaining that Turkey's continued contumacy and non-fulfilment of promises would justify the Christian nations of Europe, singly or collectively, in coercing her into good behaviour, in arresting her and punishing her, so to speak, in the name of outraged humanity.

It was, at all events, pretty certain that Turkey single-handed could not stand long against her colossal enemy. As a naval power, Turkey was stronger than Russia, and her naval superiority gave her complete command of the Black Sea.* An estimate of

* The Russian navy includes two large and two small divisions, and at the end of 1877 its strength, according to official returns, was as follows:—

young men, it is reckoned, attain the legal age for military service; and though only one-fourth are draughted into the regular army, the others are enrolled in the militia for a term of years. Prior to this change, the Russian army was recruited from the very lowest stratum of the people; but the new law of military service must necessarily bring a superior class of men into the ranks.

At the outbreak of the war the field artillery of the Russian army consisted mainly of Krupp cannon of the newest make. Estimates of the strength of the respective forces, Russian and Turkish, in Asia and in Europe, have been given under the head of "Turkey and the War;" but none of the numerous statements can as yet be fully relied on, and, on this point, very various and conflicting estimates have been made.

The Muscovite army of invasion in Asia, drawn from the Transcaucasian provinces of Russia, and known as the army of the Caucasus, was under the immediate direction of General Loris Melikoff, an Armenian by birth; but the Grand Duke Michael, brother to the Emperor, held the supreme command.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, who took the chief command of the army of the Danube, though suffering from the effects of a dangerous illness, is also a prince of the Imperial House, and likewise brother to the Emperor. He is described as "a strongly-made, muscular, soldierly-looking man, with a melancholy Romanoff face," and in the prime of life.

His chief of the Staff was General Nepokoichitski, "a fine old man of seventy summers," no strategist, but capable of carrying out the plans of Count Heidan, who acted as the Russian Moltke. His subordinate, General Levitski (like him a Pole), an "able, impetuous, active and energetic officer," was able to furnish his chief with ideas while the latter held him in check.

The Russian infantry are all armed with the Berdan rifle, and if not "without a rival," as some have asserted, they are declared by Mr. Forbes to be "the finest material for soldiers that the soldier-producing world affords." His patience, his simple piety, his whole-hearted devotion to the Czar, and his courage, are all admirable; but he requires to be led; "not so much because of the moral encouragement which a gallant leader imparts, but because his reasoning faculties, for lack of education, being comparatively dormant, he does not know what to do when an unaccustomed or unlooked-for emergency occurs." Even in his bewilderment, however, "he is proof against panic, standing up to be killed in piteously noble stubbornness of ignorance, rather than retreat without orders." While the Turk is "a born soldier," the Russian is "a brave peasant drilled into a soldier," and he cannot, like the Turk, "change his front," or "grasp the situation for himself." Another writer furnishes some interesting details about the arms and accoutrements of the cavalry. The "Dragoons," he says, "are in reality mounted rifles. . . . Alone of all the Powers in Europe, the Russians have recognised the great utility of mounted infantry."

But the Cossacks, he declares, are ten thousand times more useful than the Dragoons. Of them he says:—"Those tall, powerful men on small, lean, hardy ponies, which they guide with a single rein and the thinnest of snaffle-bits, armed with long, pennonless lance—betokening that it is for work bloody and searching, not for show—short sword, pistol, dagger, rifle in leather case behind, are everywhere. Now singly, now in two, now in sections, look where you will, and you see a Cossack; go where you may, he sees you. Along the railway, in the city, on the hill-top, in deserted lanes, still the Cossack haunts you. He is absolutely ubiquitous. To him has been confided the work so admirably executed by the Uhlans in the Franco-German war. It was supposed he would not be sufficiently intelligent. But the warlike instincts of the Cossack come by birth and not by training. He imbibes martial instinct at his mother's breast; fierce and brave, patient and enduring, the Cossacks are to Russia invaluable. Ten regiments of them at least there are in the Bessarabian army, and of independent sotnias at least thirty more. Mark this. Count the number of horsemen in the Russian forces. Thirty-six regiments of cavalry of the line, ten regiments of Cossacks, and, without the separate troops, there are no less than 25,000 horsemen. In previous wars the Turkish cavalry has always been superior to that of the invaders. Now it can barely oppose hundreds to thousands."

As for the Russian officer, he has, Mr. Forbes tells us, "the splendid valour of his nationality: he is no braggart; but does his fighting as a matter of course, and as part of the day's work, when he is bidden to do it." Yet the Russian army often fails of the success to which "the undoubted intrinsic quality of their fighting material" would seem to entitle them. And Mr. Forbes believes that the main causes are three in number, viz. "corruption, favouritism, and general deficiency of a sense of responsibility among the officers all down the roll." In this way the most able officers—such as Todleben, the defender of Sebastopol, and the scientific investor of Plevna, Kauffman, the conqueror of Khiva, Bariatinsky, Kolzebue, and Tchernaiieff—are often kept in the background, or only brought forward to retrieve the blunders of those whom power had promoted to commands for which they were totally unfit. Of such officers our correspondent cites Schildner-Schuldner, "the hero of the utterly 'unspeakable' first fiasco at Plevna" and General Kriloff.

The officer, however, who most distinguished himself in the campaign in Bulgaria—at the capture of Loftcha and in the storming of the redoubts before Plevna—was General Skobelev. "Major-General Skobelev," said an Englishman, speaking from personal knowledge, "is one of the most striking men I have ever met; he is a son of Lieutenant-General Skobelev, of the Russian army, and has been in every campaign the Russians have had since he was old enough to enter the field. In Khokand, where everything was considered in a critical state, young Skobelev was left to cover the retreat of

the army with five battalions and twenty guns. His elders in rank and years had selected him to bear the disgrace of the expected catastrophe; but he did not fancy this situation of affairs, attacked the enemy (numbering forty battalions) in the night, threw them into a panic, and utterly routed them, remaining master of the province. For this he was made a major-general at thirty-one, and became the object of much envy and calumny at the hands of the officers whose heads he had passed over. At the recent battle of Plevna he had his brigade of Cossacks and a battalion of infantry, the latter numbering about 700 men. Three hundred and forty of this battalion fell in the desperate contest, 170 of them being killed outright; unsupported, the remnant were compelled to fall back; but they retreated in good order, bringing away all the wounded, and actually left the deadly line of battle singing one of their wild but very melodious mountain airs. A major-general, young, tall, and handsome, Skobelev is the ideal of a *beau sabreur* of the old Murat type. Brave almost to recklessness, yet possessing a certain shrewd aptitude for estimating chances and the strength of positions, he will make his mark in this campaign should his carelessness of personal danger not bring him some fatal bullet. He has already been wounded six times during his career."

One bastion was held to the last by a few men who scorned to fly, and they were all sacrificed.

"It was just after this," said an eye-witness, "I met General Skobelev, the first time that day. He was in a fearful state of excitement and fury. His uniform was covered with mud and filth, his sword broken, his Cross of St. George twisted round on his shoulder, his face black with powder and smoke, his eyes haggard and bloodshot, and his voice quite gone. He spoke in a hoarse whisper. I never before saw such a picture of battle as he represented. I saw him again in his tent at night. He was quite calm and collected. He said, 'I have done my best; I could do no more. My detachment is half destroyed; my regiments do not exist; I have no officers left; they sent me no reinforcements; and I have lost three guns.' They were three of the four guns which he placed in the redoubt upon taking it, only one of which his retreating troops had been able to carry off. 'Why did they refuse you reinforcements?' I asked. 'Who was to blame?' 'I blame nobody,' he replied. 'It is the will of God.'"

General von Todleben, the engineer officer who undertook the direction of the regular siege operations against Plevna, September 28, 1877, was already celebrated for his obstinate and skilful defence of Sebastopol; for which good service he received the appointment of general-adjutant to the Emperor Alexander II., and was further rewarded with the order of St. George and a present of money. General Todleben was born May 20, 1818.

General Gourko, who startled Europe by his daring feat of crossing the Balkans by the Hain Bogaz, or Hainkoi Pass—a mere

bridle path—with the advanced guard of the Russian army, July 14, was born in 1828, and likewise served in the Crimean war. In 1876 he was made lieutenant-general, and in October 1877 was appointed to a command in the Imperial Guard.

These, however, are picked specimens of the officers of the armies of the Czar, many of whom are said to be coarse and illiterate men; and while favouritism often endangers the reputation of the Russian army and sacrifices its soldiers by committing them to the direction of incompetent and inefficient leaders, corruption weakens it by sending into the field mere skeletons of battalions—battalions reduced to two-thirds or even to one-half of their proper strength; the commanders all the time drawing money for the pay and maintenance of the full complement of men. From these causes the army suffered many reverses in the campaign of 1877.

When the time came to push his troops across the frontier, the Emperor (as we have stated) hastened to Kischeneff to inspect the army destined for the invasion of European Turkey, and here Paul, Metropolitan of that place, preaching before the Czar, said:—“Yours is the great destiny to raise the Cross of Christ above the Crescent in the lands beyond the Danube; to raise above the blushing and annihilating dominion of the Mussulman the Tree of Life, the banner of the Victory over death, the blessed Cross, and all the rights of Christian citizenship which are dependent upon it.”

“Before you will go as in life the holy images of the ancient Princes of Russia, Oleg and Igor and Swateslaw, the majestic and holy forms of the Czars and Czarinas, Peter the Great, Catherine the Great, the blessed Alexander, the heroic Nicholas, the Romanoffs, too, and the Suwaroffs and the Kutusoffs, with their mighty triumphs. These and other mighty men of Russia made many a time the walls of Constantinople tremble before the weight of their arms. By their glorious achievements they raised up the Russian Empire, and widened its bounds by ever wider and richer territories conquered from the Turk. O warriors, how glorious are the memories which will inspire you in your victories and conquests!”

Turning to the Czar, the Metropolitan exclaimed:—“Orthodox Czar and Master! Leader of the hosts of Russia! Before thy face do I bless the army, beloved of Christ through thee, in the name of our God, the Omnipotent. The Lord Jesus Christ be with thee who art the champion of the cause of Christ. May He crown thy hero deeds with glorious victory!”

Then addressing the Grand Duke Nicholas, the preacher said:—“Leader, beloved of Christ, of the armies which have assembled on our bounds! By the sacred image of Herbowetz, the sacred image of the chosen one, the celestial mother of God, the protectress of our city and our land, I bless thee and thy companions in war. I give you all over to the mighty care of the Queen of Heaven, and I pray and I shall continue to pray that she may continue to lead you from hero deed to hero deed, from victory to

victory. God guide you back unhurt and uninjured, and crowned with laurels!"

A brief *résumé* of the Emperor's Kischeneff manifesto has been already given in Chapter V. "The haughty obstinacy of the Porte" and her refusal of the Protocol, "places us," said the Emperor, "under the necessity of having recourse to arms. Profoundly convinced of the justice of our cause, and humbly committing ourselves to the grace and help of the Most High, we make known to our faithful subjects that the moment foreseen, when we pronounced words to which all Russia responded with such complete unanimity, has now arrived. We expressed our intention to act independently when we deemed it necessary, and when Russia's honour should demand it. In now invoking the blessing of God upon our valiant armies, we give the order to cross the Turkish frontier."

At Moscow, in the month of May, the Czar having received in the Great Hall of the Kremlin the deputies of the provincial nobility, their president, Count Bobrinsky, presented him with the following address:—"Most Gracious Czar,—With prayers in her heart and on her lips, the Russian nation rises at your bidding, in the name of Christ, to accomplish a great and just object. The time has come for the nobility to show themselves worthy of the station they occupy. True to the example of their ancestors, our sons and brothers are arrayed in the ranks of your gallant army. Not all of us can share the glorious distinction of fighting in the foremost ranks with the hereditary enemy of this country for the liberation of our enslaved brethren. But we have all to fulfil another important though more pacific duty—to serve the sick and wounded in a spirit of brotherly love to the best of our ability. May God assist you, beloved Czar, in this grand and holy struggle."

This was followed by an address from the Town Council to his Imperial Majesty, presented by the Moscow Burgomaster. In this unique document that official spoke to the Emperor in the following terms:—"Most Gracious Czar,—Thou hast summoned us to the fight, and all Russia utters shouts of joy. Having marshalled thy troops to the battle, thou comest to us and showest thyself to the people in the walls of this ancient capital. The air resounds with acclamations of gratitude and blessing. Never has thy humble people greeted thee with such emotion and thankfulness as now, when listening to thy martial behest. This is an important and sacred hour. After thou hast spoken, O Czar, the honour and the conscience of Russia breathe freely. Thy people are aware that thou, O most pacific of Czars, dost not unsheathe the sword of Russia for the sake of vainglory, but in the name of Christ and for our much-suffering Slavonic brethren. Not to enslave and to destroy hurlest thou thy gallant regiments across the Danube, but to create liberty and prosperity, and to call to a new and promising existence tribes of the same race and faith with ourselves. There can be no more justifiable war than this. Prais-

ing God, who commands her to take up this noble and holy quarrel, Holy Russia prays that God may enable her to show herself worthy of her mission and to carry it out to the end, notwithstanding the intrigues of our enemies and the malicious whispers of self-sufficient wisdom. Pitying the victims of the war, and wishing to spare the Russian blood, so dear to thy heart, thou, O Czar, hast postponed the day of battle. The loving words thou hast spoken are a guarantee of our coming success; Russian blood will not be shed in vain. The voice of Moscow is the voice of Russia. Faithful to thy Russia, O ruling Czar, rejoice in her sustained enthusiasm in the coming hours of trial. Cast about thee our love as an impenetrable coat of mail. The love of Russia is true and firm, and will work wonders."

After the first successes of the campaign reverses came thick and fast,* and a traveller in Russia gave a striking picture of the despondency and apathy regarding the war, that then appeared to be general amongst the people.

"Throughout Russia," he said, "there is a lack of interest in public affairs generally—very little interest even in the war; while the masses, when they are not altogether unmoved, labour under a feeling of dejection from a very common conviction that their 'heroes' are getting very much the worst of it all round. Remarking to a fellow-traveller—a land proprietor of the province of Kursk—that I had heard little comment on the war, and that I had not seen three persons during a three days' journey by rail and road with newspapers in their hands, I was informed in reply that the state of affairs everywhere was a melancholy subject, and that Russians preferred silence under the circumstances. 'The whole of our machinery,' said my friend, 'is so completely out of gear, and so utterly hopeless is the task of improving it, that many of us who stand aside while that machinery is being worked have become fatalists, believing that after all, "All is for the best in this best of worlds;" and that, as good came from our defeat in the Crimea, so if we get beaten now we shall derive still further benefit.'

"As regards the army, it is acknowledged on all sides that the Russian troops are excellent; but their leaders are almost utterly worthless. Here there is a strong disposition to attribute the Russian reverses in Europe to the incompetence of the Grand Duke commanding-in-chief. He is particularly blamed for allowing the influence of younger officers to override the counsels of General Nepokoichitski, the Chief of the Staff, who is said to be the most competent man at the Russian head-quarters."

At this time, towards the end of August, the corps of Guards was on its way to reinforce the army of the Danube. It was said to number 100,000 men, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

The fall of Kars excited, however, much enthusiasm in St.

* For a sketch of the campaign of 1877 see "Foreign History," Chapter V.

Petersburg and Moscow, and the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* remarked that if the successes in Asia Minor had not kindled much warlike ardour they seemed to have "awakened the dormant lust of territorial aggrandisement," and "some people" began to consider that it "would be well to annex a large part of Armenia." Its revenue would "more than cover the deficit which appears yearly in the budget of the Caucasus," and then a rich and beautiful province added to the Empire would have many charms. The "some people" became, as our correspondent wrote, the "many people," who six months ago spoke only of obtaining rights and privileges for the oppressed Slavs; but whose opinions, having changed with the times, had come to talk boldly of "the necessity of annexing Armenia and acquiring the command of the Black Sea." From the last raising of the Eastern Question, Russia, like other countries, has had a war party and a peace party. The former, which claimed to be "the representation of genuine Russian opinion, desired an immediate armed intervention for the liberation of the Southern Slavs; while the peace party, which had its centre in St. Petersburg, hoped that some solution might be found short of going to war. The writer, on a review of the whole case, believes that Russia "drifted into war;" and that the Czar was bound to fulfil every word of his Moscow speech; but, the question naturally arises, if the Czar knows that he must make good every word he utters in a Kremlin oration, will he not take care that it should only shadow forth the policy he had deliberately resolved to carry out?

After the decisive event of the campaign in Europe—the fall of Plevna—the Czar returned to St. Petersburg, where (December 22) a hymn of welcome, a laurel crown, and general enthusiasm awaited him. The mayor of St. Petersburg—a certain Mr. Bogreloff—met him at the railway station, and presented an address from the Town Council. On emerging from the terminus, amidst the cheers of the people, the roar of salvoes of artillery, and the pealing of innumerable bells, "the Emperor seated himself along with his son, the Grand Duke Sergius, in a little sledge, drawn by two horses. The way was led by General Trepoff, Minister of Police, and the little vehicle, surrounded by a brilliant and splendidly mounted staff, and followed by an escort of the splendid Horse Guards, was driven at a rapid pace along the crowded streets on the road to the Kasan Cathedral. The Czarevna, in a calèche, followed the Imperial *cortège*, and met with a reception only second to that which welcomed the Emperor. The great semicircular place in front of the Kasan Cathedral was fringed with crimson tiers of seats, and occupied partly by soldiers, partly by a densely packed mass of civilians. Suddenly the tinkle of a bell is heard; the great doors of the cathedral are flung wide open; there surges in a strong gust of cold air, on the wings of which is borne a full throbbing volume of sound, the roar of the cheering of vast multitudes, the booming of artillery, the clashing of the

pealing joy-bells. Descending from the altar-place, the clergy, headed by the Metropolitan, resplendent in gorgeous robes, and wearing a mitre which is one mass of glittering precious stones, advance in stately procession toward the door. There is a brief pause, during which the cheering outside peals louder and louder. From the front of the Iconostas a stream of melody diffuses itself over the cathedral as choristers raise the chant of thanksgiving. Now the procession is returning from the door where the Metropolitan has received the Emperor. The throng cannot be restrained. It closes in with irresistible impulse, for here comes their Czar back among them after sharing with his gallant soldiers the dangers and hardships of the campaign. His son, Archduke Sergius, the youngest member of the Imperial family who has made the campaign, is by his side. The throng is silent, as befits the sacred edifice, but the eager joy of glowing faces testifies to the all-absorbing emotion. The Emperor passes on towards the altar, preceded by the Metropolitan. He ascends the steps, and his lips touch the glittering image of the Holy Virgin of Kasan. There has followed him the Czarevna, whose fair face recalls the features so vividly of one honoured and beloved by every Briton. Count Adlerberg, alone of the members of the suite, has followed his Imperial master into the cathedral. The simple ceremony is of brief duration, and in a few moments the Emperor is returning towards the door. The loyalty of the throng is no longer to be restrained. Men and women all but block the path of his Majesty, eager to kiss the hem of his garment. The procession struggles on through the dense masses, and the door is finally reached. Then we in the cathedral hear the cheering of the crowd outside break forth again as the Emperor drives away towards the Winter Palace. From seven until nearly midnight the streets of the capital were brilliantly illuminated."

SERVIA.

Servia declared war against its Suzerain, Turkey, on June 30, 1876, ostensibly that its ruler, Prince Milan, might, as he said, "join his arms to those of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to secure the liberation of the Slavonic Christians from their state of oppression." The fortune of the war that followed—how Servia and her Russian auxiliaries were defeated by the Turks—is matter of history. The Servians proved but half-hearted patriots who would hardly face the Turks,* and although Russian volunteers swarmed into the Principality, and Russian officers introduced a better discipline amongst the Servian troops, they were hopelessly beaten at Alexinatz, which was taken October 23, and Deligrad was occupied November 1. Finally, by the intervention of the Powers, Turkey agreed to a short armistice with Servia and Montenegro, which was to terminate on March 1, 1877. This led to a peace being

* The artillerymen, who showed great bravery, must, however, be excepted from this general statement.

concluded between Turkey and Servia on favourable terms to the latter—the three main points being, the maintenance of the *status quo ante bellum*, the granting of an amnesty, and the evacuation of Servian territory in twelve days. It was further stipulated that Servia should erect no new fortifications; that upon those already in existence the Ottoman should be displayed side by side with the Servian flag; that Jews and Christians should have equal rights; and that no armed men should cross the frontier. At a special session of the Skuptschina, or National Parliament, Prince Milan, in an opening address, announced that Servia could no longer continue the war, and that it rested with the Skuptschina to accept the offered peace or not. The Assembly voted, immediately, every article of the proposed treaty. The armistice with Montenegro did not lead to peace, because the Montenegrins demanded an extension of territory and access to the Adriatic, which Turkey refused to grant.

The following is a translation of Prince Milan's proclamation, which followed upon the National Parliament's acceptance of the terms of peace:—

“To my dear Nation,—You know already from my Proclamation dated June 30 last year, the causes which compelled us to take up arms, and which induced us to act in conjunction with Montenegro. To-day, when the fate of the Christians in the East is in stronger hands, I am happy to be able to make known to my dear nation that I have—after conferring with the Great National Skuptschina—concluded peace with the Ottoman Porte. My delegates have signed on March 1 the Treaty of Peace with the Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs at Constantinople, and I have sent my ratification of this Treaty by telegraph. Under the guarantee of the Great Powers, Servia remains, so far as the relations with the Ottoman Porte are concerned, in the same condition that she occupied before the war. Within twelve days' time the Turkish and Servian troops will be withdrawn inside their respective frontiers. On behalf of the Christians who during the war found refuge and shelter on Servian soil, we have agreed upon a complete amnesty, and there is a certain prospect that their condition will be ameliorated in their former homes. Brethren, with this ceases the war footing in Servia, and this day are cancelled some of the special enactments made necessary by the war. Others will remain in force until the transition from a state of siege to that of peace has been completed. Returning to peaceful occupations, let us, above all things, preserve the memory of those brave combatants who have left their bones on the battle-field. Their names will always live in the memory of a grateful posterity. Let us also remember our wounded who are unfit for labour. It is a patriotic duty to contribute in every way to their comfort and existence. Let us not forget our neighbours and fellow-citizens on the frontiers who have suffered to the greatest extent from the war. This special necessity must receive attention as soon as possible in order to ameliorate their unfortunate condition.

“ After having fulfilled our duty to our brethren and our country on the battle-field, let us now endeavour by peaceful labours to gather new strength to forward our national progress. Let us always remain thankful to our Russian brethren for the assistance rendered us during the time of war, and to all other noble nations who followed us through the difficult struggle with their kindly sympathies; and let us give especial expression of our thankfulness to all those noble societies and individuals who stretched out their helping hands in so humane a manner to the wounded and other sufferers from the consequences of war.

“ And now, dear brethren, I fulfil the, to me, agreeable duty of thanking you, as your ruler, for all the sacrifices made by you during the war, some fighting on the battle-field, others fulfilling duties in the rear, the rest bringing forward their substance, and all, without exception, uniting in giving rare proofs of their unceasing patriotism.

“ MILAN OBRENOVITSCH, Fourth Prince of Serbia.

“ Belgrade : March 5, 1877.”

The motives that prompted the Servians to aid Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1876, and to begin an entirely unprovoked war with Turkey, were clearly stated by the *Times*. “ They wanted to be freed from all connection with the Porte. They wanted to help those of their brethren who are still under the yoke of the Porte. They wanted to become the centre of the Slavonian State which, they believed, would be formed out of the ruins of Turkey. They wanted to pay off old scores of wrong and hatred.” They were ignominiously beaten; but Serbia was saved from conquest, and Prince Milan from loss of power, by the intervention of the Great Powers. Russia had made war on Turkey through Serbia, pouring in her troops and drilling her half-trained peasants by her own officers; and when the Servians were utterly defeated, Russia saved them from the consequences of their own act by a demand for an armistice, backing up her demand by an ultimatum. “ So well indeed,” observed the *Times*, “ did the Powers befriend Serbia, as to save her from all the penalties of defeat. Thanks to them she lost no territory, she had to pay no war indemnity, and her Prince did not even give that personal token of submission which was so strenuously demanded by Turkish pride.” On the other hand, it may in fairness be remembered that Serbia “ had an independent existence long before the Turks appeared in Europe, and the popular imagination had not allowed the exploits of that time to fade away or lessen. Never did her people peacefully accept the yoke of Turkey. Throughout this century the contest has been almost ceaselessly carried on, sometimes by intrigue, sometimes by assassination, and sometimes by open war of the most relentless character.” It has likewise been well said that, “ in Europe, at least, the Ottoman Empire is not a State in the ordinary sense of the term. It is the

rule of an armed caste, which conquered one country after another but made itself at home in none. The common people whom it found hostile to its dominion and its religion centuries ago it finds equally hostile now. It has united them to itself neither by laws, nor by common exploits, nor by creed, nor by a literature, nor by traditions. Its rule over them has been that of military force, and when its dominion shall cease, it will not leave a vestige of its existence save a few fortifications. These are its codes of law, the practical triumphs of the only Justinian whom it can breed. And as its rise was, so is its decline. The history of its great days is the history of the manner in which it subdued alien states; and now we watch the process by which those communities are one after another regaining their independence. They are emerging in their old compact state, with feelings of nationality and religion unimpaired. The history of Servia illustrates that process."

This, however, does not alter the fact that in the peace of March 1877, Servia obtained the most favourable terms, and altogether escaped the penalties to which a conquered people, who have wantonly begun an unprovoked war, have invariably to submit. "Surely then," observed the *Times* (December 1877), "Servia might show her sense of gratitude by remaining quiet, instead of tearing up a treaty not a twelvemonth old."

When Russia made war on Turkey, Servia saw an opportunity of gaining complete independence, and also probably of territorial aggrandisement; and if she did not join in the fray as soon as Roumania, it was from motives of policy and fear of the intervention of Austria, which also led Russia to deprecate for a time Prince Milan's services. At last, however, when her Suzerain was pretty well worried, a proclamation of the Servian Government, dated December 14, made known that the Servian army was immediately to cross the Turkish frontier. The following is a translation of Prince Milan's proclamation:—

"In my Manifesto of February 21 this year, I told my beloved nation that the defence of the holy cause for which last year we were obliged to take up arms had passed into stronger hands. But after Servia had concluded peace with the Porte, the Turkish race enriched its history with new and unheard-of horrors, imprisonments, and devastations. To-day of all countries under the Turkish Empire those brethren bearing the Servian name suffer most from vengeance inflamed by Mussulman fanaticism, chiefly embittered against our yoke-suffering brethren who found shelter in Servia during last year's war, although the second clause of the Treaty of Peace concluded with the Ottoman Porte on February 16 of the present year stipulated ample amnesty for them. Relying on the good faith of this convention, we induced the greater part of these martyrs to return home, which they did with trust and confidence; but, alas, they were made to suffer under various pretences. They were subjected to fresh trials and to the arbitrary

ness of their Mahomedan oppressors. Vainly were steps taken by my Government against new outrages unpunished and overlooked. The Ottoman Government gave solemn promises to us. Servians, after the infraction of obligations contracted with the Porte, we are not obliged to remain longer in the painful situation which formerly made us, combatants for liberty, patient on-lookers of these cruel misdoings, visibly intended to extirpate the Servian race. Full now is the measure of Turkish cruelties. We cannot look on with indifference now without humiliation, or remain further connected with a Government deriving its power from devastation, incendiarism, bloodshed, and manifesting fanatical insolence and threats. Although Serbia behaves towards Turkey honourably, the Porte begins preparing new perils for our country, besides concocting secret conspiracies against our internal security. The Ottoman Foreign Minister threatens openly with innumerable means of injury without being formally at war with Serbia. Servians, when the Porte assumes against us such a threatening tone, in a moment when she is pressed by an army of the strongest Power, it is evident that we cannot permit the present occasion to pass by without trying once more to secure our future. The struggle with our many centuries' foe was not finished with last year's war; it would be inglorious, unprofitable for us doing peaceable work not to try within the boundaries of our strength to remove threatening dangers for the Servian nation and not to fulfil our national task. And even if the brave Russian army could finish without our participation in this holy cause, which the Czar Alexander has taken under his protection, still nothing can exempt us from this duty which devolves upon every nation, and which Serbia must fulfil if she will be true to herself. Great works, like the one undertaken by us last year, cannot remain half accomplished—that would be pusillanimous policy. Posterity would blame us, our martyr brethren would curse us, the blessed manes of heroes fallen in last year's war would rebuke us, if we were found indifferent while on our frontiers rivers of blood are being shed in fighting against the enemy, who has burned and devastated our fair and fertile country without provocation. Only by constant persistence can we finish what was nobly and courageously begun. If last year the enemy had superior force to bring against the Servian Principality, to-day, entering the field, we find on our side the victorious Russian army, our heroic Montenegrin brethren, our brave Roumanian neighbours. We take up arms to-day for the holy national Christian cause. Following my grandfather's example, I place myself at the head of the armed Servian nation. On the banner which Obrenovitch the Fourth unfurls is written 'National Liberty,' 'Independence.' Under this banner you have already proved your patriotism and readiness to sacrifice all. Let us now fulfil the great national task which the old heroes of Takova so gloriously began, and which we renewed last year. Let us move forward alongside of the victorious banner of the Czar, the Libera-

tor, with Christian faith in God Almighty, the Protector of right, and success is sure, in the name of the liberator of our oppressed brethren, our country's welfare, Servia's independence, and its heroic people. It is God's will."

Decrees were likewise issued proclaiming a state of siege and a state of war; the formation of military tribunals and courts-martial; that public functionaries would be dismissed if they agitated against the war; providing State help for the families of those killed in war, &c.

On December 15, the Servian troops, under the command of Generals Leschjanin and Benitzki, crossed the frontier. The entire Servian army was stated to be 140,000 strong, but this, it was said, must include, beside the army in the field (four army corps), every man who could be called in to defend the country against invasion. The forces under the generals already mentioned were, on December 19, to have taken the fortified position of Mramor, "notwithstanding a gallant resistance by the Turks." By the last accounts, published in December 1877, the Servians seemed to be making their presence felt, and to have made a great advance in the art of war. Since the peace of March 1877, their movements were reported as follows:—

"On the Danube Ak Palanka has fallen into their hands, and they have thus isolated Widdin from the districts from which it might draw food on the southern bank of the Danube. On the northern side of the river the strong position which the troops of Prince Charles hold at Kalafat will prevent foraging parties from penetrating into Roumania. Nisch is not only surrounded, but its bombardment has commenced. Detachments from the corps directed against it have occupied Leskowitza and Kurchumli, where they have captured such a number of cattle and abundance of provisions as to render the troops engaged in the siege independent for some time of supplies drawn from Servia itself. These detachments have planted themselves many miles beyond Nisch on the road to Pirot, and, though the Servians are reported to have been repulsed in an assault upon Nichivar, the latest intelligence states that they were preparing to make a second attack. The military advisers of Prince Milan, probably on account of political reasons, seem inclined to press forward, and they will certainly in this case spare no means to ensure the speedy reduction of the strong places which their troops have been told off to besiege. On the fall of these fortresses the whole Servian army will be available to move forward and join the Russian divisions in their advance, and the Government of Belgrade may thus establish a claim to receive some substantial reward for its zeal and energy on the conclusion of the war."

A force of 30,000 Servians, with 120 guns, were investing Nisch, and a combined force of Russians and Servians were moving on Sophia. Another account reported that on December 24, the Servians were repulsed from Yatre with great loss, and were "pursued a distance of one hour and a half's march."

CHAPTER IX.

GREECE, EGYPT, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, DENMARK, AND NORWAY.

GREECE.—Excitement in Greece—The Government and the People—Greek Provinces of Turkey—Change of Ministers—A Coalition Cabinet—Its Policy—Lord Derby and the Greek Government—Death of Canaris—His Character.

EGYPT.—Interests and Policy of the Viceroy—Its Relations with Turkey—Colonel Gordon—His Policy—Employment of Foreigners—Egypt and Abyssinia—The Egyptian Contingent—Its Departure—Its Unfair Treatment—The Suez Canal—Prince Hassan—Report of the Public Debt Commissioners.

HOLLAND.—Funeral of the Queen—The Budget—The New Cabinet.

BELGIUM.—The Rubens' Festival—Congress of Socialists—Opening of the Chambers.

DENMARK.—The Crown and the Folkething—Temporary Finance Law—Autumn Races—State Trial—Battle of the Budget—Termination of the Crisis.

NORWAY.—Mercantile Fleet.

GREECE, as might have been expected, was much excited when war broke out between her hereditary enemy, Turkey, and Russia; and she was naturally anxious that the Hellenic provinces of Turkey should share in that emancipation of the Slavonian States which was the professed object of the war. As far, however, as military action was concerned, the finances of the country were not in a condition to warrant expensive enterprises. The budget showed an increasing annual deficit; but when passions are aroused money considerations count for very little; and the history of the whole year in Greece was a struggle, more or less intense, between the Government on the one hand and the whole body of the Hellenes on the other. It seemed to them that the opportunity, long waited for, had come at last, when the Greek provinces still under Turkish rule should be taken from the Ottoman oppressor and annexed to the kingdom of King George. Roumania had declared her independence. Servia was preparing for war, the Slavonian populations were everywhere rushing into the arms of the great Northern Power, which was organising insurrections with all the zeal of a revolutionary committee. Were the refined and subtle Greeks to be less alive to the crisis than the peasants of Servia and Bulgaria? Crete was already in a ferment, and the Porte having rejected the demands of the Cretan Assembly, the Christians of that island resolved to assert their rights by force of arms. June brought with it a change of Ministry in Greece. M. Coumoundouros endeavoured to form a Cabinet, and he declared his policy to be "to increase and concentrate the regular army by speedy and effective measures, to prevent by exemplary punishment all irregular movements; to obtain a loan for the purpose of military operations to be commenced immediately, and to establish taxes to pay the interest of that loan." A meeting of 8,000 persons adopted resolutions affirming the necessity of forming a Coalition Cabinet, "which would carry on military preparations with energy and promptitude." Then a special deputation from this meeting urged the several party leaders to unite to secure the

object proposed by the resolutions; and the Chamber of Deputies voted a resolution calling upon the party leaders to form a "solid Coalition Ministry," "on account of the extraordinary circumstances in which Greece was then placed." Accordingly a Coalition Ministry was organised under the auspices of the veteran Canaris, who became President of the Council and Minister of Marine. The other members of the new Cabinet were:—Tricoupis, Foreign Affairs; Coumoundouros, Home Affairs; Zaimi, Justice; Deligeogi, Finance; Deligianni, Education; Zimbrakasaki, Army. All these were ex-Ministers, and the first five ex-Premiers. The *Times* correspondent, remarking upon this political event, said:—"The step, which was demanded by the people and Chamber, shows that the Greeks are in earnest, and desire internal order and energetic military preparation, so that they may act effectually on any emergency. Great hopes are entertained, and quiet is restored."

Laws for the organization of the military and naval forces were soon after passed through the Chamber of Deputies, the new Ministry thus carrying out the wishes of the people for energetic military and naval preparation.

In answer to the question asked by Lord Derby of the Greek Government, as to whether it authorised the British Government to assure the Porte that Greece would not make war against Turkey, nor favour the insurrection in the frontier provinces, M. Tricoupis, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent a Note to the Greek Chargé d'Affaires in London, in which he said:—"That he had actually given assurances to the British Minister at Athens that Greece did not intend declaring war against Turkey, but that this was all that either the Porte or another Power acting in the name of Turkey was justified in asking. Greece, the Minister continued, cannot renounce her freedom of action without prejudicing Hellenic interests. The Note then recalled the fact that the protecting Powers in the protocol of June 21, 1832, rejected the claim of the Porte, that Greece should always remain neutral. The communication of M. Tricoupis to Mr. Stuart, the British Minister in Athens, to the effect that Greece would use her influence to prevent insurrection in the Turkish frontier provinces, had the character of a simple piece of information. The Porte was not justified in demanding the co-operation of Greece in suppressing the insurrection. Finally, in regard to the armaments of Greece, M. Tricoupis pointed to the recognised independence of his country, and the right which results from that independence."

A great blow to Greece at this time (September 14) was the death by apoplexy of Constantine Canaris, the Prime Minister—the Grecian Thiers, whose name was a spell that held together rival parties, and whose influence with the people almost ensured tranquillity while he remained in office. At his funeral (which was as striking on a smaller scale as M. Thiers' funeral had been when all Paris followed him to the grave) "the King himself walked through the blazing sunshine, as chief mourner, from the Ministry of Marine

to the Cathedral of Athens. All the Greek Ministers, foreign representatives, and a host of officers in uniform crowded behind his Majesty to pay honour to the mighty dead. Every shop was shut, and many houses and balconies were hung with black. There was a grave and anxious looking forward to what next might come, mingled with sincere sorrow for him who had gone. The well-known features of the Prime Minister were seen for the last time as he was carried by with his coffin-lid raised, according to Greek custom. That grand, calm face, with the grey beard and square forehead, passed out of sight for ever, and the last link seemed to be broken between this present generation of Greeks and the days of Cochrane and of Byron."

Canaris, who had been at once the Garibaldi and the Thiers of his country, was a man dear to every Greek patriot. In the insurrectionary war against the Turkish tyranny, more than half a century ago, his fire-ships had carried havoc and dismay into the Ottoman navy; and in his heroic exploits he more resembled the Elizabethan mariners than any of the naval celebrities of the present day. His simplicity resembled very much that of the Italian patriot, whom he excelled in political sagacity and statesmanship; for, after being the master spirit of political combinations and Cabinets, he retired with renewed pleasure to the enjoyments of a simple country life. In his old age, as in his youth, he was ever at the service of his country, and "when, at the beginning of June, he was entreated to quit his cottage for the Presidency of the Greek Cabinet, he did not remember his ninety years, and came at once to the call. Under his leadership factions could be appeased and jealousies reconciled. For three months he had remained at the head of affairs, not plunging his country into war, but not ceasing to make the nation more and more ready for war, should the moment for war arrive."

EGYPT.

Egypt, as a country intimately connected with European interests, and almost necessarily—as a vassal State or province of the Turkish Empire—taking a part in the Russo-Turkish war, may conveniently be considered in this chapter, together with nations from which geographically it is distinct. Unlike these, its relations to Turkey would hardly be allowed to be neutral in the struggle between Russia and its Suzerain, unless it were placed under the protection of the European Powers. Russia had, indeed, been supposed to exercise an influence upon the councils of the Viceroy, and when war was declared the Russian political agent seemed loth to depart, and was said to have urged upon the Khedive or Viceroy the advantages of neutrality; and reasons were not wanting to induce Egypt's Lord to lend a favourable ear to Russia's representations. There were financial reasons of the utmost cogency, and even international obligations might be pleaded in favour of the policy of inaction. By the concessions made to MM. Goschen and

Joubert (which had become law in November 1876), Egypt had handed over the management of her revenue to European financiers. One half of its income had been appropriated to the Public Debt, and, without breaking faith with Europe, could not be diverted to other purposes. The country was, besides, already heavily taxed, and aid to Turkey in men and money would involve additional burdens. Then the policy of Mehemet Ali had been, and that of his successor still was, to make Egypt independent of Turkey, and he would not willingly fight for that Turkish supremacy which was opposed to his own interests. Important concessions had been made to Mehemet Ali by the Ottoman Government, which gave to Egypt a semi-independence*; but these had been ignored in Midhat's Constitution, the Ottoman Empire being declared by it to be one and indivisible; and thus the separate existence of Egypt was at once merged into that empire. Nor would her ruler be compelled to aid Turkey by political parties or a sympathising people at home. He might truly say *L'état c'est moi*; for in Egypt there is neither an aristocracy nor a democracy, nor a public, in the European sense of the term—"there is simply a population and a few pashas, who can be made and unmade with a breath." The Viceroy of Egypt, however, could hardly resist the appeal of his Suzerain (supported, as it might be, by a fleet of ironclads), unless the protection of the European Powers was extended to him. Nor would he be deterred by the fear of Russia; for Egypt was so bound up with European interests, and especially with "British interests" (as commanding the high road to India), that the great Northern Power would probably think it best not to meddle with her.

The Viceroy had shown a remarkable confidence in foreigners. In February he had appointed Colonel Gordon (an able, upright, and energetic officer) Governor of the Soudan, with almost unlimited control over the country extending from the First Cataract to the Equator. A firman (of which the following is a translation) was forthwith addressed to all the governors, shaikhs, heads of tribes, Arabs, 'Ulamâ, notables, and the people of the Soudan :—"Take notice and

* "By the Firman of February 13, 1841, the Government of Egypt was granted to Mehemet Ali, and the grant was made hereditary by a settlement of the succession on the eldest male of his family. On May 27, 1861, further concessions were made, such as the right of issuing money bearing the stamp of the Egyptian Royal Family, the power to maintain an army of 30,000 men, and a change in the succession which makes the Khedive's eldest son the heir to the throne, instead of Halim Pasha, the Khedive's uncle and the oldest living male of the family of Mehemet Ali. This concession was dearly bought, as the same Firman by which it was granted raised the Egyptian tribute to 750,000*l.* from 400,000*l.*, and it has been subsequently increased to 790,000*l.*, in return for the grant of the Zeyla district, opposite Aden. On June 8, 1867, Egypt received the further privilege of perfect freedom of internal administration, the nomination of all officials, from prime minister down to police-constable, and the power of making all treaties of a non-political character. Finally, in September 1872, the country became invested with full powers to run into debt; in other words, it was given the right to contract foreign loans without the previous consent of the Porte—a right which has been exercised to its very fullest extent. Thus, although Egypt remained a Province of the Ottoman Empire, without the *jus legationis*, or the right of maintaining a separate military or naval force, she, nevertheless, acquired, at enormous pecuniary sacrifices, the position of a semi-sovereignty."

observe, that in consequence of our assurance of his fitness and capability for the office, we have appointed his Excellency Gordon Pasha to be Governor-General of all the districts of the Soudan on the east as far as Massowah and Suâkin on the south, and seaward of the Soudan as far as Danakala, including the Bahru-'l-Ghazâl and the territory near the Equator, as of Dârfûr. We have appointed him to this command, and our plain orders to that effect have been issued. We have further commissioned him to superintend the interests of the people generally, to promote the progress of the country, the tranquillity of the inhabitants, the security of the roads, and all other matters connected with the administration. We call upon you all to co-operate with him, rendering him due obedience and honour, and acting agreeably with his commands in all matters relating to order, security, and progress, paying your taxes regularly, so that you may enjoy undisturbed tranquillity and be found worthy of praise, taking heed not to contravene in any way what is hereby laid down, and uniformly acting in accordance therewith. Written 4th of Sâfar, A.H., 1294." One object that Colonel Gordon had in view was the suppression of the slave trade in the Soudan, for which the Viceroy gave him every facility. Two ships of war were sent to the Red Sea to co-operate with the land forces at Colonel Gordon's disposal. One of these, the "Latof," a screw-corvette of 300-horse power, English-built, and ranking the third ship in the Egyptian navy, was unfortunately destroyed by fire.*

In the beginning of the year, Baron Malaret was appointed Comptroller-General under the arrangement effected by MM. Goschen and Joubert. Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, of the Indian Civil Service, was Deputy-Comptroller-General of the revenue. Many Englishmen occupied public offices; while the superior officers in the army were mostly Americans—Southerners, who had sought foreign service upon the collapse of their Confederacy. How largely Englishmen were employed in the service of the Egyptian Government at the beginning of the year is set forth more particularly in the following account, which was written in January 1877:—"In the Admiralty administration there are an English Post-Captain (Admiral M'Killop Pasha), a Commander (Moice Bey), and at least a dozen smaller officials. At the Treasury there is Mr. Romaine, ex-Secretary of the Admiralty and ex-Judge Advocate-General in India, now English Comptroller-General of Taxation in Egypt. He is soon to have a colleague in the English Commissioner of Public Debt, and the two offices will require many minor appointments. At the Public Works there are engineers whose

* This happened at sea, sixty miles from Suez, on March 10. "The vessel," said the account, "had taken Colonel Gordon to Massowah, and was returning to Suez with 300 soldiers from Abyssinia, a few passengers, and a crew of 160, when the chimney becoming overheated, the woodwork caught fire." The soldiers and crew broke through all discipline and seized the boats, and but for the fineness of the weather and the assistance of two English steamers, many lives would have been lost. As it was, thirty people were missing.

name is legion, and of varying capacity, from Mr. Fowler, the Khedive's consulting engineer, and Mr. Anderson, the manager of his sugar factories, down to the drivers on the railway between Cairo and Alexandria, and the engineers on the big steamers that run to the ports on the Red Sea and between Alexandria and Constantinople. In the Education Department is Mr. Rogers, whose knowledge of the language of the country, its customs, and its people will make him invaluable as a fellow-worker with M. Dor, who has worked long and ably in the establishment of a European system of education throughout the country in connection with that already at work in the two capitals. The railway system of the country is to be placed by the Goschen arrangement under an administration of which General Marriott, an engineer officer well known to Indian officials, is president. An English colleague remains to be appointed, and our two countrymen, with a Frenchman and two natives, are to have complete control of every railway in the country. In the telegraphs are two English superintendents—Mr. George and Mr. Gisborne, both names well known to telegraphists; at the Post-office Mr. Caillard, who a year ago was a clerk at St. Martin's-le-Grand, and is now Postmaster-General and one of the most esteemed of the Khedive's officials. In the new judicial system an Appeal Judge and a Judge of First Instance are English, and their strength has recently been increased by the promotion of a countryman to the Judicial Bench at Ismailia."

Financially, "1877 inaugurates a new system, and for the first time the liabilities of the country were met by means of the country's revenue"; and this included a strict system of economy in Viceregal expenditure, the army, and the administration generally.

Peace with Abyssinia was concluded about the beginning of June. The terms (settled for the most part by Colonel Gordon) were as follows:—The old frontiers are restored; there is to be free trade instead of a prohibitory tariff for Abyssinian goods entering by Egyptian frontiers and ports; free passage for envoys and letters; an Abyssinian Consul at Massowah and an Egyptian Consul at Adowa; the Khedive to sanction the appointment of the head of the Abyssinian Church by the Coptic Patriarch at Cairo. The Abyssinian rebel Michael to be detained by Egypt.

On June 10, at early morning, a booming in the distance outside the harbour of Alexandria announced to the inhabitants of that town the arrival of the Turkish escort for the Egyptian contingent, and the frigates were seen in the offing, where they took up their position. The ships were the "Mesoudivé," ironclad frigate, twelve guns 400lb. shot, three guns 150lb.; "Orkaniyeh," ironclad frigate, fifteen guns 150lb. shot, one gun 300lb. shot; two frigates, not ironclad, the "Salmié" and "Hudi Ventikar," and a despatch boat, the "Fehwaid." They were under the command of Hassan Pasha; and, by a singular coincidence, Prince Hassan, a son of the Viceroy, was the commander of the troops which form the Egyptian contingent.

Inside the harbour lay the Egyptian fleet, eleven in number, their "gay bunting fluttering in the wind," while "small white-sailed boats, full of curious Alexandrians," were plying about in every direction. The contingent, which was to have numbered some 10,000 or 11,000 men, fell short of that number, for it was said that 6,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, with two batteries of Krupp guns, made up the actual force despatched on this occasion.* During the embarkation the Turkish Admiral exchanged visits with princes and high officials, but it was remarked he did not visit the Khedive, and the inference was that this indicated Imperial displeasure.

"The departure," said an eye-witness, "was a fine sight. The Ottoman escort lay outside the harbour with steam up—four huge men-of-war quite able and ready to sink all the audacious Russian cruisers that are said to be prowling about these waters in hopes of capturing the Egyptian fleet. The transports, preceded by a gunboat, went out in the following order—"Behara," "Favoum," "Charkieh," "Rahmanieh," "Dahalieh," "Garbieh," "Tanta," each named after an Egyptian province. Then followed the frigate "Mehemet Ali," which in these days is 'as much good as a cardboard box,' at least, so said an old navy officer. The "Masr," (the Arabic name for Cairo) brought up the rear, with Prince Hassan, the Commander-in-Chief, and his staff on board. The shipping in the harbour was dressed and all the forts saluted the ships as they passed out to sea. Outside in the open the squadron formed in line; three Turkish vessels leading, the Egyptians followed, with the "Mehemet Ali" and "Masr" flanking them on either side, and a huge ironclad bringing up the rear. Thus they sailed away through the crowd of white-sailed fishing boats as the sun set red into the sea, leaving a crimson bank of cloud behind. The harbour was crowded with spectators. The flat roofs of the Alexandrian houses were covered with a curious public. There were many weeping women, wives or mothers of the young fellows who had gone away to slaughter. But the Arabs seemed proud of the sight, and talked of certain victory in the war. 'Things have changed,' said one, 'since the great war (the Crimean War): we no longer need the aid of the Queen of England—look at our paved streets, our square, our gas, our progress. Allah must make us win.' 'But why,' asked another, 'did Allah make all these men? Not to kill each other—there is something wrong in it all.'

A special force was organised for the protection of the Suez Canal, an Egyptian steamer being stationed at each of the three ports, Suez, Ismailia, and Port Said. Also three gunboats under M^r Killop Pasha were engaged in the same duty. On shore, nine stations were established, each one under the charge of ten mounted policemen; the whole number being commanded by

* It was afterwards raised to 11,000 or 12,000 men.

Colonel Ward. In July a further contingent of Egyptian troops was despatched to Constantinople.

The Egyptian contingent appears to have been by no means a worthless contribution, for they won for themselves the reputation of brave soldiers, and their commander displayed the qualities of an able and well-trained officer. He had received an European education, and he was the "only one of the Mussulman princes who ventured to expose himself on the field of battle, and share with his troops the dangers and privations incidental to a campaign." Nevertheless, neither the soldiers nor their leader seem to have received fair treatment at the hands of the Turkish commanders; and in November a communication appeared in the *Times* vindicating their conduct. From this statement it appeared that the Egyptian troops had not, from the time of their arrival at the seat of war in Bulgaria, been placed under the orders of their legitimate commander, Prince Hassan, but were stationed in detachments between Rustchuk and Bazardjik. They particularly distinguished themselves at the battle of Karahassankoi, and contributed not a little to the success of the day; yet, in a newspaper description of that action, they "were taken seriously to task and charged with the falsest accusations." Mehemet Ali, in his official report of the battle, entirely ignored the services rendered by the Egyptians; and to complete the injustice a telegram appeared in an English paper stating that 244 Egyptian soldiers had been wounded in the forefinger, which meant that they had mutilated themselves that they might escape further service. This, however, the correspondent declares to be a gross calumny.

The following particulars relative to the Egyptian Commander-in-Chief, Prince Hassan, and the contingent sent under his direction by the Khedive to his Suzerain in aid of his cause, is from McCoan's "Egypt as it Is":—

"The Ministry of War is under Prince Hassan Pasha, his Highness's third son--of whose general and professional education it is enough to say that he is an Oxford D.C.L., and a Major in the Prussian Army. . . . As now organised, the Regular Army consists of eighteen regiments of infantry (two of which are negroes from the Soudan), of four regiments of cavalry, of six squadrons each, of four regiments of field artillery, of six batteries each. . . . Although not more than 20,000 men may now be with the colours, the regimental cadres are kept up for an army of 80,000 men. . . . The infantry is armed with Remington rifles, the cavalry partly with revolver and lance and partly with sabre and carbine; the field artillery with 100 Krupp and 50 smooth-bore guns. . . . The chief weakness of the Egyptian army is, however, its still defective organisation . . . and what would be really fatal to its efficiency in service anywhere out of Egypt, its complete want of military train."

In September the report of the Egyptian Public Debt Com-

missioners, Signor P. Baravelli and Major E. Baring, was as follows :—

	Nominal Capital on the date of decree, November 8, 1876.	Nominal Capital redeemed since the decree of November 8.	Capital remaining unredeemed, September 8, 1877.
Unified Debt . .	£59,000,000	1,620,500	75,379,500
Privileged Debt . .	17,000,000	18,000	16,982,000
1864 Loan . .	1,896,400	243,700	1,652,700
1865-6 Loan . .	1,401,060	135,140	1,265,920
1867 Loan . .	1,157,600	153,900	1,003,700
Total . .	£80,455,060	2,171,240	78,283,820

HOLLAND.

Of the minor countries of Europe very little can be said, for, in the presence of the more exciting topics of the Russo-Turkish war and the Constitutional struggle in France, they seem to have been relegated to insignificance, and they furnish no continuous political history, or not any of sufficient importance to interest foreign readers. Hence a few notes only can be attempted.

The funeral of the late Queen of Holland was solemnised June 20. "Great emotion was manifested at the moment when the coffin was removed from the palace. The coffin was strewn with flowers and *immortelles*, amongst which a wreath of white roses, sent by her Majesty Queen Victoria, was remarked. The King of the Netherlands, the Princess of the House of Orange, the Grand Duke and Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, the Princes of Wied and Oldenbourg, Prince Albrecht of Prussia, and the representatives of foreign Courts, followed the funeral *cortège*. There was an immense concourse of spectators. The ministers and other distinguished personages had assembled in the Great Church of Delft, awaiting the arrival of the procession. On the Royal mourners having taken their seats in the church, Pastor Molenkama delivered an affecting discourse, in which he alluded in warm terms to the virtues of the deceased Queen. As the coffin was lowered into the royal vault the King and his sons exhibited much emotion."

In April the Government introduced a Bill into the Chamber of Deputies, for reclaiming, at the expense of the State, the south part of the Zuyder Zee, at an estimated cost of 116,000,000fl.

The Budget for 1878 was brought forward in the Second Chamber, September 17, by the Minister of Finance. He estimated the total expenditure at 121,000,000fl., and the revenue at 113,700,000fl. The anticipated deficit would be due mainly to the war in Atcheen, which cost 26,500,000fl. in 1876, and will, it was supposed, cost as much in 1877. The minister believed that the eventual deficit could be covered by the issue of Treasury Notes, and the financial condition of the country was, he thought, by no means unfavourable. The revenue was increasing while the deficit that might occur would be due to temporary causes.

The New Cabinet that was formed at the beginning of November was composed as follows :—M. Van Heeckeren Vankell, Chief of the King's Cabinet, Minister for Foreign Affairs ; Deputy Smidt,

Minister of Justice; M. Kappeyne, Minister of the Interior; M. Wichers, naval officer, Minister of Marine; M. Gleichman, secretary to the Bank of the Netherlands, Minister of Finance; Deputy Deroo, Minister for War; M. Van Bosse, ex-Minister, Colonial Minister.

A Royal decree instituted a new department for Commerce, Industry, and Public Works. The minister who undertook its duties was M. Tak von Poortoliet.

BELGIUM.

Not only all Belgium, but many artists and others from England, France, Germany, Italy, and other countries of the Continent assembled, in August, at Antwerp, to celebrate the "Rubens Festival." A bust of Rubens was to be "inaugurated." The *cortège* met early in the forenoon in the Place Verte. It was preceded by a detachment of Pompeurs and the bands of the Garde Civique. Then followed the Governor of Antwerp, the Burgomaster, and delegates of the Government, and the Echevins and Communal Council, all in official costume. Next came the Council of the Antwerp Academy, and four of their youngest pupils, carrying on a *brancard* covered with a white gold-fringed sheet crowns of gold and bronze. The delegates of the French Academy, in their academical robes, and headed by a mace-bearer, formed another link in the long *cortège*. Then followed the delegates from foreign countries—French, German, English, and Scandinavian, and the artists of Antwerp. The procession closed with various members of the administrative and judicial bodies and the officers of the Garde Civique, who pretty much resemble our own volunteers. The bust, which is from the chisel of M. Pecher, when uncovered, was highly praised, and will form a fine ornament to the entrance-hall of the gallery of ancient pictures. The inauguration ceremony did not last long, but speeches were made by MM. de Wael, de Laborde, the secretary of the Institute, and M. Charles Blanc.

A banquet was given by the city to the deputies of foreign academies and other distinguished visitors; the Bourse being specially decorated and lighted for the occasion. "M. de Wael, the Burgomaster, presided, and there were present very many of the best-known painters, architects, and sculptors of all the countries of Northern Europe. M. de Wael, in proposing the toast of the foreigners present, described them as the representatives of the institutes, academies, and scientific bodies of all the European capitals, who had come to Antwerp to help the citizens in doing honour to their great painter. They would, he hoped, carry to their homes with them the impression that in this jarring world science and art inspire peace and goodwill among those who cultivate them. Their adepts were all friends; they knew of no divisions and frontiers. Blessed be the bond of union that the worship of arts and letters preserved among men! The Vicomte

de Laborde returned thanks on behalf of the French, and M. Van Ellemet on behalf of the Dutch. M. B. Dumortier, Belgian Minister, forsaking the mere language of compliment, adverted to the delicate question of the birthplace of Rubens, and then dwelt with some patriotic fervour on the new spring of life which at present is raising the Belgian people to their old position among the nations. M. Hiller, of Cologne, spoke, in French, of the relations of the old cities of Antwerp and Cologne, and of their rival claims to be the birthplace of Rubens. Whichever way it was, Cologne had an interest in Rubens, and could not but sympathize with the honour done to his memory. M. Kaulbach, of Munich, in the name of German art, passed a eulogium on the genius of Rubens, but the applause was so enthusiastic that little of what he said could be heard."

Fêtes followed, the greatest of which—"the nocturnal procession of the giant and the giantess, the ship and the whale" was intended to illustrate the intellectual glories of Antwerp. Unfortunately the fireworks and illuminations were eclipsed by the brilliant lightning of "a terrific thunder-storm," and the festival ended in a general *sauve qui peut*.

A very different gathering was the meeting in September, at Ghent, of the Ninth Congress of the "International Working Men's Association," of which the official name is "The Universal Congress of Socialists." The first question discussed was that of "A Revolutionary Solidarity of the Federations."

It was resolved that when an insurrection breaks out in any country, socialists are to support each other by all possible means. Also that it is the duty of each country where an insurrection is successful, to provide neighbouring countries with means necessary for revolutionary action. The speakers likewise developed their ideas upon property. Of liberty it was remarked that social liberty, not individual liberty, is the aim of socialists. Finally, after much strife between the Anarchists and the Authoritarians, the Congress decided in favour of the Authoritarians against the "Anarchists" or "Collectivists." The Congress, however, made this fact evident, that all the federations represented in it accepted the following political dogmas:—"the expropriation of the owners of all capital and the abolition of individual property; all soil, buildings, capitals, fabrics, &c., having to be made collective property of groups of labourers. Each kind of State, each kind of representative government, must be abolished; the society must be a net of federations of labourers, united together for their special needs and the special purposes they propose to reach. The realisation of this programme (elaborated at length in a series of *brochures*) can be reached only by a series of revolutions, each of which has to accomplish some part of the programme, as, for instance, the Commune of Paris, which partially realised the autonomy of communes."

The last orator indulged in gross abuse of the Belgian Govern-

ment, because one of the fraternity (Kanckel, an ex-member of the Paris Commune) had been warned by the Belgian police to leave the country. Many of those who took part in the proceedings of the Congress were men of superior instruction and undoubted ability, carried away by political and social fanaticism. Mild-mannered revolutionists advocated the most sanguinary doctrines; and if they did not demand a million of heads, they argued that universal brotherhood could only be inaugurated by universal insurrection and the destruction of all existing institutions. On November 13 the Belgian Chambers were opened by the King in person. "Belgium," said his Majesty, "faithful to her pacific rôle, continues to entertain most amicable relations with all the Powers. The last census proves that in ten years the increase of population has been 508,000. The number of legislators must therefore be augmented by five senators and ten representatives. The provincial and communal representation must also be increased accordingly. The law for the prevention of electoral frauds will be completed, and unity of electoral legislation established. Public instruction is in a prosperous condition, and sufficient provision for the teaching body of all degrees has been made. The situation of agriculture is satisfactory; and the invasion of the cattle plague has been prevented. Notwithstanding the commercial crisis, Belgian commerce has not declined, and the activity of the ports has increased. Belgian industry will take a part worthy of it at the Paris Exhibition. Belgian art sustains its old reputation. The Civic Guards and the Army answer to the confidence of the country. A Bill relative to the organisation of the Civic Guards will be presented this session. The product of the sale of military lands will be employed in the construction of two forts on the left bank of the Nethe, to secure the defence of the Antwerp roads. Credits for artillery will be demanded. The public revenues, with the exception of the railways, will realise the expectations formed. In the last six years 350,000,000f. have been spent on works of public utility. The execution of new maritime works at Antwerp, commenced on the river Meuse, will soon render it navigable through the whole of Belgian territory. The construction of railways is progressing, notwithstanding the regrettable financial disasters. Belgium will join the other Governments in the question of the simplification of railway tariffs. Postal legislation will be put in harmony with the principles of the postal union. Maritime legislation is to be revised, and a law will be presented regulating responsibility in questions of transport. In questions on which men's minds are divided the principles and ideas uniting all should not be forgotten—the love of national autonomy and attachment to constitutional liberties. In two years the fiftieth anniversary of national independence would be celebrated; then the great things accomplished in half a century would be commemorated, and, as to-day, God would be thanked for having always protected their dear fatherland."

DENMARK.

The political year was marked by considerable agitation arising from the conflict between the Crown and the Folkething—the Representative Chamber—which was in progress during 1876, as may be seen by reference to the *Annual Register* of that year. “The root of the conflict,” said a Ministerial Memorandum, dated April 11, 1877, “between the Crown and the Folkething lay in the desire of the latter to restrict the King’s choice of counsellors, abolish the equal prerogative of the Lands-thing, and overthrow the constitutional distribution of the public powers. It is a duty the King owes to himself and his successors, and which is incumbent upon him as protector of the Constitution, to repel such attempts. The Ministry would act contrary to its duty if it were to resign at the present time. A dissolution of the Folkething would, in opposition to the Constitution, place the power of amending it solely in the hands of electors or members of the Folkething. The Constitution does not provide for the present case, in which the financial law has failed through a disagreement between the Chambers. The enforcement of a provisional financial law remained the only issue out of the difficulty. In taking this course the Ministry has limited itself to that which was indispensable, because it wishes to facilitate a return to a regular state of things.”

As no agreement had been arrived at between the two Chambers during the last session, relative to the budgets of April 1, 1877, and March 21, 1878, the King had recourse to a temporary law approving of the receipts and expenditure. It was signed by the King, and countersigned by all the Ministers. This law was promulgated in accordance with Article 25 of the Constitution, which empowers the Government to make the necessary current expenditure according to the established rules; but the principal sum and the single items of expenditure must not exceed the amount laid down in the Government proposals presented to the Rigsdag.

A letter from Copenhagen gave some account of the autumn races in Denmark, which took place at Slagelse, a town in the heart of Zealand, about twenty-five miles from the capital. The account is worth quoting, in order to show how Anglicised all the world has been growing in this respect. “The fourth race was the principal event of the day. It was a handicap over one mile, for three-year-old horses and mares from all countries. Nine horses were entered, but only three came to the post—Sir Garnet, Warrenby, and Miss Harriett. The race was very exciting. Miss Harriett at once came to the front, and maintained her lead until within a hundred yards from the winning-post, when Sir Garnet, who had been pulling double, nearly dragging the jockey out of the saddle, came on with a rush, winning in 1 min. 45 sec., Miss Harriett was a good second, closely followed by Warrenby.

The value of this stake was 1,400 crowns. Sir Garnet had only arrived a couple of days previously from Baden-Baden, where he had been running in splendid form. For the fifth race, over one mile and a quarter, seven horses were entered, out of whom Father Claret, Roscius, Aladdin, and Crecy came to the post. Father Claret took the lead, but was soon caught by Crecy, who came in first in 2 min. 21 sec., closely followed by Aladdin, while Father Claret was a bad third. The value of the stakes was 800 crowns. The sixth race, a trotting match for Danish horses, over 4,000 yards, was won by Thora, the value of the stakes being 400 crowns. The jockeys were all English, and nearly all handled their horses in excellent style. Racing is now finished in Denmark until the next spring meeting."

A notable event in Denmark in 1877 was a State trial, the result of which (a verdict of not guilty, and expenses to be charged to the national treasury) will strengthen the Ministers of that country in their future dealings with the Radical majority; "who," said a Copenhagen correspondent, "may now learn the absurdity of rushing headlong into State trials of Ministers without any reasonable expectation of success, simply as a party move." "The trial," remarked the same correspondent, "arose out of the sale of the so-called Marble Church to M. Tietgen, the well-known director of the Private Bank and the Great Northern Telegraph Company. This church, or rather this ruin, was originally intended to be a second Duomo of Milan, and the foundation was laid about a hundred and fifty years ago by one of those extravagant kings whose absurd desire to imitate Louis XIV. in France nearly ruined Denmark. The church was to be built of Norwegian marble, but was only about half completed, and, as there was no more money, was left as a ruin, encumbering one of the most important public sites in Copenhagen. M. Tietgen having most generously offered to buy the ruin and to have it completed, it was sold to him by the late Cabinet—or, rather, the Chancellor of the Exchequer—for the sum of 200,000 crowns. The Radicals, however, maintained that the Ministers had exceeded their powers in selling what they were pleased to call one of the State domains without a special vote of the Lower House, and they also maintained that it would have been more profitable to pull the ruin down and sell the site for building purposes, valuing the ground at nearly half a million crowns, and claiming the difference from the Ministers. A vote was passed, ordering the trial of the Ministers, and it is this trial which now has been concluded."

The Battle of the Budget, before referred to, continued almost to the end of the year; but, after eleven hours' debate, the Rigsdag * came to an understanding with the Government on November 8, a day that terminated a most momentous political crisis, and which henceforth will be an important landmark in the Constitutional

* See *Annual Register*, 1876, p. 233.

history of Denmark. The Lower House having annulled the Ministerial Provisional Finance Bill, the country was left without any law authorising the collection of taxes, and a dead-lock resulted. In this dilemma the President of the Council declared that if within twenty-four hours both Houses did not vote the collection of taxes and the payment of current expenses until a budget was passed, he would have recourse to Royal Orders in Council. The debate in the Lower House was stormy in the extreme, members accusing each other of falsehood without hesitation; but "during the third meeting," said the Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "a proposal was made which was accepted by the Government, and which was then immediately carried before the Upper House, which may be said to have sat *en permanence*, meeting and adjourning no fewer than eight times during the day, when it was altered and sent back to the Lower House, which rejected the alteration, and returned the resolution in its original shape. It was now past nine o'clock, and everything was at a dead-lock, only about two hours being left for a final decision whether the Constitution should be a dead letter or not. The President of the Upper House was just about closing the sitting when a communication was made to him, and immediately a joint committee was proposed and accepted by both Houses. The committee met instantly, and after half an hour's deliberation a resolution was agreed upon, which was accepted by the Cabinet; and about half-past eleven the President of the Council was able to proceed to the Castle of Amalienborg (where his Majesty, who had come in from his country residence at Fredensborg, had been waiting the final result) to obtain the Royal signature, which finally made the resolution law. This provisional result of the crisis—for it was in reality only a six weeks' armistice—was accepted by all parties with the greatest delight."

NORWAY.

The same writer stated that, according to official information published by the Government of Norway, the mercantile fleet of that country, in the latter part of 1876, consisted of 7,814 vessels, of which 7,596 were sailing vessels and 218 steamers. The total number of the crews was put down at 60,281 persons, and he remarked that, "considering the population of Norway is barely 2,000,000 souls, the proportion of sailors to the total number of inhabitants is unusually high—probably higher than in any other country."

CHAPTER X.

UNITED STATES—SOUTH AMERICA—MADAGASCAR—CHINA—
JAPAN.

UNITED STATES—Disputed Presidential Election—Electoral Commission—Hayes declared President—Inauguration of the President—His Address—Policy of Conciliation—The Cabinet—Federal Troops withdrawn from the South—Conflicts with the Indians—Negro Population of the Southern States—Commercial and Industrial Depression—Railway Strikes and Riots—Civil Service Reform—President Hayes in Vermont—Mr. Sherman's Speech—President Hayes in the South—United States' Embassy to the Sioux Chief—Remonetisation of Silver Bill—Repeal of the Resumption Act—Anomalies of Presidential Government—The President's National Policy—President Hayes' First Annual Message—Award of Fishery Commission—The Mormons—Execution of Lee—Death of Brigham Young—United States and Mexico.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Earthquakes, Floods, and Famine.

MADAGASCAR.—Abolition of Slavery.

CHINA.—Foreign Trade with the Treaty Ports—Opening of three more Towns to Foreign Commerce—Famine in the Northern Provinces—Floods in the South of China.

JAPAN.—Imperial Government and the Daimios—The Prince of Satsuma—Retrospect of Japanese History—Clan of Satsuma—Insurrection in Satsuma—Causes of Complaint—The Budget—Army and Navy of Japan.

UNITED STATES.

IN the United States the year 1877 opened gloomily amid the difficulties and uncertainties, the turmoil and strife, of a disputed Presidential Election. It was, in fact, a more important political crisis than had occurred for a dozen years. Party feeling ran very high, and there were dreary prognostics that "in less than a hundred days" the citizens of the Great Republic "would be cutting each other's throats."

The votes of the Presidential Electors were almost equally balanced, and whether Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hendricks, the Democratic Candidates, or Mr. Hayes and Mr. Wheeler, the Republican Candidates, would be declared President and Vice-President for the next four years, depended on the admission or rejection of the votes of three of the Southern States, viz., Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina. In these States Republican Legislatures had appointed partisan-returning Boards, and these were accused by the opposite party of falsifying the returns. The Democrats, therefore, demanded an investigation; but the Republicans maintained that, according to the Constitution, the certificate of the Governor of a State legalised the returns and could not be upset. How could the dispute be adjusted? In what way might a peaceful settlement be arrived at?

The ultra Republicans contended that the solution of the difficulty rested with the President of the Senate, whose province it was to control the counting of the votes; but the extreme Democrats declared that Congress also could exercise that control, and that both Houses had the power of rejecting disputed votes. If no compromise could be effected, two rival Presidents, or two rival

Pretenders to the Presidency, would divide the country into two hostile factions, each claiming that its candidate was the lawfully-elected "King of the Kingless land;" a state of things that would be very likely to end in civil war, or at least in a dead-lock of all the machinery of Government—a paralysis of commerce and industry, a damaged national credit, and a political and social chaos of the most serious nature.

In this dilemma the common sense and political sagacity of the practical and law-respecting people of the United States devised a means of escape. The Senate and the Lower House agreed to appoint an Electoral Commission, composed of five members taken from each branch of the Legislature and the five Judges of the Supreme Court. The functions of this Committee of Fifteen were intended to be judicial; but the members of it, whether senators, deputies, or judges, voted simply for the interests of their respective parties without any reference whatever to the merits of the case. It was ruled by a majority of one that Congress should not inquire into the credentials of a Presidential Elector.

This at once gave the victory to the Republicans, and Congress having accepted the recommendation (and consequently the admission of the votes of the three Southern States without investigation) Mr. Hayes and Mr. Wheeler, the Republican Candidates, were declared to be the lawfully-elected President and Vice-President by 184 Presidential Votes to 183. Thus this important matter was settled; and though the Democrats complained of imposition, they could not dispute the legality of the decision, nor Mr. Hayes's title to the Presidential chair.

This great question was decided on March 2 at four in the morning, and in five hours from that time Mr. Hayes was greeted in Washington by General Grant and others as the President elect. On the evening of the next day he was entertained at a grand banquet at the White House, and at noon on the following day—Sunday—Grant's term of office expired; but the new President having been sworn in privately the previous evening by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, no interregnum occurred.

Monday, March 4, was the day of inauguration. A military and civic procession escorted the Ex-President and actual President from the White House to the Capitol, where, standing on the large platform which had been erected for the purpose in the high central portico of the Capitol, and in presence of a brilliant company—the supreme judges, members of Congress, the diplomatic corps, the high officers of State, General Sherman and officers of rank in the army and navy, the President again took the oaths of office, and then proceeded to deliver his inaugural address, which was earnest in tone and explicit in the enunciation of a policy of conciliation. Its principal topics were the condition and wants of the Southern States and the policy he intended to pursue towards them, the reform of the Civil service and the financial policy of the Union. He declared that the permanent pacifi-

cation of the country upon such principles and by such measures as would secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of their constitutional rights, was the one object which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regarded as of supreme importance, and he believed that before this great principle party-interests would fade into insignificance. "The question for the Southern States," he said, "was government or no government; social order, peaceful industries, and happiness, or a return to barbarism."

"What the States of the South now imperatively require," he went on to say, "is the inestimable blessing of wise, honest, and peaceful local self-government. But then it is not to be forgotten that only a local Government which recognises and maintains inviolate the rights of all is true self-government. . . . It must be a Government which submits loyally and heartily to the Constitution and the Laws—those of the Nation and those of the States themselves—accepting and obeying faithfully all the Constitution as it is." "Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States," he added, "that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their truest interests—the interests of white and coloured people both equally—and to put forth my best efforts on behalf of a civil policy which will for ever wipe out of our political affairs the colour line and distinction between the North and South, to the end that we may have, not merely a united North or a united South, but a united country."

And not only the political but the material development of the Southern States deserved the attention of the Government, for that also had been arrested, nor must the moral and intellectual condition of the people of these States be neglected. The schools should be liberally supported by State Governments. He urged, likewise, the absolute necessity of Civil Service Reform, that faithful officials might be secured. The founders of the Government never expected officials to be appointed for partisan services. Though the President necessarily owes his election to one party, to whose principles he is deeply attached, it should be remembered that he served his party best who served his country best.

To further such reform the President recommended an increase of the Presidential term of office to six years without eligibility for re-election. He said that financial depression continued, but with signs of returning prosperity; that the uncertainty of the paper currency added to the depression; that the only safe paper currency is one at all times convertible into coin; that legislation for early resumption is both wise and imperatively demanded. He approved the policy inaugurated by his honoured predecessor, General Grant, of submitting international disputes to arbitration. If, unhappily, such questions hereafter arise, he would adhere to this policy. Referring to the closeness of the Presidential result and the Electoral Tribunal, he said it gave the first instance in the world's history of a great nation in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power hushing party tumults to adjust the contest by legal forms.

An American, describing at the time Mr. Hayes' inauguration, and referring to his principles, remarked:—"Since Abraham Lincoln's inauguration on the same spot sixteen years ago there has been no ceremony of deeper importance than the transaction of yesterday. The world may well dwell on that simple but august pageant and solemnity, for it marks, as I conceive, the beginning of better and purer life on the part of forty millions of people. There seems really no limit to the influence which under our system may be exerted by the President, and we have a man now in that great office who has entered upon its duties with a high sense of responsibility. The chief pledge given by him beforehand was that he would seek to make an end of the bestowal of office for political reasons only, and the allowing of partisan service on the part of public officers. This pledge he has now solemnly repeated, and with admirable skill he has referred to the fact that both the great political parties have in terms almost identical declared the need of this reform, and pledged to it their unreserved support. One can fancy the dismay with which the political chiefs of the outgoing administration must have listened to these portentous words. There stood Chandler, Grant's Secretary of the Interior, who had been chairman of the Republican committee during the whole canvass; and there was Cameron, the Secretary of War, who had led the Pennsylvania delegation at the Cincinnati Convention. General Grant himself must have felt rebuked as he listened to the setting forth by the new President of a course of action as of the highest obligation which was contrary in every particular to what had been his procedure. The closing words of the address referred to the example which had been given to the world of a great nation in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power hushing its party tumults to yield the issue of the contest to adjustment according to the forms of law. And last of all there was a solemn appeal for the guidance of that Divine hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped; looking to this guidance, the senators, representatives, and judges who stood around were called upon by the President to work with him for the best interests of the country, that so 'peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations.' This quotation from the Prayer for the High Court of Parliament, or for Congress, as we have it, one meets with in such an address as this with a certain surprise. Mr. Hayes is not, I believe, a Churchman; it is a curious thought that the prayer from which he quotes was composed by Archbishop Laud."

The Ministers comprising President Hayes' Cabinet were announced to be

The Hon. William M. Evarts, of New York Secretary of State.
The Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio Secretary of the Treasury.
The Hon. George W. M'Crary, Iowa Secretary of War.
The Hon. Richard M. Thompson, of Indiana Secretary of the Navy.
The Hon. Charles Devens, of Massachusetts Attorney-General.
The Hon. David M'Key, of Tennessee Postmaster-General.
The Hon. Carl Schurz, of Missouri Secretary of the Interior.

The New York papers—the *Herald*, *Tribune*, and *Times*—gave their unqualified approval to the address of the new President, characterising it as wise, sincere, courageous, and unpartisan in its declarations. Mr. Hayes' Cabinet appointments likewise indicated his policy. The members of his Cabinet were said to be not so much Republicans as Independents, and the Postmaster-General—a Democrat—had been an officer in the Confederate army. Nor was ability overlooked by Mr. Hayes; for Mr. Evarts, the Secretary of State, was the ablest lawyer in the country.

Mr. Hayes began at once to carry out the policy of conciliation and reform he had so frankly announced and so earnestly advocated in his manly and outspoken address. He gradually withdrew the Federal troops from the Southern States, leaving only those necessary for garrison duty; and the troops thus liberated were employed against Mexican raiders and hostile Indians. General Howard had an encounter with the Indians of Idaho July 12, in which two officers were wounded, eleven soldiers killed, and twenty-four wounded. Thirteen Indians were killed and many wounded. A party of thirty-one Chinamen, while descending Clearwater in canoes, were attacked by Joseph's band of Indians and only one escaped. Volunteers were called out by the United States Government in Oregon and Washington territory.

General Howard had an action of some importance with the Indians under the Indian Chief Joseph. "Four hundred of our troops," said the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*, "fought 300 Indians for two days; the latter finally abandoned their camp, and retreated westward towards the Snake country. Thirteen of their number are believed to have been killed, while our troops lost eleven killed and twenty-nine wounded. But while this engagement is deemed important, no evidence is given that the Indians suffered serious loss, as they carried off their dead and wounded. General Howard is now moving towards Mount Idaho, to concentrate his forces with a reinforcement of 315 men going thither from San Francisco, and also one infantry regiment from Georgia. The general has now nearly every available soldier on the Pacific coast, while barely 1,000 troops remain in the Southern States."

The condition of the negro population in the Southern States was at this time very far from satisfactory, as may be gathered from the testimony of an eye-witness. "It is not easy," he said, "to resist the conclusion that the negroes on the large cotton plantations have actually retrograded towards barbarism. Their cabins are small huts of pine logs or rough boards, containing only one room. A glazed window in a plantation cabin might be sought in vain from Virginia to Texas. Cheapness and ugliness and squalor characterise these dwellings; the hovels of the Irish peasantry are luxurious compared with them. Yet the negro lives year after year in entire contentment in these wretched cabins, and if by any chance money comes to him he will spend it in use-

less finery or luxurious food rather than buy glass for his window or build an extra room for a kitchen. His clothes are the cast-off garments of his employer or his white neighbours, and his wife's costume is a calico gown and a cotton handkerchief tied about the head. As a slave he was better clad, for he received two suits of jeans or kersey a year. His food is Indian corn meal and bacon, and now and then a chicken of his own, or quite as frequently a stolen one. The physical comforts of a field hand seem to be fewer than in the days of slavery, and yet the testimony is universal that he prizes his freedom above everything else. Perhaps this last statement will be considered as neutralising the previous account of the wretchedness of his condition. It may also be said that, idle as he may be, and unfavourable to health as are his food and general mode of living, he it is after all on whom the world relies for the gathering of the cotton crop. Year after year there is sent to market a product far in excess of anything known in the days of slavery. It is in regions where the blacks greatly outnumber the whites that the condition of the former is so low in the scale of civilisation: wherever the whites predominate there the negroes advance in intelligence, and more cleanliness and self-respect are visible. The presence of the stronger race seems absolutely necessary for the improvement and elevation of the weaker. One result of the present low physical and moral condition of the blacks is that the proportion of black convicts to white throughout the cotton States is ten to one. All this is, of course, a natural result of slavery. The great fact remains that, whereas it was always predicted by the slaveholders that should emancipation take place the blacks would not work, and that they would perish, they have as freedmen gathered more cotton than ever before."

The political quietness that prevailed generally throughout the country was favourable to the measures of administrative reform that Mr. Hayes endeavoured to carry out, and which a general want of prosperity rendered the more desirable. Trade and commerce were depressed, wages fell, and great numbers could not obtain employment. "Tramps roamed over the country begging for food and sleeping in the open air, or under what chance shelter they could obtain." Such was the state of things when the directors of the great railway companies, following the example of other large employers of labour, determined upon a general reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of railway servants—a determination which affected the interests of 100,000 persons and resulted in a widespread strike of railway hands and riots of the most appalling character; in a short time the militia were under arms in five States; two cities, at least, underwent all the horrors of a reign of terror, and in ten days railway property was destroyed to the amount of nearly ten thousand dollars, or two millions sterling. The strike began with the stokers and brakesmen in the goods department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway on July 16, when forty men at Baltimore not only struck against a reduction of

wages and left their trains, but would not allow their places to be filled by other hands. At Martinsburg, in Virginia, a hundred men seized the line and the locomotives and entirely stopped the goods traffic. The militia, either from sympathy or because they were afraid to face the firearms and earthworks of the rioters, refused to act. As a consequence, the movement gained ground, and extended to New York and Columbus, in Ohio, and along the Pennsylvania Railway. The President, in answer to Governor Matthews' application for assistance, issued a proclamation to the rioters to disperse, and sent 250 regular troops to Martinsburg. The ringleader of the men on strike was arrested, order to some extent was restored, and trains were despatched from Martinsburg east and west. At other places, all the goods and cattle trains were stopped; but mail trains and passenger trains were not molested.

At Baltimore, on July 20, the 5th and 6th Regiments of the National Guard of Maryland, composed of citizens of Baltimore, attacked by an infuriated mob, replied with several volleys from their breech-loading Springfield rifles, and the streets were stained with blood.

But at Pittsburg, on July 21 and 22, things were much more serious. "The conflict began," said a correspondent, "in the afternoon of the 21st, when Sheriff Fife, at the head of the militia from Philadelphia, attempted to arrest some of the ringleaders. One of the mob approached the sheriff, waving his hat, and, calling to the crowd and the strikers, said, 'Give them hell!' A shower of stones was hurled at the troops, and one revolver-shot was fired. The soldiers then used their rifles, and for three minutes a sharp fire was kept up. Sixteen of the crowd were killed and many wounded. The crowd fled in dismay, and the strikers now sought shelter in every direction. But the excited populace, including those in no way connected with the railroad, expressed their determination to join with the strikers in driving the soldiers from the city. These remarks were interspersed with threats that the company's shops, depôts, and buildings should be laid in ashes that very night. The rioters kept their word. A large number of rolling-mill hands and workmen in the various shops of the city were assembled by eight o'clock. They broke into the manufactory of the Great Western Gunworks, and captured 200 rifles and a quantity of small-arms. Other mobs sacked all the places where arms were exposed for sale, getting about 300 more. Among them were 1,000 mill hands from Birmingham. The different crowds joined together and marched to Twenty-Eighth Street. In the meantime the strikers around the Union Depôt had not been idle. The Philadelphia troops, whose numbers had been swelled to over 800 men, had withdrawn into the large round-house at Twenty-Eighth and Liberty Streets, with two Gatling guns and two other pieces belonging to Breck's battery. The round-house was a very solid building, with double walls, the outer one of iron. The

position was the strongest possible one for the troops. The mob began to assemble rapidly, many with guns procured at the Alleghany armoury. By midnight 20,000 people were upon the ground, 5,000 of whom were armed men. The mob laid siege to the round-house in which the soldiers had taken refuge, and opened a brisk fire upon it, which was hotly returned by the troops. Finding that they could not dislodge the soldiers by this means, the rioters resolved to burn them out. Just before midnight an oil-train was fired, and run by the mob down the track and against the Sand-house—a large building near the round-house. This building caught fire, and was destroyed, but the round-house was saved by the soldiers within, who played upon it from the railway company's hydrants. The smoke of the burning oil nearly suffocated the soldiers; but they held their quarters until seven in the morning, when they vacated the building and moved to Sharpsburgh. On the way they were attacked by the rioters, and many were killed on both sides. Incendiarism thus once started, a new spirit of wanton destruction took possession of the mob. From the time the torch was applied to the first car, at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, all night long and the greater part of Sunday morning car after car was taken possession of, the torch applied, and the burning mass sent whirling down the track among the 2,000 cars filled with valuable cargoes of freight of all descriptions, and costly passenger-cars and sleeping and day coaches, spreading destruction on every hand. After the departure of the militia, both the round-houses beyond the Union Dépôt were burnt, and 125 locomotives were destroyed. All the machine shops and railroad offices were also fired. The rioters planted a cannon in the streets near by, and threatened to blow in pieces any man who attempted to extinguish the flames. The firemen, thus intimidated, retired, and devoted themselves to saving private property."

The troops that had been completely disorganised and escaped the mob by scattering, collected again at Claremont, ten miles from Pittsburg, where they fortified themselves. Twenty-five of their number had been killed and wounded during their retreat.

Another account, detailing the rioting at Pittsburg, thus describes what happened there after the defeat of the troops—who had never seen action and were badly led:—"Thousands of men roamed about the streets and railways, burning, destroying, and plundering. The strikers had little to do with this, matters passing beyond their control. Every building containing arms or ammunition was plundered, railway cars, loaded with corn, provisions, and petroleum were burnt, and stations with the adjoining hotels sacked. Then the mob burnt Union Dépôt. A vast conflagration, with wholesale robbery, continued throughout Sunday. One hundred and twenty-five locomotives and over 1,000 cars were destroyed, with a large amount of other property. The damage was estimated at \$4,000,000. The mob at length became weary of plunder, and on Sunday afternoon the citizens organised to pro-

tect themselves. They feared the entire city would be burnt, as the flames then covered a space of three miles long on the railways. The Alleghany City fire brigade came across the river to check the flames. The citizens formed patrols, with a vigilance committee. The mob by this time were fatigued, drunk, and no longer combative. By midnight the patrols covered nearly all the ground; citizen guards, armed with pistols, clubs, or any weapons procurable, gradually increased in force throughout the night, and order was restored. The loss of life during the riots was heavy. It is thought that the killed and wounded numbered 300 in Pittsburg. The riots gained headway through the stoppage of trains bringing troops."

At different places trains containing Federal troops were stopped by the rioters, who wrecked the trains, overpowered the soldiers, and drove away the conductors. The 5th and 6th Maryland Regiments were ordered to Camden Station, Baltimore, whence they were to proceed to Cumberland. This caused another outbreak at Baltimore. The alarm bells of the city rang as a signal for the troops to assemble; but in a very few minutes ten thousand men had collected at the railway station and along the routes by which the soldiers were to pass. "When they did begin to march," said the *Times* correspondent, "the rioters hurled stones and insulted them in every way. This was borne for some time, until several soldiers were badly hurt. The detachments took different routes, all being waylaid, and finally the soldiers fired on the crowd, at first doing this without orders. This exasperated the rioters very much, and the troops were ordered to charge with the bayonet, which was done. Before the station was reached ten rioters were killed and twenty-five wounded. The mob now became more turbulent than ever. They set fire to the Camden station and adjoining buildings, impeding the fire engines in their attempt to quench the flames, tore up the metals, and barricaded the streets with vehicles. The fire was not extinguished till midnight, and a considerable portion of the station with the adjoining building was destroyed. The riot was not quelled till one on Sunday morning."

The strikes and the rioting still spread. In some cases, as at Newark in Ohio, the earlier military attempts to suppress the outbreaks were paralysed by the fraternisation of the State troops with the strikers, whose ranks were largely recruited by men who had never been employed by the railway companies. Strikes became general on the Cleveland and Pittsburg, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Drayton, the Ohio and Mississippi and Fort Hayne, and on the railways running east from St. Louis.

The outbreak reached its height on the morning of July 25, when the vast railway system, extending from the Hudson to the Mississippi, and from Canada to Virginia, was almost at a standstill.

On the 25th and 26th St. Louis and Chicago were the scenes of violence and serious riot. In Chicago fifteen men were killed and many more wounded by the soldiers and police. Besides the

enormous loss to the railway companies in rolling stock, some costly erections—such as the magnificent structure known as the Lebanon Valley railway bridge, which had cost more than 50,000 dollars—were destroyed. On July 27 the New York Central was again running its trains, mobs were driven out of the cities, rioters were arrested, tranquillity gradually returned to the disaffected districts, and many of the railway companies compromised with their operatives. Political writers asserted that the railway strikes were the result of a wide-spread conspiracy and the strike that had long existed between labour and capital. A trade society, known as the trammers' union, composed chiefly of stokers and brakemen, organised the strikes. Communists, it was said, acted as leaders, and many of the rioters were Poles, Bohemians, and other foreigners from the continent of Europe. At Pittsburg very few railway men—a mere sprinkling—were among the mob, which was largely made up of Irish Roman Catholics; but the manufacturing population of that place is more vicious and degraded than in any other town in the Union. At the time of these disturbances a considerable portion of the very small army of the United States was engaged in Indian warfare and in watching the Mexican frontier. Not more than 2,000 men were at hand for action in the Eastern States.

As a beginning of Civil Service Reform, the President issued a circular which, it was thought, would "effectually divorce the public service from 'machine politics.'" It enacted that no officer should take part in the management of political organisations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns. Their right to vote or to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. No assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed." This rule, the President said, was to be applied to every department of the Civil Service, and every officer of the general Government was to conform to its requirements.

While carrying out a national, as distinguished from a party policy, Mr. Hayes did not give utterance to any speeches calculated to win popularity and to commend his measures to the mass of his countrymen. In August, speaking to a crowd of eager listeners at a town in Vermont, his remarks were personal rather than political. He told them, said a correspondent, that his family had settled in that very place one hundred years ago; that his grandfather was a blacksmith, that sixty years ago his father had left the place for Ohio, where he—the President—was born. Later in the day at another town, he excused himself from speaking, but said that one or two of the gentlemen who were associated with him in the Government would address them. One of these was Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State, who, said the President, wrote the letters full of high-sounding words addressed to foreign governments, to which his signature was attached. Mr. Evarts remarked

that he felt the visit of the President and Mr. Hayes to him (at his country seat which was close by) to be a great honour, and that his neighbours, he was sure, would consider it an honour and be glad to see the President and "his charming and graceful wife." As for the high-sounding words the President had mentioned, he did not use them from choice, but because the United States was a great nation. Then the Home Secretary introduced another member of the Cabinet in the person of General Keys, who had been a Confederate officer. His most important utterance was that there was no longer any North and South; that the country was now one, and the union inseparable.

The real speech of the day, however, was one by Mr. Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury and brother to General Sherman, who, speaking at Ohio, stated with much force and clearness what the Government had so far accomplished. He dwelt on the good which had been accomplished as to Civil Service reform. The rule which had been put out by the President, to the effect that no holder of office should take any part hereafter in political organisation, was strongly defended. Next the economies which the Administration had so far been able to accomplish were stated, amounting in the Treasury Department alone to an annual reduction of near a million of dollars. Then the changes in the public debt were dwelt upon: since March 1, \$135,000,000 6 per cent. bonds had been paid off, and the amount invested in $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds, making an annual saving of \$2,025,000. But the Secretary determined, after careful reflection, to put out no more $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds, but to try the market with a 4 per cent. loan. This had proved a great success; within thirty days \$78,000,000 were sold in this country and in Europe, and the money applied to the purchase of 6 per cent. bonds. The saving from this change would be \$1,500,000 annually; making the aggregate annual saving from both classes of bonds since the Hayes administration began \$3,500,000. The Secretary was of opinion that the entire amount of the public debt bearing interest at over 4 per cent. might, as it came redeemable, be converted into bonds not exceeding 4 per cent.

The Secretary then defended with great force the policy of resuming specie payments—the Act of Congress fixing January 1, 1879, as the date of resumption, being his measure introduced by him when a member of the Senate. He characterized the belief in a permanent paper currency, irredeemable, and deriving value only from its legal tender quality, as "a mild form of lunacy." Altogether his argument was very strong in favour of a return to a sound currency, and he committed the Government unmistakably to this policy. The Secretary dwelt, moreover, on the good promise for the country which the future holds out. The exports exceeded the imports during the last fiscal year by \$166,000,000, and this balance is steadily increasing. This year there were enormous crops of breadstuffs, and the foreign demand was largely

increased by the Russian war. The Secretary thought that inasmuch as the great agricultural interest was now extremely prosperous the other interests of the country would soon begin to thrive and trade to revive.

In September the President paid a visit to the Southern States which proved a remarkable success. At Louisville, Kentucky, he was welcomed with unbounded enthusiasm. But there was one feature of this Kentucky reception which was especially significant. A long line of Confederate veterans, commanded by a Confederate general, acted as an escort to the President. Each of these old soldiers wore a white ribbon in his coat, and the horse-men who marshalled the battalion wore white sashes, expressing by this symbol the feeling that between North and South all enmity was at an end. Then came the President's speech, when he was introduced to the people from a balcony, and saw, it is said, twenty thousand of them gathered before him. It was a speech excellent in matter and in form. He had been commended to the people by the official personage who introduced him as one who had conquered adverse hearts and won them back to brotherly affection—as one whose especial labour was for love, reconciliation, and reform—a chief magistrate who had risen above all partisan considerations, and by his wise acts had reawakened the affection of the Southern people for the Union. The President in his speech dwelt on the old friendship between Ohio and Kentucky, as shown by the help which the men of each State had given to the other on any attack or invasion of savages, and he took these two States as representatives of South and North. Finally, he appealed for harmony and brotherhood; addressing those before him as friends and confederates, he asked them whether they did not intend to obey the whole Constitution, and, on receiving their instant and hearty assent, he added “that removes the last cause of dissension between us.”

Governor Hampton, of South Carolina, then addressing the people, said he rejoiced to take part in the welcome which the South gave to the President—that the peace and returning prosperity which the South was now enjoying they owed in a large measure to him. Wade Hampton said further, that he should urge the President to visit South Carolina, that the people there might have the opportunity of showing him they had not forgotten the act of kindness, reconciliation, and justice he had performed for their State.

At Richmond in Virginia, President Hayes was also enthusiastically received by ten thousand of the inhabitants and the mayor, as the pacificator of the South. Secretary Sherman said that every member of the administration firmly supported the President's Southern policy, which, with the approval of the people, would be carried out to the end. Both North and South must sustain it. “The war,” said Mr. Sherman, “need not be forgotten, but its results must be accepted. All hearts should blend, and all parties

respect each other." A long procession of white and black militiamen escorted the visitors through the streets, which were decorated with banners and triumphal arches. Notwithstanding the rain, which was falling at the time, 50,000 spectators were present. On Thursday the President breakfasted with General Joseph Johnston and other Confederate officers, after which he addressed an assembly of 30,000 people.

The United States war with the Nez Percés Indians ended in October by their surrender with Chief Joseph at their head. The honest desire of the Government was now to treat these savages with humanity; and it was hoped that the Indian problem was not far from a settlement.

The military and diplomatic embassy, however, that was sent by the United States Government to treat with the Sioux chief Sitting Bull, at Ivit Walsh, failed entirely, and was thus related by an American correspondent:—The journey of General Terry and his associates was most fatiguing and hazardous. Arriving at the Canadian border the Dominion mounted police met them and conducted them to Fort Walsh, where Major Walsh, the commandant, had induced Sitting Bull to wait for them. There that bold and savage chief, his black hair streaming down his beardless and swarthy cheeks, his blanket carelessly wrapped round him revealing below its edge a pair of rich beaded moccasins, the only finery he wore, received the commissioners. Spotted Eagle squatted on the buffalo robe next to him—a far more brilliant figure. He was naked to the waist, a belt full of Winchester rifle cartridges was slung over his bronze shoulders. His waist and legs were swathed in a buffalo robe of almost silken texture. He carried a lance with three projecting knife-blades attached to the staff near the top—a towahawk and lance in one. Attendant savages were present. General Terry, a soldier of striking presence with the other members of the commission, were seated at tables. With all care and gravity the address of the Government to the Indians was read and translated sentence by sentence. Then the commissioners themselves addressed them. Sitting Bull preserved throughout his insolent manner, smoking his pipe and smiling ironically. At length, as we learn by the telegraphic wire, he uttered the following sentiment:—"This commission which has come to interview me can go to the devil."

In November, the House of Representatives at Washington, in which the Democrats had a majority, passed a bill for what is termed the remonetisation of silver, which was in fact a measure for issuing a silver coin to be called a dollar, but really worth only ninety-one cents. It likewise voted for a repeal of the Resumption Act; but both these bills, if not thrown out by the Senate, would it was believed, be voted by the President.

Thus one of the anomalies and inconveniences of Presidential Government was made apparent. The executive and legislative powers were not in harmony; but the independence of the two

powers is the law of Presidential Government upon the American model; just as their fusion and combination are the great principles of Cabinet Government. In the former the executive head—the President—and the House of Representatives are elected by different processes. The theory is that the people are supreme, but in Presidential Government the people are so only at certain fixed periods and on certain routine occasions; and then they fall from their pedestal till the like occasions call for the same exercise of their will. Meanwhile their sovereign power remains in abeyance. They have chosen their Government, beforehand, for a fixed period, and for that period, no matter what crisis may arise, they must abide by their choice; the executive power is irremovable. However much it may have ceased to represent and to carry out the popular will, its authority will expire only with its term of office.

As time went on the President found it more and more difficult to carry out his national and reforming policy. He pleased neither of the parties into which the country is divided. The Democrats were glad to thwart the measures of a Republican President, or they, at least, regarded them with indifference; and the Republicans were in ill humour at their loss of power. Their policy was strictly that of their party, which they said the President's policy tended to destroy. President Hayes' administration, however, kept three points steadily in view, viz., to nationalise the Republican party; to resume specie payments; and to free the voters from the control of the office-holders; and these changes, he believed, were desired by the people.

In his first annual message, delivered December 3, President Hayes reiterated his views on Civil Service reform, declared himself in favour of the resumption of specie payments and opposed to the issue of silver coin as legal tender above its commercial value.

After expressing his gratitude for the blessings of abundance and peace and returning prosperity, he said:—"The complete and permanent pacification of the country remains, however, the most important of all our national interests. All good citizens evidently desire to co-operate in this work, but opinions differ widely as to the means. The Administration adopted measures in the South most in harmony with the circumstances and with the constitution and genius of the people. The beneficent results already apparent demonstrate their justice and effectiveness. Outrages have ceased, political turmoil has disappeared, industries have been resumed, and Southern credit has been strengthened. Time will furnish ample vindication of the policy of the Government, and in the meantime the rights and persons of the emancipated race must be firmly protected, for which all the powers of the President will be exerted."

After an earnest appeal to the States Governments to support him in his endeavours, the President continued:—"Currency next occupies the public attention. The policy of specie resumption should be pursued by all suitable means. No legislation should

disparage or retard it, as any wavering in purpose or unsteadiness of methods would only increase the disturbance in values, which, unless relieved, must end in disorder, dishonour, and financial disaster to the Government and people, particularly to the industrious classes, who need money of fixed value, which only the resumption of specie payments can give."

While favouring a bi-metallic currency the President strongly advocated the payment of bonds in gold as the only course consistent with public faith, and that could maintain public credit; and thus it was not only a duty, but a measure of the highest expediency; for the exact observance of public faith would enable the Government, by refunding operations, to reduce the public debt by twenty millions annually. He denounced as a delusion the expectation of any good result being obtained from the issue of silver coin as a legal tender above its commercial value. "I recommend," he said, "that any legislation providing for silver coinage should exempt the public debt heretofore issued from the payment of either principal or interest in coinage of less value than the present gold coinage of the country."

Experience, he declared, had confirmed his views on Civil Service Reform, and he recommended the revival of a Civil Service Commission. On the subject of extradition the United States and Great Britain were agreed; or if there were points of disagreement they would possibly be settled in due time by a new Treaty.

After referring to the Fishery Award—which would be communicated to Congress—the President remarked:—

"I do not anticipate an interruption of friendly relations with Mexico, but I look with solicitude upon the continuance of border disorders, which expose both countries to danger. While nothing shall be wanting on my part to promote a good understanding, I must ask Congress to look to the protection of our citizens and the preservation of peace.

"Another year has passed without the closing of the contest in Cuba. While the United States sedulously abstained from intervening, they continued to be affected by the contest in their trade and in the rights of American citizens.

"Complaints had been made of searches, arrests, embargoes, oppressive taxes, and undue interference with American vessels. Spain had promptly offered reparation when such cases were brought to her attention. Such occurrences, however, continued to excite suspicion and resentment, which was greatly to be deprecated between friendly people."

Exports had increased and public faith had been preserved, notwithstanding the burdens of the war. Credit had improved and United States securities maintained a high place in the markets of the world.

This message was very generally approved in the United States as "clear, forcible, and of great dignity of statement;" and it was

supposed that its wisdom, moderation, and patriotism would commend it to the country at large.

In the House of Representatives the Democratic majority continued to waste time in partisan action, and in the Senate the Republican majority showed much displeasure at what they considered to be the President's disregard of their claims in the matter of appointments. So from neither party did he receive the support and recognition that his honest endeavours to promote the public good and the highest interests, not of a party but of a united nation, so richly merited; and which at the close of the year had resulted in the pacification of the Southern States (where the white race once more obtained an ascendancy) and their reconciliation to the National Government. The Halifax Fishery Commission, constituted under the Treaty of Washington, awarded to Canada the sum of 5,500,000 dollars as compensation from the United States. The American Commissioner, however, was a dissident in the matter, which was of the more consequence because it had not been provided—as in the Alabama case—that the verdict of the majority should rule the decision. At the close of the year it was not known whether the American Government would take advantage of this culpable omission.

During the year two events occurred in connection with Mormonism that would, it was believed, contribute to the decline of that miserable fanaticism. The first of these was the execution, March, 1877, of the Mormon Bishop, John D. Lee, for his prominent participation in the Mountain Meadow Massacre of 1857. Southey's remarkable prediction,* referred to by an American correspondent, that some terrible development of fanaticism was to be looked for in the United States, met with its accomplishment when Joseph Smith, claiming to be a prophet, organised a semi-military community, which he called the "Church of Jesus of Latter-day Saints," and afterwards established it as a colony in the State of Missouri, whence, in consequence of persecution, they removed to Nauvo, Illinois. Here, too, they excited the suspicion and hatred of the people around them, who rose up against them and shot their leader Smith. Brigham Young, a man of shrewdness, energy and cunning, succeeded Smith as the head of the Mormon Colony, and led his followers to Utah, a lonely place in the Far West, where the Salt Lake City sprang into existence as if by magic. The Settlement prospered greatly. Young established polygamy, and defied both the people and laws of the United States; but when United States troops were sent to Utah to compel obedience, Young made a compromise, and actual fighting was avoided. In the September of the same year a party of 140 emi-

* "Were another Mohammed to arise, there is no part of the world where he would find more scope or fairer opportunity than in that part of the Anglo-American Union into which the elder States continually discharge the restless part of their population." *Southey's Colloquies*, 1829.

grants passed through Salt Lake City on their way to California. For some reason, but whether in revenge for an offence against the Mormon religion, or simply for the sake of plunder, has not been ascertained, the whole company, at the distance of forty miles from Utah, were massacred by Indians led by Mormons, who, it was said, planned the attack. The unfortunate emigrants gave up their arms, under pledge of security, and were then cruelly butchered; only a few young children were spared. The leader in this great crime was Lee, a Mormon bishop, who after a lapse of twenty years, was tried, condemned, and executed at the very spot where the emigrants were murdered, and from which he could read the words on the huge cross placed over the graves of the victims—"Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." "He quietly seated himself," said a correspondent, "on the coffin provided for his body, and coolly looked at the small group of riflemen who were to shoot him. He begged these to send the balls through his heart, not to mangle his body, and made some affecting allusions to his family. As he sat blindfolded on the coffin, twenty feet in front of these men, they fired, and he died on the instant. He left a written confession of his part in the massacre, and of the deliberations of the Mormon leaders at which the massacre was planned. He did his utmost to prevent their carrying out their design, but he was lampooned for his scruples. Passages of Scripture relative to the wars of the Israelites in their wanderings were quoted to justify what was about to be done, and he was finally threatened until his resistance was overcome. He gives a sickening account of the butchery, and mentions several cases in which he interposed to save the lives of the children of the emigrants." In conclusion, he says:—

"This statement I have made for publication after my death, and have agreed with a friend to have the same, with very many facts pertaining to other matters connected with the crimes of the Mormon people under the leadership of the priesthood from a period before the butchery of Nauvo to the present time, published for the benefit of my family, and that the world may know the black deeds that have marked the way of the saints from the organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints to the period when a weak and too pliable tool lays down his pen to face the executioners' guns for deeds of which he is not more guilty than others who to-day are wearing the garments of priesthood and living upon the 'tithing' of a deluded, priest-ridden people. My autobiography, if published, will open the eyes of the world to the monstrous deeds of the leaders of the Mormon people, and will also place in the hands of the Attorney for the Government the particulars of some of the most blood-curdling crimes that have been committed in Utah—crimes which, if properly followed up, will bring many down from their high places in the Church to face offended justice upon the gallows."

Brigham Young was believed to have instigated this crime.

Lee said in his confession that he detailed to Young full particulars of how this wholesale murder was carried out—that Young justified it and declared he knew by direct revelation that it was “in accord with God’s will”; but that in reporting to Washington he would charge the deed upon the Indians. After this Lee said that Young gave him three wives and made him a Probate Judge. Young subsequently denied all participation in the crime, but he at any rate, it was said, knew about it, and for a long time screened the man who had the chief hand in it. Brigham Young died at Salt Lake City in August, 1877, at the age of seventy-six, and then it was announced that the government of the Mormon Church had passed into the hands of twelve elders, styled apostles. It was supposed that John Young would succeed his father as President.

The United States Government had not recognised General Torfírio Díaz as President of Mexico at the close of 1877; but it was thought likely to do so if he could give security against Mexican raids and outrages on the Texan border. The Mexican President had shown himself anxious to comply with the demands of the United States Government, and he had despatched troops to the Rio Grande. A subscription had likewise been set on foot in Mexico to enable the Government to meet its pecuniary obligations to the United States.

SOUTH AMERICA.

suffered during the year 1877 from earthquakes, floods, and famine. A correspondent at Lima said:—

“At about 8.30 on the night of the 9th June a severe earthquake shock, lasting from four to five minutes, moved the entire southern coast, even reaching down as far as Antofagasta. So severe was the movement that in many places it was impossible to stand upright without support. The first shock was succeeded by several others of less intensity, and the sea, receding from the shore, seemed to concentrate its strength for the fearful and repeated attacks it made upon the land. It left Callao and proceeded southward. The first port visited was Pisco, where the damage done was not so great. At Mollendo the railway was torn up by the sea for a distance of 300 feet, since repaired; and a violent hurricane afterwards set in from the south, preventing the approach of all vessels, and unroofing the houses of the town. The Ilet Railway also was injured, but to no great extent. At Arica the people were busily engaged in preparing temporary fortifications to repel a threatened assault of the rebel ram Huascar at the very moment when the roar of the earthquake was heard. The shocks were very numerous, and caused immense damage in the town, the people flying to the Morro for safety. The sea was suddenly perceived to recede from the beach, and a wave from ten feet to fifteen feet in height rolled in upon the shore, carrying before it all that it met. Eight times was repeated this assault of the ocean.” The principal public buildings and many private

houses were thrown down. The railway embankment was swept away like a handful of sand, and locomotives became the sport of the waves. The same earthquake laid Iquique in ruins, and many ships were wrecked. This earthquake was likewise felt at Chanavaya. Immense crevices opened in the earth, and fully 200 people were killed. Towns on the coast of Bolivia suffered from both the earthquake and the tidal wave. At Huanelles, a guano station, all the houses were destroyed. At Huanillón the wave which succeeded the earthquake was nearly sixty feet high, and at the Mexillones it was said to have been sixty-five feet in height. Two-thirds of the town was destroyed, while guano shoots, wharves, launches, boats, distilleries, railway stations, locomotives, and other things were swallowed up by the sea. During the last ten days of July heavy rains fell in the southern parts of the Province of Buenos Ayres and the Matanzas Valley, causing disastrous floods and loss of life. All the Matanzas Valley was converted into a sea, in which housetops were visible here and there. Sheep and cattle perished in vast numbers, from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 head being the lowest estimate. Vessels of five or six feet draught were navigated over sheets of water thirty miles in extent, that cover what before the floods was pasture land on which farm stock were feeding.

MADAGASCAR.

The year 1877 will always be a memorable year in Madagascar, for by the public proclamation at Antananarivo (June 20, 1877) of a decree by the Queen of that island slavery was totally abolished within her kingdom. This message from the Queen was to be read to the people by Rainilaiariny, the able and patriotic Prime Minister. "At 11.30 A.M.," said a correspondent, "a very loud discharge of cannon announced that he had left the Palace, and in about a quarter of an hour after he rode into the open square kept for him and his suite at the upper and elevated end of the plain in question, which commanded the whole, so that he could be seen by every one of the countless thousands assembled there. The Prime Minister and all the leading officers appeared in English uniform; the civilians, judges, &c., mostly in plain clothes, like Europeans. Every attention was paid to the missionaries who desired to attend. The substance of the proclamation is briefly this, that as the proclamation of the Queen in 1874 had not been attended to, and as many made out that their slaves were imported previous to 1865, when the treaty was signed, now from this day (June 20, 1877) the Queen declares that all Mozambiques (that is, Africans), whether admitted before or after the treaty, are now and for ever free, they and their descendants. Everything that could be done was done to set off the speech of the Prime Minister. At the close of most of his sentences a discharge of cannon took place, and every fresh sentence was heralded by a flourish of trumpets. He often left the words of the proclamation and added his own, as when he told the people how these

Africans were stolen from their homes, put into ships, and then, if an English ship came near them, they were thrown into the sea to prevent recapture—and yet you Christians buy these poor people.”

CHINA.

The foreign trade with the treaty ports of China, as shown by the Customs Returns, was steadily on the increase, both as respects imports and exports. This will be evident from the following figures:—

	Net profit	Exports	Total
1864 .	Tl. 46,210,431 .	48,654,512 .	94,864,943
1876 .	Tl. 70,269,574 .	80,850,512 .	151,120,086

The foreign residents in China in 1877 numbered 3,607, of whom more than half were British, the other portion being made up by 536 Americans, 362 Germans, 298 French, and the remainder comprised more than a dozen different nationalities. The Chinese population of the fourteen ports opened to foreigners was estimated at 4,751,000, of which Canton was supposed to contain 1,500,000, Tientsin 950,000, Ankow and Foo-chow 600,000 each, and Shanghai 278,000. On February 1, 1877, the Chinese Government opened three more towns to foreign trade, viz., Wenchow, a sea-port between Foo-chow and Ningpo; Woo-hoo, on the Lower Yang-tse, beyond Nankin; and Ichang, on the Upper Yang-tse, 360 miles further inland than Hankow, and nearly in the centre of the Empire.

Inland great distress and loss of life resulted from the famine in the northern provinces; and the resources of many districts were completely exhausted. Liberal contributions, which received acknowledgment from the Government, were made by foreigners for the people of the famine-stricken districts. A foreign missionary who made a tour in Chihli, said:—“ I have only just returned from Lao-ling, or rather Wu-ting Fu district, where I have distributed the 1,000 taels sent by Mr. Jamieson. Many of the people were at work in the fields hoeing the millet. The wheat crop, which is very fine, assumed its golden ripeness during my stay, and I had the pleasure of seeing the sickle at work before my return to Tientsin. Labourers are so abundant that wages given by the farmers are ridiculously small—viz., 20 to 30 cash (1*d.* and 1½*d.*) a day, with food, for common work on the fields. Reapers get more than this. I was glad to find in Chan-hwa Hsien that some of the poor people we helped some weeks ago used the money given to them to sow their fields with millet, as they had not been able to sow wheat. On this visit I found many of them greatly concerned because they had not strength to hoe their fields and no money to hire labour, and they feared their crop would be lost on this account. How they blessed the foreigners for their help the second time! In this district large tracts of land lie uncultivated, owing partly to many of the owners being away from home (perhaps never to return), and partly to the poverty and inability of those at home to cultivate their fields. Still, the general aspect is cheering, and after the wheat is

gathered the people will settle down to their usual avocations and content." Some districts had been specially stricken. "I was greatly saddened in one part of the country," remarked the same observer, "to see the fields of wheat destroyed, fruit-trees and other trees battered and stripped by a fearful hail-storm. The storm occurred on the night of the 10th of May, and the hail-stones are said to have been, in some places, jagged lumps of ice as large as hens' eggs. At any rate, they must have been large, for in Yang-shin I noticed acre upon acre in which hardly a single ear of wheat was left standing; every stalk was cut about nine inches from the ground. In other fields, perhaps, one-third of the whole might be gathered. It seemed so sad, to pass from the luxuriant fields of waving, almost ripened corn, suddenly into fields that but three weeks before had given the same promise of golden harvest, but were now sombre and desolated. From Pinchow, on the coast, to Ning-ching, on the west towards the canal, a distance of about 200 li, I found a storm had run with varying effects (and I know not how much farther), while the width of the storm-tract appears to have been about twenty li on the eastern side down to ten li on the western; also irregular. In Pinchow it is reported that forty villages have been re-plunged into distress by this calamity; while in Zang-shin and Lao-ling districts similar aggravation of the sufferings of the people is caused by this new visitation."

A still more distressing account was given by Père de Marchi, of the district of Lin Kiu, which he described thus:—"Fancy a vast tract of land, as it were, devastated by brigands; fields uncultivated, either for want of hands or because the famished peasants have not the necessary strength to bear the fatigues of husbandry; and the houses destroyed in order to sell the timber; in many houses there remains only one room where the wretched family shelter themselves from the inclemency of the weather. In the almost deserted villages you see but exhausted cadaverous faces. How many families have become totally extinct through starvation; how many have gone elsewhere, after having sold their all at any price, without hope of return! But there is something worse. How many fathers of families who once lived honourably have committed suicide in order to avoid the ignominy of begging, all their family following the dreadful example! How many woe-stricken women—wives, sisters, daughters—have been sold by their fathers, brothers, and husbands to unknown people, till in some places you hardly see any females left! A Christian literate of this district assured me that in the Lu-Kui-hsien alone more than 100,000 women and children have been sold, which is shown by a register kept at the Yamén. . . . In several places of this district they were able to sow wheat, and it promises well, especially after the last rain, but to the south-east, in the midst of the hills where I now am, and where hardly any foreigner has penetrated, the land looks like a wilderness; there is neither wheat nor millet, and

if even they sow any late crop they must wait till the autumn for the harvest."

The funds raised by foreign residents were carefully administered to the starving people. Dr. Nevis distributed relief in the town of Kaoyai to no less than 32,539 persons, living in the towns and villages around. Great good was effected. The people were reduced to the last extremity and were quite unable to procure grain. Nearly every face looked worn and haggard, and many were mere walking skeletons. In these cases the help, though very small, was nothing less, he said, than life to thousands, and it enabled some to buy grain for sowing their fields.

In the south floods caused great damage and loss of life, and in some parts of the country locusts blackened the ground and committed great ravages.

JAPAN.

Since Japan changed her policy of isolation for one of intercourse with foreigners, and (1867-8) reorganising her Government upon a European model, became thoroughly Europeanised, some one of the late territorial Princes has, from time to time, endeavoured to decentralise the Government and curtail the despotic power of the Emperor, to resume an independent or semi-independent position and to erect his own dominions into a kind of *imperium in imperio*. The year 1877 has been marked by civil war between the Imperial Government and the Prince of Satsuma. To understand the quarrel it will be necessary to glance briefly at the history of this remarkable country.

In 1192 A.D., a time of anarchy following a succession of feeble sovereigns enabled Yoritomo, the Shogun or generalissimo of the army—the Tycoon of recent treaties—to usurp the supreme authority. This high officer subsequently became known to Europeans as the temporal Emperor, and to the Mikado, or true Emperor, they assigned purely spiritual functions; but the Japanese themselves recognised one sovereign only, viz., the Mikado, who, after the change referred to, continued nominally the sole temporal Emperor, though pensioned by the Shogun (or Tycoon) and deprived of all real authority. In 1624 the ruling powers, believing that the presence of foreigners was detrimental to the country, and that their religion struck at the root of the political and religious system of Japan, Christianity was interdicted, and all foreigners ordered to leave the country. The Portuguese lingered till 1630, when they were finally expelled, and the extirpation of Christianity, at the loss of some 50,000 lives, followed. The strictest isolation was maintained till 1853, when Commodore Perry, of the United States Navy, extorted a treaty from the territorial Shogun, March 31, 1854, and Japan, after a withdrawal of 216 years, again entered the family of nations. England's treaty with Japan followed in 1858.

The Shogun gave great offence to the Daimios, or territorial

Princes of Japan, and to the nation by signing the Perry treaty at all, but especially by signing it without authority from the Mikado or Emperor, and for ten years a policy of assassination and deadly hatred to foreigners—whom the Government could not protect—was carried out by the Daimios and their retainers. This resulted in the two bombardments of Kagoshima and Chioskiu, by the English and combined fleets, which opened the eyes of the Japanese to the power of the Western nations, and awakened in their minds an intense desire to raise their country to an equality with them. A remarkable reaction in favour of the hitherto despised foreigners set in; and “the unification of the nation in the hands of the Mikado” (and the suppression of the Shiogunate) was urgently demanded by the most powerful of the Daimios. This policy—which involved, however, a short but sharp civil war of six months’ duration—was accomplished in the winter of 1867-8, when the Shiogun and his partisans were defeated, and the Shiogunate became a thing of the past. The Japanese Government was then organised upon the French Imperial system, and at the same time “Two hundred and seventy-eight military princes, possessing regal powers, vast wealth, and separate armies, abdicated, from purely patriotic motives, the stations which their families had held for twenty centuries!” Thus the feudalism of Japan—which resembled that of England under the Plantagenets—was given up, and the aristocratic caste of a few hundred nobles (who then ruled large provinces with despotic and almost independent authority, and incomes, in some instances, of 800,000*l.*) voluntarily resigned their power into the hands of the Emperor. It was desired to replace the clan feeling by a purely national sentiment. “This object,” said a correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Yokohama, February 25, “has, to a great extent, been accomplished. The Choskiu, Josa, Hizen, Kaga or Bizen men have gradually come to regard themselves as before all things Japanese, afterwards as men of these clans. Not so the Satsuma men. The pride of clan is with them an obstinate and almost indestructible feeling;” and, said another writer, “the Satsuma men have, since the revolution of 1868, been the spoilt children of Japan. Their obstinate isolation prostrates all the endeavours of the Government to produce real unity throughout the Empire;” and so the Imperial Government sent a large military force and nearly the whole of the fleet to the seat of rebellion. Space will not allow of further details. Suffice it to say that, according to information published in England at the end of November, the insurrection in Satsuma was entirely suppressed. Saigo, the Commander-in-Chief of the Satsuma army and the idol of the clan, had killed himself. The correspondent—a very intelligent native of Japan, lately a student in England—added, however: “He (Saigo) was one of our best, bravest and most patriotic generals, and his death is universally regretted by his countrymen, notwithstanding he was a rebel. He was declared a rebel and forced to arms, only after he had attempted to proceed

to Tokio to protest against the policy of some of the present Ministers."

There are, it seems evident, just causes of complaint against the Imperial Government, which is entirely despotic, and, at present, unchecked by any representative assembly. These grievances were referred to in a weighty memorial from the Risshisha of Josa, to which reference was made by a correspondent in the *North China Herald*, writing under date of August 11, 1877. "When the Daimios," said this writer, "yielded up their territorial rights, and their provinces were placed under a Central Government, they were promised certain definite compensations. The hopes that were raised when the change was made were referred to (in the memorial from the Risshisha of Josa), and the fact was stated broadly and clearly that these hopes have been disappointed. We read, and there is a sad confirmation of the truth of the statement, 'internal strife and disaffection among the agricultural classes and the Samurai keep the country in a state of constant uneasiness, while we cannot claim to exercise an external influence equal to foreign Powers. Neither the Government nor the people are freed from anxiety for a single day.' Then comes the real trouble, and there is no doubt that the memorialists have hit the true blot. 'It is our opinion that all these evils arise from the fact that your Majesty's Ministers exercise a power solely despotic, the administration being carried on entirely without reference to the opinion of the nation.' This is extremely bold writing; and when we reflect how few years have passed since Japan was using the abject forms of Oriental subjection, we are struck by the courage of the change. What follows is still more to the purpose. 'It is clear, then, that the oath of the Emperor should be strictly observed, and a representative assembly established, in order that people may have a voice in the affairs of the nation, and that they may aid the Ministry in promoting the welfare of their country.' This demand is striking at the root of the matter, and shows that the people have learned lessons of the highest importance from their intercourse with foreign nations. If we could only get a House of Representatives in Japan we should have some hope of the removal or abatement of the evils under which the country is groaning. These evils are patent enough, and the memorial sets them forth under eight heads. The first grievance is the action of the Cabinet in imposing its own oppressive measures without in any way respecting the will of the Mikado. The second is 'the random and confused manner' in which the Government is conducted. The third evil is that the power of the country has been too largely concentrated in the Central Government. The fourth grievance is the general conscription."

The Budget estimates, for the financial year 1876-77, calculate the total revenue as 62,995,643 yen or 12,599,128*l.*, and the total expenditure at 62,993,347 yen or 12,598,669*l.*

The Imperial army does not exceed 80,000. The navy of Japan

at the end of June 1877 comprised one iron-clad frigate, two iron-clad corvettes, two wooden corvettes, three schooners, one gunboat, one transport, one yacht. The iron-clad frigate—the “Foo-soo”—was built in England by Samuda Brothers; and the second largest ship—the iron corvette, called the “Kon-go” (designed by Edward J. Reed)—is likewise British-built. The armament consists of twelve Krupp guns. The Japanese navy was manned, at the same date, by 1,200 sailors, including 67 artillerymen and 260 marines. English officers were employed to give naval instruction.

RETROSPECT

OF

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART IN 1877.

LITERATURE.

THE third volume of the "Life of the Prince Consort," by Theodore Martin, appeared at the close of the year. It begins with the negotiations and preparations on the eve of the Crimean War, and is mainly engrossed with the Eastern Question of two-and-twenty years ago and the relations of Russia with Europe. We see the Prince Consort playing his part as an Englishman and a statesman, while the Queen is keenly alive to the complicated difficulties of the situation and the grave responsibilities that devolve on her as the head of a Constitutional Government. At the same time nothing in the former volumes represented her in a more amiable light than the sympathy we see her showing to her subjects and servants who had been the victims of the war in one way or another; while among the more rare domestic incidents we have the betrothal of her eldest daughter to the future heir of the Empire of Germany. At that time Prussia stood lower in the consideration of Europe than she had done at any time since she trafficked for Hanover and saw her armies shattered at Jena. The King and the Court party were the complacent dependants of the Czar, and content to sacrifice the national interests and aspirations to the policy Nicholas was urging with all the force of his character. But even then our ambassador at Berlin recognised that their humiliating subserviency was partly dictated by the definite ambitions which have since been realised. Lord Bloomfield wrote to Lord Clarendon, in February 1854:—

"It is impossible to make these people understand the duties and responsibilities of a great Power, and their chief thought in this question appears to be the chance of playing a great card hereafter in Germany, when the war shall have lasted a few years."

We advert to this not only on account of the important influence that the attitude of Prussia exercised on political events, but because it shows how thoroughly Prince Albert had formed himself to his position as the first subject of the British Empire. His sympathies were always in great measure with the great Northern German Power, but although he always seems to judge its action dispassionately, he judges it from a distinctly English point of view.

It was a strong sense of these grave public obligations which first inclined the Queen and her Consort to respond to the advances of the Emperor of the French. While Austria was vacillating from day to day, and Prussia had subsided into the creature of the Czar, a cordial understanding between the Western Powers was absolutely essential to English interests. The chief of the "conspirators of the Elysée" was ostensibly the

choice of the French people, and at all events he actually controlled its policy and vast military resources. His desire for an alliance of the countries was no doubt largely due to his anxiety to form close personal relations with the English Court ; and, in compliance with his desire, Prince Albert went early in September 1854 for three days to pay a visit of inspection to the army at St. Omer.

In the early spring of 1855 her Majesty and the Government were threatened from abroad with a grave embarrassment. The Emperor of the French had taken it into his head that he could serve himself or further the common cause by placing himself in chief command of the allied armies in the field. Lord Clarendon, under the guise of a friendly visit, undertook a mission to the camp at Bologne, and succeeded in dissuading Napoleon from a project which had never been approved either at Paris or by his army ; but, as it was desirable to soothe the susceptibilities of the master of so many legions, it became matter of policy, as well as hospitality, to encourage his proposition of a visit to England. Her Majesty, in her diary, describing the reception at Windsor, owns to some sense of the same emotions which had agitated the Emperor when he had done the honours of Boulogne to the Prince. "I cannot say what indescribable emotions filled me—how much all seemed like a wonderful dream. These great meetings of sovereigns, surrounded by very exciting accompaniments, are always very agitating." Then a little later in the diary comes a charmingly natural domestic touch. "We presented the princes and our children (Vicky, with very alarmed eyes, making very low curtsies)." The Queen took a fancy to her guest from the first. She remarks, after having sat by him at dinner, "he is so very quiet ; his voice is low and soft ; and *il ne fait pas des phrases*." He remarked on the all-engrossing topic of the war and the siege, "*J'avoue que je crains un grand désastre, et c'est pour cela que je voudrais y aller*," as he thought that our "Generals would take nothing on themselves." The next day her Majesty found him as before, "very quiet and amiable, and easy to get on with. . . . Nothing can be more civil or amiable than the Emperor's manner," so full of tact. "The Empress was as eager as himself that he should go to the Crimea. . . . She takes the warmest interest in the war, and is all for the Emperor's going. She sees no greater danger for him there than elsewhere—in fact, than in Paris. . . . She said she was seldom alarmed for him except when he set out quite alone of a morning. . . . She is full of courage and spirit, and yet so gentle, with such innocence and *engouement*, that the *ensemble* is quite charming. With all her great liveliness, she has the prettiest and most modest manner." When the Queen and her Consort had taken the opportunity of the Paris Exhibition to pay a return visit of ceremony to their French Majesties in their capital, these favourable impressions were only confirmed.

The volume will be found to contain a good deal of graphic and pleasant incident. There is a charming account of the bonfire at Balmoral, lit up by the Prince's own hands on the taking of Sebastopol ; and there are also very pleasant extracts from the Queen's diary concerning the Emperor's visit here and her own visit to Paris. The following extract from the Queen's diary contains one of the most picturesque touches in the book. It is the account of the arrival of the Emperor and Empress at Windsor in 1855 :—

"News arrived that the Emperor had reached London at ten minutes to five. I hurried to be ready . . . and went over to the other side of the

castle, where we waited in one of the tapestry rooms near the guard-room. It seemed very long. At length, at a quarter to seven, we heard that the train had left Paddington. The expectation and agitation grew more intense. The evening was fine and bright. At length the crowd of anxious spectators lining the road seemed to move, then came a groom, then we heard a gun, and we moved towards the staircase. Another groom came. Then we saw the *avant-garde* of the escort; then the cheers of the crowd burst forth. The outriders appeared, the doors opened, I stepped out, the children and princes close behind me; the band struck up '*Partant pour la Syrie*,' the trumpets sounded, and the open carriage, with the Emperor and Empress, Albert sitting opposite to them, drove up and they got out."

After the fall of Sebastopol, when the mysterious inactivity of the Allied Generals and the general uncertainty as to the course of events were causing intense anxiety among all classes in England, the Queen and Prince found some distraction in an interesting family event. Prince Frederick William of Prussia had come over to offer his hand to the Princess Royal. "Victoria is greatly excited," the Prince writes to Baron Stockmar, "still all goes smoothly and prudently. The Prince is really in love, and the little lady does her best to please him." He adds, in a subsequent letter:—

"She (the Princess) manifested towards Fritz and ourselves the most child-like simplicity and candour and the best feeling. The young people are ardently in love with one another, and the purity, innocence, and unselfishness of the young man have been on his part equally touching."

We can now make only a passing reference to the curious autograph correspondence between the Queen and her French ally when the terms of the peace were being arranged. Her letters, which were, of course, submitted to her ministers and sanctioned by them, show a marvellously clear comprehension of the subjects on which the policy and interests of the French and English Governments coincided, as of the points where they diverged. While signifying her readiness for certain concessions and compromises, the Queen made it perfectly evident at the same time to the shrewd intelligence of her correspondent that there were matters on which we must necessarily take our stand without giving reasonable cause of offence. The best proof of her clearness of head and the ability of her frank practical diplomacy is to be found in the replies of the Emperor and in the results at which the negotiations arrived.

In the earlier volumes, the unfortunate differences between the Court and Lord Palmerston, which created no little ill-feeling at the time, and left many ranklings of heart behind them, were dwelt on at some length. Now we are glad to call attention to the letter—it is to be found near the end of the volume—in which the Queen, in gracious and kindly terms, expressed her satisfaction with the zeal and ability Lord Palmerston had brought to the arrangement of a treaty which maintained the honour and interests of England, and intimated her desire to signify her sense of his services by the bestowal of the Order of the Garter.

The present volume concludes with the subscribing of the map of the limits of the new Russian frontier by the Plenipotentiaries at the Paris Conference; and that forms also the closing entry of the Prince's diary for the year—"The Protocol about the Russo-Turkish frontier is signed in Paris, and thus is the Bolgrad question solved. Thank God!" Mr. Martin mentions, in his opening dedication to her Majesty, that when he presented her

with this second volume of his work, he had hoped that a third volume might complete it. We think his readers will approve his decision to deal in greater fulness of detail than he had intended with the interesting contents of these pages, nor can we doubt that he has left himself ample matter to furnish material for his concluding volume.

"The Life and Letters of Charles Kingsley," edited by his wife, appeared too late in December 1876 to be noticed in the volume for that year. The biography of so talented and popular a man could not fail to attract the public considerably, and these volumes present a graphic portrait of the great preacher and novelist.

The great charm of his character, so far as it did not consist in that magnetic quality which defies analysis, was, perhaps, the intensity with which he entered into the inward and the outward world. The aspects of nature were as much to him as her laws. While his descriptions of natural scenery tell of the brooding eye and the open heart, his taste for science witnesses to a kind of attention that few men find compatible with a keen love of beauty. The problems that are set before us by the mere experience of life weighed upon Kingsley, doubtless, with as heavy a burden as they ever laid on any human spirit, and out of that dark experience he wrung the power to elevate and soothe many a heart full of filial yearnings that missed their expected response. But he never confronted the perplexities that beset the mind combining the intellectual life of our day with a higher life. He could not resolve the discord of Science and Faith, for he never heard it.

Still the fact remains that he was the one man eminent in our day who entered into the theories of science, and the beliefs that, if they are accepted at all, claim precedence of all that we call Science. It is something to see that these views may be reconciled by a thoroughly honest mind, even if we are obliged to confess that it was neither profound nor logical. He was richly endowed by nature. A generous, loving heart, burning with indignation at injustice, melting with pity for suffering, steadfast in loyalty to all bonds of affection and kindred he must have had, whatever his faith. That his fiery spirit never knew the smouldering flame of cherished resentment, that unjust, and, still more, half-just attack woke nothing bitter and rancorous within him; that the wide circumference of his care was never chilled by the perfect satisfaction and repose he found at its focus—this, we believe, was the result not of natural temperament, but of an invisible Presence, for whose fuller revelation his spirit always yearned, and in the clearer discernment of which it now rests satisfied. We have no space for the many citations which might be made from these volumes, exhibiting the endearing character which makes all censure seem half-unjust the moment it is written. The little traits in which is manifested so tender and generous a spirit must be imprinted on thousands of memories, and those to whom Christianity represents the central truth of the world's history, and those to whom it represents an effete and perishing superstition, alike have learned to appreciate the character of one who, with all his faults, we would venture to point out as a specimen of its power.

"Forty Years' Recollections of Life, Literature, and Public Affairs, from 1830 to 1870, by Charles Mackay," is an eminently readable work. In the first portion of the first volume, in which we are introduced to the *Clan Mackay* and its present representative's early career on the Continent, before he resolved to take to literature as a profession, we have pleasant glimpses

of Belgium in the days when it was struggling for independence. But it is after Mr. Mackay comes to London that his "Recollections" become especially interesting. He has the wonderful faculty of talking newspaper "shop" without being offensive, and among the best personal sketches he gives us are those of "honest John Black," of the *Morning Chronicle*, who if he did not make the fortune of Charles Dickens, by Dickens's own confession was ready to give him a hearty welcome when he returned from a reporting expedition, and "threw the shoe after him" when he got married to literature proper; as also of Angus Bethune Reach, one of the numerous "might-have-beens," who never realised the hopes of themselves or the predictions of their friends. Not the least interesting thing in the book is an autobiographical sketch of poor Ernest Jones, the Chartist, in the form of a letter to Mr. Mackay. A very different person from Ernest Jones is also brought into Mr. Mackay's "Recollections of Public Affairs"—Louis Napoleon, when he was an exile in London, and when the Second Empire lived only in his dreams. Mr. Mackay met the Prince about the beginning of 1848, at the breakfast-table of Mr. MacGregor, member for Glasgow. He seemed a reserved man, with lack-lustre grey eyes, that never seemed to look anyone in the face, and the only remark he made of any consequence was this, with reference to Louis Philippe—"He is a cunning ruan, but cunning has a tendency to over-reach itself; and he does not understand the character of the French nation. If he did, he never would have sought to popularise himself by bringing home *les cendres de Napoléon* from St. Helena, to re-inter them under the dome of the Invalides." Mr. Mackay is at his best when he is giving details of his personal communications with some of the more notable men of his earlier time, such as Béranger, Wordsworth, Rogers, Campbell, Hawthorne, Thackeray, Jerrold, and Leech. The information which we have given us of Wordsworth, Rogers, and Campbell is not of especial value, although the kindly side of the authors of the "Pleasures of Hope" and the "Pleasures of Memory" is well brought out. The only other literary contemporary of Wordsworth with whom Mr. Mackay would appear to have specially come in contact was De Quincey, and of him we receive no particularly agreeable reminiscences, for his chief business with Mr. Mackay, then in Glasgow, was to give him hours of prolix and dreamy talk, and then to borrow sixpences to buy laudanum, to which he had resorted as a milder form of opium in his later years. As for the younger men, more his contemporaries, or to speak more accurately, his coevals, than Campbell or Wordsworth, Mr. Mackay has little to tell us of Thackeray, and even that little is disappointing. Thus one regrets to believe of that sweet-tempered "gentleman of genius" that (Vol. II., p. 297) he actually contemplated raising an action for a thousand pounds damages against a provincial newspaper, because it had printed an article by a foolish and furious country rector, beginning, "An elderly, infidel buffoon, of the name of Thackeray, has been lecturing in town on the subject of the Four Georges."

The "Autobiography of Harriet Martineau, with Memorials by M. Chapman" appeared early in the season, and attracted much notice. Miss Martineau's own account of her life is all contained in the first two volumes of the work. There are not more than thirty pages of the third volume which were really necessary to complete it. Her account of her early life is as extraordinary as anything to be found in the whole range of personal memoirs. She retained vivid impressions of sensations or incidents which

occurred to her when she was only one-and-a-half and two years old. It is clear, from her narrative, that she was of a highly nervous, irritable, and morbid temperament. She was always brooding over her "injuries," and fancying herself neglected, and eagerly looking round about on every side of her for some cause of offence. Her father and mother seem to have been good and kindly people, but they exercised little or no influence upon her, and Miss Martineau appears to throw upon them the blame for most of her early faults and sufferings.

Her strength of mind was displayed in a remarkable manner when pecuniary misfortunes overtook her family. She set to work with great courage to earn her own livelihood. She wrote what she could for magazines, and published a few stories which are now forgotten, but which then answered the purpose of bringing a little money to the family treasury. Besides this, she laboured over needlework, which her parents had wisely taught her, in order that if reverses befell her after they were gone, she might not be cast helpless upon the world. The difficulties she had to encounter in getting her first books published were immense, but her perseverance overcame them all. One success cheered her. Prizes were offered for three essays intended to convert Catholics, Jews, and Mahomedans to Unitarianism. Miss Martineau competed successfully for all, and got forty-five guineas—a sum nearly sufficient for a year's support. A few other small successes helped to sustain her; but the struggle was still severe.

Meanwhile she had hit upon the idea of the *Political Economy* stories, and, having partly worked it out, she went to London and tried to persuade some enterprising publisher to give her a chance. With many misgivings on her publisher's side and her own, the venture was launched in the beginning of 1832. Fifteen hundred copies of the first story were printed. Ten days after its appearance she received the first letter from her publisher. It proposed to print 2,000 copies more. A postscript said that 3,000 would be needed; and a second postscript proposed 4,000, and a third 5,000. From that time she never had real care about money. Her literary position was secured, and in the course of the year she went up to London and became at once a literary lion.

Her personal acquaintance with several eminent public men began in 1832. Of most of them she preserved a vivid recollection, but her anecdotes or criticisms are frequently unfavourable, not to say ill-natured, in their tone. She speaks somewhere of the "sweetness of forgiveness," but there is no evidence in these volumes that she was prone to over-indulgence in that luxury. Poor Lord Brougham comes out a sorry figure from her hands. He guzzled at table, ate more voraciously than Dr. Johnson, and carried on "broad flirtations." Nor was this all. "His swearing," says Miss Martineau, "became so incessant, and the occasional indecency of his talk so insufferable, that I have seen even coquettes and adorers turn pale." This was a still worse form of conversation than that which Miss Martineau declares that all the "rising barristers" of her day tried to draw her into—namely, on "the progress of education and the increase of crime." Doubtless her friends were merely endeavouring to pay a compliment to a lady whose taste for dealing with abstruse questions was well known and much admired. Jeffrey she met and liked, and another of her favourites to the last was Richard Monckton Milnes, whom Sydney Smith christened in those days "the Cool of the Evening." For Mr. Roebuck, also, she had a sincere

admiration ; for Macaulay, as a writer, she seems to have entertained something like a feeling of contempt. "The evidence seems to indicate that he wants heart." She had but a poor opinion of his history. Bulwer she describes seated on a sofa, "sparkling and languishing among a set of female votaries—he and they dized out, perfumed, and presenting the nearest picture to a seraglio to be seen on British ground—only the indifference or hauteur of the lord of the harem being absent." Then "there was poor Campbell, the poet, obtruding his sentimentalities, amid a quivering apprehension of making himself ridiculous."

In 1834 Miss Martineau went to America, where she found herself in the midst of the controversy about slavery, and of course took her stand gallantly, as she always did, with the Abolitionists. She made many enemies, but had nothing serious to complain of. She speaks severely of Edward Everett, and disparagingly of Margaret Fuller—the latter of whom, at least, deserved more gentle treatment at her hands. On the other hand, N. P. Willis fully deserved the castigation she administers, though whether it was worth while to inflict punishment here in 1877 for an offence committed in 1836 is another matter. There were many in America at that time who feared that Miss Martineau and her companion might be subjected to affronts of some kind as they travelled through the South, but they met with no worse misadventure than a midnight scare at New Orleans, which turned out to be caused by a black dog. A New York publisher, whom Miss Martineau rather ungraciously describes as "Mr. Harper, the head of the redoubtable, piratical publishing house in New York," invited her to write a book upon her travels, and even suggested that she might "Trollopise a bit ;" but she declined to profit by this opportunity, and reserved her journal for home consumption.

In 1844 Miss Martineau was cured by a mesmerist of a grievous malady, which had troubled her for six years. She was bitterly assailed for her belief in mesmerism ; but states that Hallam, the historian, wrote to her, saying, "I have no doubt that mesmerism, and some other things which are not mesmerism properly so-called, are fragmentary parts of some great law of the human frame which we are on the verge of discovering." She afterwards practised mesmerism herself, and, as she states, with some success. At this period she took up her abode at Ambleside, where she became acquainted with Wordsworth. She gives a graphic sketch of the old poet wandering about "in his cloak, his Scotch bonnet and green goggles, attended, perhaps, by half-a-score of cottagers' children—the youngest pulling at his cloak or holding by his trousers while he cut ash switches out of the hedge for them." She regretted not being able to go so often to the Wordsworths as she wished, but says, "my deafness was a great difficulty, and especially when his (Wordsworth's) teeth were out, as they were in the evenings, when the family were alone !" It was at Ambleside, also, that she met Douglas Jerrold, for whom she had a great liking. "Somehow, all his good things were so dropped as to fall into my trumpet without any trouble or ostentation. . . . His wit always appeared to me as gentle as it was honest, as innocent as it was sound." Here, too, she wrote her History for Mr. Knight, and accomplished much work for various journals.

Her activity, indeed, was boundless, but in the midst of it all, a fatal disease revealed itself in her, and she had to learn the tidings that at any moment death might carry her away. She was not discomposed. "When I returned to my lodgings, and was preparing for dinner, a momentary thrill

of something like painful emotion passed through me, not at all because I was going to die, but at the thought that I should never feel health again. It was merely momentary." She soon afterwards began to write this autobiography, and brought it down to the year 1855, when she believed that her end was at hand. "The world as it is," she wrote, "is growing somewhat dim before my eyes, but the world as it is to be, looks brighter every day." This was written in 1855, and the closing pages of the autobiography contain a general review of public affairs, and a statement of Miss Martineau's belief in reference to theological questions. It was printed soon after its completion, but the time when it would be required was still more than twenty years distant. Miss Martineau's disease, though fatal in its nature, was very slow in its action—she continued living on, in fair health, except towards the last, till June 27, 1876, when she died at the age of 74.

"The Story of my Life." By the late Colonel Meadows Taylor, author of "Confessions of a Thug," has much of the picturesque interest of one of his own novels, as indeed his novels are founded on his personal adventures and experiences. His name has been best known in connection with his "Confessions of a Thug," which had a great success when it first appeared and has still a place among standard fictions. But the "Confessions" and other novels written in India were merely among the distractions of a marvellously active and busily occupied man. During six-and-thirty years of vigorous official life, in which he never spared either brain or body, he did a vast deal of valuable work, for which he was rewarded, more in praise than in pay or promotion. He administered districts, restored the prosperity and credit of disordered and insolvent States, carried out land settlements over a great extent of country, dealt out justice, surveyed land, and conducted engineering works; and all the time he asserted his ascendancy by moral force, since the troops at his disposal were always inadequate even when he was not merely attended by an honorary escort. His earlier struggles with the world may be said to have been an odd succession of chances and accidents. He went out to India a mere lad, having gone through a rough preparatory training as a schoolboy, and became attached to the Nizam's service, though he soon exchanged military for civil duties. He was made superintendent of police in a vast district, where he established his head-quarters in a solitary bungalow. His jurisdiction extended over some 12,000 square miles, and the population numbered over a million. The whole force at his disposal was 50 mounted and 150 foot police, and these were chiefly occupied in patrolling the high road to Bombay, where dacoitry or highway robbery had become unpleasantly frequent. But he set himself to his duties in earnest, amusing his solitude with collecting birds and insects for his uncle, Mr. Prideaux Selby, the well-known Northumbrian naturalist, and mastering many of the dialects of Southern India, besides making himself so perfect in Hindostanee that he could pass muster as a native among native gentlemen when he went in Oriental costume to a fancy ball.

It was while in charge of his district police, that he had reason to suspect the existence of Thuggism. Strangled bodies had been found lying by the roadside; others, hastily buried, had been unearthed by the jackals. Suspicion was directed to some apparently highly respectable parties of Mahomedan traders, whose frequent absences from their houses were somewhat mysteriously prolonged. He was removed while following up the quest; but the investigation was pursued by his successor, when the men who had come

under the surveillance of his police were found to be implicated almost without exception. On rejoining his regiment, he married, and his health breaking down, obtained leave to return to England.

Soon after his return to India, we find him settled at Shorapore as political agent. The story of such an administration as his is the best of answers to the denunciations of our English occupation of Hindostan. The Rajah had died suddenly. The Ranee, who had possessed herself of the government, was a woman of most dissolute character, and swayed by her paramours in turn. The little heir was a child. The finances were in apparently inextricable confusion, complicated by heavy debts said to be due to the Suzerain at Hyderabad. The town was filled with swaggering mercenaries, and the population of the country districts consisted of clans of warlike mountaineers, yielding obedience to no one but their chiefs, who lived by pillage and disorder. It was with these materials that Captain Taylor had to deal, nor were there any troops to be relied on for an emergency. It was just at the time when the English forces were being withdrawn from the disastrous campaign of Afghanistan. "Will you take this matter up, Taylor?" asked the Resident. "If you succeed, it will be a good thing for you, and you are, at any rate, independent." The terms of the proposal were not inviting, although there was no question about the independence; but Taylor accepted. On the outbreak of the Mutiny, he was ordered to go to Berar and "hold on by his eyelids." He did go; and at the head station, Booldana, he was agreeably surprised to find that his reputation had preceded him. The head men, who had hung back at first, came forward one after another; the people crowded after them with cordial shouts; they volunteered to watch the frontier passes, and even to take the field with the English Commissioner, if he would merely find them in food and ammunition. Taylor returned to Shorapore after the mutiny to find that much of his best work had been undone under the mad misrule of the Rajah. The warmth with which he was welcomed back was only exceeded by the general demonstration of sorrow when he took his leave, in failing health, on his final return to England.

Captain Taylor lived for fifteen years more, but his shattered health was never thoroughly restored. He revisited the Deccan, but only as an invalid, and then he passed the winter in Hyderabad, as the guest of Sir Salar Jung. Exposure, over-fatigue, and the Indian climate had told on that iron frame. He had lost energy, he lost memory; his enfeebled brain was threatened at one time with paralysis, and finally he lost his eyesight. But still, when his powers rallied, he showed much of the old activity and the old constancy and cheerfulness of disposition; and with the amendment of his health his mind seems to have been nearly as clear and vigorous as ever. He wrote three or four novels, he did a good deal of miscellaneous literary work; he delivered lectures, chiefly on subjects connected with India, and he contrived to get much enjoyment out of the clouded evening of his life. He died on his way home from wintering in India, and was buried in the English cemetery at Mentone. Everyone must find his Memoirs delightful reading, but they especially deserve the attentive study of those who would learn the art of governing the subject races in our Indian Empire.

The "Autobiographical Recollections of Sir John Bowring" are full of variety and amusement, introducing us to kings and queens, politicians and philosophers, prime ministers, actors, exiles, foreign bishops and popes, and

carrying us over nearly the whole habitable globe, to Russia and China, to Singapore and the Isle of Man, to Spain and Damascus, to Egypt, Italy, and Holland, to Java and Ceylon. About each country and its inhabitants, and not merely about its ruling powers, Sir John Bowring has much to tell us, because he mixed, by choice as much as by necessity, with all grades of society in pursuit of his commercial, political, and social schemes and literary researches. He gives us, perhaps, the very best sketch that has ever been drawn of the career and character of Leopold, King of the Belgians, with whose position as the chosen and elective Sovereign of a free people, he heartily sympathises. This sketch will be found between pages 265 and 281. In other parts of the volume will be found original anecdotes of most of the great people with whom, in the course of his long life, he was brought into contact, such as Louis Philippe, Dumourier, Lafayette, George Canning, Lord Melbourne, O'Connell, Francis Deak, Lord Brougham, Lord Palmerston, Talleyrand, Madame de Stael, Lamartine, Bunsen, "Peter Pindar," Lord Erskine, and Ram Mohun Roy.

Like many another young man who has fought the battle of life successfully, Sir John Bowring had to begin at the beginning; and we first find him, when emerging from boyhood into manhood, engaged as a clerk in a mercantile counting-house of Exeter. Here he contrived to turn his time to such good account that while still under age he had learnt half the languages of modern Europe from refugee priests, from Italian vendors of clocks and watches, and from the German and Dutch merchants whose ships then crowded the busy quays at Exeter. This passion for languages brought its reward. He was sent by the well-known local firm of Milford and Co. to London as a managing clerk; thence, at the age of twenty, he was commissioned by the same house to Spain and Portugal, where his business habits and thorough knowledge of the Spanish tongue made his services very valuable, his chief employment being that of receiving consignments for the use of the Commissariat of the British Army. The conclusion of hostilities in the Peninsula, however, brought him back to England in 1814; and, after a visit to Lisbon, in order to effect an adjustment of his claims for supplies furnished to the army in Portugal, he set up in business on his own account as a merchant. But he had a restless and enterprising disposition, and he spent some time in travelling on the Continent, engaged in mercantile business, which carried him through France, Holland, the Netherlands, Russia, and Sweden. In the course of his travels he became acquainted with Humboldt, Cuvier, Thierry, and other learned men. About the year 1829-30 he received an unsolicited degree of LL.D. from the University of Gröningen, and an invitation to stay at Abbotsford with Sir Walter Scott. A volume was published by him on "The Poetry of the Magyars" about the same time. From the pursuit of literature, however, he would appear to have been roused by the Revolution of July at Paris, and by the declaration of Belgian Independence; and it is perhaps worthy of note, with reference to this latter event, that it was Bowring who introduced M. Sylvain Van de Weyer to the political world in England, and thus opened up to him the career in which he rose to such eminence. In 1831 Dr. Bowring was associated with Sir Henry Parnell in the task of examining and reporting upon the public accounts of France—a task which was so satisfactorily performed by him that he was appointed Secretary to the Commission for Inspecting the Accounts of the United Kingdom. Having "reaped golden opinions" on

both sides of the Channel, he was next appointed joint-commissioner with Sir George Villiers, afterwards Lord Clarendon, for settling sundry commercial relations between England and France. The task, however, which he undertook was abortive at the time; and it was not till the reign of Louis Napoleon that a satisfactory Commercial Treaty was settled between the two countries, mainly through the agency of Mr. Cobden. In 1834 he was returned to Parliament for the Kilmarnock Burghs; but was thrown out again at the General Election consequent on King William's death, through the joint influence, as he tells us, of "the Kirk, the Lairds, and the Tories." Out of Parliament, however, he took an active part in the Anti-Corn Law agitation, which had its head-quarters at Manchester in 1839-40. In 1841 he returned to the House of Commons as one of the Members for Bolton, which he represented down to 1849, when he found a wider sphere for his activity as British Consul, and subsequently as Plenipotentiary, at Hongkong.

The rest of the career of Sir John Bowring is probably within the recollection of most of our readers, or, at all events, is well known to them in its leading outlines. It is not therefore necessary, nor indeed would it be desirable, to re-open the question of the policy of the war in China, for which Sir John Bowring was held responsible, and which, among other results, caused a dissolution of Parliament. It should be mentioned, however, to Sir John Bowring's credit, as an episode in his administration of affairs at Hongkong, that in 1855 he concluded with Siam a Treaty of Commerce, which, we are told, was "a most successful effort of diplomacy, and remarkable for the promptitude and sagacity with which it was carried out." For this treaty, though it really opened up a wide field to commercial enterprise in a country which was previously almost inaccessible to Western nations, it is to be feared that its author did not receive as many thanks as he deserved. Another episode in this same government was a visit paid by him to Manila and the Philippine Islands in 1858. In the following year he returned home, and was shipwrecked, on his way to England, in the Red Sea.

The remainder of Sir John Bowring's life was spent at home in ease and tranquillity, and in unflagging devotion to literature and social reforms.

We have next to notice the publication of two volumes, bearing the title, "Mortimer Collins, his Letters and Friendships, with some Account of his Life," edited by Frances Collins. We gladly recognise, in some excellent traits of character here put on record, as well as in the high tone of all his comments, serious or playful, upon the relation of marriage and the regard due to womanhood, the special qualities that must have greatly endeared him to those who knew him best at home. Indeed, there is plenty of evidence that Mortimer Collins, as a man, enjoyed the esteem of his intimate acquaintance, without any drawback. No doubt they have ample cause to cherish his memory as something much better even than a popular author. It is gratifying meantime to quote the following sentences from a letter written by one of his literary friends soon after his decease:—"I should think no man ever worked harder in the profession of literature than he did; and yet he never seemed bored by it, or allowed others to share the weariness and anxiety which he must often have suffered. I cannot help dwelling upon this, because it was such a striking feature in his character, springing as it did from that deep religion in his soul, which made him feel that life was full of God, and therefore an unjoyous spirit was unworthy of

true manliness." Again, the same friend says, "He rejoiced in diffusing gladness. He made one feel that, to make a heaven of earth, man has to love not merely his wife and family, but all living things." The result of such a characteristic mode of viewing life, consistently followed up in daily practice, is apparent in what is here written of him by his widow :—"There are many of us," she says, "who loved Mortimer so intensely that his loss is a terrible agony to us ; and yet his influence over us all was such that we feel we should never show signs of mourning, or grief, or sadness. We always speak cheerfully concerning him, for he made us all feel that death was not a thing to be feared. We do not regret that we can no longer have the times with him that he made all too pleasant, but we are grateful that we have had so much pleasure." It is now open to the readers of these memoirs and correspondence, in some degree, to share with their editor the pleasure of which she here speaks ; and we believe they will not be disappointed. They will find many agreeable little stories and familiar anecdotes of Mortimer Collins at home in his rural abode of Knowl-hill, Berkshire, and many sparkling witticisms in his abundant private correspondence, frequently bursting forth in extemporised stanzas of merry and musical verse.

"The Life and Writings of Thomas de Quincey," by Mr. Page, is the first attempt which has been made to tell the story of the "Opium-eater's" life. In addition to the materials generally accessible, he has had at his disposal a number of letters addressed by De Quincey to various members of his family, and has been able to avail himself of "recollections" contributed by several hands. The correspondence, notwithstanding occasional brilliant passages, and a fair sprinkling of *bizarre* ideas, which are sure to be read in any writing by De Quincey, is, taken as a whole, rather disappointing. It tells us little of its author, except that he was greatly attached to his children, and that he now and then took notice of passing events, such as the Crimean War or the Indian Mutiny, or a more than ordinary sensational murder. Literary topics are seldom touched upon, and the references which occur at intervals, few and far between, are too vague to be of much value. Among the "reminiscences," those by Mr. Hogg, in whose journal, the *Instructor*, the "Autobiographic Sketches" made their first appearance, will be read with special interest ; they give us a life-like portrait of De Quincey, and tell some quaint anecdotes, which give us a better insight into some of his characteristics than the most elaborate disquisition. The second volume concludes with a "medical view" of the case by Dr. Eatwell. De Quincey's literary activity was really a disease, and falls therefore under the cognisance of the physician. Dr. Eatwell is of opinion that De Quincey suffered from "gastrodynia," or a severe nervous irritation of the stomach—a disease whose distressing nature he had frequent opportunities of observing during his Indian medical practice. "So obstinate is this affection considered by the natives that it is attributed to a weapon in the hands of Siva, and though that deity inflicts the blow he cannot remove the disease ; the sufferers in consequence often despair and seek relief in suicide." The sufferings are best relieved by opium ; and Dr. Eatwell submits that De Quincey used this drug with the object of checking the progress of his disease, so that he cannot be called an opium-eater in the ordinary sense of the word. But Mr. Page's book is not altogether dependent for its interest on the materials supplied by others. Like his hero, he is deficient in concentration, and his style is very diffuse. Apart from these blemishes, his

biography deserves to be commended. His mastery of the subject is evident, and his criticism exhibits many delicate touches. Sometimes, no doubt, his enthusiasm leads him astray, and the subtle critic is lost in the over-anxious apologist. But life dealt so roughly with Thomas De Quincey that we can readily forgive death for throwing a halo around him.

Those who happen to be acquainted with the leading characters of the Scottish Established Church during the last half-century, will receive with pleasure a couple of volumes of "Memorials of John M'Leod Campbell, D.D." They will at least know who and what he was, if not from an independent study of his profound theological essays, yet from the frequent mention of him, and his quiet influence upon the most original and catholic religious thinkers of the age, in the memoirs of his cousin, the late Dr. Norman M'Leod. It is forty-five years since John M'Leod Campbell, minister of Row, on the shores of the Gareloch, was expelled from the service of the Church of Scotland for the reputed heresy of teaching that salvation by Christ is freely offered to all human souls, and not exclusively to the elect. Since that period, until his departure from this world, in 1872, he had continued in private to apply a mind of deep moral insight and beautiful singleness of aim to the investigation of those severe problems, the decision of which is most essential to any intelligible, and therefore to any credible, theory of the Gospel. His few published works, though highly valued, have probably done less for the advancement and settlement of religious opinion than his personal communications with many of the most influential clergymen and laymen, both in the Scottish and in the English Church. Among these it is sufficient to name the Rev. F. D. Maurice, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, and Dean Stanley, in this country, and Principals Shairp, Caird, and Tulloch, besides Norman M'Leod, in North Britain. The series of letters, and reports or anecdotes of conversations, which fill these two volumes, contain a vast amount of pregnant thought upon the most interesting topics of serious meditation. They include many letters to his intimate friend, Mr. Thomas Erskine, of Linlathen, an accomplished layman, whose studies in divinity have been considered the first and chief source of much clear development of lofty thought and earnest feeling in the recent history of Scottish religious life, the second and concluding volume of whose letters, edited by Dr. Hannay, was published this year, and forms a valuable contribution to the literature of the year.

In natural succession to the last two books comes the "Memoir of Bishop Ewing," by Mr. Ross, an admirable biography of a noble-hearted and highly gifted man. Bishop Ewing's great aim throughout his too brief existence was to see into the life of things. He fought for truth, not for dogmas; he cared little for theological definitions, and much for everything that brought God nearer to the human soul and gave a fuller meaning to life. His own cry was for more light, and it was not the painful cry of doubt or of despair, but of a man who held with undoubting faith the fatherhood of God, and believed that all things were working together for good, not for a few elect souls, but for the world which Christ had died to redeem. Alexander Ewing acknowledged Erskine as his spiritual father, and there can be no doubt that he was also greatly influenced by the teaching of Maurice, M'Leod Campbell, and Robertson of Brighton. Of a Church which is generally regarded, and not without justice, as holding "high" views of priestly authority and sacramental efficacy, he was a liberal-minded

bishop, and in a country in which the dust of a carefully defined theology has been too often suffered to deface or conceal the blossoms and fruit of faith, he shook himself free from the trammels of a spiritual caste, and was eager to welcome truth, from what quarter soever it might come.

Alexander Ewing was born in Aberdeen, in 1814. In 1847 he was ordained Bishop of Argyll and the Isles—a diocese which comprehends the shires of Argyll and Bute, a considerable portion of the county of Inverness, and the whole of the Western Isles, extending for about 230 miles from north to south, and about 120 from east to west, and it may interest those who grumble at the cost of bishops, to learn that the gross revenues of the See amounted to 370*l.* a year. The labours and anxieties of his bishopric occupy of course many pages of Bishop Ewing's biography. His great desire was to remove the barrier caused by the Scottish Communion office, in order that there might be complete union with the English Church, and on this subject he expended much thought and labour, which during the Bishop's life-time failed to produce fruit. His portrait as a bishop has been drawn by Dean Stanley, in his lectures on the ecclesiastical history of Scotland, where he is described as one "who in all the graces and honours of his race is a Celtic Scotchman to the backbone; who has always, though a bishop, acknowledged the Christian character of his Presbyterian brethren; who, though a Dissenter, has always borne his testimony against the secularising influences of the voluntary system, of which he is an unwilling victim; who has always lifted up his voice in behalf of those wider and more generous views of which the grand old office of Episcopacy was intended to be the depositary." "I have been thinking over my past life," the bishop said, when lying on his death-bed, "and what a joyous one it has been. I must, I suppose, have had much more of enjoyment out of my life than most men from theirs;" and it was with this feeling of joyfulness, and with an unswerving trust in the eternal goodness of the Almighty Father, that he went to his rest. It was a beautiful life, and in spite of much pain, a beautiful and tranquil death.

"Bryan Waller Procter (Barry Cornwall): an Autobiographical Fragment and Biographical Notes, &c." This volume may provide a reader willing to be amused with some hours of very sufficient entertainment. But we must confess that our pleasure in handling it has been sorely damped by the conviction that the subject and the occasion ought to have called forth something much better. The unpublished verses which form part of the book are graceful and true in feeling, but hardly more. The "Letters from Literary Friends" include two from Byron and several from Jeffrey. There is also a series from Beddoes, a man of some genius prematurely cut off. The fragment of autobiography now published is broken off at an early age. We learn from it some curious details of Mr. Procter's tastes and acquirements in boyhood. Shakspeare was made known to him in an unusual fashion; his tutor was a servant, a woman who had known better days and received a good education. At eighteen he fell in love, or rather persuaded himself to do so, with a certain deliberation, "as a step in philosophy." Mr. Procter's own record ends with the beginning of his literary work in London. He presents an almost singular instance of a man destined for a learned profession, drawn off from it by a strong bent for letters and poetry, justified in his literary ventures by success of a most brilliant kind, and then, almost before the prime of life, and at the very

height of public favour, abandoning the field in which his conquests seemed only begun, reverting to solid professional work with positive eagerness, and finding in it a new source of enjoyment. The law is commonly supposed to be a jealous taskmistress, and to show no favour to truants; there is a well-known anecdote or legend about Fearné burning all his miscellaneous books, for which he reaped his reward in the fame of having devoted his life, as Lord Macaulay has said, to the barbarous puzzle of Contingent Remainders. With Mr. Procter it was otherwise. He became a prosperous lawyer, but kept his books and the friends he had made by and among them, and did not even wholly cease to write poetry.

"Memorials of Charlotte Williams-Wynn." Edited by her Sister. Miss Charlotte Williams-Wynn was the eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams-Wynn, the intimate friend of the poet Southey. Her father's position in society and his intellectual tastes brought his daughter into early contact with men of high eminence in the political and literary world. If we may judge from these "Memorials," which consist almost entirely of Miss Williams-Wynn's letters, she possessed a powerful mind, a vivid interest in the highest thought of the day, and a love of nature that grew more intense with advancing years. She was a great reader of German philosophy and theology; but was not disposed to follow blindly in the track of any thinker, however strong her admiration of him might be. The breadth of her culture does not seem to have lessened her womanliness; her judgment was impartial, but her heart was warm, and great tenderness of feeling and feminine sympathy were united to an intellect of no common order. Among Miss Williams-Wynn's friends and correspondents was Baron Varnhagen von Ense, and she also formed close friendships, which were "destined to colour her whole life," with Mr. Carlyle, Baron Bunsen, Mr. Rio, and Mr. Maurice. In one of her letters she writes that her love of wandering increased as she grew older, but throughout her life the passion for travel seems to have been as strong as that which she felt for books. Rarely does she stay in one place for long together, and her remarks about what she did and saw when travelling in England or on the Continent are always interesting. The principal charm of these letters is due, however, to the writer's personality, to the thoughts and suggestions she throws out, and to her views of life, books, and men. The volume abounds with pithy observations, which will bear transplanting, although they may suffer some injury by severance from the context. Of Hegel, for whom her admiration was great, she writes that he passed his existence in sharpening his intellect to the finest point, while allowing his other faculties to remain blunted; of Guizot, that when he spoke at the Académie his irony was so polished that half the assembly could not find it out; and of Goethe, the "most companionable of authors," she remarks that he seems to draw fresh inspiration whenever he mentions the sea, adding "there is a sort of pellucid clearness in his images that harmonises beautifully with that which he is describing. Spenser is the only one of our poets to whom the same remark applies; but he lived so much on the sea-shore that it was not so singular." Charles Lamb talks of having "walked a pint," and Miss Williams-Wynn reckoned her journeys by the number of packages required. "It is far more exact," she writes, "than troubling one's head with the number of miles you are to go over. Mary laughed when I talked of a place I was going to being about a carpet-bag off, but it

is very expressive." Sometimes her sayings have an epigrammatic turn. After giving a petticoat to a poor girl, who turned out an impostor, she observes :—"If the quantity of clothes we had depended upon the quantity of truth we told, how very bare some of us would be." Of some nameless person's faith she writes :—"He trusts God to look after his faith instead of being always brushing it up and turning it over himself." Her opinion of the average sermon will be shared by most readers :—"The burden of sermon-hearing has become an intolerable one to men ; women still bear it, as they do so many other weights—patiently." After attending a grand assembly in Paris she observes—"All the great people of Paris, men and women, were there. I never saw such beautiful bonnets ; in England, one should say faces, but that never is the case here." Sometimes we meet with a frank opinion of well-known men and books. Thus she visits Lamartine, is charmed with his beauty, listens with devout attention to a long tirade on that which constituted the poet's mind, and pronounces it "utter trash ;" and when alluding to the "Christian Year" Miss Williams-Wynn observes that it is Hebrew to her.

The "Memorials" take their colouring from the theological bias of the writer, who belongs, it need scarcely be said, to the broad school of thought. Miss Williams-Wynn died, in accordance with a wish she had expressed many years before, of a lingering complaint ; and, though that complaint was one of the most fearful that can afflict humanity, she accepted her lot not merely with resignation but with cheerfulness, and "with words of love her spirit passed away." The sister who edits the letters has scarcely made the volume so complete as she easily might have done. Allusions occur to which the reader has no clue, and comments are frequently given on books the titles of which are not mentioned. With some trouble, and by an examination of dates and book-catalogues, it is possible, no doubt, to find out the works referred to ; but this is a labour which should have been undertaken by the writer, and not left to the reader.

"The Journal of a Residence at Vienna and Berlin in the eventful Winter 1805-6," by the late Henry Reeve, M.D., is well worthy of publication. Dr. Reeve was enough of a scholar and a man of science to have a claim on the consideration of the *savants* of the time ; and his journal is written the more simply and pleasantly that it was written with no idea of publication. Moreover, as his son remarks in the preface, the mere lapse of time undoubtedly gives a value to contemporary impressions, however slight, of great historical events ; and we may add that there is an interest in the references to ways of living and travelling on the Continent as they were three-quarters of a century ago. Dr. Reeve had something of the best tastes of a Boswell. He had the spirit of intelligent adventure which Johnson so highly commended. He never enjoyed himself so thoroughly as in the company of eminent men ; he was far more of a cosmopolitan than most of his contemporaries ; and was sufficiently master of foreign languages to make the most of his varied experiences of travel. There is hardly a page of this short journal that is not more or less entertaining, and we lay it down with a very agreeable impression of the man who was able to collect its materials.

"Sir William Fergusson, Bart. : a Biographical Sketch," by Henry Smith, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, is from the hand of a writer who was associated with Sir William Fergusson for thirty years, first as a

pupil, then as a confidential private assistant, and lastly as a colleague. The sketch is remarkable for terseness and point. Mr. Smith expends no superfluous words—he gives scarcely a paragraph to the private life of Fergusson—but is satisfied with describing with careful exactness and generous praise the professional career of his illustrious friend. It will be seen, therefore, that this brief narrative, which appeared originally in the pages of the *Lancet*, is not designed for general perusal; but the interest of these unadorned pages will be felt beyond the ranks of the profession. Courage, calmness, sound judgment, great manual dexterity, and readiness of resource—these were some of the virtues displayed by one of the most brilliant operators of modern days. Mr. Smith points out what he regards as Fergusson's errors, but he adds this testimony to his ability: "I do not mean to assert that he was a great original thinker, but he possessed in abundance all those qualities which are required to make a great surgeon. His powers of observation were remarkable, his memory was most tenacious, his shrewdness, sound common sense, tact, and knowledge of men and how to deal with them were acknowledged by all; and conspicuous among them was that facility of resource in all trying emergencies which, added to his extraordinary mechanical skill, made him what he was and brought about a success which has seldom been vouchsafed to any surgeon in this or other countries." We may add that the charm of manner which springs from genuine kindness of heart was one of Fergusson's characteristics, and that he knew how to inspire the utmost confidence in his patients. Mr. Smith's sketch is a pleasant one, and will be valued by all who remember and respect the original, and their name is legion. For Sir William Fergusson, apart altogether from his professional character and position, was one of the warmest of friends and most genial of "open-house" hosts of the old, and not increasing, type. Not only by surgeons and patients will his value be rated very highly.

"The Raja of Sarawak. An Account of Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., LL.D., given chiefly through Letters and Journals." By Gertrude L. Jacob.—This book is accurate, and shows marks of conscientiousness and care. That Brooke was a man of noble impulses, generous feelings, and chivalrous self-denial; that he possessed exactly those qualities which hold fierce savages in awe, or win them over to better ways; that his chief motive in life was not aggrandisement or love of money; and that in all his writings and actions there was nothing cruel, sordid, or mean, will, we think, be conceded by all the readers of this biography. He made many friends, though he did not always retain them, and no one can wonder at the high place assigned to him in his regard by Charles Kingsley. But, to speak plainly, Brooke was intolerant of opposition, and little disposed to make any allowance for others; and there are occasional flashes in his temperament which show that he must have been difficult to deal with, unless he had entirely his own way. But, though hot and impatient, he was never rancorous or vindictive, and our notice of these blemishes in his character must not prevent us from paying a cordial tribute to the purity of his motives, and from acknowledging the lustre shed by his unassisted efforts on the national character and the British name.

"Frederic Ozanam, Professor of the Sorbonne: His Life and Works." By Kathleen O'Meara.—The name of Ozanam is hardly as well known in this country as it deserves to be. He owed his celebrity at first to his inti-

mate connection with men of such wide-spread reputation as Montalembert and Lacordaire ; but this by no means constitutes his only or his truest claim on the respectful memory of posterity. His biographer is fully justified in observing that his character and individual experience form a study of deep interest, while by his noble work of Christian beneficence, in the foundation of the Society of St. Vincent of Paul, "he has left a golden mark on his generation." His life, like that of the "Dominican artist," Père Besson, may well be called "the life of a beautiful soul," but he challenges public notice chiefly by his literary achievements—which, but for his early death, would have been still more considerable—and by his permanent services to the cause of charitable organisation and relief. The state of society in France, and especially in Paris, at the period when Frederic made his first appearance there in 1831 as an unknown student just emerging from boyhood, was sufficiently perplexing, if not alarming, to an ardent and passionate believer who "had made it his ideal, in an unbelieving and money-loving age, to serve truth for truth's sake." When he entered the classes of the *Ecole de Droit* he and three others were the only Christian students who attended them, and so completely were "the atheists" still in the ascendant, that a fellow-student of Ozanam's, meeting him one day coming out of church, exclaimed, "What ! are you a Catholic ? How glad I am ! let us be friends ; I thought you were an atheist." Yet they had then attended the same classes for a year. On another occasion a young friend who had accompanied him to church, and was mistakenly supposed to be assuming a disrespectful attitude, was rebuked by the preacher. On his explaining himself afterwards, the curé replied, with many apologies, "We so seldom see a young man in our churches, except with a bad motive, that it never occurred to me you were an exception to the rule." Ozanam had begun very early to wage a literary warfare with unbelief, and had indeed sketched out in his mind an elaborate historical scheme, which his brief life did not enable him more than very partially to carry out. But he felt from the first that something more than literary energy was required. His opponents admitted that "in bygone days Christianity did indeed work wonders, but to-day it is dead. You, who boast of being Catholics, what work can you show to prove your faith and make us respect and acknowledge it ?" The answer was given in the institution of the Society of St. Vincent of Paul for the service of the poor, which began with only eight members in May 1833, but was destined to spread in the course of the next twenty years, before its founder's death, over the greater part of Europe and even America. The "eight poor fellows," as Ozanam playfully remarked, had increased to 2,000 in Paris alone, visiting 5,000 poor families. There were 500 Conferences in France, and others in England, Belgium, Spain, America, and even at Jerusalem. Yet it was established under no ordinary difficulties, coming alike from friend and foe. Ozanam, who had, much against the grain, joined the Bar of Lyons, as the surest means of providing support for his family after his father's death, and accepted in 1839 the Chair of Commercial Law in that city, gladly availed himself in the following year of the offer of the Professorship of Foreign Literature in Paris. He had already at the close of 1838 taken his degree as Doctor of Literature, when Dante formed the thesis of his French essay, which proved, we are told, "more than a success, it was a revelation." In revealing the unsuspected beauties of the pathetic, mysterious figure, he rose to heights of inspiration which it is seldom given to human eloquence to reach, and never except when it is the inspired mea-

senger of the soul. He evoked the spirit of the dead poet, and bid the living look upon him. As at the voice of a magician, the clouds rolled away, and the luminous figure stood revealed against the background of the thirteenth century, crowned with its triple halo of exile, poet, and theologian. . . . This thesis, so long and laboriously prepared, was the kernel of a volume which Ozanam published later, under the title of "*Dante et la Philosophie Catholique au Treizième Siècle.*" This book, in which it may fairly be said that Ozanam has thrown more light than any other modern critic on the complex meanings of the *Divina Commedia*, was not published till many years afterwards. It forms the conclusion, as the "*Civilisation au Cinquième Siècle*—which was crowned at the French Academy the year after his death—forms the commencement, of what was intended to be a literary history of the Middle Ages from the fifth century to the close of the thirteenth, of which, however, only a few fragments are left to us. It is curious at this distance of time, and in the light of all that has since occurred, to read the account of his visit to Rome in 1847, and his enthusiastic description of the reforming policy of Pius IX. There are several very interesting episodes in the biography on which we have no space to dwell here. Such is the story of the origin of Lacordaire's famous Conferences at Notre Dame, mainly through Ozanam's influence in overcoming the hesitation of the excellent, but somewhat timid, Mgr. Quélen, Archbishop of Paris, who, however, at the end of the first course, publicly thanked the "pious and eloquent" preacher, and named him on the spot Canon of the Cathedral. Such, again, is the part he took in suggesting to Mgr. Quélen's successor, Archbishop Affré, the courageous attempt at mediation which ended in what may justly be termed his martyrdom at the barricades on June 25, 1848.

In his "*Lives of the Lords Strangford*" Mr. de Fonblanque gives a sketch of the family through ten generations, beginning with one "John Smythe, yeoman," who "in the early part of the reign of Henry II. we find settled in the parish of Corsham, Wilts, upon a freehold farm, which descended in unbroken succession from father to son through the course of two centuries, gradually increasing in extent. John Smythe, who, by his will dated in 1496, left considerable sums to be expended in several parishes in 'masses for my sowle,' had not only materially added to the paternal acres, but had acquired a 'weaving mill,' which thenceforth became an heir-loom in the family; and we read in his will that 'John Smythe, clothier,' who died in 1538, leaves a life interest in the mill to his wife, the daughter of Robert Brouncker, with remainder to a younger son." His second son, Thomas Smythe, came to London to seek his fortune, and, as Mr. de Fonblanque tells us, "what is more rare, to find it." He became a wealthy citizen, married the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Andrew Judde, the Lord Mayor, and farmed the customs of the metropolitan port in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. Under the former he paid an annual rent of 13,000*l.* for this privilege, but the latter raised the sum first to 42,000*l.* and subsequently to 50,000*l.*, from which, as he retained the monopoly, some inference may be drawn as to his profits during the earlier period of his enjoyment of it. Customer Smythe, as he was called, at all events managed to establish himself as a large landed proprietor in the county of Kent, and on more than one occasion entertained the Queen at his house at Deptford and his seat at Ostenhanger, now called Westenhanger. He was succeeded by his son, Sir John Smythe, who again was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas

Smythe, created in 1628 Viscount Strangford in Ireland. He married Lady Barbara Sidney, one of the daughters of Robert, first Earl of Leicester, niece of Sir Philip Sidney, and aunt of Algernon Sidney. Through this marriage a very remarkable strain of blood was bequeathed to the Smythes; and it is to be noted that it is the only really eminent alliance, in the results of which they participated, which is recorded in their pedigree. In his notices of Percy, sixth Lord Strangford, and his two gifted sons and successors, George and Percy Smythe, Mr. de Fonblanque transcends the narrow limits of mere family history and enters upon a wider field. Lord Strangford commenced his career as a clerk in the Foreign Office, and, having displayed considerable familiarity with Portuguese in some translations from Camoens, he was appointed Secretary to the British Legation at Lisbon. He rapidly rose in the diplomatic service, and was successively Minister at Lisbon and Ambassador at Stockholm, Constantinople, and St. Petersburg. In 1825 he received an English barony as Lord Penshurst in addition to his Irish viscounty, and so gained a seat in the House of Lords. As a politician he distinguished himself among bigoted Tories as of all Tories the most bigoted. He died in 1855, and was succeeded by his son George, seventh Lord Strangford, who was in many ways one of the most remarkable men of his time, but who only survived him two years, being succeeded in his turn by his brother Percy, who had distinguished himself at Harrow and Oxford, and had gained an Oriental attachéship on account of his proficiency in Eastern languages. He joined the British Embassy at Constantinople in 1845, and there he remained for the next nine or ten years, acquiring the thorough knowledge of affairs in Eastern Europe which gave such importance to his views and anticipations. On his accession to the peerage in 1857, Lord Strangford left the public service, having for a few months held the Oriental secretaryship at Constantinople. As a peer, he never took any part in politics, and made his great stores of information available to the public only through occasional contributions to the *Quarterly Review* and the *Saturday Review*, the *Athenæum*, and to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Probably many readers will find what is said of the last Lord Strangford, and what is preserved of what he said by Mr. de Fonblanque, the most profitable portion of this volume; but few will fail to lament, next to his untimely death, that, with the exception of some fragments gathered together by his widow, his "profound and varied knowledge" has died with him. Lord Strangford married, in 1862, the daughter of Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, after an amusing literary courtship, of which Mr. de Fonblanque gives the particulars. On the sudden death in 1869 of this, the eighth lord, the title became extinct, and the male line of his house came to an end.

"Memoir and Letters of Charles Sumner." By Edward L. Pierce. Two vols.—Of all the distinguished Americans of our day the late Mr. Charles Sumner was best known to Englishmen. It would, perhaps, be only correct to add that in the latter years of Mr. Sumner's life his name was identified with a subject exceedingly distasteful to us, for he entertained strong opinions as to the "Alabama" and "the consequential damages" which formed so prominent a feature in the discussion that preceded the Geneva award. We are glad, therefore, to welcome a biography which puts the man before us from his birth to the period when he had attained a considerable position in his native State of Massachusetts, even before he entered the field of American politics, in which he was destined to hold the first place for a genera-

tion. Mr. Pierce has judiciously followed the same plan as the biographers of Lord Macaulay and Charles Kingsley, and allowed Mr. Sumner to speak for himself. He was a letter writer, and his letters were fortunately preserved by his correspondents. We thus gain a knowledge of the man as complete as if he had left an autobiography, with the additional advantage that the letters that supply the materials were written without any view to publication. A large part of the volumes before us is taken up with the account of Mr. Sumner's experiences in England, where he seems to have met with most of the distinguished men of their time in our country, and a better specimen of the "intelligent foreigner" probably has seldom visited our shores. He was a keen observer, and he recorded his impressions as a lawyer and a man of culture, so that as a result the English people are informed of new facts as to men and women who filled the first place in English society forty years ago. The freshness of his letters and the pleasant keenness of his criticism make up delightful chapters for us. His sketch of Lord Brougham is just, discriminating, and impartial. Lord Brougham did not delude Charles Sumner. Of Mrs. Brougham Mr. Sumner draws a fine picture, but it is useless to extract the gems of description and anecdote that sparkle on every page. These volumes only bring us down to 1845, when Sumner was thirty-four years of age—to the time when he delivered his City Oration on "The True Grandeur of Nations."

"The Story of the Life of Pius IX." By T. A. Trollope.—Whatever may be the opinions as to the venerable subject of this book, it must be conceded that few men can claim a more prominent place in this generation, and it would not need the reputation of Mr. T. A. Trollope, to call attention to any work professing to be a "Story of the Life of Pius IX." It is, perhaps, a somewhat superfluous remark to make, that a work, purporting to be the life of a living person, must be always rather unsatisfactory, but it is, we think, an excusable remark in the present case, having regard to the extraordinary vitality shown by the subject of this biography. The unsettled state of the affairs and prospects of the Romish Church, and the possibility, if not probability, that the rule of the present Pope may yet be still further signalled by some important revolution in the policy and objects of that Church, the work of himself or his advisers, must infallibly give a colouring to the estimate of the "Life of Pius IX." Mr. Trollope's book may be recommended as one free from bias, and though it perhaps shows more trace of the novelist than the historian yet it is a useful and valuable work.

Among the works of historical interest of the year we may first select Mr. Ewald's "Life of Sir Robert Walpole," a book which, though marked by no especial brilliancy of style, is yet a faithful and valuable account of the life of a statesman who, whatever his faults, made no small mark on the page of English history.

The recoil of Puritanism reached its utmost excess of immorality in private life and of corruption in public life in the days of Charles II., but, in the time of Walpole, the intense aversion which the attempt of the Saints to dragoon Englishmen into piety had called forth in the public mind still continued to be one of the chief motives or influences determining the character of statesmen. At school and college Walpole had showed no turn for book-learning, but a strong talent for argumentation; and when his father associated him with himself in the management of the estate, he displayed the energy, method, and tact of a born man of business. His father died in

November, 1700, and the son succeeded him in possession of his fine Norfolk estate, and of his seat as Member for Castle Rising in the House of Commons. He was now twenty-four years old, had been married in the previous summer to Miss Catharine Shuter, "a beauty, an heiress, and gifted with great powers of fascination," and having held the reins at Houghton for years before his father's death, was prepared to throw the whole energy of his mind into politics. As to his appearance, "He looked," writes Mr. Ewald, "like a man who had been taken from the farm. His figure was more remarkable for its breadth of chest and strength of limb, than for grace and elegance. His complexion was coarse, rude, and healthy. . . . his features were commonplace and vulgar." At all points he was a contrast to Henry St. John, who entered Parliament at the same time, and who, under the more familiar name of Bolingbroke, was destined to become known to all the world as the indefatigable and virulent opponent of the great Whig Minister. But Walpole had that solidity which is dearly loved by Englishmen, that clearness and simplicity of speech and massive force of thought which excite no transports of emotion, but are potent to persuade. His qualities inspired trust rather than admiration, and he had none of that brilliancy which puts plain men on their guard. He pretended to no elevation of character, there was no sentiment in his politics; but his contemporaries sneered at elevation of character, and were cynically contemptuous of sentiment. Personally indifferent to religion, Walpole treated the Church as a sensible nurse treats an ill-tempered, refractory child that tries to get at some sweet poison and do itself a mischief. Walpole secured the Church by keeping out the Pretender, but silenced the clergy by suspending the sittings of Convocation and appointing only Whig bishops. His conception of the main duty of an English Government—to attend to the domestic administration, to favour the development of agriculture and commerce, to keep down taxes, to take almost no part in Continental affairs—had irresistible attractions for the bulk of the English population. It was a fundamental principle with him that the interest of England was not sufficiently engaged in Continental affairs to justify English statesmen in laying out much money upon them. The main strength of Walpole lay in finance. He was not only the ablest financier of his time, but one of the greatest who has ever held power in England. His conduct of affairs amid the panic and consternation occasioned by the bursting of the great South Sea Bubble was consummately able and permanently beneficial to the country. Mr. Ewald repeats the usual charges of bribery and corruption against Walpole, but does not in any way add to the evidence against him. The committee appointed to inquire into the charges was not very successful, nor was their report received with any great amount of belief by the public. Walpole was by no means held a faultless man in an age more tolerant, perhaps, of faults than ours, but there is really no difficulty in accounting for Walpole's ascendancy, without having recourse to the hypothesis of wholesale bribery. He was "out of sight" the ablest man for his place, and the House knew it.

"Despatches, Correspondence, and Memoranda of Field-Marshal Arthur, Duke of Wellington, K.G." Edited by his Son, the Duke of Wellington, K.G. (In continuation of the former series). Vol. VI.—There are few books more interesting and instructive than the despatches and memoranda of the Duke of Wellington, as illustrating not only the character of the author, but also the history of the period during which they were written.

They bring out very strongly the qualities which constituted the strength of the Duke's position—his clear-headedness and sturdy common sense, his quick grasp of the solid and essential facts of any question, his faculty of prompt, confident, and decisive judgment, and that direct, straightforward, and thoroughly honest way of expressing himself which so characteristically represented the natural working of his mind. Anything he has to say is always put into the simplest and plainest words, showing that he himself knows exactly what he means, and is resolved to leave no room for misconception; there is no beating about the bush, or wandering from the main point. Nothing is more important for a statesman or general who has often to give an immediate decision on a question which cannot be delayed than a distinct conception of his own policy; and this is always a conspicuous feature in the Duke's notes and despatches, though unfortunately it has been no less conspicuous by its absence in the case of the two most eminent statesmen of the present day. Indeed, apart from the valuable information which this collection contains, it deserves to be studied as a model of style, not indeed of a classical or polished kind, but always honest and explicit. The new volume which has just been issued fully maintains the character of the series, and has also some points of special interest at this moment. It deals, for instance, with the Eastern and Irish questions, and affords some curious illustrations of how history repeats itself, or at least supplies lessons which are equally appropriate at another time.

In 1829 there was a question about the relations between the Greeks and the Porte, in which Russia had got involved in the usual suspicious way; and some of the incidents and despatches of the period have a curious resemblance to those of the present day. Two extracts from the despatches will illustrate this :—

On August 12, 1829, the Duke sends a memorandum, reviewing the position of affairs, to the Earl of Aberdeen. In this memorandum the Duke himself says :—

“The difficulty of this question has always consisted in its having been made a personal one. We are told that the Emperor of Russia is a highly honourable individual. He says that he wishes for peace; and we must not only give credit to his assertions, but we must urge the Porte to give credit to them. I put the honour of the individual out of the question, and I look at the case only as it relates to the powerful monarch of a great empire. When such a one wishes for peace, and is desirous that other Powers should make known his wishes to his enemy, he explains himself to them frankly; and he commits no act which can render the negotiation of a treaty of peace more difficult. Let us view the conduct of the Emperor of Russia, and see how far it will bear this test. . . . We do wish the Porte to make peace, because it is obvious that she is incapable of carrying on war, because her destruction would entail on Europe fresh misfortunes, and because the unfortunate policy of former years has deprived her of the assistance which she ought to have expected in the circumstances in which she is placed. We are, besides, engaged in a treaty with the Emperor of Russia, the objects of which have not been accomplished. But before we can take a more active part in any negotiations for peace we must know the objects of the peace, and the terms, and the situation in which it will leave the parties.”

On August 21 the Duke writes to Lord Aberdeen :—

“I confess that it makes me sick when I hear of the Emperor's desire for

peace. If he desires peace, why does he not make it? Can the Turks resist him for a moment? He knows that they cannot. Why not state in conciliatory language his desire for peace, and reasonable terms to which the Porte can accede? This would give him peace to-morrow. He is looking to conquest; and, by the by, the plunder of Constantinople, if nothing else, would satisfy more than one starving claimant upon his bounty, besides what it would give to the public treasury. The wisest thing that Metternich ever did was to arm Austria as soon as the Turkish war commenced. If he had not done so Austria would have been attacked as soon as the Turkish war should be brought to a conclusion. I don't believe one word of the desire for peace of a young Emperor, at the head of a million of men, who has never drawn his sword."

Incidentally, too, we get in this volume some curious glimpses of the difficulties in which Ministers were placed by the underhand and irregular proceedings of the King, the Duke of Cumberland, and other persons.

"Epochs of Modern History." Ten vols.—This series of handbooks represents a tendency and also a want of the present day. The objects of the publication are to make some of the best results of the historical teaching of the last thirty years familiar to youth, and to place before them clearly, but in mere epitome, certain parts of the life of modern Europe as they have appeared to the best and the latest inquirers, and this striking collection of little volumes is a valuable contribution to the literature of the day, whether for youthful or more mature readers. As an abridgment of several important phases of modern history it has great merit, and some of its parts display powers and qualities of a high order. Such writers, indeed, as Professor Stubbs, Messrs. Warburton, Gardiner, Creighton, and others, could not fail to give us excellent work; and, on the whole, we have little doubt that these "Epochs" will quickly supersede, wherever they come in competition with them, such abstracts as the "Student's Hume" and the "Student's Gibbon"—drybones which have long ago served their turn.

"Democracy in Europe: a History." By Sir Thomas Erskine May, K.C.B., D.C.L.—Sir Thomas May would have described the contents of his book much better had he called it "Democracies in Europe: Studies in History." It is not an account of the rise and development of democratic schemes and institutions in Europe. Such an account would have taken into consideration the origin and growth of certain phenomena, e.g., village communities, the government of free cities, federation, and many others, as they appeared in different countries. It would have taken the phenomena themselves, and not the countries in which they appeared, as starting-points, and grouped around these the events which it chronicled. Now Sir Thomas has done something quite different. After a preliminary disquisition on Democracy, he reviews the histories of different countries during those periods when that form of government was in vogue. He interrupts his narratives occasionally to indulge in a parallel or a comparison between those facts he has just recorded and those which he has recorded a little before, but he scarcely attempts to give a succinct view of any one of the causes which at various times sent forth waves of democracy over large parts of the surface of Europe.

The great merit of the book is that it is eminently readable. This is a quality which one must not always look for in works dealing with constitutional history, for constitutional history must manifestly occupy itself much

with forms and laws, and these present at first sight none of the attractiveness of more general history. Constitutional history cannot, says Professor Stubbs, be mastered—it cannot be approached without an effort; and, it must be confessed, that in the case of the first volume of Professor Stubbs's own work, that effort must be a very considerable one. But constitutional history, while it deals with forms and laws, must deal also with the human interests and the human needs that underlie these—indeed, that have brought them into being. Where the historian is careful to keep this, the human aspect of his subject, continually before his reader, there need be no fear that the work will be dull or cold. And Sir Thomas May has in this respect been as successful in the present instance as he was in his admirable "Constitutional History of England." His new book is not as important as that one, because it goes over ground more often traversed before, and because it lacks, necessarily perhaps, the detail which gave his former effort peculiar interest. But the style is as bright as before, and the research has manifestly been considerable.

"Froude's Short Studies on Great Subjects." By J. A. Froude, M.A.—This volume is a third instalment of essays published under the same name, at different times during the last few years, and, as may be supposed, they have much in common with the first two parts of the same series. These "Short Studies on Great Subjects" display a great deal of historical reading; and they comprise as striking and graphic a sketch of a bygone scene in our national life as has ever been drawn by the same skilful hand. They reproduce also, in many aspects, Mr. Froude's well-known and peculiar views on Theology, Ethics, the Art of Government, and social questions of many kinds; and one of them, though a diary only, is a pleasing record of an instructive journey. They all more or less disclose the qualities which distinguish the author in the world of letters; and though, in so far as they unfold theories on what we may call the estate of man, we think them often untrustworthy guides, we do not doubt they will command attention, and deservedly find a great many readers. On the whole, however, the present volume seems to us inferior to its predecessors; it is less strongly marked by original thought, less solid, and less effective in style. Mr. Froude in this, as in his other books, takes an historical view of almost every subject—that is, considers it in its relations with the past and with the fortunes and acts of mankind. He has given us, however, in this volume one chapter only of real history, and it is a piece of great, nay of the highest, merit.

In the "Annals of an English Abbey" there is much, no doubt, to criticise, but, nevertheless, the essay—an impressive sketch of the fortunes of the great monastic foundation of St. Alban's from the earliest times—is a choice specimen of its author's powers, for Mr. Froude is always at his best when interpreting sacerdotal character, and is more successful in describing scenes and detached fragments of national life than in weaving together a complex narrative.

Of the other essays perhaps the most interesting is the "Uses of a Landed Gentry," the sole "study" of practical politics in the volume. Mr. Froude does not seem to know that the "economic laws," which, in his judgment, cause large estates to exist in England, have been pronounced superficial fallacies by thinkers and writers who should be noticed. The fact that land commands an enormous price—one much higher than it commands here—in countries where its transfer is easy and cheap and it can be purchased in

small portions, is not in favour of his assumptions ; at least, it suggests that his "economic laws" are anything but as certain as "the law of gravity." Mr. Froude's Essay will add little to the real literature of the Land Question.

The "Leaves from a South African Journal" are an interesting record of Mr. Froude's well-known journey to the Cape and the surrounding provinces in 1874. The Essay abounds in graceful descriptions and in striking remarks on men and things, but it does not call for particular notice. The following, now that the annexation of the Transvaal has been effected, is entitled to attention :—

"Pretoria is full of English, though at present they have but two voices in the Raad. Being now politically powerless, and knowing that the English flag would treble the value of their properties and give them security against the Caffres, they are naturally anxious for annexation."

The "Prince of Wales's Tour in India," by William Howard Russell, gives an admirable account of that great political event. It is inevitable that any narrative of the kind should reflect something of the monotony of those tedious State ceremonials, which must have made the Royal progress so severe a strain on the principal actor. Duties repeat themselves from day to day, receptions and formal interviews follow as regularly as the salutes of guns or the showers of fireworks ; and engagements, long pre-arranged, crowd so quickly upon each other that, as is remarked in one place, the uncompromising programme made no allowance even for a headache. But there is much in this instructive book that is exciting and thoroughly enjoyable. We have a series of telling pictures of society in the Anglo-Indian Presidencies as well as in those semi-independent States which still preserve much of their primitive idiosyncrasies. We run over the muster-rolls of the greater and lesser feudatories, as they come trooping in gorgeous Oriental pomp to swell the *levées* of the heir of their suzerain. We have a rapid *résumé* of their revenues and resources ; of the past achievements of their several houses ; of their characters, capabilities, and the bent of their sympathies. We are enabled to estimate the strength and the weaknesses of the system by which we retain our hold on the empire, and are placed in a position to judge of the feelings of the population in the districts visited in the course of the tour. We have alternating descriptions of landscape and architecture, where the scenes are perpetually shifting from city to country, and ghaut to forest, as we are hurried in quick transitions of temperature from scorching sunshine and sultry nights to an atmosphere that would be chilly in the temperate zone. Nothing in the way of pageants could be more picturesque, nothing could display more brilliantly the local historical colouring than those gatherings in the great Presidential cities, or the visits to Provincial palaces and strongholds, where rival potentates, jealous of their hereditary pretensions, sought to outshine each other in the splendour of their appointments. The succession of spectacles was absolutely unique of the kind, and the narrative of the Prince's tour is an illustrated epitome of the history of English rule in India, and a tribute to the courage and statesmanship of the nation that has controlled those martial or subtle races with a feeble garrison of European soldiers.

The Prince sailed from Brindisi in the "Serapis" on October 16, and the noble troopship, metamorphosed and refitted, was accompanied by the yacht "Osborne," as tender. After a short visit to the King of Greece, the little

squadron ran from the Piræus for Port Said, and followed the Suez Canal to Ismailia, where they disembarked, and proceeded by railway to Cairo.

On November 1 the squadron sighted Aden. "As the 'Serapis' moved gently landwards, the white bungalows and houses like patches of snow, giving a delusive appearance of coolness against the Vandyke browns and reds and siennas of the volcanic background of craters and lava walls, varying from 700 to 1,700 feet in height, by degrees began to define themselves. Presently we could make out that the sides of the rugged cliffs were covered with human beings." Bombay made a grand appearance from the sea, where "there lay spread out, when the smoke cleared away, the fair panorama of the bay, fenced in by the blue ghauts, with the fleet in front, and enclosing in its arms the great expanse of buildings, steeples, and houses." Then the Indian officers who were to be attached to the Prince's suite came on board to be presented; other visits followed, and, finally, when the preparations for landing were duly made, his Excellency the Viceroy came on board in State. The reception on shore was characteristic of all that was to come. Tropical foliage and flowers were mingled with the banners, draping everything that was commonplace or unattractive in masses of glowing colour and graceful form; while those who filled the foremost places made the vast assemblage almost as gay a show.

Necessarily the reception and festivities at Madras and Calcutta were in great measure repetitions of those at Bombay. The Prince is said to have looked unwontedly serious when he first set foot on Indian soil; and no doubt grave reflections as to future responsibilities must have come crowding upon him at such a moment. But the thought of the mere mental and physical labour he stood committed to might have clouded the brows of any ordinary man. Of his first day in India, Dr. Russell remarks that probably he had never before experienced one so trying, and it was only the forerunner of many such to follow.

In taking leave of Dr. Russell, we have to congratulate him, not only on having written a most entertaining and instructive book, but on having executed a task of some little delicacy with excellent taste and discretion.

"Russia." By D. Mackenzie Wallace, M.A., Member of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society. 2 vols.—The year 1877 has, of course, brought forth a variety of books touching the Eastern question, and the countries most nearly concerned therein; but though many of them are naturally ephemeral, at least one solid addition to our literature has been made, we venture to assert, in Mr. Wallace's "Russia." The interest excited by the opportune appearance of this book is not diminished by the consideration of its origin and its objects. The author has neither crammed for his work, nor did he undertake a journey to Russia for the express purpose of writing a pamphlet which should expand into a volume. He visited the country before the Franco-German war, and found so many things to interest him that he spent nearly six years in acquiring a knowledge of the language, and studying the condition of the people. In the summer time he lived with priests in obscure villages, or paid visits to country houses, or attended the meetings of "Local Boards." In the winter he enjoyed society at St. Petersburg, Moscow, or a third town, Yaroslaf, which lies 150 miles or so to the north-west of the old capital, and contains, the map tells us, more than 20,000 inhabitants. Here, then, was the foundation of an excellent work; and when we add that Mr. Wallace seems to be gifted with the happy knack

of interpreting the thoughts of foreigners, that he never but once got involved in the least dispute with the officials, that every kind of information, social, official, and scientific, was readily placed at his disposal, and that he has made a capital use of his time and materials, we need hardly say that we are calling attention to something very different from the holiday tour or the political ramble, the notes of which grow into a neat volume, illustrated by photographs of greasy Muscovites, and by coloured maps showing the progress of Russian aggrandizement since the days of Peter the Great. The book deals, in the main, with European Russia. Some of the information is thrown into the form of dialogues with peasants, doctors, and landed proprietors. Descriptions of such comparatively well-known cities as St. Petersburg or Moscow are judiciously cut short or altogether omitted. Even the fair at Nizhni Novgorod is hastily dismissed; but on most other topics, journalists, politicians, members of Parliament, and cultivated readers will find much to solve doubts or to stimulate inquiry. We should have been glad of a chapter on climate, and its rapid and extraordinary changes, and on agriculture and products; but this, we gather, is, with other matters, reserved for a future work. Of the finances we are merely told that they are "sound," an announcement which will be gratifying to the holders of Russian stock. But there can be no question that Mr. Wallace, at a crisis which he could not have anticipated, has given to the world a description of the most important half of a huge Empire, which is excellent in conception, scholarly in arrangement, and unexceptionable in style.

"Russian Wars with Turkey." By Major Russell.—Major Russell happily seized the occasion of the impending conflict, and published his book very opportunely. It tells us much concerning the historic struggle between the great Power of the North and the Sultans, which has gradually matured the Eastern Question. The work, indeed, does not profess to be a military history in the highest sense; and for a complete record of the protracted contest between Russia and her Ottoman foe a diligent student must still have recourse to information from various sources, especially from the masterly pages of Von Moltke, not long ago reviewed in the papers. When he deals, too, with passing events, and makes conjectures as respects the future, Major Russell, from the very nature of the case, can often have but imperfect knowledge, and must reason on insufficient data; nor will his volume, in its present state, retain a permanent place in our libraries. Nevertheless, viewed as a succinct epitome of the wars which Russia has waged with the Porte, and as a brief estimate of the then existing strength and resources of the two rival powers, the work is of very great merit. The narrative is exceedingly good; and Major Russell possesses the far from common gift of placing military events before us in clear relief and harmonious order, without overburdening us with minute details, or vexing us with mere technical language. His reasonings, too, on the art of war are intelligent, if not always profound; and his forecasts of the strategic movements which, in the case of a war in the East, either belligerent might be expected to make, are thought out with a due regard to the many conditions that enter the problem. On the whole, the work is a good specimen of that rising school of professional students for which we are indebted to Colonel Hamley; and in several passages we can trace the teaching, and even the manner, of that able writer.

Major James Baker's "Turkey in Europe."—A work perhaps on the

whole more fair than most of the writings on the same subject. The author's judgment is rather favourable to the Turk, that is, the Turkish people, while he is decidedly friendly to the Bulgarians, of whom he gives an interesting account. He is very severe on the ruling classes. We will quote the author's judicious and impartial remarks on the characteristic vices of the Ottoman Government:—

“A broad distinction must be drawn between the Turkish people and their rulers. The former deserve much praise, and the latter great blame. But a large share of the blame is attributable to the corrupt reign of Sultan Abdul Aziz.

“The seeds of corruption have taken root in all parts of the empire. The machinery and organisation of the administration is all that could be desired, so that it is not necessary to pass new laws, but only to carry out with justice those which already exist. Mohammedans have suffered from the maladministration of justice just as much, and even more, than the Christians, but they have borne it with greater patience. The Turks themselves, high and low, have for some years past sighed over the state into which their country was sinking; and, as they truly said, it was not the fault of the nation, but of the corrupt and all-powerful head. I was talking to a highly educated and exceedingly clever Turk a few months ago about the affairs of his country, and I asked him what he considered as its greatest necessity. He replied, ‘Justice within and justice from without.’

“The Turkish administrators find themselves in the position of being in possession of an article—patronage—for which there is an eager demand, and they sell it to the highest bidder, and with it the interests of their country. But it is not venality alone that is the cause of the shortcomings of Turkey. There are other nations quite as venal, and yet they advance rapidly in civilisation. The apathy and procrastination in every department of the State, great and small, in every private house, high and low, in every transaction, however important or however trifling, are the causes which attenuate progress to such meagre dimensions. The Turkish official seldom refuses, but always postpones. If I had to devise a Turkish banner, I should inscribe on one side of it, ‘Evet Effendim’ (Certainly, Sir), on the other, ‘Yarin’ (To-morrow), and below, the motto, ‘There is but one God, and backshish is his Prophet.’”

“The Ottoman Power in Europe: its Nature, its Growth, and its Decline.” By Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L., LL.D.—Any book written by Mr. Freeman is sure to be readable, and a work from his pen on an historical subject, however ephemeral the occasion which may have called it forth, is sure to possess more than a transitory interest. The avowed object of the present volume is to influence public opinion in England on the Eastern Question, and even those who may dissent from his opinions and dislike his conclusions must admit that it is a question upon which, in its historical aspect at least, he has more than an ordinary right to speak. For not only is his knowledge of history in general much more comprehensive and accurate than that of the average educated Englishman, but he has made a special study of that portion of history which bears on the Eastern Question, in its various aspects and phases. A severe critic might say that Mr. Freeman's style in this volume, always vigorous and lucid, lacks here and there the repose and dignity of the historian. But Mr. Freeman has anticipated the objection and answered it. His book, he warns his readers,

"is at once political and historical." He has a definite purpose in view—namely, to enlist the understanding and sympathies of his readers on the side of a particular conclusion in a great political argument. He aims at proving, as he puts it comically in his preface, that "the Turk in Europe answers to Lord Palmerston's definition of dirt; he is 'matter in the wrong place.'" In order to bring this fact home to the reason and imagination of those who read his book, he takes the Turk from his first apparition on the stage of history, and traces his ways and doings down to the present time. And the impression which his sketch is calculated to leave on an unprejudiced mind is that the rule of the Turk, and of the Ottoman Turk in particular, has always been, and must always continue to be, a most cruel and debasing tyranny. And it is unlike other tyrannies, even Mussulman tyrannies, in this—that it is a curse, and nothing but a curse; a malarious cloud without one streak of silver lining; a brutal barbarism, unrelieved by any of the natural virtues and fitful gleams of generosity which even barbarians occasionally display. The history of the Turk has thus a repulsive and dreadful monotony about it. His progress is invariably like the progress of an army of locusts—before him is the Garden of Eden, behind him a desolate wilderness. The Mussulmans of Spain and Sicily were undoubtedly a curse to the Christians whom they kept in bondage, and the extinction of their rule was an unmixed good. Yet the traveller in Sicily, and much more in Spain, may still find memorials of the Arab's domination which showed that he had aspirations which soared higher than the pleasures engendered by the unlimited indulgence of the animal passions. The Mussulman *régime* in Baghdad and in Hindustan tells a similar tale. But the Ottoman Turk has been a destroyer, and nothing else, all through his malign career.

Mr. Freeman's book is so full of matter that it is impossible to give even a summary of his argument. He divides it into seven chapters. In the first, he draws out with great clearness the vast and insuperable differences which divide the Turks from the other nations of Europe. Among all the differences of those nations, they have a vast heritage of things in common. Even before Christianity there was nothing to hinder the races which inhabited the Roman empire from intermingling with each other. Conquerors and conquered might blend, and often did blend, and form one people. But there are various reasons, among which religion holds the first place, why the Turks can never coalesce with the other nations of Europe. To expect that any number of constitutions or reforms will bring them any nearer to that result is to expect the impossible. Mr. Freeman works out this proposition with an affluence of illustration and argument all his own. In the second chapter he gives a sketch of the races of Eastern Europe, and shows—putting the Turks aside for a moment—the points in which the Eastern Christians differ from the Western. The next four chapters give the reader a concise, yet comprehensive, bird's-eye view of the Ottoman Turks, from the dawn of their history to what we trust we may consider its sunset. The concluding chapter is entitled "The Practical Question," and contains both a keen criticism of the policy of our own Government, and a discussion of the various contingencies which Mr. Freeman either desires or anticipates from the present imbroglio.

"Transcaucasia and Ararat, being Notes of a Vacation Tour in the Autumn of 1876," by James Bryce, belongs rather to the solid than the

picturesque class of books of travel ; but its pages are far from being tedious or dull, and the author has a great deal to tell about South-Eastern Russia and Armenia which is of a fresh and trustworthy kind. These are notes of a vacation tour in the autumn of 1876, and the author claims for them only such value as may attach to first impressions honestly formed by a traveller who took interest in what he saw and heard. It must not, however, be inferred that Mr. Bryce sketches only the surface of things, or troubles himself only with frivolous incidents after the manner of a *feuilletoniste* writing his *impressions de voyage* as a mode of making profit out of holiday. On the contrary, grave matters connected with the social, industrial, and political conditions of the countries visited occupy his attention, and on these themes there is much in this volume which is the fruit of original inquiry. Mr. Bryce did not visit Kars or Erzeroum, but he was in the neighbourhood of those two cities, on which the eyes of the world are now so anxiously fixed, and the reader will find here very full descriptions of Tiflis and Erivan, as well as of the author's ascent of Mount Ararat. Mr. Bryce's later chapters are devoted to political reflections, which, being based on recent observation of the state of Turkey in Asia, and of the neighbouring Russian territory, are entitled to respect. He is of opinion that the strongest barrier that could be erected against what is called Russian aggression would be found "in the creation among the subjects of Turkey of communities which would be unwilling to exchange a state of tolerable prosperity and peace under local institutions and officials of their own faith, protected by the Western Powers, for the pressure of the Russian bureaucracy and the Russian Church." Thus it will be seen that he is no partisan of Russia ; but his testimony to the intolerable condition of the people of Armenia under Turkish rule is, nevertheless, emphatic and complete.

"On Horseback through Asia Minor." By Captain Fred Burnaby.—All who have read "A Ride to Khiva" know that Captain Burnaby is a hard and bold rider, and these two volumes do not belie his reputation. In fact, they afford better proof of the author's equestrian powers than his former work ; because, whereas this gallant officer only rode a small portion of the vast distance between St. Petersburg and Khiva, on this occasion he actually performed a journey of 2,000 miles on horseback, and for five months availed himself of no other means of locomotion. His limited leave only allowed him to stay a few days at each of the important towns which lay on his route, but of those days he was able to make full use. An accomplished linguist, he was not dumb and deaf, as the ordinary traveller is in the East. He was able to converse with the inhabitants of every class of society, and to ascertain their opinions as to those burning questions of the day—the Conference and the impending war with Russia. Pashas, farmers, peasants, Christians and Turks, Armenians, Greeks, and Russians—all had something to say on these subjects ; and in Captain Burnaby they found a traveller not only able to listen to what they said, but to answer in their own tongues the questions which they put. He had thus the advantage of hearing what each of those nationalities thought, not only of each other, but of their enemies or deliverers, as the case might be, the Russians. With great candour, Captain Burnaby confesses that the impression formed on his mind by what he heard and saw was decidedly unfavourable to the Turks if war broke out. He could not believe that their undisciplined valour would be able to cope with the trained legions of the Czar. But in this he only shared the fate of

many other distinguished soldiers who fancied that the Archduke Michael, at the head of the Transcaucasian army of 150,000 men, would march to Erzeroum in a month; while as for the campaign of the Grand Duke Nicholas across the Danube, it would be a mere military promenade to Adrianople. The logic of facts, to a certain extent, confuted both these preconceived notions, for at first, perhaps, neither was the Turk so "sick" as he was represented, nor the Czar so ready as diplomatists fancied.

The gallant Captain does not attempt to conceal his anti-Russian opinions, but it cannot be said those opinions are of much weight. The book, however, is not wanting in liveliness and interest, and is very readable.

"Log Letters from the 'Challenger,'" by Lord George Campbell, and the "Cruise of H.M. Ship 'Challenger,'" by W. J. Spry, R.N., give, each after a different fashion, a clear and concise account of the most complete and satisfactory expedition which has been yet undertaken by the English Government for the development of under-sea science. The want of accurate information respecting the bed of the ocean had always been more or less felt, and in consequence, mainly, of the exertions of the Royal Society, small vessels were lent by the Admiralty for short cruises from time to time during the past ten years. But their brief and limited observations, although exceedingly valuable, only served to show how vast and important was the subject, and it became a matter of such public interest that the Council of the Royal Society brought before the Government a project for extended investigation, which was in due course of time approved of, and a committee appointed to prepare the plans of operation. The result of many experiments and much consultation was that in 1872 her Majesty's ship "Challenger," a spar-decked corvette of 2,000 tons displacement and 400 horse-power, was finally selected and altered to meet the requirements of her new duties. A complex system of machinery was devoted entirely to the service of the dredging apparatus, and the due and minute recording of every conceivable variation of temperature and weather. The cruise was to be a long one, and the work done as thoroughly as the winds and waves would permit; and the importance of the result of all these careful preparations is now before us.

Beginning with Lord George Campbell's volume, the first thing to be noticed is the care and accuracy with which the coloured chart facing the title-page has been prepared. It originally appeared in a volume of the Royal Society's "Proceedings" as an illustration to Mr. Murray's paper on "Oceanic Deposits"; but the course of the "Challenger" has been carefully marked on it in coloured sections, which show the non-scientific reader at a glance the nature and character of the various deposits of mud and clay and ooze examined. A very devious course it must have been—across the Atlantic from Cape Finisterre, with a wide sweep round by the Bermudas to Halifax, dredging every available mile of the Gulf Stream, then to Bahia, and so by Tristan d'Acunha to the Cape of Good Hope. Over the desolate and stormy Indian Ocean, through the "roaring forties," past Kerguelen Island, right over the position assigned so often and so wrongly to a new Continent, down to the Antarctic Regions, with the thermometer standing at 28° Fahrenheit, creeping through the icebergs, and dredging among pack-ice in 1,300 fathoms of water, the cruise was not without its perils. Sometimes the winds and waves were inexorable, and most interesting spots had to be passed over in unwilling haste; sometimes the dredges broke, from the in-

conceivable pressure of thousands of fathoms deep of water ; sometimes ropes fouled and flew at the most critical moment ; oftenest of all, furious weather made the possibility of obtaining any satisfactory result, or, indeed, any result at all, a thing hardly to be understood.

In neither volume, however, is there a word of despondency, or *ennui*, or complaint, though four years of increasing toil through every variety of climate, under every vicissitude of wind and weather, might well try the temper and health of even English sailors. In Lord George's lively pages, especially, is the reader carried pleasantly along, as though over halcyon seas, past almost every country on the face of the globe.

Mr. Spry's work is rather graver in tone, and devotes more space to the ostensible objects of the expedition, but it also is full of pleasant little bits by the way. It contains illustrations, too, of strange and fearful-looking objects whom we must perforce regard as men and brethren dwelling in distant lands, though to a careless eye they might be scare-crows, or mop-sticks, or preadamite man, or the missing link. Many careful representations are given of the ingenious machinery and contrivances for sweeping the bottom of the ocean, and a couple of drawings make us familiar with the aspect of the chemical laboratory and the naturalists' work-room on board the "Challenger." The real work consisted of almost hourly hauling up of the great dredgers and nets and rope-fringes with their strange and various contents ; and so minute and clear, in both volumes, is the account of the process of dredging and sounding, that the reader will be able to follow intelligently every detail of the day's proceedings.

"A Thousand Miles up the Nile," by Amelia B. Edwards, is a popular introduction to the study of Egyptian monuments. It is, perhaps, not generally known that, according to a well-grounded calculation, there are extant in print more than 3,000 works on Egypt, ancient and modern ; and, it may be asked, do we want any more books on this subject ? This question may be best answered by another. Has any recent work on Egypt combined correct knowledge with popular treatment so completely as to make it a safe and pleasant guide for those who wish to study the ancient monuments with the illustration which the most recent research is capable of affording ? To this question there has hitherto been but one reply—that there is no such book, at least, in English. No doubt it is a serious matter to master the main results of Egyptology—a science advancing with every discovery—and it is even more hard, after gaining this knowledge, to impart it to the uninitiated. Yet this is worth doing ; for if we go to Egypt without some such general ideas of the history and art of the country as everyone takes to Greece or Italy, we can only stare at the monuments with stupid wonder, and bring away a nightmare recollection like the first impression of the tumbled ruins of Karnak, where the two obelisks rise from a confused heap of works of all ages and styles. Miss Edwards, the author of "A Thousand Miles up the Nile," when she went to Egypt, felt the want of a guide, and at once set to work to educate herself. The book is, however, not a learned one, and the general reader may go cheerfully through it from cover to cover, as a child reads "Gulliver's Travels," without a suspicion of the hidden meaning.

"Across Africa," by Captain Cameron. The popular imagination was readily impressed last year with a general idea of Lieutenant Cameron's feat of African travel. It was announced that the young naval officer had walked

three thousand miles across the width of that vast continent, from the East coast about Zanzibar to the Atlantic at Benguella. He had traversed an extensive region of the central interior which was heretofore represented by a blank space in our maps. A British sailor had boldly steered his way through a huge block of the solid mainland, and gone right on from sea to sea. His actual performance was that of travelling over a large tract of almost unknown country in the middle breadth of Africa, not indeed where its breadth is greatest, and completing an overland passage from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic, though by a very indirect route. It has been proved by Cameron's inspection of the mighty stream at Nyangwé, and by his inquiries about its further course, that this stream cannot possibly belong to the Nile, and that it is, in all likelihood, the Congo. He was not permitted to follow the great river, but was compelled at Nyangwé to turn southward, and to enter a region quite new to accredited European travellers. This was the extensive native kingdom of Urua, with the adjacent Ussambi and Ulunda territories, covering the central watershed between the Congo and Zambesi tributaries, north-west of the Katanga highlands and of the superior mountain ranges. Commander Cameron's description of this part of his journey, which occupied him from September 1874 to the autumn of 1875, including a detention of nearly five months in Urua, is the most important portion of his work. Next in value is the service he has rendered to African physical and commercial geography by his survey of all the southern half of Lake Tanganyika, along both its eastern and western shores. There is also much scientific interest in his probable discovery of a western outlet connecting Tanganyika with the interior system of lakes and rivers—the lakes Bangweolo, Moero, and Kamolondo or Ulenge; the rivers Luvwa and Lualaba, which Livingstone had explored. We have indicated what appear to be the substantial contributions of Commander Cameron to geographical knowledge. His scientific observations of latitude and longitude and elevation are said to be more precise and abundant than those of most other travellers. He has done much, in short, towards perfecting our map of the interior of Africa; and he has set a commendable example of resolute patience and perseverance, as well as of discretion and humanity in his behaviour to the native people.

Lady Barker's "Year's Housekeeping in South Africa" is at least as entertaining as her "Station Life in New Zealand;" and what wins us to a hearty enjoyment of both is her candid absence of all self-consciousness. In the frankness with which she turns her *ménage* inside out for our delectation, and the fidelity with which she relates the most trivial family events—merely throwing in, perhaps, some vivid touches of colour—she is far more French than English. Some of her new neighbours in Natal may recognise a grotesque resemblance in her pages, or they may protest that their habits and surroundings are rather caricatured than photographed; but it is hardly possible they can feel offended with a writer who is laughing most merrily at herself. Life in Natal, according to Lady Barker, must be anything rather than a bed of roses. But her adventures began with disembarkations on the coast for the sake of relief from the rolling during the steamer's short stay off the little ports—disembarkations which, considering the dangers and difficulties, seem to have been something like sheer tempting of Providence. The climate is said by its local admirers to be "the finest in the world," but Lady Barker is very far from agreeing with them. It aggravates the diffi-

culties of housekeeping besides. The clouds of dust on the bit of road that led from the cottage to the town were damaging enough for ladies' toilets in dry weather; but in the wet season, when it was turned into a quagmire, and when the stream which crossed it came down in flood, it became well-nigh impassable. Of course, in that damp heat it was out of the question to lay in supplies. But it is the Caffre servants who are literally "the greatest plague of life" there, and Lady Barker's account of her experiences with them is inimitable, especially of Tom, a "grinning young savage," who was engaged as the baby's body servant. Even that baby's constitution must have been sorely taxed, for Tom was always trying to teach it to snuff and to smoke coarse tobacco out of a cow's horn. But the volume, as may be imagined, is more comprehensive than is implied by its title; and besides a variety of most graphic descriptions of the scenery, vegetation, &c., we are told a great deal, indirectly, and in an unpretentious way, of the manners and customs of the natives, as well as of our own country people.

"South Africa, Past and Present," by John Noble, is not such agreeable reading as Lady Barker's, but it deserves to be read for the useful information which it contains in a tolerably succinct form. Glancing back to the first sighting of the Cape by the Portuguese, he takes a hasty review of the period of the Dutch occupation, and passes on to begin his history in earnest with the final transfer to the British Crown. The nature of his subject necessarily involves him in some difficulties of arrangement. He has to trace in turn the rise and progress of our several dependencies, and to disentangle a web of violence and intrigues which can scarcely be dignified with the name either of war or politics. But on the whole he has been very creditably successful in casting his work in methodical and intelligible shape, though we cannot say much for the picturesqueness of his style.

"A Sea of Mountains," by Mr. St. John, is a collection of letters, originally published in the *Toronto Globe*, and giving an account of a Viceregal progress through the far west of our American Empire. In 1871 the remote Province of British Columbia, with its great dependency, Vancouver's Island, entered the Confederation of British America on the understanding that Canada would construct a railway across the intervening continent, which, as in the case of the United States, would connect the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, and bring our settlements west of the Rocky Mountains into close relations with the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. It was soon, however, found out that Canada had not the means of carrying out this project; nay, that the mere survey of the intended line would be the work of years, and extremely costly; and accordingly a kind of compromise was made; and, under what were known as the "Carnarvon Terms," it was proposed to make at the expense of Canada a railway between Esquimalt and Nanaimo, two of the chief ports of Vancouver's Island, for the benefit alike of Victoria, the capital, and of the whole Colony of British Columbia. This arrangement having unfortunately failed through an unexpected vote of the Canadian Senate, the consequence was no little discontent on the part of the disappointed colonists, and even a cry of "separation" was raised, the conditions having, it was said, been broken on which British Columbia joined the Dominion. In these circumstances Lord Dufferin resolved to visit in person this distant region, and, if possible, to calm the troubled waters; and he was confirmed in his purpose by the double fact that he wished to form an opinion for himself on the proposed course of the continental railway, and

that British Columbia and Vancouver's Island were known not to agree on the subject. The tour of the Governor-General—we need hardly say that he was accompanied in it by Lady Dufferin—occupied two months of the summer of 1876, and Mr. St. John, who, as a general rule, formed almost one of the Viceregal party, has given us in these pages a record of all that was seen and done in a very successful visit.

"Hunting Grounds of the Great West." By Richard Irving Dodge, Colonel, U.S.A. Colonel Dodge's book on the Wilds of the North American Desert is by many degrees the best we have met with. It is absolutely comprehensive and exhaustive, and although occasionally he may be carried away by the interest of his subject, yet he writes with so much animation that it is seldom indeed we tire of him. Colonel Dodge would seem to be a man of middle age, and to have passed the greater part of his life in active service on the Indian frontier; at all events, he has travelled, in one way or another, over the whole of the vast regions he describes. He has camped out among parties on the war path in country that has since been reclaimed by the squatter, and made as safe from Indian foray as those snug pleasure grounds on the banks of the Hudson where Cooper's Mohicans and Mingoes used to roam. He has been nearly stampeded by herds of buffalo in localities where there is now neither hoof nor horn of them. He has fought with Indians, and treated with Indians, and superintended trading with Indians. He has hunted and studied the habits of every kind of wild animal that is to be found on these great North American central ranges. He has examined the physical configuration of the landscapes with the eyes of a good practical geologist; and, finally, as we have said already, he has the pen of a pleasant writer, while his information is evidently as exact as his enthusiasm is unmistakable. We may, in short, confidently accept his book as the best modern authority on its subjects.

"The Emigrant and Sportsman in Canada. Some Experiences of an old Country Settler." By John J. Rowan. Edward Stanford, 1876. Mr. Rowan's book, "The Emigrant and Sportsman in Canada," gives a comprehensive account of the provinces that are embraced in the Canadian dominion, and a fair estimate of the chances of various classes of settlers. Canada is a country that is admirably suited to an Englishman with a vigorous constitution, moderate means, and a contented mind. He need not count upon becoming a millionaire or even on making a fortune, but he may live in substantial comfort, with a fair share of amusements, and die respected, leaving a competency to his children. Farming, fishing, and the timber trade are the staple industries. The first of the three is never a short cut to wealth; nor, indeed, are the other two, unless you can launch out with capital on a large scale. Mr. Rowan's observations are the result of long and varied experience, and he writes very fairly and sensibly. Although he delights in the country generally, he avows no special preference for any particular part of it; and while he expatiates by choice on the advantages and attractions, he does not blink the drawbacks.

"Peru. Incidents of Travel and Exploration in the Land of the Incas." By George Squier, M.A., F.S.A., late United States Commissioner to Peru. With Illustrations. London, Macmillan and Son, 1877. No more solid and trustworthy contribution has been made to an accurate knowledge of what are among the most wonderful ruins in the world than this work. The author, before he went to Peru, had acquired extensive experience in similar

explorations among the ancient monuments of North America, and entered on his new task with a spirit fired by the classical narratives of Prescott. What is, moreover, an immense advantage, he entered upon his Peruvian researches with no foregone conclusion as to what he ought to find; Mr. Squier had not, and does not even now seem to have, any pet Peruvian or Incarial theory to support. He spent a year and a half in the diligent exploration of the remarkable remains which, in spite of time and the more destructive hands of the treasure-seeker and the modern builder, are still abundantly scattered along the narrow strip of land between the Cordilleras and the Pacific coast for about 20 degrees of latitude. While of the greatest importance as a contribution to Peruvian archæology, the book is also a thoroughly entertaining and instructive narrative of travel. Mr. Squier takes his reader along with him from one exploring ground to another, telling with considerable humour and graphic clearness the incidents of his various journeys along the coast, among the cities of the plain and the *bolsones*, over the lofty passes and across the swing bridges of the "awesome" Cordilleras. His work is indeed a faithful picture both of ancient and of modern Peru—of the noble ancient side by side with the comparatively degraded half-heathen, half-Christian modern; and one regrets, on laying down the book, that the architects of Grand Chimú and of the buildings whose ruins are so plentifully scattered about Titicaca, had not been left to work out their own civilisation to the present day. Not the least important feature of Mr. Squier's work must be considered the numerous (about 300) well-executed illustrations.

"Through Persia by Caravan." By Arthur Arnold. Mr. Arnold started for Persia evidently with very little knowledge of the strange people and country he was about to visit. But he very soon learnt a good deal, and he has displayed his acquisitions in these two volumes. He seems to have spent eight months on his tour, beginning with Warsaw and St. Petersburg, and ending with Bushire and Bombay. He saw the great Fair at Nijni Novgorod, sailed 1,400 miles down the Volga and 600 across the Caspian, looked on the oil wells at Baku, and, after staying some time at Teheran, passed through the cities of Kum, Isfahan, and Shiraz, and, without going far off the beaten line of road, seems to have taken a rapid but not inaccurate survey of a large tract of the Persian Empire. The general tone of the work is good. The writer performed a difficult journey with resolution and endurance. He has told some things which, if not new, have not been better told by others; he has drawn attention to facts which ought to be known, and cannot be glossed over or explained away; and he has shown that Persia can only be improved by some foreign Power prepared to garrison it with its own forces, and to spend its own revenue in the hopeless task of turning salt deserts into gardens of roses and fields of wheat, and regenerating a people who are past hope.

"Five Years' Penal Servitude." By One who has Endured it. This is no romance. The publishers assure us that it is a real record of five years' penal servitude, by one who has served his time, and we see no reason to doubt it. There is an unmistakably genuine ring in the narrative, which Defoe or Mr. Gilbert could not imitate. It is a simple, unvarnished account, so far as we can judge, of a convict's life in Newgate, Millbank, and Dartmoor. No one could have written the book who had not had what the author terms "peculiar facilities for seeing a great deal of the workings of

the system of penal servitude." His explanation of his conviction and imprisonment is that he was drawn into the meshes of the law by a man who was too clever for him, and who fled the country and left him to meet a charge to which, in the absence of his ensnarer, he had virtually no defence; that he was found guilty and recommended to mercy by the jury; and that the Judge pronounced upon him the lightest sentence which the law allowed. Of Newgate, in which he was first confined, he carried away very unpleasant recollections. He liked, indeed the chaplain, Mr. Jones, who never talked "cant," who could see through the hypocritical dodges of artful prisoners, but who had a happy way of saying kindly, unobtrusive, helpful words.

From Newgate our author went to Millbank Penitentiary. This was a change for the better. The Millbank soup, made from heads and shins of beef, and thickened with a large variety of vegetables, was excellent, as he minutely records. The diet was not monotonous, for plenty of vegetables were grown within the prison, and but for the fact that the tins in which dinner was served were occasionally disgracefully dirty, a prisoner could not complain of the fare. The clothes supplied were good, though the flannel was by no means "superfine Welsh," but rather of the nature of an anchorite's hair shirt. The cells, which measured ten feet by ten, were clean, and would have been not unpleasant, had the windows looked outwards instead of inwards.

The author's next place of confinement was the large convict prison at Dartmoor, where he figured as "No. 35,796." Thither he was taken, with thirty-nine other prisoners, and in his journey we are introduced to a phase of prison life which is different from any the convict had till then experienced. He had seen other prisoners and had opportunities of conversing with them on particular occasions, but now in the railway carriage they were brought together in an indiscriminate body, and the inevitable result of evil communications corrupting good manners was exemplified. We get too some slight idea of the penal effect of mere seclusion from the world, and we feel how intensely the sense of captivity must be brought home to a prisoner on the two occasions of his coming in contact with the ordinary current of life, in reading the descriptions given by the author of the transfer from Millbank to Dartmoor, when his passage in an omnibus through the streets of London gave him an opportunity he had not enjoyed for 15 months of seeing from the placards in the streets some scraps of the news of the day, and the names of new pieces and new actors in the theatres.

The author might perhaps be considered fortunate in being afflicted with some physical infirmity which made hard labour on the bogs of Dartmoor an impossibility. He was therefore turned into a tailor, and after a time seems to have acquired a certain degree of skill under the tuition of a very kindly old warder. In due course his good conduct and intelligence and the knowledge that he came from a superior class to the majority of the prisoners led to his being placed in a position of some trust in the tailor's shop, and subsequently in the office of the clerk of works.

Two very remarkable pieces of information as to life in a prison come out in this volume, illustrating the inconsistencies of human nature and showing that the public feeling, if it may be so termed, in a convict prison, may in some features be as high as in the best ordered community. One is that

"it is not etiquette among prisoners to ask a man what he is 'in for.' If a man likes to be communicative on the subject of his own affairs, that is another thing; but till he is no questions are to be asked." It appears to us that this custom shows a delicacy of feeling and a respect for those who may feel repentance and shame for their crimes which few would have expected to find among criminals, and must certainly indicate that those who lay down and those who follow such a rule of conduct cannot be altogether and entirely corrupt and irreclaimable. The other is "the respect the men paid to those who had the courage to go upon their knees morning and night to pray." He is speaking of his first night in the room in which at that time some of the prisoners at Dartmoor lived in association, and he says:—

"Here were 68 men and two officers. Now, who, thought I, will have the moral courage to face sneers and derision, or jokes, and kneel before he begins his day's work or lays his head upon his pillow? I thought of this just before bed time. Presently a bell sounded. 'Tables down,' called the warder. . . . The warder's voice is heard again. 'Men who wish to say their prayers, one step to the rear. Silence and order for prayers.' Five minutes was the time allowed, and by that time all the men had finished their petitions to their Heavenly Father, and had risen to their feet, resuming their places in the ranks. I was most agreeably surprised at seeing so many. I think, on an average, there was nearly one-fifth of the whole. I never once heard a remark from the most hardened in derision or disparagement of this practice."

Our author gives us plenty of clues by which we can fix within narrow limits the period when he must have passed through the convict prisons, and from these we gather that he must have entered Millbank about the year 1867, and, as he completed his sentence in four years and a few months (for, being a well-conducted, industrious man, he gained the full amount of remission possible), he must have been discharged about 1871; so that his experiences are from six to ten years old—a fact of considerable importance when we come to consider the defects he discovered and the improvements he suggests.

"Lectures on Poetry." Delivered at Oxford by Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart., Professor of Poetry in the University. In closing his second term of office as Professor of Poetry, Sir Francis Doyle fully justifies his appointment by the publication of a selection from his Lectures. Three of the Lectures are devoted to Wordsworth, and principally to the "Prelude" and "Excursion;" yet it is evident that Sir F. Doyle sympathises but imperfectly with the poet's intellectual autobiography, or with the same character transferred into the person of the Pedlar. Sir F. Doyle passes with pleasure from a discriminating study of Wordsworth to a hearty expression of sympathy with the Homeric element which redeems the many poetical defects of Scott. The greatest among the English writers of his time would have attained but inferior rank as a poet but for his knightly ballads and the battle-pieces in his longer poems. The most thoughtful and instructive of the lectures are devoted to the inexhaustible subject of Shakspeare. The criticism of "Hamlet" has unfortunately been lost; but Sir F. Doyle has accomplished the difficult task of discussing with freshness and novelty "King Lear," "Othello," "Macbeth," and the "Tempest."

"The Book of Psalms," literally rendered in verse. By the Marquis of

Lorne. The Marquis of Lorne in his Preface states: "My reason for the publication of this book is the following:—Many of the words of the Authorised Version, written in 1650 by Rous, which might formerly have been considered as rhyming together, cannot with modern pronunciation be now held to do so; and believing that the want of true rhyme is often not agreeable, it seems probable that there is room for a new version, which is therefore here attempted." None will dispute the judiciousness of the restrictions the Marquis of Lorne placed on himself, in attempting a new version of the Book of Psalms. He truly observes that the use of the actual words of the Bible is alone satisfactory to ears accustomed to Rous's Psalms, and he has sought in the case of the Psalms translated into "common metre" to adhere as closely as possible to the language of the original, while making each alternate line rhyme. If the noble author hoped to compose a metrical version of the Psalms which should supersede that of Rous in the use of the Scottish Churches, the very first thing required of him was that it should be as like Rous's as possible, so endeared has the latter become to the people of Scotland; and the highest praise that we can give to the present Book of Psalms is that it is worthy to supersede Rous's version. Its language, while always simple, is never homely, but consistently refined and elevated throughout; its rhymes are nearly always true, and the steady harmony of the metre never becomes rugged and absolutely unmusical, and the author has avoided those daring feats of literal translation so frequent in Rous, which in these days of less robust faith are apt to arouse an incongruous sense of the grotesque.

"The Makers of Florence, Dante, Giotto, Savonarola; and their City." By Mrs. Oliphant. This book is divided into three main parts, one treating of Dante, another of the Cathedral Builders, and the third of the Monks of San Marco. It concludes with a chapter on Michael Angelo. The most thorough piece of work in the whole volume is the study of Savonarola, which occupies five chapters; and the best illustration is a very carefully engraved portrait of him, which appropriately serves as a frontispiece. Besides this engraving, there are about fifty woodcuts, which add considerably to the interest and value of the work. The literary workmanship in the biographical studies and sketches is that of a practised hand. Before coming to Savonarola, we have chapters on "A Peaceful Citizen," "The Angelical Painter," and "The Good Archbishop." The first is an account of Agnolo Pandolfini, a wealthy merchant of Florence, who lived in the beginning of the fifteenth century; the second is about Fra Angelico, and the third about Archbishop Antonino.

"The Life and Teachings of Theodore Parker," by Peter Dean, is a remarkably interesting book. The biographer has done his part well. That he should feel a strong admiration for his hero is natural, almost necessary. The intimate study of the life of such a man cannot but result in admiration. It follows, of course, that he should denounce very vigorously his opponents and enemies. Nor could it be expected that he should be able to put himself in their point of view. But he has certainly written a good biography. He has the cardinal virtue of letting Parker speak for himself, and of keeping himself in the background. Once, indeed, when the total abstinence question comes up, he cannot contain himself; and we learn that here, at least, the biographer is very much more enlightened than his hero. But this is a topic on which we do not expect self-restraint. The full extracts

that are given from Parker's letters and diaries are most interesting. To most English readers he has certainly been hitherto almost a stranger. Once known, he will take a high place among religious thinkers. Religion, indeed, in the ordinary sense of the word—that of theological belief influencing the thoughts and actions—was reduced in him to a minimum. In an eloquent passage, where he speaks of what he had done from motives of religion, the word stands for duty. His creed had two articles—belief in a personal God, and belief in the soul's immortality. It is not to be wondered at if this creed seemed meagre to many who admired his character and genius, and that some should have left his ministrations because they felt a want of the religious element; but certainly their mode of expressing their dislike was sometimes atrocious. It is scarcely credible that a religious publication should have taken credit for a certain well-known revivalist that he had cut short Parker's career by praying him into a consumption. On the other hand, we cannot see any harm in a prayer, which seems almost equally objectionable to Mr. Dean, that God would please to convert Parker as he had converted Saul, and make him as earnest a defender of the faith as he had been an assailant.

"The Physical Basis of Mind. Being the Second Series of Problems of Life and Mind." By George Henry Lewes. The present instalment of Mr. G. H. Lewes's philosophical work "Problems of Life and Mind" is by no means easy to appreciate from a purely philosophical point of view. This volume is concerned, for the most part, with the physical aspect of the mechanism of sensation and thought; and it accordingly contains a large amount of discussion upon what—although Mr. Lewes appears to think otherwise—only experts in physiology can form any competent judgment. The book itself is one which will inevitably find its way into the hands of every student of mental science who wishes to obtain the freshest view of physiology in its relation to the mind. The most interesting volume will doubtless be the fourth, which is to come, in which it may be anticipated that Mr. Lewes will engage the subject of psychology pure. The increased respect which has accrued to philosophy in the last few years, its redemption from the discredit into which it had been brought by the baseless and fantastic speculations of German lecture-rooms, is a fact which can hardly be disputed. To this revival of the credit of speculative philosophy Mr. Lewes's "Problems" have probably contributed in a larger measure than any other single English work.

"Salvation Here and Hereafter." Sermons and Essays by John Service, minister of Inch. "Some Facts of Religion and Life." Sermons preached before the Queen, 1866-76, by John Tulloch, D.D., Principal of St. Mary's College, in the University of St. Andrew's. In boldness of thought and depth of insight into the real wants of the time, these publications have not, we venture to say, been surpassed by any corresponding volumes that have appeared during the last ten years, south of the Tweed.

The first is a collection of sermons preached before the Queen, by Dr. Tulloch, Principal of St. Mary's Hall, in the University of St. Andrew's. There is, perhaps, a want of the literary polish which might have been expected from so accomplished a writer as the author of the "History of Rational Theology in the Church of England," but the substance of the discourses is worthy of the manly, robust, yet fervent, faith which makes the Church of Scotland, on the whole, the firmest bulwark

which this country possesses of a Protestant, reasonable religion. The other volume comes from another quarter. It is the product not of one of the ancient seats of Scottish learning, nor of a theologian already well-known in the walks of literature, but of an obscure minister in a retired parish in the extremities of Galloway. Here, again, we may lay our fingers on provincialisms of expression which an English writer would instinctively avoid. But any such Doric touches of northern nationality may be well pardoned for the sake of the universality of sentiment and thought which pervades the whole of this remarkable volume. To those who think that the Church of Scotland is bound up in a narrow Calvinism, it must be a surprise to find its chief pastors filled with a spirit which Jeremy Taylor would have honoured, Schleiermacher would have welcomed, and which Coleridge would have envied. But so it is. It is clear that whatever in the clash of parties and the fear of rival chapters becomes of the ancient Scottish standards, their husk and shell have fallen away, but the living kernel has remained, and that living kernel is to be found in the teaching of such men as Principal Tulloch and Mr. Service.

"Renaissance in Italy: the Revival of Learning." "Renaissance in Italy: the Fine-Arts." By John Addington Symonds. These volumes form a continuation of one entitled "The Age of the Despots" which appeared two years ago, though they are not described in the title-page as belonging to the same work. In the volume on the "Revival of Learning," Mr. Symonds is as familiar with what the Italian scholars of the Renaissance wrote as he is with the Greek and Roman authors whose works were then brought again to life, so that he is able to tell us alike what the men of the Renaissance tried to do, what they did, and what they failed of doing, in that revival of ancient learning. His impartiality, too, is not less valuable to the studious reader than his learning. Everywhere in these volumes he fully recognises the new elements and conditions of humanity which the Christian Church had, through the Middle Ages, been developing and establishing throughout Europe; and while he describes with exhaustive learning the endeavours of the "humanists" of Renaissance not only to revive Pagan literature, but to treat Pagan morals as the proper substitute for Christianity, his interest and his sympathies are rather with their "humanism" in as far as it could be assimilated and incorporated with the old Christian humanity, without superseding it, but only helping to expand it to fuller proportions. Speaking of Petrarch, the great reviver of classical literature, he says he was not only the Italian poet who lives as such in the memory of millions, but besides this must be considered "as the apostle of scholarship, the inaugurator of the humanistic impulse of the fifteenth century;" and "to have foreseen a whole new phase of European culture, to have interpreted its spirit, and determined by his own activity the course it should pursue, is in truth a higher title to fame than the composition of even the most perfect sonnet." This "humanism," this love of classical literature for his own sake, the intuitive conviction that it was good in itself, was the precursor, and not, as is often popularly supposed, the consequence of the emigration of Greek scholars and Greek books to Italy, in consequence of the taking of Constantinople by the Turks. "Petrarch died in 1374; the Greek empire was destroyed in 1453. Between these dates Italy recovered the Greek classics, but whether the Italians would have undertaken this labour if no Petrarch had preached the attractiveness of liberal studies, or if no school of disciples had

been formed by him in Florence, remains more than doubtful." Petrarch, stirred by the spirit within him, and not by any external influence, began the revival of this "human" interest in classical literature by the study of Cicero and Virgil, while Greek remained practically unknown to him.

In the volume on the Fine-Arts, we have the fruitful results of an actual study of all the works of the Italian architects, sculptors, and painters, by a mind possessing all the qualifications for such study, and for forming a good judgment alike on the several objects so studied, and on their relation and that of their authors to the age and to the nation to which they belonged. Our space does not permit us to give even an outline of Mr. Symonds's account of the long line of architects, sculptors, and painters from Niccola Pisano to Michel Angelo. This volume contains a very complete, and no less interesting and instructive than complete, history of the progress of the arts in these centuries, and of the manner in which they belong to the general history of Italian culture during the whole period.

In the interesting and amusing volumes he has entitled "New Ireland" Mr. Sullivan traces the social and political changes which in half a century have transformed the "Ould Ireland" of our fathers into a new country. While strongly "national" in the Irish sense of the term, the book is yet written in a generous and genial spirit, and can hardly fail to promote the patriotic desire of the author that a "kindlier feeling and better understanding" may spring up between that "New Ireland" which Mr. Sullivan so fondly loves and the New England, into which just as much as the sister country, the Old England of our forefathers has been transformed. When "ancient landmarks have been overthrown, long-treasured customs, habits, and tradition swept away, and in not a few instances the whole face of society altered," as has been the case in Ireland, it is hard not to feel a sentimental pity for the past, and with this feeling Mr. Sullivan is touched as he looks back on his native island as she existed fifty years ago; but, at the same time, he is forced to confess that ample compensation has been received for all these losses in the general advance which Ireland has made in that period in material prosperity, social development, and, though last not least, in the possession of political rights.

In his "London in the Jacobite Times" Dr. Doran does not profess to give a complete survey of London as it was during the reign of the two first Georges, but only pictures of the metropolis in such of its aspects as took their form and colour from Jacobitism. No doubt the streets of London were traversed by other passengers than Jacobite roughs pouring to protect a non-juror exposed in the pillory, or Whig mobs crowding to see a boy hanged at Tyburn for setting up the types of a Jacobite pamphlet, and the great city was still more occupied with growing than with squabbling, but Dr. Doran is not to blame if we hastily contract the impression from his pages, crowded as these are with riots, political trials, wholesale imprisonments, and executions almost as wholesale, that it was a place altogether unfit for decent habitation. He is treating of the exceptional, though the exceptions are numerous. He does not attempt to estimate the proportion which the Jacobite excitement bore to the total life of London; he only exhibits a broad and vivid picture of its manifestations where it prevailed. He takes no cognizance of the Jacobite intrigues before the accession of George I. A consequence is that the reader is likely to be surprised at the mutual toleration which prevailed at first between those who welcomed King

George and those who would only acknowledge King James. There was at first hardly any dissimulation of their sympathies on the part of the latter and no very fierce indignation on the side of the Hanoverians. Towards the close of Queen Anne's life the choice of her successor had been so much a matter of speculation that the habit of discussing it as quite an open question seems to have continued for some time after it had ceased to be a question at all. Though the friends of the Elector had got the start in proclaiming their Sovereign, even they themselves did not all at once contend that the men on whom they had stolen a march were suddenly become guilty of high treason.

The successful dynasty and its adherents were, however, soon provoked out of their temporary forbearance ; and Dr. Doran's narrative does ghastly justice to the severity with which the rebellions of 1715 and (still more) 1745 were revenged. Those who take their history of the period from "Waverley" will have received only a rose-water idea of the temper in which overt Jacobitism was repressed. In Dr. Doran's pages we see full of horrors. The number of victims was no doubt very far less than in the French Terreur, but the barbarity in their execution was incomparably greater. The horrible sentence awarded by the then law to traitors below the rank of noblemen was half-hanging, disembowelling while yet alive, burning of entrails before the victim's face, and quartering.

"The New Republic ; or, Culture, Faith, and Philosophy in an English Country House." Considerable tact and art have been shown in the composition of this story. It is but a fragment out of the lives of the principal characters, the record of what they said and how they said it, during a brief summer holiday spent at Mr. Lawrence's country house. Not often does it fall to anyone's lot to meet in real life such brilliant talkers, and it is, therefore a treat to come upon them in a book, especially as their conversation is so simple and naturally given as to cheat one into a belief that they are really enjoying that almost lost fine art. A few lines of introduction here and there suffice to give us the necessary clue to the history of the guests, and all that they say and their manner of saying it harmonise thoroughly with the opening chords. Nothing, as one reads, can seem more natural than the style and the method of the book. It never becomes tedious, and deep as are many of the subjects treated of, they are yet topics we are all accustomed to hear debated. The questions are each and all handled in a broad, free spirit, and although it is not difficult to see what are the author's private mental proclivities, he is far from insisting on anyone else adopting the same views. The shadowy presentment of many a leader of thought and doctrine is given, but given good-naturedly. Of course, if people will insist on construing literally every word, especially the sermon, then offence will come ; but it will be upon their own heads, for assuredly they ought to be able to distinguish between irony and ire. Without making too long and large quotations, it is difficult to give an idea of the spirit and grace with which the "New Republic" is written.

"Erema ; or, My Father's Sin." By R. D. Blackmore. Mr. Blackmore attained a high position among living English novelists by his "Lorna Doone," and any work of his is sure to attract much attention, but we cannot think that in "Erema" he quite keeps up his reputation, though any work by him is pretty sure to stand out conspicuously from the common run of novels. The *raison d'être* of the book is the discovery by the heroine of the

man who has killed her grandfather, and this does not begin to happen till the second volume. The first is full of the life at the mill, of Sawyer Gundry, and various frontier incidents. This first volume is the best part of the book, and though it abounds with ridiculous incidents, flows on with a certain amount of interest. The character of Ephraim Gundry, son of the old sawyer, is forcible, and the sketches of the old Indian servant and the grumbling foreman of the mill are amusing.

The second volume is concerned with the steps by which the murderer is traced—and here we must leave the reader to find out the remainder of the mystery for himself. As we have hinted, Mr. Blackmore is at his best in the description of inanimate nature, and though this book is far inferior in this respect to his preceding works, there are several passages of real feeling and beauty.

In the "American Senator" by Mr. Anthony Trollope, we have the old story of the lady with her couple of lovers, and though we have heard it so very often before, it is pleasantly told again, with happy variations. We are introduced to all classes of people, from dukes and duchesses downwards, and they all fall easily into their parts, making up one of those pictures of English society with which Mr. Trollope has made us familiar. But the Senator himself is an excrescence on the work to which he gives his name, and has nothing whatever to do with the actual double story. He comes in, like the chorus in a Greek play, to make a running comment on our manners and customs. But the shrewd Mr. Gotobed's outspoken criticisms prove nothing more than his incapacity for rightly understanding our "institutions;" while he is too commonplace, too much of an American gentleman, perhaps, to lend himself to the grotesque caricature which made the fun of studies by humourists like Dickens. Mr. Trollope has used his materials with his accustomed skill, and altogether a perusal of the book leaves very pleasant impressions behind.

When the "Woman Hater" appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, Mr. Charles Reade's hand was conspicuous in the opening pages, and assurance speedily became many times assured. There are the sentences, brief, abrupt, or epigrammatic; the lively give and take of the dialogue; a certain contempt for conventionalities, social and literary; an occasional audacity of commonplace allusion that scandalizes ordinary notions of propriety; above all, there is originality in the characters, or at all events in the circumstances among which they are placed. But, whatever may be Mr. Reade's marked idiosyncrasies, he is one of the most painstaking and methodical of novelists. His talent never tempts him to be careless, and usually he has some favourite question at heart, which he advocates with the impetuosity of his earnest temperament. In his time he has dealt with prison and private asylum reforms; with trade unions, and scuttled ships, and more questions of all kinds than we can well remember. And now the "Woman Hater" is written in support of the claims of women to free admission to the faculty of medicine, and there is one of the chapters that any other author would have published in separate form as a pamphlet.

Of the poems of the year, the following seem to us most worthy of remark. The first is by an American, but one whose works are well known on both sides of the Atlantic:

"The Epic of Hades," in three books. By the author of "Songs of Two Worlds." The author of "Songs of Two Worlds" has completed his cycle

of the "Epic of Hades" by the addition of two new books, the titles of which—Tartarus and Olympus—express their subjects. His present volumes continue the promise of his earlier work, and advance it somewhat further towards fulfilment. In one sense the idea of his Epic is not only ambitious, but audacious, for it necessarily awakens reminiscences of Dante. In another, however, it shows a just appreciation of his special power of assimilating poetical fancies and weaving them into graceful forms, for it supplies him with congenial themes, which he casts cleverly into modern shapes and turns into practical and profitable teachings. The character of the poem may be said to be a Christianized Paganism. The deities of his Olympus are refined and idealized; even Aphrodite disavows the grossness of the sensual worship that was paid her. Here is the Goddess of Duty, Artemis embodies the spirit of knowledge and wisdom, while Zeus is the great primal cause and power, the all-pervading soul of the world, but dimly comprehensible to human perceptions. The author searches for hidden meanings in the creations of the old mythology, and ingeniously shows them susceptible of unsuspected interpretations.

"The Unknown Eros, and other Odes." Odes I.—XXXI. A new volume of verse by Mr. Coventry Patmore is always sure of attention, and we may say that this book shows a marked advance on its author's former poetical efforts. It shows greater power both of thought and of expression, and a far stronger mastery of passion, than Mr. Patmore had lead us to expect from him. Such an ode as "The Contract," the celebration of the birthday of love between the sexes, is an exercise upon that most passionate and most mysterious of "themes," of which no word-musician, however eminent, need have been ashamed. And the poem in somewhat the same spirit which gives its name to the volume is also worthy of high praise; though its more abstract and mystical character is likely to render it far the less popular of the two. Of the vigour and fire with which Mr. Patmore can strike a sterner chord, the fine ode to "Peace" is perhaps the capital example; and the true pathos which he has at his command is illustrated most markedly in a "Farewell," in "The Toys," and in "If I were Dead." A merit, however, for which Mr. Patmore's earlier poetry had to a great extent prepared us is his manifold felicities of diction. Were it fair treatment of such a work we could cull many a phrase from these poems in which the "blot" has been hit in point of expression with admirable accuracy. A power, too, which is rare in these days, and is not always exercised to the full extent of his command of it by Mr. Patmore—the power of concise and pregnant exposition—is again and again displayed in various poems in the volume. The ode entitled "Let Be" is a remarkable instance of this faculty. It is the shortest of short sermons on the text of "Judge not"—but one which, with all its brevity, never becomes obscure and leaves nothing unsaid that need be said.

A R T .

THE feature of the year was the opening of a new exhibition in Bond Street, by Sir Coutts Lindesay, under the name of the Grosvenor Gallery. It was much criticised as a rival to the Royal Academy, but unfairly, as it was rather intended as its complement. Its special features were a large allowance of space between the different pictures, and the hanging of the works of each artist together—a doubtful measure, as the eye which searches for the works of a favourite is pleased by finding them among varied surroundings, and likes to detect them at once. Besides, contrast is a cardinal law in art as in other matters. A certain “cliquism” was said to be the fault of the arrangements of the new gallery, in which the works of Mr. Burne-Jones had the pre-eminence. It was a success, however; and success succeeds.

* The arrangements made for the reception of the crowd which at ten o'clock on the first day of public exhibition rushes to the doors of the Royal Academy are more curious than satisfactory. It is ingeniously contrived that the mass shall break itself up into two divisions in the entrance hall, one seeking to deposit umbrellas on the left, the other searching for change or catalogues on the right. This may be all very well, but the subsequent meeting of the two divisions pressing their way upstairs is not so well; and confusion is worse confounded by the presence of an opposing stream of people who have mounted the stairs but have not provided themselves with change, and are coming down again in an unhappy condition to seek it. It may seem trivial to dwell on such matters as these, but one cannot help thinking that the flurry and impatience thus produced are not conducive to an artistic frame of mind. When one has escaped these dangers and sufferings and reached the first gallery, the attention is forcibly drawn to Mr. Millais's “Yeoman of the Guard,” but it is not likely to rest there with any great pleasure. The fact of the picture being by Mr. Millais is enough to warrant its possessing admirable technical qualities; and there is perhaps no other painter who could have dealt so boldly with the glaring mass of scarlet which fills the canvas. But, however much we may be struck with the painter's mastery of his mechanical means, it is difficult to believe that they have been well employed in producing so unpleasant an object as this scarlet costume, which is worn by a gentleman who looks supremely unhappy in it, and to whose face the painter has imparted a strangely disagreeable colour. It may be convenient to speak at once of Mr. Millais's other works instead of taking them in the order in which they occur in the rooms. Turning to “Yes,” in Gallery No. V. we find a young man in a caped Ulster coat with a travelling cap in his hand and an umbrella and portmanteau hard by, holding the hands of a girl in black, who looks up into his face, and has presumably just given him an answer which will defer his journey. The girl's face has a strange and unlovely appearance of rouge and powder about it. In its expression there is a beauty from which the attention is unpleasantly distracted by the faithful rendering of the accessories of umbrella and portmanteau, which are not beautiful, and make the

* We are indebted for our criticisms for the present year to the kindness of the Art Critic of the “Saturday Review.”

picture look as if it might be a magnified version of an illustration to a modern novel. It is no doubt a faithful representation of such a scene as might occur at any moment; but a painter of Mr. Millais's power might, one would think, be at more pains to elevate his subject. The same painter's landscape, "The Sound of Many Waters," in Gallery III., represents a stream rushing down a valley to fall over a ridge of rocks which fills the foreground. The painting of this foreground is minute and masterly; but with the general effect of the picture it is difficult to be much pleased. The water is strangely hard, and seems in some parts to want motion. The picture is wanting in what may be called suggestiveness; it is a reproduction, for the most part accurate, of many things in nature, which do not seem to have aroused any imaginative feeling in the painter's mind. There is no such sense of sympathy with the varying moods of sky and stream as one may fairly look for in a landscape by a great painter. Mr. Millais is represented at the Grosvenor Gallery by three portraits and an illustration of Hood's "Song of the Shirt," in the West Gallery. The two portraits of the Countess Grosvenor and Lady Beatrice have the same chalky look which is observed in the girl's face in "Yes," and which has led to the not inapt remark that the artist seems to have used dentifrice instead of paint. The head of Lord Ronald Gower is painted in a manner more masterly than either these or the "Stitch, Stitch, Stitch," in which, again, there is a want of imaginative force.

The West Gallery at the Grosvenor Gallery is the most important in this respect, that one end of it is occupied with the works of Mr. Burne-Jones, a painter hitherto little known to the public. Mr. Burne-Jones, it has been justly said, has taken a line exactly opposite to that which seeks for technical excellence before everything. He has aimed at the expression on canvas of high poetical emotion, and in some instances, in attaining this, he has sacrificed accuracy of drawing. His inspiration has come, it would seem, from various painters of a bygone age, among whom Sandro Botticelli has perhaps had the most direct influence on his work. It might be well if the painter had been content to follow the poetical instincts of an older school without adopting the eccentric drawing noticeable especially in hands and feet which belongs to the master we have named. But it is much to get a picture so full of expression in the highest sense as "The Beguiling of Merlin," even though the figure of Vivien is utterly impossible. The scene is in the Forest of Broceliande, beneath the shade of a white hawthorn. Merlin, whom the painter has shown without the long beard generally associated with him, has just waked from sleep to watch, helpless, the woman who has beguiled him with his own enchantments, which, standing up in front of him, she reads and watches their effect the while. There would be much to admire in her face and attitude could one shake off the unpleasant impression caused by the false drawing of her figure. The attention centres, however, on Merlin's face, in which a variety of passion is caught with great power. The deep eyes tell with infinite tragedy how Merlin found himself in a tower fashioned "of air without any other thing, and, in sooth, so strong it is that it may never be undone while the world endureth." In the painting of the hawthorn bush Mr. Burne-Jones has shown that he is thoroughly capable of technical excellence, and it is a pity that he should not apply this capability to his figures. "The Days of Creation" is a set of six pictures, with angels' figures, increasing from one

to seven, holding the globe of the earth, in which, in the sixth of the series, the figures of Adam and Eve appear; here one grows weary of the ceaseless repetition of the same type of face—another method which the painter might have left with advantage to the old school. It must be said, however, that the type is one of considerable beauty, and there is something very pleasing in the scheme of colour. Of the figures which hang above—"Spes," "Temperantia," "A Knight," and "A Sibyl"—the last is, to our thinking, the finest. It is unfinished, but in the pose and the arrangement of drapery the painter has caught much of antique beauty. "Venus's Mirror" is a group of girls kneeling or standing round a pool, which reflects back their figures with somewhat too great distinctness. In aiming at transparency the painter has overshot his mark, and made the reflections look like substantial figures without any water above them. Here, however, there is beauty of composition and colour; and we must hope that Mr. Burne-Jones may continue to paint and exhibit pictures containing more of his finer qualities and less of his eccentricities. Meanwhile, to see grandeur and beauty of imagination combined with fine execution unspoilt by any affectation, one need only turn to Mr. Watts's "Love and Death" on the opposite wall. The tall figure of Death hung with solemn drapery passes sadly and majestically into a house, while the boy figure of Love tries vainly to bar his progress. The design is charged with a noble pathos, and the execution is worthy of it. The same room at the Grosvenor Gallery contains certain productions of Mr. Whistler's. Mr. Whistler has chosen to christen these "Nocturnes," "Arrangements," and "Harmonies;" and he has certainly done wisely in thus suggesting that they are anything rather than pictures. We are asked to accept as a representation—it is not called a portrait—of Mr. Irving as Philip II. a long, smudgy, black figure, standing on nothing, with indistinctly shadowed hands, above which appears a ghostly head peering painfully through the surrounding gloom. The two frames which hang on each side of this contain certain marks of paint which also are presumably intended for portraits, though one is called "An Arrangement in Brown" and the other "A Harmony in Amber and Black." They have, however, apparently no legs or feet, and they are enveloped in the same smeary and smoky atmosphere which surrounds the phantom of Mr. Irving. Below these are four canvases called "Nocturnes," three of which are covered with blue of a delicate and pleasing tone on which are black marks and gold or silver daubs that stand for boats, bridges, and lights. This style of art, which is the very quackery of painting, would appear to be singularly easy, although it is said to be the result of infinite pains. It would not call for any detailed notice but that Mr. Whistler has proved in his etchings that he is capable of serious artistic efforts. Even in these strange follies one may discover evidence that the hand which produced them is far from being without cunning. Mr. Whistler, however, has deliberately chosen to affect these monstrous eccentricities, secure of admiration from a clique which prides itself upon possessing artistic perceptions too fine for common understanding. And as long as misguided people can be found to go into ecstasies over "Harmonies in Smudge," so long, we suppose, will Mr. Whistler go on producing them.

Returning to the Royal Academy, we find in the first room Mr. Oulless's "Portrait of Miss Ruth Bouverie," which is not one of the painter's happiest efforts. He seems to have aimed at the delicacy and brightness of Gains-

borough, but the result is cold and hard. Mr. Dicksee's "Harmony" is a mediæval scene; a girl playing an organ, while a young man, evidently much in love, leans towards her with a rapt expression. The light comes in through a painted window, across the lower part of which is drawn a crimson curtain. Both in drawing and colour there is much excellence, and possibly the conventional aspect of the whole thing may be only a sign that the painter has been wise enough to assure himself that he can walk before attempting to run. Mr. Marcus Stone's "Sacrifice" suffers much from being hung next to Mr. Millais's overpowering "Yeoman of the Guard;" and to this fact may perhaps be set down the unreal look of the flame consuming the letter which the graceful girl, who is the chief figure, burns. Near this is a bright and pleasant sketch called "After a Gale: Seaford Bay," by Mr. W. H. Mason. Mr. Walter C. Horsley has two pictures, in the second of which, "The Hour of Prayer on board a Turkish Ironclad," there is considerable reality, which is carried too far in the accurate representation of a pair of shabby boots just taken off, and lying close to the porthole of a big gun, around which sailors are grouped in prayer. Mr. Pettie's "Hunted Down," a half-naked Highlander leaning, sword in hand, against a rock, is somewhat hard and theatrical, and is far inferior to the same painter's "A Sword and Dagger Fight," in Gallery No. III., which is full of vigour and animation. In this two adversaries, one clothed in deep black, the other in white satin, relieved with a touch or two of pink, are engaged in a conflict which is evidently deadly. The glare of the man in black, seen over his guard, is fiendish, but has no terror for the other, behind whom lies a dead snake, possibly emblematic of the coming result. There is great dramatic force in the picture, and the textures of the dresses are admirably painted without being too obtrusive. The last picture in the first room, "The Old Pump-Room, Bath," by Mr. G. A. Storey, is singularly pleasant and pretty. Mr. Storey has given to his picture an excellent effect of atmosphere; and in the groups which fill his spacious room there are many touches of delicate humour. The people are full of animation and gaiety; in the centre a lady just stepping out of her chair is clearly looking forward to joining the throng, receiving admiration and hearing the latest gossip. In the right-hand corner a tiny little girl, following the universal fashion, administers some of the water to her doll. The colour is quiet and pleasant to look on. We must only regret that Mr. Storey has not given more finish to many of his faces, which are merely indicated instead of painted.

The picture which will attract most attention in the second Gallery is Mr. Long's "Egyptian Feast." To this in the Catalogue is appended a quotation from Herodotus, Book II., which explains the artist's meaning:—"In social meetings among the rich, when the banquet is ended, slaves bring round to the several guests a bier, on which there is a wooden image of a corpse, carved and painted to resemble nature as nearly as possible. As it is shown to each guest in turn, the attendant says, 'Gaze here, and drink, and be merry; for when you die such will you be.'" Mr. Long, on the authority of a note by Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson to Rawlinson's Herodotus, has substituted a mummy for a corpse; and this is being dragged on a kind of car around a semicircle of many guests who have arrived at the end of a feast. Upon different members of the company the sight produces varying effects. A girl by whom the image has just passed clasps her arm round the neck of a man, presumably her bridegroom, in half real, half

playful terror. To the right of this pair a man, whose character, to judge from his face, is that of one who has resolved to make the best of an unsatisfactory world, prepares to follow the precept "Drink and be merry," but pauses for a moment in thought with his goblet poised in his hand. To the left an old woman seems to regard the notion of inevitable death with a sadness which she is at no pains to conceal. But the painter has managed to indicate that it is no selfish dread that possesses her, but rather the feeling of regret for the incompleteness of life, which is common to thinking beings; and her sorrow seems to be quite as much for the possible troubles threatening the happy groups around her as for her own approaching end. On the opposite side of the picture is a group of careless girls playing on harps of the period; and beyond them is the figure of an almost naked girl, leaning in careless thought against the base of an idol. This figure is charming in its unconscious pose and its delicate grace. To the background of the picture Mr. Long has given an admirable effect of space, and the painting of the tessellated pavement is admirable. It might be possible to point out faults here and there in the drawing of individual groups and figures, and there is a certain want of motion about the people depicted which suggests that they all suddenly stood still on purpose to be painted; but there are merits in the performance which far outweigh such faults as these. Mr. Long's other picture, "An Ancient Custom," in Gallery III., is a singularly graceful and pleasant picture, of the same clime and time, of a waiting-maid painting her mistress's eyebrows. On the wall opposite to Mr. Long's large picture hang Mr. Alma-Tadema's "The Seasons," four panels to which the painter has given some of his best work. For "Spring" we have a flowery meadow, deliciously green, with girls engaged in gathering blossoms, one of whom advances with light step towards the spectator. "Summer" is figured by two women in a marble-floored bath-room. One, the younger, is in the bath, on the surface of which float rose-leaves, painted with a skill worthy of M. Fantin. The older reclines on a bench running round the room in an attitude made to express exactly the languor and drowsiness of a hot summer afternoon. The painting of the marble is masterly, and so is that of the reflection in it of the woman whose head leans against it as she lies in the bath; and the whole picture admirably expresses the painter's intention. If one were to find a fault with it, one might perhaps say there was too much insistence on the prevailing tone of yellow. The third period, "Autumn," is a Bacchante dancing with a lighted torch in her hand. The colour prevalent in this is red, and red of a not very pleasant hue, so that we turn with relief from it to "Winter"—three women and a child in arms, draped in grey and blue, sitting round a moveable fireplace beneath a marble column. Beyond this we catch a glimpse of wintry landscape, which makes us feel how grateful the fire must be to those who surround it. In Gallery No. VII. Mr. Alma-Tadema has another picture, "Between Hope and Fear." What may be the meaning of this picture—a girl with an inscrutable expression holding up a bunch of flowers, while an old gentleman, clad like herself in Roman costume, looks lazily on—we need not perhaps be at any great pains to discover. As to its execution, the girl's salmon-coloured robe does not strike us as more pleasing than the want of interest in her face; while, to make up for this, the painting of the flowers, the marble-topped table, and the silver jug and bowl, with their reflecting surfaces, is marvellously dexterous.

In spite of the praise which we have given to Mr. Alma-Tadema's "Seasons," we are inclined to think that his best work this year is to be found in the Grosvenor Gallery. Here, in the West Gallery, is to be seen "A Bath," which is an exquisite piece of painting, representing Roman women bathing in a tank of the clearest and most liquid water, constantly supplied by a stream which falls on one of them from the mouth of a Sphinx in green marble. On the steps leading down to the water appears a waiting-maid bearing towels; and in a corner on the other side, beyond a marble column, one sees a group of women who have already bathed, bending towards each other with so natural an air, that one can almost hear their chatter. There is not a fault to be found in the execution of this delicately contrived picture, and the distance which the painter has succeeded in conveying on a very small canvas is astonishing. "How the devil," said Oxberry, speaking of the first London audience that heard Kean in Shylock, "so few of them managed to kick up such a row, is to me a marvel;" and to us it is a marvel how Mr. Alma-Tadema within so small a frame has given us so much depth of space to look into. We cannot, for the present at any rate, dwell in detail upon Mr. Alma-Tadema's other contributions to the Grosvenor Gallery, which, according to the system of that exhibition, are all hung together; but we may point out that "Sunday Morning," a mediæval scene which might belong either to Germany or Holland, shows that the artist is as capable of giving a charm to comparatively conventional subjects, as he is of bringing the life of Rome before our eyes in vivid reality.

Not far from Mr. Alma-Tadema's "Seasons" in the Royal Academy hangs Mr. Hook's very fresh and bright "Word from the Missing," in which two little children paddling about in a sea which looks excellently liquid, have picked up a bottle containing a letter. The intentness of the little girl who looks at the bottle while her brother holds it is well expressed, and the vegetation running down a sloping cliff to the sea-line is brightly and pleasantly painted. In the same room we have Mr. Faed's "Little Cold Tooties," a careful and pretty presentment of a peasant woman nursing her child, which is, however, as theatrical and affected as its title; and Mr. Calderon's "Constance," a pretty head, far more satisfactory than the same painter's "Joan of Arc," which can only be described as a complete failure. Between these hangs Mr. Pettie's "Knight of the Seventeenth Century," a fine picture of a man in well-painted armour, which derives an additional interest from its excellence as a portrait of Mr. William Black, the well-known and popular novelist. Of M. Fantin's "Gilly Flowers and Cherry Blossoms," there is no more to be said than what we have already indicated, that the work has all the delightful qualities of true and finished execution which belong to this painter. Nor of Mr. Leslie's "Cowslips" is it easy to make any criticism beyond that the pretty group of figures has the artist's usual charm of sweetness, and also usual want of strength. Mr. Bromley's "Fairy Ring" is an indication, which the painter's many friends and admirers will view with regret, of how much he might have done, had he lived, in a line before scarcely attempted by him. Mr. W. A. Shade's "Spring-time Idyl" is full of delicate feeling, and of the promise of fine execution.

In Gallery No. III. the first picture that catches the eye, not only because it hangs opposite to the door, but also because of its intrinsic force, is Mr. John Collier's portrait of Major Forster. Major Forster is represented standing up in a conservatory against a background of green,

trimming or plucking from a hanging basket of foliage. The likeness is admirable, the flesh tints are true, the pose well chosen, and the whole effect singularly real. The figure stands out in strong relief from the background; the texture of the grey dress is painted with absolute truth, but with no obtrusiveness; and the way in which the blue shirt and mauve tie are reconciled is singularly skilful. The painting of the whole thing is strong and firm, without any tendency to sloppy and careless dashing on of colour. Near this portrait is "A Hazy Day in Snowdonia," by Mr. Arthur Gilbert—a landscape which seems full of veiled light and distance. Praise is due also to Mr. T. B. Hardy's "Caught by the Gale," for its truth and force, and to Mr. E. Bach's admirable characteristic and careful head, "One of the old school." M. De Bréanski's "Heysham, Morecambe Bay," is a singularly vivid and bright landscape of the foreign school. Mr. H. R. Robertson's "Rush Harvest" is a very quiet and delicate view of a stream on which is carried a boat laden with rushes. Against this load leans a simple girl, whose arm is laid round the neck of an old woman sitting by her. The picture is tender and full of suggestion. All the works which we have mentioned since Mr. Collier's are hung at the extreme limit of height, or, to use a technical phrase, "skied." When we look down to the line which is the place of honour, we find our eye attracted with a horrible fascination, as that of the bird is said to be by the serpent, by various works, among which is prominent "Spring-Time," by Mr. Cope, R.A. Something has already been said of this; but it is so astounding and perplexing a work, that one cannot avoid returning to it, and wondering what fate would overtake Mr. Cope and other Royal Academicians of the same calibre, if they were to submit their works to some gallery unfettered by traditions—say, for instance, to that of the Crystal Palace or the Royal Aquarium. On the line also, and next to "Spring-Time," one cannot but observe "The Time of Roses," by Mr. F. Goodall, R.A., which is almost as happily calculated to adorn a seaside lodging-house's wall as Mr. Cope's effort. Mr. Goodall, however, is inferior to Mr. Cope, in that his school is somewhat newer, and his work does not so pleasantly recall the memories of the coloured prints dear to our childhood. Of the other picture in this Gallery sent by Mr. Cope, R.A., "Bianca's Lovers," it may be enough to say that there may be somewhere, for all we know to the contrary, a world where men and women are made and coloured as are the people here shown, and that the less we see of such a world the better we shall be pleased. The "Reflection" of Mr. Hart, R.A. is almost more exciting by dint of the new ideas as to shape and tint which it suggests than the work just discussed. While we are speaking of those works of pure imagination which certain Royal Academicians have given us to contemplate, we may as well turn to "A Sussex Garden Glen," by Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A. (hung on the line), in Gallery No. X. If any Sussex garden glen is by nature like this, there must be qualities in the soil of Sussex which are hitherto not generally known. It is no doubt gratifying to find Devonshire "tors" and Norfolk "broads," both on a reduced scale, adorning a lawn in Sussex; and it is not unamusing to observe hounds and huntsmen losing themselves among these strange phenomena. One may contemplate Mr. Cooke's picture with some pleasure; but it is marred by the want of the key with which to wind it up and set the figures in motion, generally associated with works of this class.

A fine work by Mr. Pettie, in the Great Gallery, "A Lady of the Seven-

teenth Century," is painted in obvious imitation of Vandyck's manner, and perhaps one cannot give it higher praise than by saying that the imitation is successful. The lady, who stands in an easy yet imposing attitude, wears a light blue dress relieved with a red flower at the breast, and over the dress hangs a black cloak with a fur edging. The painting of the different textures is masterly and unaffected, and the flesh tints are firm without roughness. On the same wall hangs Mr. John Collier's portrait of Mrs. Forster, which, although less striking than the companion picture which we have already noticed, is an excellent, straightforward piece of work. A portrait by another young painter, Mr. A. Stuart Wortley, "The Countess of Wharncliffe," is painted with much care and gives evidence of the artist's progress; but it is unfortunately hung. Mr. Watts's portrait of Miss Dorothy Tennant is less pleasing than Mr. Millais's rendering of the same subject, which was exhibited, if we remember rightly, two years ago. Mr. Sant has two portraits in this room. Mr. Poynter sends a portrait of Mrs. Archibald Milman, which is extremely hard, and in which the tapestry at the back is so painted that one of the figures stands out in bold relief, and may at a first glance be taken for an actual person.

Among the subject pictures the most charming in this gallery, and, we are disposed to think, the most charming in the whole Academy, is Mr. Leighton's "Music Lesson." This is an exquisitely lovely representation of a young mother clad in loose drapery of green, white, and gold, teaching the hand of a child dressed in blue to touch rightly the strings of an instrument resembling a guitar. The feet and part of the legs of both figures are bare, and hang over the couch on which they are sitting with marvellous grace. The tender and graceful feeling of the group is as perfect as is the harmonising of the different tints employed; and it is impossible to imagine anything more beautiful than the flesh tints. It might be said that no real flesh is quite so smooth and clear as this, and perhaps the best answer to such a criticism would be that the fact is unfortunate. Quite as lovely in treatment, but less full of poetry, is Mr. Leighton's "Study," a charming little girl in a pink dress, bending with childlike seriousness over a large book. Mr. Calderon's picture, to which are affixed Mr. Tennyson's lines beginning "Home they brought her warrior dead," is a somewhat disappointing work. In the figure of the widow, who, kneeling on the ground, clasps her child to her breast, there is pathos; but it is marred by the vulgarity of the group on the left, in which an odious little girl is peering over the back of a chair to see what goes on, just as she might over the front of a box at a pantomime. The steel-clad toes and legs of the dead warrior on the bed are not very happily managed, and the white cap of the commonplace old nurse, who bears her ninety years with surprising alacrity, is painfully prominent. Mr. Faed's "In Time of War," if, as one would think, it is intended to be pathetic, has not hit its mark with any great success. It is a large and elaborate study of a cottage interior, containing a mother and child, two boys asleep on a bed, a cat, and various basins, pans, and boats, which are portrayed with great reality. Why it should be called "In Time of War," it is difficult to imagine. Mr. Eyre Crowe's "Silk-worms" is an elaborate and uninteresting representation of a group of Bluecoat boys excited over those creatures for which schoolboys have a strange fondness. "Strangers Yet," by Mr. W. Sellon, and "The Cares of a Family," by Mr. W. B. Baird, are both clever and pleasant studies of

birds. "La Siesta," by Miss Florence Bonneau, hanging next to the last-named picture, is a graceful and careful picture, suggested perhaps by Mr. Alma-Tadema's works, of a Roman woman lying lazily by the side of a bath or impluvium. The colour in the foreground is killed by the too great warmth of the reflections at the back. Mr. Marks's "A Bit of Blue" is a charmingly minute representation of an old gentleman handling with loving care a lately arrived china treasure. The truth of the accessories is admirable, and the only point to which exception can be taken is the painting of the hands, which are far less real than the china, or even the shavings in which it has been wrapped. Among the landscapes not yet noticed we may for the present point to Mr. Vicat Cole's "Summer Showers," the truth of which is marred by the solidity of the sky and water, and Mr. Aumonier's "Easton Broad, Suffolk," which is a large and happy example of this painter's style.

Turning for a while to the Grosvenor Gallery, we will, out of several contributions from Mr. Tissot, who is not represented at the Royal Academy, consider first the most ambitious of his pictures. This, which is numbered, and hangs with his others in the East Gallery, is the first of a series which is described in the Catalogue as a "Poem in five parts." There seems no more reason why a series of paintings should be called a poem than why Mr. Whistler's strange performances should be called *Harmonies* and *Nocturnes*. If it is intended to suggest that the pictures are full of poetical feeling, then the suggestion, as far at least as this particular one is concerned, is, we venture to think, misleading. The explanation of the picture in the Catalogue runs thus:—"I. The Challenge. The Will, attended by two pages, Audacity (active) and Silence (passive) triumphs over Vice and Temptation." Vice and Temptation are, we imagine, represented by the hideous figure, half woman half tigress, which lies prostrate in the foreground. A lay figure in the guise of a woman, with a leg exhibiting the agony of stiffness peculiar to lay figures' legs, tramples on this prostrate form. The figure is habited in armour, beneath which various signs of modern dress may be detected, while the arrangement of the hair is evidently modern. Possibly the four uncompleted pictures which are to belong to the series may in time throw some light on the painter's meaning; meanwhile, the first of the set appears to be a performance of considerable humour. In the same gallery hangs a "Portrait of Lady Lindsay" (of Balcarres), by Mr. Watts. Apart from the question of technical excellence, we are inclined to prefer the treatment of the same subject by Sir Coutts Lindsay in the West Gallery. Three pictures by Mr. Albert Moore, of varying sizes, have all the charm of combined softness and strength which this painter always gives to the figures that he clothes with daintily disposed drapery, coloured so that the eye loves to rest on it. M. Legros sends nine works. In some respects the most striking of these are four studies, executed in two hours each before his pupils at the Slade Schools. The mastery and facility exhibited in them are very great. The same painter's "Le Chaudronnier," which has been seen before in London, is a fine treatment of a commonplace subject, while "Le Cloître Espagnol" is a successful imitation of the somewhat pedantic yet impressive style of certain Dutch masters.

Returning to the Royal Academy and passing into Gallery IV., we may notice the humour of Mr. E. Benson's "The Last Worshipper," and the

want of any real humour in Mr. Calderon's "Reduced Three per Cents." Near to this hangs Mr. Marks's "The Spider and the Fly," a cavalier habited in yellow sitting on the table of an old usurer, with whom he is driving a bargain. Here the painter's great command of detail comes out in full force, and the only objection to be taken to the general effect is that the cavalier's yellow costume is not altogether pleasant in tone. Mr. Joseph Knight's "A Tidal River" is a fine landscape, and so, in a naturally warmer tone, is Mr. F. A. Bridgman's "Towing on the Nile." Near this is a picture called "Critics on Costume; Fashions Change," by Mr. Horsley, R.A., upon which we can only observe that it is unfortunate that Mr. Horsley's fashion of painting does not change. Mr. A. W. May's landscape, "A Bend in the River," is a work of much delicacy, in which something of Corot's feeling for the changing moods of nature has been caught. The picture represents a cool green island or eyot in the middle of a river, with adjuncts in the foreground of trees, rushes, and herons. The soft light on sky and water is excellent, and the whole aspect of the scene singularly true. A yet more charming landscape is Mr. Mark Fisher's "The Meadows," a picture of cattle in a sodden field which is so painted as to be refreshing to look at. Mr. Morris's "The Heir of the Manor," is a pretty composition, full of sunlight. Sir John Gilbert's "Doge and Senators of Venice in Council," is a fine work, more happy in colour than the same painter's larger contribution in the great gallery. Mr. John O'Connor's "High Level Bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne" brings the scene which the painter has chosen with striking reality before the spectator.

The remaining galleries at the Royal Academy have, on the whole, less of interest; and some works of importance contained in them we have already noticed, together with other works by the same painters. Taking the landscapes in Gallery No. V., we may notice for its pleasant effect and clever painting, Mr. Cecil Lawson's "View from Don Saltero's, Chayne Walk; temp. 1770." The impression produced is rather that of a Dutch river scene than one on the Thames; but the Thames may possibly have worn a Dutch aspect in 1770. Mr. Taylor's "The Cliff, Southwold," is a clever work, cast in a somewhat hot and affected scheme of colour. Mr. Robert Leslie's "Calm off the Foreland" is quaintly true; and Mr. Hodgson's landscape, with the motto "Their Haven under the Hill," is excellent in the truthfulness of the water and the atmospheric effect. Mr. Vicat Cole's "Arundel" is an impressive rendering of a river scene, with boats lying opposite to a picturesque group of houses, and a deep brilliant glow in the sky at the back. Close to this hangs Mr. O'Connor's "Newcastle-on-Tyne," which is pleasantly quiet in colour, and admirably correct and forcible in drawing. Mr. Boughton's "Homeward" is a very delicate piece of landscape, somewhat too green in colour. An unfinished picture of "The Street and Mosque of the Ghoreegah, Cairo," by the late Mr. J. F. Lewis, R.A., serves to show how much art has lost by the painter's death. Among the portraits may be noticed a fine work by Mr. Oulless—a portrait of Mr. William Fane de Salis—which differs from the painter's ordinary work in showing marked traces of Sir William Boxall's influence; Mr. C. E. Hallé's clever portrait of the Master of Sinclair, and Mr. Hubert Herkomer's portrait of Mrs. Henry Mason. This is a work which grows upon one the more one looks at it. The face and figure are excellent in truthfulness and relief, and the landscape in the background is full of atmosphere. Mr. E. E.

Waller's picture called "Home?" is remarkable for its pleasing truthfulness, and for the pathetic feeling given to the figure of the young man who returns to find "no sign of home, from parapet to basement." Mr. Bridgman's "Pharisee and Publican" is a fine effect of quiet colour, but the figures seem wanting in character. "A Basket of Roses" is a charming example of M. Fantin's work. Gallery No. VI. contains Mr. Poynter's diploma picture, "The Fortune-teller," a naked woman sitting at the edge of a bath, while an old crone looks into a crystal globe. There is a disagreeable hardness of realism, and an utter want of beauty both in composition and colour, and the drawing of one of the naked figure's arms is false. The painting of the marble makes one long to go and look at some of Mr. Alma-Tadema's work. In this room are found two martial pictures by Mr. Crofts, of which we prefer the second and smaller one. In the first, "Oliver Cromwell at Marston Moor," there seems to us to be a certain want of movement. Mr. John Charlton's "Rescue" is a very forcible representation of a stable on fire, in which the agony of the horses would be too painful but for the suggestion that help is at hand. Mr. J. Watson Nicol has two pictures skilfully painted—"When a Man's Single he Lives at his Ease," and "Looking up an Old Acquaintance." The first, a man clothed in green, sitting and smoking by the side of a table with a flask of wine on it, his legs stretched out in delightful self-complacency, is full of quiet humour; and there is a distinct meaning distinctly expressed in the second, a man in a black surtout bound with a yellow scarf selecting one from among several swords which may be Andrea Ferraras. Mr. B. W. Leader's rendering of "A Fine Autumn Night, Lucerne," is extremely pretty, but the effect is somewhat too bright and distinct for moonlight, and the general effect is marred by the artist's flickering touch, which, to a greater extent, disfigures his artificial representation of the "Valley of Clear Springs, Lauterbrunnen," in Gallery No. X. Mr. Albert Goodwin's "Baptism of Flowers," in Gallery VI., is attractive, although wanting much in gradation; and Mr. G. Reid's "Gorse in Bloom" is somewhat spoilt by its extreme sketchiness. Mr. Oulless's fine portrait of the Recorder of London, and Mr. Watts's eccentric but poetical "Dove," we have already mentioned. Mr. Frederick Morgan's "Parting Shot" has much charm, and Mr. H. Moore's "Loss of a Barque in Yarmouth Roads" is a fine and stirring sea-piece.

Gallery VII. is remarkable for three foreign works of much excellence. Signor Tito Conti's "The Introduction" is an exquisitely careful and true piece of painting in the French school which has reproduced the combined breadth and minuteness of the Dutch masters. A "Scene in Rome," by T. Ethofer, is one of the happiest imitations we have seen of Señor Fortuny's manner; and Herr Munthe's "Winter Evening" differs agreeably from the generality of this painter's well-known winter scenes in possessing more movement than is usual with him. Another remarkable picture, by a British artist, is Mr. MacWhirter's "Over the Border." There is immense expression in the figure of the horseman flying at full speed to gain safety, and the luminous evening sky in the background is completely true. Mr. T. M. Rooke's triptych of "The Story of Ruth," we spoke of with praise in our first article. The first of the series is, to our thinking, the most pleasing, in that it is free from the hints of affectation conveyed in the other two. Mr. Rooke has evidently been influenced by the style of Mr. Burne-Jones, from whom he may no doubt learn much, at the risk, however, of catching

certain disagreeable tricks, to which we have before made reference. Directing attention to Mr. C. W. Wyllie's "Digging for Bait," Mr. Seymour Lucas's "Intercepted Despatches," and Mr. Briton Rivière's "Lazarus," we pass on to Mr. Boughton's "Snow in Spring," a composition charged with tenderness, in which the only fault we can pick is that snow so scattered as Mr. Boughton has represented it could hardly lie unmelted on the ground.

The Lecture-Room should perhaps be excepted from what we have said as to the want of interest in the later, compared with the earlier galleries of the Academy. Here are to be found works of importance both from tried and comparatively untried hands. Among the latter, Mr. R. W. Macbeth, in his "Potato Harvest in the Fens," has done much to increase his rising reputation. The picture is full of life and vigour; rustic types are made pleasant and interesting, without any affectation or theatrical departure from truth, and the scheme of colour is attractive. The work would be more completely satisfactory if some of the heads were more finished. Near to this is Mr. Yeames's large picture of "Amy Robsart," which shows the discovery of Amy Robsart's body at the bottom of a flight of stairs by Forster and a servant. The expressions and attitudes of the two men are well imagined and executed; what gives a certain disagreeable effect to the work is the hot colour, which contrasts too strongly with the white figure lying at the foot of the steps. Mr. Hubert Herkomer has "Der Bittgang," a picture of peasants descending a hill in prayer for the harvest, which is fine both in feeling and colour. Mr. Brett's "Mount's Bay" is an unhappy specimen of this painter's work. Every object in the picture is worked out with equal distinctness and brightness, giving as a result a composition in which there seems to be no regard for differing values. The lichen and other growths on rocks at a considerable distance are as clearly marked as those in the immediate foreground, and throughout the picture there is no relief from the hot sun that beats down on the sea, which is painted with unaccustomed hardness. Mr. John Collier's "The Aiguille Verte from Argentières" is a work fine in composition and colour, and very true to its subject in general effect. The foreground is exact and careful without over-elaboration, and the distance between this and the Aiguille is well expressed. The only fault to which we would call attention is that the mist which "puts forth an arm and creeps from pine to pine" on the mountain-side, is in one place so solid that it might be taken for part of the ice-slope. Mr. W. L. Wyllie's "Tracking in Holland" is a piece of daring effect, marred by the false drawing of the figures. Among many small pictures hanging near this we may notice for its care and pretty effect Mrs. Crawford's "St. Patrick's Server." Mr. Farquharson's "When Snow the Pasture Sheets" gives perhaps the best rendering of a snow-covered field to be found in the Academy; and the effect of the light coming through a dark line of trees is admirably true. Mr. P. Degraeve's "The Charity School" gives, in a somewhat sketchy manner, a singularly humorous aspect to a pleasant collection of incidents. "The Battle of the Alma," by Mr. Philippoteaux, is remarkable for its immense movement and harmonious grouping of many incidents of a battle-field. Mr. A. Stuart Wortley's "Grouse-Driving" is a careful rendering of a scene which will be chiefly interesting to sportsmen. "Coming South, Perth Station," by Mr. Earl, is a perpetuation of a style of so-called art of which we fondly hoped we had seen the last. Mr. Luke Fildes is poorly represented by "Playmates," to paint which he would seem to have borrowed

Mr. Poole's palette. Mr. Alma-Tadema sends a very quaint and pretty picture of a child wisely studying a big book, called "A Blue-Stocking." Mr. Otto Weber's "He's Cast a Shoe" has much cleverness; as has, in a different direction, Mr. Wooldridge's "Winter Roses."

The last gallery of oil-paintings, No. X., contains "No Hope," by Ferdinand Fagerlin, a fine and pathetic cottage scene, which may be compared to its advantage with Mr. Faed's attempts in the same direction. In "No Hope" there is no kind of straining after effect; the desired impression is conveyed with a sombre and tender truth which is far more satisfactory than the stagey prettiness in which Mr. Faed is wont to indulge. Mr. Poingdestre's picture of buffaloes clearing the canals of the Pontine marshes from weeds is an odd, but by no means unpleasing, work; and M. Adrien Moreau's "Dancing Bear" is a picture of much cleverness, painted in a manner rather too spotty. Mr. Burgess's "Licensing the Beggars—Spain" is a happy and dramatic example of the painter's work. Mr. Hennessy's sober and pathetic "Notre Dame des Flots" we have already mentioned. Sir R. P. Collier's "Scene near Argentière" is a most true and successful rendering of a scene to which stream, foliage, and glacier combine to give a pleasant effect. Sir R. P. Collier has made a special study of glaciers; and we cannot think of any professional painter who catches their peculiar form and colour with equal happiness. Mr. Orchardson's "Jessica" is to our thinking spoilt by a dirty and unpleasant colouring, just as is his otherwise graceful "Queen of the Swords" in the Great Gallery. The best picture by Mr. P. Graham in this exhibition, and we are inclined to think one of the best he has ever painted, is found in the last room. Nothing could be more true and more full of suggestion than "The Gently Heaving Tide," in which we see a billow of wonderfully transparent green water swirling up over weed-covered rocks, while sea-birds hover on its surface. So true is the effect that one can almost hear the screams of the birds, and the liquid voice of the weltering sea.

We may take this occasion of noticing the third series of Mr. Henry Blackburn's *Academy Notes*, which contain well-selected sketches of the pictures, with brief and appropriate comments, and will be found useful both as a guide and a reference.

The water-colours of the year exhibited at the Royal Academy do not call for any very detailed notice. Perhaps the most remarkable point about them is that some of the most successful among them are representations of still life. "An Old Man's Friends," by Mr. H. Dalziel, and "Worthless Old Knicknacks and Silly Old Books," by Mr. Spiers, are among the best of these. From Mr. Holiday, who may be remembered as the draughtsman of the clever designs which illustrated the *Hunting of the Snark*, comes, among other things, "Ara Innocentiæ," in which the flowers are extremely good, but the brass is unreal. This is, however, not the happiest of Mr. Holiday's contributions. The "Children of the Rev. Clement France" is perhaps the best of these; the grouping and colouring are very quaint and pleasing, and the figures stand out in excellent relief. "Diana," a more ambitious, is also a less successful, undertaking. The landscape is oppressively green, and the gracefulness of Diana's figure savours far too much of an affectation which we cannot associate with the "Queen and goddess chaste and fair, Goddess excellently bright." Mr. J. Griffiths sends several Indian sketches of great merit. The unpleasantly crowded effect of a "Street Scene, Bombay," has

an air of complete truth, and the blinding glare of the sun is represented with so much fidelity, that in this weather it is almost painful to look at the picture. "A Drink by the Way," by the same artist, is another fine sketch of Indian life, and Mr. Griffiths's "Drawers of Waters," and "A Rohilla Sentinel" should also be mentioned with praise. Mr. G. H. Barnes has two clever works—"Kettles to Mend," and "A Poser"—the humour of which is of the caricature order; and Mr. Caffieri sends a pretty sketch, "Near Cookham," in which the influence of Señor Fortuny is obvious. Two interiors—the "Cathedral of Ravallo," by Carl Werner, and "Chatham Hospital," by Mr. Bancroft—have much merit. The effect of light and distance in the latter of these is especially good. Among landscapes we may notice Mr. G. A. Browne's "Blackwater Down," in which the heavily-clouded sky and the general dreariness of effect are excellently rendered; and a tender moonlight effect, "On the River Brathray," by Mr. Hall. We may also call attention to the truth and carefulness of "A Sunny Day, Arthog Bay, North Wales," by Mr. John McDougal, and the bold and striking effect of Mr. Curnock's "Idwal Mountains."

The exhibition of water-colours at the Grosvenor Gallery is remarkable for a succession of charmingly fantastic sketches by Mr. Richard Doyle, whose talent has of late years been too little seen. The world that Mr. Doyle reveals to us peopled by dragons and their heroic conquerors, witches, "white ladies," imps full of gentle mischief, and fairies clothed with tender grace, is a very attractive region in which it is a temptation in these days of realism to linger. We must, however, go on to the consideration of some oil-pictures which we have hitherto left unnoticed in this collection. In the East Gallery a considerable space, but not more than should be, is devoted to the works of Mr. Ferdinand Heilbuth, whose special talent, it would seem, is to represent cardinals in all the glory of their scarlet robes, which his art saves from being overpowering, walking or sitting in picturesque gardens and streets. In some of the pictures, which range from No. 7 to 16 in the East Gallery, Mr. Heilbuth has introduced here and there a delicate touch of humour, conveyed in the expression of servants-in-waiting or idle bystanders who watch the pomp of the red-robed figures' progress; and in almost all he has combined an absolute truthfulness with some suggestion of grace in landscape or figures. This may be noted especially in "Past and Present," where to a group of modern travellers lounging amid the dead splendour of Rome, the painter has imparted a singular picturesqueness. "A Portrait" is also very attractive by reason of the touch of poetic imagination given to what is obviously an accurate piece of work. It is this touch which is signally and painfully wanting in the works of M. Tissot, which hang next to Mr. Heilbuth's. These, with the exception of the allegorical picture already noticed, and one other, which we will presently speak of, are a succession of common types looked at and rendered in a common spirit which is far from being redeemed by the technical skill of the painting. In one instance indeed—"Holyday"—even this is completely wanting in the treatment of the uninteresting objects which fill the foreground. It is something, no doubt, to be able to give on canvas a representation of a soda-water bottle which shall resemble reality; but a soda-water bottle is nevertheless not in itself a very beautiful object, and the introduction of ill-painted soda-water bottles into an important part of a picture must be regarded as unhappy. The principal object in another of M. Tissot's pictures—"The

Galley of H.M.S. 'Calcutta'—is the back of a young lady seen through a transparent muslin dress. The defects of M. Tissot's work are the more provoking because in "Meditation," a grave and impressive mediæval interior, the painter has shown that he is fully capable of far better things than the hard representation of the most trivial incidents of modern life to which he seems to have devoted himself. In the same Gallery will be found three works by Mr. Leighton, among which "An Italian Girl" is especially good; two by Mr. Watts; and two by Mr. Poynter. There are also "A Ruffling Breeze," a charming work, by Mr. Boughton; and two clever pictures by Mr. C. E. Hallé, whose best work here is, to our thinking, "A Little Blue-Stocking," in the West Gallery. Here, among several works by Mr. Poynter, we would call attention specially to "Proserpine," a work as delicate and tender as the painter's diploma picture in the Academy is hard and unlovely. Mr. W. B. Richmond has four pictures. "Electra at the Tomb of Agamemnon" has much merit in idea, but fails in execution by reason of its affectation and unpleasantly hot tone. All faults in the latter direction, however, must pale before the terror of hideously hot colour that belongs to Mr. Holman Hunt's four pictures hard by, in which it is difficult to discover one redeeming quality. Mr. Burne-Jones's works are flanked by various productions in his school, none of which are particularly happy. Their monotony is relieved by Mr. F. W. Burton's admirable portrait of Mrs. George Smith. Mr. Albert Moore has three beautiful figures in his accustomed style; and Mr. Armstrong's "The Harbour Bar at Teignmouth," and Mr. Walter Crane's "A Day of Spring near Rome," deserve much praise. Sir Coutts-Lindsay contributes some clever pictures, the best of which, a portrait of Lady Lindsay, we have already noticed.

Among the specimens of sculpture here exhibited, the finest is the plaster cast of M. Paul Dubois's "Courage Militaire," one of four figures designed as a monument to General Lamoricière, which gained the first prize of sculpture at the Salon last year. There is much that is fine in the face and expression of the warrior who sits waiting with his hand poised on his sword-hilt. Mr. J. E. Boehm exhibits a series of extremely clever portrait heads and a graceful figure of Galatea in the West Gallery. Mr. Maclean's "Ione" is a fine work in terra cotta of an unusually pleasant tint, in which much of the classical spirit has been caught. M. Delaplanche's "Education Maternelle" is, on the other hand, a successful rendering of a completely modern notion of sculpture, which is found to our thinking in a less happy form in M. Dalon's "Une Boulonnaise allaitant son Enfant" in the Lecture Room at the Royal Academy. Opposite to this is Mr. Leighton's fine work, the "Athlete wrestling with a Python." It has been pointed out by various people acquainted with the ways of Pythons that there are certain faults in Mr. Leighton's design; and we must admit that the pose of the left arm seems to us unhappy. One can hardly imagine an athlete, however strong, being able to make much use of his arm in the position which Mr. Leighton has given to it. But, however many holes may be picked in the work, it must, we think, be admitted that it combines strength with beauty in a rare degree, and that the Academy has done wisely in purchasing it out of the Chantrey fund. With the exception of some fine works by Mr. Woolner, among which we may specially notice the medallion of Professor Tyndall, and the impressive statue of Mr. Edwin Field, there is little more that calls for any detailed notice among the sculptures at the Royal Academy. Several

works might be singled out as being pretty and graceful, but the only ones which aim at anything more than this—Lord Ronald Gower's "*Marie Antoinette*," and "*La Garde meurt, et ne se rend pas*"—are ambitious failures of a most unhappy kind.

This year's exhibition at the Royal Academy does not seem to us, on the whole, so far below the average merit as many people have made it out to be. It is true that the present year has not produced any inventive work of startling excellence; but, on the other hand, it has been marked by the steady progress of some young painters, and the sudden revelation of unusual power in some others. It would not, perhaps, be fair to say that the hanging of the pictures has been worse than before; and it is obvious that, as long as the present system exists, there can be no remedy against the prominence given to works which could not find a corner in any other gallery of reputation in Europe. In this respect the Grosvenor Gallery has a distinct advantage over the Academy; and its opening will, we may hope, give a healthy impulse to national art.

There seems to be a general impression that this year's exhibition of paintings by the Old Masters and deceased British artists is not equal in merit to that of last year. This is a point which it is perhaps needless to discuss; the exhibition is at any rate full of variety and interest, and one may well be thankful for the chance afforded of turning out of the dreary streets into a fine gallery of paintings without diminishing one's pleasure by dwelling upon the memory of former and possibly better exhibitions. In the present collection the British school is unusually well represented, and a point of great interest is found in the specimens of Raeburn, a painter whose works, if oftener seen, would surely be better appreciated than they are. On the side wall of the first room are three portraits by him, all of which, in different degrees, exhibit the firm drawing, vigorous modelling, and keen character which the painter commanded. The best of the three is the head of Mr. Wardrop, the strength of which is in curious contrast with the feeble and washed-out "*Portrait of Abernethy*," by Sir Thomas Lawrence, which hangs near it. Looking at the two pictures, it is difficult to imagine that by men of the time, on the Continent as well as England, Sir Thomas's should have been put far above Sir Henry's work. There are few people who will not reverse the judgment now, but the better opinion comes unfortunately late. Where Sir Thomas Lawrence was feeble, vacillating, and insipid from a misdirected attempt to please, Sir Henry Raeburn, caring more for truth than popularity, was forcible and direct. Almost opposite to Raeburn's portraits hangs a portrait by Rembrandt of himself at sixty. Except the face, which, like all the works of Rembrandt's latter manner, is painted in strong impasto, the picture is unfinished; but the marvellous truth and reality of the face make the picture one which in the hastiest glance at the walls commands attention, and at which one never tires of looking. The head may perhaps lose a little in relief from the light tone of the unfinished background; but in the fire of the eyes and the whole expression, there is an air of conscious mastery which gives a singular dignity to the painter's somewhat heavy features. It is the quality, among others, that is wanting in the "*Portrait of a Gentleman*," by Frank Hals, in which, despite its boldness and reality, the eye is offended by the hard metallic character of the flesh, which is further marred by the painter's trick of bringing out form by means of sharp high lights instead of careful modelling. The painting of the hands

is extremely careless. This portrait, however, is infinitely better than its companion, "Portrait of a Lady," who offers a rose to the man just described, with an odiously sickly smile. The whole tone of the work is coarse, and the painting is slovenly throughout. The "Portrait of a Dutch Lady," attributed to the same painter, is clearly not by him; indeed nothing could be less like his style than the excessively smooth, careful, and dull treatment. In the same room there are some good specimens of Reynolds and Gainsborough, whose "Portrait of Mrs. Hingeston," said to be the last portrait Gainsborough painted, is a very pretty picture, in a sketchy style, of an old lady whose age is indicated without any insistence upon its wrinkles. The work is full of grace and dexterity, but looks slight and feeble when compared with the "Portrait of Thaeadanegia (Joseph Brant), the Mohawk Chief," by Romney. Here there are a firmness and precision of drawing seldom found in the work either of Gainsborough or Sir Joshua, and the scheme of colour, though odd, is decidedly pleasing. Sir Joshua's "Portrait of Sarah Mrs. Mayne," is very characteristic in its simple and attractive pose, and compares favourably with his feeble and inexpressive "Portrait of Mrs. Methuen," which is chiefly valuable as an instance of a great man's weakness. As to the "Portrait of Captain Foot," there is, we learn from the Catalogue, "a tradition in the family of the owner that it was a favourite picture of Sir Joshua's, and that he afterwards retouched it with Northcote's colours, saying that it would stand after many of his other pictures had faded." In this opinion the painter was unhappily mistaken, as the face is almost ruined. The figure is dignified and simple, but the hands are bad; and it is curious to turn from this middling work of the master to a fine specimen of what his pupil could do in Northcote's "Portrait of Mrs. Banks." The picture is singularly lifelike, and might without much difficulty pass for a Sir Joshua. In Gainsborough's "Portrait of Johann Fischer, the Musician," appropriately represented as standing at a harpsichord, the pose is better considered than the colour. The picture, however, is not in very good preservation, and the face has apparently been injured. The proportions of the body and legs are odd, and the expression is disagreeably affected. The portrait which corresponds to this on the other side of the door, less skilful in handling, is more agreeable in colour. A "Portrait of a Lady," assigned to Hogarth, is evidently either spurious or much repainted in the flesh.

Of the landscapes in this room the most important is George Vincent's "Greenwich Hospital," seen from the river at high tide—a picture fully worthy of Turner's earlier manner. Especially like Turner is the manner in which a boat in the foreground, the darkest point in the picture, is immediately opposed to the brightest light. The painting of sky and water is admirable, and the boats and vessels seen on the river are full of life and movement. "The Lake of Geneva" by Turner himself, is in a very unfortunate condition, with the exception of the foreground, which is a fairly good example of the painter's earlier manner, remarkable for tenderness of feeling rather than beauty of colour. The rest of the painting is hopelessly injured; the background looks as if an attempt had been made to repaint it after the master's later manner; and the result is extremely displeasing. Two Ruysdaels are not very happy examples, and Constable's "Dedham Vale" is more characteristic than pleasant, as the painter's spotty manner has been carried to excess in it. A mountain view by Gainsborough is a very tender

piece of work, noticeable for the beauty of the artificial landscape in the background and the charming effect of the light falling across the picture on the figure of a shepherd. The somewhat sketchy brightness of the work contrasts curiously with the solidity and solemnity of a view of Tivoli, by Wilson, which hangs close to it. Sir George Harvey is represented by a "Mountain Landscape" and "The Covenanters' Communion." In the second room are more specimens of Raeburn, of which the two best are the "Portrait of Ann, Lady Raeburn" and that of Mrs. Gregory. The colour of the dress in Lady Raeburn's portrait is unfortunate; but the arms are well and strongly modelled, and the face is soft and pensive without any weakness. The other picture is extremely pretty, reminding one in its treatment rather of Romney than of either Reynolds or Gainsborough; the head, however, is so much too small as to give an uncomfortable air to the whole work. The finest Sir Joshua in this room is the "Portrait of Paul Methuen of Corsham," which is very remarkable for its directness and quiet dignity; while the most attractive work of Gainsborough is the "Portraits of Thomas Sandby, R.A., and his Wife," a small, but extremely quaint and pretty, picture; in which the skill shown in the treatment of the man's scarlet dress and the woman's light skirts is admirable. As in the first room the attention rests chiefly on a masterly portrait by Rembrandt, so in the second it dwells on the "Portrait of a Gentleman," by Rubens, which is full of command and dignity. The strong impasto of the face makes it, like Rembrandt's portrait, better seen at a little distance than close at hand; but the careful painting of the black, figured dress will bear the nearest inspection. The "Portrait of Don Livio Odeschalchi," by Vandyck, serves to illustrate the superiority in delicacy and the inferiority in force of the pupil to the master. Very noticeable in this is the admirable modelling of the flesh, the one and only quality of excellence wanting in Sir Antonio More's "Portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham." Near this hangs a portrait attributed, with extravagant credulity, to Rembrandt. It might with just as much reason be ascribed to Rubens. In Rubens's "Cymon and Iphigenia" the landscape is very bright and dashing; the figure of Cymon is bad, and unlike Rubens's style; but the flesh tints of the women's figures are beautiful. It is unfortunate for Etty's "Hero and Leander" that it should hang next to a picture which throws into strong relief the false and feeble colour of its flesh tints and the flatness of its drawing. In a large picture of a "Wolf Hunt," by Rubens, the best thing is the representation of the animals, which very possibly were the work of Snyders. Another large work, "The Woman Taken in Adultery," is evidently a studio-picture. The faces of the two accusers on the right, said to be portraits of Calvin and Luther, bear unmistakable traces of Rubens's own hand; but it is equally clear that the head of Christ, supposed without much apparent cause to be a portrait of Rubens, is the work of a pupil. There are in this room several figure pictures of the Dutch school, among which may be specially noticed a "Village Festival," by Teniers the younger, and "The Listener," by Nicholas Maas, a picture of considerable humour and brightness. The skilful employment of two bits of bright colour in the shoe and skirt of the girl who is stealthily descending the stair, to relieve the otherwise sombre tone of the work, is excellent. Of two pictures of "Cattle on the Maas," by Cuypp, the first is to be preferred as being more luminous and more interesting in grouping and movement than the second. The "View of a Dutch Town by Van der

Heyden," is a charming example of the painter's bright and precise manner. Sir David Wilkie is represented by "The Gentle Shepherd" and the well-known "Rabbit on the Wall," which it is perhaps needless to say is in the painter's best style.

The British School is represented in Gallery No. III. by one Turner and several portraits by Gainsborough and Reynolds. Turner's "Conway Castle" is a fine specimen of his earlier manner, the massing of the clouds being especially good. The foreground is somewhat oddly broken up by pieces of black wood, and the shadow of a post on the right appears inordinately broad. The Gainsboroughs are unusually poor, and suffer by contrast with Reynolds's "Portrait of Lady Elizabeth Foster, afterwards Duchess of Devonshire," which is a picture of singular charm, in which the painter, varying his accustomed scheme of colour, has fully equalled, if not surpassed, the silvery brightness of Gainsborough. Another Reynolds of much importance is the "Portrait of Garrick," which is extraordinarily lifelike and full of character. Two portraits by Velasquez have grown so dark as almost to defy scrutiny. Vandyck's half-length of "Charles I. in Armour" is not equal to the smaller picture of the King on horseback, and neither can be compared to the Louvre portrait. To make up for this the portrait numbered 138 is one of the best which he ever painted of the Duke of Richmond. The colour and drawing of the figure are alike charming, and the deerhound is singularly lifelike. The same painter's "Betrayal of Christ" was clearly painted under the influence of Rubens; there is, however, in the head of the Saviour, a plaintive dignity which Rubens could hardly have commanded.

The "Portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria," the companion picture to the half-length of the King, is far above it in merit, being remarkable for the extreme skill and beauty of the colouring, in which a delicate effect of white is finely lighted up with three or four touches of red in the head-dress and bodice. The only fault one could rest on is the somewhat awkward affectation of the right hand. Next to this hangs a large Rubens of "Queen Tomyris with Cyrus's head," which one is inclined to regard as entirely a studio picture, especially on turning from the comparative feebleness of the heads in the left corner to those of the Virgin and Child. Here brightness has perhaps been carried to an extreme, and the left leg of the Child is awkward; but the management of the red and blue drapery is masterly, and in the Christ's head there is a poetry not often found in Rubens. The Virgin's head is in expression nothing more than pleasing and good-humoured; but the painting is stronger than any to be found in the "Queen Tomyris." On the same wall with this is a picture, purporting to represent Titian and Andrea Franceschini, painted by the master. According to Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, "the execution is that of a painter of the seventeenth century, whose style recalls Odoardo Fialetti." It may be noted that the dry, careful, and minute style of the painting is unlike Titian's later manner, while the painter's own portrait shows him as a man of at least sixty. The painting is also very thin, which may in part be due to scraping; but, as far as one can tell, it can never have been thick. Whoever was its author, the work stands out in a majesty of repose and strength which is undeniable. Of the other portrait attributed to Titian it is needless to speak. The four corners of the room are filled with allegorical decorative subjects by Paolo Veronese, evidently intended to be seen from below and at a distance, which does not prevent their masterly breadth and

simplicity of treatment from having effect as they are now seen. The names given to them by Crozat are not happy; the first, in which a man and woman are led by Cupid, who has enchained the woman to "an undraped female figure seated on a globe," who offers a wreath more, it seems to us, to the man than to the woman, is called "L'Amour Heureux." This would perhaps be better termed "Love's Victory," or simply "Marriage." Another is ludicrously misnamed "Le Respect," whereas the mere look and action of the man and the Cupid who is just pulling his sword from its sheath, indicate that it should be rather "Love at First Sight." What is certain about No. 115 is that it should not be called "Le Dégout"; to find an appropriate name for it is perhaps not easy; but seeing that it represents a condition of things opposite to that in 95, the man being captive and helpless instead of the woman, one might suggest "Love's Revenge." "L'Infidélité," the name given to 103, is the happiest of the four, but might be advantageously changed for "Intrigue." Among the Dutch pictures, "The Negro Boy," by Cuyp, is better in its beautifully luminous landscape than in the figures; and a "Landscape," by Hobbema, a pleasant specimen enough, seems weak and feeble compared with the same painter's "Landscape and Cattle" in another room, a picture full of sunlight and imaginative suggestion, without any of the dryness sometimes found in Hobbema. Returning to the third room, we find a landscape and figures, in bad condition but of much beauty, attributed to Giorgione; and in the "Interior of a Guard Room," by Tiniers the younger, an excellent example of the style to which M. Meissonier and Señor Domingo have recurred, and a proof of their superiority to its originators. Rembrandt's "Potiphar's Wife Accusing Joseph" might for some reasons have been advantageously hung close to Turner's "Rembrandt's Daughter," placed in Gallery No. X. This picture is not only an attempt of the English painter to take Rembrandt's ground, but seems from the likeness in the arrangement, which extends to the red chair used in both works, to have been actually suggested by the "Potiphar's Wife." The Rembrandt, which is in the painter's latest style, in spite of its being black and apparently injured, exhibits an extraordinary richness, which contrasts strangely with the chalkiness of the Turner, in which, however, the glazing must have faded. But the difference of effect between the two works lies deeper than this, in Turner's habit of merging his half-tints in a general glow to which patches of deep shade were opposed, while Rembrandt, against a general gloom involving the half-tints, brought out strong and telling lights.

Leaving the third for the fourth room, we come upon a "Virgin and Child," by Domenico Ghirlandaio, which, despite its injured condition, is most beautiful in its simplicity, in the tenderness of its landscape, and the rapt expression of the St. John. The next picture, an unfinished work in tempera on canvas, "Christ before Pontius Pilate," may or may not be by Lucas Van Leyden, to whom it is assigned in the Catalogue. A suggestion which has been made, that it is Italian, seems inconsistent with the German type of the limbs and heads. But it is perhaps better to admire the strength of the performance than to try to decide on its origin. A "Crucifixion" by Murillo is completely disfigured by the bad taste of its blue velvet mounting; and of three Fra Angelicos, the first is the best preserved, and is a good example of the painter's beautiful delicacy of touch and colour. The third is a somewhat doubtful specimen, although the painter was least happy when

dealing with martyrdoms. A diptych of the Crucifixion by Memling is very fine in composition, colour, and expression, but illustrates curiously how the Dutch in some subjects went the opposite way to the Italians in bringing out the harshness and ugliness of the scene. The same painter's "Entombment" is a fine example. A "Crucifixion," attributed to Wohlgemuth or Dürer, is probably by the former, and the other picture assigned to Dürer is so injured that it would be rash to offer any opinion on its authenticity. Of two Pinturicchios, the first, "The Dismissal of Hagar," is very quaint and pleasing, while there is something attractive in the landscape of the second, which represents Jupiter's pursuit of Io. In 170 and 176 we have two fine decorative compositions by Bacchiacca of the "History of Joseph." The misuse of Raffaele's influence in the colouring is noticeable, the lights and shades of each piece of drapery being absolutely different in colour. Between these is a very tender "Virgin and Child," attributed to Francesca, which looks more like the work of Fra Lippo Lippi, by whom is a beautiful "Annunciation." It is noticeable that the type of the Virgin's head is very like that in the Louvre, which is known to have been painted from Lucrezia Buti. It would be no easy matter to assign a definite authorship to the "Virgin and Child" set down in the Catalogue as "Italian school, fifteenth century." The angels' heads, all taken from one type and extremely pretty, are not unlike Filippino, while the architecture reminds one of Mantegna. A sketch of "St. George and the Dragon," attributed to Giorgione, has the fine qualities of the Venetian colourists; and in a dark portrait, said to be of Sansovino, assigned to the same hand, the face is fine and expressive, but the handling hardly equal to that generally found in this painter's work. A portrait of "Raffaele when a Boy," by Giovanni Santi, should be noticed for its simple beauty; and one of Queen Mary, by Lucas de Heere, for the extremely careful painting of the elaborate dress.

In the remaining rooms the British is better represented than the foreign schools. A mythological subject, supposed to represent the story of the nymph Lara, by Schiavone, is a fine sketch of pleasing colour; "El Sueño," by Murillo, has the somewhat effeminate grace usually given by the painter to such subjects; while his "Spanish Gipsies" is full of brightness and humour. Ribera's "Aaron with the Rod that Budded" is marked by more than his usual masterly workmanship. There is very much breadth and grandeur in "Venice; Storm Clearing Off," by Guardi; and the "Bridge at Verona," by Canaletto, is a fine example. The worst part of it, as usual, is the water; but the picture is full of atmosphere, and the buildings stand grandly out, while the detail of the painting is unusually careful. While speaking of this we may mention "The Custom-House Quay in 1757," the best of three works by Scott, a British painter of the school of Canaletto. A portrait of himself, by Andrea del Sarto, is a fine piece of work, which must have been done shortly before his death. Considering the unhappiness supposed to overshadow his life, the jovial expression of the face is curious. As to 269, which is called a Leonardo da Vinci, one feels much the same curiosity about the people who believe it to be by that painter as Charles Lamb did about the person who asked if Milton was not a clever man. Two portraits, the first in Sebastian del Piombo's Roman style, the second by Bronzino, are very sombre and severe. Holbein's "Portrait of Henry VIII." is a fine example, and Reubens's "Allegorical Sketch for a Ceiling in Whitehall" is very dashing. The only specimen of Terburg in the exhibi-

tion, "Portrait of the Princess de Condé," is a most delicate piece of work. The expression of the face is beautiful, the treatment of colour shown in the red table-cover and chair admirable, and the touch of the whole thing, noticeable especially in the lace of the dress, exquisite.

Gainsborough's "Portrait of Paul Cobb Methuen" seems, as far as the dress is concerned, a not completely happy attempt at repeating the effect of the Blue Boy; but the face is very delicate. In the "Landscape and Figures" the whole effect is darker than usual, and there is something like a recollection of Salvator in the rocks; the figures in the foreground are very pretty, but the cattle are marred by an extraordinary light red cow. In a "Family Group" the figures, except that of the little girl, are stiff and pedantic, while the suggestion of landscape at the back is in the painter's best style. Sir Joshua's "Negro Boy" with a basket of fruit is extraordinarily impressive. An actual dignity is given to the little black face, and the treatment of the brown dress is masterly. A sketch of a negro, said to be Dr. Johnson's servant, is also marvellously expressive. It is curious to compare the method of this with the more smooth and laboured manner of the less finished but beautiful sketch of the "Portraits of Countess Spencer and her Daughter." A most charming work is the "Portraits of Master Paul Cobb Methuen and his Sister"; the bright movement of the cat, dog, and laughing child on the left makes a delicious contrast to the tiny girl who sits, with pretty stolidness, holding a bunch of flowers in each hand. It is curious, in turning from such a work as this to the "Portrait of Sir Will. Meadows on Horseback," by Stubbs, which is, it must be said, masterly in its way, to reflect that Stubbs's prices were on the whole higher than Reynolds's. Of two Zoffanys, the better is a portrait of the actor "Thurston, in the 'Merry Beggars of Sherwood,'" which is full of humorous expression and life. Of the remaining Raeburns, perhaps the best is the "Portrait of Nathaniel Spens," inasmuch as it triumphs over the difficulties presented by the hideous archer's dress. There are three portraits of Lady Hamilton, by Romney, the most pleasing of which is perhaps that which represents her as "Cassandra." We have left unnoticed as yet the only Cotman in the exhibition, a "River Scene," in which the treatment of sky and water is full of breadth and suggestion. The only blot upon the pleasing effect of the whole is found in the monotonous colour of the boats on the right hand. On the whole, one may be very well satisfied with the present exhibition.

Art, it is to be feared, has not of late years had so close a connexion as could be wished with our old friend the Drama (*excepti excipiendis*, as in the worthy case of Mr. Irving), unless it be in the pictorial line. But a new exception may this year be found in the production at the little Court Theatre, in Sloane Square, of a posthumous comedy of modern life, by the late Lord Lytton, oddly called "The House of Darnley," a little more suggestive of an historical play of the "Queen of Scots" date than of a story of the day. The play was left unfinished by the author, and a last act was supplied, "*tant bien que mal*," by an actor-dramatist, Mr. Coghlan, who had won his spurs in the same field by a couple of comedies of his own, by the desire and permission of the present Lord Lytton, the new Governor-General of India. The play has more of the peculiar faults, and fewer of the peculiar merits of the writer, than his standard comedy of "Money," having the marks of a younger and less considered work. But it is at least remarkable for aiming at a different standard from that which most modern dramatists

set up for themselves ; and its want of success was probably due not so much to its artificial tone as to the failure of the actors, to whom it was entrusted, to catch that tone harmoniously. With one exception, they lacked the "breadth" in which, not in dramatic art only, the age must confess itself wanting, though it is perhaps too self-satisfied to do so. The exception was in a young actress, Miss Roselle, who, in a minor but attractive character, caught the spirit of the play and the author so thoroughly that her performance was a real pleasure to those who have a certain love for the "artificial" bravely and naturally done, in days when we have had something too much of so-called "Realism." The Ideal in Art comes nearer to the Real in Life, it may be, than some people believe.

SCIENCE.

THE progress of science during the year 1877 was great, and some of the results arrived at will probably render it remarkable for some centuries to come. It is a striking fact that the steam-engine, which has been hitherto regarded as a friend to the manufacturer, should in this year have been freely used by the scientific man, and that chemistry and physics bid fair to be carried on on a much larger scale than heretofore, as far as the forces actually brought into play are concerned. Though the fact may not be easily discovered by future students of scientific history, the great strides made in mathematics during the past years have been of great general service to scientific investigators, and electric and other problems have been solved in a manner which, by older methods, would have been nearly impossible, or, at all events, only attainable by vast expenditure of time and labour.

The meeting of the British Association was held at Plymouth, and was not so successful perhaps as some former ones, as far as the local or temporary members were concerned. As the city of Exeter was visited during the week by an excursion from Plymouth, many of those who would otherwise have swollen the numbers of the temporary members were detained at home by their duties as hosts, and perhaps the knowledge that neither Prof. Huxley nor Prof. Tyndall would be present prevented the merely curious from paying their guinea. Professor Allen Thompson, the President, read his address to a most attentive audience, though the subject was of the most abstruse. Sir William Thompson read a paper in which he asserted that he saw no difficulty in the germs of animals being conveyed to this earth by meteorites, if sufficiently protected by cracks in the meteoric mass ; and he caused much amusement by alluding to the possibility of the Colorado beetle falling in this manner on the earth, and becoming the father of a numerous family. Professor Claughton, in answer to this, observed that, provided the mamma beetles were left at home, he did not care how many papa beetles came down in meteorites.

The French Association commenced its sittings at Havre, under the presidency of M. Broca. It was visited by scientific men of various nationalities, though the meeting was not on the whole largely attended. Would that all monarchs were as much interested in science as the Emperor of Brazil ; while in Paris he was present at every scientific meeting of any importance, and in London he visited the principal scientific men resident there,

and attended Mr. Wallace's lecture. We mentioned that mathematics had made strides which have been of great use to scientific men—let us hear Professor Sylvester on this subject, "At this moment I happen to be engaged in a research of fascinating interest to myself, and which, if the day only responds to the promise of its dawn, will meet, I believe, a sympathetic response from the professors of our divine Algebraic art scattered through the world. These things are called algebraic forms; Professor Cayley called them *Quantics*. These are not, properly speaking, geometrical forms, though capable to some extent of being embodied in them, but rather schemes of processes for forming, for calling into existence, as it were, Algebraic Quantities. To every such Quantic is associated an infinite variety of other forms that may be regarded as engendered from and floating like an atmosphere around it; but infinite in number as are these derived existences, it is found that they may be derived by composition—by mixture, so to say—of a certain number of fundamental forms, standard rays, as they may be termed, in the Algebraic spectrum of the Quantic to which they belong. And as it is the leading pursuit of physicists of the present day to ascertain the spectrum of the fixed lines of every chemical substance, so it is the aim and object of a great school of mathematicians to make out the fundamental derived forms, the covariants and invariants, as they are called, of these Quantics." Professor Sylvester goes on to say that he was induced to undertake this study by the persistence of a student at the John Hopkins University, U.S., who, in Dickens's phrase, "wanted to know, you know," and who would be satisfied with nothing less than being taught the new Algebra. Says Professor Sylvester, "In trying to throw light upon an obscure explanation in our text-book my brain took fire. I plunged with requickened zeal into a subject which I had for years abandoned, and found food for thoughts which have engaged my attention for a considerable time past, and will probably occupy all my powers of contemplation for several months to come."

The gallant *savants* of Ireland have the credit of having been the first to admit ladies to diplomas; and the University of London speedily followed their example. The great difficulty of finding a hospital for ladies to study in was removed by the governing body of the Royal Free Hospital.

The storm warnings sent by telegraph to different parishes in France amount now to five hundred daily. We mentioned last year the system was organised by M. Leverrier.

The leading article of a well-known scientific journal for the last week of 1877 bears the significant title, "The Last of the Gases." After resisting all attempts to reduce them to the liquid state, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, and common air were reduced either to liquids or vapour sensible to the eye. As has often been the case in great discoveries, two investigators were working independently; and it may perhaps be strictly within the province of this work to give evidence as to their relative claims to priority, though the honour of the later discovery in this case will not be less than that of the earlier one. M. Cailletet succeeded, on December 2, in liquefying oxygen and carbonic oxide at a temperature of -29°C ., and at a pressure of 300 atmospheres. The apparatus used by him consists of a strong steel cylinder (M. Cailletet is an iron master) with two openings, through one of which hydraulic pressure is communicated. A tube with very strong sides passes through the other; this is enclosed in a freezing mixture when necessary. Within the cylinder is a smaller cylinder containing the gas to be compressed. The space between

this and the outer cylinder is filled with mercury. The gas is placed in the small tube in a compressed state, and then by suddenly allowing it to communicate with the outer air such a degree of cold is produced that a large portion of it is condensed. The temperature of the oxygen before alluded to, viz. -29°C ., was attained by the employment of sulphurous acid and a pressure of 300 atmospheres. At this temperature no change took place; but, on allowing the gas to expand, the temperature was rapidly lowered (it appears difficult to say to what point), and a cloud was formed. The same result was afterwards obtained by allowing the gas time to cool after compression. After this feat had been accomplished by M. Cailletet, M. Pictet at Geneva, working with an entirely different apparatus, the result of much study, succeeded as follows. M. Pictet employed an engine of about 15-horse power to reduce the temperature in a tube about four feet long containing sulphurous acid, the vacuum pumps withdrawing vapour from the surface of the liquid sulphurous acid. The vapour was then compressed by the force-pumps; it was then cooled and liquefied, and the temperature was reduced in this manner to about -70°C . This liquid sulphurous acid was next used to cool carbonic acid after compression, and a central tube was filled with liquid carbonic acid, which was afterwards reduced to a solid state and a temperature of -140°C . A tube of great thickness containing oxygen is inserted in this solid carbonic acid, the end of this tube being in communication with a shell containing chlorate of potash; the other was closed by a stop-cock. On heat being applied to the chlorate, the pressure indicated was 320 atmospheres, and liquefied oxygen issued with great violence. On the last day of December, however, M. Cailletet performed a series of experiments in the laboratory of the École Normale at Paris in the presence of Berthelot, Boussingault, St. Clare Deville, Mascart, and others; he then, using the same apparatus as before, liquefied nitrogen under a pressure of 200 atmospheres. Hydrogen was reduced to a mist at 280 atmospheres, producing an intense degree of cold. Lastly, though the difficulty was perhaps not so great, atmospheric air was reduced to a liquid state, resembling the jet from a perfume bottle. M. Cailletet has arrived at these wonderful results in some measure by making use of his iron-making machinery, and M. Pictet's ice-making apparatus was of equal use to him in his researches.

The talking phonograph of Mr. Thomas A. Edison is an instrument of which an account has been received late in the year. This consists of a mouthpiece, in which is a metal diaphragm and a point of metal attached to it. A brass cylinder revolves in front of this, after the manner of the barrel of a musical box. This barrel has a covering of tinfoil, and the point on the diaphragm when made to vibrate by a voice makes contact with the tinfoil. The mechanism for reading off the marks then made is another diaphragm held in a tube on the opposite side, and a point of metal held against the foil on that side. The result is a synthesis of the sounds analysed by the mouthpiece side before mentioned. By this machine, when perfected, it will be possible to reproduce exactly words spoken at any length of time before, and the cartoon of *Punch*, representing a cellar full of songs by deceased artists, may be a true picture, though drawn in jest.

Professor Barff, M.A. (Cantab.), by exposing iron objects to a dull red heat in a muffle filled with dry steam, and allowing the steam to play on the objects after removal, has produced a coating of black oxide, which resists the action of the air, of fresh or sea water, and even of strong acids.

This coating was proposed as fit for the surface of standard weights, as the expense of standard weights of iron would be much less than those of bronze or brass at present used.

A telephonic alarum has been applied to the telephone by Dr. Röttgen. This consists of a tuning-fork, which, on being vibrated at one end of the wire, produces a sound at the other loud enough to call attention to the instrument.

The electric light was used in the month of September for lighting the station at Lyons. In the June previous Mr. Jablochhoff's apparatus for producing the electric light was tested at the West India Docks, under the direction of Mr. Denayrouze; the apparatus consisted of an electro-magnetic machine, worked by a small steam-engine, insulated wires, and the candles, which are the invention of Mr. Jablochhoff. The candles consist of two carbons, with a slip of insulating substance between them, which burns away exactly as does the wick of a candle. The experiment was very successful, and each candle was said to be equal in power to 100 gas jets. The defect to overcome was the shortness of time that each candle lasts. From experiments made by Commander Perrier, of the Algerian Survey, it appears that the time taken in transmitting an electric signal from Paris to Marseilles (863 kilos.) was only $\cdot 02$ of a second, showing a velocity of 46,000 kilos. per second. Between Algiers and Marseilles the time required was $\cdot 23$ of a second for a distance of 900 kilos. This gives only 4,000 kilos. per second; the battery in the latter case, however, had only a tenth of the number of elements in the former. It will be possible when the Algerian triangulation is finished to measure an arc of meridian from Shetland to Laghouat in Algeria.

Dr. Siemens, in addressing the members of the Iron and Steel Institute, spoke of the improved manner in which a scientific way of treating metallurgical processes was now received, and congratulated the trade on producing iron and steel with 50 per cent. less coal than formerly, admitting at the same time that a large margin for improvement existed. Mr. Siemens alluded to several projects of his own. One of these was for making gas in the pit, and allowing its change of temperature and natural gravity to assist in sending it on its journey. The utilisation of water-power was another subject which afforded a subject for Mr. Siemens' ingenuity. He says, "Sir W. Armstrong has taught us how to carry and utilise power at a distance if conveyed through high-pressure mains, and in various places it is conveyed by quick working steel ropes passing over large pulleys;" by these means power may be carried over one or two miles without difficulty. Mr. Siemens expressed an idea that the motive power of the future would be electric, and worked by water power from a distance. He said that a copper rod of 3-inch diameter would be able to transmit a thousand horse-power a great number of miles. Mr. Siemens spoke also of the process of Dr. Barff, which we have alluded to elsewhere.

The art of printing and the progress hitherto made in it, received special attention this year in consequence of the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the first printing in England. An exhibition was held, at which specimens of printing and printing machinery were exhibited, and want of space alone prevented the newest being there also. Many curious books were shown. The rate of printing from a few copies in an hour to the 25,000 impressions an hour of the Walter press is a subject of great interest in itself alone, and the study of it amply repaid the visitors to the exhibition.

We do not know whether it is generally known that it is now considered easier to melt up type and recast it than to break it up and reset it. Very clever machinery exists for casting type in wholesale quantities, and also for setting it up, and each roll of paper used in printing a newspaper is some miles in length.

Mr. C. Thatcher has contributed to science *a shell of an entirely new genus*. Mr. Thatcher, besides this, obtained many valuable specimens from China, Japan, the Philippines, and Australia during five years of collecting. The natural history of Bermuda has been investigated with the best results by Mr. G. Browne Goode, curator of the National Museum at Washington. The collection filled twelve barrels and forty-three boxes, and many of the objects collected are believed to be new to science. The flesh of the carcass of the mammoth discovered on the Kundola in Siberia was very soft, and of a red colour when dug out, but soon hardened like a white clay. It seems to be much impregnated with lime. Mr. Polyakoff left St. Petersburg for the purpose of extracting the body, and bringing it home.

A remarkable visit was paid by Dr. Hooker to Dr. Asa Gray, and a journey undertaken by the two to Colorado and Utah, in order to compare the floras of these central elevated districts with that of other parts of the continent. The eastern flanks of the Rocky Mountains were followed for about 300 miles, and the travellers visited Denver, the Great Salt Lake, the Desert region, Carson city, the Yosemite Valley, and San Francisco. The result of the investigation is that the vegetation of the middle latitudes of the continent resolves itself into three principal meridional floras, incomparably more diverse than any of similar meridians in the old world, being in fact, as far as many genera of herbaceous plants are concerned, absolutely distinct. Not a pine or oak, maple, elm, plane or birch of Eastern America extends to Western, and genera of thirty to fifty species are confined to each. The Rocky Mountain region, though very distinct from the above, has a few elements of the Eastern region, and more of the Western. Drs. Gray and Hooker obtained proofs of an almost post-pliocene age in the aged pines and junipers, which show the nature of the climatal conditions in a manner which has hitherto been sought among fossil rather than living organisms. The theories of some botanists concerning the existence of a submerged continent between Europe and America have been verified by the "Challenger" soundings, and there is now no doubt of the existence of a bank which may represent a former continent.

Undoubtedly the origin of life was one of the questions of the year, as of last year, and some addition may be made to the experiments recorded as made by Professor Tyndall in our last volume. Professor Tyndall found such difficulty in sterilising solutions and infusions of various substances, that he determined, in his own words, to break away from the Royal Institution Laboratory altogether, and to work at Kew, and he found that liquids which resisted two hundred minutes' boiling in Albemarle Street, were utterly sterilised by five minutes' boiling at Kew. On returning to London the same infusions were treated in a shed on the roof of the Royal Institution, and were pronounced by Professor Tyndall to be infected (just as the human patient might be) by the clothing of the assistants of the laboratory. By taking measures to counteract this infection, the infusions were sterilised as at Kew, and by extraordinary precautions, and keeping in mind carefully the obstinate character of some of the germs of hay which con-

tained his infusions, Professor Tyndall vanquished his germs in less time than has hitherto been required to sterilise them. Professor Tyndall says that for all known germs there exists a period of incubation. If, during this period and well within it, the infusion be boiled for even the fraction of a minute, the softened germs which are then approaching their term of final development will be destroyed. Repeating the process of heating every ten or twelve hours, each successive heating will destroy the germs then softened and ready for destruction, until, after a sufficient number of heatings, the last living germ will disappear. A temperature far below the boiling point suffices to sterilise. The scum of bacteria which occasionally formed on the surface of some of the liquids, appeared to have the power of completely intercepting the atmospheric oxygen, and depriving the germs underneath of the gas necessary to their development. The dependence of bacteria on air was afterwards experimented upon by Dr. Tyndall, and the ordinary air pump and the Springel pump were used, and he believes that if the air were completely removed, the infusions might be sterilised without boiling. Dr. Tyndall says the germs are certainly killed by the absence of oxygen. Dr. Tyndall took with him to the Alps some of the infusions of turnip, beef, &c., sealed, and opened some of them on the edge of a precipice, and others in a hay-loft. The result was that twenty-one out of twenty-three flasks opened in the hay-loft were filled with organisms, while all the flasks opened on the precipice edge remained clear as distilled water.

A conference was held by the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain, and though no great results were arrived at, the result was not unsatisfactory. In the course of the discussion, the evidence of man's work in palæolithic times was criticised severely. Nothing was adduced to show that man was pre-glacial. At the anniversary of the Linnean Society it was announced that British and German investigators had made important advances in the study of protoplasmic bodies. Very high power ($\frac{1}{50}$ -inch) object-glasses were used to obtain some of the most interesting results; but the subject is too special for a detailed notice.

For some years the Santa Barbara Islands and the coast of California, opposite, have furnished large quantities of cania, and tons of stone implements to Professor Schumacher. Many of the implements are of most beautiful workmanship, and throw much light on the colonization of the continent.

Dr. Bastian, one of Professors Tyndall's and Pasteur's adversaries, accepted a challenge on the spontaneous generation question to perform some experiments, and intended to carry them out before MM. Dumas, Milne-Edwards, and Boussingault, who were appointed by the Academy of Sciences at Paris, to go into this controversy with M. Pasteur. After a good deal of very unsatisfactory correspondence, however, no experiments were performed, and no conclusion arrived at.

Rubies and other precious stones were produced artificially by MM. Feil & Fremy, by a new process which was described by them in a paper read before the Paris Academy of Sciences. Some of the stones produced are so inexpensive that they may be applied to ordinary decorative purposes. The stones were obtained by calcining alumina, minium, bichromate of potash, &c., in a furnace.

M. Cloez produced substances analogous with petroleum by the action of acid on spiegeleisen. Considering the vast importance of oxygen in the globe, of the solid part of which it forms about one-third, and of the liquid

part eight-ninths, it has been regarded as singular and significant that the spectrum of this gas has not been hitherto recognised in that of the sun.

Professor H. Draper, M.D., read a paper before the American Philosophical Society, in which he announces the discovery of oxygen and probably of nitrogen in the solar spectrum. Dr. Draper used a beam reflected from the flat mirror of a heliostat in his experiments, and not a beam from a limited area of the sun through a slit in the spectroscope. This discovery, like that of the liquefaction of oxygen by MM. Cailletet & Pictet, owes much to machinery, the only difference being that Professor Draper used a petroleum motor or engine, while the other gentlemen had steam at their disposal, and by this worked the Gramme machine for producing the electric current. This machine had a double set of brushes, and was wound with wire of such a size as to give a current of sufficient intensity for any purpose. Dr. Draper obtained one thousand 10-inch sparks per minute with the 18-inch coil, and by this means he photographed the spectra of oxygen and other gases in Plücker's tubes. These tubes were a source of great trouble to Dr. Draper, as they were often ruined by the great heat of the sparks, and the contents of the tubes required to be verified with great care. Professor Draper says that oxygen gives bright bands in the solar spectrum, and not dark absorption bands like the metals, and that the theory of the solar spectrum must be changed, so that it must no longer be regarded as a continuous spectrum with certain rays absorbed by layers of ignited metallic vapours, but as having bright lines and bands superposed on the background of the continuous spectrum. Professor Draper remarks that the bright lines of oxygen in the spectrum of the solar disc have hitherto not been perceived, probably from the fact that in eye observation bright lines on a less bright ground do not make the same impression on the mind that dark lines do.

Dr. White spent some time in making a critical study of the Mesozoic and Cainozoic strata of the Rocky Mountain region, and the results confirm the idea of Dr. Hayden that the entire series of deposits are consecutive, from the Dakota group below to the Bridger group above, alternations of fresh and salt water deposits containing animal remains to correspond.

Professor Marsh announces the discovery of two species of fossil bisons in the lower Pliocene of Nebraska. In a very interesting lecture, delivered at Nashville, at the meeting of the American Association, Professor Marsh gave an account of the extinct animals of North America; he traced the pig, which, he says, "with an obstinacy never lost," has held on in spite of catastrophes and evolution. He drew special attention to the *Tillodontia*, which are comparatively abundant in the middle and lower Eocene. In the type of the order, the skull resembles that of the bears, the molar teeth are of the ungulate types, while the incisors are very similar to those of rodents. Professor Marsh observes that there is considerable evidence that man existed in the American Pliocene age.

The Geology of the English Lake Country had much light thrown upon it by a memoir of the E. Survey, by J. C. Ward, F.G.S., a welcome return to the old fashion of explaining the sheets of the survey in a copious manner.

The following remarks of Professor Pengelley may be of interest. He stated at the British Association that he partially revived the theory of the late Professor Jukes; he believed the upper Old Red Sandstone to be the equivalent of the lower Devonian, each containing *Phyllolepis concentricus*,

which is not found in any other horizon. Mr. Pengelley called attention to the metamorphism which had taken place near Prawle Point, in Devon, and he supported the idea of Dr. Hall and Professor Jukes that a submerged boss of granite may have wrought this change—the granitoid pebbles on the coast point to this.

Mr. Woodward supplemented these remarks by arguments, palæontological and otherwise.

The boring at Messrs. Meux's brewery, Tottenham Court Road, passed through a great thickness of chalk, and through an insignificant representative of the beds which underlie it, and thence into Upper Devonian strata. There was no oolite, and a striking confirmation was afforded of the theoretical structure of the South of England, as propounded many years since. Geologists generally have maintained that a band of rocks of palæozoic age extend from Westphalia, under the South-east of England. The importance of determining the course of such palæozoic rocks was, that along the whole of its exposed part, the coal-bearing strata of Westphalia, Belgium, and Northern France depended on it. From Valenciennes westwards the coal measures are not exposed at the surface, but are reached through the chalk formation; but from the underground workings at Douay, Béthune, &c., the relation of the several members of the series is exposed, as is the case also where they are again seen at the surface in the Boulonnais. For the present it has not been discovered in what direction the Devonian beds found at Tottenham are dipping (they are probably trending east and west). However, the fact is ascertained that London overlies the edge of a great coal-field, and the probability is that the coal-field lies to the north. The 635 feet of chalk gone through were horizontal; the 35 feet of Devonian dipped uniformly at an angle of 30° , and so far agreed with those of France.

Mr. Whitaker wishes to have a more extended and systematic boring under the rocks of the Southern counties, and Mr. Lebour suggests that it is quite possible that the Devonian above-mentioned may overlie the coal measures, as inversion is by no means rare in Belgium.

Professor Dewalque, of Belgium, concludes from a visit to England that the metamorphic character is more prevalent there than in Belgium, especially in the middle and upper divisions. He regards this series as perfectly continuous from Barnstaple to Linton. He saw nowhere any indication of a fault, or a repetition of the series. The sandstones of Baggy Point and Marwood perfectly agree lithologically and palæontologically with certain portions of the "Psammites du Chondres" of Belgium. Professor Dewalque says that the Ilfracombe limestone represents the "stringocephalus" limestone (Calcaire de Givet); hence it is easy to compare these beds with those of the Continent. He remarks that the Devonian limestone is much more abundant on the Continent than in England, and the limestone of the Carboniferous beds also. The professor saw but little of Hereford, and the cornstones are alone mentioned by him, but he concludes that the Old Red sandstone of the United Kingdom is a marine deposit.

Mr. Champernowne, of Dartington, after a very careful study of the Devonian rocks in the south of Devonshire, concludes that the great Devon limestones are the highest of the Devonian series. He believes them to be succeeded by the Upper Carboniferous, and that these beds are perfectly conformable.

The law deduced by Baer from observation on Russian rivers regarding

the influence of the earth's rotation on the form of river banks and beds has received confirmation by various observers since.

Mr. Finger, of Vienna, has enlarged upon this problem, and not only enquired into the case of rivers flowing and winds moving in a meridian direction, but that of any river running in a course parallel to the spheroidal surface of the earth. Mr. Finger finds that the lateral pressure to the right is not greatest for a motion along the meridian, even when the azimuth of the direction does not vary.

The fossils collected by Capt. Fielden and Mr. Hart, and by Lieut. Egerton and Dr. Moss in the Arctic regions, have been reported on during the year 1877; some of past tertiary age were found at a height of 600 feet above the sea. There were eighteen species of mollusca, one of actinozoön, one of foraminifera, and one of marine plants—being altogether twenty-one species which now live in the Arctic seas. Nearer home, the so-called raised beaches at Plymouth Hoe have been examined by Mr. Collins, containing bones of rhinoceros, elephants, and other animals; there being continual excavations going on in this part of Plymouth, fresh sections are often obtained. Mr. Collins came to the conclusion that these gravels had been formed within the last few thousand years, and were of the same age as the cave deposits.

Professor E. S. Morse, of Salem, Mass., fixed his head-quarters at Inoskimi, seventeen miles short of Yokohama, in Japan. Professor Morse recently ascended one of the highest Japanese mountains, about one hundred miles from the coast, and he found that it contained a peculiar fauna. He proposes to establish a summer school of natural history, and to translate his text-books into Japanese.

A very curious account comes to us this year of the falling of a mountain in Tarentaise, Savoy, from M. Bérard. He says, "A mountain fell in portions during twenty days, doing great damage, and filling the valley below with blocks of stone: periods of repose lasting about a minute took place, and then the movement recommenced." M. Bérard attributes the phenomenon to some geological force other than gravitation.

An important addition was made to the knowledge of Russian geology by the publication of "A Geological Sketch of the Povyenetz District, Government Olonetz, and its Mines"—a large volume, the result of seven years' work, illustrated with maps and chromolithographs. Fine palæontological specimens from the Permian formation were obtained at a depth of 242 mètres from the surface near Memel. The twenty-five species obtained embraced eleven molluscs, five entomostracæ, two bryozoa, &c., but one-third of these are found in corresponding English formations: *quasi* Devonian forms came up among the Permian.

The instability of the crust of the earth was demonstrated many times during the year. In one page of "Nature," we find recorded a new volcanic outbreak adjoining the River Tana, confirming the theory that the shores of the Gulf of Bothnia have been upraised by volcanic action; an extensive movement of subsidence in Calabria, chasms opening, and houses disappearing in them; and a destructive earthquake in Peru, shocks being also felt in Perthshire, and at Lötta in Sweden.

The course of science does not always run smooth, as was exemplified by the treatment received by Herr Nicolai Lograf, a member of the Moscow Society of Naturalists, who made an excursion to the Peninsula of Karim, in the Samoyede district. It appears that the suspicions of the natives were

aroused by his taking measurements of their heads, extremities, &c. Fearing for their reindeer, their property (and possibly for the heads in question), they packed up their goods, and those of the traveller, and carried him together with them into the interior. The collections he had made suffered at the hands and stomachs of the Samoyedes, as they destroyed his insects, and drank the preserving alcohol. Two fishermen, who had heard of his adventures, rescued him from the Karim, Tundra Coast.

Jenissei.—The expedition under the leadership of Dr. Hjalmar Shéel, of Upsala, travelled by Nischni Novogorod, Perm, Tjumez, Tomsk, and Krasnojarsk, arriving at the last place on June 8. The Jenissei has a length of about 1,660 English miles below Krasnojarsk; the high banks are in places clothed with *Pinus obovata*, and *cembra*, and larch. The Russian population was found to be very sparse and uncivilised in the Jenissei Valley. They live mostly on fish, numerous varieties of which were studied by the expedition. Altogether, about 150 species of birds were observed, of which only about thirty or forty were extra-Scandinavian. Many new mosses were discovered, and many botanical curiosities secured.

The year 1877 saw the veil of mystery lifted that had hung over the western side of equatorial Africa. The exploration of the interior had hitherto been confined to the series of Lakes Victoria and Albert Nyanza, Tanganika, &c., and Livingstone, striking across from Lake Tanganika, had discovered the Lualaba, concerning which we had occasion to speak last year in connection with that explorer and Cameron. After this, he had devoted his attention to the head waters of the river and the lake Bemba, being of opinion that the Lualaba was the Nile itself. The grand old explorer laid down his life which he had so often risked in the course of these explorations, and an expedition under Mr. Stanley, fitted out at the expense of the *New York Herald* and *Daily Telegraph* newspapers, went in search of him. His remains were sent back to England, and Stanley determined to follow up the course of the Lualaba, and open up the mysterious countries it waters. Its course, says Stanley, was debated by the fishermen and traders of the country with as much energy as by the members of the Geographical Society of London. The Arab traders of Nyangwe tried to dissuade the hardy traveller by stories of the most fearful and wonderful nature; of dwarfs, cannibals, and gorillas; but, says Stanley, "I had a few young men who knew what we could do in the way of fighting." The scientific men who had read Livingstone's and other travellers' accounts of Africa were of opinion that the quantity of water in the Lualaba, and its situation and course, made it impossible for it to be the Nile, and Schweinfurth's discoveries made it appear that it must be the Congo. Stanley's account of the 1,800 miles of river, between Nyangwe and the mouth of the river, is as follows:—The Livingstone (as he calls the river), from the moment it leaves Lake Bemba, skirts, at about a distance of 200 miles, the mountains which shut in Lake Tanganika on the west, and clings to that extraordinary region for some time. By a series of powerful affluents it drains the entire western versant of the lake regions as far as 4° N. latitude. At the equator the river turns north-west, and sinks into a lower bed, having reached the great plains which extend between the maritime mountain region and the lake mountain region. Here the Livingstone is joined by the Aruwini (the Welle of Schweinfurth), which, Stanley says, will be a river of immense importance in African navigation. Here the river spreads over an enormous channel, and

the banks swarm with cannibals. Stanley remarks, in selecting the main stream, and in distinguishing the main land from the numerous islands, that the land was inhabited, the islands not often so (below the Aruwini). As Stanley says, the interests of the natives with those of geography appear to be at variance in the region of the Aruwini; and food was procured at the risk of life. He says, trade has hitherto been conducted from hand to hand, and as the balance of power is pretty well established, only three tribes have overcome opposition—viz., the Waringa, the Wa-Mangala, and Wyzanzi. Stanley had to fight the Mangala, and soon afterwards discovered the largest affluents of the Livingstone, namely, the Kaseye, which is nearly as important as the main river itself, from which it differs in the colour of the water. A little after passing E. long. 18°, Stanley came to a river called by the natives Ibari Ukutu, and on European maps, such as they are, called the Kwango. A little E. of long. 17°, occur the falls, which extend over a region of nearly 180 miles, to the Lower Livingstone; in the 180 miles the fall is 585 feet. In this region, fortunately for Stanley, the peoples were not hostile, and the tribes after this appear to have given him little trouble, being much given to trade. Stanley criticises Captain Tuckey's account and map of the Lower Livingstone with considerable sharpness—a sharpness which, considering the circumstances, is perhaps hardly called for. Mr. Stanley says, his experiences of the river extend over a period of about nine months; the highest rise was from May 8 to 22, and was caused by the periodical rains. This flood improves the navigation above the cataracts, but makes them themselves much more formidable. The rise varies according to the channel from 8 to 20 feet. Above the lower falls, the country is thickly inhabited, more so, says Stanley, than at any place in Africa except Ugogo. The towns are described as being, some of them, two miles long, with good houses and streets, superior to anything in East Africa. Every thought in these countries, says Stanley, is engrossed in trade, and fairs and markets abound. The produce of Africa: cotton, india-rubber, ground nuts, sessamum, copal, palm kernels, &c., is to be procured; and ivory seems so plentiful as to be almost worthless. Stanley's expedition was not made without the loss of thirty-five men; one of them, Francis Pocock, being drowned, under very melancholy circumstances, at one of the lower falls. Pocock was born and bred a Medway fisherman, and is described by Stanley as being altogether too bold, and his death is attributed to his contempt for danger.

To sum up the character of the Livingstone, Stanley says, it is to Africa what the Amazon is to America, containing water enough for three Niles, and being better suited to navigation between its cataracts.

An expedition was made during the years 1876-7 by the Italian traveller D'Albertis, up the Fly River in New Guinea. The expedition established the existence of high mountains inland, a short and safe passage from the Fly River to Moatta, and the existence of much fertile soil.

M. Wojeikoff made a journey round the world for the purpose of studying Meteorology. He visited a part of Japan never before seen by Europeans, and collected some valuable information concerning the Ainos tribe which inhabits it.

The frightful famine in India during 1877 made the papers on the connection between sun-spots and rainfall, which came from the pens of several competent persons, of the deepest interest. Professor Archibald, of Calcutta, concludes, from his observations, that the winter rainfall of

Northern India varies inversely as the sun-spots, in a well-marked manner, in the northern provinces. Mr. Baxendeli holds that the rainfall even in the temperate zone is affected by sun-spots, while in North America the coincidence is not established, but the observations on this continent have been less fully carried out than in the before-mentioned countries. At Madras the subject has been carefully investigated by Dr. Hunter, but the whole subject is under consideration.

The discoveries of minor planets during the year were *Myrrha*, by Perrotin at Toulouse, *Ophelia*, by Borelly at Marseilles, *Baucis* by the same. Others by Watson, United States, Peters of Clinton, United States, by Paul Henry of Paris, by Palisa at Pola, and another by Watson at Ann Arbor, United States.

Mr. Glaisher reports that the committee on luminous meteors have to record a year of very active research and successful observations on shooting stars, fire-balls, and aerolites since their last report. The autumn and winter produced some very large fire-balls, some of which were of special interest. Two, if not more, aerolites have fallen in America, and one at Constantine in Algeria. A large meteor passed over Cape Colony. Much of the attention of the committee was engaged in examining and comparing the star showers—the August star shower was below the average in quantity. The Paris observatory added this year to its instruments (through the generosity of M. Bischoffsheim) a transit circle of great excellence. This, as well as the great telescope of the western equatorial, are from the workshop of M. Eichens, and show the revolution which has been made in astronomical instruments by the use of cast iron and steel instead of fine brass work, such as was formerly used, and the appliances of the engineer to castings and metalwork. This revolution was begun by Sir G. Airy about 1847, and M. Leverrier, whose death we have to deplore during the past year, followed suit. The tubes of the microscopes are formed in the block of marble itself which forms the upper part of the pillar, and are consequently part of the wall, and cannot be disarranged as long as the wall stands. The circle bears 4·320 equidistant marks, and tenths of a second of an arc may be observed. A level, which during the observations is raised by a crane fixed to the ceiling, serves to measure and correct the inclination of the axis of rotation. The cross wires during the day stand out on the clear back-ground of the sky; at night a gas lamp throws a ray of light on them through a prism.

On August 19 a telegram to M. Leverrier of Paris announced the discovery by Professor Asaph Hall (of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington) of two satellites of Mars, and one of these was observed at the Paris Observatory on August 27. M. Leverrier characterises this discovery as “one of the most important of modern astronomy,” and America may well be proud of the astronomical, as well as the other scientific honours gained by her this year. Sir W. Herschel says that when an object has been once found with a large telescope, it may be seen with a much smaller one, and it is a confirmation of this remark that the satellites have been seen by several observers in England and on the Continent since their discovery. One of the satellites is reported by Mr. Common of Ealing to be ruddy, even more so than the planet.

A comet was discovered by M. Borelly on February 9. This was afterwards observed at many places in Europe, and a diameter of 77,000 miles attributed to it. As will be found recorded elsewhere, M. Borelly has discovered two planets during the year.

PART II.

CHRONICLE

OF REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES

IN 1877.

JANUARY.

1. PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPIRE IN INDIA.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria was to-day (New-Year's Day) proclaimed Empress of India, at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Delhi. It was at the last-named place, however, that the principal ceremony took place—Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, presiding at a magnificent assemblage, including sixty-three ruling chiefs. The proclamation was made in English, Bengali, and Hindustani, at a durbar which was held on the Maidan, at noon. It was followed by a *feu de joie*, and the National Anthem was played by the bands of the troops present. An address was then delivered in the three languages, and certificates of honour were presented to sixty-one native gentlemen. The ceremony was concluded by a march past of the troops.

At Madras Her Majesty's title of Empress of India was officially proclaimed by the President of the Council, from the steps of the Townhall. The reading of the proclamation was followed by a Royal salute. A reception was held at the Government House in the evening, and there was a grand display of fireworks, the city being brilliantly illuminated and the streets gaily decorated in honour of the occasion. Loyal addresses to the Empress were drawn up by the Corporation and the Hindoo community. There was a grand parade of the troops on the island.

The proclamation of Her Majesty's title of Empress of India was made at Bombay by the Hon. Alexander Rogers, senior member of the Council of the Governor. The reading of the Proclamation was followed by a Royal salute. The good-conduct prisoners, and those deserving of consideration, both European and native, of the Poona district and Yerrowda gaols have been

released. A similar act of mercy has been extended to the Bombay and other Presidency gaols. The houses were decorated and illuminated in honour of the occasion, and all the public offices were closed from December 25 to January 4, inclusive. The Corporation voted 5000 rupees for the festivities and illuminations, and the remainder of the expense was provided for by public subscriptions.

6. THE "THUNDERER."—The "Thunderer" completed her official trips by a six hours continuous full-power run. Captain Waddilove was in charge of the ship. Though the long interval during which the vessel was driven at full steam supplied a crucial test of the workmanship and staying powers of the engines and boilers, and was not therefore to be despised, the predominant purpose of the trial was to ascertain the consumption of coal per hour, and per indicated horse-power, while the engines were working at their contract standard. Speed, therefore, which was the principal object aimed at at the measured mile, formed no part of the test of January 6, and in fact no observations were made on the subject. The weather was exceedingly boisterous. The wind had veered round to the south during the night, and at the time the ship got under way, at eight o'clock, it blew "great guns," the force being between seven and nine, or something between half a gale and a gale. Before starting, consequently, it became necessary to make all things safe and snug on the low fore-castle. The covers were accordingly placed on the tops of the riding bilts, the flaps were closed over the hawse-holes, and the hatchways battened down, while on the other hand, the sighting ports and the armoured hatchways on the top of the fore turret were used to assist ventilation below. Although it was not deemed expedient to go further to the eastward than the Nab, so that the trial was confined to a series of runs up and down the Solent, these precautions were presently seen to be not uncalled for. When off St. Helen's Point the sea broke grandly over the starboard bow, deluging the superstructure deck with spray, while occasionally, but very rarely, the monster, driven forward with great force, buried her nose to the depth of the top guard chains, about four feet under water. Deflected from their course by the passage of the ship, the waves rolled along the side flush with the top of the low after deck, and sometimes when going round formed a small lake within the *cul de sac*, the floor of which, curiously enough, has a sheer inboard. But it was only for a short time that the water was permitted to collect, for as soon as the turret lifted her head the collection was steadily dispersed. Indeed, the vessel displayed unexpected buoyancy, and behaved so well that some of the officers expressed their willingness to take her round the Cape. The "Thunderer" having now passed successfully through the whole of her steam trials, will be shortly commissioned at Portsmouth by Captain Wilson, whose services in connection with the ill-fated "Bombay" will not have been forgotten.

— STORMS AND FLOODS.—The opening of the year was marked

by severe gales which have done great damage on various parts of the coast, as well as inland. Continued rain, together with the melting of snow, has caused the floods to increase, and the combined effect of inundation and furious winds has been calamitous in many districts. At Dover great damage was done to the Admiralty Pier. At Brighton the gale was accompanied by a very high tide, and a previously existing breach in the sea wall was thus increased. Many of the shops in the King's Road had to be closed, in order to prevent the windows from being blown in. At Cliftonville, during the height of the storm, the waves washed over the roofs of three-storied houses. At Eastbourne, the sea carried away about 150 yards of the pier.

From the Orkney Islands, all along the east coast, from the Channel, from both sides of the Irish Sea, tidings come of a renewed and heavy gale. Piers and sea-walls have been destroyed, vessels wrecked, wharves flooded, and the basements of houses that were thought at a safe distance from the sea have been filled with water by the last tides. In the interior, a heavy rainfall is recorded, while snow has fallen in Yorkshire, and the destruction to the crops has been immense. In many parts the only possible communication is by boat. Wide and low-lying flats, deep valleys, and mountainous districts appear to have suffered in almost equal degree, whether from the rising of rivers, as in Huntingdonshire, or from the descent of torrents, as in Wales and other hilly parts of the kingdom.

The storm which prevailed in Scotland for a fortnight, and which it was hoped had passed away, was renewed on Wednesday, the 3rd, with great severity. Quite a gale from the eastward raged all along the north coast, and the sea was very rough. In the night snow fell heavily in blinding showers.

The floods which came on Monday night, the 1st, into the cellars and lower rooms of the houses on the south side of the Thames in London, were renewed at subsequent tides. After the people had made great efforts to get rid of the water, their precautions against a return of the calamity have been washed away. All along the southern side of the river there is much suffering. The people are crowding in neighbours' houses, where they cannot be accommodated in the mission churches and schoolrooms, which have been opened and soon fitted for the temporary shelter of the homeless. The loss of furniture, clothes, and domestic articles by the poorest classes has been very great. Several local committees, headed by the clergymen of the neighbourhoods, have been formed to collect subscriptions for the alleviation of the distress amongst those rendered temporarily homeless.

A tremendous gale raged, last Tuesday, on the Atlantic coast of France. The cable to this country was broken, houses were destroyed, and some custom-house officers were drowned.

According to a statement made by Mr. Glaisher, the rainfall in the month of December was very nearly six inches, there having

been no previous instance for sixty-two years of so large a fall during the same period of the year.

6. REV. ARTHUR TOOTH.—At the Arches Court, Dr. Stephens applied that the Rev. Arthur Tooth, Vicar of St. James's, Hatcham, should be pronounced guilty of contempt of Court for having, in disobedience to an inhibition of that Court, exercised the cure of souls in his church on December 24 and 31, and also for having published, in St. James's Church, a libel upon the Court and its authority. Lord Penzance, the Dean, said he had no hesitation in applying the powers provided by the statute of the 53rd George III., cap. 127, and pronounce Mr. Tooth to be contumacious and in contempt. His Lordship directed that the same should be signified to the Queen in Chancery, with a view to his imprisonment, and Mr. Tooth was ordered to pay the costs. Notwithstanding the judgment of the Court of Arches, three services were held at St. James's, Hatcham, on Sunday. They took place early in the morning, before the Bishop's notice closing the church had been posted on the doors. A correspondence is published in which the Bishop of Lincoln sets forth at length reasons why the decisions of the Court of Arches should be respected and obeyed. A special general meeting of the members of the English Church Union was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Tuesday, to consider the questions in dispute with reference to St. James's church, Hatcham. The discussion, however, took a general turn upon the relations of the Church to the State, and recent decisions of the Privy Council and Lord Penzance were warmly condemned. Resolutions were passed protesting against the encroachments of the State on the liberties of the Church.

— INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF MR. WESTON.—Mr. Edward Payson Weston was born in the city of Providence, Rhode Island, one of the original of six New England States, on March 15, 1839. Long before entering college, Mr. Weston became known as a witty correspondent of a number of different newspapers, and the winner of prizes at wrestling, running, walking, leaping, and swimming exhibitions. Marrying early in life, and settling 8 miles from the city of New York, Mr. Weston walked to and from his office every day. To give variety to his labours, Mr. Weston frequently delivered public lectures before immense audiences on the importance of healthy diet and proper physical culture. Mr. Weston walked publicly for a number of years for the exclusive benefit of charitable and literary institutions, often declining to accept even his personal expenses; but the calls on his time at last became so frequent that he found it necessary to hire temporary substitutes to fill his place as reporter, and he was induced by wise advisers to "take to the road" for ten or twelve hours, as an opening preface to a stirring lecture in the evening. In this course, it was not an unusual thing for him to walk from 50 to 60 miles during the day, and lecture in the evening to an enthusiastic audience that netted him from 100*l.* to 200*l.*

9. OXFORD.—The opening of the new hall of Balliol College

was celebrated by a banquet, at which about 250 past and present senior members of the society were present. "Floreant domus de Balliolo" was responded to by the Master; "The Visitors," by the Bishop of London; "The Houses of Parliament," by Lord Cardwell and Mr. Cave; "The Clergy," by the Archbishop of Canterbury; "The University," by the Vice-Chancellor; "The Bar," by Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P.; "The Civil Service," by Mr. R. R. W. Lingen, C.B.; and "Literature and Science," by Mr. Matthew Arnold.

12. EXTENSIVE LANDSLIPS.—Communication between Dover and Folkestone by the South-Eastern Railway has been entirely stopped by a heavy fall of chalk at the Abbot's Cliff Tunnel. Another extensive landslide occurred the next day, between one and two o'clock, on the South-Eastern Railway, near Dover. Some 400 or 500 men were employed, under Mr. Brady, clearing the chalk which fell near Abbot's Cliff, and it is feared that two of them have been buried. The slip has now become most serious. A month at least must elapse before the line is sufficiently cleared to allow of the resumption of traffic, and the only way of dealing with the difficulty will be by cutting through the martello tower. The South-Eastern Company have established an omnibus service between Dover and Folkestone for passengers. The mails are carried from Dover to Cannon Street by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway near Beckenham, while goods consigned to Dover are transhipped at Folkestone and carried to Dover by one of the company's cargo boats.

13. SOMNAMBULISM EXTRAORDINARY.—A strange occurrence has taken place in Stonehouse, Plymouth. A sergeant and two constables were in Mary Street when their attention was directed to Messrs. Underwood's, grocers, by the opening of a window on the third floor and the appearance of a man with only his nightshirt on. He got on the sill, and then dropped out of the window, holding on by his hands. One of the constables endeavoured to alarm the inmates, whilst the sergeant and the other constable got under the window in the hope of being able to break the man's fall. For three minutes the poor fellow held on in complete silence, and then, letting go, fell into the street, turning over in his rapid descent, and coming down head-foremost. The sergeant was standing directly under him, and the man fell on the sergeant's head, both being thrown on to the pavement. The man proved to be a naval petty officer of H.M.S. "Royal Adelaide," named Broadlake. The sergeant is suffering considerably.—A somewhat similar occurrence is reported from Edinburgh. A family living in the west end had, until lately, one of their daughters in residence at the Morningside Asylum as a private patient. While sitting with the family the patient left the room, and proceeded hurriedly upstairs, entered her room and locked the door. Her sister, who could not obtain entrance, fearing that some accident would follow, rushed out of the house, and was horrified to find her relative hanging from the ledge of the window by her hands. Dr. Moxey,

the well-known reader, got upon the ledge of the window on the storey beneath, and managed to support the girl's feet by his hands, and this to a great extent relieved the strain on her arms, she being thoroughly alive to her danger, and clinging to the window as if for life. She hung, first by one hand, and then by the other, for not less than six or seven minutes. Some of the crowd drew from the house a large quantity of bedding, in order to break the fall of the poor girl, which seemed inevitable. Amidst terrible excitement the girl at last succumbed, and just as she was falling the doctor tilted her forward, an action only too necessary, as a projection above the door stood in the way of the descent, and would have sent the unfortunate girl either upon the iron spikes or into the area below. As it was, she fell upon her side, sustaining no apparent injury, as she afterwards walked upstairs.

MATTHEW BOOTH, the last survivor of the accomplices in the Cato Street conspiracy, is reported to have died in the Leeds Workhouse a few days ago.

13. THE REV. A. TOOTH AND THE HATCHAM DISTURBANCES.—The case of the Rev. Arthur Tooth, of Hatcham, came before the Dean of Arches on an application by the promoters of the suit against him which was heard in July, that he should be pronounced guilty of contempt of Court for disobeying the inhibition which had suspended him from his spiritual functions for three months:—

Affidavits were read showing that Mr. Tooth had officiated on the two Sundays following the service of the inhibition, and narrating the circumstances under which he resisted the entrance into his church of the reverend gentleman sent by the bishop to take his place. Lord Penzance stated that he had no discretion in the matter, but was bound to pronounce Mr. Tooth contumacious and in contempt.

Three services, however, were held early on Sunday morning at St. James's church. The first, early matins, was held at five o'clock, followed by two celebrations of the Holy Communion. The Rev. A. Tooth officiated, assisted by the Rev. Father Crouch, one of the Cowley Brothers, from Oxford. An official notice afterwards issued from the vicarage stated "that the communicants were more numerous than usual." At a quarter to nine o'clock a delegate from the bishop of the diocese arrived and affixed to the door of the church a notice ordering the church to be closed during the whole of the day. Between ten and eleven o'clock great crowds began to arrive by train, and about 12.30 nearly 8,000 persons had assembled. A cry of "Up to the church!" was raised, and the mob endeavoured to force their way to the church ground. An appeal for order from the inspector of police was, it is stated, "only greeted with laughter and jeering," and two hundred police were then brought out to clear the streets. For a few minutes a disturbance was threatened, and some stones were thrown, but another hundred reserved men were then brought out, and the whole crowd was cleared out of St. James's Street into the New Cross Road,

where, we are told, "they remained hooting and yelling for about an hour, until the rain came down heavily and drove them away."

On January 15, steps were taken to enforce the order of Lord Penzance. The proceedings to be adopted in such cases are pointed out by the first section of the 53rd Geo. III., c. 127. There is no limitation as to the term of imprisonment for contempt, but the Act provides that upon obedience to the writ and submission made the judge who issued the same shall order his discharge, and the officers shall on the said order being shown discharge him out of custody on proof that the costs incurred by reason of such custody and contempt had been discharged.

— HEAVY RAINS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—The day appointed by the Sultan's Government for the proclamation of the new Constitution for the Turkish Empire was not favoured with auspicious weather. This ceremony took place in front of the "Sublime Porte," in Stamboul, the Turkish capital, divided from Galata and Pera by the Golden Horn. The first meeting of the European diplomatic Conference was held on the same day at Pera. There was a crowd of people, whose curiosity was excited by these important events, passing to and fro upon the wooden drawbridge between Galata and the suburb of Stamboul. Having arrived at the other side, the crowd was brought to a sudden stoppage by a large quantity of water, evidently caused by the heavy rains of the night before, which entirely prevented those on the bridge getting to terra firma without walking through it, or being carried over it on men's backs. Such, at least, was the awkward plight of the foot passengers. The Turkish ladies were carried over by men, loudly quarrelling for the fares, and striving who should earn the most money. In the left-hand corner, someone had thrown down a couple of planks; but this was not enough to enable the immense crowd to pass by. Some ladies picked up their petticoats and bravely walked through the flood.

— LISBON SYMPATHY.—England is so little afflicted by earthquakes, volcanoes, tornadoes, or other convulsions of nature, that she seldom or never enjoys the opportunity of appearing in an interesting light to other nations who are subject to these inconveniences. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that the high tide of the Thames which occurred the other day has made London the object of real sympathy in some quarters. Under the heading "The Floods in London," the *Lisbon Journal de Commercio* of January 19 thus describes our pitiable condition:—"The flood of the night of January 11 was the most frightful sight ever seen in London. At 3 A.M. the inhabitants of the city were awakened by cries in the streets, which were echoed from all the houses. Many persons, half-drowned, with horses, cats, dogs, and furniture, were being hurried along by the current. In the hotels everyone fled to the upper storeys, while the porters who slept underground ran the risk of their lives. The shops are shut up, and everything in them is completely spoilt. Boats are going about the streets to

take the residents to their houses, which are entered at the windows by means of hand-ladders. Nothing is seen in the streets but people lamenting their disasters. It is difficult to obtain food, as the shops are closed and nothing can be bought. It is reckoned that a month must elapse before things can return to their normal state. The archives of the Portuguese Legation and other movables are completely lost. The water has already fallen a little, but is still very high; suffice it to say, it has even come into Charing Cross."

15. DREADFUL BOAT ACCIDENT.—Early this morning, a trader's boat from Queenstown, containing five men, was lost off the harbour. The boat, with seven men on board, started at dawn to intercept ships coming into the harbour and solicit orders. The weather was very wild, but the unfortunate men ventured in the open boat several miles to the southward of Roche's Point Light, in order to be the first to catch the vessels as they approached. At nine they went alongside the British barque "G. J. Jones," Captain Evans. The water clerk, McCarthy, and one of his assistants, got on board, leaving the five men in the boat. The latter was towed after the ship for about a quarter of an hour, till the rising sea obliged them to cast off and take their oars to keep the boat afloat. When the ship was a mile from them they were observed standing up on the thwarts, and the captain with his glasses was able to see that the boat was full of water. It is said that he asked the pilot what he should do, and that the latter advised that it would be dangerous to heave to so near the land. The boat therefore was left to her fate, and in a few minutes afterwards went over.

20. THE REV. A. TOOTH.—To-day the writ for the arrest of the Rev. Arthur Tooth was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Surrey.

It was handed for execution to the sheriff's officer, who on presenting himself at the vicarage was met by the written notice on the door that Mr. Tooth had left home. It appeared on inquiry that the absence of Mr. Tooth was not in any way connected with a desire to evade service of the writ. The parish of St. James's, Hatcham, is situate on the borders of the two counties of Kent and Surrey, though the church and vicarage are well within the boundary of the latter. It seemed to be assumed by Mr. Tooth and his friends that the writ would be for the county of Kent, but it had been drawn for the county of Surrey, and there seemed a probability that some delay must take place to rectify the defect. Mr. Tooth, however, on ascertaining that the change of residence would not secure the object in view, because the writ had been made out for Surrey, and no new writ for Kent could be issued in less than one month, determined to return into Surrey for the purpose of surrendering. He carried this intention into effect on January 22, arriving in London at noon, where he accompanied a friend who had a house in Surrey in close proximity

to Horsemonger Lane Gaol. Here he remained until the sheriff, who had been informed of his movements, sent an officer, who about three o'clock in the afternoon effected the arrest quietly. Mr. Tooth, accompanied by his friend, proceeded to the gaol, and was, in the absence of the governor, received by the warder as an ordinary prisoner. He was conducted to that part of the prison in which debtors are confined. He complained that he was not conducted to the better part of the prison set aside for "first-class misdemeanants." He was informed that, as he was not a criminal, he could not be accommodated in the part of the prison referred to. It had been supposed that the rooms lately occupied by a late "first-class misdemeanant" would have been placed at his disposal, but for the reason mentioned this could not be done. Mr. Tooth was confined in the department of the gaol inhabited by prisoners committed for contempt, and, except so far as the rules will allow the governor to mitigate the *régime* by allowing him the best possible room to be found there, is subjected in all respects to the treatment meted out to his humbler neighbours.

The apprehended conflict for possession of the church at Hatcham on January 21, between the curate licensed by the bishop and the clergyman chosen by the Rev. A. Tooth and the churchwardens, was averted by measures which resulted in the church being closed all day. It would appear that the Rev. Richard Chambers, on being appointed curate-in-charge by the bishop, made formal application to the Rev. Mr. Tooth for the key of the church, which was refused him. A part of the congregation were left under the impression that, as the key was still held by Mr. Tooth, or his churchwardens, they would enjoy undisturbed access to the church at six and seven o'clock on Sunday morning. But at half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night the churchwardens were informed, as a matter of courtesy, that the bishop's apparitor had arrived with a notice which, under the protection of the police, he was about to affix to the principal door of the church. The notice was accordingly affixed at that hour, and the police were left in charge of the notice, with instructions to enforce it. The effect of it was that no one was to be allowed to enter the church during Sunday, and it recited the authorisation of the bishop, unless he was satisfied that due provision was otherwise made for the spiritual charge of the parish, to Mr. Chambers to make due provision for the services and the cure of souls.

At six o'clock on Sunday morning the churchwardens, accompanied by a clergyman from the north of London, and a considerable congregation of early worshippers, presented themselves at the door of the church and formally demanded permission to enter, the churchwardens having the key. The police officers who were in attendance called attention to the notice, which they had orders to enforce. The churchwardens denied its validity, as it was not signed by the bishop, but did not make any attempt to go further in assertion of their claim to enter. It had been formally made

and formally refused, and that was sufficient for all ulterior purposes. As the time approached for forenoon service, a small crowd gathered around the church. As far as practicable, persons were allowed to read the notice on the church door or gather its purport, which was being continually stated by the two police officers by whom the church door was guarded. When satisfied that the church was closed, people went away again. Throughout the forenoon there were continuous streams of persons going up and down the short street leading to the church, but, as very few remained for any length of time, there was never anything like the assemblage there had been previously. There was by comparison a marked absence of the rough element, and there was no conduct calling for the active interference of the police, who, as before, were present in greater numbers than were allowed to be seen.

23. A COAL PIT ON FIRE.—A most disastrous fire occurred at Messrs. Roscoe and Lord's Stonehill Colliery, Worsley Road, Farnmouth, near Bolton, to-day, by which seventeen lives were lost. The pits belonging to the firm are the most extensive in this district. The mine in which the calamity happened is known as the New Cannel mine, and at the time the fire broke out eighty men and boys were working in the immediate vicinity. The first indication of the accident was the issue of fire in one of the tracks of the pit. Information was at once sent to the bank, and in a short space of time steps were taken for bringing help to such of the men as had escaped. The miners work at such distances from each other that many of them were greatly surprised at being so hastily brought from their labour, being quite ignorant of the fate of their less fortunate fellow-workers. Several of the miners who had escaped with their lives had swollen faces, and were much disfigured by passing through or near the fire. It is supposed that the catastrophe arose through a lad carelessly setting fire to the brattice cloth, the flames igniting the cannel at a distance of 2,000 yards from the pit shaft.

On an exploring party descending the mine, they discovered cannel burning for a length of 110 yards and raging fiercely. The brattice cloth was consumed, and the props supporting the roof were also blazing. At great risk to their personal safety the explorers pushed on, the van of the gang stumbling over two dead bodies. Although they had every reason to believe that more bodies were close at hand, the men were unable to make further progress, owing to the want of air. They therefore returned to the surface, and obtained a quantity of piping to subdue the conflagration. Hose tubing was speedily procured from Tamworth Local Board Fire Brigade, and vast quantities of water were poured into the mine.

One of the explorers states that he came across fifteen dead bodies all in a heap. This number was known to be in the pit, whilst two other men are missing, and are believed to be among the dead. A man named Robert Smith fell down a working ten

yards deep as he was escaping, and was severely injured. The pit is worked with naked lights, and it is twelve years since this district was visited by a calamity of such magnitude, when seven lives were lost at Messrs. Wright’s Colliery, Hanging Bank, Little Hulton, by a gas explosion.

The excitement during the day was most intense, four large mills in the neighbourhood being stopped. The pit bank was besieged by hundreds of anxious relatives and friends of the men, about whose fate they were uncertain. The latest information obtainable was to the effect that the efforts of mine surveyors, engineers, and many assistants were unavailing to arrest the progress of the fire, which continued to spread. Immense quantities of water are being thrown into the colliery, but it is not anticipated that the fire can be extinguished for several days. Seventeen men are known to be in the mine, some hundreds of yards beyond the portion on fire, and experienced persons take it as all but certain that the poor fellows are dead. It is said that most of them were warned, but that they were unable to get through the smoke, and threw themselves crying and moaning on the ground.

27. UNVEILING THE BURNS STATUE.—The statue of Burns, in Glasgow, was unveiled to-day. A procession, estimated to number 25,000 strong, started from the green at noon. It was three miles long. Bands played, banners were waved, and the city bells rang. The procession marched through Irongate, Argyle, and Sauchiehall Streets to George Square, where Lord Houghton unveiled the statue. The weather was splendid, and the day was observed as a general holiday. The spectators were estimated at 100,000.

In performing the ceremony, Lord Houghton said:—“To you the figure I am about to reveal will be nothing new or strange. It will be the recognition of a friend of your childhood, the greeting of one of whom the memory is ever fresh, and with whom your associations are ever dear. This, your friend and poet, will look with kindly and grateful eyes for generations to come on the tides of men who will traverse the busy streets of this multitudinous city. From him they will learn a lesson, hardly taught by the images of the leaders of armies or rulers of nations, yet one of which Scotland may well be proud. For, through his difficult, and, may be, faulty life, he never lost the manly endurance, the simplicity of manners, the spirit of fraternity she ever teaches to her sons, and which has enabled them to go forth conquering, and still to conquer, in the battle of material life, in the conflicts of intelligence and skill, and to spread to the farthest confines of our earth the name and fame of Robert Burns.”

The Lord Provost, on behalf of the Corporation of Glasgow, accepted the statue.

30. “*UNCLE TOM’S*” FAREWELL.—To day, at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, the Rev. Josiah Henson—whose identity with Mrs. Stowe’s “*Uncle Tom*,” on the strength of her own testimony in the “*Key*” to her great work, is a scarcely disputed article of

faith, especially in the religious and philanthropic world—took farewell of his friends on his approaching return to Canada.

Mr. Henson visited England in the spring of 1851, and stayed here, with the intermission of a flying visit back to Canada, to close the eyes of his dying wife, Charlotte, the Chloe of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," until the winter of the same year. At the time of his former visit the tale, if written, was not as yet published even in America, and still less the "Key" to that work, which distinctly points to this coloured clergyman's autobiography as having first suggested to the authoress the idea of her hero.

A statement was given of the results of the efforts made during the six or eight months of Mr. Henson's present stay here to relieve him of pecuniary liabilities incurred in his zeal for public ends, and to render comfortable the few remaining days of this nonagenarian patriarch, Mr. Henson having been born in 1789, as well as to make some provision for his family. The announcement that 1,300*l.* had been raised for that purpose was received with cheers.

Mr. Henson then presented himself, and was received with loud and long expressions of applause, which were repeated frequently in the course of his narrative of his life as a slave and of his escape in 1830. Mr. Henson finished by singing the *Slaves' Parting Hymn*, composed by himself, and sung by many thousands of the blacks when torn from their family ties.

Mr. Church mentioned that the present was the third visit of the Rev. Josiah Henson to England, the object of which had, indeed, been very successful. He returned to his country with 600*l.* at his command to comfort him in old age.

FEBRUARY.

1. **THE CHINESE MINISTERS IN LONDON.**—The presence in London of the Chinese Ministers is another of the indications which, of late years, China has given of her having at last awakened to a sense of her position amongst nations. Kuo-Ta-jên is accompanied by Lady Kuo, who may be said to be the first lady of position who has ever ventured beyond the shores of the Central Kingdom. During her voyage to England, in conformity with Chinese ideas of propriety, she remained during the whole time in the strictest seclusion, never once having even taken a seat on the deck. Of course, she interchanged visits with some of the foreign ladies on board, but always in their private state-rooms. Since coming to London she has persevered in the same custom, visiting and receiving persons only of her own sex.

2. **ASSAULT ON A SERVANT OF THE CHINESE EMBASSY.**—At the

Marlborough Street Police-court, John Donovan was charged, before Mr. Knox, with being drunk and assaulting Mr. Chang Amaon, servant to one of the Attachés of the Chinese Embassy. The complainant (who was sworn according to the custom in China, namely, by kneeling and breaking a saucer and repeating the following words, spoken by Dr. Macartney, English Secretary to the Chinese Legation: "You shall tell the truth, the whole truth; the saucer is cracked, and if you do not tell the truth, your soul will be cracked like the saucer") deposed that he was walking along Oxford Street yesterday afternoon with a friend, when the prisoner struck him a heavy blow on the back of his head, and his cap fell off. Mr. Yang Hsi corroborated Mr. Amaon. The prisoner said he was under the influence of drink, and did it more out of play than anything. He knew he had no business to do as he had done. Mr. Knox said he regretted the occurrence, not for the sake of the prisoner, but for the sake of the country. The Chinese Ambassador had just landed in this country with his servants, and about the first day of his doing so, one of his servants was made the victim of the abominable conduct of the prisoner. His sentence on the prisoner would show that the magistrates were determined to protect strangers in London. The prisoner would be committed for two months with hard labour.

4. THE HON. A. C. HOBART.—The following is the true story of Capt. the Hon. A. C. Hobart, better known as Hobart Pasha, an eminent historical figure. In 1868 the Turkish Government requested the British Government to send them a naval officer of rank to organise their navy; and the Foreign Office granting the permission, the Admiralty was asked to find an admiral willing to go. There was little difficulty in finding one, the promised salary being something like 7,000*l.* per annum, and there was any amount of scrambling for the prize. Their lordships took such a long time considering the claims of the numerous applicants, that the Turks became tired of waiting, and they accepted the services of Capt. Hobart. The authorities at Whitehall selected Admiral Sir William Wiseman, Bart., K.C.B., who conducted the naval operations in the last New Zealand War, and informed the Turks of their choice. The latter declined the offer "with thanks," being already suited. Their lordships, in great anger at losing such a piece of patronage, ordered Captain Hobart home, and declared they would erase his name from the Navy List if he did not obey them. Naturally enough that gallant officer did not see why he should give precedence to Sir William Wiseman, and he refused point-blank to return to England. His name was therefore struck out of the Navy List. Three years ago the injustice was recognised, and Capt. Hobart's name was replaced on the Retired List.

— DISCOVERY OF COINS.—A numismatic discovery almost unparalleled in extent has been made near Verona. Two large amphoræ have been found, containing no less than two quintals, or

500 English pounds weight, of coins of the Emperor Gallienus and his successors within the hundred years following his reign. The number of coins is estimated at between 50,000 and 55,000. Of those of the Emperor Probus there are more than 4,000. The majority are of bronze, but there are some of silver and others of bronze silvered (*suberata*). They are all in the finest state of preservation, and, with the exception of those of Gallienus, which are a little worn, they are so fresh from the mint as to make it evident that they were never put into circulation.

— A SPIDER DRESS.—The Empress of Brazil has presented the Queen of England with a dress, the equal of which has never been seen. It is woven of spiders' webs, and is, as may be imagined, a work of art as regards quality and beauty. The handsomest silk dress cannot compare with it, but it can only be admired, hardly imitated. There have already been many attempts to make use of the threads spun by spiders, but up to the present the experiments have not been satisfactory enough to encourage any further efforts in this direction. In the year 1710 it was discovered that to make a piece of silk it would require the webs of 700,000 spiders. The Spaniards had already tried to use the spider's threads, and made gloves, stockings, and other articles of the sort; but even these were so troublesome and yielded so little profit that, in spite of the fabulous prices paid, they were obliged to abandon the trade. In certain parts of South America garments made of these threads are worn, but the spiders in these lands are unusually large. It is likely that the above-mentioned dress was made of the threads of the smaller species of American spider.

3. DEATH OF SPENCER PERCEVAL'S DAUGHTER.—Only here and there can one be found who remembers the sensation caused by the assassination of the Prime Minister of England within the precincts of Westminster—now sixty-five years ago. Yet, within ten miles of the scene of the tragedy, a daughter of that once famous statesman, the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, has only just quietly passed over to the majority. Political leaders in those days made rapid advancement, and though only returned to Parliament in 1797, the second son of the Earl of Egmont became successively Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, as early as 1809, his career was crowned by his being chosen First Lord of the Treasury. It was while holding this office that Bellingham shot him in the lobby of the House of Commons. Miss Perceval, who has just died at Ealing, was in her eighty-second year, and survived her father sixty-five years.

— BEETHOVEN'S PIANOFORTE.—Mr. Watson Smith writes from Zurich, Switzerland: "It may interest those who are lovers of classical music, and occasionally visit this country, to learn that the enterprising music firm of Gebrüder Hug, of this town, have become possessed of the pianoforte of Ludwig von Beethoven. It is the instrument he used in Vienna, and according to the name-plate on the front, the maker's name is Conrad Graf, of Vienna.

By the kindness of Messrs. Hug I have just made an examination of the piano, and also of the papers, which bear witness to the genuineness of the relic. The instrument is an old-fashioned grand, but is tetra-chord throughout the treble, and the bass is tri-chord. The three deepest bass notes (tri-chord) are thinly wrapped with copper wire. The piano has three pedals. The instrument has been very much played upon, bearing the marks of excessive wear and tear. The keys, especially in the central portion of the keyboard, are quite hollowed by excessive use. According to the documents, Beethoven had an English grand piano; but owing to the peculiar nature of his deafness, and the fact that the tones of this instrument blended somewhat together and intermingled, he failed to distinguish them, and therefore Herr Conrad Graf, of Vienna, specially constructed this tetra-chord grand for him."

— **CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.**—This obelisk of ancient Egypt, which has been left lying so long half-buried in the sand at Alexandria, is now about to be made an ornament to the City of London. Its removal has been considered a matter of such great expense that the British Government has not felt justified in undertaking it, and, had it not been for the private generosity of Dr. Erasmus Wilson, and the ingenuity of the engineer, it would most likely have remained to form the foundations of the new houses leading to the Alexandria Railway Station. The cost of placing the French obelisk in the Place de la Concorde was 80,000*l.*, and though this included many little items of polishing and patching, the great bulk of the money was expended in the removal. The estimate in the present case is scarcely one-eighth of that amount. The obelisk was given by Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, grandfather of the present Khedive, to the British Government about sixty years ago.

13. TELEGRAPHY EXTRAORDINARY.—The *Boston Daily Globe* has published the following special despatch, which it received from Salem, eighteen miles distant, by telephone;—

Salem, Feb. 12, 10.55 P.M.

Professor A. Graham Bell, the inventor of that wonderful instrument the telephone, which has caused so much interest in the scientific world, and which is now becoming so popularly known, lectured on his invention at Lyceum Hall this evening. The lecture was one of a course of the Essex Institute, and about 500 persons were present. Professor Bell briefly explained the construction of the instrument, and then sketched his studies of the system of transmitting sounds. He explained that it was his first attempt before an audience to try these different experiments. An intermittent current was first sent from Boston by Mr. Thomas A. Watson, Prof. Bell's associate. This caused a noise very similar to a horn from the telephone. The Morse telegraph alphabet was then sent by musical sounds, and could be heard throughout the hall. The audience burst into loud applause at this experiment. A telephonic organ was then put into operation in Boston.

"Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot" and "Yankee Doodle" were readily heard through the hall and heartily recognised. At this point, Professor Bell then explained how he learnt to transmit the tones of the human voice, and paid a grateful tribute to Mr. Watson. Professor Bell asked Mr. Watson for a song, and "Auld Lang Syne" came from the mouthpiece of the instrument almost before his words were ended. Mr. Watson was then asked to make a speech to the audience. He expressed himself as having more confidence eighteen miles away than if he were present. His speech was as follows:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to be able to address you this evening, although I am in Boston and you in Salem." This could be heard 35 feet distant—that is, all over the hall, and brought down the house with applause. A system of questioning was then carried on, and Mr. Watson was asked if he heard the applause. The answer was, "I was not listening; try again." The applause was given, and its receipt at once acknowledged in Boston. Coughing and singing were then heard, and a variety of questions were then asked from the Salem end of the Boston and Maine Railroad. It was asked if trains were running; and the answer was clear and distinct that they were not at 5.30 o'clock. "Does it rain?" "It does not in Boston," was Mr. Watson's answer through the telephone. One of the assistants in Boston then said that "Hold the Fort" would be sung in Boston, and the tune which followed was readily recognised. Professor Bell closed his lecture by briefly stating the practical uses to which he was confident the telephone could be applied. Hearty applause was afforded the lecturer as he finished, and people flocked about the stage in large numbers more closely to examine the wonderful instrument that had placed them in audible communication with people nearly twenty miles away.

14. PRINCE OF WALES'S INDIAN COLLECTION.—A museum of hunting trophies, almost as interesting as the collection of living animals, brought from India by the Prince of Wales, was inspected to-day by a few visitors to the Zoological Society's Gardens, previous to the opening of the exhibition to the public. Among those who took the opportunity of viewing the noteworthy specimens were the wife of the Chinese Ambassador and several ladies and gentlemen of the suite. As a matter of course, the ladies, having resolved upon making a complete tour of the gardens, were accommodated with wheeled chairs; but the chief of these illustrious strangers made a prolonged promenade of the most attractive departments, and, before leaving, declared, through an interpreter, that she had not walked so much during one day for the past fourteen years. The collection of prepared specimens and trophies occupies a room adjoining the reptile house, and has been arranged by Mr. Clarence Bartlett, who was engaged as naturalist to the Prince's expedition. The collection, diminished as it is by the removal of many tiger-skins and other memorials, presented by the Prince of Wales to his friends, is a remarkably fine one, comprising examples of species unknown to Europe.

— **SEA SERPENT.**—The great sea serpent will not be ignored. He has now appeared, by affidavit, in a police court. The captain and crew of a vessel called the “*Pauline*,” which has arrived in the Mersey from Akyab, report that in July, 1875, off Cape San Roque, on the north-east coast of Brazil, they saw the great sea serpent. On Tuesday the captain, whose name is Drevar, appeared before the stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool, Mr. Raffles, and expressed a wish, on his own behalf and that of his crew, to make a declaration affirming the truth of their statements respecting the serpent. Mr. Raffles desired Captain Drevar to prepare a written declaration and bring it before him. This Captain Drevar did on Wednesday, accompanied by a number of his crew. The declaration is to the effect that he and others on board the “*Pauline*,” on July 8, 1875, while in lat. $5^{\circ} 13' S.$, long. $35^{\circ} W.$, observed three large sperm whales, one of which was gripped round the body with two turns of what appeared to be a huge serpent. The head and tail appeared to have a length, beyond the coils, of about thirty feet, and the girth seemed to be eight or nine feet. The serpent whirled its victim round and round for about fifteen minutes, and then suddenly dragged the whale to the bottom, head first. Again, on July 13, a similar serpent was seen about 200 yards off the “*Pauline*,” shooting itself along the surface, its head and neck being several feet out of the water. Subsequently the head of the animal was shot sixty feet into the air. The declaration was signed by Captain Drevar, his chief officer, second officer, steward, and seaman.

— **ALARMING EXPLOSION.**—An explosion of gas occurred to-day at Brighton, causing a large amount of damage to property. It is supposed that the gas mains were broken by the Corporation steam-roller passing over them, and that the ground became charged with gas. Harrison's Hotel, on the King's Road, and the premises of Mr. George Pocock, draper, and Mr. Bonner, jeweller, suffered severely. The shop fronts were completely blown out, the jewellery and other stock being thrown into the roadway. The first explosion was followed by several others in succession, and the premises took fire. The flames were promptly got under, and gangs of men were employed in shoring up the houses and opening the roadway. The premises of the draper and the jeweller were a complete wreck. Many persons have been more or less injured, but no fatal case is reported.

— **EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT IN CHESHIRE.**—A very strange accident occurred at Bollington, Cheshire, to-day. The yard of the Queen's Inn, which was built over a culvert, gave way, and the out-houses, brewhouse, and carriage shed were precipitated into the River Bollin, which runs beneath. A servant girl was in the yard at the time, and was thrown into the river, but was rescued without serious injury.

16. **BURGLARY AT THE DUKE OF CLEVELAND'S.**—A burglary was committed at Battle Abbey, the country seat of the Duke of

B

Cleveland, to-day, the thief or thieves getting clear away with a large quantity of jewellery belonging to the duchess. It appears that the robbery was committed while his grace and the duchess were in the drawing-room entertaining a few guests, and the servants were in the kitchen at supper. Her grace's dressing-room, from which the jewels were extracted, faces the terrace, and the window is about twenty feet from the ground. The duke's valet had occasion to pass the apartment at about half-past nine, and the door was then open and everything apparently safe. An hour later, however, on one of the upper housemaids having cause to go to the room, the door was found closed and locked, although no noise could be heard inside. She, feeling certain something was wrong, proceeded to alarm the household. One of the footmen thereupon rushed upstairs, and finding the door made fast, burst it open. On entering the chamber it was found that the locks of the drawers had been picked, and her grace's jewels abstracted, the empty cases being scattered about the room, one case of jewellery valued at a great amount, however, having been overlooked. The duke's dressing-case had also been opened and some money extracted. It was found that entrance had been obtained through the windows, with the aid of two ladders, which were found lashed together. There is no doubt the thief or thieves had accomplices, and that the robbery was planned by some person who knew the place well. The value of the jewellery is estimated at from 5,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* The articles stolen were chiefly presents, one of them, a necklace of diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, being a gift of the Queen to the duchess, who was a bridesmaid at Her Majesty's wedding. No trace has been discovered of the thieves, and a reward of 200*l.* has been offered for their discovery.

17. REV. A. TOOTH.—The Rev. A. Tooth was released from prison this day. There was a large attendance at St. James's church, Hatcham, on Sunday, it being believed by many that Mr. Tooth would be present to assert his right of control over the church and its services. Mr. Tooth, however, did not appear, and the services were conducted by the curate in charge.

— CHRISTINE NILSSON.—A pleasant little story comes from Sweden. The church of Wexio, the principal town in the province where Christine Nilsson was born, has long been disfigured by some very insufficient and shabby lamps, having all the failings, but none of the interest, of antiquity. When the great songstress was there last autumn, she asked whether the town could not afford some new ones; but was told that its finances were by no means equal to the necessary expenditure. At Christmas three magnificent large gilded chandeliers arrived anonymously at the church. Where they came from nobody knows; but some people think they can guess.

— SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.—It has been decided immediately to proceed with the restoration of the nave of this cathedral, at a cost of nearly 6,000*l.*, towards which the Dean of Salisbury has given

3,000*l.* Other contributions have also been received, leaving about 600*l.* to be made up. In addition to the foregoing, 1,000*l.* is required for the pavement of the nave and nave aisles, and 1,030*l.* for the restoration of the north porch. The new open choir screen is in course of completion, as well as the new organ, and the painting of the arcade on the south side of the choir is to be continued, the work having been undertaken by a local artist. The late Miss Grace Everard, of Laverstock Hall, near Salisbury, by her will bequeathed 1,000*l.* towards the restoration fund of the cathedral, free of legacy duty.

— COL. GORDON.—The following interesting statement is from a private letter, dated Cairo, Feb. 17, received from Col. Gordon:—

His Highness to-day has signed the Firman. He could not have given me greater powers. He has given me over the Soudan, in addition to the Province of the Equator and the littoral of the Red Sea, absolute authority over the finance, &c. I am astounded at the powers he has placed in my hands. With the Governor-Generalship of the Soudan it will be my fault if slavery does not cease, and if these vast countries are not open to the world. So there is an end of slavery if God wills, for the whole secret of the matter is in the government of the Soudan, and if the man who holds that government is against it, it must cease.

20. CAPTAIN ADAMS, OF THE SHIP "COREA," of London, has applied to the magistrate at Thames Police Court, under the following circumstances, for his advice. Captain Adams stated that he left China on his voyage home in September last. When in the China seas, about 200 miles from land, he fell in with a boat containing two men, who were almost in a dying condition. He took them on board and gave them food, which they ate ravenously. He had no opportunity of putting them on shore, and had brought them to England. Their language was unintelligible, but he believed they were natives of Cochin China. They had managed to tell the sailors by signs that they had been out fishing, had fallen asleep, and drifted out, not being able to fetch the land with their clumsy boat. They had been without food or drink for four days. Captain Adams had tried in vain to find some home to which the men could be sent until they could be taken back to their own country. Mr. De Rutzen requested him to allow them to remain in the ship for a day or two, while inquiries were made, and this Captain Adams promised to do.

— A SUPPER WAS GIVEN, on Tuesday evening, to about 150 thieves, in the Mission Chapel, Little Wild Street, Drury Lane; and seven of them, it is stated, have been reclaimed through the efforts of the missionary known as "Fiddler Joss."

— MRS. F. E. HOGGAN, M.D.—Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Hoggan, M.D., of Zurich, who has been for several years in practice in London, has just passed a successful examination in Dublin, and has received the Licenses in Medicine and Midwifery of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, which of course

secure for her official recognition in the United Kingdom. By a singular coincidence, on the same day Dr. George Hoggan, the husband of Mrs. Hoggan, was attending at the reading of their joint paper on "Lymphatics of Muscles" at the meeting of the Royal Society, on Thursday last. This subject is one of the most intricate and mysterious known in physiological science, and Mrs. Hoggan has been a principal agent in elucidating this obscure problem; and has accomplished the work, moreover, without the infliction of the smallest pain even on the meanest of sensitive creatures.

— RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI, the second son of the illustrious general, seems to have had an adventurous career lately. He is now in Melbourne, in a Government office, with a salary of 200*l.* a year. When he first arrived in Australia from England, with a wife—an Irish lady, to whom her father refused a dowry because she married an enemy of the Holy Father—Ricciotti earned a precarious living by whipping coal. When at last the unhappy pair were on the verge of starvation, Ricciotti determined to lay aside his incognito and declare who he was. The Government at once gave him the place of secretary in one of the public offices, which post he has now filled for a year with all honour and glory.

MARCH.

3. HAWKING.—To prove that hawking is not an extinct sport, an amateur has lent to the Alexandra Palace his mew of falcons and tiercels, and yesterday, for the first time, at Muswell Hill, two of the peregrines were flown at the lure. The falcons would rise and soar round and round, and then, as the dead bird which served for the lure was thrown up in the air, they swooped suddenly down upon it, and struck it to the earth with a blow of their powerful talons. Afterwards the red and purple hoods were pulled over their eyes, the jesses were knitted round the wrist of the falconers, and the birds were carried back, their bells tinkling, to a lawn in the Japanese village, where they camp out all night. On this lawn are exhibited not only the peregrines which gave visitors a taste of their quality, but gray Norwegian and French goshawks, fatal foes to rabbits or hares, two fine Norwegian gerfalcons, sparrow-hawks and little sharp-eyed merlins. Hard by sat nine black cormorants near to the trees. Empress, one of the finest and fastest peregrines known in modern times, who was a principal attraction at the Paris Acclimatisation Gardens in 1875, is among the falcons, and others are being imported from Iceland, India, Syria, and Greenland. Some smaller hawks are kept in houses, and some fly at liberty, returning at feeding times. There are

also a few young herons, with which the hawks are "entered" or trained. The principal falconer is Mr. John Barr, of Scottish birth, who visited, when in the service of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Syria, India, and Holland, to learn all the secrets of falconry. The flat country of Holland, where the sport can be watched for long distances without mountains to obstruct the view, is well known as classic ground for hawking, and it is in a similar country that the English Hawking Club pursues its sport. The birds at the Alexandra Palace are the property of Captain Dugmore. Their wonderful quickness in swooping on the quarry was excellently shown by the flying at the lure, although, of course, the scene so often figured by Sir Walter Scott and the Flemish painters of knights and ladies riding out to fly a hawk was not reproduced by these falcons perched on flowerpots in the model Japanese village at Muswell Hill.

— THE VESTRY OF ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS have resolved—at the suggestion of Miss Octavia Hill, who contributes some portion of the cost—to lay out with flower beds and walks the old burial-ground in Drury Lane, which has so long remained in an unsightly condition, and to open the ground to the public for the purposes of recreation.

6. TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—An explosion, resulting in the loss of five lives, has occurred at the Great Boys Colliery, Sale Lane, Tyldesley. This pit is 160 yards deep, and only recently the getting of coal was commenced. It is owned by Messrs. Thomas Fletcher & Sons, of Little Lever, near Bolton, and at the time of the explosion fifteen men and boys were at work on the side of a 6-ft. seam. Safety-lamps were used, there being gas in the mines, and the cause of the calamity is attributed to a blown-out shot, which had been drilled by Robert Prendergast, one of the injured, and not likely to recover.

— BURNING OF THE "TEVIOTDALE."—Captain Robert Jones, late master of the iron ship "Teviotdale," of Glasgow, has arrived at Bangor, his native town, bringing full particulars of the destruction of that vessel in 8° 40' S. (latitude), and 70° E. (longitude). The "Teviotdale" was owned by Messrs. J. & A. Roxburgh, of Glasgow, and sailed on July 27 last, laden with a cargo of 1,790 tons of coal, from Dundee for Bombay direct, with a crew of twenty-six. Nothing of importance happened until October 31, at 5 A.M., when the cook observed smoke issuing from the forehold. This was reported to the chief mate, and next to the captain, who at once gave directions about shifting the cargo and getting the fire engine and pumps to play in the lower hold and 'tween decks. All day the crew did their best to get at the seat of the fire, and on the following day these exertions were resumed, but they were driven from the hold by the smoke, sulphur, and gas. The hatches and ventilators were then battened down with the view of smothering the fire, but at 4 A.M. on November 2, they were blown up by a violent explosion. The crew continued to

play on the burning mass, but it was found that the deck had ignited, and at 7 A.M. the flames broke through. The masts, one by one, fell overboard; all hopes of saving the ship were abandoned, and the two longboats and ship's lifeboats were launched and provisioned. The ship being nothing but one huge blaze both fore and aft, the boats left, and steered for Diego Garcia, the southernmost island of the Chagos Archipelago, which, after several days and nights' hard rowing and exposure to heavy seas and bad weather, they succeeded in making. Upon this island they remained for fifty-four days, subsisting principally upon what fish they could catch. One man was prostrated by epilepsy, but recovered. On December 28 the shipwrecked crew were taken off by the Capetown schooner "Barso," Captain Christenson, which had touched there on her way from Port Louis, Mauritius, to Six Islands. On January 5 they were landed at Port Louis.

— A PICTURE has just been added to the National Gallery, being that bequeathed to the nation by the late Mr. W. Linton, the well-known painter of classical landscapes. The picture is one of the deceased painter's best productions, instinct with solemnity and dignity befitting the subject. It is "The Temples of Pæstum," and shows the ruins of those gigantic structures standing in the marshy level between the mountains and the sea.

10. A PIECE OF GOOD FORTUNE has just fallen to the lot of Dr. Halifax, of Brighton. An aged miser, who died a few days since at Woolwich, has left him a legacy of 6,000*l*. The old gentleman, John Clark by name, was a rather singular character. He was eighty-six years of age, and, although he was reputed to be the possessor of a large fortune, he lived to the last in a squalid hovel in the poorest part of Woolwich, where, being a man of education, he devoted himself to the accumulation and study of books, of which he leaves a large store. It is said that the front shutters of his house have not been opened for thirty years, and that he never took a regular meal. He did not know the taste of wine or spirits. The value of his estate has not yet been computed; but, from the fact that besides the legacy to Dr. Halifax, he bequeaths 5,000*l*. to his housekeeper, and various legacies of smaller amount to the local charities and to a number of the poor neighbours by whom he was surrounded, it is estimated at between 30,000*l*. and 40,000*l*.

— TESTIMONIAL TO MR. DARWIN.—Mr. Darwin has received as a testimonial, on the occasion of his sixty-ninth birthday, an album, a magnificent folio, bound in velvet and silver, containing the photographs of 154 men of science in Germany. The list contains some of the best known and most highly honoured names in Europe. He has likewise received on the same occasion from Holland an album with the photographs of 217 distinguished professors and lovers of science in that country. These gifts are not only highly honourable to Mr. Darwin, but also to the senders, as a proof of their generous sympathy with a foreigner; and they

further show how widely the great principle of evolution is now accepted by naturalists. The German album bears on the handsome title-page the inscription, "Dem Reformator der Naturgeschichte, Charles Darwin" (to the Reformer of Natural History).

— FUNERAL OF MR. GEORGE ODGER.—The remains of Mr. Odger were this day honoured with a public funeral.

The crowd around the house of the deceased was immense, and the marshalling of the throng required all the energy of Mr. Shipton and his fellows. The space of several adjacent streets was necessary to form the line of procession, which was headed by the Italian band from the democracy of Clerkenwell Green. The line began to move towards Brompton Cemetery shortly before three o'clock, the band playing the "Dead March in Saul." The trades unionists marched in front, and were noticeable for their want of marching organisation, the most elementary knowledge of drill being altogether lacking. The coffin was borne upon an open hearse, and every outward mark of respect was paid to it by the people. The family of the deceased were in the usual funeral coaches, and there were present on foot, Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Professor Fawcett, M.P., Mr. Burt, M.P., Mr. Cowen, M.P., Mr. Macdonald, M.P., Professor Beesley, Dr. Bridges, Mr. F. Harrison, Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, the Rev. G. M. Murphy, and in carriages Sir John Bennett, Mr. Mundella, M.P., Miss Helen Taylor, &c. The procession passed through the Seven Dials into Cranbourne Street, thence to Piccadilly, and so down to the Fulham Road. Throughout the whole route the long procession was protected from the traffic of the streets by the police, and, with the exception of parts in Piccadilly, great crowds lined the way. Order was maintained throughout until the gates of the cemetery were reached, when dense moving throngs of people who had accompanied the procession by walking on either side became wedged in, and a scene of great confusion arose, attended with no little danger to life and limb. The rougher parts of the crowd were ungovernable, and hustled the procession, clambered over tombs, and scrambled over graves. Around the open grave some climbed into the trees. The chaplain of the cemetery read the service of the Church of England over the grave, his voice, while standing in the dense mass of human beings, being most distinctly heard, the only interruption being from the sobbing women whom the dead man had left to mourn his loss. The minister left the grave, and then Professor Beesley, Professor Fawcett, and the Rev. G. M. Murphy addressed the assemblage. The people lingered about the grave for some time, and all had an opportunity of seeing the polished oak coffin and the brass plate, upon which, in large letters, stood the words, "Mr. George Odger, died March 4, 1877, sixty-three years of age."

— THE LATE LADY AUGUSTA STANLEY.—Her Majesty the Queen has caused a monumental cross to be erected at Frogmore, in Windsor Park, in memory of Lady Augusta Stanley. It is of

fine blue Cairngall granite, all polished, and is beautifully enriched on the front and sides with entwined ornaments, after the style of the early Christian crosses that may be seen in the west of Scotland. It stands upon a rock base, or unhewn block of granite, and the total height is about 7 ft. Its site is chosen in the private grounds at Frogmore, in front of the mausoleum of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother. This monument was designed and executed by Messrs. Macdonald, Field & Co., of Aberdeen and London, under the special directions of Her Majesty. The following is inscribed, in gold letters, on the stem of the cross:—"To the dear memory of Lady Augusta Stanley, fifth daughter of Thomas Bruce, seventh Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, this cross is erected by Queen Victoria, in grateful and affectionate remembrance of her faithful labours for thirty years in the service of the Queen, the Duchess of Kent, and the Royal family. Born, April 3, 1822. Died, March 1, 1876."

— MR. ROSS, who was carried off from Palermo by the brigand Leone and his band, is now in England on a short visit. Mr. Ross describes his adventures as not unmixed with a certain amount of fun. Finding himself completely in their power, he endeavoured to make himself as comfortable and agreeable as he could; the only annoyance being the active pursuit of the troops, who kept the brigands moving and hiding from place to place. Leone assured Mr. Ross most solemnly that if the troops surrounded them, he (Mr. Ross) would be the first man to fall. When the ransom arrived, Mr. Ross had become such a favourite that his captors tried hard to persuade him to join the band. They were much affected when he finally left, and, as they kissed him, swore that neither he nor his friends should ever again be molested. Two of the villains went as far as they dared with Mr. Ross, and on saying farewell they burst into tears.

17. ST. PATRICK'S DAY was kept in Dublin in the usual manner. On the previous evening a grand ball closed a season of great brilliancy at the Castle, where, in order to make the celebration conduce to a useful object, the Duchess of Marlborough had desired the ladies to wear Irish poplins. The ceremony of trooping the garrison colours, and mounting guard in honour of the anniversary, formed an imposing part of the popular celebration of the day. When the troops had been formed, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Rosamond Churchill, and a distinguished party of guests, came out on the balcony to view the stirring scene. The Lord and Lady Mayoress were also present.

The same day it was celebrated in London by a dinner of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick at Willis's Rooms, at which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach presided; a "national gathering" and amnesty meeting at the Surrey Gardens, under the presidency of Mr. Butt, in the afternoon; and a Home Rule dinner in the evening at the Cannon Street Hotel, with Mr. Butt as chairman. At the dinner

at Willis's Rooms, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said there was every reason to believe that Ireland had entered upon a steady, quiet, but satisfactory and progressive path of improvement. Even during the short time he had had anything to do with the government of Ireland, he had seen a vast improvement in the direction of that self-reliance upon which Englishmen so much pride themselves.

— **SAD DEATH IN PRISON.**—At the recent Liverpool assizes Mr. Joseph Greenough, a gentleman, nearly eighty years of age, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour. He claimed to have acquired by purchase, thirty-seven years ago, a certain piece of land at Parr, near St. Helens, which one of his tenants had enclosed and built a cottage on. Instead of proceeding by action of ejectment, Greenough, with six others acting under his direction, went unarmed in the middle of the day, and endeavoured to take forcible possession. The tenant resisted, and, in the course of the disturbance, he, together with his wife and son, was assaulted. A charge of tumultuously rioting and assembling was brought against Mr. Greenough and the others, and the whole of them were convicted, the subordinates being sentenced to two months' and one month's imprisonment. The extreme severity of the punishment adjudged to Mr. Greenough, and his advanced age, awakened considerable interest at St. Helens, his native place, and where he had passed his life. Steps were being taken by his neighbours to lay the case before the Home Secretary. On March 28 the Under Secretary of State was waited on by Mr. Greenough's London solicitor, who handed him two letters, one from a distinguished ex-judge, the other from a leading member of the Parliamentary Bar, a Queen's counsel, who had known Mr. Greenough about twenty years, expressing his belief that the sentence would be the prisoner's death. Both letters expressed a hope that favourable consideration would be given to the case. On March 30, before any answer had been received from the Home Office, Mr. Greenough died in Kirkdale Gaol. He has left a fortune estimated to amount to nearly half a million.

— **MEETING AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.**—A preliminary meeting was held in the Jerusalem Chamber this day—Dean Stanley in the chair—to promote a celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into England by William Caxton, who printed his first book here, in a room adjacent to the Abbey. The meeting was very influential and thoroughly representative.

— **THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF BERLIN** has just suffered a great loss. One of the finest of its pictures has been stolen. The missing canvas is a small but exquisitely finished specimen of Van Eyck, signed and dated 1440; the subject—the Virgin crowned, seated with the child in her lap, and in the background a Gothic cathedral. A strange destiny seems to attend the works of Van Eyck. He is pre-eminently the thief's favourite artist. The two remaining specimens of him in the Berlin Gallery have

also a defective title. They had once been part of the famous triptych in the Cathedral of St. Baven at Ghent. Many years ago two of the shutters were stolen from the church. This was before the days of telegraphs, and probably before the days of detectives. For a very long time they remained unheard of, but ultimately found their way into the Berlin Gallery, for which they were purchased from a private collection, having in the meantime passed through several hands. The last theft has an interest that extends to our own country. It shows that this particular form of robbery is epidemical, and on the increase. It shows, moreover, that the thieves have discovered a safe market for their plunder.

— LORD DUNDONALD.—Under the commonplace form of a Parliamentary return lately issued will be found one of the most striking chapters in the ‘romance of war’ which English annals can show. It is contained in a petition from Lord Cochrane to the Queen, “praying Her Majesty to complete the gracious act of Royal justice which restored the late Lord Dundonald to his rank and honours” by granting compensation for eighteen years’ loss of pay and allowances as a naval officer. We have no intention to enumerate the astonishing feats in naval warfare which Lord Dundonald performed during the earlier years of this century—feats which, as the petition truly says, associated “romantic daring” with “sagacious calculation;” but it is perhaps as germane to the matter in hand to point out that the admirals under whom he served, men like Keith, Collingwood, and Lord Gambier, who knew and could appreciate valour and seamanship, repeatedly thanked him for his services, which also procured him the Order of the Bath. All this, however, went for nothing when, being accused of spreading false reports for stockjobbing purposes, he was convicted and sentenced to a fine, imprisonment, and degradation. We must pass over his achievements in South America, whither he repaired after his release, and gladly record that twenty years after his degradation it was discovered that he was an innocent man, the victim of political partisanship and evidence glaringly defective, and he was then restored to his rank and honours, besides being appointed to high command. Ample restitution, indeed, was made on all points except in the loss of his pay, and this his grandson now asks. Equitably, of course, the claim is good, and it would seem that there is also at least one precedent for granting it. The petition, we should add, is endorsed by an almost unprecedented array of names of men eminent in every walk of life and in every branch of the service, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and including peers, judges, and, we believe, every admiral on the list.

— MR. JOHN PARRY.—The farewell benefit performance at the Gaiety Theatre, a few days ago, has left us with pleasant recollections of the many hours of refined amusement, in the “buffo” style of musical comedy, which we have owed to this clever veteran performer. Mr. Parry, whose father was also a musician of good repute, is about sixty-six years old, and is a native of London.

His first appearance as a singer at public concerts was in 1833; but it was not till a few years later that he set the example of a peculiar kind of mixed entertainment, combining the mimicry of personal characters, tones, gestures, and manners, in the spirit of broad farce, with the legitimate musical effects of the voice in singing, and with droll tricks of instrumental execution in the pianoforte accompaniment, the whole so blended together and harmonised as to compose a very agreeable mixture. His health unfortunately obliged him to retire from public appearance during a period of seven years, from the season of 1853 to that of 1860; but he came back to us in the genial company of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, at the old Gallery of Illustration in Regent-street. Mr. John Parry, who retired a second time in 1869, has now finally withdrawn from the platform, and we trust he will enjoy his repose.

24. OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.—The famous annual contest terminated this year, for the first time in its annals, in a dead-heat, an appropriate ending to one of the most exciting and gallantly contested races ever seen. It took place very early, and was attended by immense throngs. Oxford kept a slight lead all the way, but so slight that a spurt of the light-blue crew brought the noses of the boats in line. The Oxford stroke was much the longer and slower, that of Cambridge being kept up to not less than 38 strokes a minute over all the course. Their last spurts reached 40 strokes a minute, and brought them level with the dark-blue crew, who had been hampered for the last part of the race by a disabled bow-oar. Phelps, the judge, decided for a dead-heat, but the public were kept in suspense till the next day for the final decision, till a sort of appeal against it had been submitted to the umpire. Oxford was at first believed to have won. The duration of the race was 24 min. 8 sec., and the “betting,” which is spoiling the fine old contest as fast as it can, was in favour of Cambridge till Oxford came to Putney. We subjoin the names and weights of the crews in this famous race :—

OXFORD.		st.	lb.	CAMBRIDGE.		st.	lb.
1. D. J. Cowles (St. John's)		11	3	1. B. G. Hoskyns (Jesus):		10	11
2. J. M. Boustead (University)		12	8	2. T. W. Lewis (Caius)		11	9
3. H. Pelham (Magdalene)		12	7	3. J. C. Fenn (First Trinity)		11	7
4. W. H. Grenfell (Balliol)		12	8	4. W. B. Close (First Trinity)		11	9½
5. H. J. Stayner (St. John's)		12	6½	5. L. G. Pike (Caius)		12	8
6. A. Mulholland (Balliol)		12	5½	6. C. Gurdon (Jesus)		12	13
7. T. C. Edwardes - Moss				7. T. E. Hockin (Jesus)		12	11
(B.N.C.)		12	2	C. D. Shafto (Jesus), (st.)		12	0
H. M. Marriott (Brasenose),				(G. L. Davis (Clare), (cox.)		7	2
(stroke)		12	0				
F. M. Beaumont (New), (cox.)		7	0				

24. DISASTROUS FIRE AT THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—An almost indescribable state of excitement prevailed on the night of the 24th, within the walls of the Coldbath Fields House of Correction, owing to an outbreak of fire. Standing alone near the back portion of the prison proper, in a westerly direction, was a building

known as the mill-house and bakery ; and it is pretty certain that the fire originated in that portion of the prison. At five o'clock work ceases in the prison, and when the whole of the inmates are secured in their cells the staff of warders is reduced to about ten men. The first alarm of fire was given by one of the watchmen, who, having heard a crackling noise and afterwards seen flames proceeding from the vicinity of the mill-house, sounded the alarm-bell, and so attracted the attention of those about the building, and caused the absent warders, who are restricted to living within a distance of half a mile, to hasten to the prison. The fire brigade was at once communicated with, the steam-engine from the Farringdon Road dépôt being quickly in attendance ; and so serious was the aspect of affairs, that "the call" was telegraphed in all directions, eleven engines ultimately arriving on the scene.

By half-past ten the fire burnt with terrible fury, the flames having reached the treadwheel house. The walls of the prison became intensely heated, and from the cells came the cries and shouts of the panic-stricken prisoners, whose removal soon became imperative. There were over 1,800 occupants of the various cells, those in the A and F wings being exposed to the greatest danger, the fire having broken the window panes, thus allowing the smoke to enter and almost suffocate the inmates. In the A wing there were many instances of the prisoners having broken away the trap of the cell through which the rations are given ; and in one case a young man managed to get through, falling on his head on to the balcony. As they were released, they were arranged in the corridor below, eventually about a thousand of them being assembled there, watched by the warders and a large body of police. From the treadwheel house the fire extended to the well-house, and the covered way to the entrance of the old prison. In this portion of the building there are some dark cells, which it was at first feared were occupied. With great difficulty, however, and in the midst of falling timber, they were opened and found to be empty. More than two hundred firemen were present. The engines were placed outside the prison walls, from the tops of which most of the hose was directed. By half-past twelve the fire was got under, and it was then found many of the cells were untenable, the former occupants being placed in twos and threes in spare ones. The fire attracted vast crowds of spectators at all points. The conduct of the firemen was most praiseworthy. Throughout the whole of Sunday some thousands of persons visited the neighbourhood of Coldbath Fields, although no portion of the wreck could be witnessed from outside the prison walls. For the satisfaction of the relatives and friends who called to make inquiries, the governor caused a notice to be posted on the principal gate—"No prisoner injured at the fire."

25. ARCTIC EXPLORATION.—Capt. Sir Geo. S. Nares read a paper at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held in the

Theatre of the University of London, on the subject of the "Navigation of Smith's Sound as a route towards the Pole."

He opened his paper by mentioning the several expeditions which had set out from England and America, from 1852 to the present day, and the result of those explorations he described in detail, especially that of 1875, under his own command, remarking that sledge parties had made explorations over the whole of the shore as far as the expedition had reached, but they were unable to get any great distance across the ice away from the land. Whilst describing the route of the expedition from its entrance into Smith's Sound and the scarcity of life increasing as it proceeded to the high northern latitudes, he described the action of the currents upon the ice, a matter of the deepest interest to Arctic explorers.

— TERRIBLE ACCIDENT TO THE "FLYING SCOTCHMAN."—Early this morning a fatal accident occurred on the North-Eastern Railway at Morpeth to the express train which left Edinburgh at half-past ten on the previous night for London. Between Edinburgh and Newcastle the train only stops at Berwick, which place it left twenty-seven minutes late, and passed Morpeth Station without having made up any lost time. About two hundred yards south of Morpeth Station a branch line diverges to Rothbury, and it was at the points connecting the main with the branch line that the accident, which has been attended with such disastrous results, occurred. The train consisted of engine and tender, one or two fish vans, a luggage van, and eight or nine passenger cars, mostly composite; there were also one sleeping car and two goods vans, one in the middle and one at the rear of the train. Just at the south end of the platform a very sharp curve begins; there the engine left the rails, and ploughed its way across the six-foot way, tearing up the rails and sleepers for the length of sixty yards. At the junction with the branch line the fish and luggage vans and two carriages swerved to the left. These having fallen over, the third and fourth carriages were impelled with fearful violence against the back of the tender, causing the engine to topple over across the line and driving the tender's wheels into the earth $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. At the same time the two carriages that rushed against the tender were driven with such force that the front wheels were literally wedged through the metal back of the tender, and part of the woodwork forced into the breach thus made. The second of these two carriages mounted upon the first, and another carriage was pitched on to a coal waggon. The other carriages remained in position, but were all more or less damaged, except the guard's van at the end of the train.

Altogether, five passengers, including a guard off duty, were killed, and a large number injured.

31. ENLARGEMENT OF CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—Those who well remember the old wards of Charing-Cross Hospital as they existed some fifteen or twenty years ago, with their nooks and

corners, the kitchens, and sleeping-rooms for matrons, abutting everywhere, and impeding the free circulation of air, limiting the cubic space, and deteriorating the hygienic condition, will most cordially recognise the labours of the members of the Building Committee, under whose superintendence, it appears, the whole of the improvements of the Hospital have been successfully accomplished.

The ceremony of re-opening the Hospital took place in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and a numerous and distinguished company.—Their Royal Highnesses were conducted through the various wards, where the senior medical officers were in attendance. On entering the reception-room at the close of the inspection of the new and remodelled buildings, the National Anthem was sung by the choir of the Chapel Royal, under the direction of Mr. Frost, organist of the chapel.

The Prince of Wales, in replying to the Governors' address, expressed the great pleasure which he and the Princess had felt upon this occasion. His Royal Highness then declared the hospital opened, and the Bishop of London pronounced the benediction. Their Royal Highnesses retired, loudly cheered on leaving, as they had been on their arrival, by a large crowd assembled in the vicinity of the hospital. The greater number of the visitors remained to inspect the wards. It may be added that the cost of the contemplated extensions of the hospital, including the purchase of the reversions of the leaseholds, is estimated at about 50,000*l.*, which sum, it is hoped, will be raised by contributions during the present and the four succeeding years. The president, Lord Overstone, has made a donation of 1,000*l.* towards the extension fund.

— The two eldest sons of the Prince of Wales will shortly be sent on board the "Britannia" training ship, as naval cadets, for their education.

— **DISCOVERY OF AN ANTIQUE.**—Dr. Schliemann, in a new tomb at Mycenæ, has discovered a ring containing an intaglio containing so beautiful a representation of a group of women near a palm tree by the sea, and the sun and a crescent moon rising over it, that the moment he saw it he exclaimed that Homer must certainly have seen such a ring before he described the wonders wrought by Hephaestus on the shield of Achilles.

APRIL.

3. TERRIBLE SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.—John Henry Johnson was executed this morning within the borough gaol, Leeds, for the murder of Amos Waite, at Bradford. He was visited by the chaplain at an early hour, and soon became more collected. Askern was the

executioner. The prisoner walked with a firm step to the scaffold. A frightful scene occurred on the bolt being drawn. The rope, unable to bear the man's weight, broke, and Johnson fell flat on the ground. It was thought at the time he was dead, but on looking behind the screen he was seen standing upright, and endeavouring to walk. A second rope was then procured, and Johnson was again led on the scaffold. The rope, however, from some cause or other, did not run well, and the unfortunate man struggled hard for about four minutes before death put an end to his sufferings. The black flag was then hoisted, and the crowd outside dispersed. The incident attracted much notice.

— **DESTRUCTION OF THE QUEEN'S THEATRE, EDINBURGH.**—The Queen's Theatre, Edinburgh, has been completely destroyed by fire.

The flames were first observed at about five minutes before midnight this day, and in a few minutes afterwards the fire broke out at the windows in a manner which showed that the entire building would probably be destroyed. The firemen arrived at twenty minutes past twelve, and by this time the flames were coming through the roof at the east end. Shortly afterwards this portion of the roof fell in with a great crash. The efforts of the firemen were principally directed towards securing the safety of the adjoining premises, as it was plain that the theatre would be thoroughly consumed. In this they were assisted by the calmness of the night; for, had there been any wind, some houses in the neighbourhood could not have been saved. About one o'clock a great portion of the wall at the back of the theatre fell, previous to which, by the falling of the proscenium wing walls, a too curious bystander was knocked down, and, after being rescued, was carried home, having received a considerable amount of bodily injury. By half-past one the interior of the theatre had been burned out, and the vestibule wall between the pit and the wall facing the street fell, bringing with it a beam which struck two of the firemen, who, however, escaped with a broken arm and a bruised leg. This wall was only the thickness of one brick. A few minutes afterwards some of the balustrading in front fell outwards, but no harm was done. It is stated that three men have been arrested on a charge of fire raising. The Queen's Theatre was purchased about eight months ago for 6,000*l.*, and a few days afterwards was transferred to a company for 6,250*l.* By them it was let to Messrs. Howard and Logan on a lease for ten years. The concern was insured for 8,000*l.*

— **THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.**—The Oxford University Boat Club have unanimously agreed to present their crew with medals as if they had been declared the winners of the recent boat-race. This step is generally approved by the Dark Blues.

4. **ALL-ENGLAND BICYCLE CONTEST AT WOLVERHAMPTON.**—The three days' running in this contest ended to-day, in the presence of

2,000 spectators. John Keen, London, and F. Cooper, Sheffield, contested for the Championship of the World and fifty guineas. Keen won by four yards, running the mile in 3 min. 2 sec. Much rain had made the ground heavy, and for that reason the contest was amongst the most splendid bicycle performances on record. At its close both men were carried on the shoulders of their admirers to the dressing-room amidst tremendous cheering.

10. EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.—At the Central Criminal Court, Charlotte Ramsden, 42, Marie Vandervoort, 62, Rachael Flatow, 36, and Caroline Fremberg, 48, were charged with unlawfully conspiring together to make a false charge of felony against Julia Moses. Fremberg and Flatow pleaded guilty. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, in opening the case, said that the charge against the prisoners was that of conspiring together to charge a lady named Moses, who had the charge of a Jewish establishment at Norwood, and who was a lady of great respectability, with stealing a 1,000 fr. note; and the most extraordinary part of the prosecution was that the charge appeared to have been made without the slightest motive whatever. The learned serjeant then detailed the circumstances of the case. Evidence was given as to the proceedings at the sessions, that all the defendants were examined, that Ramsden made the charge as above stated, and the prosecutrix, Mrs. Moses, swore in the most clear and positive manner that there was not the slightest foundation for the charge. At the request of the prisoner Ramsden, the deposition originally made by the prosecutrix was read, but it did not differ in any essential particular from the evidence she had now given. In cross-examination by the prisoner, Mrs. Moses denied that she had ever received any presents from her, or had ever told her fortune by cards. Prisoner: Did not your daughter Rose say, "Come, mamma, give Mrs. Ramsden a 'cut' with the cards"? (A laugh.) Mrs. Moses replied, Certainly not; nothing of the sort ever took place. The witness, in answer to further questions, denied that she had admitted to the prisoner that the 1,000 fr. note had ever been in her possession. Miss Rose Essinger was then examined, and she denied positively that there was any truth in the statements of the prisoners Flatow and Vandervoort, that she had endeavoured to change a 1,000 fr. note at the shop of the prisoner in Whitechapel, or that she had offered Vandervoort 1*l.* if she would get change for a 1,000 fr. note for her. She declared that there was not a word of truth in the statements made by the prisoners at the trial, and the whole story told by them was a fabrication from beginning to end. The prisoner Ramsden suggested to the witness a variety of things as having been done by her, but she declared that nothing of what was suggested ever took place. The prisoners Flatow and Fremberg (having pleaded guilty) were then examined, and they admitted that the evidence given by them at the trial against Mrs. Moses and her daughter was entirely false. Mrs. Levi deposed that she was summoned as

a witness at the trial, and swore she was in Fremberg's shop when Miss Essinger purchased some dresses, and offered to pay for them with a 1,000 fr. note. There was no truth in what she said, and she was led into it by Mrs. Fremberg, who told her that a young girl had come to her shop and wanted to pay her some French money. She was promised to have everything she required by Mrs. Ramsden if she would say that she saw the young woman in the shop. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (to the witness): And you went to the Surrey Sessions and deliberately committed perjury? Witness: Yes; and I hope the Lord Mayor and the jury will forgive me for doing so. In her defence, the prisoner Ramsden made a long statement to the effect that the charge she had made was true; and Mr. Ribton, on behalf of Vandervoort, argued that there was nothing to show that his client had conspired with the other prisoners, and that she might have believed she was speaking the truth when she gave the evidence at the sessions. The Common Serjeant having summed up, the jury found the prisoners guilty. They were then all called up for judgment, and the learned judge, after commenting upon the aggravated character of the offence, sentenced Ramsden to five years' penal servitude, Vandervoort to eighteen months', and Fremberg and Flatow to twelve months' hard labour.

— **ZAZEL.**—An important addition has been made to the almost endless succession of amusements which may be witnessed under the same roof in one day at the Royal Aquarium. This consists in the startling performances of a young lady acrobat, styling herself "Zazel." After a number of clever and graceful feats of the usual and approved kind, including trapeze-swinging, wire-walking, and plunging from a great height into a net stretched beneath, this young lady introduces a novelty in the shape of the famous "cannon trick," which, though we believe unknown in England, is familiar to the Parisians through the performances of a gymnast known as "L'Homme Obus." In the centre of the building is seen a large black object in the form of a cannon, and into this the performer enters, whereupon, at a given signal, a light is applied in the rear, and the human missile is projected to a distance apparently of about twenty feet, falling upon the network. The illusion—for we need hardly say that there is an illusion in the case—is well managed, and the performance causes considerable curiosity and excitement, while, we believe, the smallest possible risk attaches to it.

— **A MINER OF LANNER**, near Redruth, named Hosking, who emigrated to the Diamond Fields of South Africa, has recently been fortunate enough to find a nugget of gold weighing 123 ounces. This nugget he sent home to his wife by a comrade returning in ill-health, and she has deposited it for safety at a local bank. At 3*l.* 15*s.* an ounce the value is about 460*l.*

11. **WELSH COLLIERY ROMANCE.**—The Tynewydd Pit belongs to the Troedyrhiw Colliery, in the Rhondda Valley, near Ponty-
C

pridd, Glamorganshire. The Troedyrhiw Colliery is owned by a Company of that unpronounceable name. It was here that an irruption of water from an old working near at hand occurred on the night of this date. The day's work was over, and the men were already beginning to make their way towards the shaft to be raised to the surface, when a loud roar as of rushing water was heard. The narrow roadways of the pit had suddenly become roaring streams, the water surging in, as one of the escaped men had said, like a rough sea dashing on a stony beach. Many of the men had to force their way to the bottom of the shaft through this flood, which seems to have come upon them from all sides at once. When they had been raised to the surface, and the muster roll told, it was found that fourteen persons, men and boys, had failed to find their way to the shaft. An exploring party immediately descended, and found that, though the shaft itself was clear, all the workings round it were full. Every roadway leading from that central point to the remoter parts of the pit was full of water to the crown of the arch. It was at once concluded that all those who had not escaped were drowned; but while the exploring party were consulting as to the course to be taken to clear the pit and recover the dead, some faint knockings were heard, and it was conjectured that the men, who were thus proved to be alive, were behind a wall of coal some 30 feet thick. A vigorous effort was at once begun to cut through the wall, and was seconded by the imprisoned men themselves. The work was energetically continued all night, and early in the morning the two parties were near enough to hear each other's voices. A hole was made into the stall or heading in which the men had been shut up. The men inside were eagerly pressing forward; but such was the density of the air in their prison, forced in as it was by the pressure of the water behind, that as soon as the rock was pierced it broke out with an explosion, thrusting one of the men, William Morgan, into the hole through which he was about to escape, and inflicting such injuries that he died. The other four men were speedily rescued and brought to bank; but there were still nine missing besides the one killed.

The rescue of these men naturally suggested the hope that the others might have been preserved in the same manner, by the water imprisoning with them the air they could breathe. Anxious search and listening, however, revealed no sign of them till the afternoon of the second day, when a faint knocking was heard. This knocking was at a much greater distance than that heard the first day, and it was estimated that between the immured colliers and the farthest point which it was possible for the explorers to reach, there were 300 yards of narrow archway filled with water to the crown. In a direct line, through the solid, it was about 40 yards; but nothing was done at first to cut through this barrier, because it was known that these men were, as the first five were, shut up in a sort of diving-bell; a headway in which the air kept

out the water which was pressing it with great force from beneath and behind. The first effort made was therefore to pump out the water, and powerful engines were set to work both in the Tynwydd pit and in an old neighbouring pit out of which the flood had come. Pumping for several days, though one of the engines raised some 13,000 gallons a day, had but little effect on the water. An attempt was then made to reach the poor fellows by divers; but the long distance they had to go under the water seems to have frustrated their efforts, and it is difficult to say what they could have done, except to keep up the spirits of the men or convey them some slight refreshment, had they been able to reach the spot where the poor fellows were shut up. The resolution to cut through the coal was taken on the Monday (16th) afternoon. A number of picked men then began working their way through the intervening coal, and accomplished about a yard in an hour. The danger then was that the imprisoned air might be forced out and injure the rescuers, while the water rushed in and overwhelmed those whom they were endeavouring to save. Happily, it has been proved in this case, as in so many before it, that English workmen do not regard their own safety when they are working for the rescue of their fellows. The work of cutting through the coal was continued till Friday afternoon, when the two brave men who were the last to cut the coal were Abraham Todd ("Happy Todd") and Isaac Pride. The latter actually struck the hole through the last blow by which the poor men were liberated. Todd, without hesitation, jumped in, and the size of the hole having been increased, Pride got in and joined his comrade. Their account of the release of the five men is interesting and pathetic. Three of the famishing men were standing, but the two others, John Thomas and David Jenkins, were sitting on some coal. Todd first called out, saying he was coming, so that, as he added, he should not frighten them by his sudden entrance. George Jenkins, he says, replied, "All right, Todd." To give the narrative in his own words:—

"Then I asked them, 'Where are you?' for I had no light, the managers having refused to give us lamps. George Jenkins then came on to me and caught hold of me, and I then felt his arms around my neck, and he kissed me repeatedly. When he left me Moses Powell did the same. I asked where the other men were, and they replied, 'Behind.' I then called my butty, Isaac Pride, to come in, which he did. I then went to where John Thomas was, and I caught hold of him. He was sitting down on a lump of coal, apparently lifeless, with his head hanging down. I said to him, 'John, don't you know me?' and he said 'Yes;' and that was all I heard them speak."

In answer to questions put to them by medical gentlemen, the imprisoned men said that all they had during their long incarceration was a small quantity of dirty water, and a little grease which dropped from a box containing the candles. As may be imagined,

the poor fellows had not exactly measured the time they had been in their dreary solitude: one said they had only been in the place seven days. Upon the little boy being got out, the first thing he asked was whether his father and brother were alive, and he was informed that they were all right. This, however, was a kindly deception, as both were among the victims of the sad accident.

The five persons rescued from the pit on Friday (20th), the ninth day of their dismal captivity, were George Jenkins, a widower with three children, David Jenkins, who has a wife and one child, Moses Powell and John Thomas, single men, and the boy, David Hughes. They are all recovering, under most attentive medical care, from the bodily prostration to which they have been reduced. A subscription has been opened for the twofold purpose of providing for them and their families, and of rewarding the men who toiled so hard, and risked their own lives so bravely, to effect the rescue. The Lord Mayor of London receives contributions at the Mansion House. It was among the members of the House of Commons, at its sitting on the Friday evening, that the subscription began, immediately upon the arrival of news that the men had been safely got out. The news was posted up by the Home Secretary at the door of the House. Her Majesty the Queen had telegraphed from Osborne a special message of anxious inquiry, which was read by Mr. Wales, the Inspector of Collieries, to the assembled multitude at the pit's mouth, just when the last of the rescued colliers was brought up.

On the 22nd, a thanksgiving meeting was held at the large and beautiful chapel belonging to the Independents at Cymmer, near Tynewydd, for the deliverance of the five miners. A congregation of about 1,500, composed chiefly of miners and their wives and daughters, attended, and the service was remarkable for the religious fervour displayed. On the 23rd, the two men (whose bodies were discovered in the mine on April 21st) were buried at the Glyn Rhonda Church, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Mr. Edwards, the vicar of Llanwyno. There was a procession of about 2,000 men and women. The men thronged in front of the cottages of the deceased in Ferndale Valley. Passages from the Scriptures were there read and a prayer was offered up. Then the coffins were brought out into the road and placed on the biers. Next a circle was formed round the coffins in accordance with an ancient Welsh custom, and a hymn given out expressing a fervent hope of immortality. After some plaintive singing, the biers were lifted on men's shoulders, and the procession moved down the valley towards the church, hymns being sung at intervals during the whole journey. When near the fatal shaft, which is about 100 yards from the cottages, the leader gave out the hymn, "In the deep and mighty waters," which was sung by the five men first liberated on the night when the waters were gathering about them in the mine. The coffins were laid in two graves parallel with each other.

On April the 21st a committee was formed at the Rheola Hotel to receive money for the relief of the sufferers, and a subscription was opened at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor, which has already amounted to more than 1,300*l*. The Home Office has also instructed Mr. Wales to send to the Government the names of those who distinguished themselves in the mine, and the Queen has determined to confer upon these men the Albert Medal, a distinction hitherto never bestowed for other than gallantry in saving life at sea. All the miners are now progressing favourably.

14. THE "LIGHTNING" TORPEDO-VESSEL.—This vessel, of a new class, has been constructed by Messrs. Thornycroft & Donaldson for the Lords of the Admiralty, and was inspected at Westminster Bridge Pier, by a party of naval and military officers, members of Parliament (with the Speaker of the House of Commons), and other gentlemen, on the invitation of Mr. Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty. They went on board the vessel to test her speed, and ran down the Thames nearly as far as Long Reach, a distance of more than twenty-two miles, returning to Westminster within two hours and forty minutes of starting from there. The "Lightning," indeed, although only 84 ft. in length, by 10 ft. 10 in. beam, has the distinguished honour of being the fastest vessel in her Majesty's Navy, the mean speed attained on the preliminary runs being considerably over nineteen knots per hour.

-- THE GREAT WALKING MATCH.—The match for 1,000*l*., or 500*l*. a side, between Edward Payson Weston, of America, and Daniel O'Leary, to walk against each other, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, during six days of last week, excited great public interest. On each day the spectators might have been counted by thousands, and included persons of all ranks. At one time on Saturday evening there could not have been less than 20,000 people present. O'Leary, though a native of Cork, is a naturalised citizen of the United States, and is thirty-one years of age; Weston, born at Providence, Rhode Island, U.S., is seven years older. The men were engaged in a similar match in Chicago in November 1857, when O'Leary, who did 501 miles, is said to have defeated Weston by fifty miles. There was great dissatisfaction, however, with regard to the distances, and both men were anxious to meet on English soil and have an unprejudiced record taken. This led to the present match; and there can be no doubt that both men have been justly dealt with. They started a few minutes after midnight on Sunday week, and the contest ended last Saturday night, an hour before midnight, with a victory for the Irishman, O'Leary. The affair seems to have been well conducted throughout. Five gentlemen were appointed as judges.—The result posted at the finish was—O'Leary, 520 miles; Weston, 510 miles. The times of both men were taken by a chronometer lent by Sir John Bennett. It is said that in no previous match has 520 miles been walked in six days.

— **WILLIAM STEVENS**, known as the Buckinghamshire Giant, a man who weighed thirty-five stone, and who was about 6 ft. 8 in. high, died a few days since at the age of forty-nine, at the "Five Arrows," Waddesdon, near Aylesbury. Deceased was formerly a farmer, and went to reside with the landlord of the "Five Arrows" about four years ago, at which time he only weighed the moderate amount of eighteen stone. From that time, however, he devoted his life to eating and drinking, swallowing everything that was put before him, and only varying this amusement by getting into the scales to please the farmers and hunting gentry of the neighbourhood when they felt any curiosity as to his progress in the fattening line. He appears to have been kept on the premises by the landlord as a kind of show, to induce people to visit the inn, and a photograph was taken of him two days before his death.

23. **THE GREAT TURF FRAUD.**—The trial of the five men charged with fraud upon the Comtesse de Goncourt, after lasting ten days, was concluded at the Central Criminal Court to-day. In the course of his summing-up, Mr. Baron Huddleston said he had been informed that the Governor of Newgate, having reason to suspect that an attempt had been made to corrupt the officials of the gaol, caused the prisoner Benson to be searched, and upon him were found documents which disclosed a scheme for an escape as bold and as ingenious as could well be conceived. It was painful to think, his lordship said, that in our gaols there were means of corrupting subordinates. To do so with the superior officers was perfectly absurd, but when Benson was in custody he found the means of communicating with other prisoners, and that there was some person enabling him to communicate with the outer world was beyond all question. The jury found Benson guilty of forgery; William Kurr, Frederick Kurr, and Bale guilty on some of the counts; and Murray an accessory after the fact. It was proved that in 1872 Benson had been convicted of felony at that court in forging a receipt for 1,000*l.* The Comtesse de Goncourt, the prosecutrix, asked that mercy might be shown to the prisoners. The judge, in passing sentence, said there was one point he had been asked to take into consideration—namely, that, although Benson had been properly found guilty, there was no intent to commit the more serious offence of forgery. It might be that he thought the offence was only conspiracy; but, in point of law, there could be no doubt that it was forgery, and forgery of a very serious description. He (Mr. Baron Huddleston) could not think, therefore, that the prosecution would be in any way justified in abandoning the more serious charge. It was a crime of the most enormous pretensions; and the scheme which he had planned and carried out was an organised system of plunder intended to be on a wholesale scale. He must look on this as an aggravated case as respected the persons who had been accessory to the crime, and he should fail in the discharge of his duty—painful and imperative though that was—if he did not pass an adequate sentence. His

lordship then sentenced Benson to be kept in penal servitude for fifteen years; William Kurr, Frederick Kurr, and Charles Bale each to undergo ten years' penal servitude; and Edwin Murray to eighteen months' hard labour.

— **COMMEMORATION OF ST. GEORGE.**—A service of a somewhat novel character, which was held at St. George's Church, Campden Hill, was attended by the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, as well as an immense general congregation admitted by ticket.

It was a service in commemoration of the patron saint of England, and the church was profusely decorated with national flags. The choir was strengthened by a number of amateurs, and there were several members of the Crystal Palace and Philharmonic bands. Shortened evensong was sung by the Rev. S. Flood Jones, precentor of Westminster Abbey, being preceded by a processional. After the third collect, in place of the anthem, Mendelssohn's "Fest-Gesang," which was composed to celebrate the invention of printing, was very well sung. Mr. Prendergast, a barrister, conducted. The Dean of Westminster preached.

— **EARTHQUAKE.**—A telegram reports that at four o'clock this afternoon a sharp shock of earthquake was felt in Oban. The motion was undulatory, accompanied by a rumbling noise and terminating in a sort of jerk. The motion did not last above six seconds. Furniture and articles of household use were jerked upwards, and pieces of crockery were thrown from the shelves. A slighter shock was felt in the island of Kerrera last week, and a short time ago a shock was felt in Tobermory, island of Mull.

25. BISHOP OF TRURO.—On the Feast of St. Mark, the consecration of Dr. Benson as Bishop of Truro took place in St. Paul's Cathedral. There was a very large congregation, including Lady Rolle, by whose liberality the new bishopric was finally established. The Primate officiated, assisted by the Bishops of London, Winchester, Llandaff, Lincoln, Hereford, Exeter, Ely, Nottingham, and Dover.

28. LONDON ATHLETIC CLUB.—This morning some five or six thousand persons assembled at the opening of the new grounds of the London Athletic Club, at Stamford Bridge, in the Fulham Road. The extent of the enclosure is eight acres and a half, and although the arrangements are far from being completed, it affords a course for pedestrian exercises of considerably over a quarter of a mile, possessing on either side a straight course of over 250 yards, which is said to be the longest piece of straight pedestrian course possessed by any enclosed grounds in the kingdom. There is a grand stand for the accommodation of the visitors capable of seating something like 1,000 persons, with refreshment bar and rooms in the rear, whilst the lower portion contains rooms for the use of the members of the club. On the previous evening a four-mile race was run by J. Gibb, S.L.H., the champion at that distance, and W. Slade, the mile champion. Gibb led till just before the

completion of the second mile, when Slade, who was a dozen yards behind, retired, as his leg had given way. Gibb finished the distance alone. The following are the times of each mile :—One mile, 4 min. 39 sec.; two miles, 9 min. 52 sec.; three miles, 15 min. 14 sec.; four miles, 20 min. 38 sec.

— THE SALE OF MR. ALBERT GRANT'S PICTURES, at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, took place on Friday and Saturday last week. The proceeds of the two days' sales were 106,202*l*. The greater portion of the best-known pictures sold for considerably less than the prices which had been paid for them at former sales. Sir Edwin Landseer's "Otter Hunt," for which, it was rumoured, Mr. Grant paid 10,000*l*., was sold for 5,650 guineas. Mr. Frith's "Before Dinner at Boswell's Lodgings in Bond Street, 1796," which was sold at the Manley Hall sale for 4,567*l*. 10*s*., on Saturday fetched only 3,202*l*. 10*s*. One of the few pictures which sold at an increased price was Müller's "Interior of the Temple of Osiris at Philæ." Mr. Grant in 1872 bought this picture for 1,800 guineas, and it sold on Saturday for 2,300 guineas.

— REVIVAL OF ART ETCHING.—An etching—which has attracted much notice in the art world, and which involves the successful application of printing from the plate to a new and very fine description of vellum paper, peculiarly well suited to the display of qualities which the old school of etchers aimed principally at attaining—is in course of publication by Mr. Thomas Maclean, of the Haymarket. The artist (Mr. J. Lumsden Propert) has depicted with seamanlike fidelity, as also with great artistic skill, the doomed hulk of the old man-of-war "Neptune," off Charlton, on the Thames. In his pursuit of a revived art, such as we must consider etching in this country to be, Mr. Propert has abjured those mechanical aids, together with the frequent resort to the tools which belong rather to the engraver, too commonly adopted by French as well as English etchers of the modern school. The work is of somewhat unusual dimensions for an etching, its length being 22 inches and its height 15 inches. There is consequently a great deal of execution; and that which is bestowed on the sky is remarkable for its tone and finish, the labour being totally free from any sign of those adventitious aids to which allusion has been made. The old battle-ship is drawn with so due a sense of proportion that the full idea of her grandeur is conveyed. The emblematic figure-head, towering loftily against the sky, assists the effect in a manner both pictorial and real.

— SHAKSPEARE FESTIVAL AND MEMORIAL.—The annual Shakspeare Festival of the Urban Club was held this evening, Dr. Westland Marston in the chair. Mr. Fawcett and Dr. Schliemann were among the speakers.

The first stone of the Shakspeare Memorial Building at Stratford-on-Avon was laid also to-day, with full Masonic ceremonial, by Lord Leigh, Lord Lieutenant and Provincial Grand Master of

Warwickshire, in conjunction with the Deputy Provincial Grand Master. The memorial embraces a theatre, a library, and a picture-gallery. About 500 Freemasons took part in the ceremony.

— **CURIOUS LETTER BY WASHINGTON.**—In a collection of autographs recently sold by Messrs. Bangs & Co., of New York, was a very curious letter written by Washington at the age of 26, when he was serving as an officer in the army of George II. It is addressed to Mrs. Sarah Fairfax (*née* Cary), whom Washington had proposed to marry, but had been rejected for his friend George William Fairfax. Washington writes from the "Camp at Fort Cumberland, Sept. 12, 1758," and expresses himself very much in love with somebody, but whether it be Mrs. Fairfax or another lady one cannot quite make out. The grammar is distressingly weak, being helped out by many dashes:—

DEAR MADAM—(the document, which is a lengthy one, commences),—Yesterday I was honoured with your short but very agreeable favour of the 1st instant. How joyfully I catch at the happy occasion of a renewing a correspondence which I feared was disrelished on your part I leave to time—that never-failing expositor of all things—and to a monitor equally faithful in my own breast to testify. In silence I now express my joy. Silence, which in some cases—I wish the present—speaks more intelligently than the sweetest eloquence. . . . You have drawn me, dear madam, or rather I have drawn myself, into an honest confession of a simple Fact—misconstrue not my meaning—doubt it not, nor expose it. The world has no business to know the object of my Love—declared in this manner to—you—when I want to conceal it.

Washington concludes his letter thus:—

Be assured that I am, Dr madam, with the most unfeigned regard, yr most obedient and most oblig'd H'ble serv't, G. WASHINGTON. N.B.—Many accidents happening (to use a vulgar saying) between the cup and the lip, I choose to make the exchange of carpets myself, since I find you will not do me the honour to accept mine.

Within four months of penning this epistle, Washington was married (Jan. 6, 1759) to Mrs. Martha Custis, a young widow, with two children, large landed estates, and 45,000*l.* in money.

— **THE TITLE OF JUDGES.**—Yesterday the new Act to amend the Judicature Acts was issued. Mr. Fry, Q.C., has, as it has been announced, been appointed. His position is now defined, as also the title of the judges of the Supreme Court. All the provisions in the Judicature Acts of 1873 and 1875 relate to the new judge. He is to be attached to the Chancery Division, with the power of transfer, as mentioned in the Act of 1873. As to the title of judges, the ordinary judges of the Court of Appeal other than the president "shall be styled Lords Justices of Appeal," and the judges of the High Court of Justice other than the president "shall be styled Justices of the High Court." A puisne judge

"means a judge of the High Court other than the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron." Section 34 of the Act of 1875 is to be continued until Jan. 1, 1879. In consequence of the discussion as to the title of the judges, it is stated to be expedient that a uniform style should be provided for the ordinary judges, those of the Court of Appeal, and of the High Court of Justice.

— RICHARD COBDEN.—Mrs. Cobden has left a collection of valuable documents which deal with several interesting episodes in the public career of her distinguished husband. Several years ago Mrs. Cobden had under consideration the expediency of publishing these documents, but as some of them related to transactions so recent as hardly to have passed into the domain of history, she decided to postpone the undertaking till a more distant period. Our readers will be able to form some idea of the valuable nature of these materials when we state that they include a diary of events connected with the negotiations of the French Commercial Treaty, written in Paris at the time when Mr. Cobden, as the chief English Commissioner, was in constant communication with the Emperor Napoleon, M. Rouher, Michel Chevalier, and other notabilities. We also hear that Mr. Cobden left a diary of his last visit to the United States, which took place about two years before the outbreak of the American civil war. As his tour embraced a visit to Washington and the South, at a period when the agitation on the slavery question was already threatening to culminate in a crisis, the narrative of so keen an observer can hardly fail to shed light upon an interesting page of contemporary history.

— FIRST PRINTED BOOK.—The first book ever produced in England was printed by William Caxton in the Almonry at Westminster in the year 1477, and was entitled the "Dictes and Sayinges of the Philosophers." A copy of the original is extremely rare and valuable, fetching when sold many hundreds of pounds. It is a small folio volume, very beautifully printed on ash-gray paper, with red initial letters, and is remarkable for its evenness of colour and distinctness of type. There is a fine copy of the "Dictes" in the British Museum, and Mr. Elliot Stock is, it is said, engaged in producing a *fac simile* of it by the permission of the trustees of that institution.

MAY.

2. THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS was decided at Newmarket. There were eleven runners, and the first favourite was Morier, a

colt belonging to the Duke of Westminster. The winner was the second favourite, the Count de Lagrange's Chamant, a son of Mortemer and Araucaria, which, ridden by James Coater, won easily, the American colt, Brown Prince, belonging to Mr. Sanford, and ridden by Custance, being second, and Lord Falmouth's Silvio, ridden by F. Archer, being third. The favourite came in ninth.

— THE LAND OF MIDIAN.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Alexandria, informs the public that Captain Burton, the African traveller, has made a "find" of unusual interest. At the request of the Khedive he has visited the "land of Midian," the desolate region on the eastern side of the Gulf of Akabah, the easternmost of the two long and narrow estuaries in which the Red Sea ends. Accompanied by Mr. George Marie, a French engineer, Captain Burton landed in Midian on April 2, and in an exploration of some weeks explored a region full of ruined towns, built of solid masonry, with made roads, aqueducts five miles long, artificial lakes, and massive fortresses, all marking a wealthy and powerful people. Their wealth was based on mining operations, and Captain Burton reports the existence of gold, silver, tin, antimony, and turquoise mines. The auriferous region is extensive; indeed, the discoverer believes he has opened up a California, and the Khedive proposes to have the country worked by European capitalists. It will be remembered that in the Bible, Midian is always described as a land full of metals, especially gold, silver, and lead. It is more than probable that Solomon's Ophir was situated there, as the small ships in which he imported gold, ivory, and peacocks were launched at the head of the Red Sea. Midian is part of the Egyptian Viceroyalty.

— THE MAY MEETINGS of religious and benevolent societies are now in force. At Willis's Rooms the Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which employs 533 missionaries, besides 800 catechists, and has an income of 137,000*l*. Several colonial bishops described the operations of the society in their dioceses and in India. His Excellency Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., examined minutely the results of the work in China, and paid a high compliment to the Jesuits for the schools they had established. For success in the Chinese empire, men of intelligence and superior education were required. Illustrated papers, in his opinion, would be found the best means of paving the way to extend Christianity, as the Chinese were a curious people, and might be gradually led from such papers to the enlightenment characterising the nineteenth century in Europe.

— MANUFACTURE OF TORPEDOES.—The Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, in which ten thousand hands are employed by her Majesty's Government to fabricate the artillery and ammunition for land and sea service, has lately been producing different kinds of torpedoes. The merits of the Whitehead torpedo were made, the

other day, a topic of discussion in the House of Commons, and some observations were made there upon its extraordinary destructive powers. The Harvey torpedo is designed for totally different purposes. It might be used with good effect, during the chase of one vessel by another of superior force, to give the former a chance of destroying its pursuer. The torpedo is encased in a wooden chest, which is buoyant, and can be set afloat by lowering it from the ship's deck with a windlass; after which, by the aid of a rope and one or two cork buoys, if required, it can be placed so as to drift or keep in the position for coming into contact with the enemy's ship.

7. THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.—The first of the series of Wagner concerts was given at the Albert Hall to-day. The audience that had gathered to greet the greatest of living composers was large; almost all the seats in the amphitheatre and the arena were occupied; the rows of boxes showed well; but in the balcony a few unpleasant barren tracts were discernible. The gallery was very thinly populated. The audience was an essentially intellectual one, and the English Wagnerites were there in full force.

Wagner was greeted on his first appearance with long and oft-repeated cheering. It was a hearty generous welcome, which seemed to move the composer deeply. Wagner looks, by the way, somewhat more careworn than he did at Bayreuth; he seems to have lost much of that unresting vitality that was so characteristic of him in Bayreuth; and even with the conductor's baton in his hand, he seems to rule with more subdued power than was his wont some years ago. Perhaps it is that he does not as yet feel quite at home in England as he does in Germany.

8. THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.—In the Exchequer Division, before Mr. Baron Cleasby and a special jury, an action was brought against the Brighton Aquarium Company by Mr. Girdlestone, to recover a penalty of 200*l.* from the company for keeping the Aquarium open on Sunday. It appears that the company, in order to obtain the benefit, in respect of their conviction in 1875 under the Act of George III. against Sunday amusements, of the power conferred upon the Home Secretary by recent Act of Parliament to remit fines imposed for such offences, entered into an arrangement with Mr. Rolfe to proceed against them for opening the Aquarium on several Sundays, and allowed judgment to go against them by default. The company now contended that this was a straightforward and *bonâ fide* arrangement to procure a settlement of the question, and, as action had already been taken by Mr. Rolfe in respect of the offence to recover the penalty for which the present proceedings were instituted, this second action could not proceed. For Mr. Girdlestone it was contended that his action had been begun before Mr. Rolfe's, and that there was evidence of collusion between the company and Mr. Rolfe in respect of the action which he had brought. Mr. Baron Cleasby held that the priority of date in the plaintiff's action did not invalidate the judgment of Mr. Rolfe's

action, but as regarded the second question, he thought that as Mr. Rolfe's action was really the defendant's action, there was, in the circumstances, ample evidence of collusion. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for 200*l.*, and his lordship entered judgment for that amount.

— **EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.**—The new building for this institution, at Shadwell, has recently been opened by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck. This building has been erected from the designs and under the superintendence of the architects, Messrs. Henry and Charles Legg, of Bedford Row. The institution combines the two objects of an hospital for children and dispensary for women. It was founded by Dr. N. Heckford, in a warehouse at Radcliffe Cross, on Jan. 28, 1868. A tablet in the new hospital declares that he "was born in Calcutta, April, 1842; died Dec. 14, 1871, aged twenty-nine. He lived for the institution, and died a few days after the site of this building was purchased."

— **THE TOTTERING LILY** of fascination, wife of the Chinese Ambassador, has been interviewed by several ladies. She is a gentle-looking creature, with almond-shaped eyes, and jetty hair held out in a stiff tail over a tortoiseshell pin behind. Her attire, a loose many-coloured embroidered jacket with large sleeves surmounting a skirt or trousers worked in gold. A pardonable ruse was perpetrated to obtain what was most coveted, viz., a view of her feet. The conversation was, by means of the interpreter, brought round to the subject. An American lady present, celebrated for beautiful feet, as we here understand them, exhibited one of hers to the "Lily." "Immensely huge," was the remark; and the explanation that they were useful to walk on was not accepted as a valid reason for their dimensions. Again another lady showed a tiny boot with no more effect; and the "Lily," not to be pleased by European models of perfection—which have no doubt turned many heads in this country—was challenged to show what she considered the sole of excellence. Coyly, for the Chinese have a genuine horror of a profane eye in such matters, Her Excellency exhibited what she was pleased to call her foot. Small it was; just the size of a lady's doubled fist, and much the same shape apparently, swathed in bands of blue silk. Graceful it could hardly be called to European eyes; but for absolute absence of utility it certainly bore away the palm. Her visitors did not think it would become popular here.

12. **AN HISTORICAL LOSS.**—Lovers of noble trees, and especially of those which have artistic associations, will regret to learn that one of the magnificent elms in front of the Manor House at Chiswick—a tree which Pope and Hogarth must have known quite well, and which the latter drew in the etching styled "Mr. Ranby's House at Chiswick"—was blown down in a late gale. Mr. Ranby was Serjeant-Surgeon to the king; he attended Sir R. Walpole in his last illness, and is said to have sat to Hogarth for

the hero of "A Rake's Progress," probably in the marriage scene. He was much in the confidence of George II., and attended at the Battle of Dettingen; he is often mentioned in memoirs of the time, and was buried in Chelsea Hospital, near Cheselden.

13. THE REV. A. TOOTH.—Further unseemly proceedings took place at St. James's, Hatcham, early this morning.

The bell was tolled for service at a little before eight, and the senior churchwarden proceeded to the church and found a communion service being conducted by Mr. Tooth, the vicar, who had announced his intention, notwithstanding the inhibition, to celebrate it before his own altar on his return from Italy. He was assisted by one of his late curates, whose licence had been withdrawn by the bishop. The church had been entered through a window, and there were some three hundred persons present at the celebration, including Mr. Webb, the vicar's churchwarden. Mr. Fry, the senior churchwarden, attempted to stop the service, but failed; and the police declined to arrest Mr. Tooth on the ground that a serious breach of the peace would be the result, and the service proceeded to its conclusion. Mr. Webb steadily upheld the conduct of the vicar, and there was at one moment a demand made by some of the congregation for the forcible ejection of Mr. Fry.

14. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR and PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES were examined at the Royal Navy College at Greenwich last Monday and Tuesday, precisely in the same manner as ordinary candidates for naval cadetships. Both princes passed a very satisfactory examination, and in some of the subjects exhibited a more than usual degree of proficiency.

— AN ARTISTIC STORY.—In connection with the recent sale of some pictures by Adrian Van de Velde, the Flemish painter, the *Journal d'Anvers* relates how he became possessed of his country house near Antwerp. This house belonged to the great Lord Clarendon, and Van de Velde, happening to pass by it one day, was so much struck by the beauty of the site and of the gardens that he determined to transfer them to canvas. He took up his quarters in a neighbouring village, and after completing the picture, went with it to London, where he put it into a public sale with a heavy reserve upon it. Lord Clarendon, who was in London at the time, happened to attend the sale, and, recognising his own house, bid for the picture. There were several other offers, and Lord Clarendon, after having been outbid several times, said, "I will give the original for this copy." At the word "copy" the painter, who was in the room, apostrophised Lord Clarendon in no measured terms, and asked him what he meant by suggesting that the picture was a copy. Lord Clarendon repeated his offer, adding, "I know that Van de Velde is the painter, and I will give him the original for the copy." There was no mistaking what this meant; the picture was withdrawn.

15. THE POPE'S JUBILEE.—Cardinal Cardoso, the Patriarch of Lisbon, left that city for Rome with a number of Portuguese pil-

grims, to attend the Pope's episcopal jubilee. About 400 Portuguese pilgrims are expected to visit Rome on this occasion. The total amount of their offerings in money to his Holiness reaches 8,000*l.*

16. BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.—The female sea lion at Brighton yesterday gave birth to a fine young one. Both cow and calf are doing well. This is the first instance on record of the sea lion breeding in captivity. The youngster is thriving famously, and is about the size of a big pug dog, weighing between 12 and 14 lbs.

17. BURGLARY.—At an early hour this morning Gordon House, Isleworth, the residence of Lord Kilmorey, situated on the banks of the Thames, was entered by thieves, and property consisting of silver plate valued at between 300*l.* and 400*l.* carried off. It appears that they first obtained a ladder from the grounds of the Royal Naval School close by, and by means of this got over a high wall at the side of the residence, after which they effected an entrance to the house by forcing open the scullery window.

— ROBINSON CRUSOE.—The Queen has expressed her desire that some adequate provision should be made for the Misses De Foe, the lineal descendants of the author of *Robinson Crusoe*, and Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that a pension of 75*l.* per annum should be granted to each of these three ladies.

19. FOLKESTONE RITUAL CASE.—Judgment was given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in this case. The decisions of the Arches Court against the use of vestments by the parochial clergy, and the employment of the crucifix under circumstances which suggest the danger of superstitious reverence, were confirmed; but the decree of the Judge was reversed so far as concerns both the eastward position and the use of wafer bread. The Committee have decided that the priest may adopt the eastward position without penal consequences if he so stands as to allow communicants to see, if they wish, the breaking of the bread, and that though the wafer, properly so called, would be illegal, there is no prohibition of the use of bread made in the form of circular wafers.

— A DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS has been made on the Montrane estate, a few miles from Cupar Fife, the property of Mr. Allan Gilmour. In draining a portion of land, the labourers struck on what appeared to be a boulder, but which was subsequently discovered to be a pot. A stone was firmly wedged into its mouth, and on being removed it was found that the vessel was filled with coins, the total number of pieces being nine thousand. Most of them have the appearance of well-worn sixpences, a few are of the size of a florin, though not quite so thick, and a small number are about the size of a shilling. They are all silver, and, so far as has been ascertained, of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries. The pot, which is twenty inches by thirteen in diameter, is in excellent preservation, and is of bronze.

— THE "TAIL-CUTTING EPIDEMIC" IN CHINA.—The China papers brought by the French mail state that the "tail-cutting

epidemic," as it is called, has broken out at Peking, and has caused great consternation. "The Mandarins (says a letter in the *Celestial Empire*) have put up a notice offering 50 taels reward for the apprehension of a tail-cutter; but this will hardly have much influence, for the people are persuaded that the agency is supernatural. Death is said to follow the loss of the tail within three days; several cases of death are reported, and there is so much concurrent testimony that it is difficult not to believe. If there have been deaths it must be the effect of fright, the prophecy, as in so many cases, bringing about its own fulfilment. It is common now in the streets to see men with their tails wound round their heads or hanging over the shoulder in front. Charms are of course being distributed freely. One man showed me a charm, when I told him I had a better one, which was to wear the hair after the Western fashion; but he replied, 'Then they would cut off our ears.'" The Peking correspondent of the *Shanghai Daily News* states that two of the eunuchs of the palace have been mysteriously deprived of their tails, and such an occurrence taking place within the sacred precincts of the Forbidden City naturally increased the prevailing alarm. The druggists' shops were thronged by eager purchasers of cinnabar, which is an unfailing item in the prescriptions for charms to be worn about the person, and many Chinese were afraid to venture out of doors.

— A SEVERE THUNDERSTORM has broken over Radcliffe, in Lancashire, the lightning entered the parish church of All Saints, Stand Whitefield, and struck the rector, the Rev. George Rudd, and the sexton. They were carried a distance of six yards, and thrown violently beside the lectern and rendered insensible. The lightning then passed through the east window of the church, struck the Church Inn, knocking down a portion of the chimney-stack, destroying a large window, and doing much damage inside the house. The landlady was standing near a looking-glass in the kitchen, when the lightning shattered the glass to atoms, and threw her with much force into the opposite corner of the room, and rendered her insensible. A heavy thunderstorm also visited the Midland districts. A man was killed at Skipton whilst walking in a field.

21. THE FORSTER BEQUEST.—Visitors to the South Kensington Museum to-day will (says the *Times*) see the bequest to the nation made by the late Mr. John Forster. In making this bequest he emulated his friend, whose executor he was, the Rev. Alex Dyce. The two collections now stand fittingly side by side, the Dyce library numbering more than 11,000 volumes, and rich in ancient classics, early English dramas and other poetry, as well as in Italian literature, having been lately re-arranged and placed along with the drawings by the old foreign and English masters, the rare engravings, and the miniatures belonging to the same bequest, in the rooms filled for a time with the National Gallery pictures. The first picture to strike the eye in the Forster collection is the

masterpiece of Forster's friend Maclise, "Caxton in the Printing-office in the Almonry of Westminster Abbey, showing Edward IV. the proof-sheets of the First English Printed Book." This fine painting was not only the work of one friend, but was left as an heirloom to another, the present Viceroy of India, who has kindly lent it to the Museum during his absence. Forster is painted as Kiteley in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour," as played by certain famous amateurs, such as Mark Lemon, Dickens, and others. Macready, another of the "set," is painted by the same loving hand as "Werner," in Byron's tragedy. There is a gem by G. S. Newton, so small that it may be called a miniature, of Sir Walter Scott; Thomas Carlyle, by G. F. Watts, painted in 1868; Charles Dickens, by Frith; and Walter Savage Landor, by Sir W. Boxall. There is also a head of Keats, by Severn, in water colours. A head of Swift is of interest on account of Forster's biography.

— **MIDHAT PASHA.**—The late President of the Council in Turkey, Midhat Pasha, has arrived in London, by way of Folkestone.

— **WHIT-MONDAY.**—About 600 members of the working men's clubs of London went to Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, at the invitation of Earl Russell, and were received on the lawn by Lord and Lady Russell and some members of their family. The noble earl, who, it is stated, was well wrapped up and occupied a wheeled chair, spoke a few words expressive of his pleasure at receiving them to those who were near him, and then, as he could not make himself heard by all, requested Mr. Hodgson Pratt to read an address which he had prepared, in which he expressed his gratification at finding that every measure which he had supported, by which more power had been placed in the hands of the artisan class, had "justified the hopes of those who had fought their battle, and given the lie to the fears of those who foretold from each reform the downfall of the Constitution and the ruin of the country."

22. **AN INTERESTING DINNER PARTY** assembled at the Star and Garter, Richmond, in honour of a live centenarian, Mr. Edward Morgan, of Brougham House, Willesden, who has just completed his 106th year. There would seem to be no doubt as to the accuracy of the statement. Mr. Morgan was born at Bristol on May 21, 1770—the date is attested in a very old family Bible—and the old gentleman was present at the dinner, in vigorous health, we are assured, to give further attestation, if it had been necessary. His children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren number 102, of whom 67 had assembled to wish him "many happy returns of the day." He was the founder of the firm of coach-builders of that name in Long Acre, and retired from business only a few years ago.

— **HALF A CENTURY.**—In the seclusion of Balmoral Her Majesty to-day (Thursday) celebrates the anniversary of her birth; while British subjects in the United States will assemble at Petersburg, in Virginia, to celebrate the event in a manner that

may convey the lesson which fifty-eight years of progress is calculated to teach. There never was such a half-century as that from 1819 to 1869, and there never were such opening years as the eight years completed to-day. Only twelve others of the reigning Sovereigns of Christendom (out of thirty-eight in all) have attained to this age. The oldest on the list is the Pope, who was 85 on the 13th of the present month. Of temporal princes, the German Emperor has seen the greatest number of years, his eightieth birthday having been reached a few weeks ago. The youngest reigning Sovereign is Alphonso XII. of Spain, who, if he were a British subject, would still be an infant in the eye of the law, and continue so till November 28, 1878.

— LUTHER'S BIBLE.—The *Academy* states that the Director of the Ducal Archives at Zerbst (Anhalt) has discovered the second part of Luther's Old Testament translation in the Reformer's own handwriting. It dates as far back as 1523, and on 216 quarto pages gives a translation of nearly the whole Bible text from Joshua to Esther, while Part I. contains the Pentateuch.

26. THE RIDSDALE JUDGMENT.—The only secession as yet resulting from this has been, oddly enough, the secession of an Evangelical. The Rev. Dr. Gregg, Vicar of East Harborne, who gave his parishioners to know some years ago that he was unhappy at the toleration of Ritualism which the Ecclesiastical Courts sanctioned, has now finally seceded, and has accepted the charge of a Voluntary church and congregation, the members of which have recently ceased to worship in the Church of England.

— THE TIDAL WAVE which lately caused so much destruction at Iquique extended to other portions of the western coast of South America, and a telegram from Valparaiso announces the total destruction of seventeen vessels on the Peruvian coast, while forty more have been more or less seriously damaged. Of those lost fifteen are known to have been laden with guano, and it is probable that the remaining two were. The total loss of property is estimated at nearly 300,000*l*.

— VESUVIUS is at present in a state of considerable activity, emitting smoke by day and flames by night—a spectacle which attracts many foreigners to Naples.

28. THE RIDSDALE CASE.—There was a crowded congregation at St. Peter's Church, Folkestone, yesterday, when, in defiance of the recent judgment,¹ the Rev. J. C. Ridsdale wore the forbidden vestments. Candles were lighted on the altar, and the Communion service was conducted in the same manner as before the judgment. Mr. Ridsdale said he was aware of the responsibility he incurred in taking the course he now pursued, but he resisted the monition affirmed by the highest Court, so far as it was contrary to a plain order of the Church. He was convinced that the law of the Church commanded the use of vestments, and the two lights on the altar were likewise sanctioned by the Rubric. Although on

¹ See Trials.

some points he might be disposed to yield, peace was now no longer possible. His reason for pleading in the Court was if possible to secure peace for the Church, in the hope that the law of the Church would be legalised by the civil law, but that having failed he was bound at the expense of resisting the State to obey the Church. During the day a meeting of parishioners was held, when an address to the rev. gentleman was presented, approving the course he had taken.

— **THE BISHOP OF TRURO.**—Dr. Benson, recently appointed Bishop of Truro, held his first ordination service yesterday in the Pro-Cathedral, Truro. Much interest was manifested in the ceremony, as this was the first Cornish ordination for upwards of 800 years. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. R. Cornish, Vicar of Vryan. The Bishop was assisted by Chancellor Phillpotts, Archdeacon of Cornwall, and the Revs. C. F. Harvey (Rector of St. Mary's), J. R. Cornish, and G. J. Athill.

29. OLD-FASHIONED HIGHWAYMEN.—The police have been excited by the perpetration of a daring highway robbery on Blackheath, the equal of which has scarcely been known to the present generation. This evening Mr. W. H. Hodgson, one of the solicitors to the Treasury, who resides at 8, Granville Park, Lewisham, visited his brother-in-law, the Rev. W. M. Thompson, of Nightingale Terrace, Woolwich Common, in company with his sister and niece, and at half-past 9 o'clock at night they left in a carriage to return home. To reach their destination they had to cross Blackheath by a rather lonely road. It was about 10 minutes to 10 o'clock, and in a dark situation close to the gravel pits, when two men rushed to the horse's head from the side of the road, seized the reins with such vigour on both sides that the horse, which had been in a brisk trot, was thrown back on its haunches, and each presenting a pistol at the head of the driver, threatened to blow out his brains if he spoke or moved. Mr. Hodgson, who opened the carriage window to inquire the cause of the delay, was confronted by one of the highwaymen, while the other simultaneously opened the opposite window, and introduced his head. The two robbers, who were masked, presented their pistols and sternly demanded "Your money or your life." The gentleman handed to the highwaymen the loose silver which he happened to have in his pocket, about 5s. This, they told him, would not satisfy them, and they asked for his purse, which he delivered, with its contents—two 5*l.* Bank of England notes, and about 7*l.* in gold. Immediately on receiving the purse, and without waiting to ascertain its contents, the thieves ran off in the direction of Greenwich, and soon disappeared in the darkness. It is understood that the police have no clue to their discovery.

— **AMBULANCE MANŒUVRES.**—A novel and instructive exercise has been carried on during the last few weeks in the garrison of Dresden. Detachments of troops have been sent out almost daily, deployed into attacking formation, and ordered to advance against

an imaginary enemy. In rear of them followed parties of sick bearers, for whose especial instruction the drill was carried on, while further to the rear again a number of ambulance waggons, distinguished by the red cross, were drawn up, together with some country waggons, specially prepared for the transport of sick and wounded men. As the assaulting lines moved forward, certain men were ordered to fall down from time to time as though wounded, and were directed to take up appropriate attitudes on the ground. After a while, the attack having been supposed to have been successfully executed, the field was searched by the sick bearers, the wounded men were discovered, their injuries temporarily and hastily attended to, and they themselves transported to the conveyances in attendance. Each sick bearer was provided with an album, in which were plates showing how dressings should be applied in various cases, and also how means for carrying wounded men can be improvised out of swords, rifles, branches of trees, and so forth.

30. THE DERBY.—A good beginning of the Epsom week was followed by a continuation of all those favourable influences without which a Derby day, or any outdoor festival, is marred for the multitude of holiday-makers, who lose sight of the business of racing in the pleasures of a race. The weather was splendid, and was highly appreciated by, among others, the Chinese Ambassadors, Kuo ta jen (Principal Minister), Lin ta jen (Assistant Minister), attended by Li Shu-Chang (Secretary of the Legation), Yao Yü Wang (Chancellor), Mr. Halliday Macartney (English secretary), interpreters, and attachés, for whom a saloon carriage in the Royal train was provided.

The result of this, the ninety-eighth Derby, was as follows:—

Lord Falmouth's Silvio, by Blair Athol—Silverhair, 8st. 10lb. (F. Archer), 1; Mr. Mitchell Innes' Glen Arthur, 8st. 10lb. (Dodge), 2; Mr. J. T. Mackenzie's Rob Roy, 8st. 10lb. (Custance), 3.

JUNE.

1. THE OAKS.—A complete change in the weather rendered the Oaks day one of the most unpleasant that we have endured this year. Heavy rain fell in the morning, and there was such a gale of wind that a portion of the roof of Barnard's Stand was blown away, and a great many of the booths and other temporary erections were completely destroyed.

The field, which numbered nine, was a small one, Placida, Lady Golightly, Belphebe, and La Jonchère, formed a quartet of very smart fillies. The story of the race is easily told. The flag fell at the second attempt, and Placida at once went to the front, and

showed the way at a merry pace, Lady Golightly and Belphebe bringing up the rear. When they had gone half a mile Plaisante was out of it, and the others constantly passed and repassed; but Placida was never caught, and though Belphebe made a great effort in the last hundred yards, she was beaten cleverly by three parts of a length. Muscatel was a good third, and then came Lady Golightly, Quickstep, La Jonchère, Astree, and Mirobolante, in the order named, Plaisante being beaten off.

— COVENT GARDEN.—A correspondent writes in *Notes and Queries*:—"Next Friday, June 1, should be looked to by the Duke of Bedford, if he would not lose his Covent Garden Charter, a peck of green peas having to be sold in Covent Garden Market for 6*d.*, agreeably to an ancient custom, the Charter being held by the circumstance of selling at that price on the 1st of June."

2. W. CAXTON.—A special service in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the introduction of printing into England by William Caxton was held to-day in Westminster Abbey. Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" was performed by a numerous choir and band, and at the close of the solo and chorus, "The night is departing, the day is approaching," Dean Stanley preached a brief sermon from the text, "The night is far spent, the day is at hand; let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armour of light." At the conclusion of the sermon a collection was made for the Caxton Memorial Fund of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation. Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., has consented to preside at the opening ceremony of the exhibition at South Kensington in connection with the anniversary.

— A HISTORICAL PARALLEL was drawn by Baron Henry de Worms in an address delivered at the Onslow Hall, a day or two ago. Referring to the fact that the Emperor Alexander declared war against Turkey at the moment when she had adopted a Constitution, the speaker pointed out that in 1792 the Empress Catherine of Russia made war against the kingdom of Poland under circumstances strikingly similar to those which preceded the present struggle. Catherine began by taking up the cause of the members of the Orthodox Greek Church in Poland, just as Alexander II. did in Turkey; but in both cases it was not until a Constitution had been adopted by the neighbouring State that Russia declared war against it. The establishment of the Polish Constitution of May 3, 1791, which Burke described in the House of Commons as "a masterpiece of political wisdom," and "a glory to humanity," was alleged by the Empress as one of her reasons for sending her troops into Poland, on the plea that the principles of this Constitution were "totally opposed to social and political order, and provoke disobedience by weakening the respect which good citizens owe to their Sovereigns." She added, in much the same words as those of the present Czar, that she had no motives in declaring war "but such as are generous and disinterested."

— Kuo-TA-JÊN has arrived in London as the first Chinese Minister regularly accredited to the Court of St. James's. He is indeed well fitted for the mission which has been confided to him. Born nigh sixty years ago, he passed his youth in those arduous literary studies by which in China eminence is reached; while still a youth he achieved some of the highest honours which examination can afford; and being by his learning and manners commended to the Emperor was appointed first to a post in the Palace, and later to the governorship of the Province of Canton, to the vice-presidency of the Council of War, and subsequently to the vice-presidency of the Chinese Foreign Office. Being then found very curious as to foreign men and things, he was—although a mandarin of the red button, and not of the peacock's feather—sent to England, where his very pleasant features and high-bred manner have already become familiar, and earned for him the sympathy and respect of all who have become acquainted with him. Moreover, he is accompanied by his wife, who has rapidly become as great a favourite with all the ladies who have been allowed to visit her, as her husband is with all those who have been able to know him.

— THE CHINESE AMBASSADORS.—There is rather a good story about concerning the late visit of the Chinese Ambassadors to the law courts. They are rather hard put to it for amusement, and one day last week they made their appearance in the Court of Appeal. The usher whispered to one of the judges, who whispered to another man, and so on, until the whole bench was informed of what was about to happen. Then entered the Chinese Ambassador and his suite, all of whom chin-chinned, while their lordships gravely saluted in return. Ten minutes of the proceedings were enough for His Excellency, who, on retiring, shook hands gravely with each and all of the judges, and wound up by shaking hands with the usher, whom he appeared to consider the most important man in the place. The usher was, apparently, the person who least enjoyed the joke.

— A LONG-LIVED FAMILY.—Mr. William Young writes to the *Times* from Lloyd's:—"In your obituary of Thursday is recorded the death of Lady Cuningham Fairlie, aged 95. It may be deemed worthy of record in your columns that she is the last survivor of a family many members of which lived to extreme old age. Her father, John Wallace, of Cessnock and Kelby, North Britain, died in 1803, aged 92. His eldest son, Robert Wallace (long M.P. for Greenock), died aged 85. His second son, General Sir James Maxwell Wallace, died aged 84. His eldest daughter, Mrs. James Murdoch, died aged 95. His second daughter, Miss Ann Wallace, died aged 102. His third daughter (as above), Lady Cuningham Fairlie, died aged 95. Several other members of the family lived long, but I do not cumber your space with those under 80."

— ELECTRIC LIGHT.—A few days since a series of interesting experiments, which possibly at some future period may have an important bearing in the illumination of public buildings, ware-

houses, docks, &c., took place at the West India Docks before a considerable number of gentlemen. The apparatus used for the occasion consisted merely of an electro-magnetic machine worked by a small steam-engine, some insulated wires, and the electric candles, which are the invention of M. Paul Jablochhoff, an officer in the Russian engineering service, and composed of two carbons placed side by side with a slip of insulating substance between them, which burns away with the carbon exactly in the same way as the wax of a wax candle is consumed with the wick.

— A CALAIS PAPER states that two arrests have been made in connection with the recent robbery of bonds and other valuable property from the Paris mail while on its journey between Calais and Paris. One of the persons suspected is the man appointed to watch the train on the night of the robbery, and the other was arrested in London when offering for sale railway bonds which had been stolen eight months ago. Improved carriages, having only one door and a strong safe, are to be used in future, and the conductor is to be armed with a revolver.

— MILTON'S FIRST WIFE.—Horton Church, Bucks, a very old Gothic structure, which is supposed to be the mother church of Eton, was re-opened to-day by the Bishop of Oxford, after restoration. In the chancel lie the remains of Sarah, the wife of John Milton, and it was in the parish that the poet wrote his "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso." The contract included the rebuilding of the south aisle, new oak seating throughout, paving the floors and passages with encaustic tiles, and restoration of the handsome entrance porch and chapel, the total cost of the work being about 3,000*l*.

— FEMALE HEROISM.—The French Government has just conferred the military medal upon a young woman employed in the telegraph office at Pithiviers during the war of 1870. Upon the arrival of the German forces in that town during the month of November, they at once, as was their wont, took possession of the telegraph office and relegated Mdlle. Dodu, the young woman in charge, to a room on the first floor. The wires passed through this room, and Mdlle. Dodu managed to tap them and convey the information to the sub-prefect. One day a telegram arrived from the Prussian staff at Orleans addressed to Prince Frederick Charles, informing him of the march of a French corps upon Gien, and suggesting the movements to be made in order to surround it. This telegram she took to the sub-prefect, who made three copies of it for the commander of the French corps, sending each by a different messenger. Two of the messengers were killed, but the third arrived, and the information enabled the French commander to make a timely retreat. The Prussians did not ascertain what had taken place until just before the armistice, but for which Mdlle. Dodu might have fared badly. As it was, Prince Frederick Charles, who was at Pithiviers just after the armistice, congratulated Mdlle. Dodu upon her courage, and offered her a place in the Prussian telegraph

service. This she naturally refused, and, after having been placed in the orders of the day by the Minister of War, was appointed directrice of the telegraph office at Enghien.

— **HORSE SHOW.**—The fourteenth annual horse show was opened at the Agricultural Hall last Saturday, and is considered to be an unprecedentedly good one. The hunters are remarkably fine animals, and the number of entries—130 altogether—is unusually large. In the first class, for weight-carrying horses, there were thirty-five competitors, and it was a matter of some difficulty for the judges to decide which were best entitled to the prizes where all displayed excellences of the highest order. The champion cup was, however, awarded to Mr. Foord Newton for his four-year-old Sir George, which took the prize at Manchester. For the second class of hunters, without conditions as to weight, there were forty entries. The judges were the Marquis of Waterford, the Earl of Shannon, and Lord Valentia.

6. **THE FALL OF A BRIDGE AT BATH.**—An accident, not unusually destructive, but unusually frightful to the imagination, occurred at Bath this morning. Between the Great Western station and the building in which the Exhibition of the West of England Agricultural Society is held, stands a wooden truss-bridge, Widcombe Bridge, on which a toll is levied. The collector, anxious, it is supposed, to increase receipts, put upon this bridge a placard,—“Nearest way to the Exhibition,” and so great a crowd pressed upon it that the bridge gave way, two-thirds of it hanging suspended till it also fell. As the height of the bridge above the water is thirty feet, the two hundred persons on the bridge were all more or less hurt—eight being killed, and fifty being dangerously wounded in arms, legs, or spines. Assistance was, of course, at hand; and it is said that the majority of the sufferers waited for it with astonishing coolness and nerve, though the shrieks of some of the wounded and of many unwounded persons upon the banks were appalling. The cause of the accident was undoubtedly the inability of the bridge to sustain a crowd on the march, the movement greatly increasing the vibration, and the question to be tried is whether this inability was not known to the people who allowed the crowd to pass. The accident is a curiously rare one in England, though a great many bridges are so doubtful that the pace of carriages driving over them is reduced by the rules to a walk.

7. **MR. LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD** this day laid the foundation-stone of a new Temple of the United Synagogue at St. Petersburg place, Bayswater. It will be built in Greek-Byzantine style, at a cost of 18,000*l.*, of which 8,000*l.* has been subscribed and 4,000*l.* granted by the United Synagogue. Mr. de Rothschild said it was now seven years since his father, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, laid the foundation-stone of the Central Synagogue, and since then seven of these sacred buildings had been consecrated.

9. **ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.**—The executive committee for the

completion of St. Paul's, which had suspended proceedings for nearly three years, met again to-day. A resolution was adopted declaring it to be desirable, with the funds now in hand, exceeding 40,000*l.*, to carry into effect as far as possible the wishes of Sir Christopher Wren, by decorating the dome of St. Paul's with mosaic, in a similar style to the dome of St. Peter's at Rome. A sub-committee, consisting of Lord Alwyne Compton, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Oldfield, Mr. Parry, and the Rev. St. John Tyrwhitt, was appointed to consider as to the best method of proceeding in the execution of the proposed scheme, and as to the artists and other persons most fit to be employed therein, with any other matters they may think essential, and to report fully thereon.

10. THE JUDGES AT ST. PAUL'S.—This afternoon the long-promised State visit of Her Majesty's Judges was paid to St. Paul's Cathedral. It was the custom formerly and down to this year for the Judges and Serjeants to attend Divine service at the Cathedral on the first Sundays in both Easter and Trinity Terms, but lately, owing to recent changes in the Judicial body, by the effect of which the Judges of the Equity, Probate, and Admiralty Courts have now become Her Majesty's Judges as well as those of the Common Law Courts, fresh arrangements had to be made as to the continuance of the practice. The result has been to reduce the attendance of the Judges to but one service a year instead of two, and to establish a rota in the place of the former indiscriminate attendance of their Lordships. This year, again, another change has been necessary, owing to the disposal by sale of Serjeants' Inn, in Chancery lane, at which the Judges used to assemble, and be escorted in a body to St. Paul's by the City Marshal, as the representative of the Corporation. Henceforward this practice will necessarily be discontinued. The ceremony last Sunday was graced by the presence of the Lord Chancellor, who attended for the first time, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Justice Baggallay, Lord Justice Brett, Vice-Chancellor Malins, Vice-Chancellor Bacon, Vice-Chancellor Hall, and Baron Huddleston, and by Mr. Serjeant Robinson and Mr. Serjeant Cox.

Their Lordships wore their scarlet and ermine robes of office, and were attended by their train-bearers.

— THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS, whose death has just occurred, and who, from her Liberal tendencies, was nicknamed "*La Reine Rouge*," was one of the most accomplished ladies in Europe. She was an excellent linguist, being able to speak with tolerable fluency almost every European language. As is well known, she was for many years separated from her Royal husband. There was a meeting of the pair once a year in a vault-like apartment in the Royal Palace at Amsterdam. It lasted only a few minutes, and was merely of a formal character. Her Majesty's favourite residence was the "*Huis in t'Bosch*," about a mile and a half from the Hague. The palace was open to visitors, and every day at twelve o'clock Her Majesty sent for the visitors' book in

order to see who had called during the preceding twenty-four hours. Her private apartments were fitted up in a quiet, homely manner, in accordance with her own simple tastes.

— **LIGHTNING ACCIDENT.**—During the storm to-day a curious incident occurred at Blatchington Battery. A soldier was sitting in his room, and a table knife that he had just been using lay beside him, when the lightning entered the apartment, struck the knife, cutting it completely in two, and throwing the pieces about the room, one being taken nearly up to the ceiling. The man was not hurt, but naturally very much frightened.

12. **ENTHRONEMENT OF THE BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS.**—The investiture and enthronement of the Bishop of St. Albans took place to-day, in the cathedral church of St. Albans. There was a vast congregation. The bishop entered the abbey just before twelve, and the Archbishop of Canterbury was shortly afterwards conducted to the Communion table and directed the service to proceed. Her Majesty's letters patent founding the bishopric having been read, the oaths were administered and taken by his lordship, and the archbishop afterwards preached from Ezekiel xxxvii. 3. The bishop and archbishop met the Mayor of St. Albans at a luncheon at the Town Hall in the afternoon.

The scene in the abbey was most striking and picturesque. This ceremony was the first case of "investiture" since the Reformation. It should be added that the Primate invested the new Bishop under the Great Tower of the Abbey, before all the people, and not among the clergy in the chancel. After the reading of the Letters Patent founding the bishopric, Mr. Stephen Tucker, *Rouge Croix*, cried "God save the Queen!" and handed to his Grace the grant of arms for the new see.

— **ARMY CHANGES.**—When announcing some months ago the probable abolition of the rank of sub-lieutenant, the *Army and Navy Gazette* stated that with the introduction of second lieutenants it was thought a system would be adopted similar to that which was in operation in the days of ensigncies, and that an establishment of lieutenants and second lieutenants would be kept up. We are now able to state definitely that this will be the case. All regiments will in future have an establishment of ten lieutenants, exclusive of the adjutant, those on foreign service being allowed eight, and those on home service four second lieutenants, who will have to await promotion until vacancies occur in the higher rank. This change will give universal satisfaction, as a break will thus be provided in the subaltern ranks, the want of which was a standing argument against the sub-lieutenancy system.

— **THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL** and his Empress have arrived from Paris, and the papers from this date record various instances of his Majesty's wonderful activity. One day he spent a couple of hours at the South Kensington Museum; then he breakfasted at the Criterion; and then paid visits to the Royal Academy

to Dr. Schliemann in Keppel Street, to the Grosvenor Gallery, and to Mr. Boehm's studio in Fulham Road. The next day he again went to South Kensington, and visited Mr. W. Crooke, Mornington Road; after which he went to Messrs. Young's foundry in Eccleston Street, Pimlico, to inspect the equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales, by Mr. J. E. Boehm, destined for Bombay, in commemoration of the recent visit of His Royal Highness to India. He also inspected the statue of Sir John Burgoyne, and the last group just completed for the Wellington monument in St. Paul's Cathedral. He afterwards went to see Miss Thompson's pictures in New Bond Street; the Byron Memorial Exhibition at the Albert Hall; the Earl of Dudley's picture-gallery, and the collection at Grosvenor House, concluding the day by a visit to the Sir John Soane Museum in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

— THE EGYPTIAN COLLECTION OF THE LOUVRE has just been enriched by a very curious stone from a quadrangular ring, upon which are engraved two representations of an old Egyptian king of the eighteenth dynasty. On one side he is seizing a lion by its tail and making ready to strike it with his club—an emblem of victorious force, as explained by the word *Ken*—and on the other he is seen in his chariot of war trampling his enemies under foot. Monuments of the reign of this king are extremely rare, and therefore this small stone has a particular value and interest. It was discovered and bought for the Louvre by M. Pierret, the learned Egyptian conservator.

14. ASCOT CUP-DAY.—The Ascot meeting, favoured with splendid weather, has been a great success. The Ascot Tuesday has always furnished the very best day's racing of the entire year, and we doubt if there have ever previously been so many people present on the opening day. The Royal party arrived in state just before the first race was run. The Gold Vase produced the most interesting race of the day, being selected for the first appearance of Rosebery since his great handicap victories. He scarcely, however, looked quite up to the mark, and it was rumoured that he had been beaten in his trial. Skylark won in a canter. The result of the competition for the Gold Cup was that Petrarch won by a length, Skylark being second, and Coomassie third. The time, by Benson's chronograph, was 4 min. 33 sec.

— ALFRED THE GREAT.—Count Gleichen has completed his statue of Alfred the Great executed for the birthplace of the great ruler, Wantage, through the liberality of Col. Loyd-Lindsay. It is of Sicilian marble, and 8 ft. in height, a fine bold figure, in the cross-gartered hose of the time, holding an axe in one hand and a charter in the other. The pose is good, and the cast of the cloak gives more variety to the back than statues generally exhibit.

16. SAD DEATH OF AN OFFICER.—An inquest was held at St. George's Workhouse, in the Borough, this day, concerning the death of Henry Augustus Williams, aged forty-five, formerly an officer in the army. From the evidence of his widow, who described herself

as the daughter of the late Rev. R. W. Hartshorne, curate at Christ Church, Blackfriars, and who was dressed in workhouse clothes, it appeared that the deceased had served as captain in the Royal Scots Guards, the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry, the Gold Coast Artillery, and in the second West India Regiment. Being desirous of improving his position he sold his commission for 1,000*l.* and embarked in some business undertaking in Canada. Not being acquainted with business, he was taken advantage of, and failed. He then returned to England, and tried to get employment in various ways. At last he was appointed an agent for the British Equitable Insurance Company. Failing also in this, he wrote for an appointment in the Turkish army; but in the meantime being, with his wife and three young children, absolutely in want, he applied for assistance to the Charity Organisation Society. The society entered into an investigation of his character from his youth upwards, and, having found it to be without stain, offered that if he could get a commission they would temporarily assist his wife and children. In the meantime, he was compelled by hunger and want to apply for admission to the workhouse, which they entered on June 11. The witness further stated that her husband was a thoroughly sober man, and was much esteemed in his regiment. Their friends had helped them, but he did not like to be continually making demands upon them. The landlord of the house in which the deceased had lodged previous to going into the workhouse said he thought the Charity Organisation Society had acted very badly in the case. It appeared to him that they never did attend to a really deserving case. The public ought to know that 75 per cent. of the income of the society goes in expenses. A medical witness said that on examination he found the deceased had died of apoplexy, no doubt caused by excessive sickness. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

21. **AWFUL FIRE IN AMERICA.**—A terrible fire has occurred at St. John's, New Brunswick. It began at two o'clock, and burned for twelve hours. The fire department is said to have been very slow in getting to work, and to have become demoralised by the extent of the disaster. The supply of water also proved insufficient; and a strong wind blowing, all that part of the city south of King Street is destroyed, including all the public buildings, houses, about half of the private residences, and part of the wharves and shipping. Seven lives were lost. Fifteen thousand persons are homeless, and ten or fifteen million dollars worth of property has been destroyed, about half of which is insured. There are great fears of famine. The United States Consul has telegraphed to New York and other cities for aid. Relief will be sent at once. Railway trains loaded with cooked food have already been despatched from Bangor and Montreal.

24. **A CAPIOUS SHOWER OF SAND** fell upon Rome. Carried over from the deserts of Africa, it filled the upper atmosphere like a great cloud, and to such an extent that the sun at four o'clock in

the afternoon seemed entirely shorn of its rays, appearing like a pale moon of greenish tint. In some places the sand, mixed with water, fell in little drops of mud. In colour the sand has a reddish brick tinge, mixed with grains of vegetable pollen. The same atmospheric phenomenon was observed at Naples; but, although Vesuvius was in a partial state of eruption, no sand or cinders fell there. Telegrams from Naples report that all Saturday and Sunday Vesuvius was emitting great quantities of smoke.

— MIDHAT PASHA was in the House of Commons a few nights since, and was much amazed at the whole of the arrangements. The first thing that struck him was the grating in front of the ladies' gallery, and on being told what it was, he exclaimed, "And you accuse us of shutting up our women!" But what puzzled him most was the three-quarters of an hour's uproar with which a certain member was received and put down. But when he was told that this gentleman was "one of the *rédacteurs* of a leading paper, and one of the most unpopular members of the House," he chuckled and rubbed his hands, saying, "Then the paper is not so important after all, since its member is received with so much contempt. Certainly in our House the Speaker would have got up and boxed his ears." It was explained to him, however, that this would be against the rules, on which he replied, "Parfait, parfait, très-bon sens."

26. BOILER EXPLOSION.—There has been another terrible boiler explosion in North Staffordshire. Two boilers suddenly burst at some ironworks at Chatterley, killing six men and two boys and injuring several other persons. No cause, it is stated, has yet been assigned for the explosion, and the coroner's inquest will no doubt, as is usual under such circumstances, return a verdict of accidental death. It may, however, be taken for granted that there was some cause for the explosion. On the same day on which the catastrophe occurred a report of Mr. Fletcher, the chief engineer of the Manchester Steam Users' Association, was read at the monthly meeting of that body, in which, alluding to nine boiler explosions which took place between April 21 and June 22, he points out that, although as many as twenty-three lives were sacrificed, these explosions were all due to the simplest causes, and might have been prevented by competent inspection and the exercise of due care. Some of the explosions arose from wasting of the plates, the metal being so reduced that it was no thicker than an old sixpence, while others arose from excessive and undue pressure of steam, and others, again, from the neglect of the simple precaution of strengthening furnace tubes with encircling hoops to enable them to resist collapse. In every case where coroners' inquests were held the usual verdict of accidental death was brought in.

— A FATAL GLACIER ADVENTURE.—A shocking Alpine accident is reported. M. Henri Cordier, well known to English mountaineers as a prominent member of the French Alpine Club, has met

with his death on one of the glaciers at the base of Mont Pelvoux, in Dauphiné. M. Cordier was a cragsman of no mean order, and some of his expeditions of last year, including the ascent of the Aiguille Verte from the Argentiére Glacier, of Les Courtes from the Talèfre Glacier, and of several peaks in the Pontresina neighbourhood, were made in conjunction with members of the English Alpine Club.

28. RECREATION GARDENS IN LONDON.—To-day, amid much public rejoicing, the disused burial-grounds of Old St. Pancras and of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, which now join each other, were opened as public recreation gardens, in the presence of Lady Burdett-Coutts and other visitors. The grounds, which have some historic interest, are in the Old St. Pancras Road, and the church in the centre of one is stated to be the last in England in which the ceremonies of the Romish Church were performed before the Reformation. Part of the grounds is the spot formerly known as the burial ground of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields.

30. MR. BRADLAUGH AND MRS. BESANT were called up for judgment before the Court of Queen's Bench for the offence of publishing the "Fruits of Philosophy," a book declared by the jury calculated to deprave public morals. The Lord Chief Justice, after rejecting a plea that the indictment was bad, and a demand for a new trial, declared that, as the defendants had set the law at defiance by circulating the book after the verdict had condemned it, the sentence, which otherwise would have been light, must be severe. Each defendant was therefore condemned to imprisonment for six months, to pay a fine of 200*l.*, and to enter into recognisances in the sum of 500*l.* to be of good behaviour for two years,—good behaviour including, of course, the withdrawal of the book.

— THE COLORADO BEETLE.—Simultaneously with the passage of the Danube by the Russians, it is announced that Sir Wilfrid Lawson's favourite dread, the Colorado beetle, has succeeded in effecting the passage of the Atlantic, and has landed on German soil, being first observed, with numerous larvæ, in a potato-field at Mülheim, near Cologne. The German authorities were equal to the occasion, and promising to indemnify the proprietor, they covered the field with sawdust and tanning-bark, over which they poured petroleum oil, which they set on fire. One beetle, however, was seen on the wing, so that the whole invading force was certainly not exterminated. "Coloured engravings" of the insect have been issued by our own Commissioners of Customs—just as coloured photographs of escaped criminals are issued by our Commissioners of Police—to all and sundry likely to fall in with the potato-beetle, if he does come. But it will be an unequal war. The beetle, like Shelley's "Desolation," is a "delicate thing," which can easily find harbourage without being detected by our coarse faculties at all. We shall find it almost as difficult as to make war on Professor Tyndall's "germs."

— OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.—At the match at Lord's between

Oxford and Cambridge, the latter team were strong favourites, even though they had not done so well in the trial-matches as their rivals, and never was there a more complete upset of the public fancy. Though they were indubitably a fine batting team, only one of the Cambridge men—A. P. Lucas—played up to his form, their bowling was weak, and their fielding very poor, though an honourable exception must be made in the case of the Hon. E. Lyttelton, who kept wicket in splendid style. On the other side, F. M. Buckland gave a grand exhibition of batting, scoring 117, and, as he took no less than seven wickets, at an expense of only fifty-two runs, Oxford has to thank him for a hollow victory by ten wickets. Cambridge scored 134 and 126; Oxford 214 and no wickets down 47.

— THE CZAR.—The temporary residence fitted up for the accommodation of the Czar at Plojesti is most unpretending. It is but one storey high, and there are only eight rooms—a vestibule, an antechamber, a *salon* for the aides-de-camp and officers on duty, a smoking-room, a study, a reception-room, a bedchamber, and a *salle à manger*. Except the reception-room and the antechamber, they are all extremely small, but they are upholstered with much elegance. In the smoking-room, which is furnished in the Turkish fashion with luxurious ottomans and carpets, there is a portrait in oil of the late Emperor Nicholas and a chromolithograph of Princes Charles of Roumania on horseback. The Czar sleeps on an iron camp-bed, which he always carries with him. Sixteen is the largest number that sits at the Imperial dinner-table, and that only on gala occasions. There are no fewer than four hundred horses—many of them superb animals—attached to the service of His Imperial Majesty and his suite.

JULY.

4. BLEWITT'S BUILDINGS—The inhabitants of about twenty wretched houses in Blewitt's Buildings, a blind court in Fetter-lane, were turned out by order of the Metropolitan Board of Works, who had obtained the necessary orders to have the buildings razed to the ground, in order that artisans' dwellings might be erected in their place. The usual three months' notice to quit was given, but the majority of the tenants, who were of the very poorest class, had either forgotten the notice or were unable to get other lodgings. The authorities entered the court, accompanied by a number of police, and proceeded, as one old woman said, "to chuck the sticks out of window." In the course of an hour or two every house was empty, and men, women, and children, with their goods, were huddled together in the court. As the day advanced a few of the evicted tenants managed to get other lodgings, but most of them

being unprepared with money were unable to do anything but bewail their hard fate and keep an eye upon their property. The police frequently came round to tell the houseless people to "stir up and get out," but were unable to make them move. The scene in the evening was rendered more distressing by the heavy thunder-storm which broke over London, and which drenched people to the skin and saturated the goods. At nine o'clock at night eight of the families were still without shelter and resolutely refused to go to the workhouse and leave their goods to take care of themselves. The majority were Irish, who pleaded that they had "nowhere to go because no one would take them in."

— RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN IRELAND.—A serious accident occurred at about ten o'clock last night on the Dalkley line of railway, near Dublin. The engine and the entire train left the line, and the carriages were all overturned. One man was killed and several persons were injured, chiefly the passengers in a third-class compartment. The accident is attributed to a defect in the points. The line from Dublin to Bray is completely blocked.

— LAKE THIRLMERE.—The Manchester City Council has just adopted a proposal of the Waterworks Committee to purchase Thirlmere, one of the Cumberland lakes, and to convey water from it to Manchester by an aqueduct 100 miles long! The project will, it is said, need seven years for its completion. The first portion of the work will cost 1,700,000*l.*, and will secure a supply of 50,000,000 gallons of water per day. In the discussion of the subject, to the astonishment of non-utilitarians, it was stated that the picturesque scenery of the Thirlmere district would be no more interfered with than was that of Loch Katrine by the Glasgow waterworks!

— THE SHAH OF PERSIA has presented to the South Kensington Museum an assortment of modern Persian textile manufactures, consisting of carpets and various kinds of embroidery. The gift, which was sent through Major Smith, director of the English telegraph establishment in Persia, was accompanied by a letter from the Shah's secretary, expressing his Majesty's desire that the gift should be accepted as a souvenir, and as an acknowledgment of the friendly manner in which Persian art has been regarded in England.

— STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.—The operative masons of London have now struck work generally for two distinct objects. First—the shortening of the hours of labour from 52½ hours per week in summer-time, as now worked, to 50 hours per week. As to this the master builders object that the hours of labour having been already reduced within the last few years from 60 hours per week to 52½ hours, the reduction has gone far enough. Secondly — the operative masons require a general rise of 1*d.* per hour for all—viz., from 9*d.* to 10*d.* per hour, without regard to the skill and ability of the operative. This, also, the master builders have declined.

— **VALUE OF CITY PROPERTY.**—Many instances have been given from time to time (the *City Press* says) of improvement of the value of City properties, but one of the most remarkable is that of a house in Lombard Street, the property of the Drapers' Company, which in 1668 was let for 25*l.* a year. In 1877 the site lets for 2,600*l.* a year ground rent, and the lessee having expended 10,000*l.* on the building covering it, gets a return of 7,000*l.* a year rent.

— **CHURCH LEAGUE.**—A meeting of the Church League to promote the disestablishment of the Church of England was held to-night at Freemasons' Tavern. The chair was taken by the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, and Archdeacon Denison was one of the speakers. The Archdeacon moved the first resolution, "That the idea of the Christian Church is opposed to its union with the State." Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite moved, as an amendment: "That the union of Church and State is of itself a matter indifferent, but it is not a sound policy for Churchmen to agitate for this separation." A good deal of uproar followed, and there were several remarks made by persons in the body of the meeting about "The Priest in Absolution." The Rev. J. M. Ben-Oliel and other speakers followed. The amendment was ultimately put and lost, as were two other amendments disapproving of the objects of the league. Mrs. Paterson, the president of the Women's Protection League, caused great confusion by demanding to be allowed to speak. She wished to know whether it was the rule of the league that men and women might both be members, but the men only could vote. If it were so, they were taking the women's money and not granting them privileges. The original resolution was finally put and carried. Mr. J. C. Cox moved and the Rev. A. H. Stanton seconded the resolution, "That the results of modern voluntary effort afford the fullest assurance that the Church when disestablished will be amply provided for by the offerings of its members." The motion was carried. The other resolutions on the programme were not put, owing to the lateness of the hour, and the meeting broke up with cheering.

— **HUMANE DISCOVERY.**—An interesting experiment was lately made at a horse-slaughtering establishment at Dudley, with the view of testing a new system of slaughtering cattle by means of dynamite, and thus putting them out of existence more speedily and with less suffering than by the ordinary pole-axe. Two large powerful horses and a donkey (disabled for work) were ranged in a line about half a yard apart under a shed, the donkey being placed in the centre. A small primer of dynamite, with an electric fuse attached, was then placed on each of their foreheads and fastened in position by a piece of string under the jaw. The wires were then coupled up in circuit, and attached to the electric machine, which stood about five yards in front. The handle of the machine being then turned, an electric current was discharged, which exploded the three charges simultaneously, and the animals instantly fell dead without a struggle. The whole affair was over in two

minutes, and the experiment appears to have been a perfect success. It was conducted by Mr. Johnson, agent for Nobel's Explosive Company, Glasgow, assisted by Mr. Harris, one of the dynamite instructors. By this means, it is stated, any number, even a hundred or more cattle, may be instantly killed by the same current of electricity.

6. SUICIDE OF A BLUECOAT BOY.—Mr. Payne held an inquest this day in the infirmary of Christ's Hospital, in Newgate Street, as to the death of William Arthur Gibbs, aged twelve, a scholar, who committed suicide by hanging himself. The boy's father said that his son had been for several years at the schools belonging to the hospital at Hertford, and only came to London just after the Easter holidays. Since then he had twice run away. He had complained to one of his sisters of the treatment he received from one of the monitors. On July 2 he ran away again, and when found said that he would rather hang himself than remain under the monitor. He told his father that when at the baths some time previously, this monitor held him under water for some time, and frequently made him "fag." Major Brackenbury, the warden of the school, said the boy was rather troublesome, and of a determined and bad character. He received a flogging after his return. The Rev. Charles A. Lee, head-master, said that if there had been any terrorism he should have heard of it. Major Brackenbury, on being recalled, said that a few months since a boy attempted to commit suicide in the school. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."

— LOSS OF THE "CASHMERE."—The *Daily News* correspondent at Alexandria gives an account of the wreck of the British steamer "Cashmere" near Cape Guardafui, the easternmost point of Africa, at the very spot where the "Meikong" was lost only a fortnight before. The "Cashmere" was on her way from Zanzibar to Aden. All went well until July 5, when she ran into Sandy Bay, and it was at once seen that she must become a complete wreck. Several lives were lost in reaching the shore, but eighty-nine were saved. The shipwrecked crew and passengers underwent many hardships, and five days and five nights passed before assistance came to them. The steamer "Queen Margaret" then appeared and took them from the small port they had succeeded in reaching, about thirty miles to the westward of Guardafui, and conveyed them to Aden. It is stated that the British Consul at Cairo has called the attention of the Khedive to the necessity of establishing a lighthouse at Cape Guardafui.

— ANOTHER "GAINSBOROUGH DUCHESS."—A picture claiming to be "Gainsborough's renowned portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire" is now exhibited at the Byron Gallery, which resembles very closely the portrait that became so notorious last year when sold in the Wynn Ellis sale for the enormous price of 10,605*l.*, and within three weeks afterwards was stolen in the night (May 25-6) from the exhibition room of Messrs. Agnew in Old Bond Street. The

mystery of that robbery remains still unexplained, and no approach to its solution seems to be derivable from the somewhat sudden appearance of the picture now before the public, which is evidently not the same, although clearly a portrait of the same person, whether she be the beautiful Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, or someone else.

— NEW FEMALE PROFESSION.—The *Scientific American* announces that a new profession has been thrown open to women—namely, that of diamond cutting. The work of diamond cutting is a mechanical labour which calls into play extreme delicacy of touch and special aptitude in judging form and colour. Nor is any great muscular effort necessary in the operations of diamond cutting and polishing, excepting perhaps in forming the facets, which is done by rubbing one stone against another, and is therefore a task which might still be left in the hands of men. According to this paper, twenty-three young women are at the present time employed in preparing diamonds for the market at Roxbury in Massachusetts, in the workshops of a Mr. Morse. The workmen formerly employed by Mr. Morse were Dutch, who are especially famous for their skill in the art. They were also for the most part Jews, and were extremely jealous of the secrets of their craft, refusing to take as apprentices any but members of their own families. Consequently, when requested to instruct some young Americans, they unanimously declined. Instead of openly resisting their pretensions, Mr. Morse himself set about learning the trade; and, having acquired sufficient dexterity, established secretly a workshop for women, to whom he taught the art, and that so successfully that he has now altogether replaced his Dutch workmen by his own pupils, to the great benefit of his business.

— THE DUKE OF KENT AND PRESIDENT WASHINGTON.—A statement has been made lately that General Grant is the only ex-President of the United States on whom Her Majesty has set eyes. It may not, however, be generally known that Queen Victoria's august father, the Duke of Kent, saw and conversed with the First of American Presidents—the man who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen—George Washington. Some years since an old print was picked up, representing one of "Lady" Washington's New-Year's Day Receptions (the wife of the Father of his country was always styled "Lady" by old-fashioned Democrats); and among the guests is a bluff young gentleman in military uniform, who is "figured" in the key to the engraving as "Prince Edward of Great Britain." The Prince, not yet created Duke of Kent, had come from his British American command to do honour to the Cincinnatus of the West.

— A JAPANESE SHIP.—A fine ship, called the "Niigata Maru," Captain Walker, has arrived in the Thames from Japan. This is the first vessel bearing the Japanese flag which has entered the port of London. Though built as a steamer, she has made this long passage round the Cape under sail, occupying 141 days. The

crew consists of thirty-four men, all of whom, with three or four exceptions, are Japanese. The "Niigata Maru" brings a cargo of about 1,600 tons, chiefly rice, and is likely to be the first of a series of regular traders. Captain Walker reports that the Japanese sailors behaved admirably, and in any emergency were always ready to do their part. The "Niigata Maru" is to be refitted with boilers and machinery, and will then return with the same crew to Japan.

10. THE PENGE MURDER.—At the Kent assizes at Maidstone, Sir James Stephen, Q.C., referring to the Penge case, said that, although the trial would take place in London, the grand jury must consider the case. They must return a true bill against the four prisoners if they believed that they had conspired together to cause the death of Harriet Staunton, but if they thought that they had been guilty of wicked and cruel neglect of the duty imposed upon them by law or by contract, and thus without malicious intent had caused death, they must return a bill for manslaughter against the three Stauntons, and no bill against Alice Rhodes, upon whom in such a case there would be no responsibility. The jury returned a true bill for wilful murder against the four prisoners.

— A TIGRESS AT LARGE.—A fine tigress was killed near the London and North-Western Railway at Long Buckley this day. The station-master at Weedon was informed of the escape of a tiger between Wolverton and Rugby, on its way to Liverpool, and that it was prowling about the field near. He gathered some friends, and with some officers from the Weedon garrison went to the spot on an engine. The animal was discovered near the line, her movements having been watched from a telegraph post by a porter who had sighted her. A number of country people acting as beaters, she was finally put to death after receiving no less than eight rifle bullets, besides several charges of small shot. The animal in question belonged to Mr. Jamrack, of Ratcliffe Highway, and was despatched by the 8.20 train from Broad Street, in what is called a "low-sided junction waggon." While at large it had managed to kill and partly devour a couple of sheep.


— FATAL ACCIDENT TO A GEOLOGIST.—Dr. James Bryce, of Edinburgh, the well-known geologist, has fallen a martyr to the pursuit of his favourite science. Recently he has been making a geological tour in the Highlands, and left Inverness this morning for Foyers, on the shores of Lochness, the famous falls. Soon after reaching Foyers Hotel, he set off alone, to examine the rocks in the Bass of Inverfarigaig, and he was not again seen alive. About three hours after his departure his body was found by two gamekeepers at the foot of a precipice, dreadfully crushed. It is supposed that while climbing the rocks a mass had given way under his feet, and that other fragments had fallen above him. The identity of the deceased was only discovered on his boxes being broken open by the police authorities, who were sent for to Inverness. Dr. Bryce was for a long time mathematical master, and afterwards rector, of

the Edinburgh High School. Since his retirement he has lived in Edinburgh, where he has written several highly-prized works on geography and geology.

14. THE ETON AND HARROW CRICKET MATCH, which promised to be one of the best contested matches of the season, came to an untimely end in rain at half-past five to-day. Public opinion had rather favoured Eton, in consequence of an easy victory over Winchester. July 13 was all that could be wished in the way of weather, and at the close of the day's play Harrow had scored 157, Eton 163, and Harrow second innings 93 for two wickets. The next day Harrow added 100 more, Rowe, a left-handed batsman, making 82, the top score of the match; the two first Etonians made 49 in less than forty minutes, but at 78 and one wicket down the rain ended the match in a draw, with the honour fairly divided. Three brothers of the name of Studd played in the Eton eleven.

— LOSS OF A STEAMSHIP AND 100 LIVES.—It was nearly a month after the event that the news of a very calamitous shipwreck on the Pacific Coast reached England—The steamship “Eten” had been lost, seventy miles north of Valparaiso, with the sacrifice of 100 lives. It appears from the telegram that there were 160 people on board, of whom eighty perished with the ship, and that by the third day forty-three others had reached the shore in boats, on spars, or in other ways not stated. But seventeen or twenty of the unfortunate persons on board were reserved for a peculiarly horrible fate. About seventy miles north of Valparaiso the coast is thick with boulders. The Admiralty Chart gives in Conchali Bay many rocks without a name; on Wilson's Chart one of these dangers is marked Penitente Rock. The ship is stated to have been on her way from the north to Valparaiso; and the winds usual on that coast varying between S.S.E. and S.S.W., while the current ordinarily sets to the north, it is natural that she should have been close in shore to avoid wind and current. Penitente Rock has deep water all round, except that near it are two smaller rocks. A little to the north is Conchas Point, with a ridge of sunken reefs running out towards Verd Island. Further to the north is Penitente Point, a remarkable mass of stone at the extremity of a precipitous headland; and on the south is Cape Tablas, a dangerous headland overhanging another rock. Eastward of Cape Tablas there is a bay with good anchorage, for which in stormy weather a ship in distress might run, but the way to it lies along a coast of the general character we have described, dotted with many boulders. On one of these, after the vessel had struck, twenty of the shipwrecked people took refuge, and we presume that it proved impossible to rescue them.

— EUCALYPSINTHE.—A new liqueur called “eucalypsinthe” has been manufactured from the leaves of the eucalyptus. The valuable properties of an infusion of the leaves as a febrifuge have been long known and appreciated, especially by residents in Algeria, where the eucalyptus has been extensively cultivated with beneficial



results; and Dr. Miergue, a colonial surgeon, has now succeeded, after many experiments and much patient research, in distilling from the leaves a liqueur which, although exhilarating and grateful to the palate, is not only absolutely harmless, but possesses also many useful medicinal properties. A correspondent of a French paper, who has made acquaintance with the new beverage in Marseilles, where it is, it seems, already largely manufactured and consumed, predicts that within six months it will become popular throughout France, and will everywhere take the place of absinthe—the “green muse” which has temporarily inspired, only afterwards to stupify and kill, so many of the most talented of French writers and poets.

— EXTRAORDINARY LANDSLIP.—The Camborne Volunteer Corps had to-day a narrow escape. There was a large muster on the parade-ground to take leave of Capt. Pike, who has become major. Scarcely had they marched off than the whole surface of the earth where they had been standing crumbled away, leaving a yawning chasm 150 yards wide and 600 feet deep. An examination showed that an ancient mine existed at the spot, the crown of which had been covered. This had rotted and given way.

— ROYAL VISIT TO WANTAGE.—The Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit to Wantage for the purpose of unveiling a statue of King Alfred the Great, who was born at that place, and of whom the Prince of Wales is the thirty-third great-grandson. This morning the town was gaily decorated and filled with holiday-makers. On the arrival of the Royal party at the market-place, an address was presented to the Prince and Princess, and in replying His Royal Highness said:—“I feel I cannot visit this town, ever memorable as the birthplace of my illustrious, though remote ancestor, King Alfred the Great, without calling to mind his eminent virtues, his noble deeds, and his devoted patriotism. The fine statue which we inaugurate this day is a splendid gift, and the presentation of it to Wantage redounds to the credit of the generous donor, our gallant friend, Col. Loyd-Lindsay. Let me add that the pleasure I have experienced in unveiling it is enhanced by the knowledge that it has been executed by my cousin, Count Gleichen.”

The Prince and Princess each planted a memorial tree; and the Prince then unveiled the statue, which is of Sicilian marble, eight feet in height, and mounted on a granite pedestal. Alfred is represented as a warrior, his right hand rests on a battle-axe, and his left holds a large roll of parchment—a fitting symbol of good laws and the victories of peace.

— EXPERIMENTS WITH THE TELEPHONE.—This afternoon the first public exhibition of the telephone which has been witnessed in this country took place at the Queen’s Theatre, in the presence of a large assemblage of scientific, musical, and literary celebrities. It was originally intended that performances should be given simultaneously at the Queen’s Theatre and at the Canterbury Hall,

on the Surrey side of the Thames, but for the convenience of the invited guests the wires were taken to the Canterbury Hall, and brought back into the Queen's Theatre, both ends of the apparatus being thus brought within view of the united guests. An explanatory address written by the inventor, Mr. Cromwell F. Varley, was read by Mr. J. C. Bennett, who stated that arrangements were in progress for the transmission of musical sounds from distances of 300 and 500 miles. He also stated that it had been intended to carry on a musical colloquy between London and Brussels, but that the Post-Office authorities had for the present withheld permission to place a wire at the service of the inventor. The instrument was then set to work, and a performer at one end of the two or more thousand yards of wire played "The Blue Bells of Scotland," "The Last Rose of Summer," and "Home, Sweet Home." Allowing for the difficulties attendant on an electrical experiment involving delicate details, the result was completely successful in establishing the fact that musical notes and distinct melodies can be transmitted by means of the telephone. Occasionally the contact was disturbed, and in place of agreeable notes some grunting sounds were heard, which provoked good-natured hilarity. Much oftener, however, the tones were clear, powerful, and of good quality, resembling those of a clarionet, and hearty applause was often elicited.

15. FLOODS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—London and many places throughout the provinces have been visited during the past week by heavy falls of rain and violent storms. The rivers Irwell and Medlock, in Lancashire, rose fearfully high, owing to the continuous rains, and many mills and houses were flooded. At Blackburn three men were swept away by the flood and drowned, and at Oldham two boys have lost their lives from the same cause. The Ribble has in some places overflowed its banks, and large tracts of ground are inundated, and crops of hay carried down the river. At Warrington a vast amount of damage has been done by floods. The Mersey has been swollen to such an extent that acres of hay-fields and potato crops have been under water.

— TICHBORNE COSTS.—A return has been issued of the expenditure in the Tichborne prosecution. The total costs, charges, and expenses of the prosecution amounted to 60,074*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, of which 23,676*l.* 17*s.* went in counsels' fees, 18,712*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* to witnesses, agents, &c., 10,268*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* to law stationers and for printing, 3,637*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* for shorthand-writers' notes, and 3,780*l.* to the jury.

16. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—For the third year in succession F. L. Playford, of the London Rowing Club, has won this title, this year from T. C. Edwardes-Moss, of Oxford, who had won the Diamond Sculls at Henley, and had defeated the other "challengers" for the championship on July 13. He and Playford had never met before. For a mile and a half the two boats were alongside—more or less—neither clear of each other.

Playford led a little at the start. Edwardes-Moss led half a length at the end of a mile, and at the mile-and-a-half they were level. After this Playford wore his opponent down and eventually won by 150 yards. The time to Hammersmith was 9 min. 8 sec. to 9 min. 7 sec., a pace which has never been surpassed in a race by professionals even on a spring tide.

— **IRISH TERRORISM.**—By the grand jury of Roscommon Mrs. Young, the widow of Mr. James Young, who was recently shot on his own estate, has been awarded 4,000*l.* compensation. Some extraordinary evidence was given before the grand jury, showing the existence of great terrorism in the county. It was deposed that the murder was publicly spoken of as a deed to be accomplished before it was perpetrated. After the murder a farmer who told the police that he had before its perpetration seen a suspicious-looking stranger in the neighbourhood was threatened the same night, and his house was burned over the heads of his wife and family. Mr. Young's steward has since been warned that his life is in danger. Threatening notices are extensively posted over the county, and some of the witnesses said they gave evidence at the risk of their lives.

— **CAPT. JONES**, of the brig "Penelope Sutton," which has arrived at Berwick from Navassa, America, reports that on June 28, while in latitude 45°15 north, longitude 46°20 west, he passed a lifeboat, from eighteen to twenty-one feet long, with a man and woman on board. The boat was named the "New Bradford," and was twenty-one days out from New Bedford, bound for London. Capt. Jones offered the man a rope, but he refused it. His name is Capt. Beaumaris, and he is attempting to cross the Atlantic in this tiny craft, which he built himself. The captain of the ship that fell in with him before the "Penelope Sutton" stated that he was accompanied by his wife and child.

— **RACE BETWEEN A TRAIN AND A PIGEON.**—The other day there was a race from Dover to London, between the Continental mail express train and a carrier pigeon conveying a document of an urgent nature from the French police. The pigeon, which was bred by Messrs. Hartley and Sons, of Woolwich, and "homed" when a few weeks old to a building in Cannon Street, City, was of the best breed of homing pigeons known as "Belgian voyageurs." The bird was tossed through the railway carriage window by a French official as the train moved from the Admiralty Pier, the wind being west and the atmosphere hazy, but with the sun shining. For upwards of a minute the carrier pigeon circled round to an altitude of about half a mile, and then sailed away towards London. By this time the train, which carries the European mails and was timed not to stop between Dover and Cannon Street, had got up to full speed, and was proceeding at the rate of sixty miles an hour towards London. The odds at starting seemed against the bird, and the railway officials predicted that the little messenger would be beaten in the race. The pigeon, however, as

soon as it ascertained its bearings, took the nearest homeward route in a direction midway between Maidstone and Sittingbourne, the distance "as the crow flies" between Dover and London being seventy miles, and by rail seventy-six and a half. When the Continental mail express came into Cannon Street station, the bird had been home twenty minutes, having beaten Her Majesty's Royal Mail by a time allowance representing eighteen miles.

28. **THE COLORADO BEETLE.**—We have had what seems to be another false alarm respecting the arrival of the Colorado beetle in our midst. Great numbers of what were supposed to be these beetles, and to have been hatched from eggs brought in seed potatoes from America, having been discovered on potato plants in the suburbs of Hereford, the Home Secretary sent down Mr. Tennant, the naturalist, to inquire into the matter. By that gentleman it has been found that the insect observed was one of the ladybird species, and a good friend of the potato-grower. From Cologne, however, it is telegraphed that the beetle has been discovered in another field near Mülheim, and that great excitement existed in consequence. At a meeting of the York Chamber of Agriculture, resolutions were passed thanking the Privy Council for the prompt steps taken to prevent the introduction of this insect into the country, and expressing regret that naturalists should be importing live specimens; it was stated that the last attack on the potato crops cost the country 50,000,000*l.*

30. **A CREW POISONED AT SEA.**—A dreadful case of poisoning at sea by unwholesome food is reported. From the statement of a sailor named Inman, who to-day arrived at Southampton, it appears that while the barque "Crown Prince," of St. John's, New Brunswick, was on a voyage in November last from the Peruvian coast to Falmouth, the food supplied to the crew was unfit for use, and that in consequence the whole of the fore-castle hands, fourteen in number, became ill, and six of them died. The vessel left Peru on Oct. 4 last, and all went well till Nov. 19, when a new cask of pork was opened. On the following day all the men who had eaten it were taken seriously ill, with all the symptoms of poisoning. Their sufferings are described as fearful, and they were unable to work the ship, which was therefore hove to for a fortnight, at the end of which time three of the men went mad. The captain then made for the Falkland Islands, 200 miles distant, which he reached on Dec. 7, and where six of the men died, the rest being sent into hospital. The doctor stated that the men had been poisoned by putrid pork.

— **AN INDIAN CEREMONY.**—A scene occurred at Indore at the latter end of July which takes one back to the patriarchal ages. The season's rains were unusually late, and fears began to be entertained lest the drought which has desolated Southern India should be extending its ravages to Central India also. To avert this calamity Maharajah Holkar, accompanied by the Maharanee and all his household, proceeded early in the morning to a village about

two miles distant from his capital. A vast crowd assembled, and prayers and simple offerings of flowers, fruits, and water marked the humble faith of the worshippers. Then the Maharajah took hold of a plough, and, himself guiding the yoke of oxen, turned more than one furrow. Meanwhile the Maharanee, acting as the wife of a peasant, waited upon the Maharajah, and at the proper time produced from the folds of her cloth his frugal meal for the day. Genial showers, it is added, at once descended upon the parched earth, and the people dispersed with shouts of gladness and much noise of tomtoms and shrill pipings.

— A RAILWAY TRIAL.—A jury met at Bristol to-day to assess damages in a claim for compensation, brought by the executors of a tailor's foreman named Way, against the Great Western Railway. Way was in a train at Bristol station last summer, when an incoming train, overshooting the mark, dashed into the stationary train, causing injuries to a number of the passengers. Way, who was in a delicate state of health, received such a shock that it hastened his death. The company agreed to pay his eldest son 150*l.*, and the second son 200*l.*

AUGUST.

2. THE PROMENADE PIER at Llandudno, which has been in course of erection for the last two years, though not quite finished, was opened to-day. The pier is 1,250 feet long, and about 30 feet wide in the narrowest part. At the extreme end a broad platform is being erected, on which a pavilion will ultimately be built. Facilities will be provided for landing on the pier from small boats, and the steamers from Liverpool and other less distant places will also be able to land their passengers on the pier, instead of sending them to the shore in small boats, as at present. The pier is a light iron structure, not devoid of ornamentation, and it affords a charming view of the Happy Valley, the town of Llandudno, and the mountains beyond.

— THE GERMAN DEMAND FOR GOLD.—According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the new German gold circulation is being rapidly curtailed, not only by exportation, but by inland melting for industrial purposes. The annual report of the Hanau Chamber of Commerce specially comments on the circumstance that, in consequence of the conditions of the gold markets which have existed for some time past, the goldsmiths' demand is almost exclusively supplied from the new coinage.

4. THE TYNEWYDD RESCUERS.—Before 30,000 persons, Lord Aberdare, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, presented medals to twenty-five of the Tynewydd rescuers. Four of the medals were of the first class, the Albert. The Lord Mayor distributed

the Mansion House Fund; Mr. H. Vivian, M.P., the watches presented by members of the House of Commons; Major Duncan presented five medals of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and Mr. Talbot, M.P., the silver tankards presented by the *Daily Telegraph*. Most of the recipients wore their working clothes, having been requested to appear in those garbs. The place where the awards were made was on an elevated spot surrounded by lofty mountains. Speeches were delivered, and the utmost enthusiasm was displayed; but the immense throng was most orderly. After the distribution the Rev. D. W. Williams, Fairfield, entertained about 500 persons at a banquet in the Market House, which, as well as the town, was decorated with flags and arches of evergreens.

6. MR. GLADSTONE was visited at Hawarden Castle this morning by the members and friends of the Bolton Liberal Association, numbering about 1,400. He at once gave them permission to see the grounds, but at first declined to address them. Subsequently, however, he informed them that he and his son were about to fell a tree in the park, and he would then reply to any vote of thanks they might wish to propose to him. About four o'clock Mr. Gladstone and his son, clad in rough working suits with slouch hats, proceeded to a large ash tree, about fifteen feet in circumference, at a distant part of the park, and set to work to fell it in presence of the whole body of spectators. Before beginning they threw off hat, coat, and neckerchief, till they had on only check shirts and rough light pants, and as the chips flew at the strokes of their axes the admiring excursionists picked up some of the fragments and carefully treasured them as mementoes of their visit. As some relief to the monotony of waiting, the excursionists sang several glees, and, as the ex-Premier paused to breathe awhile, crowds gathered round him with a view to shaking hands. Mr. Gladstone granted the favour to the ladies of the company, but refused it to the men. The excursionists proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone for their kindness in allowing the use of the park and for their presence on the occasion. Mr. Gladstone replied to the vote, leaning on his axe, and expressed his pleasure at seeing so many persons present enjoying the fresh air and the scenery of the park. He went on to speak at length of the contrast between life in town and country, and said he trusted that the time would come when the contrast would not be so great as now.

— THE PIGMY MARMOZET.—Among the recent additions to the collection in the Zoological Society's monkey-house is an example of the pigmy marmozet. This is the smallest and one of the rarest of the monkeys of the New World, and no other living specimen, so far as is known, had previously been brought to Europe. The little animal was purchased by the Society at the end of April from an engineer who had been working on one of the steamboats of the Upper Amazons. It was stated to have been obtained near Pebas, in Eastern Peru. The total length of the

body of this little animal is about five inches; its tail is about the same length. It is therefore the smallest of the true monkeys, though some of the allied group of lemurs are still more diminutive.

— **MEUX'S EXPERIMENT.**—With regard to the well-boring at Messrs. Meux's Brewery, in the Tottenham Court Road, a contemporary says:—"All hope of coming upon inexhaustible streams of water below the lower green sand is now definitively abandoned. Perhaps the most unexpected result of these borings is the discovery that not only is the whole series of secondary formations, with the exception of the chalk and green sand, absent, but even some of the upper paleozoic or primary rocks are also missing. Up to a few weeks ago no one could be quite sure that there were not lying beneath the earth, between the chalk downs of Epsom on the south, and of Dunstable in the north, supplies of coal sufficient for the domestic use of London and its suburbs for ages to come; nay, for aught that was known, these supplies might even have been attainable at depths no greater than those from which coal is now being raised in some parts of England with a profit. But Messrs. Meux's experiment has at least determined the fact that no coal will ever be found under New Oxford Street, nor in all probability under any portion of this part of the country. The last stratum bored through at Messrs. Meux's is, in fact, now proved by its fossils to be Devonian. It is a very hard shale, resembling slate in colour, though not splitting so easily. This discouraging kind of core was first found immediately below the lower green sand, at a depth of 1,100 feet, and at 40 feet lower, where the boring was finally discontinued, the diamonds were still cutting through this obstinate substance. The so-called green sand cut through in these operations is represented only by sandstone and limestone; and hence the pieces of cores, which vary in length from 50 feet downwards, and resemble rough and broken pillars of greyish-white stone, can fortunately be easily put together in unbroken succession without chance of disturbance."

7. **MARRIAGE OF THE LADY MAYORESS.**—The marriage of the Lady Mayoress (Miss Ada Louisa White) with Mr. Cecil Herbert Thornton Price was solemnised this morning at St. Paul's Cathedral by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Ely, Canon Liddon, the Rev. W. C. F. Webber, the Rev. J. M. Robertson (chaplain to the Lord Mayor), and the Rev. W. S. H. Meadows, vicar of Chigwell. The fact that a wedding had not taken place in the cathedral for a hundred and twenty years gave additional interest to the ceremony, and although the building was thronged from end to end, an immense number of applicants for tickets were necessarily refused.

— **THE GRAND SHEREEF OF MOROCCO**, Sidi el Hadj Abd-es-Salem, Prince of the House of Wazan, accompanied by the Shereeffa, an English lady, and their two children, with several attendants, arrived at Charing Cross yesterday afternoon. The Prince's visit

is of a private character, and it is not yet known how long he will stay in England.

THE POPE'S DAILY LIFE.—The *Figaro* gives the following details of the daily life of the Pope:—In winter as in summer the Pope rises at 6 A.M. He then spends his time in prayer until 8 A.M., when mass is celebrated in his private chapel. At nine o'clock he breakfasts, and afterwards opens his correspondence and transacts business with his secretary, Cardinal Simeoni. He then gives private receptions in his library until about half-past twelve, when the semi-public audiences begin. At these deputations are received and addresses are read. These concluded, the Pope, attended by those among the cardinals who are more intimate with him, walks in the galleries, or sometimes in the garden, until half-past one, when he dismisses his suite and, attended by Monsignor Ricci, his major-domo, reads the office for the day. At 2 P.M. the Pope dines, afterwards taking a siesta for half an hour. The recital of the breviary occupies him until half-past four, when he visits the Holy Sacrament in his chapel, and afterwards walks again in the galleries or, when the weather is hot, is carried into the garden. On returning he is again occupied reading his correspondence until sunset, when the private receptions recommence and are continued until nine o'clock. Afterwards a circle is formed by the inmates of the Vatican and general conversation is carried on for a short time, when the Pope partakes of a frugal supper and retires to his chamber.

10. CARRIER-PIGEONS.—A German paper gives some details of the extraordinary development of the breeding and training of carrier-pigeons in Germany since the late war. During the siege of Paris, as is well known, pigeons afforded the only means of communication between the outside world and the inhabitants of the beleaguered city. In order that similar messengers might be available in the hour of need, pigeon-houses were established, after the conclusion of the war, in most of the larger garrison towns of North and South Germany, and now pigeon-flying has rapidly become a favourite pastime and sport throughout the country. The increased attention thus given to the subject has resulted in the observation of many peculiarities in the birds. Carrier-pigeons of good breed, it is noticed, although they may be started in company and bound for the same place, fly quite independently of one another. Each one selects its own course, some taking a higher, others a lower flight, and speeds on its way without taking any heed of its neighbours. The birds, in fact, seem to know that they are racing, and each one exerts itself to the utmost to arrive first at the goal. In the neighbourhood of every pigeon-house there are always certain places, trees, &c., which are usually favourite resorts of the birds, but when coming in in a race the well-bred pigeon never stops for a moment at any of these haunts, but flies straight to his own particular house, frequently arriving there in so exhausted a state as to be unable to eat the food it is

most fond of. Birds which are sitting, or which have lately hatched young, are generally taken in preference to others for racing ; but instances have been known in which carrier-pigeons of good breed which have been taken to a fresh home, and which have hatched young there, have deserted their brood and flown away to their original home at the first opportunity they had of escaping.

11. FATAL FIRE.—At St. Just, near Penzance, five boys, the youngest aged eight months and the eldest about nine years, the children of Henry Angwin, miner, were put to bed in an upstairs room in their father's cottage, and left alone in the house for a few minutes, while the mother looked for her eldest son, a boy of eleven years. On returning she found the cottage in flames, and notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the neighbours and of Angwin, the father of the children, who came home at this crisis, the five brothers were burnt to death, and, with the exception of the youngest child, nothing but charred remains were found. The agony of the mother, who made desperate attempts to enter the burning house, was pitiable.

14. GALLANT RESCUE.—As a Mrs. Phipps and her daughter, at Southsea, this morning, were returning to their bathing machine on the beach somewhat exhausted, after a long swim out to sea, they heard screams proceeding from a young lady some little distance off. Thinking she was amusing herself, no notice was at first taken of her, but, finding that she was really struggling for life, Miss Phipps swam to her assistance and reached her just as she sank for the second time. The drowning lady, however, who was afterwards ascertained to be Miss Johnstone, of Southsea, clutched hold of her rescuer so firmly that both were almost drowning, when Mrs. Phipps swam to their assistance. She in her turn was seized round the neck, and for a time all the three seemed in imminent danger of drowning, as the tide was running out very strongly. A machine man then swam out, and laying hold of Miss Johnstone's hair, swam back with her to shore. In the meantime, a gentleman went to their aid, and a boat from a yacht reaching them at the same time, the ladies were rescued. This is the second life which Mrs. Phipps has been the means of saving.

15. THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Science, commenced its sittings at Plymouth this afternoon, and in the evening the President for the year, Professor Allen Thomson, delivered his inaugural address to "a large and brilliant assemblage" in the Guildhall. There were, of course, on subsequent days the usual separate Meetings of Sections, with what we may venture to describe as the usual or average fare. There were excursions by land and by sea. There were conversaziones and aggregate gatherings. There were all the stimulating pleasures of social intercourse to relieve the labours of high intellectual exercise. There were papers read before crowded and scanty audiences—those which had proved most attractive not being always the best. There was the ordinary intermixture of wheat and chaff, of solid instruction and

speculative rubbish. The session could hardly be described as specially distinguished above those of preceding years. No great discovery, except the Telephone, was recorded and illustrated. The latest reports from Plymouth announce that "some dissatisfaction has been expressed at the almost entire silence of the ladies in the different sections during the present meeting of the British Association." A rumour had got abroad that Mrs. Crawshay had prepared a paper giving some account of the progress of her scheme of "Lady Helps," and "such indeed was the fact; but it was understood that the Committee of Sections declined to receive it, as not sufficiently of a scientific character."

— ANIMAL RAILWAY SUFFERING. — Notwithstanding all the praiseworthy efforts that have been made to lessen the horrors of the journeys of cattle to the shambles, the suffering endured by the unhappy beasts is still at times so unendurable that they cut the matter short by dying before they are slaughtered. Some remarkable evidence on this point was given in the Preston County Court, when a cattle dealer of Kinross sued the London and North Western Railway Company for 50*l.* loss, alleged to have been incurred owing to delay in delivery of ninety-eight calves forwarded on five different occasions from Preston to Perth. The calves, it appeared, were despatched from Preston by a train leaving that town at 11.25 A.M., and which ought to have reached Perth at four o'clock in the morning of the next day. The train, however, being ten or twelve hours late, the market was missed, and the calves were all so greatly deteriorated from exhaustion for want of food that of one lot five of the animals died immediately after arrival at Perth, and six of another three days after plaintiff received them. A large number that might have been sold at from 48*s.* to 55*s.* each, if they had come to hand in time, were sold at 10*s.* each on the day after their arrival. The distance from Preston to Perth is 240 miles, and the calves, when they did not come in time for the market, were sent on to the plaintiff at Kinross, thirty-five miles farther. A calf, it was stated, ought to be fed twice a day at least, and a veterinary surgeon stated for the company that he did not think it right to send calves three weeks old a journey of eighteen or nineteen hours. "Under such treatment, if three-fourths of them survived the journey, they would do well." It was also urged on behalf of the company that calves should not be sent by goods trains, but in horse-boxes. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for 31*l.* and costs.

— PONGO. — A few days since the young gorilla, of whose receptions in Berlin we have already spoken, arrived in England by the Hamburg steamer, and was taken to the Westminster Aquarium. Pongo is the first gorilla that has been safely brought to Europe, and he has now been thirteen months an inhabitant of the temperate zone. Even in Africa the gorilla rarely lives long in captivity. M. Du Chaillu had three at different times, which were all taken young, but he did not keep any one of them more than a few days

or weeks. Pongo (whose name is that by which Battel, an early traveller in 1629, called the gorilla species) was found by the Russian Natural History Expedition to Africa chained up in a village on the Gaboon. De Falkenstein brought him to Berlin, and sold him for 20,000 marks to the Berlin Aquarium. He is about three years and ten months old, and is believed to have about eighteen months before him before the dangerous period of teething will begin. He is $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet in height.

18. THE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.—For some weeks past a contest has been going on between the master builders and the masons, which has resulted in the strike of the latter. The men demanded an additional penny per hour, and that they should be permitted to commence half an hour later in the morning—that is to say, instead of 6 o'clock, at half-past that hour. At a meeting held on Saturday at Clerkenwell Green several employers and workmen explained the circumstances of the contention in the trade, and it was alleged on the part of the workmen that, inasmuch as a large number of them were obliged to reside in the suburbs of London for want of house accommodation, they could not easily get trains so as to get to their work before half-past six. That was not considered to be an exorbitant demand, because the men did not object to work half an hour later in the evening. The demand of one penny per hour was thought to be inconsistent with the employers' interest, considering that their contracts had been entered into without any idea of such an increase of wages being asked. No solution of the present difficulty was arrived at, and the meeting broke up.

—ISAAC PRIDE, one of the Tynewydd colliers, has sent the following letter to the *Times*:—"I wish to thank her Majesty the Queen for the first-class Albert Medal which Lord Aberdare was commissioned to present. And next, I thank Major Duncan for presenting me with the medal of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Then I wish to thank the Lord Mayor and the subscribers to the Mansion House Fund and others for the money I have received from them; and I wish to thank the members of Parliament for their kindness in presenting me with a watch and chain. I wish to say I am very proud of the rewards that I have received, and little did I think the public would take as much interest in it as they did when we were working to rescue the men."

—THE COLORADO BEETLE.—When the Glasgow Post Office authorities were this week sorting the mail from America, they came upon a sample parcel containing a tin canister perforated at the top. Upon examination the canister was found teeming with living and dead Colorado beetles and locusts. They put the living to death and despatched the whole parcel to the London postal authorities.

It is believed that the Colorado beetle discovered in the mail carriage between Plymouth and Bristol was a specimen in course of transit by post, portions of a perforated cardboard box having

been found in the van; and the Post Office authorities have accordingly given instructions that the American mails shall be carefully watched on arrival, with a view to prevent the transmission of such dangerous insects alive.

— CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—The report of the committee of inquiry into the circumstances of the death of William Arthur Gibbs, a scholar in Christ's Hospital, and into the general management of the hospital, has just been published.—

The Committee find that the allegations as to the conduct of the deceased boy have been substantially proved, and exonerate the authorities of the school and the monitor under whom Gibbs was placed. They find many serious causes of complaint in the general management of the school, but these, they say, are due not to the shortcomings of individuals, but to faults inherent in the system. The Committee recommend the removal of the school.

— ROMAN REMAINS IN PARIS.—An interesting discovery has been made by some workmen who are pulling down the old houses which are to make room for the new boulevard connecting the National Opera House and the Théâtre Français. In the courtyard of a house in the Rue d'Argenteuil, at a depth of about five feet from the surface, they came upon two skeletons laid side by side, but placed obliquely. The chest of one of these skeletons was still prominent, and the ribs seemed to be in a good state of preservation. A third skeleton was found at right angles to the two others. At their head and at their feet were several vases and medals, one of which was so much oxydated that the inscriptions upon it were illegible. The other medals, which date from Constantine and his son Crispus, are of bronze and in an excellent state of preservation. The Constantine medal is 0·6698 of an inch in diameter, with the laurelled head of Constantine and the inscription "Constantinus Aug." on one side, while upon the reverse is a star between two globes placed upon a temple, with the inscription "Providentia Aug." The Crispus medal is 0·7092 of an inch in diameter, with the laurelled head of Crispus, and the inscription "Crispus Nobilic.," while upon the reverse is a globe surmounted by three stars, and placed upon the summit of the façade of a temple, upon which is the inscription "Vot.—TS.—XX." Upon the two sides of the temple are the letters F and B, with the words "Beata Tranquillitas."

20. PIRACY IN THE NORTH SEA.—The Copenhagen *Dags Telegraph* contains the following particulars of an attempt at piracy in the North Sea. The English ship "Mexican," Captain J. Griffith, having a few days ago gone ashore near the Swedish village of Onsala, the captain arranged with the fishermen to assist him to get the ship off for the sum of 10*l.* sterling, and, after having thrown overboard part of the cargo, consisting of coals, and got an anchor out, the ship was eventually floated. The money was paid, but the Swedes would not leave the ship, and prepared to take it

into the port of Onsala, so as to be able to claim a large reward under the pretext of having saved the ship. Fortunately the mate, who was a Dane, understood what the Swedes were about, and at once informed the captain, who, having again called upon the Swedes to leave the ship, which they refused to do, called the crew together and distributed arms amongst them, with which they attacked the intruders, and compelled them to jump overboard, when they were picked up by their comrades who had remained in the boats.

— **THE NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON TRADE.**—The award of Mr. David Dale, the arbitrator in the wages dispute in the North of England manufactured iron trade is just issued. The employers claimed a reduction of ten per cent., but the men have shown a strong inclination to resist it, especially as it was expected that it would have collateral issues in reducing the wages in other iron districts. In the award Mr. Dale states that he has given careful and anxious consideration to the evidence advanced at the Arbitration Board. While the decline in the prices of iron since the award of Messrs. Mundella & Williams lent considerable weight to the employers' claim, he thought that the ultimate interests of both parties might be best consulted by leaving the wages unaltered till more time has been allowed for seeing in what direction prices tend. Should it be decidedly downwards, he indicated that the present should be regarded as a minimum rate of wages. If the tendency be upwards, higher selling prices should not be expected to carry an immediate corresponding advantage in wages. He therefore awards that present wages continue till three months' notice be given, no such notice to be available before December 31 next.

— **GERMAN TELEGRAPHIC WIRES.**—The German Government is apparently anxious to lay down subterranean telegraph wires as rapidly as possible, at all events between the capital of the empire and its frontier fortresses. A line has been already established and formally opened between Berlin and Mayence, and it is now intended to join Frankfort and Strasburg in a similar manner. The cost of these wires is about eight to ten times greater than that of the ordinary above-ground telegraphs; but when once constructed they are not liable to be injured by storms or bad weather, and, moreover, it would be much more difficult for the enemy to destroy them, since he would have, in the first place, to find out exactly where they are buried, and then dig down to reach them.

— **"MONTEM,"** or **"Salt Hill,"** near Eton, has been sold by the trustees of the late Mr. Botham to Mr. Charsley, the Registrar of Eton College, who has purchased it on his own account and without any reference to his connection with the college, with the view of retaining the fine old mansion familiar to all Etonians for centuries.

— **ELECTRIC LIGHT.**—Experiments were made to-day with the electric light apparatus on board the "Temeraire" at Chatham.

The apparatus worked well, the whole of the dockyard, the Medway, and the surrounding country being illuminated for a considerable distance, so that it would have been impossible for any hostile vessel to have approached within a mile or two without being seen. Admiral Fellowes, C.B., and other officers watched the experiments.

— THE RUBENS TERCENTENARY.—To-day the celebration of the Rubens Tercentenary was brought to a close. The boat-race on the Scheldt took place, and at night the cantata was again performed on the Place Verte. A gold crown of very artistic workmanship was presented to M. Benoit, the composer. Later at night a great pyrotechnic performance took place on the left bank of the Scheldt. The grandest piece of it was an Oriental fortress on fire. The fêtes have altogether been of a character worthy of the great man in whose celebration they were given, and of the old town of Antwerp, renowned in so many ways. M. Guillaume, member of the *Institut de France*, expressed on Saturday, in the French Academy of Fine Arts, the gratitude felt by him and the other French delegates for the cordial and hospitable reception they had met with at Antwerp.

— MR. F. CAVILL.—Captain Webb's feat has been repeated. Between Tuesday and Wednesday morning Mr. Frederick Cavill swam in twelve hours and forty-five minutes from the Calais side of Cape Grisnez to within twenty-five yards of the Dover coast. Both wind and tide were in his favour, but the sea ran very high, and the party with him would not allow him to land. Of course, cold is the great enemy a strong swimmer has to fear, and to prevent his being utterly exhausted, Cavill was first rubbed over with porpoise-oil, and he wore a silk jacket and an india-rubber overall. He seems to have suffered much—far more than Captain Webb—during his journey, and to have required stimulants almost every half-hour, in the shape of brandy, cocoa, and hot curaçoa. When he was placed on the deck of the lugger which accompanied him, he became utterly exhausted, and was brought round by the application of stimulants and hot bricks. Mr. Cavill does not deserve to be voted a public benefactor on the strength of his feat. None the less will Englishmen feel proud that they have two men among them who can swim the Channel, and that the feat has not yet been accomplished by any other human beings.

— FORTIFICATION OF ROME.—Fortifications are about to be begun in the neighbourhood of Rome, which, although not sufficiently extensive to convert the town into a regular fortress, will no longer leave the capital of Italy, as it is at present, an entirely open and unprotected city.

SEPTEMBER.

3. GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—A fire, which caused a terrible loss of life, occurred yesterday in New York. It began at 9.45 A.M. in Hales' pianoforte factory, Thirty-fifth Street, near Eleventh Avenue, a large five-storey building, in which 200 persons were employed. In a few minutes the flames enveloped the entire building, and many of the occupants jumped from the upper windows to escape. From twenty to thirty were injured, and the loss of life was heavy. According to some estimates 100 persons were killed. The fire quickly extended to several adjoining buildings, and the wind being high, and the supply of water scanty, the firemen were able to do very little. Thirty-eight buildings were destroyed, and the loss of property is estimated at 310,000*l*. One steam fire-engine was abandoned owing to the intense heat, and was destroyed. The fire was ultimately got under by pumping water from the Hudson River for the use of the engines.

— A SUBTERRANEAN TELEGRAPH WIRE has already been in use for twelve months between Berlin and Halle. During the whole period the working of the line has been highly satisfactory. The conductivity of the buried wire instead of decreasing has, on the contrary, somewhat increased, and no fault in the insulation has made itself apparent. The cable is composed of seven thin copper wires, twisted together so as to form a single conductor for the electric fluid, and encased in india-rubber. The other similar lines which are to be laid down, and some of which have been already begun, run from Berlin to Cologne, from Berlin to Frankfort, from Berlin to Strasburg, from Berlin to Hamburg and Kiel, from Berlin to Breslau, and from Berlin to Königsberg. An ingenious steam machine has been constructed which excavates the trench in which the wire is buried, places this latter in its position, and again fills up the excavation; the ditch which is dug by the locomotive being one metre deep and half a metre wide. Apart from the military advantages derivable from the substitution of these underground wires for the ordinary overhead lines, it is believed that in the long run the former will also prove to be more economical than the latter. The first expense of laying them down may be greater; but the enormous number of posts and insulators required for the ordinary wires are dispensed with, and will not have to be replaced, as is now frequently the case, after every heavy storm.

— THE BOLTON STRIKE.—A meeting took place to-day at Bolton between representatives of the master cotton-spinners and of the operatives, 12,000 of the latter being now unemployed, owing to a proposal to reduce wages five per cent. The operatives offer to work for two years at the old wages if the masters will

engage that no reduction shall be made. The masters, however insisted that the present state of trade demands a reduction, and declined the proposal. The strike therefore continues.

5. THE ROBBERY OF FOREIGN BONDS.—This afternoon one of the detectives of the City of London Police Force apprehended in the Euston Road a man, aged about forty, who is supposed to be concerned in the robbery of foreign bonds of the value of 70,000*l.*, belonging to Mr. Raphael and other bankers. The particulars of this extensive robbery were gone into at the Mansion House Police Court on Thursday last. Since then the detectives who have charge of the case—viz. Detective-Sergeant Hancock, of the City Police, and Detective-Inspector Shore, of the Metropolitan Police—have been energetically engaged in prosecuting inquiries, and various hotels in the vicinity of the several railway termini in London have been closely watched, and close to the Euston Hotel yesterday afternoon a gentlemanly-looking man was apprehended on the charge of being concerned in the robbery. He was at once removed in a cab to the Bow Lane Police Station, and upon being searched Peruvian bonds were found in his possession amounting to 20,000*l.*, besides other property.

6. ANOTHER ALPINE FATALITY mars the pleasure of Swiss excursionists. The Lyskamm of the Monte Rosa range, except at one part, is not a very hard mountain to climb. Here, however, two barristers, Mr. W. A. Lewis and Mr. Noel H. Paterson, and three guides, the brothers Knubel, who conducted them, have lost their lives. Setting out from Zermatt, the Alpiners, passing close to Monte Rosa, reached the rocks called *Auf der Platte*. From this point a glacier is passed, and then a dangerous *arête*, presenting a very narrow ridge, has to be scaled, requiring, we are told, “great care and patience, as well as steady nerves.” The cragsman has to walk at times “as if on the top of a wall sloping down on either hand at a sharp angle.” At others he must “descend the steep and dangerous sides to avoid a sudden break in the *arête*.” It is supposed that an overhanging snow cornice gave way in this critical part of the ascent, and all five were lost. The bodies have been recovered, and another disaster is added to the list proving that the ecstasy of climbing in Switzerland cannot be realised without risk of life. In the present instance all precautions appear to have been taken.

— SULTAN ABDUL HAMID.—A dinner party was given this evening at *Therapia* by the Sultan, to which Mrs. Layard was the first lady, not of royal rank, to whom this compliment has been paid. The dinner party consisted of the Sultan, the Grand Vizier, Mahmoud Dama Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the two Said Pashas. The dinner was served in French style, and the Sultan played the host to perfection. Wine was on the table, but the Sultan only drank sherbet. In spite of the stringent rules of Oriental court etiquette, the dinner was given in the *Seluntyk*, that portion of a Turkish house set apart for the men,

into which hitherto no Turk would have thought of allowing even a woman of his own household to enter.

— **CONVICT PRISON FARMING.**—Our Plymouth correspondent states that the annual sale of stock from the Dartmoor prisons farm having just taken place, it has now been ascertained that, deducting the cost of convict labour, the establishment has gained nearly 1,000*l.* as the result of last year's agricultural operations. For some years the convict farm was unremunerative, but now 1,000 acres on Dartmoor have been reclaimed and profits are made. Black-poll'd heifers from Scotland have been introduced, and more extensive operations are contemplated. The convicts employed are men whose sentences are nearly expired, and who, therefore, have less inducement to escape.

— **LIVERPOOL ART GALLERY.**—Lord Derby this day opened a new Art Gallery at Liverpool, presented to the town by the Mayor. At a banquet in the evening Lord Derby, in responding to the toast of his health, said that the Famine in India was a graver matter for England than the Eastern Question.

8. **HOUSE OF COMMONS WHIPS.**—In a speech at an agricultural dinner at Carlisle last night, Sir Wilfrid Lawson said that in the House of Commons each party had a whip who called his hounds together when he wanted them. A little circular was sent in the morning for the political hounds to assemble. The circular was worded, "You are earnestly requested to attend in the House of Commons this evening, when business of such and such a nature comes on." If the circular came without a dash or stroke under the word "earnestly," it meant there was some business that might come on; if there were one dash or stroke under "earnestly"—it meant that the member ought to come; if two dashes—it meant that he should come; if three—that he must come; if four—it meant "stay away at your peril."

10. **A MEETING OF WATCHMAKERS** was held this morning, in Clerkenwell, to confer with a deputation of the trade from Liverpool, on the grievance of the hall-marking in England of watch cases from abroad, the cases, after receiving the hall-mark, being returned to Switzerland to receive the works, and subsequently, by means of the hall-mark, being sold as English watches. A resolution was passed, pledging the meeting to co-operate with the watchmakers of Liverpool and Coventry in getting the grievance redressed.

— **AN HONEST PORTER.**—A gentleman residing in London reported to the Great Western Railway Company's officials at Birmingham the other day that he had left a bag containing 500*l.* in notes and cash in a railway carriage. He had come from Warwick races, and the fact of leaving the bag in the carriage did not occur to him until after he had got out of the station. As a great many extra trains had been running during the day, it was difficult to identify the carriage in which he had been riding. A search of several trains was made, but without success. The following

morning a porter employed by the company went to Handsworth to clean some carriages which had been used on the previous day. On entering a compartment of one of the carriages he found the missing bag, containing the whole of the money. He at once communicated with Mr. Burlinson, the divisional superintendent, and the owner was sent for and the bag and its contents delivered up to him. He presented the porter with 10*l*.

11. A CURIOUS FACT came out at an inquest held at Wigan on the body of a man employed in a coal mine in the neighbourhood, who was killed by a fall of roof in the pit. The deceased, it was stated, was blind or nearly so, and on the surface could only see objects at a few yards' distance. There are, it seems, numbers of blind men employed in the mines in the district. The deceased, who was chiefly occupied in drawing, as being the easiest labour, had been working for six years in the pit, and it was well known that he was blind. In the same pit there is another blind man. A remarkable feature in the case is that the deceased, notwithstanding his blindness, used a Davy lamp, and it appears that such is the practice of other blind men who work in collieries, though, as the coroner remarked, it was not easy to understand for what purpose the lamps are thus carried by the blind miners. It was doubtful whether the accident which caused the death of the deceased could have been avoided, even supposing he had his eyesight, and the jury therefore returned a verdict of accidental death. Certainly life in a coal-mine must be less unpleasant to those whose normal condition is one of darkness; but how far the employment in pits of persons thus afflicted is compatible with their own safety and that of their fellow workmen is, to say the least, questionable.

— BRIGHAM YOUNG'S WILL.—The will of Brigham Young was read at Salt Lake in the presence of all his wives and children. The estate is stated to be worth \$2,000,000. He leaves his property to be divided equally among his 17 wives and 56 children, but sundry houses are given to special favourites, notably his first wife, Amelia, to whom is given the Amelia Palace, a large and handsome modern building. The reading of the will was well received by the crowd of interested persons present.

— DONCASTER RACES.—At Doncaster Races the St. Leger Stakes was won by Silvio, Lady Golightly being second, and Manceuvre third; fourteen horses started. The time was 3 min. 27 sec. The time last year was 3 min. 19½ sec. The following were the winners of other races:—Cleveland Handicap, Hesper; Her Majesty's Plate, Chesterton walked over; Rufford Abbey Stakes, Woodquest; the Corporation Stakes, Gwendoline; Milton Stakes, Macadam.

— SALE OF ANIMALS BY AUCTION.—A question of considerable importance as regards the sale of animals by auction is involved in a case heard a few days ago at the Dunfermline Sheriff Court. A cattle salesman of that town sued a butcher for the price of a cow alleged to have been knocked down to him for 15*l*. 15*s*. at a public sale on the 22nd of May last. The peculiarity of the case consisted

in the fact that almost simultaneously with the hammer falling the cow made a leap and, falling also, broke her leg. The defender admitted that the cow was knocked down to him, but denied that he was the highest bidder. He therefore urged that there was no sale, and that the pursuer had no power to force the cow upon him without his consent. The sheriff-substitute gave decree for the pursuer. On appeal, however, this has been reversed, and the sheriff-principal has decided in the defender's favour on the ground that there can be no doubt that if it were clearly proved that the defender waited till he had ascertained that the cow had broken its leg before he objected to the pursuer knocking down the animal to him the inference that he was the purchaser would have been very strong. The sheriff, however, was of opinion that it was not proved that the defender waited until he knew that the cow's leg had been broken before he repudiated her being knocked down to him.

— A FRIGHTFUL COLLISION occurred in the Channel on Tuesday night, which has led to the loss of two ships and more than a hundred lives. The "Avalanche," an iron clipper ship, bound for Wellington, New Zealand, being on the port tack off Portland, came into collision with the "Forest," a large ship, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, which was going out in ballast and was on the star-board tack. The "Avalanche" was in charge of a pilot, so that her commander, Captain Williams, who was drowned—and who was esteemed by all who knew him as one of the ablest seamen they had ever seen—was not responsible for the collision. Only twelve people were saved, three of the crew of the "Avalanche" and nine of the crew of the "Forest," her captain, Ephraim Lockhart, amongst them; while all the rest, including nearly a hundred passengers on board the "Avalanche," perished. It is said that the lights of the "Avalanche" were seen from the "Forest" for half-an-hour before the collision, but that the collision was due to the neglect of the pilot on the "Avalanche," who either did not keep a good look-out, or did not follow the rule of the sea by giving way to the "Forest."

— THE TELEPHONE has hitherto been regarded rather in the light of an ingenious plaything than as an instrument of practical utility. Some experiments, however, tried with it to-day by Dr. Foster, Government Inspector of Mines, at the Eliza Mine, St. Austell, shows that it may do better service than in being the medium for the conveyance of songs and jokes from a distance. The instrument, attached to a covered copper wire, was sent down the ventilating shaft, and within a quarter of an hour speaking at the bottom of the mine was distinctly heard above, the utterances being even more audible, it is stated, on the surface than below. Miners and others who had never seen a telephone before used it without difficulty, and the simplicity with which it worked was as remarkable as its efficiency. It is impossible to overestimate the advantage that might under certain circumstances be gained by the

adoption of a system of speaking signals to the surface in mining operations. Hitherto the difficulties experienced in establishing anything of the kind in mines of great depth have proved insurmountable, and cord signals have been anything but a success.

12. *M. GAMBETTA* has been sentenced by the Tribunal of Correctional Police in Paris to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs, on the charge of libelling, in his speech at Lille, the President of the Republic and insulting the Ministers. *M. Gambetta* did not appear. The counsel he had retained was prevented by illness from defending him, and *M. Allou*, to whom he afterwards applied, declined, owing to the shortness of the notice, to undertake the case. Judgment was therefore given by default. *M. Gambetta* had petitioned for a week's adjournment, but this was refused by the Court.

14. *MAJOR LLOYD'S DEATH*.—The body of Major Lloyd, of the 16th Regt., who had been missing since September 9, was discovered this day. On the 9th he dined with Mr. Murphy, of Ringmahon, Blackrock, near Cork, and left at ten to proceed to Mr. Osborne's residence, Clifton, Blackrock, where he was staying on a visit. The night was very dark. He was last seen in Blackrock village, where the road opens to the water and to a walk by the river to Cork called the Marina. He inquired his way to Clifton at this place, and being informed, he disappeared, and nothing was afterwards seen of him. When leaving Mr. Murphy's house on his way home he was advised to take a lamp, but he stated that he knew the way perfectly well. The river opposite Blackrock was dragged, but no trace of Major Lloyd was found till the 14th, when the body was picked up in the river opposite Blackrock Pier. An inquest was subsequently held, and from the evidence it is supposed that when he reached Blackrock, instead of turning to the left he must have walked straight ahead, the night being dark. He was probably deceived by lights on the opposite side of the river. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

15. *SALMON FISHING*.—The season for salmon net fishing in the Tweed closed yesterday. The produce on the whole has been better than that of the last two or three years. Salmon and trout have been more numerous, and the yield of these is about an average, but grilse have been fewer than last year, and these are much below the average. Most salmon were caught during the spring months; latterly the fishing has been very poor. The coast fishing, although more productive than it was last year, has been much interrupted both in spring and autumn by stormy weather. The prices throughout the year have been lower than usual, a fact which is partly owing to the depressed state of business in the midland counties. There will be a considerable loss upon the principal commercial fishings—those situated in the lower part of the river. Some of these will not pay more than working expenses.

— *A STRANGE ACCIDENT*.—Mr. Arthur Walshe, the grandson of Lord Ormathwaite, has lately met with a very sad accident at

Boulogne. In stepping from his bathing-machine he trod on a piece of flint, which was so sharp that it almost cut the sole of the foot in two. The hæmorrhage was extremely profuse, and gangrene rapidly set in. Dr. Cazin treated the case very skilfully, but it was thought desirable to summon Mr. Pollock, of St. George's Hospital, who found mortification spreading so quickly that he deemed it necessary to amputate immediately just below the knee.

— THE NEW MANCHESTER TOWN HALL, built for the Corporation in the Gothic style by Mr. Waterhouse, and said to be the grandest Hôtel de Ville in existence, was opened to-day with a banquet, at which Mr. Bright made the principal speech. He returned thanks for the House of Commons, and was very amusing in his description of its feeble state of health. The anxious signs, he said, were a great loss of appetite, a distressing languor, and if not positively a "foul," at least a very much "furred" tongue; nor did he see any better remedy than the ordinary prescription in such cases—namely, send it to the country. He then went on to descant of the wealth and public spirit of which this building was the sign, and to warn the country, and especially the operatives, that that wealth and public spirit might pass away and leave Manchester a waste of ruined factories.

— THE CREEDMOOR RIFLE MATCH between representatives of England and America has ended in a decisive victory for the latter. The excellence of the shooting was very great. Out of a possible (or impossible) total of 3,600, obtainable by 720 distinct shots, the Americans gained 3,334, or an average of nearly four and two-thirds for each possible five per shot. Our own team went very near this the first day, but fell off the second. Still they averaged four and a half out of the five, and this, be it remembered, at long ranges only. The contest was, we believe, to some extent one between breech and muzzle loader; but this can be decided as well at Wimbledon as at Creedmoor.

17. MR. LOWE presided at the autumnal meet of the London Bicycle Club at the Crystal Palace to-day, where a certain number of races took place, after which Mr. Lowe distributed the prizes and made a speech in favour of bicycles and bicycle races, taking credit for having encouraged the predecessor of the bicycle, the "dandy-horse" of Georges IV.'s time, which was a saddled bar resting on two wheels, propelled by the rider, who ran with his feet upon the ground. He himself, he said, had once run a race, a mile in length, on a dandy-horse with her Majesty's Royal Mail, and had beaten it. In fact, in riding his dandy-horse or his bicycle, Mr. Lowe is evidently riding his hobby, and he does this as he does most other things, twice as fast as other men. He has been a "matchless" Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a vigorous Home Secretary; perhaps he is yet destined to win fame as a War Minister, by inventing a new arm of the Service, to be mounted on bicycles, and to combine the best part of the services of cavalry

and of infantry, at a cost little greater than that of infantry alone.

— A BAND of masked men captured, a few days ago, Big Spring Station, 162 miles east of Cheyenne, and compelled the "station agent" to exhibit a red light as a danger signal. This, of course, stopped the express bound to the east, which was laden, as the conspirators knew, with Californian bullion. The robbers at once took possession of the train, broke open an express car, plundered the passengers, and, having possessed themselves of \$100,000 in gold, cut the telegraph wires, and made off. Their booty might have happened to be much larger. "No one," it is stated, "was hurt, and the train after some delay proceeded on its way." The next day, according to the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*, "bodies of armed horsemen were in pursuit of the robbers, the railway company offering a reward of \$10,000 for their capture."

— STRIKE IN THE SCOTCH LINEN TRADE.—Six hundred workers of Messrs. Lowson, Forfar, having struck work (a correspondent in Scotland writes) in consequence of a reduction of wages to the extent of 5 per cent., the other leading manufacturers have resolved to lock out their workers until the strike has terminated. In consequence of this resolution, between 2,000 and 3,000 workpeople are thrown out of employment.

19. SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—At the Social Science Congress, at Aberdeen, Lord Gifford, a Judge of the Court of Session, addressed the Association on the scientific character of jurisprudence. The work of the departments was then begun. The education section, where the subject of competitive examination was discussed; the economy and trade department, where the effects of strikes and lockouts were noticed; and the health department, where the provision of suitable dwellings for the working classes was debated, attracted most attention. In the evening the Congress was entertained by the Corporation at a banquet.

— THE "CLAIMANT."—Mr. Guildford Onslow and Mr. Sheriff East visited, to-day, the Claimant at Dartmoor. The conversation was longer than usual, the prisoner having been promoted to a higher class by good conduct. Both visitors declare the prisoner was looking well—all the better, probably, for the information they brought him that the veritable Arthur Orton had at last been found. This announcement has repeatedly been made before by the too zealous friends of the Claimant, whose faith is great indeed; but this time, says Sheriff East, there is dead certainty. Arthur is at present flourishing somewhere in Australia under the name of Cresswell. His photograph is here; and one of the Orton family has actually declared, though she would not swear it was him, she would not swear it was not him—which is consolatory. The Claimant himself is more positive. He solemnly assured his visitors on Saturday that the photograph was that of the Alfred Smith sworn to by him on the 16th day of his examination in Court.

21. A SCIENTIFIC TEA PARTY.—One of the unnoticed features of the meeting of the British Association was a tea banquet served in the Friends' Meeting Room, in connection with two papers on "Tea"—one by Mr. J. H. Batten, "On the Introduction of Tea Culture into the Province of Kumaon, in Northern India;" the other by Mr. A. Burrell, M. R. A. S., "On the Tea Consumption of the United Kingdom." There were on the tables, and in cases, forty-one samples of the finest kinds of tea from all the tea-producing countries in the world, which had been contributed expressly for the meeting by the growers or their agents or brokers, so that those present had only to ask to be supplied with any kind of tea. But perhaps the feature of the meeting was the choice selections of Indian tea, ranging from the exquisite growth of the Kangra Valley of the Punjab, through all the other sub-Himalayan districts of Kumaon, Dehra-Dhoon, Darjeeling, and Neilgherrie, progressively increasing in strength and pungency, down to the Assam districts, where the tea attains its maximum strength. The tea was of the lightest straw colour, and very fragrant, and was pretty freely sipped from tiny cups *à la chinoise*.

— COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—Late to-night Bryan Hall Collieries, Wigan, were the scene of a shocking accident. Three men were waiting in the cage to be lowered down the shaft, and three men were in a cage at the bottom leaving work. Signal was given to wind, but the engine tender wound the wrong way, the cage was drawn to the head gear, the rope broke, and the cage was dashed down the pit. One man managed to jump out as the cage ascended, but two others—Lewis and John Blakeledge, father and son—were precipitated down the shaft, their dead bodies being found fearfully mutilated. The men at the bottom, having timely warning, escaped unhurt.

— CONSTANTINE THEODORIDES, 30 years of age, and Paul Gorlera, 40, were sentenced at the Central Criminal Court, to seven years' penal servitude each for having attempted to extort money from Miss Augusta Ernestine Slade, niece of Admiral Slade, and residing with him at 3 Hyde Park Place. There had been an attachment between Miss Slade and the prisoner Theodorides, whose acquaintance she had made when travelling in Turkey, and an engagement to marry resulted, but this engagement was broken off, and subsequently the two prisoners endeavoured to extort money under a representation that Miss Slade's love letters, above a hundred in number, would come into the possession of other persons.

— SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT JARROW.—SIX CHILDREN KILLED.—An accident occurred at Jarrow to-day by which six children lost their lives. A number of children were gathering coals on a road made on the site of an old pit heap. It fell in, and eight or ten of them were entombed. Six were taken out dead, and another lies in a precarious condition. The ages of the dead range from seven to seventeen.

— MR. THOMAS HEDLEY, barrister-at-law, of Newton, Northum-

berland, who died ten days ago at Newcastle, has bequeathed upwards of 200,000*l.* for the endowment of a bishopric for the county of Northumberland. The deceased gentleman, who has for many years resided in Newcastle, was largely connected with collieries in the north of England.

22. MR. H. M. STANLEY, we are this day informed, has discovered something of real consequence—no less than the fact that the Lualaba river, which begins about one hundred miles from Lake Nyassa, and which was discovered by Livingstone in his expedition of 1866, is part of the great Congo. The Congo-Lualaba forms one stream, second, if really second, in volume only to the Amazon. It is no diminution of Mr. Stanley's credit that other travellers had conjectured that which he has proved. He lost in his painful march many of his followers, including Francis Pocock, who was swept over the Falls of Massassa. He fought thirty-one battles on the banks of the Lualaba, and he and his party managed to pass through the Cannibal regions with great difficulty, and reached the coast at Emboma, with many of his followers prostrated by dysentery, scurvy, and ulcers, after having made one of the greatest geographical discoveries of the age.*

— CONSPIRACY AMONGST POLICEMEN.—The charge of conspiracy against Chief-Inspectors Meiklejohn, Druscovich, Palmer, and Clarke, and Mr. Froggatt, solicitor, was concluded before Sir James Ingham, at Bow Street, to-day. Mr. Lewis called several witnesses to disprove statements made by the convict Kurr with regard to Chief-Inspector Clarke; Mr. St. John Wontner addressed the magistrate upon the evidence affecting Druscovitch; and Mr. Froggatt spoke upon his own case, and was proceeding to examine a witness when Sir James Ingham intimated his intention to send all the prisoners for trial. Mr. Froggatt, therefore, withdrew the witness, and said he should reserve his defence. The prisoners were then all formally committed for trial on the charge of conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice, and as accessories after the fact to forgeries committed by Kurr, Benson, and others; and Meiklejohn, in addition, was also committed as an accessory before the fact. Bail was accepted as before for Mr. Froggatt and Inspector Clarke, but was refused for the other three inspectors. The preliminary investigation in this case has occupied the time of the Court for twenty-seven whole days and one afternoon.†

— THE STRIKE of the Clyde shipwrights is at an end, the men having agreed with the masters to submit the matters in dispute to arbitration. Work will be resumed on Monday next. During the time the strike has lasted from 70,000*l.* to 80,000*l.* have been lost in wages.

— GREAT FIRE AT MILLWALL.—For nearly ten hours to-day a numerous body of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade were busy in extinguishing a fire that occurred on the extensive premises be-

* For further particulars see 'Science.'

† See 'Trials.'

longing to Messrs. Timothy and Green, jute merchants, West Ferry Road, Millwall. The property extends from the edge of the River Thames to the main thoroughfare, and it was at the former point that the fire was first discovered, Messrs. Timothy and Green's loss being estimated at between 25,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* Several of the adjoining properties have been damaged by water. It will, it is thought, be several days before the firemen can leave the place.

24. **GREAT FIRE IN THE AMERICAN PATENT OFFICE.**—The West and North Upper Halls of the Patent Office building, in Washington, one of the finest Government edifices, were destroyed by fire to-day. A large quantity of models, the number of which is estimated at from 50,000 to 75,000, were consumed by the flames. The loss includes models of some of the most important inventions extant, and a number of valuable records pertaining thereto. Drawings and records of a great many models, being in a lower storey, were saved. All offices subordinate to the Department of the Secretary of the Interior, except the pension office, were located in the building. Their documents were saved, but in such a confused state that business will be seriously interfered with. Many of the lower rooms were flooded. Help was summoned from Baltimore. The loss is heavy, but it is as yet impossible to give any estimate of it. The fire originated in the south-west corner of the building, and is believed to be owing to an accident.

25. **GREAT FIRE AT THE EAST END.**—One of the largest conflagrations that has occurred at the East End of London broke out last night at Millwall. The scene of the disaster was an immense pile of buildings belonging to Messrs. N., J., and W. Fenner and Co., oil and colour and varnish manufacturers, of West Ferry Road, Millwall. Messrs. Fenner's establishment consisted of several large piles of buildings, and besides having a large river frontage extended back into West Ferry Road. The different parts of the premises were filled with all kinds of inflammable and combustible materials, consisting of turpentine, tar, pitch, and Russian tallow, naphtha, and many hundred casks of resin, &c. The fire broke out about half-past one in the morning, and when discovered the flames had made great progress and spread with alarming rapidity, and in about twenty minutes large bodies of flame shot through the roof, illuminating the metropolis for miles round. The river floating engine moored off Millwall was soon brought to the spot, with a large body of firemen. Land steamers were also despatched to the scene, with about 100 firemen. By two o'clock there were fourteen land-steam and manual engines, besides the four floats, engaged playing on the fire. Loud explosions occasionally took place, and the burning material rushed along from one building to another, and the excitement became intense. The fire was not got under till late the next morning.

26. **THE LONGEST RAILWAY BRIDGE** in the world, that which carries the North British Railway over the estuary of the Tay, was formally opened to-day.

— MR. MONTAGU WILLIAMS.—The Attorney-General has appointed Mr. Montagu Williams counsel to the Treasury for the county of Middlesex Sessions, in the place of the late Mr. William Cooper.

— HOP-PICKING.—The *Maidstone Journal*, reporting on the hop harvest, says that picking has now finished with the majority of the growers. Contrary to expectation the hops have fallen wonderfully fast, while the quality is very inferior to that of previous growths. The cause may doubtless be traced to the terrific storms that prevailed in that part of Kent some time since. Altogether the crop, both for the growers and the pickers, has proved very unsatisfactory. In many of the grounds hundreds of poles are standing as monuments of unfruitfulness. The last of the hops will have been gathered by about the middle of this week. Since Wednesday 7,000 hop-pickers have been despatched from the Maidstone station of the South Eastern line, and 2,000 by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, on their return home.

— THE PENGE MYSTERY.—The trial at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, of Louis Staunton, Patrick Staunton, Elizabeth Anne Staunton, and Alice Rhodes, charged with the murder of Harriet Staunton, at Penge, was concluded this day. The learned judge began to sum up at 20 minutes to 11 o'clock in the morning, and finished at a quarter to 10 o'clock at night. The jury, after an absence of an hour and twenty minutes, returned into court with a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners on the capital charge, but recommended the two female prisoners to mercy, the younger one [Alice Rhodes] strongly. The learned judge commented on the barbarous character of the murder of which the prisoners had been convicted, observing that he considered it without parallel in the annals of crime, and went on to remark that he had no doubt whatever that they were also guilty of the murder of Harriet Staunton's child. He then sentenced all the prisoners to death in the usual form.

— THE GERMAN MASONS who had been brought over to this country by the contractors for the new law courts to take the place of the men on strike, and who worked on Monday and Tuesday, did not appear at the building yesterday morning, and on inquiry being made it was found that they had all left by the Hamburg steamer.

27. INDIAN FAMINE FUND.—The Lord Mayor received the following telegram to-day from the Secretary of State in attendance upon the Queen :—

Balmoral, 9.15 A.M.

I am desired by Her Majesty the Queen to thank your lordship for your telegram stating that the Indian Famine Fund now being raised at the Mansion House already exceeds a quarter of a million sterling, and that your lordship hopes and believes that it will largely increase. Her Majesty feels deeply the readiness with which the sufferings of her people in India have touched the hearts of her people at home.

— SUBMARINE TUNNEL.—Operations connected with the submarine tunnel have been begun on the other side of the Channel, several pits having been sunk to the depth of about 110 yards. At the same time the French and English committees have drawn up the conditions of working for the route. The property of the tunnel is to be divided in half by the length—that is to say, each company will possess half of the line, reckoning the distance from coast to coast at low tide. Each company will cover the expenses of its portion. The general work of excavation will be done, on the one hand, by the Great Northern of France, and on the other by the Chatham and South-Eastern Companies, the two latter having each a direct route from London to Dover. All the materials of the French and English lines will pass through the tunnel in order to prevent unnecessary expenses and delay of transhipment, as in England and in France railway companies use each other's lines, and goods can pass from one line to another without changing vans. It is understood that an arrangement will be established for a similar exchange of lines between all the English and Continental railway companies when the tunnel is completed. The tunnel will belong to its founders. At the expiration of thirty years the two Governments will be able to take possession of the tunnel upon certain conditions.

OCTOBER.

1. CLAPHAM BURGLARIES.—A very serious, not to say alarming, state of insecurity has established itself during the last few weeks in certain districts of South London, more especially Clapham Common, Balham, Dulwich, Putney, and the parishes immediately contiguous, arising out of the swift succession of a series of daring and well-planned burglaries. Towards the end of July there were four burglaries in one week on the Wandsworth side of Clapham Common. In three of these ladders were used to reach bedroom windows, and property was carried off. During the last three weeks there have been six more burglaries in the same immediate neighbourhood, and at Balham, Dulwich, and Putney there have been during the same time about twice as many. Hitherto there has not been the apprehension of a single offender for these systematic depredations, notwithstanding the fact that a gang of at least several persons must have been engaged in them. This is a state of things which necessarily excites distrust of the police arrangements, and creates in the several neighbourhoods a degree of alarm and suspense most harassing and disagreeable, especially considering the nearness of short days and dark nights.

— RELICS.—The American Consul at St. John's, Newfound-

land, has purchased from a seaman who was wrecked in Hudson's Bay two spoons, supposed to be relics of the Franklin Expedition, one of them being marked I.G.F. It is said that an Esquimaux living in the neighbourhood of Repulse Bay got them from a native chief, at whose camp the original owner, a white man, had died of scurvy.

— **A FATAL WALK.**—A pedestrian feat, undertaken by a man named Hunter, aged thirty-five, of Sunderland, has terminated fatally. On Thursday, Hunter commenced walking 160 miles in forty-eight hours, ten miles further than Weston; and on Saturday evening he completed the distance, with thirty-five minutes to spare. From that time until Sunday afternoon he was in excellent spirits, though in an excited state. He both slept and ate well. On Sunday afternoon, while in bed, he was discovered to be ill, and speedily dead from heart disease, occasioned by over-exertion and excitement.

— **MR. VERNON LUSHINGTON, Q.C.**—Mr. Vernon Lushington, Q.C., who has just resigned the permanent Secretaryship of the Admiralty, has been appointed County Court Judge of the Wolverhampton district.

— **COTTON STRIKE.**—The continued strike of cotton operatives in the Bolton district is stated to be causing great misery. Prospects of a termination are still as remote as ever, the masters positively refusing to refer the dispute to arbitration. The strike pay distributed among the operatives in the month just closed was between 8,000*l.* and 9,000*l.* It is calculated that the struggle has already cost the men 50,000*l.* Many hundreds of young girls are wandering the streets without the slightest means of support or shelter. Several of the religious bodies and some of the manufacturing firms have commenced daily providing meals for the girls and others who have been thrown out of employment.

3. **THE CLYDE IRONWORKERS** and boiler makers have made a demand upon the masters for an increase of ten per cent. upon the wages. A meeting of the Master Shipbuilders and Engineers' Association was held in consequence, and it was agreed to refuse the demand until the men alter the rules limiting the number of apprentices. Should the masters refuse to agree to arbitration, and abide by their present decision, there is reason to fear that another strike will be the result.

— **BLONDIN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—After an absence of two years, during which period he has made a tour in Australia, New Zealand, and South America, Blondin, "the Hero of Niagara," has commenced a short engagement at the Crystal Palace, the scene of his first European triumphs. His performances took place within the building, on a rope which was placed parallel with the Handel orchestra, and extended, at a height of 70 ft., to a length of 250 ft. north to south. Punctually at three o'clock Blondin was drawn up to the giddy height, and on presenting himself at the southern extremity of the rope was greeted with repeated rounds of applause

from the spectators. Although not so stout in frame as he used to be, Blondin retains all his former vigour and mastery of movement.

— **JOHN LOCKE'S LETTERS.**—It is not generally perhaps known that an interesting collection of letters of John Locke, nearly 100 in number, is preserved at Nynehead Court, in Somersetshire, which seems never to have been used as biographical material. They are in the possession of Mr. Ayshford Sanford, into whose family they came from the representatives of Locke's friend, Clark of Chipley to whom many of them are addressed. It were much to be wished that the accomplished possessor of these relics would take some means of making them known to the world.

— **QUADRUPLIX TELEGRAPHIC WIRES.**—Some novel American telegraphic appliances are now being tried between London and Liverpool, the first trial having been made with satisfactory results. The system is known as the quadruplex, and by its means four messages may be sent along one wire simultaneously. At either end there are two "sounders" and two keys, with four clerks—two to send and two to receive; and by an ingenious arrangement a conflict of currents is prevented. Thus, by the aid of this invention, one wire may be made to do as much as four worked on the ordinary system. The duplex principle is a valuable contrivance, but the quadruplex is quite as valuable.

5. **JOHN CHALKLEY.**—The Coroner's inquiry into the death of Frederick John Chalkley, which occurred at the House of Detention (where the deceased was placed on the charge of having been concerned in the outrage and burglary at the house of Mr. Braham, in City Road, on the night of September 8), was brought to a close to-day. The jury, after three quarters of an hour's consideration, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and said that Detective Allingham was much to blame in moving the deceased against the wishes of the hospital authorities, and that in future written authority should be obtained before the removal of any person charged with crime. The jury added an expression of opinion that the deceased was in no way connected with the burglary, and said they hoped the Treasury would give something towards the expense which his mother, a widow, had been put to. Mr. Braham said he would give the widow 10%.

6. **A THOUSAND HOURS' WALK.**—During the past six weeks one of the most extraordinary walks ever heard of has been accomplished at Lillie Bridge, West Brompton. For many years past a feat achieved by Captain Barclay of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours has been looked on as a wonder in the way of endurance. It has been left to our own day, however, to see this performance eclipsed. Some few months back it was reported that William Gale had done a remarkable walk at Cardiff. This statement was received with a certain amount of scepticism by those interested in athletics. In order to vindicate himself, he undertook to walk 1,500 miles in 1,000 hours. Lillie Bridge was the place selected,

and five reliable judges were appointed to check each mile and a half, and to see that each distance was done in consecutive hours. At 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, August 26, Gale started on his self-imposed task. The first mile and a half he completed in 16 min. 15 sec. Ever since that date he has plodded steadily on, and last Saturday in the presence of a large number of spectators, brought his task to a close. The enthusiasm, of course, was great among the 6,000 that were present. Although he has lagged at times during his long walk, he proved himself not altogether exhausted by completing his last mile and a half in 15 min. 56 sec., or in 19 seconds quicker time than that in which he had finished his first mile and a half. Gale, we may mention, is 45 years of age, stands 5 ft. 3½ in., and weighs 8 st. 4 lb.

— **A RELIC OF FEUDAL TIMES.**—Among the many ancient and peculiar institutions that exist in the island of Jersey, there are few that possess so much interest and attract so much attention at its periodical occurrence as what is known as the “*Cour d'Héritage*”—a court which sits twice a year for the hearing of cases of dispute in matters of landed property. The proceedings are surrounded with formalities such as obtained centuries ago. It is only on such occasions as these that the Governor of the island, as the representative of her Majesty, makes his appearance at the court to receive the homage due to the Sovereign. This ancient ceremony was observed on Thursday, and was carried out in the following order:—A guard of soldiers from the garrison, armed with the ancient pikes and halberds, which are preserved for the occasion, lined the corridor and staircase leading to the court-room. A procession was headed by the under-sheriff, bearing the massive silver mace presented to the island by Charles II. in recognition of the services rendered him by the islanders during his refuge there. The bailiff (Mr. John Hammond) followed, with the deputy lieutenant-governor immediately behind, next coming the judges, the Crown officers, and the lieutenant-governor's staff. The deputy lieutenant-governor (Colonel Dalzell, of the 53rd Regiment, acting during the indisposition of his Excellency, Major General Fircott, K.C.B.) took his place on the right of the bailiff, whose seat is elevated a few inches beyond that used by the lieutenant-governor. The red robes of the bailiff and judges, and the Crown officers, with the bright uniforms of the staff, gave an unwonted appearance to the place. Prayers having been read by the greffier, the Solicitor-General proceeded to call over the roll of seigneurs of fiefs who owe allegiance to the Queen. These tenures, which convey certain privileges (frequently of considerable value) on the holders, are liable to forfeiture on the failure of three consecutive times of the seigneur in paying the requisite homage to her Majesty. On his name being called each seigneur rises and makes a profound bow to the representative of her Majesty. Next follow the *prévôts* and *chef sergents*, who make their returns of all persons in their districts who had died without heirs. In all such cases the feudal seigneur

of the district enjoys for twelve months the rental of any real property left by the deceased. After these lists are handed in the advocates renew the oath they take on their admission to the bar, and the Solicitor-General reads the Queen's proclamation against vice and immorality. The court is then duly opened, but as no business is done all cases are deferred till a future day, the court rises, and all connected with it adjourn to an ante-room to partake of refreshments at the expense of her Majesty.

8. EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN GENEVA.—This morning at ten minutes past five, before daybreak, a severe shock of an earthquake passed Geneva. It seemed at first like a heavily laden waggon passing overhead, followed at the interval of a few seconds by a violent trembling, every door and window rattling, accompanied by a noise like an express train, and the houses shook to the foundation. The summits of two of the small spires on the tower of the English Church are missing. The wind for the last three days has been blowing heavy from N.W., cold, but dry; this morning it is southerly and seasonable.

-- THE "AVALANCHE" AND "FOREST."—Judgment was delivered a few days ago by the Wreck Commissioner, Mr. Rothery, on the results of the long inquiry into the causes of the collision between the "Avalanche" and the "Forest" on September 11, off Portland, and its exact terms were reported in the *Times* of Wednesday last. He found that the main cause of the collision was negligence on board the "Avalanche," which, being on the port tack, ought to have given way. The "Avalanche" was undoubtedly *primâ facie* responsible for the collision, and the onus would lie on her to prove that she did everything in her power to avoid a collision. The Court, however, attached blame to the master of the "Forest," Captain Lockhart (who was among the saved), for want of activity and discretion in seeking to avoid the collision; but though reprimanding him severely, the Court did not think right, looking to his many years of good service, and his good-conduct during the inquiry, to suspend his certificate. The Court further stated that as the "Avalanche" was within a fraction of coming under the operation of the Passengers' Act—had another child been on board of her, she would have come under the operation of that Act—she ought not to have had a steam-launch on board, which she would not have been permitted to have had, had she been liable to the provisions of the Passengers' Act. The truth seems to have been that Captain Williams counted confidently on the fast sailing of his ship to gain on the "Forest," and that as she had been so overloaded with the steam-launch, she failed to meet his expectations.

9. THE CHURCH CONGRESS was opened at Croydon this morning with Divine service in the parish church, when the sermon was preached by Canon Lightfoot. The subsequent address was delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Some papers were afterwards read. The first subject discussed on Wednesday was

"The best means of promoting united action and mutual toleration between different schools of thought within the church." The question was argued by Canons Garbett, Carter, and Farrar. Discussions relating to paupers and truant children, charity organisation, and intemperance took place during the afternoon and evening. The subject set down for discussion on Thursday morning was "The readjustments, if any, desirable in the relations between Church and State," and papers relating to it were read by Canon Gregory, Canon Ryle, and Dr. A. T. Lee. The present Congress is the largest attended of any of the sixteen Congresses which have been held.

— THE FIRE AT THE PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON.—The fire which took place in the Patent Office at Washington on September 24 has effected an immense amount of damage, but not so much as might have been expected, considering the valuable property contained in the building. Among the relics of interest that were saved is the original copy of the Declaration of Independence and the "Washington relics," including among other articles Washington's war sword, swords presented to him by various foreign potentates, his ordinary plate, his compass, the cane willed to him by Benjamin Franklin, his military uniform, a candelabra, and an old pair of bellows. These relics were at the time of the outbreak of the fire in the hall of the main building, as was the Franklin printing press, which also was saved. The most serious loss is that of the models, which constituted perhaps the finest collection of the kind the world has ever seen. The anxiety of the patent attorneys to save particular models in which they were interested was during the conflagration distressing to witness, and they were seen rushing about frantically in all directions.

11. THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT WIGAN.—The full extent of the great colliery explosion which has just occurred near Wigan has been now ascertained, and the information unfortunately confirms the worst earlier surmises. It is certain that all have perished who were at work at the scene of the accident, with the exception of the half-dozen who were rescued and brought up alive immediately afterwards. For the others there is no hope. The missing must be numbered with the dead, and the dead and missing together make up a total known loss of thirty-seven human lives.

The King's Pit, Pemberton, at which the accident happened, is a deep shaft driven down some 640 yards, and passing, at different levels in its course, through the wide horizontal seams of coal which form the mining wealth of South-West Lancashire. The general arrangements of the mine seem to have been excellent. At each stage at which the coal was worked there was communication established with another shaft known as the Queen's Pit.

At the time of the catastrophe it is believed there were some forty men and boys in the mine, and only five of these have been brought out alive. As soon as the disaster was known, exploring

parties were formed who tried to penetrate the workings, but they were prevented by the after-damp. The manager, Mr. Watkin, a borough magistrate and chairman of the Wigan Board of Guardians, Mr. Cook, certificated manager, and Mr. Laverick, underlooker, have lost their lives in the endeavour to rescue the missing men. They were found unconscious by another exploring party and although three medical men descended the shaft, and tried all measures to resuscitate them, all efforts were useless, and their dead bodies were afterwards brought to the surface. Two lads were blown out of the mine down the shaft and killed, and, at the time of telegraphing, only two other bodies had been found, these being, however, unrecognisable from the injuries received. It is believed that nearly forty lives have been lost.

12. THE FIRE AT INVERARY CASTLE.—The famous historic mansion of the ancient "McCallum More," or head of the Clan Campbell, who was during several past centuries the feudal Lord of the West Highlands, has been partly destroyed by fire. The castle was rebuilt in 1748 by Archibald, then Duke of Argyll, on the site of the old castle inhabited by the Marquis or Earl of Argyll in preceding ages. The fire which has now destroyed its central tower and great hall broke out early in the morning of yesterday (Friday). A fisherman, going to his boat in Inverary harbour, saw the light of a fire in some of the lofty windows, and presently flames burst from the top of the tower. The alarm was given, and all the family and servants in the castle were safely got out, including the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. Fortunately the walls of the staircases and galleries leading to the different parts of the house were of solid masonry and very thick; and the fire was, by ceaseless watchfulness and great labour, kept out of the wings by means of patent extinguishers placed in the doorways. The most valuable paintings, furniture, and books were saved from the fire, though some of them were much injured by the water. On Saturday morning, about eight o'clock, nothing remained of the central tower but a few smouldering beams near the top. The whole of the valuable decorations of the fine hall have been destroyed, including many articles of vertu and others of great antiquity. A fine organ that stood in the north gallery was reduced to ashes and about two hundred flintlock muskets that had been used at Culloden by the Argyleshire Fencibles, as well as the well-worn colours of the 91st Highlanders, now the "Princess Louise's Own," were destroyed. The valuable tapestry in the principal drawing room is much injured by having been hurriedly torn down when that part of the building seemed in immediate danger; and many precious heirlooms are lost for ever. The Duke is of opinion that the building was set on fire by lightning, a loud peal of thunder having awakened him shortly before the alarm of fire was given.

— THE PENGE PRISONERS.—The Home Secretary has advised the Queen to give Alice Rhodes a free pardon, and to commute

the sentence of death on the other Penge prisoners to penal servitude for life—treating it, that is, as a manslaughter marked by very cruel and culpable negligence indeed.

13. MADAME LABLACHE, the daughter-in-law of the famous *basso*, died from a curious cause. She was bathing at Boulogne, when a wave struck her with such force that she never recovered from the blow.

14. TERRIFIC GALE AND STORM.—During this night a gale of wind surpassing in violence any that has been experienced for many years past raged in London, along the coasts, and over most of the inland counties. Commencing in London before midnight, it blew with unintermittent fury for some six or seven hours, and then, the wind having somewhat abated, there was a terrific down-pour of rain. In many places the momentum of the gale was tremendous, and the destruction it effected such as has seldom been experienced in England. Happily the fury of the storm was not felt until an hour at which on a Sunday evening in October most people are safe at home, and it had begun to subside before even those labourers whose work obliges them to rise earliest were forced into the streets. Had it been otherwise, the hospitals might have been crowded with the victims of serious casualties of a kind with which Londoners are, fortunately, little familiar. As it is, we hear of not a few broken limbs and serious bruises.

Throughout the south and south-west of England the storm was scarcely less severe than in London, and on the coast, of course, as well as at several inland points, its effects were even more striking and startling. Oxford reports it as one of the greatest hurricanes ever remembered, and its effects will long be perceptible in the beautiful walk of Christchurch, where some score of splendid trees, coeval perhaps with the younger colleges, have been partially or totally destroyed. In other gardens mischief less lamentable, but still serious, is visible. Telegraphic communication in several places was temporarily interrupted, the poles here and there being blown down, while in a greater number of instances the wires were broken by the fall of neighbouring trees.

The storm nearly cost us Cleopatra's Needle, and we have paid for it more than it was worth. The "Olga" steamer was towing the obelisk, enclosed in the quaint iron box devised by Mr. Dixon for carrying it—a box which he calls the "Cleopatra"—across the Bay of Biscay, when she was struck by the gale. The "Cleopatra" in tow, was thrown on her side, and six men sent in a boat to aid her were swept away, and have, it is feared, perished. The towing-cable was slipped, and the "Olga," first taking the men off the "Cleopatra," steamed after the missing boat. It was not found, nor was the "Cleopatra" when the "Olga" returned, and it was of course supposed that the obelisk was lost. The old monolith, however, which, to use Mr. Disraeli's words about his race, "has seen and has survived the Pharaohs," was not destined to die so. It was seen drifting ninety miles north

of Ferrol by the steamer "Fitzmaurice," and was towed into Ferrol, whence, we suppose, it will shortly be brought over to London.

— **THE COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.**—A telegram from Weymouth informs us that the "Loch Fyne," which was in collision with the "Knapton Hall," was brought into Portland Roads, by a pilot boat last night. Nine persons have been drowned and twelve saved.

18. **THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.**—Thomas Castro, alias Orton, the claimant of the Tichborne estates, has just been removed from Dartmoor to the Portsmouth convict prison, and not to Portland, as stated. The removal was kept as secret as possible, but at the Bishopstoke Junction it had become known, and on the platform there was a concourse of persons desirous of obtaining a glimpse of the convict. His arrival at Portsmouth was comparatively unknown. On alighting on the high-level platform he was detained for a few moments while one of the two warders by whom he was accompanied hurried below for a cab, which was drawn up at the foot of the stairs, and the handcuffed convict, who was looking well, though much thinner, was placed inside. The party were speedily on their way to the prison at Portsea, having excited little or no attention. The "Claimant" will, as at Dartmoor, be employed in the tailors' shop. He was convicted on February 28, 1874, after a trial in the Court of Queen's Bench which had commenced on April 23, 1873, and was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. He has, therefore, about ten years and a quarter still to serve, subject, however, to any remission on good behaviour, &c., which may be granted him.

22. **RATTENING AT SHEFFIELD.**—It is said that not since the Trades Outrage Commission sat at Sheffield have cases of rattening been so frequent as they are now, and, with scarcely an exception, the perpetrators escape. There has been a wages dispute among the men employed at the wire mill in Wicker Lane in that town, and all of them struck except one named Proctor. He was told he would be "done for" unless he gave up, but he refused. This morning he found that the mill had been entered since Saturday, and all his tools rattened.

23. **BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.**—To celebrate the completion of the new nave of Bristol Cathedral, which has been erected at a cost of 45,000*l.*, the first of a series of services was held this morning. The sum of 13,000*l.* has also been spent in restoring the choir and other parts of the interior. The mayor, high sheriff, and members of the corporation were present in their robes of office, and the bishop of the diocese preached the sermon. The deans of Westminster and Canterbury, Mr. Morley, M.P., and Mr. Monk, M.P., were among the very large congregation.

— **THE MASONS' STRIKE.**—The foreign workmen, about 60 in number, Germans and Italians, employed by Messrs. Joseph Bull and Sons, at the new Law Courts, were busily at work all day

yesterday, as well as a part of Saturday. A canteen has been fitted up on the premises, where dinner is served to them, and there is accommodation within the enclosure to lodge many more than the 30 Italian masons who were made the subject of a recent outrage. The canteen is in high vaulted rooms, where there is room to seat 500 men at dinner. Arrangements are in progress to serve meals here to all the men employed at the works, Englishmen as well as foreigners, and to supply it in the evening with newspapers and the other apparatus of a workman's club. Some of the unfinished rooms are to be used as barracks for the further contingents of workmen expected from abroad.

19. FARRELL, THE IRISH MISER.—An old man named Thomas Farrell died to-day at Braithwaite Street, Dublin. He had been missed for some days, and on the door being forced open he was found in an insensible state, and he died the same evening. On the room being searched by the police 83*l.* in coin, and railway and other securities to the value of 17,733*l.*, were discovered. The room was totally destitute of furniture. Farrell slept on a few rags, and never allowed himself the luxury of a fire.

20. DOUBLE MURDER IN NORFOLK.—On Saturday a terrible crime was committed at Wymondham, a market town within a few miles of Norwich, and but a short distance of the scene of the Stanfield-hall murders, committed by the notorious Rush. By this crime two persons have been most foully murdered. The criminal—for there can be no doubt about his guilt, indeed he fully admits it—was a working blacksmith named Henry March, and his victims were a fellow-workman named Henry Bidewell and their employer, Thomas Mayes, a veterinary surgeon, who was well known and highly respected in the town and neighbourhood. March was in the morning sent a short distance into the country to shoe some horses, and it is believed he got more drink than was good for him, though he was perfectly sober when seen directly after he had committed the murders. About noon he had returned, and was at work at the forge with Bidewell, who was blowing the bellows, while March was at the fire. Some wrangling arose between the men, and something which Bidewell said so annoyed March that he immediately turned round, and with his fist knocked him down. He then seized a bar of iron about 2 feet 6 inches long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square, and with this weapon struck Bidewell several heavy blows about the head whilst he lay on the ground. Mr. Mayes, who was upwards of 70 years of age, ran out and remonstrated with March, who, without saying a word, knocked him down also, and with the same weapon battered his head in a frightful manner. March, leaving his victims lying in the ashpit, quitted the workshop, and proceeded down the lane to his home, which was only about 100 yards distant. Assistance was speedily procured, and both men, who were breathing heavily, were removed to their homes and put to bed. Surgical aid was promptly given, but nothing could be done, Mr. Mayes's skull was badly fractured, and the brain protruded.

Bidewell's jaw was also broken, and his head terribly battered. Mayes lingered for about two hours and Bidewell about four hours.

— **THE SPINNERS' STRIKE** at Bolton, which has lasted eight weeks, was brought to a formal close yesterday afternoon, having entailed a loss to the men and other hands in wages of 80,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* in strike pay, and a loss of three times that amount to the masters. The men met the masters' committee yesterday, and subsequently decided to resume work on Monday on the terms of the masters' resolution—5 per cent. reduction and a revision of the standard lists.

22. BLANTYRE EXPLOSION.—A frightful accident occurred to-day at the Blantyre coalpits, near Glasgow, belonging to Messrs. William Dixon and Co. (Limited). There are three pits, in connection with each other, so free from fire-damp that at 6 A.M. on Monday an overseer went over the whole workings with a naked light. It is believed that the excellence of the ventilation encouraged some miners to disuse the safety-lamp, and at 9 A.M. a tremendous explosion rushed up one shaft, blowing off one poor lad's leg, and it was seen that the whole of the men in the pits—from 220 to 230 in number, there being some doubt as to who were down—must have been killed. So certain were the authorities of this, and so dangerous did they consider the condition of the mine, that they checked efforts to descend until the miners grew furious, and declared that the mines were sufficiently clear. A special inspector has been sent down by the Home Office, but up to Friday few bodies have been recovered, and only one man is reported saved. A horse, however, has been found alive. The excitement is the greater because accidents are very rare in Scotland.

23. BLACKHEATH HIGHWAYMEN.—The case of the "Blackheath highwaymen" came before the Common Serjeant at the Central Criminal Court to-day. Two youths named Dinham and Hyslop, described as journeymen bakers, were tried on a charge of robbing Mr. Hodgson, assistant solicitor to the Treasury, on Blackheath, in May last. It was proved that the two prisoners, who lived at Portsmouth, came up to London last May, and were lodging at Greenwich about the time the robbery was committed, and that they had been found dealing with two bank-notes which were stolen from Mr. Hodgson. They were arrested at Portsmouth in July, and in the possession of Dinham there was found a revolver and a book called "Claude Duval, or the Dashing Highwayman." The jury found both prisoners guilty, but strongly recommended them to mercy on account of their youth. The Common Serjeant said they had been convicted of a serious case of highway robbery, threatening to use pistols, and through their proceedings the whole of that part of the metropolis was for a considerable period kept in alarm. He felt it his duty, therefore, to sentence each of them to seven years' penal servitude.

26. **THE ARTISANS' DWELLINGS CASE.**—The trial known as the Artisans' Dwellings Case terminated to-day. Dr. Baxter Langley and William Swindlehurst, directors of the Artisans' Dwellings Company, were accused of conspiring with Edward Saffery to defraud the Company, which has founded, among other undertakings, the Shaftesbury Park village, opened some time since for working-men, with great *éclat*. The fraud was of the old kind—Saffery buying estates in collusion with the accused directors for, say, 10,000*l.*, selling them to the Company for 12,000*l.*, and sharing the difference with his confederates. The jury considered the conspiracy proved, and the Judge, Mr. Commissioner Kerr, sentenced the defendants, who had in all made 23,000*l.*, Baxter Langley and Swindlehurst to eighteen months' imprisonment, and Saffery to twelve months. The defence of the accused is practically that though they took the money, they did not know they were committing a criminal offence; and the trial will startle a good many directors of companies, in spite of the lightness of the sentence.

30. **WILLIAM LAMBOURNE**, a child whose age was stated on the charge-sheet as 11, but who scarcely was seen above the solicitor's table, was charged by the superintendent of the St. Pancras Churchyard with pulling a house leek out of a flower-bed there. The churchyard has been recently converted into an ornamental garden. It was said that there were many complaints of flower-pulling. The mother of the child said he was only 10 years old. The child certainly did not appear to understand the charge. The value of the house leek was put at 4*d.* Mr. Barstow sentenced the child to 21 days' hard labour in the House of Correction. A fortnight of this sentence was afterwards remitted by the Home Secretary.

— **HIGH-PRICED DONKEYS.**—The price of male donkeys in Poitou ranges from 200*l.* to 400*l.* The one belonging to Mr. Sutherland Coombe, Croydon, first prize at the Dairy Show, cost 300*l.* This animal at 30 months old stands 14 hands 3 inches high, and has strong bone and great substance. It is intended for breeding draught mules from cart mares.

— **THE MASONS' STRIKE.**—The Strike Committee agents were busy all to-day, as it became known that a number of workmen from Canada were on the way to London. A "look-out" for them was accordingly arranged among the pickets. The men were engaged by the agent acting for Mr. J. S. Bird, of the Masters' Association, at Montreal, and left Quebec on the 20th inst. in the "Moravian" steamer, of the Allan line. The party numbered 38, one of whom brought his wife with him. When they signed the contract as masons and stone-cutters, to serve in this country for at least six months, they were informed that a dispute existed in the building trade, but no mention was made of a strike, and the men readily consented to the proposed terms. On reaching Londonderry, however, a pilot came alongside the "Moravian," and shouted "a strike in London." This was the first intimation they

had of what was going on, but after some warm discussion they agreed almost to a man to go to work. They were landed at Liverpool on Monday night, and left by the 10.40 p.m. train, via the Midland line, alighting at Kentish Town yesterday morning. Omnibuses were there in waiting for them, and they were taken to the White Horse, Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, where breakfast and dinner were provided for them. The men were to have transferred their services to Messrs. Dove Brothers, of Islington, who have several new churches in course of construction, and with the proposals made by that firm the Canadian masons expressed themselves perfectly satisfied. As the day advanced the men with their tools disappeared gradually, until last evening a representative of the firm mentioned was conversing with the sole man remaining at the White Horse out of the thirty-eight fresh arrivals. Where the remainder had gone could not be ascertained. Messrs. Dove Brothers paid the passage money in each case. There are, it is understood, large numbers of unemployed masons in Canada, and another contingent of them is expected to arrive here soon.

NOVEMBER.

2. DEATHS FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquest was held at the Pickering Arms, Thelwall, yesterday, upon the body of John Rigby, forty years of age, of Warrington, who died to-day from hydrophobia. It seems deceased was working at Heatly about a month ago, and whilst at breakfast on the 12th ult., a dog sprang at him and bit him on the nose, he having been playing with it a short time previously. Rigby continued at his work up to about the 29th ult., when alarming symptoms set in. He died soon after. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from hydrophobia caused through the bite of a dog."—A sad case of hydrophobia has just occurred at Gosport. James Hickey, 18, bandsman in the 55th Regiment, was playing with his cat, when it scratched the back of his hand. He was shortly afterwards taken ill and was removed to Haslar Hospital. Symptoms of hydrophobia presented themselves, and he died yesterday in great agony, sensible of his approaching end to the last. The cat, which was supposed to have been bitten by a mad dog, was killed. Deceased was a young soldier respectably connected, and was much esteemed by his comrades.—Rabies has broken out at a village in Somerset called Norton-sub-Hamdon, and it is feared it is spreading rapidly, a number of dogs having been bitten by the animal which first exhibited symptoms of disease. One of the first victims is a man named Lugg, living in the adjoining village of Stoke-sub-Hamdon, a widower with eight

children, who, having been bitten lately by one of the dogs, has since gone raving mad.

3. THE HON. ALFRED HENRY THESIGER, Q.C., has been appointed to be a Lord Justice of the High Court of Appeal, in the place of Lord Justice Amphlett, who has resigned. Mr. Thesiger, who is the son of Lord Chelmsford, was born in 1838, and was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1860. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1862, and was created a Queen's Council in 1873. Much talk has arisen in legal circles concerning the appointment of a lawyer under forty years of age to the high dignity of Lord Justice of Appeal.

— BITER BIT.—It is said M. Thiers had a splendid collection of works of art and antiquities in his house in the Place Saint-Georges. After the demolition of that celebrated house, the works of art were stolen by the good workmen of the Commune, were sold, and distributed throughout the shops of the *marchands de bric-à-brac* of Paris. Naturally, when he returned to power, M. Thiers employed the police to collect his stolen property, and the collection was found to be twice as large as it formerly was. The elucidation of the mystery was simple enough. M. Thiers had caused a particular and private mark to be printed or stamped upon each of his bronzes, his marbles, and his works of art. The shopkeepers, who found that the articles of M. Thiers' collection fetched higher prices than any others, had dishonestly imitated this mark, and had stamped it upon everything they wanted to sell. The articles were identified by this mark by the police, who, of course, seized all, without distinction. So M. Thiers was actually a considerable gainer by the robbery.

— HYDROPHOBIA.—Deaths from hydrophobia are becoming alarmingly common. To-day the *Times* mentions three cases—that of one Cheshire, aged twenty-eight, a clerk in the London and North-Western goods department at Camden Town station; Richard Turvey, of Ashton, near Tring, aged nine; and Elizabeth Dobell, aged twenty-four, wife of an actor, residing in Weedington Road, Kentish Town. On Wednesday an inquest was held on Frederick John Izard, aged eight, son of a cooper, living in Baggaley Street, at the East End. An inquest was held the same day at Bushey respecting the death of the man Cheshire, who died on Sunday last from hydrophobia. The deceased, who was a clerk in the goods department of the London and North-Western Railway Company, met a mad dog in the St. Alban's Road on September 27, and was severely bitten by it in the hands and wrists. He managed to get hold of the dog's throat and threw it down, kneeling upon the animal's body for at least ten minutes. During this time the deceased told Dr. Iles, who attended him, two carriages passed him, the occupants of which he appealed to and asked them to help him kill the dog. None of them would render him any assistance, and, feeling that he was becoming ex-

hausted, he let go the dog, which slunk away, and he saw no more of it. Cheshire had his wounds cauterised, but he afterwards complained of a pain in the arm, and at length died of hydrophobia.

— AN EXTRAORDINARY LOSS OF TREASURE occurred in the course of transmission from Australia to Galle. A box containing 5,000 sovereigns, one of six forwarded by the Oriental Bank at Sydney, was put on board the "Avoca" at that port on August 3, and transhipped into the "China" at Melbourne. On the arrival of the "China" at Galle on August 29, it was discovered that the box had been broken open and the gold abstracted.

6. DEATH FROM ETHER.—An extraordinary death from the medical administration of ether was investigated by the Lincoln coroner this evening. Miss Annie Elizabeth Steele, daughter of the late Captain Steele, 10th Lancers, was about to undergo an operation for cancer in the breast. Half an ounce of ether was applied in an inhaler by Dr. Mitchinson, and after drawing three or four inspirations the unfortunate lady expired, notwithstanding that every effort was made by the three medical men present to restore consciousness by cold water and lubricants. A post-mortem showed that death resulted from failure of the heart's action and the diseased condition of the lungs and diaphragm.

— A HIGHWAY ROBBERY with violence has been committed on the borders of Epping Forest by three men, one of whom, named Richard Perry, of Barkingside, is under remand at Waltham Abbey. Mr. John Low, a hay and straw dealer of South Weald, was returning from London with a considerable sum of money in his pockets, when at Loughton his horse was stopped by three men, one of whom jumped into the cart and seized him, while a third struck him a heavy blow with a bludgeon loaded with iron. Fearing his life was in jeopardy, Mr. Low told the robbers where his money was, and they took 24*l.* out of his pocket. He has identified Perry as the man who first jumped into the cart.

— ELECTRIC LIGHT.—A number of interesting experiments have been recently carried out at Metz by a committee of engineers and other officers appointed to investigate the practicability of employing electric light during siege operations, and to suggest any modifications which it may seem expedient to introduce in the apparatus at present in use. On the night of October 20, Forts Frederic Charles and Alvensleben were illuminated by throwing the electric light upon them, when it was found that at a distance of from two to three kilometres not only buildings but also individual men could be plainly made out. On the night of the 27th of October the electric apparatus was arranged on the exercising ground outside the Chambière gate, and the light directed upon a row of targets. Fire was then opened against these latter by a squad of riflemen, and the practice made was nearly as good as that recorded on ordinary occasions when firing by day—a result which was considered exceedingly satisfactory, as a thick mist prevailed at the time and materially interfered with the action of the light.

Altogether the committee concluded that the electric light may in future be employed with advantage not only in siege operations, but also during outpost duty and engagements at night.

— **THE LOCK-OUT ON THE CLYDE.**—**THE REFEREE'S DECISION.**—Lord Moncreiff, the referee in the arbitration between the operative shipwrights and Clyde shipbuilders, has given his decision to-day. It is in favour of the masters. Lord Moncreiff holds that the state of trade on the Clyde does not warrant an advance. The lock-out has lasted six months.

— **MR. GLADSTONE IN IRELAND.**—Mr. Gladstone's recent visit to Ireland produced in Dublin, where he made his appearance this morning, an unusual state of excitement. The thousands of people congregated before the City Hall and in front of the Mansion House when Mr. Gladstone visited those institutions gave him a reception almost unparalleled in its warmth, and their greeting was as forcibly endorsed by the aldermen, councillors of the metropolis, and the privileged few official spectators who had obtained admission to the civic chambers. On his journey to his present residence, viz., Abbeylax, the seat of Lord de Vesci, at the Kingsbridge Terminus, there was a large and loudly-cheering crowd collected on the platform to witness his departure, and he was not permitted to take his seat in the saloon provided for him without first having shaken hands with hundreds of his fellow citizens.

— **COLLIERS' WAGES DISPUTES.**—The men employed at the Lundhill Colliery, which is situated between Barnsley and Rotherham, have resolved on the restriction of their labour. This is equal to a demand for higher wages, and unless some amicable arrangement is come to it is probable the action will result in a strike or lock-out. At an influential meeting in the Forest of Dean, concerning the condition of the distressed colliers, it was stated that five thousand men and boys were out of employment. The Crown will be memorialised to provide work for the unemployed miners. The period of three months, for which the ironmasters of Glasgow and the West of Scotland resolved to keep one-third of their furnaces out of blast, having expired, the ironmasters held another meeting to-day in Glasgow, and passed a similar resolution for the ensuing three months. A meeting of 500 colliers has resolved to resist the reduction of 5 per cent., of which notice had been posted at the Lynvi, Tondy, and Ogmory works, on the ground that the reduction is not general, and their dislike to set a precedent for other districts.

— **MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES.**—The *Daily News* states that Mr. Archibald Forbes, its special war correspondent, has received through the Russian Ambassador in London, the insignia of a Knight of the Order of St. Stanislas, conferred upon him by the Emperor of Russia, for his courage and intrepidity at the battle of Plevna on July 30.

— **FIELD-MARSHAL VON WRANGEL.**—Count Wrangel, whose death occurred on the 1st inst., was decidedly the oldest of all the soldiers

of Europe, having belonged to the Prussians for upwards of eighty years. Though a staunch old Conservative, he was one of the most popular figures in the German capital, and of all the features of his character that endeared him to the populace not the least were the great liberties he used to take with the German grammar. Wrangel had seen more service than his brother field-marshals, but not equally rough service. The funeral of Field-marshal von Wrangel was attended by the Emperor and the Royal Princes. A procession was formed to the Stettin Railway Station, and the corpse was conveyed to Stettin, to be buried by the side of the Marshal's sons, who died many years ago. The Emperor ordered all Prussian officers to wear eight days' mourning for the Marshal.

9.—THE CIVIC PAGEANT.—Mr. Alderman Owden, the new Lord Mayor, went in state from Guildhall to Westminster to-day, with the usual escort, the procession upon this occasion combining some novel features, which, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, attracted large multitudes into the thoroughfares through which it passed. The novelties of the procession comprised a pair of dromedaries and a pair of elephants, each animal being ridden by persons intended to represent natives of African countries; an ornamental car carrying a full-sized model of Cleopatra's needle, supported by an appropriate emblem of Egypt; and, lastly, an elaborate ornamental tableau car, drawn by ten horses, crowded with representative personages. On the summit of this car, which was 27 feet in height, was a female to represent Peace and Plenty; while below were stationed other persons representing "Britannia," "Father Thames," and further allegorical individuals, together with groups emblematic of the colonies, agriculture, and the four quarters of the globe. After the new chief magistrate had been presented to the Barons of the Exchequer, the civic banqueters returned by way of the Thames Embankment.

— THE CHIEFOO CONVENTION.—Our visitor, Kuo Sung-tao, the Chinese Envoy who came here with a letter to the Queen expressing the regret of his Imperial master for the murder of Mr. Margary and the attack on Colonel Browne's party, has now received letters accrediting him envoy in permanence from the Emperor of China to the Court of St. James's. The first Minister ever authorised by the Chinese Government to remain as its permanent diplomatic representative in any foreign capital has accordingly commenced his residence among us.

12. GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND.—Much excitement exists among the Masonic body at Dublin on account of a step which the Grand Lodge of Ireland has felt itself obliged to take against the Grand Orient of France. The latter body has altered the first article of its constitution, and omitted a declaration of belief in the existence of God and the immortality of the soul, thus rendering atheists and materialists eligible as members. The Grand Lodge of Ireland has, therefore, resolved that it cannot continue to recognise the Grand Orient as a Masonic body.

13. **SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE SCOTCH MAIL.**—A terrible accident, by which eight persons were seriously injured, happened this morning to the Scotch mail train which runs on the Midland Railway from Carlisle to Colne, and thence to Manchester on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line. When the train got to Radcliffe Bridge it came in violent collision with an engine and cattle trucks. The collision, which arose through the density of the fog, was a very violent one, and several of the carriages in the train were smashed up and the line was blocked for a considerable time.

15. **GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.**—To-day Mr. Gladstone was returned as Lord Rector of Glasgow University by an overwhelming majority. The Lord Rector for the past two terms, extending over a period of six years, was Lord Beaconsfield, and on the present occasion the Conservatives nominated Sir Stafford Northcote. Mr. Froude was nominated by the Independent Club, but withdrew. The students vote in four Nations, representing the different districts of Scotland, and Mr. Gladstone had a majority in all the Nations. The numbers were:—For Mr. Gladstone, 1,153; for Sir Stafford Northcote, 609. Mr. Gladstone was a candidate for the Rectorship in 1865. On that occasion he had a majority of votes, but there was a tie in the Nations, and the Chancellor of the University, the Duke of Montrose, gave his vote in favour of the Conservative candidate, the present Lord Justice General of Scotland, the Right Hon. John Inglis.

— **EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF A VICAR IN CORNWALL.**—The Rev. Samuel Smith, rector of Landulph, this morning was brought before the magistrates at Torpoint, charged with threatening to shoot one of his parishioners. It was proved that while the masons were constructing a grave for a deceased lady the rector seized one of them by the collar, and pointing a heavy revolver at him declared he would put a bullet through him unless he at once left the place. This threat was repeated over and over again, and the rev. gentleman followed the man about the place with the revolver in his hand, until he in alarm left the graveyard. The prisoner admitted the facts, but contended that the masons were trespassers, and that inasmuch as the freehold of the churchyard was in him as rector, they had no right to be there without permission. The revolver, he added, was not loaded, and he only presented it in the hope of impressing upon the complainant's mind that it was useless to resist the authority of the parson. The prisoner was bound over to keep the peace for twelve months, himself in 200*l.*, and two sureties of 100*l.* each. The body of the deceased lady whom he refused to bury on Wednesday still remains in the church porch awaiting interment, and the churchwardens are at a loss what steps to take. The Bishop of the diocese is in London, and has not yet been communicated with, so that matters remain at a standstill. It is hoped, however, that some arrangements will be made whereby the body may be interred to-day.

H

The excitement in the parish and throughout the entire district still very great, and should the rev. gentleman secure his release from prison, there is fear of another scene in the churchyard where the funeral takes place.

— **LAPLANDERS.**—Last week there arrived in London four Laplanders and seven reindeer, brought from Kautokeino through the enterprise of Mr. Farini. The Laplanders, with their dog, an Arctic fox, two sledges, a tent, a variety of dresses, and two of the reindeer are located at the Westminster Aquarium, while the Zoological Society has offered a free accommodation for the remaining five reindeer at its gardens in Regent's Park. The four Laps are the first, it is believed, that have ever visited England. They made their first appearance in public last Saturday afternoon. They are two men and two women, are stated to be cousins, and their ages from nineteen to twenty-one. They and particularly the women, took as much interest in looking at the visitors as the visitors did in seeing them. They go through certain performances, such as catching the reindeer, and harnessing it to a sledge, tent-building, thread-making, and singing, illustrate the simple kind of life they lead. Mr. Carl Boek, who brought the party to England, offers explanations to visitors, as to their habits, the methods of making their clothes, and other details.

17. **GALE'S WALK.**—Gale, the pedestrian, who recently walked 1,500 miles in 1,000 hours, completed to-day, at the Agricultural Hall, his feat of walking 4,000 quarter-miles in 4,000 consecutive periods of ten minutes. The rest which he obtained was for about six minutes only at any one time. The last quarter of a mile was walked faster than any other during the walk—2 min 4 sec.

— **MR. CHARLES DARWIN** was made Doctor of Laws by the University of Cambridge, the public orator addressing him in a very neat Latin speech, which commemorated his father, his school (Shrewsbury), his Cambridge career, where he belonged, seems, to Milton's College (Christ's), his study of the origin of the coral-reef, of the laws of human expression, of the fructification of flowers by bees, of the fly-catching flower, of the modification of the different varieties of pigeons from the original stock, of the effect of bright plumage on the specific modifications of birds, and of the natural selection which explains our own likeness to the ape. Further he commemorated the admirable lucidity of Mr. Darwin as a naturalist, in describing and discussing the phenomena he had observed, and spoke in praise of the devotion of his youth to the studies which have enabled him to teach so well in his maturity. He ended with what is almost a pun, though a pun luckily which translates, by welcoming the illustrious discoverer the "Laws of Nature" to the Cambridge degree of "Doctor Laws."

19. **ANOTHER JEWEL ROBBERY.**—To-night, jewellery of an estimated value of 5,000*l.*, the property of the Countess of Ab

deen, was stolen from Halstead Place, near Sevenoaks. The property carried off by the thief or thieves consisted mainly of bridal presents, the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen having gone to Halstead Place to spend their honeymoon.

— **BLANTYRE MINE.**—Evidence of an extraordinary character as to the condition of the Blantyre mine before the explosion was given at the enquiry on the subject. A fireman ("fire-trier"), named Little, confessed that although fire-damp was constantly present, the men "worked with naked lights in front of their bonnets." "If they touched the roof it would kindle." The rules as to the use of powder were systematically violated.

— **THE REV. A. TOOTH.**—The Queen's Bench, to-day, made absolute a rule which the Rev. A. Tooth, of Hatcham, had obtained against Lord Penzance for a prohibition to him from proceeding further in relation to the prosecution of Mr. Tooth for excess in ritual. The ground of application was that the requisition of the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Dean of Arches to hear the case called upon him to sit in London or Westminster, or within the diocese of Rochester. The learned Judge sat at Lambeth, which is not included in either of the places named. The Lord Chief Justice observed that the Court made the rule absolute with great regret, as the objection was of the most technical description.

— **MR. PONGO** has died suddenly in Berlin, without giving any previous signs of illness, so that we shall never know how far he might have been educated, and how civilised a gorilla, early received into human society, might become.

20. **MR. CHARLES HALL** has been appointed Attorney-General to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in place of the Hon. A. Thesiger, recently raised to the Appeal Court. Mr. Hall was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1866, and is a member of the South-Eastern Circuit.

— **ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.**—At a meeting of this society, held at the offices, Trafalgar Square, the silver medallion was unanimously voted to Miss Grace Vernon Bussell, a young lady sixteen years of age, and the bronze medallion to Samuel Isaacs, her black servant, for saving life. On December 1 last the screw-steamer "Georgette" sprang a leak at sea in a gale off Cape Lewin, during a voyage from Freemantle to Port Adelaide, and was stranded at a place called Kaldagup, about eight miles south of Wallcliffe House, the residence of Mr. A. P. Bussell, and fifty miles from the township of Busselton, Perth. Hearing of the accident, Miss Bussell, attended by her black servant, rode on horseback down a very steep cliff at full speed to the scene of the disaster, and found the boat capsized in two-and-a-half fathoms of water, and the passengers clinging to her. Miss Bussell lost no time in riding her horse into the sea, and, after the greatest difficulty, at length succeeded in reaching the boat, accompanied by Isaacs, and, with as many women and children clinging to her and her horse as possible, she

made for the shore and placed them in safety, the man Isaacs returning to the boat and saving a man who had been left there.

— **THE DETECTIVE INSPECTORS.**—The trial of the detective inspectors, Meiklejohn, Druscovich, Palmer, and Clarke, and of Mr. Froggatt, solicitor, at the Old Bailey, was brought to a conclusion to-day, having occupied twenty days. The jury, after a deliberation of less than an hour, found a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners with the exception of Clarke, and recommended Palmer and Druscovich to mercy on account of the good characters which they had borne. Each of the convicted prisoners addressed Mr. Baron Pollock in mitigation of sentence, but his Lordship declined to make any distinction between them, and ordered them to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years. Inspector Clarke was bound over to answer any further charges which may be preferred against him.

— **THE RAILWAY STATISTICS** of last year show very remarkably the extraordinary safety of railway travelling. The total number of travellers (excluding the season ticket travellers) was no less than 538,281,295; and of these, one in every group of 3,872,570 was killed, and one in every group of 285,867 injured; that is, the chance of being killed in any single journey is about as great as the chance of drawing the prize in a lottery with over three million tickets, and all but one of them blanks; while the chance of being wounded is equal to the chance of drawing a prize in a lottery containing 285,867 tickets, and all but one of them blanks. No one, we suppose, would sacrifice anything he really valued for either chance, and yet the superstitious expectation of luck is always a much more effective force in the mind than the superstitious expectation of unluck.

21. MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.—The nuptials of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk with Lady Flora Hastings, daughter of the Countess of Loudoun, who represents now the Marquis of Hastings, who conquered the Mahrattas, and of Mr. C. F. Abney-Hastings, were celebrated to-day at the Roman Catholic Oratory, Brompton. This nobleman, who is Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Premier Duke and Premier Earl, takes precedence next to Princes of the Blood Royal. He is Henry Fitzalan Howard, fifteenth Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, Baron Fitzalan, Clun, Oswaldestrie, and Maltravers. He was born December 27, 1847, eldest son of Henry Grenville Fitzalan Howard, the late Duke of Norfolk, his mother being Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Lord Lyons, G.C.B., commander of the British fleet in the Black Sea during the Crimean War.

22. RECTORSHIP OF ST. ANDREW'S.—The election of a Rector of St. Andrew's University, in succession to the Dean of Westminster, whose term of office has expired, took place to-day, Lord Selborne and Mr. Gathorne Hardy having been nominated. Lord Selborne polled 79 votes, and Mr. Hardy 64. Professor Tyndall, who was compelled to decline the Rectorship, has written, warmly thanking

the students for having proposed to confer the honour upon him, and expressing his deep regret that his duties at the Royal Institution prevent him from accepting it.

— **THE MASONS' STRIKE.**—The strike has now lasted for 17 weeks, and has cost the men during this period 11,800*l.*, being an average of 600*l.* per week. Of this amount some 3,000*l.* has been derived from the weekly levies paid by the men working in London at the advanced rate of 10*d.* per hour. It is probable that the various provincial lodges will order a weekly levy for the London strike fund, and as this is likely to result in a sixpenny levy on some 25,000 members, it may be expected to produce about 600*l.* a week.

23. **BURGLARY.**—Between 10 o'clock to-night (Friday) and 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, the residence of Sir Joseph W. Bazalgette, at St. Mary's, Arthur Road, Wimbledon Park, was entered by a gang of burglars, who are believed to be the same who have committed so many burglaries lately in the south-western district, and for whom the police have set so many traps without effect. The thieves in this instance effected an entrance into the house by the drawing-room window, which is on the ground floor, and the fact of their having visited the premises was not discovered till the servants rose at their usual hour in the morning. The thieves, who as yet are uncaptured, have taken with them, amongst other things, a silver trowel, with ivory handle, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the Metropolitan Board of Works to J. W. Bazalgette, Esq., in commemoration of the laying of the first stone of the Thames Embankment."

24. **THE GALE AND WRECKS.**—The violent gales of wind to-night (Saturday) and on Sunday morning did much damage to shipping along the south-east coasts of England. Many vessels lying in the Downs were carried away from their anchorage by the huge seas that rolled in over the Goodwin Sands, when the gale shifted, about an hour after midnight, from a southerly quarter to the north-east, the tide flowing in at the same time. The French brigantine *Gustave*, and the *Queen*, of Dartmouth, were dashed ashore near Deal, the latter striking the pier at the entrance to that harbour, and both vessels were wrecked, the captain and two men of the *Queen* being drowned. Among the other vessels wrecked were the barque *Morley* and the French schooner *République*; two passengers in the latter were drowned, and two of the *Morley's* passengers, a lady and a boy. Twenty-two persons were saved by the exertions of the Deal boatmen and Coastguard. As many as thirty vessels went on shore between Kingsdown and Ramsgate. The brigantine *Charles Davenport*, which had been ashore near Margate for a fortnight, broke up, and portions floated towards the town. The hull was carried with terrific force against the jetty, a considerable portion of which, with the waiting-rooms, is destroyed. A French vessel, with six hands, went ashore at Fort Point; fortunately, it drove near to the Aquarium sea wall, and the crew were rescued

there with ropes. There were fifteen vessels ashore close to the town of Margate. The Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs life-boats, the harbour steamer, and a London steam-tug were respectively instrumental in saving the crew of fifteen men from the barque *Hero*, which afterwards went ashore. They also took safely into harbour the schooner *Jane Cameron* and *Glaner*, the brigantine *Mermaid*, of Guernsey, the schooner *Louisa*, of Guernsey, and three other vessels. The Margate life-boat was much injured by being dashed against the barque by the heavy sea.

— **STATUE OF ROBERT BRUCE.**—A statue of King Robert the Bruce, which has been erected by public subscription on the Castle Esplanade at Stirling, was unveiled this morning. The statue, which has been cut in freestone from a block weighing five tons, is nine feet in height, and stands on a pedestal ten feet high. The patriot king is represented clad in a coat of chain armour, over which is thrown a royal robe, and he is in the act of sheathing his sword after having achieved the independence of Scotland.

25.—**ROYAL GENEROSITY.**—At a special meeting of the Heywood Local Board it was announced that the Queen had presented to the town twenty acres of land for the purposes of a public park. The money has been set apart by the Queen out of a sum exceeding 10,000*l.* which fell to her as Duchess of Lancaster, through the death, without heirs, of Mr. C. M. Newhouse, of Heywood.

26.—**LYNN MIDDLE LEVEL WORKS.**—The new sluice at the Middle Level Works, near Lynn, was opened to-day. The sluice was opened by Mr. E. Fellowes, in the presence of about 200 gentlemen. The engineer is Sir John Hawkshaw, and the contractor Mr. Webster. The cost is between 40,000*l.* and 50,000*l.*, and by it 200,000 acres are to be drained, and rivers to the extent of 200 miles. The sluice is in substitution of siphons, which will be discontinued. It is said that the fen country of the Isle of Ely will now be safe from inundation.

— **A THEATRE DESTROYED BY FIRE.**—The Theatre Royal, Worcester, has just been destroyed by fire. The previous night the theatre was occupied by Mr. James Elphinstone's company, and the comedy of "Pygmalion and Galatea" was performed. The theatre was locked up soon after eleven o'clock, at which hour everything appeared to be safe. Shortly before seven o'clock this morning smoke and flames were observed to issue from the back part of the premises, and an entrance having been obtained, the whole of the interior of the building was found to be in flames. The services of the firemen were promptly called into requisition, but it was seen from the first that nothing could save the theatre itself, and the services of the firemen were consequently directed to the adjacent buildings. The theatre was completely gutted, and at the close of the day nothing but the bare walls and charred timbers were left standing. The theatre was a new one, having

been rebuilt in 1874, and was a copy of the Gaiety Theatre. The building was insured for 3,000*l*.

27.—THE MASONS' STRIKE.—Mr. Bull, the contractor for the new Law Courts, having been in Germany some time for the purpose of selecting for himself men capable of work, and willing to come to this country to serve him, has been so far successful that he returned to the works yesterday morning with 129 German masons. In each instance the men have signed a contract for twelve months, their pay averaging from 7*d*. to 9*d*. the hour.

28.—THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY.—The German Government has informed the Federal Council at Berne that, subject to the ratification of the German Parliament, it will contribute a further sum of 10,000,000*f*. towards the cost of constructing the St. Gothard Railway.

— WILLIAMSON *v.* BARBOUR.—The great case of "*Williamson v. Barbour*," in the Rolls Court, terminated on Wednesday, Sir George Jessel deciding in favour of the plaintiffs. Messrs. Williamson & Co., Calcutta merchants, sought to reopen the accounts between them and Messrs. Barbour & Co., of Manchester, for the past twenty years. Messrs. Barbour were their agents, and they alleged that the agents had, while professing only to charge commission, made a great variety of minute profits on purchases, insurances, discounts, packing, &c., to which they were not entitled, and which amounted in the aggregate to more than 100,000*l*. The defence was that Messrs. Barbour had followed the custom of the trade, which permits such overcharges, and that Messrs. Williamson knew all about them. Sir George Jessel, in a lengthy judgment of extraordinary clearness and vigour, decided that Messrs. Williamson did not know, that no trade custom could override the plain provisions of law and right, and that the accounts must be reopened. It is said that the investigation of the accounts in Chambers will take ten years, after which will come an appeal.

DECEMBER.

3. MOUNT STUART HOUSE, the Marquis of Bute's mansion at Rothesay, was destroyed by fire to-day. The fire burned nearly all day, and when it was put out nothing of the main building was left but the bare walls. A large amount of property was saved, including most of the valuable paintings in the picture gallery, but some of them were damaged. The men of her Majesty's ship "*Jackal*" assisted in putting out the fire. There were no efficient appliances at hand for that purpose, and it appears that in Rothesay, a town of 9,000 inhabitants, there is no fire-engine. The Marquis and Marchioness were not at home, but were expected to-day, and preparations had been made for their reception.

4. FATAL ACCIDENT.—In Hackney Old Churchyard, a few yards from Mare Street, stands the mortuary chapel of the Rowe family, a somewhat dilapidated stone structure, erected by Sir Henry Rowe, in 1614, on the site of a then ancient chantry attached to the south side of the old church of St. Augustine. Of this building and ground (about 15 feet square) the Marquis of Downshire is now the freeholder by inheritance. It contains some beautiful old monuments and relics of the family. As Miss Godwin, one of the officials of Hackney church, was showing two gentlemen the interior a day or two since, the arch of a vault forming the ground they stood on gave way, and precipitated one of the gentlemen and Miss Godwin into the opening thus made, about 9 feet deep, several large pieces of stone falling upon them. The poor woman died in about twenty minutes after being extricated from the *débris*. The gentleman was much bruised, but was enabled to proceed to his home after receiving medical attention.

— THE TELEPHONE.—Colonel W. H. Reynolds has just concluded a contract with the English Government by which the Post Office Department has adopted the bell telephone as a part of its telegraphic system. In a recent telephonic experiment in connection with the cable, 21½ miles long, between Dover and Calais, there was not the slightest failure during a period of two hours. Though three other wires were busy at the same time, every word was heard through the telephone, and individual voices were distinguished.

7. RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—This morning a singular casualty occurred to a goods and passenger train on the Poole branch of the London and South-Western line. The train, which contained a few passengers, was proceeding from Wimborne to Poole, when the axle of a carriage snapped in two, and this caused four carriages to be pitched into the river. Fortunately, the passengers were at the rear of the train, and escaped injury. The carriages were considerably injured, and goods were lost.

— CHAINING A WIFE.—An extraordinary case came before the Lindsey Bench of magistrates at Lincoln to-day. A publican named Wheatley, living at Saxilby, was charged by his wife with having, in company with his brother, pounced upon her, seized her, and dragged her upstairs, where she was chained to the wall in her bedroom, and kept there all night and the next day until four o'clock. The woman said they put the chain round her body and fastened her to the wall with the padlock produced. She had just a yard of liberty. The complainant was in bed all the next day from the effects of the treatment. A domestic said she saw Mrs. Wheatley fastened up; she screamed very much during the night, but witness did not think she suffered much. She called for some one to go to her, but witness could do nothing. Her husband was with her all the time she was chained up. Another servant deposed to seeing her mistress chained up. She was craving to be set at liberty, but witness could not help her. She

said she was suffering very much, and appeared to witness to be in great pain. The chain was a heavy one. The defendant, in answer to the charge, said his reason for chaining her up was that she had been drinking for some days previous. He chained her up on the advice of the village doctor, who thought the best thing he could do was to secure her properly. The defendant's brother said the complainant was drunk on the sofa; and, at the request of the defendant, he took hold of her arms and the defendant her feet, and in that way they carried her upstairs. Dr. Rainbird said the woman was constantly more or less under the influence of drink, and her husband asked him what he was to do with her. He referred him to the law, but a solicitor told the defendant the law would not assist him, and witness then told him the best plan would be to secure her while she was under the influence of drink, as she did much damage at those times, and had attempted to take her own life. He advised him to use a strap to secure her. After a long consultation the magistrates decided that the charge of assault was proved, but in the circumstances they did not intend to impose any penalty. The magistrates were of opinion that defendant had been mistaken in the power he had over his wife. He had the right to secure her from doing violence to herself, or himself, or to anyone else, but not in the way it was proved he had treated her. The defendant asked how he was to secure her, and the Chairman suggested he should get a woman to help him. The defendant said one woman was of no use. The Chairman said it was a most painful and difficult case. The defendant then paid the costs, 24s., and left the court with his wife.

— THE LATE MR. DURHAM, A.R.A.—By the will of the late J. Durham, A.R.A., F.S.A., Mr. Raemaekers, of Pimlico, London, has been left to complete his unfinished works. Mr. Raemaekers, who for the last twenty years has been the friend and associate of the late great sculptor, has received this token of the high esteem in which he held his artistic capabilities. Mr. Raemaekers will be recognised by his works exhibited in the Royal Academy.

9. THE "*EUROPEAN*," a fine steamer, built eight years ago in the Clyde, left Algoa Bay early in November last with a crew of 72 hands and 30 passengers. On December 5 the ship was off Ushant taking what was supposed to be the usual course; "the weather was hazy, the fog lifting and falling with a light breeze," and the vessel was going at the rate of twelve knots an hour. A little after 8 o'clock in the evening the ship struck heavily upon a reef which, it was subsequently discovered, was the Barre Meur to the westward of Ushant. Immediately before this Ushant light had been sighted, and the captain, perceiving that he had got much closer to the land than he had intended, or than was consistent with the safety of the ship, ordered the engines to be stopped and the helm starboarded. But it was too late. The *European* had crashed upon a sharp-edged rock, which cut her bottom open. She

began to fill instantly and hopelessly, and nothing remained to be done except to provide for the safety of the passengers and crew. Fortunately, the discipline of the ship had been well maintained; the captain was accustomed to exercise his crew in the boats, and thus there was no confusion when the order to man them was given. The women and children were first placed in safety, then the other passengers, and lastly the officers and men. The greater part of the mails were saved, but the diamonds and ostrich feathers, of which there was a considerable quantity on board, were lost. It happened most luckily that when the boats were launched the sea was smooth, and, after rowing about during the night, all were picked up this day and safely brought to shore by some coasting craft.

10. A ROBBERY has just taken place at Audley End, the seat of Lord Braybrooke. Lady Braybrooke, who was indisposed, had retired to her bedroom before dinner, and her maid had left her asleep about nine o'clock, and had gone downstairs to the housekeeper's room. The family were at the other end of the mansion, having just left the dining-room. Lady Braybrooke was awakened by a noise in the room, and then saw two men, whom she has since described, rifling a dressing-case on a table. With great presence of mind she jumped out of bed and rang the bell. The burglars, much surprised, hurriedly escaped by a ladder which they had procured. Several doors were found to be wedged, and fastened by gimlets, and it was some time before they could be unfastened. Two watches and chains only were missed, but there was valuable jewellery in the room. Lord Braybrooke has offered a reward of 500*l.* for the detection of the thieves.

— A SERIOUS OUTRAGE has been recently committed upon a puddler named Confery at Attercliffe, a suburb of Sheffield. Confery is employed at the Tinsley Steel and Ironworks, where there has for some time past been a dispute with the puddlers, the masters having insisted upon making a reduction in the rate of wages. The puddlers went out on strike, and Confery and a man named Kelly, with several others, had gone to work at the reduced rate. They were set upon by several of the men on strike, and for safety they ran into a butcher's shop. There they armed themselves with what came nearest to hand, Confery taking up a knife. They were followed by two men, Holland and Cleaver, the former arming himself with a cleaver. In the course of the struggle which ensued, Confery put his hand on a block, whereupon Holland struck his arm with the cleaver, nearly severing his hand from the wrist. Holland, who was a Warrington man, then made off, but Cleaver was taken into custody.

— WORKING WOMEN'S HOTEL.—The "Working Women's Hotel," at New York, founded by the late Alexander T. Stewart, is almost completed and will soon be opened. It has cost about \$2,000,000 to build and furnish it, and that amount is given absolutely to the enterprise; but thus started, it is to be self-sup-

porting. There are upwards of 500 private rooms in the hotel, some double rooms of 30 feet by 16 feet, which two women may take, and other single rooms of half that size. A number of reception rooms are provided, in which the residents may entertain their friends. The library is to be fully supplied with newspapers and periodical publications, and there are already 2,500 books upon the shelves. The main dining-room will seat 600 persons at a time. The house is intended to give to women who earn their own livelihood the best rooms, best furniture, best attendance, and best living at a charge for the whole not exceeding \$5 per week. A large room is to be used for supplying meals, or selected articles of food, at the lowest possible price, to women who cannot be accommodated with lodging in the house. Mr. Stewart estimated that the hotel ought to make 1,000 working women independent, and 3,000 or 4,000 more nearly so. In the kitchen there is a griddle 7 feet by 13 feet for baking "griddle cakes." The kitchen will be under the superintendence of the great French cook, Edwards. Edwards has been the cook for the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga for some time. His services have been permanently and exclusively engaged for the Women's Hotel. The great kitchen, under Professor Edwards' charge, has a capacity for cooking food in a thorough, scientific, and French style for 5,000 people. It is stated that Mr. Stewart was a great believer in the deserts of women, and those who ask for proof of it may look upon this vast hotel.

— MR. WELSH, the newly appointed American Minister, arrived at Liverpool this morning, and was presented with an address of welcome by the Mayor, as well as with addresses from the American and Liverpool Chambers of Commerce. His Excellency briefly replied, and in the afternoon lunched with the Mayor at the Town Hall. Mr. Welsh reached London on the 12th.

— INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN HORSES.—A new branch of international trade is springing up between America and this country, namely, in carriage and farm horses. The steamer *Helvetia*, which sailed from New York on November 24 for Liverpool, took out twenty-four American horses, some designed for farm work, but most of them for carriage use. It is only within the last few months that the trade in horses between the United States and England has reached any noteworthy dimensions, the first regular shipment from New York having been made last spring. The horses are not bought in New York city, but are purchased in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, and Western New York, at prices varying from \$125 to \$200, and more in cases of extra valuable stock. The cost of transporting a horse to Liverpool is from \$60 to \$75. They sell in this country at from \$300 to \$400 each, thus affording a fair margin of profit. The horses receive during their voyage four quarts a day of oats, besides soft feed and hay. Their narrow box stalls are bedded with sawdust, and a man is constantly, night and day, in attendance on them.

When they become very tired, slings are so arranged that their weight is taken off their feet. The voyage, it is stated, seems to agree with them. Instead of losing, they generally gain in weight, and when landed their spirits are almost too high for convenience.

11.—DESTRUCTION OF CARDIFF THEATRE BY FIRE.—The theatre at Cardiff was to-day entirely destroyed by fire. It was an old building, erected, in 1825, partly by the Cardiff Corporation, and partly by private subscription, the late Lord Bute being, next to the Cardiff Corporation, the principal shareholder. The theatre had recently undergone extensive improvements, and the present lessee, Mr. Price, was preparing for the Christmas pantomime. Nothing was saved.

— A DARING BURGLARY was committed on Tuesday night at Woodfield Lodge, Clayton, Sussex, the residence of Captain Baynham. A number of valuable paintings were cut from their frames and stolen. Among them were a full-length picture of the Earl of Rochester, a half-length portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria, another of Prince Rupert, and others of Sir Edward Baynham's family. The value of the property stolen is estimated at from 1,000*l.* to 1,500*l.*

13.—SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—Frederick S. Anderson, aged about twenty-one, son of the Rev. Drummond Anderson, chaplain of the Liverpool Seaman's Orphanage, was drowned in the River Mersey this morning. The deceased went on board the steamer *City of Chester*, of the Inman Line, to see his brother, who is the engineer. In jumping from the side of the steamer to the tug he fell into the river. The *City of Chester* was crowded with workmen and others at the time, preparations being made for her sailing, and it would appear that no one actually saw the young man fall. Cries for help were, however, heard from the water, and the two tug-boats lying alongside at once went in the direction of the cries. They were followed by some small boats, but it was very dark and somewhat stormy at the time, and the searchers had to return from a fruitless quest, the unfortunate young fellow having apparently sunk before assistance could reach him.

14.—SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—The eighteenth annual Cattle Show of the Smithfield Club was opened on December 10, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, and brought to a close this day. The shilling payments in the three days amounted to 5,380*l.*, which means another financial success for the Smithfield Club. The Prince of Wales attended the private view, and remained until the hall was opened to the public. The entries are not as numerous as on previous occasions, but the quality of the animals is looked upon as more than usually good. The Queen has ten entries—two in the Devon classes, two in the Hereford, one in the shorthorn, one in "heifers and cows not qualified for the foregoing classes," and four in the pig-pens, three of which are of the white

breed. Her Majesty takes the first prize in Hereford steers, not exceeding three years old, with a steer bred at Windsor on the Flemish Farm. From the Shaw Farm, Windsor, comes also the beast which takes first prize in Class 32. The Prince of Wales exhibits in the Devons, Shorthorns, Southdown sheep, cross-bred sheep, and pig-pens (white breed). In Devons the first number in the catalogue comes from Sandringham, and is highly commended. In Devon steers not exceeding three years his Royal Highness takes the first prize, with a well-compacted animal, which was particularly admired, and to which the 40*l.* Breed Cup was also awarded. In the next class for Devon steers or oxen above three years and not exceeding four, his Royal Highness wins the second prize, thus carrying away two prizes, and the Breed Cup in the Devons, besides being highly commended. For short-horn steers under three years the Prince is credited with the Blue Rosette.

15.—SERIOUS FIRE AT MILLWALL DOCKS.—A serious fire broke out to-day on board the ship *Alice D. Cooper*, in the Millwall Docks. The owners of the vessel are Messrs. Humphreys and Co., and the ship, which had only just “put in,” was heavily laden with rice. The C float was soon moored alongside, and it was not long before several land steamers from the district were present. Superintendent Holmden directed the firemen, who acted in a praiseworthy manner. Four of the men, named Butterfield, Bevan, Saltmarsh, and Nott, entered the hold, where the fire had originated, with the hose, but very little time had elapsed before it was apparent that their heroic attempt to combat with the fire had placed them in imminent danger. One by one they were brought out in an insensible condition, but medical aid was speedily forthcoming. The three first-named were ultimately enabled to be removed to their respective stations, but the man Nott was in a very serious condition, and it was feared that he would not survive.

— THE ROYAL VISIT TO HUGHENDEN.—To-day her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by General Ponsonby, Colonel Du Plat, and the Marchioness of Ely, left Windsor Castle for Hughenden, on a visit to Lord Beaconsfield. At the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway a special train of saloon carriages had been prepared for the journey to High Wycombe. The train left Windsor at 12.40 p.m., and passed through the “west curve” at Slough on to the main down line, and thence by the village of Cookham, crossing the Thames at Bourne End, to Woburn Green. Here the first signs of loyal welcome were seen, a flag hanging above the ancient church tower, while a crowd of residents clustered near the station. A run of a few minutes more brought the train into High Wycombe station, where her Majesty arrived at 1.15 p.m., and was received with a hearty burst of cheering. The Great Western station was prettily decorated, and some of the inhabitants of High Wycombe, includ-

ing Lord Carington and other gentlemen, had succeeded in turning the waiting-room of a very ordinary building into a charming boudoir, with palms and ferns on all sides. The platform was carpeted and the walls draped with crimson cloth. A lofty triumphal arch of evergreens, surmounted by the words, "God Save the Queen," spanned the entrance to the station-yard, along one side of which were Venetian masts carrying festoons of flags. Drawn up in a line facing the booking-offices was a guard of honour composed of the permanent staff and band of the Royal Bucks Militia, under Captain F. Powell, with Lieutenant Rose bearing the Queen's colours, and the Bucks Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Wethered, the school children occupying the west end of the yard. Crendon Street, a narrow, steep thoroughfare leading into the town, presented a vista of arches and flags, while High Street was a blaze of colour. The Mayor's invitation to the townspeople to show their loyalty in a becoming manner had been interpreted in this way. Wherever a balcony could be draped, wherever a motto could be attached or a flag could be hung, the enthusiasm of High Wycombe had seized the opportunity of showing itself. Along the line of route it seemed hardly possible to hang another flag. High Wycombe has for its staple manufacture the making of chairs from the beech woods so abundant hereabouts. An archway of these materials was improvised along the Queen's route. It was made up of chairs of all kinds, and bore the words, "Long Live the Queen." Her Majesty's attention was specially attracted by this curious structure, and the Royal carriage was stopped that its occupants might have a better view. Most of the shops were closed, the little town kept holiday, and was thronged with visitors, while the bells rang merrily from the church steeple.

Lord Beaconsfield, attended by Mr. Montagu Corry, his private secretary, reached the station at about one o'clock to await the arrival of her Majesty. Her Majesty, upon alighting from the Royal saloon, was received by Lord Beaconsfield, who introduced the Mayor. The latter presented an address, which was beautifully illuminated on vellum, and bore the seal of the Corporation of Wycombe. The Queen, having accepted the address, handed it to the Prime Minister, who thanked the Mayor. The Queen and Princess Beatrice accepted beautiful bouquets of flowers presented to them by Miss Emily Phillips, the daughter of the Mayor. They walked through the waiting-room to an open carriage, drawn by four horses, the Guard of Honour saluting and the bands playing the National Anthem. As the Royal carriage passed out of the station-yard, amid the cheers of the spectators, the children sang "God Save the Queen." The journey through High Street to the Hughenden road was one long-continued scene of loyal enthusiasm. Never has the Queen received a heartier welcome. A drive of about a couple of miles brought the Queen to Hughenden. The Premier had preceded the Royal

party in his own carriage, and was at his door to receive her Majesty. At Hughenden the Queen and Princess Beatrice lunched with Lord Beaconsfield, and remained about two hours. Before leaving, the Queen planted a tree on the lawn in front of the house to serve as a memorial of her visit, and Princess Beatrice planted another tree close by. Lord Beaconsfield attended the Queen on her return to High Wycombe station. Her Majesty was received with renewed demonstrations of loyalty. At 3.45 p.m. the Royal train left High Wycombe, and after a rapid journey arrived at Windsor shortly after half-past four o'clock.

— ROME, according to recent statistics published by the Government, is well stocked with robbers and assassins. The other night, a gentleman who has the contract for the transport of tobacco was returning home at ten o'clock, and took a carriage to the gate of his villa, which is situated a few paces outside Porta Salara. He dismissed the carriage at his gate, walked to the door of his villa, and was about to open it when four men attacked him, threatened him with death if he resisted or made a noise, and entered the house along with him. He and his wife were then forced to give up their money and jewels, and other articles of value, with which the robbers escaped. The Salara road, on which this act of brigandage was performed, has hitherto been considered one of the safest about Rome.

18. MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE ON A RAILWAY.—On Tuesday night the body of a young woman was found lying between the down metals about a mile on the London side of the Bishops Stortford railway station. She had been a passenger by the express from Cambridge to London, which ran through Bishops Stortford about a quarter before eight without stopping. On the arrival of the train at Tottenham two passengers, one a young man, and the other representing himself as deceased's father, stated she had jumped from the train; but without waiting to prosecute inquiry they proceeded to St. Pancras, and nothing further was heard of them until yesterday afternoon, when the station-master had a telegram from the father asking if his daughter had been found. In deceased's pocket was a purse with name and address "Miss Hardie, 40, Hartham Road, Camden Road," also a telegram dated Tuesday, from "Alie, King's Cross," to her at the above address, as follows:—"God help us, it cannot ever be now. My people in dreadful way. Have gone to Newmarket. Will come direct to you as soon as I return." Deceased was well dressed, and of prepossessing appearance. The father and the young man went down by the afternoon train to identify the body. From what they stated deceased was to have been married yesterday morning, and upon receiving the foregoing telegram from her expected husband, which was tantamount to breaking off the engagement, she and her father proceeded to Newmarket to see him. On the return journey she was terribly agitated, making an effort to leave the train between Newmarket and Cambridge,

and at the latter station she tried to escape from their control. She succeeded in leaping from the train just after passing Stortford, only the three being in that compartment. The train went on to Tottenham, the guard and driver knowing nothing of the occurrence.

19. THE OXFORDSHIRE MURDER.—Miss Allen, the young lady who was shot by her former sweetheart, Harry Rowles, a young farmer of Kidlington, near Oxford, on the 18th, expired at a very early hour this morning. The deceased lady, besides having had her arm broken in two places from the shots of a revolver, received a bullet in her back, which could not be recovered by the medical gentlemen who attended her. She suffered great pain, and succumbed at about five o'clock in the morning. The intelligence was broken to the unhappy young man, who lies at Oxford Castle, at about ten o'clock, when, although evidently prepared for the sad contingency, he was deeply moved at the announcement.

— FALL OF SCAFFOLDING.—A serious accident has occurred at a gas tank in course of erection at Stockport. Six men employed by the contractors, Messrs. Ashmore and Wild, of Stockton-on-Tees, were in the act of raising a bar of iron, when the prop of the scaffolding on which they stood, some 20 feet from the basement of the tank, snapped suddenly in two, the men falling with much force to the bottom. Several other props also gave way, and in falling injured the men, three of whom lay unconscious and were conveyed to the Stockport Infirmary. Besides other injuries they have received some internally, and little hopes are entertained of their recovery. The other three men's injuries are of a less serious nature.

20. FALL OF A BUILDING AND LOSS OF LIFE AT EDINBURGH.—Between one and two this morning the gable of Milne's Hotel, Edinburgh (in which there had been a fire a few hours previously), suddenly gave way and crushed through several storeys. A number of persons were buried in the ruins. At two o'clock ten persons were missing. A rescuing party was formed, and worked energetically to recover those underneath the *débris*. At five the bodies of two women and a child were extricated, and the exertions of the rescuers were stimulated by hearing distinctly the voice either of a man or a woman some distance within the ruins. Every exertion is being made to recover those still imprisoned, but it is feared that several may have been killed by the falling stones.

— DR. SCHLIEMANN'S RELICS OF TROY.—In the South Court of the South Kensington Museum, the interesting relics of Trojan antiquity which Dr. Schliemann has so indefatigably exhumed from the mound at Hirsailik were opened to public exhibition this morning. Dr. Schliemann has dug and delved, in spite of ridicule and abuse, and, as the public will unanimously own, after a visit to the court in the South Kensington Museum wherein the relics of Troy are ranged in clearly intelligible order, he has something to show as the harvest of his patient, enthusiastic

husbandry. There is at present no catalogue to assist the spectator, and to guide his eye from object to object in the astonishing collection. Indeed, the number and variety of the articles found on the four several periodic strata would have puzzled a powerful corps of catalogue-makers, and might even have taxed the experience and resources of South Kensington and its admirably picked and organised staff.

— **THE HARVEST OF THE SEA** viewed from Yarmouth is enough to upset all belief in there being more fish in the sea than come out of it. The total number of herrings landed there this season is 254,760,000, that is, 193,000 lasts of 13,200 each. On one day thirteen million herrings were landed, and one lugger is reported to have brought in 356,000 fish. The entire yield has been more than ten times as large as in any recent year. The croakers about the need for fish conservancy are somewhat disconcerted by this extraordinary haul at Yarmouth; and whatever be the deficiencies of fish, flesh, and fowl, there seems for the present no prospect of lack of "good red herring."

21. CONSECRATION OF THREE BISHOPS.—The Feast of St. Thomas has witnessed many consecrations of bishops in Westminster Abbey, but this morning's ceremony differed from previous ones in the fact that the three prelates consecrated were all of them of the order of the Episcopacy called forth by the development of Church work in modern times. Bishop Mackenzie, the Archdeacon of Nottingham, has resigned the suffragan bishopric of Nottingham, to which he was consecrated in St. Mary's, Nottingham, early in 1870; and the Venerable Edward Trollope, D.D., Archdeacon of Stow, having been nominated by the Bishop of Lincoln and approved by the Queen, was this day consecrated as his successor. The other two bishops are appointed to newly-founded Indian sees—Dr. Valpy French to the See of Lahore, where he has long laboured as a missionary and instructor of natives; and Dr. Titcomb to the See of Rangoon. The funds for these new sees have been raised in the dioceses of Oxford and Winchester respectively; but the new prelates are to be subordinate to the territorial bishop under whom they work. Owing, no doubt, to the fact that the bishops are nearly all engaged in examining their candidates for orders, the episcopal procession which preceded the Primate was singularly meagre and unimposing this morning, the English Episcopate being represented by the Bishop of Winchester, and the Colonial by the Metropolitan of Australia, Bishop Perry, and Bishops Piers Claughton (the sole connecting link with the Indian Province) and Anderson. Even the Bishop of Lincoln and Bishop Mackenzie were not present.

— **MURDER NEAR STOKE-ON-TRENT.**—In the village of Hanford, near Stoke-on-Trent, a horrible murder was discovered this afternoon. Martha Billiter, a widow, 70 years of age, lived alone in a cottage, and yesterday in consequence of her neighbours not having seen or heard anything of her they entered the house. At the

foot of the stairs in the kitchen they found the body of the woman. Her throat was cut in two places, and her face and head were fearfully bruised and disfigured. A smoothing iron, apparently one of the weapons used against the unfortunate woman, lay by her side. When or by whom the crime was committed remains a mystery. The only fact tending to throw light on the occurrence is, that on Wednesday evening a respectably-dressed man was seen in the cottage, and it is suspected that he is the murderer. The old woman is believed to have had money, and the drawers and cupboards in the house were ransacked. No doubt some property was taken, but as the deceased was very reserved towards her neighbours, no one knows the extent of the robbery. The village is in a state of great excitement in consequence of the occurrence.

22. A FASTING GIRL.—Martha White has died at Market Harborough, Leicestershire, under very peculiar circumstances. She had been ill five years and is popularly supposed to have taken no food for four years. She was at first attended by Mr. Francis, surgeon, and latterly by Dr. Grant, his successor, and has been kept alive by the injection of morphia into her system. The case has excited considerable interest among the medical profession. It is stated that a post-mortem examination fully satisfied the doctors who made it that no food had passed the stomach for a long time.

24. FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT, TWO PERSONS KILLED.—Soon after seven o'clock this morning a Midland and a North Eastern train ran into each other from opposite directions on the Leeds and Bradford branch of the Midland, and near to Holbeck Station, which is a mile from the Leeds terminus. The engine-driver and stoker of the Midland engine were killed by the overturning of the engine. The dead body of the former was found under the engine, and that of the latter underneath one of the carriages. One of the passengers from Bradford is dangerously cut on the head. Several other persons are hurt, but it is believed not seriously. The North Eastern train was coming from Harrogate to Leeds, and met the Midland train on its own line going in an opposite direction. The North Eastern have a right of user over the Midland from Armley to what is known as the Triangle, just outside the Leeds Wellington and New Stations. The morning was very hazy, and the signal lights were dim from long burning.

— PROPOSED AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITION.—Australian papers state that arrangements are in progress for the international exhibition proposed to be held at Melbourne in 1879, and the scheme has the approval of the Legislation Assembly. The Governor, speaking recently at Stawell, said that the proposal could not fairly be described in any quarter as premature, if regard were had to the wonderful progress which the Australian Colonies have already achieved. In 1879 the aggregate public revenue of the several Australian Colonies will exceed 16 millions sterling, while their trade including exports and imports, will amount to nearly 90 millions in

value. In other words, Australasia, as a whole, could already take her place among the 10 or 12 great nations of the world in point of the value of their trade and general importance, for there are only 7 or 8 nations with a larger public revenue than 16 millions. The three powerful colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand have each a revenue and trade which would place them on a higher scale than ancient European kingdoms like Sweden, Denmark, and Saxony. The single colony of Victoria, with its yearly revenue of $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions, is already equal in wealth and importance to the kingdom of Portugal, while Melbourne is considerably above Lisbon in wealth and trade. The success of the Exhibition, he pointed out, would depend in a great measure upon the cordial co-operation of the mother country and the sister colonies of Australasia. His Excellency further stated that he was in correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was anxious to give every possible assistance, and that the presence of the Prince of Wales was all that was needed to render the Exhibition a triumphant success.

— CAPTAIN BOYTON has achieved another great feat in swimming, having descended the Loire from Orleans to Nantes, where he was received by an enthusiastic crowd assembled to greet his arrival. It is said, however, that he seemed quite worn out from excess of fatigue, and that his wrists were swelled and painful.

25. A SHOCKING ACCIDENT occurred at Sheffield to-day in the course of a football match which was being played at Walkley, a suburb town. Amongst the players was a young man named Beaumont. In the course of the match the ball was kicked out of the field. Beaumont seems to have been unaware that there was a quarry in the direction in which the ball had disappeared, and he jumped over a wall which divided the field from the quarry, into which he fell headlong, and sustained injuries resulting in death soon afterwards.

— A CHINESE ADVOCATE.—The China papers state that Mr. Ng Choy, the Chinese gentleman who was a short time since admitted a member of the English bar, and who has lately been practising in Hong Kong, has received an engagement as legal adviser to H. E. Li Hung Chang, at a salary of Tls. 6000 (about 1,800*l.*) per annum.

— THE DISTRESS AT MERTHYR and its neighbourhood continues to be very great. It was reported to the school board yesterday that numbers of the children were in a state of absolute nudity, and utterly unable to attend school; while many of those who did attend were in a starving condition.

— HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield, the Rev. F. C. Beaumont, was set upon and robbed on the highway on Christmas Day. He had been officiating for the Vicar of Weeford, and was on his way back to Lichfield. At the time the robbery occurred—half-past one o'clock—three men advanced to meet him, one of them asking for money. Mr. Beaumont drew

out his purse, and as he was doing so one of the gang struck him on the head with a stick and another snatched his purse. The three then ran away. Information has been given to the city and county constabulary, but up to the present time without result.

— SIR HENRY SUMNER MAINE was installed this afternoon Master of Trinity Hall, in the College Chapel. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the Fellows, and after the Master had made the declaration required by the College Statutes, he was conducted by the Rev. Henry Latham to the Master's stall in the chapel. In the evening the Fellows entertained the Master at a banquet in the College Hall. The guests consisted chiefly of members of the College, but the Master of Pembroke and Dr. Guillemand, H. Maine's former tutor, were present.

OBITUARY

OF

EMINENT PERSONS DECEASED IN 1877.

'January.

MR. A. BAIN.

This gentleman, whose inventions in connection with the electric telegraph entitle his name to be held in grateful remembrance, died this month at the new Home for Incurables at Broomhill, Kirkintilloch. Mr. Bain, who was about sixty-six years of age, was the inventor of the electro-chemical printing telegraph, the electro-magnetic clock, and of perforated paper for automatic transmission of messages. He was also the author of a number of books and pamphlets relating to these subjects. Mr. Bain was stricken by paralysis, and suffered from complete loss of power in the lower limbs. For some time he had received a pension from Government.

THE REV. RICHARD COBBOLD.

The Rev. Richard Cobbold, whose death took place on January 5, at the age of eighty, was one of the respectable family of Cobbold long settled near Ipswich, in Suffolk. He was born in 1797, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and M.A. in 1823. In 1826 he became Rector of Wortham, and was also for some time Rural Dean of Hartismere. The writings of Mr. Cobbold are well known—not only those of a religious character, but also his works of fiction, "Margaret Catchpole," "Mary Anne Wellington," "Preston Towers," &c.

CAPTAIN J. E. DAVIS.

The death took place suddenly, on January 30, of Captain J. E. Davis, R.N. This gallant seaman was well known as an authority on Arctic matters. He was "master" in the "Terror" in the Antarctic Expedition under Sir James Ross, 1839 to 1843. He was a capital draughtsman as well as a scientific seaman, and rendered most valuable services in the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty. He had much to do with the experiments made for the improvement of deep-sea sounding, preparatory to the equipment of the "Challenger." He was a contributor to the *Geographical Magazine* and to the *Athenæum*, and he was highly popular as a lecturer on Arctic subjects. Captain Davis retired a few months before his death from the Hydrographic Department. Captain Davis was only sixty-one, and had been forty-five years in the service.

RIGHT HON. P. ERLE.

The death of the Right Hon. Peter Erle, Q.C., brother of the late Sir William Erle, late Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, took place on January 28, at his residence in Park Crescent. Mr. Erle was admitted a member of the Middle Temple on June 11, 1817; called to the bar on June 1, 1821; made Queen's Counsel on July 10, 1854; bencher of the Middle Temple on November 22, 1854; treasurer, 1864; Chief Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, and a Priy Councillor, 1872. Mr. Erle was in his eighty-third year.

VISCOUNT GAGE.

This venerable peer, whose death took place at Firle Place, Sussex, on January 20, was the eldest of the two sons of Henry, third Viscount Gage, and had enjoyed the title nearly seventy years, having succeeded his father in January, 1808. The deceased, Henry Hall Gage, Viscount Gage of Castle Island, county Kerry, and Baron Gage of Castlebar, county Mayo, in the peerage of Ireland; also Baron Gage of High Meadow, county Gloucester, in that of Great Britain; and a baronet (creation, 1622), was born at Westbury House, Hants, on December 14, 1791, so that he had recently entered his eighty-sixth year. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1812, and was an accomplished mathematical scholar, his papers having been read before the Royal Institution and other learned societies. At the period of his decease Lord Gage, though younger than the Lords Kilmorey and Stratford de Redcliffe, was the father of the House of Lords, having sat in that assembly for sixty-nine years—a longer period than has any other peer. His Lordship married, in 1813, Elizabeth Maria, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Edward Foley, and left three sons and four daughters.

COMMANDER J. HALL, R.N.

This officer died at his residence in Sandwell Place, Lewisham, on January 24, in his ninety-third year. The deceased officer entered the Navy on June 7, 1803, as A.B., on board the "Cerberus," 32, Captain William Selby, and assisted at the bombardment of Granville in the following September. Proceeding immediately after the latter event to the West Indies, he there, on January 2, 1807, served as master's mate, and was extolled for his unsurpassable bravery at the cutting out of two of the enemy's vessels defended by a most tremendous fire from the batteries near Pearl's Rock, Martinique, which killed two men and wounded ten. He afterwards, in March 1808, witnessed the capture of the islands Marie Galante and Désiderade, and in July of that year joined the "Leviathan," 74, and served off Cadiz and in the Mediterranean, and on October 26, 1811, beheld the self-destruction of the

French ships of the line "Robuste" and "Lion." From September 4, 1812, until August 31, 1815, he was employed on the West India and North American stations in the "Surprise," 38, as lieutenant; and retired, with the rank of commander, January 15, 1853.

MR. R. LANDELLS.

Mr. Robert Landells died on January 5, aged forty-five. For many years he was the special artist of the *Illustrated London News*, and his sketches were a feature in that journal. He witnessed all the great campaigns of the last twenty years, including the Crimean, the Danish, the Austro-Prussian, and Franco-German wars. During the latter he contracted the illness which led to his death. He received three medals from foreign Governments in appreciation of his artistic services, including a war medal presented by the Crown Prince of Prussia in special recognition of his courage. Mr. Landells also executed a commemorative drawing for Her Majesty.

MR. T. LEWIN.

Mr. Thomas Lewin, M.A., F.S.A., an eminent Master of the Chancery Bar, who died at his residence, 6, Queen's Gate Place, on January 5, in the seventy-second year of his age, was a younger son of the Rev. J. S. Lewin, Incumbent of the adjacent parishes of Ifield and Crawley, in Sussex, in the former of which the subject of this notice was born. He was educated at Merchant Tailors' School, and from thence went to Worcester College, Oxford, but soon obtained an open scholarship at Trinity College, where he was the contemporary and friend of several men who afterwards became eminent in Church and State. Always an industrious student, Mr. Lewin finished his academical career by taking a first-class in classics in 1827. In due course he graduated as M.A., was entered at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1833 was called to the Bar. He acquired by degrees an excellent practice, his progress being much aided by the publication, in 1837, of his "Treatise on Trusts and Trustees," a work now in its sixth edition, which has long taken rank as one of the standard text-books of the profession. The reputation thus

acquired led to Mr. Lewin's appointment, in 1852, by the then Chancellor, Lord St. Leonards, as one of the Conveyancing Counsel to the Court of Chancery, which office he held till his death. His active professional engagements did not, however, divert Mr. Lewin from continuing the classical and historical studies of his youth. His mind found refreshment in literary pursuits and investigations, which he carried on side by side with the more severe labours of his calling. It was his pleasure to probe to the bottom, with unsparing pains and research, some of those problems of literary controversy upon which the opinions of learned men are divided, but which the desultory student shrinks from encountering. These investigations he pursued with a conscientious honesty of purpose, which was one of the leading features of his character, shrinking from no toil, and evading no difficulty. In this spirit he discussed in one of his publications the question of the place of Julius Cæsar's landing in Britain; in another the controverted subject of the topography of Jerusalem; in another, entitled "*Fasti Sacri*," he undertook to elucidate the chronology of the New Testament, a work of great labour and erudition, which received high praise from the late Earl Stanhope in the *Quarterly Review*. But the production on which his reputation as an author will mainly rest is his "*Treatise on the Life and Epistles of St. Paul*," a work which occupied most of his spare hours during forty years, and which he grudged neither labour nor money to render complete, having also personally visited more than once the principal scenes to which his volume relates. This work, now about to appear in a third edition, properly enriched with choice engravings, admirably printed and beautiful in its external form, exhibits also in its scholarly disquisitions, its candid temper and its scrupulous accuracy, the sagacious and conscientious spirit of its author. Mr. Lewin married rather late in life, and left no family.

LORD MILTON.

William, Viscount Milton, who died on January 17, in France, was the eldest son of William Thomas Spencer, present Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G., by Lady Frances Douglas, his wife, eldest daughter of Sholto, Earl of Morton, and was born July 27, 1839. He received his education at Eton, and at

Trinity College, Cambridge. From July 1865, to June 1872, he sat in the House of Commons in the Liberal interest for the southern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, of which Riding he was a magistrate. Lord Milton was for several years an officer in the West York Yeomanry Cavalry. He married, in 1867, Laura Maria Theresa, second daughter of the late Lord Charles Beauclerk, and granddaughter of William, eighth Duke of St. Albans, and left two sons and two daughters.

ADMIRAL SIR FAIRFAX MORESBY.

Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Fairfax Moresby, G.C.B., died at Exmouth on January 21, in his ninety-first year. He was the son of Mr. Fairfax Moresby, of Stow House, Lichfield. He entered the Royal Navy in 1799, and served as midshipman under Earl St. Vincent in the "*Hibernia*," and obtained the rank of lieutenant in 1806. He became commander in 1811; captain, 1814; rear-admiral, 1849; vice-admiral, 1856; admiral, 1862; rear-admiral of the United Kingdom by royal patent, 1867; and admiral of the fleet, 1870. He commanded the "*Menai*," "*Pembroke*," and "*Canopus*," and was commander-in-chief in the Pacific 1850-5. He was created Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford in 1854. He was also a Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa of Austria.

CAPTAIN W. J. SCUDAMORE.

Captain William James Scudamore, R.N., who died at Plymouth on January 27, in his eighty-ninth year, entered the Navy in August 1804, on board the "*Agamemnon*," 64, and after serving off Cadiz in Sir Robert Calder's action, in the Channel, and in the West Indies, he was promoted to lieutenant in 1812, and while afterwards attached to the "*Termagant*," 20, on the south coast of Spain, commanded her boats at the capture and destruction of several forts and at the taking of Almeria. He also saved several nuns and inhabitants of the town of Xavier from being massacred by the French. In 1813-14 he witnessed the capture of Via Reggio and Genoa, and was in command of a gunboat off Gibraltar and Cadiz. He was afterwards employed in the revenue

and coastguard service, and was promoted to retired captain on August 1, 1860.

MR. ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S.

The death of this gentleman took place on January 11, at his residence in Finsbury Circus. He belonged to a family long well known in the City of London, his father having for many years held the office of chief accountant to the Bank of England. He was born in the year 1818, and was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons in 1840. At the very early age of twenty-three he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society on account of his researches in science, and more particularly in the department of electricity, which he had made from youth a special study. He held for many years the appointment of consulting surgeon to the Bank of England, and it is said in "Men of the Time" that he was the deviser of the present system of printing the Bank of England notes. He was also extensively connected with the Gresham, the Accident Insurance, and other public companies. He stood one or two contested elections, in the Conservative interest, for Rochester, but without success. Mr. Smeë was the author of several important works on "Electro-Biology," "Electro-Metallurgy," "The Principles of the Human Mind," "The Potato Plant: its Uses and Properties," and of a large illustrated quarto volume, entitled "My Garden," in which he described the geology, topography, and leading features of the neighbourhood of Carshalton and Beddington, in Surrey.

SIR ROBERT WESLEY, K.C.B.

General Sir Robert Wesley, K.C.B., Knight of the Order of St. Ferdinand of Spain, First Class, died on January 5, at his residence, Richmond Lodge, Blackheath. He was eldest son of Robert Wesley, Esq., M.D., of Cove, in the county of Cork, for many years Staff Surgeon to the Naval Hospital at Haulbowline. He entered the Marine Artillery in 1809, became first lieutenant in 1816, captain in 1837, lieutenant-colonel in 1852, colonel in 1855, major-general in 1857, and lieutenant-general in 1862. So far back as 1810 he served at the capture of Guadaloupe, and in 1811 and 1812 was employed in a force co-operating with the Penin-

sular Army on the north coast of Spain. From 1813 to 1815 we find Wesley engaged in the coast operations on the Canada frontier, and the brilliant defence of La Cote Mill. In 1835, when a British marine force was sent to Spain, under the command of Lord John Hay, to assist the army of Queen Isabella during the Carlist war, Captain Wesley acted as adjutant, and was decorated with the Order of St. Ferdinand. Finally, he filled for many years the office of Deputy Assistant-General of the Marine Forces, and was rewarded for his services as head of the department, at the time of the Crimean war, with the insignia of K.C.B.

February.

SIR H. W. BAKER, BART.

The Rev. Sir Henry Williams Baker, third Baronet of Dunstable House, died on February 12, at Horkealey House, near Leominster. He was born May 27, 1821, the eldest son of Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Loraine Baker, Bart., C.B., and was grandson of Sir Robert Baker, of Dunstable House, Surrey, on whom a baronetcy was conferred May 14, 1796. Sir Henry, who graduated B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, 1844, and entered holy orders, held the vicarage of Monkland, in the county of Hereford. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, in November, 1859, and will be long remembered as the original promoter of the most popular hymn-book ever compiled—"Hymns Ancient and Modern." He held strong views on the subject of celibacy of the clergy, and was never married.

THE EARL OF BANDON.

Francis Bernard, third Earl of Bandon, whose death happened on February 17 at his seat in the south of Ireland, was born in January 1810. He was educated at Eton and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree as Bachelor of Arts in 1831. He was Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cork, and honorary colonel of the Cork City Artillery Militia. He succeeded to his father's title in 1856, and had held a seat as one of the Irish representative peers since 1858. He was a strong Conser-

vative in politics, and one of the firmest supporters of the late Established Church in the south of Ireland. The deceased peer represented the family borough of Bandon Bridge in the short Parliament of 1831-32, and again from 1842 down to his accession to the family honours. He married in 1832 Katherine Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Whitmore, M.P., of Apley Park, Shropshire, by whom he left a family of seven children.

ADMIRAL SIR AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, BART.

Sir Augustus William James Clifford, Bart., Admiral Royal Navy, C.B., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to the Queen, died on February 8. He was born May 26, 1788, received his education at Harrow, and entered the Royal Navy in 1800. He served at the reduction of St. Lucia and Tobago, in the expedition to Egypt in 1807, and afterwards in the Mediterranean. In 1832 he was appointed Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. He sat in Parliament for Dungarvan in 1820, and for Bandon in 1818 and 1831. Sir Augustus married, in 1813, Lady Elizabeth Frances Townshend, sister of John, fourth Marquis Townshend, and leaves three sons and two daughters.

SIR WILLIAM FERGUSSON, BART.

This eminent surgeon died on February 10, at his house in George Street, Hanover Square. He was born in 1808 at Preston Pans, near Edinburgh, and was educated at the High School and Edinburgh University. He was intended for the legal profession, but at the age of seventeen he abandoned the study of the law and became a pupil of Mr. Robert Knox, the celebrated anatomist. About two years afterwards he became a licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and took the fellowship the following year. In 1836 Mr. Fergusson was elected surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, and began to divide the surgical practice of Edinburgh with Mr. Syme. In 1840 he came to London, having been appointed Professor of Surgery at King's College. On the death of Mr. Key in 1849 he was appointed Surgeon-in-Ordinary to Prince Albert; in 1855 he was appointed Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen;

and in 1867, Sergeant-Surgeon to Her Majesty. He was created a baronet in 1866.

SIR JOHN FORDYCE.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Fordyce, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, whose death took place on February 26, entered the artillery in 1822, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1872. During the intervening fifty years he saw much service in India. He was at the capture of Arracan, went through the Sutlej campaign, commanded a battery of artillery at Ferozeshah and Sobraon, was in the advance on Lahore, served the Punjab campaign, commanded a troop of horse artillery at Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and went in pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans to the Kyber Pass. Finally, he was at the head of the artillery in forcing the Kohet Pass, under Sir Charles Napier. He had several war medals and clasps, and was created K.C.B. in 1873.

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Sir William Hamilton, Knt., died at Boulogne-sur-Mer, on February 14, aged eighty-eight. He was originally in the Royal Navy, which he entered in 1803, and, having been made a prisoner of war, was detained in France from 1805 till 1814. In 1822 he was appointed Consul at Boulogne, and continued as such until the year 1873, when, on his retirement, he received the honour of knighthood.

MR. JOHN LAKIN.

Mr. John Lakin, a Waterloo veteran, died at Queen Anne's Gate, Windsor Great Park, in his ninetieth year, on February 23. He took part in the whole of the Peninsular war with the 16th Lancers, and attained the rank of sergeant-major. He was afterwards appointed by the late Lord Harcourt as keeper in Windsor Great Park, a post he filled until the day of his death—upwards of fifty years. In fact he was the oldest Royal servant of Her Majesty. He lived in the reign of four sovereigns, and he had often said with pride that he had addressed them all personally—viz., George III., George IV., William IV., and Her Majesty.

MR. MACNAMARA.

Mr. Henry Tyrwhitt Jones Macnamara, one of the Railway Commissioners, died at his residence, Bayswater, on February 2. Mr. Macnamara was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1849 (having previously up to that time practised as a special pleader), and joined the Oxford Circuit, where he for many years enjoyed a large business as a junior. The deceased was also for a considerable time Recorder of Reading, and was appointed one of the Railway Commissioners, in conjunction with Sir F. Peel and Mr. Price, upon the foundation of that tribunal in 1873, having been for a short time previously and up to that date county court judge for Marylebone.

MR. JAMES MERRY.

James Merry, Esq., of Belladrum, in the county of Inverness, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Falkirk, a well-known patron of the turf, died at his town residence, 68, Eaton-square, on February 3. He was born in 1805, the son of James Merry, Esq., of Glasgow, by Janet, his wife, daughter of William Crealman, Esq., and received his education at the University of Glasgow. For many years he was engaged in an extensive business as an ironmaster in the counties of Ayr and Lanark; but was more generally known in connection with the turf, on which he was both popular and successful. On two occasions he won the Derby, with Thormanby in 1860 and with Doncaster in 1873, and in the latter year he also gained the Oaks with Marie Stuart. He also won the Ascot Cup with Thormanby in 1861, and the St. Leger twice—viz., with Sunbeam in 1855, and with Marie Stuart in 1873. He sat in Parliament for the Falkirk district, in the Liberal interest, from March to July, 1857, and from 1859 to 1874.

MR. J. OXENFORD.

Mr. John Oxenford died at his residence in Trinity Square on February 21, at the age of sixty-three. Mr. Oxenford was educated for a solicitor, which profession, however, he abandoned, and devoted himself to literature. His first piece for the stage, "My Fellow Clerk," was written in 1835, and since that time he continued busily engaged in the same

department of literature, either in the production of original pieces, or in the adaptation to the English stage of works from the French, German, Spanish, and Italian, with which languages he was thoroughly conversant. Mr. Oxenford also supplied the libretti for several English operas, among them "Robin Hood" and the "Lily of Killarney." One of his original pieces, "Twice Killed," was translated for the French and German stage. In addition to his dramatic works, he translated several works in general literature from French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

LADY SMITH.

Pleasance, Lady Smith, widow of Sir James Edward Smith, M.D., founder and first President of the Linnean Society, died on February 3, in her 104th year. In the parish register of Lowestoft occurs the following entry, "Christenings, A.D., 1773, May 12th, Pleasance, daughter of Robert and Pleasance Reeve." Thus beyond all controversy the venerable lady who has passed away lived nearly four years beyond a century. Lady Smith's father was Robert Reeve, Esq., of Lowestoft, her mother, Pleasance, daughter of Thomas Clarke, Esq., of Saxmundham. Just eighty years ago her marriage took place, and her widowhood dated from 1828. To the very end her intellect was unimpaired. She had hardly ever known what illness was, she preserved all her teeth, and her eyesight was good. Seventy-two years ago Mr. Roscoe said of her that "he who could see and hear Mrs. Smith without being enchanted, had a heart not worth a farthing." At that period her beauty was remarkable, and Opie has perpetuated it in a picture of her as a gipsy. On her centenary the Queen sent her a copy of "Our Life in the Highlands," with these words written by Her Majesty's own hand, "From Victoria R. to her friend Lady Smith on her birthday."

March.

MR. WALTER BAGEHOT.

Mr. Walter Bagehot, the editor of the *Economist*, died on March 24, at the house of his father, Mr. Thomas Watson Bagehot, Langport, Somerset-

shire, after a few days' illness, aged fifty-one. Mr. Bagehot contributed many essays to magazines and reviews, and wrote several works, of which the chief are his books on "The English Constitution," "Physics and Politics," and "Lombard Street." Mr. Bagehot was a Fellow of University College, London, and he was for a time examiner in Political Economy in the University of London. He was more than once a candidate for a seat in Parliament, but never obtained one. Mr. Bagehot was married to a daughter of the late Mr. James Wilson, founder of the *Economist*, and formerly Finance Minister in India.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD BELCHER.

The death of Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, whose name was so familiar to the last generation as one of the most enterprising of our Arctic explorers, took place on March 18. The second son of the late Andrew Belcher, of Roehampton, he was born in the year 1799, and entered the Royal Navy at the age of thirteen as a first-class volunteer, becoming a midshipman the same year. He was present at the battle of Algiers, and served afterwards on the African station, whence he came back home invalided in 1820. Having next served on the North American station for three years, in 1825 he was selected as assistant surveyor to Captain F. W. Beechey, then about to sail for Behring's Straits on his voyage of discovery. In the next few years we find him actively engaged in Spain, in Africa, in South America, on the Indian station, and in China, where he obtained the thanks of the admiral in command for his gallantry, especially at the reduction of Canton. He was rewarded with a commission as post captain and the Companionship of the Order of the Bath in 1841, and received the honour of knighthood in 1843. From 1842 down to 1847, when he retired from active employ, he was mainly engaged in surveying service in the East Indies. His last important naval employment was in command of an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, which ended in the abandonment of his two ships. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1867. Sir Edward Belcher's narrative of a "Voyage Round the World," performed in H.M.S. "Sulphur" in the

years 1836-42, is well known. He was also the author of a "Treatise on Nautical Surveying."

MR. JOHN SCOTT BOWERBANK.

This eminent naturalist, who died at Hastings on March 9, was born on July 14, 1797, at Lime Street, City, where his father carried on the business of a distiller. Mr. Bowerbank is best known for the attention he devoted to the family of sponges. His papers on this subject are very numerous. He was one of the founders of the Microscopical Society of London, and also of the Palæontographical Society. He was a member of most of the learned and scientific societies in England.

MRS. CHISHOLM.

Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, whose name is so well known from her philanthropic labours for many years in connection with emigration, died on March 25, at the age of sixty-seven. The daughter of Mr. William Jones, a gentleman known for philanthropic works, she married, early, Captain Chisholm, of the Indian Army. After her arrival at Madras, Mrs. Chisholm established a home for the daughters of soldiers. Captain and Mrs. Chisholm subsequently went to Australia, where she immediately set to work to assist the friendless female emigrants who arrived from England. She opened an office in Sydney, which was a central point for the applications of the homeless emigrant, and from this office Mrs. Chisholm was able to establish thousands of women, and even men, in places of respectability. In 1846 she visited England and spent some years in promoting emigration of families. After twelve years more of labour in Australia, she finally returned to England in 1866.

MR. COWDEN CLARKE.

This veteran littérateur has just died, at the ripe age of ninety, at his residence in Genoa, March 13. In his youthful days he was the intimate friend of John Keats, the poet, who attended a school kept by Mr. Clarke's father at Enfield. He was about seven years older than Keats, and the latter found in his intelligent companion one capable of sympathy with his poetical

aspirations and intense love of reading. In this happy intimacy, which continued after Keats left school to become an apprentice to a surgeon in Edmonton, Mr. Clarke, soon after his removal to London, became the intimate friend of Leigh Hunt, and associated with many of the prominent literary men of the second and third decades of the present century. For some years he was a bookseller and publisher. He married Mary Novello, the daughter of Vincent Novello, the musician, sister of Mr. Alfred Novello, the well-known musical publisher, and of Clara Novello, who afterwards became the wife of Count Gigliucci, now a member of the Italian Parliament. For many years Mr. Clarke was connected in business with his brother-in-law, Mr. Alfred Novello, and during that time published many volumes, besides delivering numerous courses of lectures in the chief towns of the kingdom on Shakespeare and the Elizabethan dramatists, the novelists, essayists, humourists, &c. In conjunction with Mrs. Clarke, he edited several editions of Shakespeare, one of which contains about 17,000 notes, emendations, and annotations. About twenty years ago Mr. Clarke left England to reside in the South of Europe—first at Nice, and latterly at Genoa.

COLONEL DIGBY, C.B.

Colonel G. S. Digby, C.B., commandant Royal Marine Artillery, died on March 19. He entered the service on August 16, 1842, and attained the rank of colonel commandant on May 3 last. He served in the Crimean war, where he was in command of the Royal Marine Artillery in the flotilla of mortar-boats employed against Sebastopol during its siege and fall; also at the bombardment and surrender of Kinburn; was several times mentioned in despatches, and was in possession of the Crimean medal with clasps, the Orders of the Legion of Honour and of the Medjidié, and the Turkish medal. He was nominated as Companion of the Order of the Bath in January 1857.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR DAVID DUNDAS.

The Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, P.C., Q.C., died on March 30. He was born in 1799, the son of James Dundas,

Esq., of Ochterbyre, Perthshire, and received his education at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1822. The following year he was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, and went to the Northern Circuit, and in 1840 he obtained his silk gown and became a bencher of his inn. He was appointed Solicitor-General in 1846, and Judge Advocate-General in 1849, and he retired from the latter office in 1852. Sir David sat in Parliament for Sutherlandshire from 1840 to 1852, and from 1861 to 1867. He received the honour of knighthood in 1847, and was sworn Privy Councillor in 1849.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR J. F. FITZGERALD.

Field-Marshal Sir John Foster Fitzgerald, G.C.B., Colonel 18th Foot, the senior officer in the Army, in which he held a commission for over eighty years, died on March 24, aged ninety-five. He was the fourth son of Colonel Edward Fitzgerald, of Carrygoran, Clare, member for that county in the Irish Parliament. Sir John nominally entered the Army in 1793, and joined, as captain, the 46th Regiment, at the age of sixteen. He served through the Peninsular campaign, and received the gold cross for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees. Subsequently he was for some time employed on the staff at Bombay, attained field rank in 1830, and finally became Field-Marshal in 1875. He was Colonel of the 18th Foot since 1850; and from 1852 to 1857 he sat in Parliament, in the Liberal interest, for the county of Clare. He married, first, in 1805, Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. Robert Hagen, of St. John's, New Brunswick, and secondly, in 1839, Jean, daughter of the Hon. David Ogilvy, of Clova, and had issue by both marriages. The Field-Marshal's funeral, at Tours, was attended by the large French garrison of that town.

DR. MICHELL.

Dr. Michell, principal of Hertford College, Oxford, died this month. Dr. Michell was appointed Principal of Magdalen Hall by Lord Derby, then Chancellor of the University, in 1868, in succession to Dr. Macbride. His Oxford career was commenced with a first-class in 1824, at the age of nine-

teen. He was then a member of Wadham. He became the most successful private tutor of his time, numbering among his pupils Mr. Lowe and many other men of mark. In 1829 he became fellow of Lincoln, and from 1834 to 1848 was tutor of that society. When Dr. Jacobson, now Bishop of Chester, was made Regius Professor of Divinity, Dr. Michell succeeded him as Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall. That position he occupied for nearly twenty years under Dr. Macbride.

MR. ODGER.

Mr. George Odger died on March 4, after a lingering illness, in his fifty-seventh year. He took a prominent part in all the trade-union and working-class political movements of the last twenty-five or thirty years, and was on two or three occasions a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons. At the election for Southwark in 1870 he polled 4,382 votes. Mr. Odger practised as a shoemaker in High Street, Bloomsbury. His funeral, which was performed at Brompton Cemetery, was attended by a large concourse, including several members of Parliament.

GENERAL JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

His Excellency General Juan Manuel de Rosas, ex-Governor and Dictator of the Argentine Confederation, died on March 14 at his farm-house at Swathling, about three miles from Southampton. He was born on March 30, 1793, and was consequently within a fortnight of eighty-four years of age. General Rosas arrived in this country after his overthrow in Buenos Ayres in 1852, being brought over in an English man-of-war, under the command of Captain Day, a member of a Southampton family, and at once adopted Southampton as his place of residence.

MRS. NASSAU SENIOR.

Mrs. Nassau Senior, whose death occurred on March 24, at the age of forty-eight, was the sister of Thomas Hughes, Esq., Q.C., and daughter-in-law of the late Nassau William Senior. For many years she devoted her life and energy to philanthropic work in connection with the visiting of workhouses and pauper schools, and in a private capacity effected marked

improvements in the management and system of the female departments in those institutions. The ability and tact Mrs. Senior displayed in this employment having come to the knowledge of Mr. Stansfeld, the then President of the Local Government Board, he gave her, in January 1873, the temporary appointment of Assistant Inspector, and, after the issuing of her report, which created much controversy, in January the following year, she was made Inspector of Workhouses and of Workhouse and District Pauper Schools, with a view to the necessary inquiry into the condition, training, and education of the female branches and the care of infants. Mrs. Senior discharged her duties to the complete satisfaction of the board, but was compelled to resign through ill-health in November, 1874.

April.

HON. W. ASHLEY.

The death is announced of the Hon. William Ashley, brother of the Earl of Shaftesbury. He died on the 18th at Mentone, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. The deceased gentleman was born on October 4, 1803, and married in 1831 Marie Anne, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Hugh Duncan Baillie, of Tarradale. He was *attaché* to the embassy at Vienna in March 1830, but shortly afterwards quitted the diplomatic service. In 1834 he was appointed Treasurer and Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Adelaide, and held the office till Her Majesty's death in 1849. In 1839 he was appointed by Queen Adelaide, on her return from Malta, Master, Governor, and Keeper of the Royal Hospital of St. Katherine, Regent's Park.

MR. V. BROMLEY.

Mr. Valentine W. Bromley died at his country place, near Harpenden, Herts, on the 30th inst. Mr. Bromley was one of the most promising and successful of our rising artists. He had given himself up chiefly to the illustration of books, but he had gifts which, had he lived, might have won him abiding fame as a painter. He accompanied Lord Dunraven on his journey through the Far West, and illustrated the remarkable narrative of the expedition, "The Great Divide."

From his experiences during this journey Mr. Bromley contributed to the Royal Academy's Exhibition of last year a very striking picture of a great Indian chief in full war costume. Two of his paintings at present hang in the gallery of the Institute of Water Colours, "Flowers," and "The nearest way to church." Mr. Bromley was a young man, and was lately married.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. H.
SPENCER-CHURCHILL.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Spencer-Churchill, who died on the 3rd inst., at Villa du Souvenir, near Mentone, was the eldest son of Lord Charles Spencer-Churchill, a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire. He was first cousin to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was educated at Eton, and at an early age was presented with a commission in the Rifle Brigade by the Duke of Wellington, in recognition of his father's services in that regiment through the Peninsular War. He served at the Cape, in India, and all through the Crimean War, where his gallantry was so conspicuous that he received the thanks of Lord Raglan. After exchanging into the 60th Rifles he proceeded to India, and was at the taking of Delhi. He served also in Canada, but was forced to retire from the army owing to ill-health, never having recovered entirely from the effects of the hardships he suffered in the Crimean trenches. He married, in 1862, the youngest daughter of the Rev. G. Lowther, a connection of the Earl of Lonsdale, who survives him.

MRS. COBDEN.

Mrs. Cobden, widow of Mr. Richard Cobden, died on the 17th, at six o'clock, at Dunford, Midhurst, Sussex, having survived her husband a little over twelve years. Mrs. Cobden was a daughter of Mr. Williams, solicitor, of Machynlleth, near Aberystwith, and she leaves five daughters, the eldest of whom is married to Mr. Richard Fisher, of Hill Top, near Midhurst; the others are unmarried.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR B.
CUPPAGE.

Lieutenant-General Sir Burke Cuppage, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, an old Peninsula and Waterloo officer, died on

April 19, in Cranley Place, Onslow Square, in his eighty-first year. He entered the army in 1812, and served in the Peninsula and France from February to August 1814, including the repulse of the sortie from Bayonne. He served also in the campaign of 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. From 1857 to 1863 he commanded the Royal Artillery in the South-Eastern district, and he was Governor of Jersey from 1863 to 1868. On February 2 in that year he was appointed a colonel-commandant of the Royal Artillery, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general on the same day. He was created a K.C.B. in 1875.

MR. HALLIDAY.

Mr. Andrew Halliday died on Tuesday morning, April 11, at his residence in St. Augustine's Road. His full name was Andrew Halliday Duff, and he was a son of the late Rev. William Duff, of Banffshire. Having completed his education at Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, he came to London, and devoted himself to literature. His first engagement was with the *Morning Chronicle*, and he afterwards wrote for the *Leader* and the *Cornhill Magazine*. He contributed many articles to *All the Year Round*, some of which have been republished in a collected form. One of his best known papers is entitled "My Account with Her Majesty;" it explains the working of the Post Office Savings Bank system. Of late years Mr. Halliday devoted himself almost exclusively to dramatic literature.

THE COUNTESS OF LUCAN.

The Right Hon. Anne, Countess of Lucan, died at Richmond, Surrey, on the 2nd inst., aged sixty-seven. Her Ladyship was sister and co-heiress in blood of the late James Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., being youngest daughter of Robert, sixth Earl of Cardigan, by Penelope Anne, his wife.

SIR D. MONRO.

The colony of New Zealand has sustained a severe loss in the person of Sir David Monro, one of its oldest residents, and late Speaker of the House of Representatives, whose death is announced as having happened re-

cently at Newstead, near Nelson, at the age of sixty-three. A son of Dr. A. Monro, formerly Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, he was born in the year 1813, and at an early age threw his fortunes in with those of the island, then recently made one of our dependencies. He was for many years a member of the local Parliament, and held the Speakership in 1861-62, and again from 1866 down to 1871. Sir David Monro married a daughter of Mr. J. Secker, of Wiford, Gloucestershire.

MAJOR-GENERAL POTTINGER.

John Pottinger, Esq., C.B., of Mount Pottinger, in the county of Leitrim, Major-General, died at his seat near Carrick-on-Shannon, on the 12th inst. He was the eldest son of the late Thomas Pottinger, Esq., of Mount Pottinger, by Eliza, his second wife, daughter of John Williamson Fulton, Esq., and was half-brother of the late Major Eldred Pottinger, C.B., celebrated for his heroic defence of Herat. The Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B., was a younger brother of Major-General John Pottinger's father. Major-General Pottinger, who was educated at Addiscombe, retired from the service as Colonel of the Royal Bombay Artillery. He was formerly Inspector-General of Ordnance and Commissary-General of the Army at Bombay. He served as High Sheriff for the county of Leitrim in 1867. He married, in 1840, Mary, daughter of Brabazon Newcomen, Esq., of Camla, in the county of Roscommon, and leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, Major Brabazon Henry Pottinger, R.A.

LORD SUDELEY.

Lord Sudeley died on the 28th at Toddington, his seat in Gloucestershire. He was born on April 9, 1837, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father in February 1863. He was for several years in the Grenadier Guards, but retired from the army in 1863. He had been lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Montgomeryshire since 1863. Lord Sudeley was unmarried, and in consequence the title devolves upon his elder brother, the Hon. Charles Douglas Richard Hanbury-Tracy, M.P. for Montgomery District.

T. L. SMITH, C.B.

Another distinguished Peninsula and Waterloo soldier has passed away. Thomas Laurence Smith, C.B., formerly lieutenant and adjutant of the old 95th Regiment (now Rifle Brigade), and late principal barrack-master at Aldershot Camp, who died on April 6, aged eighty-five, joined the service in 1808, was present under Sir John Moore in the following engagements:—Calcavellas, Nogales, Constantina, Belanzos, Elburgos, Lugo, and Corunna. In 1810 he was present with the forces under command of the Duke of Wellington at the taking of Gallegos, at Burguillos, and the Coa. In the latter of these actions he was dangerously wounded. In 1812 he took part in the siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo, in the siege and storm of Badajoz, at Castrejon, Salamanca, and in the capture of Madrid. In 1813 he took part in the affairs of San Millan, Vittoria, Echalar; the first attack on Vera on August 31, and the second attack on the same place on October 7; at Nivelle, Arcangues, and at Nive. In 1814 he was present at the engagements of Orthes, Tarbes, and Toulouse, and the following year at Waterloo. For these services he held the Peninsula medal with ten clasps, and the Waterloo medal. On February 28, 1824, having retired from more active service, he became a barrack-master under the Board of Ordnance, and continued to serve until his retirement in 1868. On closing his long service he was awarded the C.B., and granted a special pension. He was brother and brother in arms of that still more highly distinguished soldier, the late General Sir Harry Smith.

MR. F. W. TOPHAM.

Mr. Frank Topham, the well-known painter in water-colours, died at Cordova, in Spain, a few days since, in the seventieth year of his age. He was born at Leeds in 1808, and began work as a steel engraver; but after practising that art, with acknowledged skill, during many years, devoted himself to water-colour painting. He was a member first of the Institute of Water-Colour Painters (the "New Society"), and afterwards of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours. It was about 1848 that he contributed to one of the exhibitions a picture designed to illustrate Samuel Lover's ballad of "Rory O'More," which attracted some notice,

and won the artist his first step to popular favour. He continued, from that time, to produce a great variety of works in figure-painting of this class. Mr. Topham, who resided at Hampstead, was much esteemed and liked in social life. He took an active part in several local clubs, to which his neighbours and brother artists, Clarkson Stansfield, Chalon, and Edward Duncan also belonged. He was vice-president of the Savage Club, and an amateur performer, with other men of the time, authors and artists, in the theatricals which were got up for the "Guild of Literature and Art."

GENERAL W. WYLDE.

General William Wylde, C.B., the senior Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery, died on the 14th inst., in his ninetyeth year. General Wylde stood eleventh on the list of General Officers, but his first commission bore an earlier date than that of any other General Officer in the army. He joined the service on September 8, 1803, and his services are thus described in "Hart's Army List:"—"Served in Holland in 1813 and 1814, and commanded a battery before Antwerp and at the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom. Was attached to the Horse Artillery with the Army of Occupation in France. In April, 1834, succeeded Lord William Russell as Military Commissioner at the headquarters of Don Pedro's army in Portugal, and continued with them until the Convention of Evora Monte, and subsequently from November, 1834, to 1840, at the headquarters of the Spanish army, and in all the general actions during that period, including the raising of the siege of Bilbao, for which he received the thanks of the Spanish Cortes. In Portugal again, in 1846, during the civil war, and signed the Convention of Oporto." General Wylde was a Knight of Charles III., Second Class St. Fernando, and Grand Cross of Isabella the Catholic. He attained the rank of General on August 24, 1866.

May.

MR. ARNOLD.

Mr. T. J. Arnold, F.R.S., the senior metropolitan police magistrate, died on May 19. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn on November 24, 1829,

was appointed to the Worship Street Police Court in January 1847, and was thence removed to that of Westminster on August 9, 1851, as the colleague of the late Mr. Paynter. Mr. Arnold was the author of works on Municipal Corporations, the office of Justice of the Peace, the Labour Laws, and other subjects.

MARSHAL CABRERA.

Marshal Ramon Cabrera, Count de Morella, the Carlist general, died on May 24, at Wentworth, near Staines, in his sixty-seventh year. On the breaking out of the civil war in Spain in 1833, Cabrera put himself at the head of a body of guerillas in the service of Don Carlos, and became one of the most distinguished and vindictive of the Carlist leaders. After his capture of the fortress of Morella, in 1838, he was created by Don Carlos Count of Morella, and appointed as lieutenant-general and governor-general of the provinces of Aragon, Valencia, and Murcia. Cabrera continued the war on behalf of the Carlist cause long after all its other leaders had been subdued, but he was finally routed by General Espartero in July 1840, when he took refuge in France. He subsequently made two attempts to effect a rising in Spain—one in 1846, and another after the French revolution of 1848. In January 1849, however, he was defeated and badly wounded at Pastoral, and again fled into France. He afterwards came to England, and married a rich English lady, Miss Richards. In the Carlist wars of recent years Marshal Cabrera took no part.

MR. COULSON.

Mr. William Coulson, the eminent surgeon, died on May 5, after a short illness, at his residence in Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Mr. Coulson, after pursuing his professional studies at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in September 1826, and in 1843 was elected honorary Fellow. In 1851 he obtained a seat in the council, and in 1860 was appointed Hunterian orator. Mr. Coulson, who was consulting surgeon to St. Mary's and the German Hospitals, was a member of many learned and scientific societies at home and abroad, and contributed

much by his literary labours to the advancement of chirurgical science. He was High Sheriff and a magistrate of his county.

LORD ERSKINE.

The Right Hon. Thomas Americus Erskine, Baron Erskine, of Restormel Castle, Cornwall, died on May 10. His lordship was born May 3, 1802, the eldest son of David Montagu, second Lord Erskine, by Fanny, his wife, daughter of General John Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, and was grandson of the celebrated Lord Erskine, Lord Chancellor. He was educated at Harrow, and at Edinburgh University, and was for a few years in the diplomatic service. The title devolved on him at his father's death, in 1855. Lord Erskine married, in 1830, Louisa (who died in 1867), daughter of G. Newnham, Esq., and widow of Thomas Legh, Esq., of Adlington, Cheshire, but had no issue. He is consequently succeeded by his next brother, the Hon. John Cadwallader Erskine, late H.E.I.C.S., now fourth Lord Erskine.

MR. HOARE.

Mr. Hoare, of Luscombe, Dawlish, died on May 30. Deceased was senior member of the banking firm of Messrs. Hoare, Fleet Street, London. He was lord of the manor of Dawlish, and owner of considerable property in Devonshire and several counties of England.

LADY LOTHIAN.

The Marchioness Dowager of Lothian, whose sudden death at Rome was announced May 16, was aunt to the Earl of Shrewsbury, whose still more sudden death was recorded on the 19th. Her ladyship was Lady Cecil Talbot, second daughter of Charles, second Earl Talbot, and sister of the third earl, who established his claim, in 1858, to the earldoms of Shrewsbury, Wexford, and Waterford. She was born in April 1808, and married, in 1831, John, seventh Marquis of Lothian. Lady Lothian was a convert to the Roman Catholic Church of many years' standing, and took an active part in promoting the pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial and to Pontigny in 1873 and

1874. She was also well known for her many charities and good deeds, and her loss will be much regretted by the Roman Catholic body in this country.

ADMIRAL SIR S. LUSHINGTON.

The death is announced this month of Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, G.C.B., in his seventy-third year. He was the second son of Sir Henry Lushington, Bart. Entered the Navy in 1814; served in the Mediterranean in 1828; was Superintendent of the Indian Navy from 1848 to 1852; served in the Crimean war, and commanded the naval brigade on shore at the siege of Sebastopol; and was Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital from 1862 to 1865. He was created a K.C.B. in 1855, and a G.C.B. in 1867. He had also received the Orders of the Legion of Honour, the Medjidie, St. Louis of France, and the Redeemer of Greece.

MR. MOTLEY.

The Hon. John Lothrop Motley died on May 29, at Kingston Russell House, Dorsetshire, the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Algernon Sheridan. Mr. Motley was in his sixty-fourth year, having been born on April 15, 1814, at Dorchester, Massachusetts. He was educated at Harvard University, where he graduated in 1831, and in 1841 was appointed Secretary to the United States Legation at St. Petersburg. After his return to America he was engaged in literary work until 1851, when he again visited Europe, and, after spending some years in Germany and the Netherlands, published in 1856 the first portion of his celebrated "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," which was followed some years afterwards by his "History of the United Netherlands," the last portions of which appeared in 1865. Mr. Motley was United States Minister at Vienna from November 14, 1861, to 1867, and at London for a short time in 1869-70. Towards the close of 1874 he published "The Life and Death of John of Barneveld, Advocate of Holland; with a View of the Primary Causes of the Thirty Years' War." He was a member of the principal literary societies of Europe and the United States, and was an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and LL.D. of Cambridge.

K

THE EARL OF ORKNEY.

The Earl of Orkney died on May 6, at Glen App, Ayrshire, in his seventy-fourth year. He married, in 1826, Hon. Charlotte Isabella Irby, daughter of George, third Lord Boston, and is succeeded by his eldest son, Viscount Kirkwall, born in 1827.

DR. H. POWYS.

The Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Horatio Powys, who lately resigned the bishopric of Sodor and Man, died at Bournemouth on May 31, after a long illness. Dr. Powys was the third son of the second Lord Lilford, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was rector of Warrington from 1831 to 1854, when he was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man.

SIR J. P. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH.

The death of Sir James Phillips Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., took place on May 28 at his house, 68, Cromwell Road, South Kensington. Sir James was born in 1804, was educated at Scotch and foreign universities, and was for some time secretary to the Committee of Council of Education, in which post he was mainly instrumental in establishing a system of school inspection by officers appointed by the Government. On his resigning his office in 1849 he was created a baronet. In 1864 he was high sheriff of Lancashire, of which county he was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant, and in 1870 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. He married, in 1842, Janet, only daughter of the late Mr. Robert Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe Hall, Lancashire, and at that time assumed the additional name of Shuttleworth by royal license. He is succeeded by his son, Mr. Ughtred James Shuttleworth, M.P. for Hastings.

SIR JOHN COWELL STEPNEY.

The death is recently announced of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John S. Cowell Stepney, Bart., K.H., of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, at the age of eighty-six. He entered the Coldstream Guards in 1809, and served in that regiment during six campaigns. He was present at the

retreat from Busaco, the advance to Santarín, the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and all the other battles and sieges of the campaign, including the siege of St. Sebastian and the affair on the Bidassoa, after which he left the army for England, in command of a detachment in charge of the garrison of St. Sebastian as prisoners of war. In 1814 he was at the bombardment of the French fleet at Antwerp; and in 1815 he served in the Waterloo campaign, and was present at the capture of Paris. He retired from the army in 1830, was afterwards a deputy-lieutenant for Carmarthenshire, in which county he was high sheriff in 1862, and was for some years a member of Parliament for the Carmarthenshire boroughs.

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

The rather sudden death of this nobleman occurred on the 19th inst. The Right Hon. Charles John Talbot, nineteenth Earl of Shrewsbury and fourth Earl Talbot, was the eldest of five sons of the eighteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, Henry John Chetwynd, G.C.B., an Admiral of the Royal Navy. The father had inherited the earldom of Talbot upon the demise of his own father in 1849, and had obtained the earldom of Shrewsbury in 1858, by a decision of the House of Lords, in consequence of the senior male line of the famous Talbot family becoming extinct by the death, in 1856, of Bertram Arthur Talbot, seventeenth Earl, leaving no issue. The Earl of Shrewsbury is Premier Earl in the Peerage of Great Britain, and Hereditary Grand Seneschal or Lord High Steward of Ireland. The deceased was also Earl and Baron Talbot, and Viscount Ingestre, in the English Peerage, and in the Irish Peerage he was Earl of Waterford. His mother was Lady Sarah Beresford, eldest daughter of the second Marquis of Waterford. He was born April 13, 1830, and was educated at Eton, and at Merton College, Oxford. He sat in the House of Commons, as M.P. for North Staffordshire, from 1859 to 1865, and for Stamford in 1868, and has latterly held the Court appointment of Captain of her Majesty's Gentlemen-at-Arms. His eldest sister, the late Marchioness of Lothian, died a few days ago at Rome; his other sisters are the Countess of Pembroke and Countess Brownlow. The late Earl himself married, in 1855, Anna, eldest daughter of the late Cap-

tain Cockerell, by Theresa, afterwards Countess of Eglinton. He leaves issue an only son, Charles Viscount Ingestre. There is scarcely, in the whole range of European nobility, a family so illustrious in descent and achievement as that of Talbot. The memorable legal controversy which ensued at the death of Bertram, Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1857, is still fresh in people's memory. The decision was in favour of the late Earl Talbot, and it is a curious fact that he had to go back to the time of the Wars of the Roses to connect himself with the parent stem.

MR. DAVID URQUHART.

David Urquhart, Esq., the well-known writer on foreign, financial, and political affairs, who died at Naples on the 16th inst., was born in 1805, the younger son of David Urquhart, Esq., of Brae-lanwell, Kirkmichael, Cromarty; and, having received his education at St. John's College, Oxford, entered the diplomatic service, and became Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople. Mr. Urquhart, an eccentric but able man, was, in his numerous works, an energetic opponent of Russian policy in the East. From 1847 to 1852 he sat in Parliament for Stafford in the Conservative interest, and is remembered for his persistent opposition of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy. It was Mr. Urquhart who first introduced the Turkish bath into this country. He married, September 5, 1854, Harriett, younger daughter of Chichester Fortescue, Esq., of Dromiskien, in the county of Louth, and sister of the present Lords Clermont and Carlingford, and leaves issue.

MORGAN VANE, ESQ.,

Heir-presumptive to the barony of Barnard—a title now enjoyed by the Duke of Cleveland—died on the 7th inst., in his forty-third year. Mr. Morgan Vane has died without issue, and consequently his cousin, Henry Morgan Vane, secretary of the Charity Commission, becomes heir-presumptive to the barony of Barnard.

MR. WEEKES, R.A.

The eminent sculptor, Mr. Henry Weekes, R.A., died on the 28th in Buckingham Palace Road, in his

seventy-first year. He was born at Canterbury, and in early life became a pupil of the late Mr. W. Behnes, and studied under Chantrey, to whose studio at Pimlico he succeeded. In 1837 he executed a bust of Her Majesty, the first that was taken after her accession to the throne. Among his works are the statues for the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford; of the Marquis of Wellesley, for the India House; of Lord Bacon, for Trinity College, Cambridge; and of Lord Auckland, for Calcutta. He also executed one of the groups for the Albert Memorial and a statue of Charles II. for the House of Lords.

SIR W. L. GRIFFIES-WILLIAMS, BART.

Sir Watkin Lewes Griffies-Williams, Bart., of Llwyny-Wormwood, Carmarthenshire, died on the 23rd. He was born in 1800, the fourth son of Sir George Griffies-Williams, first Baronet, by Anna Margaretta, his second wife, daughter of Herbert Evans, Esq., of Highmead, in the County of Cardigan, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1870 on the death of his brother, the Rev. Sir Erasmus Henry Griffies-Williams, Bart. Sir Watkin entered the Indian Army in 1819, and attained the rank of General in 1871. He served during the Burmese War, 1824-26, at the siege and storming of Pannullah and capture of Munnohur, 1844-45, and in the second Burmese War, 1852. He was never married, and is consequently succeeded by his only surviving brother, the Rev. Sir David Herbert Thackeray Griffies-Williams.

SIR D. WYATT.

Sir Digby Wyatt, after a long illness, died at his residence, Dimlands Castle, near Cowbridge, on May 21. He was the youngest son of Mr. Matthew Wyatt, late metropolitan police magistrate, and was created a knight in 1869. Sir Digby, who was born in the year 1820, was educated as an architect, in which profession he greatly distinguished himself. In 1849 he reported on French industrial expositions for the Society of Arts, and, with others, was authorised by the late Prince Consort to organise the Great Exhibition of 1851. Subsequently he became secretary to the executive committee of the Royal Commission.

Mr. CHARLES SHAPLAND WHITMORE, Q.C.

Mr. Charles Shapland Whitmore, Q.C., judge of the Southwark County Court, died at his residence, Rutland-gate, Hyde Park, on the 18th. The deceased judge was the eldest surviving son of the late General Sir George Whitmore, K.C.H., Royal Engineers, and was born in 1805. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, proceeding to M.A. in 1830, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple November 26, 1830. He was made a Q.C. in 1855, and appointed judge of the Southwark County Court, February 10, 1857. He was formerly recorder of Lichfield, and was a J.P. for the city and county of Gloucester, being also recorder for the city, and a bencher of the Inner Temple.

June.

MR. BULWER, OF HEYDON.

The head of the family of Bulwer, Mr. William Earle Lytton Bulwer, of Heydon-hall, Norfolk, elder brother of the late Lord Lytton and of Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, afterwards Lord Dalling, died on the 25th inst., at the age of seventy-eight. The eldest son of the late General William Earle Bulwer, of Heydon, by his marriage with Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of the Lyttons, of Knebworth, he was born in the year 1799. The owner of large estates in Norfolk, he was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for that county. The deceased gentleman was twice married—firstly, to Emily, youngest daughter of General Gascoyne; and secondly to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Green, of Forty Hill, Middlesex. The Bulwer estates devolve upon his eldest son, Mr. William Earle Gascoyne Bulwer.

MR. JOHN BAILEY.

The death of Mr. John Bailey, Q.C., occurred on the 15th, at the age of seventy-two. Mr. Bailey was second Wrangler at Cambridge in 1828, and afterwards Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge. He was appointed a Q.C. in 1851, and became in course of time leader in Vice-Chancellor Kindersley's Court, and was for some years Counsel

to the University of Cambridge. In consequence of delicate health he retired from practice in 1867.

MISS CARPENTER.

Miss Mary Carpenter, well known for the active part she has taken in the reformatory movement and in the promotion of ragged schools and of female education, died on the 14th at her residence, Redhedge, Bristol. She was the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lant Carpenter, of Bristol, and was born in 1807. She had published several works on the best methods of dealing with youthful criminals and on various other philanthropic and educational subjects. She read many papers before the Social Science Association, and paid four visits to India, for the purpose of promoting female education and prison reform in that country. Her last visit was made in 1875-76; and only last month a parliamentary paper was issued containing two letters which Miss Carpenter had written to Lord Salisbury, at his lordship's desire, giving her views upon the questions of female education and prison discipline in India.

MR. GEORGE COOPER, F.R.C.S.

This well-known surgeon expired on the 23rd inst. at his residence at Brentford, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Cooper, who was one of the Middlesex magistrates, received his professional education at the then united hospitals of Guy and St. Thomas, and was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England so long ago as June 2, 1815, receiving the honorary fellowship of that institution in August 1844. He was also a member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, representing in that body the Society of Apothecaries, of which institution he was twice the master. Mr. Cooper, who was surgeon to the late King of Hanover, enjoyed for many years a large and lucrative practice, and was the author of many valuable contributions to the advancement of medicine and surgery.

MR. W. E. FROST, R.A.

The death of Mr. William Edward Frost, R.A., has taken place in his sixty-seventh year, the 7th inst. He began his artistic career as a portrait painter, but he subsequently abandoned portrait

painting for higher branches of art. In 1839 he won the gold medal of the Royal Academy for his picture "Prometheus Bound," and in the Westminster Hall competition of 1843 he gained a prize for his cartoon, "Una Alarmed by Fauns." He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1846, and a Royal Academician on December 30, 1870.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

Queen Sophie, the talented and gifted consort of William III., died on the 9th inst. at the Hague, in her fifty-ninth year. All the members of the Royal family were at the bedside when she breathed her last.

VISCOUNT CANTERBURY.

The Right Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, third Viscount Canterbury, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., died on the 24th inst. His Lordship was born May 27, 1814, the second son of the Right Hon. Charles Manners-Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons, created in 1835 Viscount Canterbury, and was grandson of the Most Rev. Charles Manners-Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, the fourth son of Lord George Manners-Sutton, whose father was the third Duke of Rutland. Maternally, the nobleman whose death we record was nephew of another Speaker of the House of Commons, the late Right Hon. J. E. Dennison. He was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was M.P. for the town of Cambridge, with a short interval, from 1839 to 1847. From 1841 to 1846 he was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, from 1853 to 1854 Chairman of Commissioners on Harbour Dues, from 1854 to 1861 Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, from 1861 to 1866 Governor of Trinidad, and from 1866 to 1873 Governor of Victoria. In recognition of his long public services, he received the insignia of K.C.B. in 1866, and of G.C.M.G. in 1873. He succeeded to the peerage at the decease of his elder brother, November 13, 1869, and at the time of his death was Registrar of the Faculty Court. He married, July 5, 1838, Georgiana, daughter of Charles Tompson, Esq., of Witchingham Hall, Norfolk, and leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, Henry Charles, now Lord Canterbury, who was born July 12, 1839, and mar-

ried, April 16, 1872, to Amy Rachel, only daughter of the Hon. Frederick Walpole, M.P.

THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE-DARMSTADT.

Louis III., Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, K.G., died at Darmstadt on the 13th inst., aged seventy-one. He married, in 1833, Princess Matilda of Bavaria, by whom he had no issue, and who died in 1862. A few days before his death he caused it to be announced to his family that he had been married for the last nine years to Frau von Hochstätten. He is succeeded by his nephew, Prince Louis of Hesse, K.G., who is married to Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY JAMES, R.E.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry James, R.E., late Director of Ordnance Surveys of Great Britain, from which post he retired in 1874, after twenty years' service, died at Southampton the 15th inst., aged seventy-four years.

MR. LEGH.

George Cornwall Legh, Esq., of High Legh, Cheshire, J.P. and D.L., B.A., Ch. Ch., Oxford, and late Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd Cheshire Militia, died on the 16th inst. He was born in 1804, the elder son of George John Legh, Esq., of High Legh, by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Blackburne, Esq., M.P., of Hale, in the county of Lancaster, and represented in the male line the very ancient family of Legh of Easthall, in High Legh, and by female descent the Coonnealls, Barons of Burford. He was returned to Parliament by North Cheshire in 1841, and continued to represent that division, with a brief interval, up to 1868, when he was elected for Mid-Cheshire, for which he sat up to 1873. He married, in 1828, Louisa Charlotte, second daughter of Edward Taylor, Esq., of Bifrons, Kent, and niece of General Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.B.

MAJOR-GENERAL LE FLEMING.

Major-General George Cumberland Hughes Le Fleming, J.P. and D.L. for Westmoreland and J.P. for Cumberland,

who died at Rydal Hall, on the 7th inst., was the eldest son of John Cumberland Hughes, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of George Edward Stanley, of Ponsonby Hall, Cumberland. He was the lineal descendant of Richard Cumberland, the well-known dramatic writer, and sometime Ambassador to the Court of Spain. He was also descended from Dr. Bentley, the eminent Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. He succeeded to the Rydal estates on the death of his cousin, Lady Le Fleming, relict of Sir Daniel Fleming, sixth Baronet; and, assuming by Royal licence the additional name of Le Fleming, thus became the representative of this ancient house.

MAJOR-GENERAL LAKE.

Major-General Edward John Lake, C.S.I., Royal Bengal Engineers, and formerly Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, died on the 7th inst., at Clifton, aged fifty-four. He served the Sutlej campaign 1845-46, including Moodkee and Aliwal, and the Punjab campaign, 1848-49; commanded the troops of the Nawab of Bhawalpore at Multan, and was present at the battle of Goojerat. He had two medals and three clasps.

SIR GEORGE MELLISH.

The Right Hon. Lord Justice Sir George Mellish, D.C.L., died on June 15, at his residence in Lowndes Square, in the sixty-third year of his age. The life of this great judge, who possessed faculties, both forensic and judicial, of the highest order, was not fruitful of materials for the biographer. His career indeed was brilliant, but the incidents to be recorded in it are few. Born at Puddenharn, in Norfolk, on December 19, 1814, he was the second son of the Very Rev. Edward Mellish, D.D., Rector of Puddenharn, and afterwards Dean of Hereford, by Elizabeth Jane, daughter and coheir of a prior Dean of Hereford, the Rev. William Leigh, D.D. Dr. Mellish owed his appointment to the deanery to the Right Hon. George Canning, who was first cousin to his wife, and one of the godfathers of the future judge. Sir G. Mellish received his education at Eton, where he passed through his course with credit. He was distinguished as a speaker in the Debating Society, and as a most expert sculler on

the river. From Eton he was sent to University College, Oxford, where he obtained by competition a scholarship on Sir Simon Bennet's foundation. Always delicate in health, he was at a disadvantage with his competitors in a course of severe study. He gained, however, a second class in classical honours in 1873, when he took his B.A. degree. At Oxford he was again distinguished as a debater in the Union Society for his terse and forcible oratory. On November 6, in the same year, having resigned his scholarship, and being disqualified for a fellowship by the ample means which he possessed, George Mellish was entered as a student on the books of Lincoln's Inn. His legal education was most thorough, and his application during the whole of his rather lengthened pupillage unremitting. He was successively the pupil of the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, of Mr. Painter, the late Metropolitan Police Magistrate, of Mr. John Unthank, now a Master of the Queen's Bench, then a special pleader of the highest eminence, and lastly of Mr. Crompton, afterwards one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench. Of the efficacy of his chamber studies it is enough to say that Mr. Unthank, on consigning his pupil to Mr. Crompton's charge, did so with the assurance that, "Mellish might safely be trusted to write any opinion or to draw any set of pleadings that might be required." After this thorough preparation he made his first start in business as a special pleader, in which laborious, though not conspicuous, branch of the profession he practised for several years. On June 9, 1848, he was called to the Bar, and chose the Northern as his circuit. Here he became acquainted and laid the foundation of a life-long intimacy with a man like-minded with himself, and equally gifted with faculties that afterwards raised him to the height of professional success, the present Judge Blackburn. The reputation of Mellish had preceded him on the circuit; he early got into very good business, and in 1860 he became a Queen's Counsel. As a leader in *Banc* he enjoyed a large amount of high-class practice, and his opinions were held in the greatest estimation. As a leader of *Nisi Prius* he was not equally formed to shine, the character of his mind qualifying him rather for the judicial functions than for the arts and strategy of advocacy. One defect, if so it may be called, was observed in his conduct of a cause. The equitable temper of

his mind was such that he could not blind himself to the demerits of a case when he felt himself to be on the wrong side, nor could he simulate a confidence which he did not feel in an unstable argument. The death of Lord Justice Giffard in 1870 caused a vacancy in the Court of Appeal in Chancery. Mr. Mellish belonged to the Common Law Bar, and had only been occasionally taken in to argue a case before a Court of Equity. But his mastery of the principles of jurisprudence and the judicial quality of his intellect were so fully appreciated that the Government of the day did not hesitate to transfer him to a Court with the practice of which he had not up to that time been familiar. The voice of professional opinion fully ratified the selection, and the event showed that the Government had acted with wise foresight. The new Lord Justice took his seat by the side of Lord Justice James; was made a member of the Privy Council, and received the honour of knighthood. The judicial office to which he was thus promoted he occupied till his death. There was but one obstacle to the efficient performance of his arduous duties. Sir G. Mellish had from early manhood been subject to severe and frequently recurring attacks of gout. This distressing malady not only weakened and crippled his frame, but exercised, notwithstanding his great powers of patient endurance, a depressing influence on his spirits and energies. But cruel as was the burthen which he had to bear, it never affected the clearness of his brain, nor could it ruffle the placidity of his temper. His power of self-command, the triumph of a resolute sense of duty over bodily suffering, was heroic. "I have seen him," said one of the judges of the court which he had addressed, "arguing a difficult case before us while he was absolutely writhing with pain." But the struggle with disease, however bravely sustained, could have but one result. The wonder was that it was kept up so long. But as years advanced, and the existing powers of the constitution became weakened, the enemy gained ground. From time to time, yet never except under absolute stress of necessity, the Lord Justice was compelled to absent himself from the Bench. Early in the present summer rumours of his sinking condition became current, and it was with no surprise, though with deep and general regret, that the profession heard, on the 15th inst., that this great ornament

of the judicial bench was no more. On the 18th Lord Justice James addressed to the Senior Counsel of his court a touching tribute to the memory of his late colleague, dwelling forcibly on "his clear and powerful intellect, his unrivalled stores of legal learning," his freedom from caprice, partiality, or passion, and not least on "the marvellous sweetness of temper, which was never disturbed or altered." Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who, though some years younger than Sir G. Mellish, retains the recollection of his career at Eton and at Oxford, and in later life had ample occasions of observing his conduct of cases as an advocate and his qualities as a judge, expressed in a letter to a friend soon after he had passed away the following well-considered and discriminating estimate of the Lord Justice:—"He was an honourable, manly, high-minded man, incapable of meanness or jealousy or ill-will. . . . He was the fairest of reasoners, the most candid of opponents. He had too great and simple a mind ever to argue a point which he felt to be untenable, and I have known him repeatedly give up a case which an inferior man could have argued at length, only to be beaten. . . . He manifested on the Bench the same great qualities and slight defects which he had shown at the Bar; his grasp of the facts of a case and of the legal principles applicable to them was remarkable, and he could never be led away from the point when he had grasped it by any subtlety or ingenuity of counsel. At the Privy Council I know that he was a great and effective judge." Lord Coleridge concludes by saying: "I have very seldom known any one of more sterling worth, of more absolute truth and honour, or one whom I more entirely admired and respected." Other testimonies to a similar effect might be multiplied, but the above may suffice. The moral, the intellectual, and the professional qualities of Sir George Mellish will long remain stamped on the memories of his countrymen, and will always cause him to be quoted as a noble type and result of the great profession which he adorned. The late judge was never married. His large property was bequeathed principally to the descendants of his elder brother, Colonel Mellish, who died many years before him, and to those of his sister, the late Lady Buchanan, who was the first wife of the Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, now British Ambassador at Vienna.

THE RIGHT HON. R. A. CHRISTOPHER-NISBET-HAMILTON.

The Right Hon. Robert Adam Christopher-Nisbet-Hamilton, of Dirleton, in the county of Haddington, and Bloxholm Hall, in the county of Lincoln, J.P. and D.L., died on the 9th inst. at his residence in Chesham Place. He was born on February 9, 1804, the elder son of Philip Dundas, Esq., Governor of Prince of Wales Island, by Margaret, his wife, sister of Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., and was grandson of Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Lord President of the Court of Session of Scotland, elder brother of Henry, first Viscount Melville. From 1831 to 1832 he sat for the city of Edinburgh, and from 1837 to 1857 for the Northern Division of Lincolnshire. In 1852 he held office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and in the same year was sworn of the Privy Council. He married, January 28, 1828, the Lady Mary Bruce, eldest daughter of Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin, and eldest coheir-ess of her mother, Mary, only child of William Hamilton-Nisbet, Esq., of Dirleton, and leaves an only child and heiress, Mary Georgiana Constance. In compliance with the will of Mr. Manners, of Bloxholm, he assumed the surname of Christopher in lieu of his patronymic, Dundas, and subsequently, in 1855, took the additional surnames of Nisbet-Hamilton, on his wife, Lady Mary, succeeding to the Dirleton estates in Scotland.

ADMIRAL ROUS.

Admiral the Hon. Henry John Rous died on the 19th inst. This veteran sportsman was the second son of the late Earl of Stradbroke, and was born in January 1795, so that he has passed away in his eighty-third year. In 1808 he entered the Navy, and served as a midshipman in the expedition to Flushing. He afterwards was appointed to the "Bacchante," under Sir W. Hoste, and received a medal for bravery in various boat actions and land expeditions. In 1823 he was made captain, and, in command of the "Rainbow," served on the Indian and New Holland stations between 1825 and 1829. Some years afterwards he performed a feat of seamanship of which he was justly proud. While in command of the "Pique" she struck on a reef of rocks on the Labrador coast, and was much damaged. Captain Rous,

however, brought her across the Atlantic with a sprung foremast, and without a keel, forefoot, or rudder, though the ship was making 23 inches of water an hour. This feat has often been cited as an instance of the resources and skill, to say nothing of the courage, of seamen of the old school. In 1841 Admiral Rous was returned for Westminster in the Conservative interest, but was rejected in 1846. Notwithstanding his defeat, Sir Robert Peel appointed him a Lord of the Admiralty. It was as a sportsman, however, and not as a politician, or even as a sailor, that Admiral Rous will best be remembered. For close upon forty years he may be said to have been almost supreme as an authority upon the turf; and it was a supremacy marked by the most perfect fairness and good sense. He has been a steward of the Jockey Club almost uninterruptedly, we believe, since 1838; and his work on "The Laws and Practice of Horse Racing" procured for him the title of the "Blackstone of the Turf." Few men have been more prominent in London society, and few will be more missed.

LADY STIRLING-MAXWELL.

Lady Stirling-Maxwell (better known as the Hon. Mrs. Norton) died on the 14th inst. Miss Caroline Elizabeth Sarah Sheridan was born about 1808, and was the daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Sheridan and granddaughter of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan. At a very early age she showed a taste for authorship, and produced "The Dandie's Rout," with illustrations from her own designs. In 1821 she published "The Sorrows of Rosalie," and in 1831 a poem called "The Undying One," based on the legend of "The Wandering Jew," which were followed by several volumes of poems and works of fiction. Miss Sheridan married about 1829 the Hon. George C. Norton, a brother of Lord Grantley, and for many years a magistrate at the Lambeth police-court. Mr. Norton died in 1875; and on the 2nd of March last Mrs. Norton, who had for some time been confined to her room, was married at her own residence to Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., M.P.

PROFESSOR THOLUCK.

Professor Tholuck, well known in England by his peculiar combination

of Evangelical fervour and modern, though not over-critical, scholarship, died at Halle on the 9th inst., in his seventy-eighth year. His early studies were Oriental and theological, and when in 1819 the celebrated De Wette was dismissed from his professorship at Berlin for writing a friendly letter to the mother of the assassin-student Sand, the youthful Tholuck was appointed to succeed him.

MR. H. WILSON, F.R.C.S.

Mr. Henry Wilson, F.R.C.S., the eminent oculist and aural surgeon, of Dublin, died on the 13th at his residence in Merriion Square, after an illness of four days. Mr. Wilson was the principal surgeon of St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, founded by the late Sir William Wyld, of whom he was a pupil.

July.

SIR GEORGE BELL.

General Sir George Bell, K.C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour and of the Medjidie, Colonel 1st (Royal Scots) Regiment, died on the 10th inst., aged eighty-three. He saw much service in the Peninsula, Burmah, Canada, Crimea, &c., and had the Indian, Crimean, and Turkish medals. At the Alma and Inkerman he commanded the Royal Regiment, and was wounded at Sebastopol. He was the author of "Rough Notes by an Old Soldier." Sir George was son of Charles Bell, Esq., of Belleview, Ireland, and brother of Henry Nugent Bell, whose successful management of "the Huntingdon peerage" was one of the most interesting instances of energy and skill.

LORD DE CLIFFORD.

The Right Hon. Edward Southwell Russell, Baron de Clifford, died on the 6th inst., at Kirby Mallory, Leicestershire. His Lordship was born in 1824, the only son of Sophia, Baroness de Clifford, and Captain John Russell, R.N. (son of Lord William Russell, the brother of John, sixth Duke of Bedford), and succeeded to the peerage on his mother's death, January 3, 1874. Lord De Clifford was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He sat in Parliament for Tavistock from 1847 to

1858, and was for many years in the Leicestershire Yeoman Cavalry. He married, March 31, 1853, Harriet Agnes, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B., Governor of St. Helena, and leaves two sons and two daughters. His eldest son and successor, Edward Southwell, now Lord de Clifford, was born April 5, 1855.

SIR F. F. ECHLIN, BART.

Sir Ferdinand Fenton Echlin, Bart., died on the 4th inst., at Leisclip, in the county of Kildare, aged eighty. He was a younger son of the late Sir James Echlin, fourth Baronet, and succeeded to the title at the decease of his elder brother, Sir Frederick Henry Echlin, in May 1871. He married, 1840, Mary, only daughter of Mr. William Cavanagh, of Crangeby, in the county of Westmeath, and leaves, with other issue, a son and successor, now Sir Thomas Echlin, seventh Baronet, born November 8, 1844. The baronetcy was conferred, in 1721, on Sir Henry Echlin, Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, but came eventually, divested of all estate or property, to the branch of the Baronet whose death we record. The melancholy story of these landless Baronets Echlin forms a touching episode in Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families."

LORD GRANTLEY.

This nobleman died on the 24th, at the Casa Federigo, in the island of Capri. His Lordship, who was the second son of the Hon. G. C. Norton and Mrs. Norton, was born on November 15, 1831. He was educated at Eton and at University College, Oxford. He married, in 1853, Maria Chiara Elise Federigo, and for many years resided in the island of Capri. His wife survives him, and he also leaves a son and daughter.

LORD HEADLEY.

A vacancy has been occasioned among the Irish representative peers by the death of Charles Allanson Winn, Lord Headley, Baron Allanson and Winn of Aghadoe, in the peerage of Ireland, who had been a representative peer for that county since 1868. The deceased peer was in his sixty-eighth year. He leaves an only son, Hon. Charles Mark

Allanson Winn, his successor in the barony, and three daughters. The late peer was also an English baronet. He died on the 30th.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE WARD HUNT.

The Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, of Wadenhoe House, in the county of Northampton, P.C., J.P., and D.L., M.P. for North Northamptonshire, and First Lord of the Admiralty, died at Homburg on the 29th inst. He was born July 30, 1825, the eldest son of the late Rev. George Hunt, of Wadenhoe, and the lineal descendant of Thomas Hunt, Esq., of Boreatton, who was member for Shrewsbury in the Parliament of the Commonwealth. The right hon. gentleman whose death we record was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1848, and became M.A. in 1851. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1851, and joined the Oxford Circuit. In 1857 he was returned for North Northamptonshire; from July 1866 to February 1868, was Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer from February to December 1868, and First Lord of the Admiralty since 1874. He received the hon. degree of D.C.L. in 1870, and was also a bencher of his Inn of Court.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHoy, BART.

The death of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., is announced in a telegram from Bombay to have occurred on the 21st inst. He was born in 1811, and was the son of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, who was created a baronet in 1857, in recognition of his numerous acts of munificence for public objects. The late baronet succeeded his father in 1859, and was a magistrate for Bombay and a Fellow of the University. He was for some time also a member of the Legislative Council of the Bombay Presidency. He is succeeded by his son, Manekjee Cursetjee, who was born in 1851, and who will, under a special Act of the Legislative Council of India, passed in 1860, have, like all holders of the title, to take the name of the first baronet.

MR. MERRITT.

The death is announced, on the 21st, of Mr. Henry Merritt, who has for the last quarter of a century gained high repute as a picture-restorer and art critic. He was considered one of the most accomplished experts and judges of the authenticity of pictures, and not only engaged by the possessors of large private collections, but also by the authorities of the National Gallery and the Royal Academy. Perhaps his *chef-d'œuvre* in the art of restoration was that of the ancient portrait of Richard II., which hung formerly in the choir of Westminster Abbey.

MR. D. R. MORIER.

David Richard Morier, Esq., formerly H.M. Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation, died on the 13th inst., at 45 Montagu Square, at the advanced age of ninety-three. He entered the diplomatic service so far back as 1804, when he went out as secretary to a political mission to Ali, Pasha of Janina, and to the Turkish Governors of the Morea. He was for several years engaged on various missions in the East; in 1813 was attached to the Austrian Embassy, and in 1814 was employed on matters relating to the Treaties of Paris, and at the Congress of Vienna under Lord Castlereagh and the Duke of Wellington. He was Consul-General in France from 1815 till the abolition of that office in 1832; and subsequently, from 1832 to 1847, was Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation.

MR. J. C. MARSHMAN.

We regret deeply to notice the death this month of Mr. Marshman, of Redcliffe Square, almost the only Anglo-Indian not in the service of the State who ever made himself a visible figure in the peninsula, and certainly the only one who ever received his whole education in India. A man with a splendid constitution, untiring energy, and vehement will, Mr. Marshman made himself, from 1812, the working pivot of the great Mission establishment founded by his father, and Dr. Carey, and Mr. Ward, and though always a layman, worked for twenty years as a sort of secular and unpaid bishop. He carried his qualities afterwards into secular life, founded the only weekly political

paper in India—which he made a great authority—set up the first paper-mill, rebuilt and re-endowed a great college at his own expense—he gave away at least 40,000*l.* out of a merely professional income—compiled the first “Code of Civil Law,” a huge book, big as several Bibles, and then translated it with his own hand for the people, saying “that no man should lose property for his ease,” and for a quarter of a century, without a break, worked fifteen hours a day—working, too, at full speed. The Court of Directors thanked him in a public letter for his educational services, and he obtained the Star of India; but at home he was comparatively unrecognised, though his “History of India” was a success.

MR. J. L. SANFORD.

The death is recorded, on the 28th inst., of Mr. J. Langton Sanford, the historian, who so long contributed to the columns of the *Spectator*. An indefatigable student, though for the later years of his life irremediably blind, Mr. Sanford's work was of the highest order. His book on the Commonwealth has become a standard work, while his “Characteristics of the English Kings” called forth the warmest commendations.

MAJOR-GENERAL TINLEY.

Major-General R. N. Tinley died at St. Helier's, Jersey, on the 10th inst. His services from the year 1832, when he obtained his first commission, included the campaign against the Rajah of Coorg, the Battle of Maharajpore, wherein he was severely wounded, and the Crimean War, in which he commanded the 39th Regiment. He had the bronze medal for Maharajpore, a medal and clasp for the Crimea, and was also decorated with the Legion of Honour and the Medjidie.

MR. S. WARREN.

Mr. Samuel Warren, Q.C., D.C.L., died on the 29th inst., in his seventieth year. He was the author of “Ten Thousand a Year,” “Now and Then,” and other novels. In February 1856, he was returned to the House of Commons for Midhurst, which he represented till February 1859, when he

was appointed by Lord Chelmsford a Master in Lunacy. Mr. Warren resigned the Recordership of Hull in 1874.

August.

DR. CONNEAU.

Dr. Conneau, private physician to the late Emperor Napoleon, died at Porta, Corsica, on the 16th inst. Dr. Conneau was born at Milan, of French parents, in 1803. While a medical student he became secretary to Louis Bonaparte, the ex-King of Holland, and afterwards practised as a doctor in Rome. After the insurrection of 1831 he left Rome and became household physician to Queen Hortense, Louis Napoleon's mother. He took part in the abortive Boulogne invasion, was imprisoned with the Prince in the fort of Ham, and contributed materially to his escape. He remained with the Prince in England, and returned with him to France after the revolution of 1848. When the Empire was established, Dr. Conneau was appointed principal physician to the household. In 1852 he was returned to the Corps Législatif as a Government candidate for the Somme, and was made a senator in 1867.

MAJOR CHISHOLM.

The death is announced, at Rugby, on the 17th inst., at the advanced age of eighty-two, of Major Archibald Chisholm, who has thus only survived his wife, known as the “Emigrant's Friend,” a few months. Major (then Captain) Chisholm had not been married many months when, in 1830, he was ordered to proceed to India, and was accompanied by his wife, and it was at this time that she began to interest herself in the soldier's daughters, and founded a school for them. Her husband was then ordered to Sydney, and there she exhibited the same zeal in philanthropic undertakings. In 1845 Major Chisholm, having again been absent on service in India, returned to Sydney, and seconded his wife in all her projects. In 1846 they embarked for England, and a subscription was raised to present them with a testimonial. In 1854 they returned to Sydney, and were received very warmly. Owing to advancing age Major Chisholm had not taken a very active part of late years in his wife's pursuits.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR H.
J. CODRINGTON, K.C.B.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry John Codrington, K.C.B., died on the 4th inst., at 112 Eaton Square, aged sixty-eight. He was the second surviving son of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., was educated at Harrow, and entered the Royal Navy in 1823. He served at the blockade of Algiers in 1824; and at Navarino, where his father commanded the British Fleet, in 1827. He was present as Captain, H.M.S. "Talbot," at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840; and during the Crimean war was employed in the Baltic. From 1858 to 1863 he was Admiral Superintendent of Malta Dockyard, and from 1869 to 1872 at Devonport. Sir Henry attained the rank of Admiral of the Fleet in January last. He was created C.B. in 1840, and K.C.B. in 1867, and was the recipient of various foreign decorations. He was twice married.

MR. GEORGE LOCH, Q.C.

Mr. George Lock, Q.C., Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, died on the 18th inst., at The Cottage, Bishopsgate, Staines, after a long and for some time very painful illness. He was born in 1811; was admitted a member of the Middle Temple on April 25, 1844; was called to the Bar in Easter Term 1847; was appointed a Queen's Counsel and Bench of his Inn in 1863, and treasurer in 1875. Mr. Loch sat for some time in the House of Commons for the Wick Burghs, and in 1852 unsuccessfully contested Manchester in conjunction with the Hon. Joseph Denman.

WILLIAM LONGMAN, ESQ.

William Longman, Esq., died on the 13th inst. He was the second son of the head of the world-famous Pater-noster Row firm, and combined with a wonderfully energetic character for business much refined taste and considerable literary ability. Early in life he made Hertfordshire the county of his adoption, and has resided at Ash-lyns, acting there as an influential local magistrate.

MR. W. LOVETT.

A well-known Chartist leader and reformer, Mr. William Lovett, has just

died in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Mr. Lovett was born at Newlyn, in Cornwall, and came to London at the age of twenty-one with the view of seeking employment at ropemaking. Failing of success, he obtained work as a journeyman carpenter, and it was while learning the trade of a cabinet-maker that he became acquainted with Hetherington, Cleave, Watson, and other noted Radicals of the last generation. He took an active part in getting rid of the stamp-tax upon newspapers, and his name afterwards became identified with the Chartist agitation. It was he who drew up most of the petitions and addresses in connection with that movement, and in 1839 he suffered twelve months' imprisonment for publishing certain resolutions denouncing the conduct of the police at the unfortunate Bull-ring riot in Birmingham. Last year he published his autobiography.

MRS. GEORGE MARSH.

Mrs. George Marsh (Virginia Gabriel), the composer of many well-known songs and several operettas, died on the 7th inst., at St. George's Hospital, from injuries sustained through a fall from her victoria the day before. The horse took fright in Grosvenor Place, and Mrs. Marsh fell on the pavement and sustained a compound fracture of the skull. She was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, but never regained consciousness.

MR. R. D. MANGLES.

On the 16th inst. the death occurred of one of the most able and eminent of Civil servants of the old East India Company, and more recently a member of Her Majesty's Indian Council. Mr. Ross Donnelly Mangles, formerly of Woodbridge House, Surrey, was a younger son of the late Mr. James Mangles, of Woodbridge, who represented Guildford in three Parliaments about the time of the first Reform Bill, and was born in the year 1801, and educated at Eton and at Haileybury College, whence he obtained his appointment as a writer in the Company's service in Bengal in April 1819. Having arrived in India in the course of the following year, we find him in September 1821, appointed assistant to the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners in the lately ceded and conquered provinces, and just a year later acting

collector of Government Duties and Customs at Furrukabad. In January 1823, he was placed in charge of Pergunnah Salamipore at Bareilly; and six months afterwards became assistant-secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces. In the course of the next five years he filled successively a variety of important posts. Having visited Europe on furlough in 1828, Mr. Mangles returned to India in the autumn of 1831, and held office again for some time as junior secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue in the Bengal Presidency, and was employed and promoted continually till he finally returned to England early in 1839, and at the general election of 1841 he was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest for Guildford, coming in at the top of the poll, and defeating the Hon. J. Yorke Scarlett and Mr. Henry Currie. He had already been for some years one of the directors of the East India Company, and he filled the post of chairman in the year 1857-58, when he was succeeded by the late Sir Frederick Currie. The career of Mr. Mangles in India was marked throughout by great industry, coupled with ability and vigour, and he was especially useful to the Indian Government in the Revenue Department, which was decidedly his "strong point." Owing to the fact that the Governor-General, in his capacity as Governor of the Lower Provinces, had no council to assist him directly, the administration of affairs fell almost wholly into the hands of the secretary; and it was no small or slight testimony to the merits of Mr. Mangles as a high and trusted officer of the Company that the natives used to say that there were over them three English lords—"Lord Colvin, Lord Auckland, and Lord Mangles." Mr. Mangles gained some reputation also in literature, for it is well known among his friends that he contributed to the "Edinburgh Review" some of the most important articles on India and Indian affairs which appeared in its pages. Mr. Mangles retired from Parliament in 1858 on being appointed to a seat at Her Majesty's Indian Council as one of its original members. Having held this post with great credit and ability, he resigned its cares and responsibilities when warned to do so by increasing years.

MR. DANBY SEYMOUR, Q.C.

Henry Danby Seymour, Esq., of Knoyle, Wilts, J.P. and D.L., died sud-

denly at his sister's residence at Bridgewater on the 3rd inst. He was born July 1, 1820, the elder son of Henry Seymour, Esq., of Knoyle House, and of Northbrook, Devon, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Hopkinson, Esq., of Bath, and received his education at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. He sat in Parliament for Poole from 1850 to 1868, and was joint secretary to the Board of Control from 1855 to 1858. Mr. Seymour succeeded his father in 1859. His brother, Alfred Seymour, Esq., of Norton Hall, Northamptonshire, J.P. and D.L., was formerly M.P. for Salisbury and for Totnes. The Seymours of Knoyle are a distinguished branch of the noble house of Seymour, springing from Francis Seymour, Esq., M.P., of Sherborne, younger brother of the eighth Duke of Somerset.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

A telegram from New York announces that Brigham Young died on the 28th inst. of inflammation, after a few days' illness. He was in his seventy-seventh year. He joined the Mormons in 1831 or 1832, and became their leader after the murder of Joseph Smith in 1844.

September.

ADMIRAL CANARIS.

Admiral Canaris, the Greek Prime Minister, died of apoplexy on the 14th inst. He was originally a captain in the merchant service, and during the war of independence distinguished himself by the daring he displayed in burning Turkish ships. The following year he entered the National Assembly, and soon took a leading part in politics. In 1848 and 1849 he was Minister of Marine and President of the Council. He was at the head of affairs in 1864, after the establishment of the new Monarchy. Of late years he had withdrawn from political life, and had only recently come forth from his retirement to serve his country at a critical period by joining the Coalition Ministry now in power.

MR. H. COMPTON.

Mr. Henry Compton, the comedian, died on the 15th inst., at the age of sixty-five. Mr. Compton (whose real

name was Mackenzie) made his first appearance in London in 1837, at the Lyceum, in the musical farce of "The Waterman." He joined Mr. W. J. Hammond at Drury Lane in the succeeding year, and was afterwards engaged by Mr. Macready for the same house. He was afterwards at the Princess's Theatre, under the management of Mr. J. M. Maddox, and at the Olympic Theatre when the elder Mr. William Farren was lessee. Subsequently he became a member of the Haymarket company, and remained there for many years, but finally severed his connection with that theatre to support Mr. H. J. Montague at the Globe. Mr. Compton's last engagement in London was at the Lyceum, where he played the gravedigger in "Hamlet" during the long run of the play two seasons ago.

COL. R. P. DAWSON.

The Lord-Lieutenancy of the county of Londonderry has fallen to the disposal of the Irish Government by the death of Col. Robert Peel Dawson, of Moyola Park, in that county, which happened Sept. 2 at Dover, in the sixtieth year of his age. The eldest son of the late Right Hon. George R. Dawson, by his marriage with Mary, sister of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, he was born in the year 1818, and was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was formerly in the Grenadier Guards and also in the 11th Hussars, and had held for some years the colonelcy of the Londonderry Militia. Having been a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for county Londonderry, he was nominated to the Lord-Lieutenancy in 1870, on the death of Mr. Acheson Lyle. Col. Dawson represented the county of Londonderry in the Conservative interest from 1859 down to 1874, when he retired. He married, in 1848, the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Brownlow, eldest daughter of Charles, first Lord Lurgan, and half-sister of the present peer.

COUNT D'ALTON.

Edward, Count D'Alton, of Grenanstown, in the county of Tipperary, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of that county in 1867, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, died at Brighton on the 3rd inst. in his eighty-first year. He was elder son of Peter, Count D'Alton, by the

Hon. Rosalie Barnewall, his wife, only daughter of Nicholas, Lord Trimleston, and grandson of Edward D'Alton, of Grenanstown, a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial service, on whom the title of Count was conferred by the Empress Maria Theresa, and to whom King George III. granted a Royal license in 1785 permitting the bearing of the dignity in these realms. This Count D'Alton fell at the siege of Dunkirk in 1793, while commanding the Imperial troops acting under the orders of the Duke of York. The Count, whose recent death we record, was long known and highly esteemed in society by the brilliancy of his conversational powers and by his fund of anecdote and information, especially with reference to foreign courts. He leaves no issue.

MAJOR-GEN. F. M. EARDLEY-WILMOT.

Major-Gen. Frederick Marow Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., died on Sept. 30, at Fox Hills, near Chertsey, aged sixty-five. The deceased general was the second son of Sir John Eardley-Wilmot, first baronet, by his first wife, Elizabeth Emma, daughter of Dr. Caleb Hillier Parry, and sister of Admiral Sir Edward Parry. He obtained his first commission as second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in November 1830; was promoted to colonel in July 1860; and major-general in March 1868. He served part of the campaign of 1846-47 against the Kaffirs as deputy-assistant quartermaster-general. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in June 1863. The late general married, in June 1851, Frances Augusta, daughter of the late Mr. G. J. Pennington.

REV. DR. T. GELDART.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Geldart, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, died the 17th inst., in the eighty-first year of his age. Dr. Geldart graduated as seventeenth wrangler in 1818, and was elected to the Mastership of Trinity Hall in 1852.

THE COUNTESS OF OXFORD AND MORTIMER.

Eliza, Countess of Oxford and Mortimer, died on the 14th inst. at Braywick. Her Ladyship, originally Miss

Eliza Nugent, was married, February 17, 1831, to Alfred Lord Harley, who succeeded his father as Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and died without issue January 19, 1853. The titles of Oxford and Mortimer recall chivalrous times, but it was when held by the De Veres and Mortimers that those dignities were historic. It was not till 1711 that they were conferred on the Minister, Robert Harley. Their extinction dates from the death of this nobleman. In addition to this Earldom of Oxford, several brilliant titles remain unappropriated, such, for instance, as Clarence, York, Dorset, Gloucester, Derwentwater, and Peterborough.

MR. FOX TALBOT.

The death is announced, on the 22nd inst. of Mr. Fox Talbot, the inventor of the "Talbotype" process. Mr. Talbot, who was in his seventy-eighth year, died at his residence in Wiltshire, Laycock Abbey, near Chippenham. The deceased gentleman was elected a fellow of the Royal Society on account of his discovery, and in 1842 he received the Society's gold medal. Of late Mr. Talbot had resided chiefly at his country seat, varying his experiments in chemistry and photography with the study of the various dialects of the East, and especially of the cuneiform inscriptions.

QUEEN POMARÉ.

Intelligence has been received that Queen Pomaré, of the Society Islands, died suddenly on the 17th inst. She was the descendant of a chief of the same name, who by conquest had become sovereign of the whole Archipelago. Under her Majesty's reign Admiral de Petit-Thours took possession of the group in the name of France, but that occupation was afterwards converted into a French protectorate, the Queen remaining on the throne. The Royal family and all the population were long since converted to Protestantism. The deceased sovereign leaves a son, Prince Orsiané, who has been proclaimed King. Perfect tranquillity prevails in Otaheite.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS
SPENCER.

Adelaide Horatia Elizabeth, Countess Spencer, died on the 29th inst. at Guilsborough Hall, Northampton. She was the only daughter of the late Colonel Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.H., Extra Equerry to Queen Adelaide, by his first wife, Elizabeth Mallet, daughter of the late Sir Lawrence Palk. She was born on January 27, 1825, and married, August 9, 1854, Frederick, fourth Earl Spencer, K.G. (as his second wife), by whom, who died on December 27, 1857, the Countess leaves issue a daughter, Lady Victoria Alexandrina, to whom her Majesty stood sponsor, born in October 1855, and a son, the Hon. Charles Robert, born in October 1857. The late Countess was sister of Admiral Frederick Beauchamp Seymour, C.B.

THIERS.

In the height of the political crisis provoked in France by the action of Marshal MacMahon, just when all eyes were turning to him as the best hope for France, and all voices agreeing in naming him as the President best fitted to guard the interests and solidity of the growing Republic, Louis Adolphe Thiers died suddenly, on the 3rd inst., at St. Germain.

On April 16, 1797, he was born at Marseilles. His parents were members of the village "bourgeoisie," and he owed to a "bourse"—an exhibition, as we should call it—his education in the Protestant faith at the Marseilles Lyceé. At twenty he was "called to the bar" at Aix; but it was as a political journalist, the craft which has begun the fortunes of so many great men in France, that he first courted and obtained distinction. In 1829 he was a member of the society which met at the house of the banker Lafitte, and engaged with Carrel and Mignet in the management of the "National" newspaper, in which he came forward as the champion of constitutional liberty against the blundering policy of Charles X. and his minister Polignac. "Le Roi régné," wrote Thiers, "et ne gouverne pas." But Charles X. wanted to govern, and in defence of the Royal prerogative he fell in the "Revolution of July." Thiers, who had tried to dissuade the people from insurrection because he underrated their strength, was the man who proposed Louis Philippe, then Duke of Orleans, to fill the vacant throne, and also went to Neuilly, with Ary Scheffer, the painter, to make him the offer of the crown.

Returned as deputy for Aix, he began his parliamentary life as Assistant Secretary of Finance, and threw himself heart and soul into the work of financial reform. As a debater he sprang into fame at once. "Gifted by nature with a small figure and a weak voice," wrote one who knew him at this time, "M. Thiers' power is not that of a physical, but of an intellectual presence. With a mind wonderfully swift, sharp, clear, and acute within a certain range of thought, adroit in logical discussion, in rhetorical insinuation, in the statement of a case for effect, he pays attention to every subject of political or administrative interest as it arises in France, and makes the most of it, turning it always to account in some way or other." Thiers resigned with the Lafitte ministry, but in 1832 returned to office as Minister of the Interior, in which capacity he affected the arrest of the Duchess de Berri in La Vendée. He used the strong hand against the extreme Republicans, quelling insurrections in Paris and at Lyons, and enforcing against the Press the "Laws of September" which were passed after the episode of Fieschi's "infernal machine." In 1836 Thiers became President of the Council and Foreign Minister, but refusing to second the Citizen King's desire for intervention in Spain, he resigned his portfolio. But Louis Philippe had soon to call him back again, and with a large majority in the Chamber he might have long held his own but for his mistakes in foreign policy. At this time he had the body of Napoleon brought back from St. Helena, and laid it in the costly tomb in the Invalides.

In consequence of an abortive attempt to embroil France with England, Thiers resigned in 1840, and gave place to Guizot, continuing till 1848 to act as Leader of the Centre Left, advocating a liberal domestic policy and a restless hostility to England and Austria, proposing and heading a committee for fortifying Paris, and collecting at the same time materials for his "History of the Consulate and Empire." In 1848 he carried a musket in the National Guard, and with Odillon Barrot was asked to make an effort to save the falling monarchy, but it was too late. When it had fallen, with pen and tongue he fought the Communists of the day, and voted for Louis Napoleon's presidency in order to keep the Republic Conserva-

tive. But events made him his chief opponent, and, in December 1851, he was arrested and confined at Massas, but soon released and sent beyond the Rhine, to make himself a home at Frankfort, and visit the battle-fields of the empire. In 1852 he was allowed to return to Paris, but did not reappear in the political world till 1860, when he entered the Corps Législatif and joined the Opposition, particularly attacking the doctrines of Free Trade, denouncing the extravagance of the Government, censuring the Italian and Mexican wars, and protesting against German and Italian unity, as he had throughout advocated the French occupation of Rome. He protested, too, against the declaration of war in 1870, but on the ground that France was not well prepared. How the event proved him more than right is well known.

Now followed the great chapter in Thiers' life. Twenty departments, and a million votes, returned him to the new Assembly when the Empire fell, and the first act of him who was now first in France was to travel all round the Courts of Europe at the age of 75, though without success, to find allies to intercede for his fallen countrymen. At Versailles, when the Prussians retired from Paris, he found that he had the Communists to deal with as well as the indemnity to pay, and, under the title of the President of the Republic, with the right to name his ministry, he performed both tasks well. With the aid of MacMahon he took Paris and restored order, though not till his own house had been razed to the ground; and in spite of that fearful outbreak he paid Germany her first instalment of twenty millions on the day when it fell due. The full liberation of the territory was the object of his heart and work for the three years for which he retained office; and when, in May 1873, he lost it through some of the political intrigues which are always making French history out of "l'imprévu," it was just before the last instalment of the crushing debt was paid. And all France owned in him the man who had done this great thing for them.

After his retirement Thiers again devoted himself to his literary studies, but he was still regarded as the head of the constitutional party, and at the crisis of this year was ready again to come forward to champion the Conservative Republic which owed its foundation to him. By his moderate speeches in the Departments he did

much to calm public feeling, and after a visit to Dieppe he returned rather unexpectedly to Paris on Aug. 18, the weather having proved too chilly for him. On Aug. 22 he repaired to St. Germain, taking up his quarters at the Pavilion of Henry IV., at the corner of the terrace, a dependency of the old château, named after its builder, and which was the birthplace of Louis XIV. A restlessness had latterly, it is said, been remarked in him, an eagerness for walking and driving, with drowsiness and want of animation when not so occupied; but his health was otherwise unimpaired. He spent the Sunday evening with a few friends, and was in excellent spirits. He passed a good night; rose, as usual, early on Monday; was busy writing till 7.30, and then walked out for an hour in the garden and on the terrace, going to look also at his horses. On returning he continued writing till the breakfast hour, noon. He appeared to have his usual appetite, but towards the end of the meal stammered a few words, his mouth was drawn up, his eyes closed, and there were all the symptoms of an apoplectic fit. He was carried to bed; medical men were sent for, and they applied blisters and leeches. M. Thiers did not seem quite conscious of his condition, and after twenty minutes he was quite prostrated. M. Barthe, surgeon, was telegraphed for, and arrived at 4.30; but no hope then remained, and at ten minutes past six M. Thiers breathed his last. M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, his secretary when President, had dined with him on Sunday, and had asked him to meet a few friends at his Paris house in the Place St. Georges. M. Thiers had accordingly arranged to spend Monday afternoon there, and intended leaving St. Germain at two o'clock. M. Gambetta was one of those whom he was to receive, and waited nearly an hour for him; but though disappointment was felt at M. Thiers' non-arrival, nothing was known of what occurred till a much later hour. M. Mignet, the historian, M. Thiers' oldest friend, was one of the first to be apprised of the sad event. The body was placed on a bed in the drawing-room of the house, the head uncovered. The countenance was very placid, and appeared as if he were sleeping.

A difference between Madame Thiers and the Ministry alone prevented the dead statesman from receiving a public funeral at the Madeleine. He was

buried at Notre Dame de Lorette, and notwithstanding the narrowness of the quarter and the soaking wet of the day, a mighty crowd attended. It promised wonderfully well for the quiet of the Republic which he had striven to create, that in spite of the agitation of the time, and in spite of his own stern measures towards the Communists, there was nothing in that crowd but silence, respect, and tears.

M. LE VERRIER.

Paris telegrams report the death of M. le Verrier, the astronomer and director of the Paris Observatory, on the 23rd inst. The deceased was born on March 11, 1811, and was consequently in his sixty-seventh year. He became director of the Paris Observatory in 1854, but was dismissed by a decree of the Imperial Government at the commencement of 1870. In 1872 he was reinstated in the office at the instance of M. Thiers. M. le Verrier was for some time a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

MR. W. WILLIS.

We have to record the death, at the age of eighty-four, of Mr. J. Walpole Willis, author of a well-known treatise on "Equity Pleading," and hero of two remarkable judicial episodes. Mr. Willis was educated at Charter House and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. In 1827 he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Upper Canada. In consequence of a judgment given by him, to the effect that certain political prisoners were illegally detained in custody, the Governor of Canada peremptorily dismissed Mr. Willis from the Bench. The judge appealed to the King in Council, and it was decided that his judgment was right, and he was reinstated in his office. Afterwards Mr. Willis was sent to the West Indies to adjust compensation claims under the Slavery Emancipation Act, and held other judicial offices. When Victoria, in Australia, was first erected into a separate Government, Sir George Gipps, then Governor of New South Wales, appointed Mr. Willis judge of the district. In 1843, in consequence of a judgment which he gave against the legality of the proceedings of the Colonial Government with regard to waste lands, Sir G. Gipps dismissed Mr. Willis from his post of judge of

the Supreme Court. The colonists generally sided with the judge, who appealed again to the Privy Council, and again, after a protracted litigation, with success. Sir G. Gipps was ordered to pay damages and costs. Mr. Willis, however, did not return to Australia. He succeeded in 1852 to the Wick Episcopi estates, near Worcester, and resided there till his death.

October.

COLONEL THE HON. A. ANSON.

Colonel the Hon. Augustus Henry Archibald Anson, V.C., died on the 17th inst. at Cannes, aged forty-two. He was born on March 5, 1835, the third son of Thomas William, second Viscount Anson and first Earl of Lichfield, by Louisa Catherine, his wife, daughter of the late Nathaniel Philips, Esq., of Slebech Hall, Pembrokeshire, and was brother to the present Earl of Lichfield, to Lady Elcho, and to Lady Vernon. Colonel Anson served with the Rifle Brigade before Sebastopol, for which he received the medal and clasp, the order of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. As Aide-de-Camp to General Grant he was at the siege of Delhi and relief of Lucknow, besides several other important affairs, and had the Indian medal and two clasps. For his great intrepidity and distinguished personal gallantry in the field he was given the Victoria Cross. Colonel Anson sat in Parliament for Lichfield from 1859 to 1868, and for Bewdley from 1869 to 1874, taking an active part in all Army questions. He married, Dec. 1, 1863, Amelia Maria, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Claughton, formerly Bishop of Rochester, now Bishop of the newly-created See of St. Albans, but leaves no issue.

MAJOR-GENERAL BARROW.

Major-General Lousada Barrow, C.B., late Chief Commissioner of Oude, died this month at his residence at Ryde, Isle of Wight. He obtained his first commission in the spring of 1836, and since then had been in constant active service. He formerly belonged to the Madras Cavalry, and was appointed to the Staff Corps in February 1861. He served in the Southern Mahratta country in 1844-45, and throughout the Indian Mutiny, being engaged in many actions, and was present at the siege

and final capture of Lucknow. His name had been frequently favourably mentioned, and he obtained the special notice of the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General, besides receiving the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. For his services in the field he was in 1858 nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. In December 1864, he was nominated Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, and was appointed Chief Commissioner of Oude in January 1871. He became Captain in 1849, Major in 1861, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1863, Colonel in 1865, and Major-General in 1870.

MR. DURHAM.

Mr. Durham, A.R.A., the sculptor, died on the 27th inst. at his residence, Devonshire Street, Portland Place, in his fifty-ninth year. He had long been suffering from a complication of disorders. Mr. Durham's memorial of the 1851 Exhibition in the Horticultural Gardens, Kensington, is the greatest of his outdoor works. His best classical group was among the Royal Academy works of 1875, and was entitled "Leander and the Siren." In portraiture his busts and figures are well known and very numerous.

MR. R. S. ELLIS.

We have to announce the death of Mr. Robert Staunton Ellis, C.B., recently member of Council, Madras, and, since his return home, member of the India Office Council. He was found dead in his bed at his residence at Kensington on the morning of the 9th inst. Mr. Ellis left Madras on March 16 last, bearing in health the ill effects of service in India, but taking leave of the Governor and his friends at the railway in excellent spirits and amid hearty cheers. He has served but a few short months at Lord Salisbury's Council. His health led him to pay a visit to Bath, and he had returned on the day previous to his death apparently much benefited. Mr. Ellis was fifty-two years of age, and he will be missed at the India Council, where men with the latest impressions about India derived in India are invaluable. Mr. Ellis entered the Madras Civil Service in the year 1844, and became member of the Council, Madras, in 1875, and member of the Home Council in 1877.

THE HON. MRS. GREVILLE-
HOWARD.

The Hon. Mary Greville-Howard, of Elford, in the county of Stafford, Castle Rising, in the county of Norfolk, and Ashstead Park, Surrey, died on the 19th inst., in her ninety-third year. This venerable lady, one of our great landed proprietors, possessing some 20,000 acres in the counties of Norfolk, Westmoreland, Stafford, and Surrey, was only daughter and heiress of Richard Bagot (afterwards Howard), brother of the first Lord Bagot, and was, through her mother, Frances (sister of Henry, twelfth Earl of Suffolk and fifth Earl of Berkshire), eventual representative of the thirteenth Earl of Suffolk. She married, July 9, 1807, Colonel the Hon. Fulke Greville Upton, second son of Clotworthy, first Lord Templetown, and her husband assumed, in consequence, the surname of Howard. He died on March 4, 1846.

THE EARL OF ST. GERMAN.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Granville Eliot, G.C.B., P.C., LL.D., Earl of St. Germans, and Baron Eliot of St. Germans, in the county of Cornwall, died on the 7th inst. His Lordship was born August 29, 1798, the only son of William, second Earl of St. Germans, by his first wife, Lady Georgiana Augusta Leveson Gower, fourth daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford (father of the first Duke of Sutherland). He was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford. Prior to his accession to the Peerage (January 19, 1845) he sat in Parliament for Liskeard, 1824 to 1832, and for East Cornwall from 1837 to 1845. He was Secretary of Legation at Madrid, 1824 to 1833, and a Lord of the Treasury, 1827 to 1832. In 1835, being then Lord Eliot, he went as Envoy to Spain, and concluded the famous "Eliot Convention." In 1841 he was made Chief Secretary for Ireland, and, in 1845, Postmaster-General. From December 1852, to March 1855, he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and twice—viz., 1857 to 1858, and 1859 to 1866—Lord Steward of the Household. This high-minded and accomplished nobleman thus filled several important offices of the State, and, in each, rendered good service to his country. The fairness and ability with which he administered the government of Ireland during his Viceroyalty, and the genial courtesy which characterised his Court

at Dublin Castle, gained for him the honour and esteem of all parties. He was essentially a gentleman. The earl married, September 2, 1824, Lady Jemima Cornwallis, third daughter and coheir-ess of Charles, second and last Marquis Cornwallis, by the Lady Louisa Gordon, his wife, daughter and coheir-ess of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, Knt., and leaves surviving issue one daughter, Lady Louisa Ponsonby, and three sons, of whom the eldest, William Gordon Cornwallis, now fourth Earl of St. Germans, was summoned to the House of Lords in his father's barony of Eliot in 1870; he was born in 1829, and was formerly M.P. for Devonport, and previously in the Diplomatic service.

MISS JULIA KAVANAGH.

Miss Julia Kavanagh, a well-known *littérateur* and novelist, died suddenly at Nice on the 28th inst. She was born at Thurles in 1824, but resided nearly her whole life in France. Her numerous works were almost exclusively confined to the delineation of French life and character, which she most faithfully portrayed. Besides being the authoress of many stories and essays contributed to periodical literature, and of various novels, we may mention, amongst Miss Kavanagh's well-known productions, "Nathalie," "Woman in France during the Eighteenth Century," "The Women of Christianity," "French Women of Letters," "English Women of Letters," "Queen Mab," "Beatrice," and "Sylvia."

BISHOP MORIARTY.

The Right Rev. David Moriarty, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, died in his palace at Killarney on the 1st inst. He was born in the neighbourhood of Tralee, one of the old Irish sept of O'Moriarty, and received his education in a French college at Boulogne-sur-Mer, and at Maynooth, in the county of Kildare. In 1839 he became vice-president of the Irish College at Paris; in 1845 Rector of the Missionary College of Allhallows, Drumcondra, Dublin; Coadjutor Bishop of Kerry in 1854; and, finally, Bishop of that see in 1856. The death of this admirable prelate, whose life was unreservedly given to the due performance of his episcopal duties, and

to everything that tended to the real interests of his country, has cast the deepest gloom over the diocese of Kerry and throughout Ireland generally. In private life he was beloved, and in public esteemed by all parties, for he never mixed himself up with what are called national politics. Through his instrumentality churches, schools, and religious houses have sprung up in all parts of Kerry, and every good work has been fostered. Bishop Moriarty's opinion often guided Parliament and the Irish Government, and his loss will create a void difficult to be filled. He published many pastoral letters and sermons.

MDLLE. TITIENS.

Mdlle. Titiens died at her residence, Finchley Road, early on Wednesday morning, the 3rd inst., at the age of forty-four, after a long and painful illness. On the Tuesday Mdlle. Titiens was exceedingly cheerful, dined as usual, and passed the evening without discomfort. Towards bedtime, however, she became faint and could only retire with assistance. She slept tranquilly till about two in the morning; though still able to take nourishment and perfectly conscious she was found to be evidently sinking, and died without suffering. Mdlle. Titiens, who was of Hungarian parentage, was born at Hamburg in 1834. She made her first appearance upon the operatic stage at Hamburg in 1849, in the character of Lucrezia in Donizetti's opera "Lucrezia Borgia." She afterwards appeared with great success at Frankfort and Vienna, and made her *début* in England as Valentine in "Les Huguenots" at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1858. From that time to the present year, Mdlle. Titiens, who settled in London, has been a most popular prima donna on the English stage. For many seasons she was the principal attraction at Her Majesty's Opera-house. A year or two ago she made a brilliant tour in the United States, and upon her return resumed her wonted position at Drury Lane.

November.

M. LANFREY.

The death of M. Lanfrey, the historian, is just announced from Paris. He was born at Chambéry in 1828, sat in the Assembly of 1871, and

was Ambassador at Berne during M. Thiers' Presidency. His death deprives the Republicans of another life senatorship.

GENERAL LORD HENRY PERCY.

General Lord Henry Hugh Manvers Percy, K.C.B., V.C., brother of the Duke of Northumberland, was found dead on his bed on Monday afternoon, the 3rd, at his residence in Eaton Square. He had been out for his usual carriage drive in the morning, and after luncheon went to his bed-room. Some time afterwards his servant entered the room, and found him on the bed, apparently asleep; but the medical men called in suppose that he had been dead about an hour. Lord Henry Percy was the youngest son of George, fifth Duke of Northumberland, and was born Aug. 22, 1817. He obtained his first commission in the Grenadier Guards in July 1836, and served with that regiment in Canada during the insurrection in 1838, and in the Eastern campaign of 1854-5. He was present at the battles of Alma (where he was wounded), Balaklava, and Inkerman (where he was again wounded), and for his personal bravery at the latter conflict he received the Victoria Cross. He also received the brevet rank of Colonel, and was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. Afterwards he was appointed to command the British-Italian Legion, with the local rank of Brigadier-General. He commanded the first battalion Grenadier Guards on the expedition through New Brunswick after the Trent affair, and retired from the regiment in 1862. In July 1865, he was elected M.P. for North Northumberland, and sat for the county till Dec., 1868. He was appointed Colonel of the 89th (Princess Victoria's) Foot in June 1874, and obtained the rank of General on Oct. 1 last under the new Army scheme.

GENERAL FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT VON WRANGEL.

General Field-Marshal Count von Wrangel died at half-past eight on Nov. 1. He was born in 1784, and entered the Army in 1796. Marshal von Wrangel entered the Dragoons as a cadet in 1796; became a Lieutenant-Colonel 1814, and Colonel in the following year. Several years later he was named Lieutenant-General, and

received in 1848 the command of the Second Corps d'Armée of Federal troops in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign. In 1856, on the anniversary of his sixtieth year of military service, he was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal. He was also Commander-in-Chief of the "Marches" and Governor of Berlin. In 1864 he was called to the superior command of the Austro-Prussian army sent against Denmark, but was replaced subsequently by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, being at the same time raised to the title of Count, and rewarded for his rapid success. He took part also in the war of 1866, but without a command, on account of his great age. Von Wrangel has also played an important part in the political and military history of Germany.

December.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL A. C. BENTINCK.

Lieutenant-General Arthur Cavendish Bentinck died on the 11th inst., at Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley Square. He was born May 10, 1819, the second son of Lord William Bentinck, and grandson of William Henry, third Duke of Portland, K.G., and became, at the death of his cousin, Lord Henry William Bentinck, in 1870, heir-presumptive to the dukedom of Portland. He entered the army in November, 1838, and for some years commanded the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, and was subsequently Inspecting Field Officer in Dublin. He served with his regiment in the Kaffir war of 1847. His promotion to be Lieutenant-General dates only from Oct. 1 last. General Bentinck married, first, Feb. 18, 1857, Elizabeth Sophia, eldest daughter of Sir St. Vincent Hawkins-Whitshed, Bart., and by her, who died Jan. 4, 1858, leaves an only child, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish Bentinck, born Dec. 28, 1857, now heir-presumptive to the dukedom of Portland. General Bentinck married, secondly, June 10, 1862, Augusta Mary Elizabeth, younger daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. H. M. Browne, Dean of Lismore, by whom he leaves three sons and a daughter.

ARCHDEACON CLERKE.

The Venerable Archdeacon Clerke, one of the oldest members of the University of Oxford, died at his residence, Christ Church, on Dec. 25. The venerable and esteemed gentleman met with a slight accident from a fall at Brighton a few weeks since, which had caused him to lay up; but no serious apprehensions were felt as to his general health. He never, however, recovered from the shock to the system. Archdeacon Clerke graduated at Christ Church in 1818, and became a student of that society. He was appointed Archdeacon of Oxford, to which is attached a canonry of Christ Church, in 1830, and rector of Milton, Oxon, in 1836. He was at the time of his death Sub-Dean of Christ Church and chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford. Archdeacon Clerke was highly respected throughout the University, city, and diocese of Oxford. He was in his eightieth year.

MR. F. HAWKINS, M.D.

The death of this gentleman took place on Dec. 13. Mr. Francis Hawkins, M.D., was one of the physicians to her Majesty's household. He was born in 1793, and obtained the degree of M.D. in 1823, at Oxford, and became a F.R.C.P. in 1824. Mr. Hawkins was Registrar of the General Council of Medical Registration and Education of the United Kingdom. He was formerly physician to the Middlesex Hospital, and lecturer on the Practice of Medicine, King's College. In 1829 he was appointed Registrar to the Royal College of Physicians, which office he held till 1858. He was also known as the author of "Lectures on Rheumatism and some Diseases of the Heart," and "Oratio Harveiana," published in 1847.

LORD MIDDLETON.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Willoughby, Baron Middleton, of Middleton, in the county of Warwick, died on the 19th inst., at his seat in Yorkshire, Settrington House, Birdsall. He was born Aug. 28, 1817, the eldest son of Henry Willoughby, Esq., of Birdsall and Settrington, Yorkshire (great-grandson of the first Lord), by Charlotte, his wife, eldest daughter

of the Ven. Archdeacon John Eyre, of Babworth, Notts, and succeeded his cousin as eighth Baron Nov. 5, 1856. The late peer was known as a keen sportsman, and possessed one of the finest packs of hounds in England. He was a D.L. of Notts, and formerly Captain South Notts Yeomanry Cavalry and hon. Colonel first brigade East Riding Artillery Volunteers. His Lordship married, Aug. 3, 1843, Julia Louisa, only daughter of the late Alexander William Bosville, Esq., of Thorpe and Gunthwaite, in the county of York, and Annadale Castle, Isle of Skye, and had eight sons and five daughters. His eldest son and successor, Digby Wentworth Bayard, now ninth Lord Middleton, late Captain Scots Fusilier Guards, was born in 1844, and married, 1869, Eliza Mary Gordon, only daughter of the late Sir Alexander Penrose Gordon Cumming, Bart.

THE REV. CAPEL MOLYNEUX,
B.A.

The Rev. Capel Molyneux, B.A., died at Cannes on the 27th inst., at the age of seventy-three. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1826, and was admitted to Holy Orders in 1828. He was for some time minister of the Lock Chapel, and from 1860 to 1872 he was vicar of St. Paul's, Onslow Square, Brompton. He resigned the living in consequence of his dissatisfaction with the Bennett judgment, and afterwards preached for some time at St. James's Hall.

CANON MOZLEY.

Intelligence has reached Oxford of the death, on the 24th, of Canon James Bowling Mozley, D.D. Besides being a Canon of Christ Church he was Regius Professor of Divinity in the University, and vicar of Old Shoreham, Sussex. He had been ailing for some time past, and his death was not unexpected.

THE MARCHIONESS OF
NORTHAMPTON.

The Most Hon. Eliza, Marchioness of Northampton, died on the 4th inst., at Florence. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of Admiral the Hon.

Sir George Elliot, K.C.B. (son of Gilbert, first Earl, and brother of George, second Earl of Minto, G.C.B.), by Eliza Cecilia, his wife, youngest daughter of James Ness, Esq., of Osgodoie, in the county of York, and was married, Aug. 21, 1844, to Captain Lord William Compton, R.N., who succeeded to the marquissate of Northampton on March 3 last, at the death of his elder brother. The Marchioness leaves four sons and three daughters; of the latter the eldest, Katrine Cecilia, is Countess Cowper.

MR. SYDNEY SMIRKE.

Mr. Sydney Smirke, B.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., the architect, died at Tunbridge Wells on the 8th inst., in his seventy-eighth year. Among his principal works are the Carlton and Conservative club-houses in London; the restorations of portions of Lichfield Cathedral, York Minster (after the second fire), the Savoy Chapel, and the Temple; the reading-room and many other works at the British Museum; and the new Royal Academy at Burlington House. Mr. Smirke was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1848, B.A. in 1860, Professor of Architecture in 1861, and Treasurer in 1862. He was a trustee of the Academy and of the Soane Museum, and had received the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

MR. WELD OF LULWORTH.

Edward Joseph Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, in the county of Dorset, J.P. and D.L., died on the 8th inst. He was born June 8, 1806, the eldest son of Joseph Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, by the Hon. Elizabeth Charlotte Stourton, his wife, daughter of Charles Philip, sixteenth Lord Stourton, and was nephew of his Eminence Cardinal Weld, the first Englishman who had a seat in the Conclave since the pontificate of Clement IX. The Welds of Lulworth, originally of Eaton, in Cheshire, have long held a leading position among the Catholic aristocracy of England, and still possess very extensive estates and influence. The gentleman whose death we record served as High Sheriff of Dorsetshire in 1872. He married, Aug. 9, 1838, Ellen Caroline, eldest daughter of Sir Bouchier Palk Wrey, Bart., of Taw-

stock Court, Devon, and by her, who died Oct. 13, 1866, leaves issue.

MR. R. N. WORNUM.

Mr. Ralph Nicholson Wornum, the Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery, died on the 15th inst., at his house in Belsize Square, in his sixty-fifth year. Having been educated at the University College, London, he went abroad in 1834 to study painting in the Continental galleries, returning

in 1839, when he became a frequent contributor on art subjects to periodical and cyclopædic literature. He prepared the official catalogue of the National Gallery, and was subsequently lecturer on Art to the Government Schools of Design, librarian and keeper of the casts to the Schools of Design; and (from 1855) secretary and keeper of the National Gallery. Wornum was the author of numerous works on "Painting and Painters," and also of an essay on "The Exhibition of 1851," and various catalogues and reports on art collections.

.

!

.

!

.

!

REMARKABLE TRIALS.

I.

RIDSDALE V. CLIFTON AND OTHERS.

JUDICIAL Committee of the Privy Council. Before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne, Sir James Colvile, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Justice James, Sir Robert Phillimore, Sir Montague Smith, Sir Robert Collier, Sir W. B. Brett, Sir R. P. Amphlett; as Assessors—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Chichester, St. Asaph, Ely, and St. David's.

Sir James Stephen, Q.C., Mr. Arthur Charles, Mr. Francis H. Jeune, and Dr. Walter Phillimore were counsel for the appellant, Mr. Ridsdale; Dr. Stephens, Q.C., and Mr. Benjamin Shaw for the respondents.

This was an appeal from part of a judgment or decree pronounced by Lord Penzance, as judge of the Arches Court of Chancery, in the matter of the representation of three parishioners of St. Peter's, Folkestone, made in pursuance of the provisions of the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874, in which the Rev. C. J. Ridsdale, M.A., the incumbent of St. Peter's, was the person complained of.

The representation of the parishioners to Lord Penzance alleged that Mr. Ridsdale had offended against the statutes, laws, and canons of the Church of England, in respect of the following practices and acts, namely:—

1. The use of lighted candles during the celebration of the Holy Communion, when not wanted for the purpose of giving light.

2. The wearing in the Communion Service, and in the administration of the Communion, of certain unlawful ecclesiastical vestments, other than and beside and instead of those appointed and allowed by law, to wit, vestments known as an alb and a chasuble.

3. The mixing water with the Sacramental wine used and administered in the Communion.

4. The use in the Communion Service, and in the administration of the Communion to communicants, of bread and flour made in the form of circular wafers, instead of bread such as is usual to be eaten.

5. The standing, while saying the prayer of consecration in the Communion Service, at the middle of the west side of the communion table (such table then standing against the east wall, with its shorter side towards the north and south), in such wise, that, during the whole time of his saying the prayer, Mr. Ridsdale was between the people and the table, with his back to the people, so that the people could not see him break the bread, or take the cup into his hand.

6. The kneeling, or bending the knee while saying the prayer of consecration.

7. The causing the "Agnus Dei" to be sung immediately after the prayer of consecration.

8. The celebration of the Lord's Supper when only one person communicated with the celebrant.

9 and 10. The use of processions round the church, with banners and a cross, and various dresses and vestments.

11. The having set up, and placed, without lawful authority and unlawfully, and since the consecration of the church, upon the top of the screen separating the chancel from the nave, and still unlawfully retaining there, a crucifix and 24 metal candlesticks with candles, which said candles were lighted when not needed to give light.

12. The having set up, and placed without lawful authority, and unlawfully, and since the consecration of the church, and still retaining in his church, certain figures in coloured relief, purporting to represent scenes of the Passion, and forming what are called Stations of the Cross and Passion, some of which relate to legendary scenes, and which, as a whole, tend to encourage ideas and devotions of a superstitious kind.

Lord Penzance gave judgment against Mr. Ridsdale on all points, except the latter part of charge 11. From this judgment, but only on the 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 11th charges, Mr. Ridsdale now appealed.

The trial was commenced on Tuesday, January 23.

Sir James Stephen, Q.C., opened the case on behalf of the appellant. His address lasted three days. He was followed by Mr. Arthur Charles on the same side.

On Saturday, January 27, Dr. Stephens, Q.C., commenced his argument for the respondent; Mr. Benjamin Shaw followed, and, on February 1, after hearing Sir J. Stephens, Q.C., in reply, the Lord Chancellor said that their Lordships would consider their judgment.

On Monday, May 12, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council met to give judgment. The lords present were—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Lord Selborne, Lord Justice Brett, Sir J. Colville, Sir M. Smith, Sir W. James, and Sir R. Collier.

The Lord Chancellor read the judgment. He said the appeal was brought in respect of four matters only. First, the wearing during the service of the Holy Communion the vestments known as an alb and a chasuble; secondly, saying the prayer of consecration in the Communion service whilst standing at the middle of the west side of the Communion table in such wise that the people could not see the appellant breaking the bread or taking the cup into his hand; thirdly, the use in the Communion service of wafer bread or wafers; fourthly, the placing an unlawful crucifix on the top of the screen separating the chancel from the nave of the church. The Lord Chancellor said:—First, as to the charge of wearing an alb and a chasuble, their lordships did not propose to express any opinion on the vestments proper to be worn by bishops; and in referring to the dresses of parochial clergy they would use the term vestments to denote the alb and chasuble as distinguished from the surplice. The appellant's argument was that the ornaments rubric in the revised Prayer Book of 1662 was now the only law as to the vesture of the clergy. His further argument would be correct if this first proposition was correct. Their lordships, however, were unable to accept the proposition. They were of opinion that it was a misapprehension to suppose that

the rubric note of 1662 as to ornaments was intended to have, or did have, the effect of repealing the law as it previously stood, and of substituting for the previous law another and a different law, formulated in the words of the rubric note, and of thus making the year 1662 a new point of departure in the legislation on this subject. What was the state of the law before the Act of Uniformity of 1662, and what alteration, if any, was made by the Act? The ornaments rubric was not, when originally introduced, and was not meant to be, an enactment at all. It ended with a reference to the statute 1st Elizabeth, c. 2, in terms which showed that the rubric claimed no intrinsic authority of itself. Their lordships were clearly of opinion that the advertisements (which was the word used for admonitions or injunctions) of Elizabeth, issued in 1556, were of full authority, and the Archbishop, in putting them in force, stated that they were issued by the Queen's authority. They could not admit that the recognition of their authority could be controlled by expressions found in correspondence of the character of the Parker correspondence, but even from that correspondence their lordships had drawn a conclusion opposite to that in support of which it was referred to on behalf of the appellant. The book of advertisements was promulgated in the form imposed on the Archbishop by the Royal will; and the correspondence contained distinct evidence that Archbishop Parker considered them an exercise of the statutory power. The advertisements prescribed the vestments in cathedrals, and expressly appointed the surplice to be worn, and it was not seriously contended that albs or chasubles could, in any practical sense, be worn concurrently with the surplice. If, therefore, the use of the surplice at the Communion was rendered lawful and obligatory by the advertisements, the use of albs or chasubles at the administration was thereby rendered unlawful. The authority of the advertisements continuously up to the time of the Restoration (except during the Great Rebellion) was complete, and in many existing documents written by archbishops, and bishops, and canons of Convocation, the authority of the advertisements was fully recognised. The surplice was consistently treated as the vestment required by law expressly in the administration of the sacraments. Their lordships had, on a review of all the evidence, arrived at the opinion that the conclusion drawn by the Judicial Committee in "*Hibbert v. Purchas*" that the advertisements had all the force of law, appeared to be not only warranted, but irresistible. The question then came: Was it the intention and effect of the alteration in the ornaments rubric of 1662 to repeal the 25th section of the statute of Elizabeth, and to set up a new and self-contained law on the subject of ornaments? The history of the revision of the Prayer Book was strongly opposed to such a conclusion. In the revised book the statute of 1st Elizabeth, cap. 2, was reprinted at the beginning of the book as an unrepealed and effective law, and it was transcribed in the MS. copy approved by the two Convocations. Their lordships could not, therefore, look upon this rubric as being otherwise than what it was before—namely, a memorandum or note of reference to the earlier law. The only change was, that into the words of the old rubric with regard to the vestments were interpolated the words, "at all times other ministration," as if to direct special attention to the fact that in the then state of the law the use of the same vestures by the minister at all times of his ministration was the ordinary and the general rule. That was the only explanation which was in harmony with the list of alterations in the book now in the library of the House of

Lords, out of which was fairly written the Book of Common Prayer, subscribed in 1661 by the two Convocations. That original book contained the record of all alterations and additions made by Convocation. At the beginning was a tabular list of the material alterations set out in parallel columns, among which no mention of the rubric in question occurred, and a note stated that these were all the material alterations, the rest being only verbal. Accordingly, it was found that the bishops in the visitations down to 1686 were accustomed to ask, "have you a comely large surplice for the minister to wear at all times of his public ministrations in the church?" Among the alterations proposed by the Commissioners in 1669 to meet the views of Dissenters, in the rubric proposed by them occur these words—"Whereas the surplice is appointed to be used by all ministers in performing Divine offices, it is hereby declared that it is continued only as by an ancient and decent habit." The practice of wearing the surplice was thus found to be uniform, open, continuous, and under authoritative sanction. What, then, was the weight in law of such contemporaneous and continual usage? The answer might be taken from the words of the learned judges in previous cases, that their lordships would not be justified in differing from the construction put upon the law by contemporaneous and long-continued usage; there would be no safety for property or liberty if it could be successfully contended that all lawyers and statesmen had been mistaken for centuries as to the practical meaning of an old Act of Parliament. Their lordships had entered at great length into this subject, out of respect for the elaborate arguments addressed to them, and not from any hesitation as to what their decision ought to be. They decided, therefore, that the decision of the learned Judge of the Court of Arches as to the vestments worn by the appellant following that of the Judicial Committee in "*Hibbert v. Purchas*," was correct, and ought to be affirmed. The second point was the position of the celebrant at the Communion table during the prayer of consecration. The rule by which the position of the minister must be determined must be found in the rubrical directions of the Communion office in the Prayer Book, there being nothing in any statute to control or supplement those directions. The rubrics must be construed to meet either hypothesis—of the table being fixed against the east wall or standing in the body of the church. The term "east" or "eastward" nowhere occurred in the Prayer Book. Wherever the table stood it was the duty of the minister to stand at the side of the table, which, supposing the church to be built with the ordinary eastward position, would be next the north, whether that was the longer or the shorter side of the table. The direction was absolute, and had reference to one of the points of the compass fixed by nature. Their lordships thought the words "before the table," in connection with the manual acts, were meant to be equivalent to "in the sight of the people." The minister must stand so that he might in good faith enable the communicants present, or the bulk of them, being properly placed, to see if there be the breaking of bread, and the performance of the other manual acts mentioned. He must not interpose his body, so as intentionally to defeat the object of the rubric, and prevent this result. Applying these principles to the present case, their lordships were not satisfied that the evidence proved an intention to prevent the people seeing him break the bread; and they would recommend an alteration to be made in the decree in this respect. Coming to the third charge—the use of wafer bread—the charge was consistent with the possi-

bility that bread such as is usually to be eaten, but circular and very thin, was what was used; if that was what was used, their lordships did not think it could be pronounced illegal. The object in the rubric on this matter was to take away occasion of dissension and superstition. If it had been proved that the wafer properly so called had been used by the appellant, it would have been illegal; but as the averment and proof were insufficient, their lordships would advise an alteration of the decree in this respect. The fourth charge was the erection of a crucifix on the top of a screen separating the chancel from the nave, with twenty-four metal candlesticks on either side with lighted candles. In connection with this charge there were others of a procession and kneeling at certain points, and the affixing to the walls of the church of raised pictures representing scenes from our Lord's Passion. It was clear that no faculty had been obtained for the erection of a crucifix, and in the absence of such faculty it was unlawful. In some cases it might be desirable to give leave to an appellant to apply for a faculty for something done inadvertently without one; in this case their lordships were of opinion that under the circumstances the ordinary ought not to grant a faculty for the crucifix. The words in which the learned judge of the Court below condemned the crucifix, on the ground of its liability to be used in a superstitious manner, commended themselves to their lordships. They were prepared, under the circumstances of this case, to affirm the decision directing the removal of the crucifix; while they desired to say they thought it important to maintain, in respect to the representation of sacred persons and objects in the Church, the liberty established in "*Philpotts v. Boyd*," subject to the power and duty of the ordinary so to exercise his judicial discretion in granting or refusing faculties as to guard against their being likely to be abused for purposes of superstition. In conclusion, his lordship said: On the whole, their lordships have resolved to recommend her Majesty to confirm the decree of the Court of Arches, except as regards the position of the minister and the use of wafer bread or wafers, and as to these they will advise her Majesty that, inasmuch as it is not established to their satisfaction that the appellant, while saying the Prayer of Consecration, so stood that the people could not see him break the bread or take the cup into his hands, as alleged in the representation: and inasmuch as it is not alleged or proved that what was used in the administration of the Holy Communion was other than bread, such as is usual to be eaten, the decree of the Court of Arches should be in these respects reversed; and they would further humbly advise her Majesty that, in respect to the charges as to which the decree has reference, the costs in the Court of Arches should be paid by the respondents to the appellant, and, further, that there should be no costs in this appeal.

II.

CRESSWELL AND OTHERS V. WALROND.

PROBATE, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. Before the Right Hon. the President and a Special Jury. Probate Causes.

Mr. Serjeant Parry, Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Searle appeared for the plaintiffs; the Attorney-General (Sir J. Holker, Q.C.), Mr. Cole, Q.C., Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Phillpotts and Mr. G. Pitt-Lewis appeared for Mr. Henry Walrond, one of the defendants; Mr. R. C. Dobbs for the other defendants, Lady Janet Walrond and Miss Walrond, the widow and daughter of the testator.

This case was commenced on Wednesday, May 26, Mr. Serjeant Parry's opening statement occupying the day.

The plaintiffs, as executors, propounded the last will, with two codicils, dated respectively August 29, 1868, August 2, 1875, and December 11, 1875, of Mr. Bethell Walrond, late of Dulford House, Collumpton, in the county of Devon, who died in May last year; and Mr. Henry Walrond, the son and heir-at-law of the deceased, contested their validity on the ground that at the date of their alleged execution his father was not of sound mind. The other defendants merely required that the papers should be proved in solemn form.

The testator, who belonged to an old Devonshire family, and who was born in 1801, succeeded at the age of 23, on the death of his eldest brother, to the family estates, which were of considerable value. He was for some time an officer of the Life Guards, and in 1829 he intermarried with Lady Janet St. Clair Erskine, only daughter of the Earl of Rosslyn, by whom he had a family of five children. In 1838 he and Lady Janet went abroad, and they lived together at different places on the Continent until 1850, when they separated by agreement, the testator taking charge of their only son, Mr. Henry Walrond, their eldest daughter, Miss Harriet Walrond, remaining with her mother. Their three other children had died in infancy. In 1852 the testator returned to England with his son, and from that date until his death, which occurred in May 1876, at the age of 75, lived almost the life of a recluse at the family seat in Devonshire. He was of tall stature, stern visage, and remarkable, if not eccentric, in his habits. Though not shunning his fellows, he received few visitors, and rarely extended his hospitality to those whom he did see at Dulford House, which contained a fine collection of paintings, purchased by him during his residence abroad. The house was also rich in old oak furniture, the most remarkable object in it being his own four-post bedstead, which was of carved oak, and was decorated by him in a very peculiar manner. Upon the top of each post he had placed a hearse plume, and between the plumes three skulls mounted on small pedestals. His room also contained another and sadder memento of

death. His favourite daughter Augusta, who died in 1845, was buried at Frankfort. On his return to England he had her body exhumed and brought to Dulford House, and there the coffin lay until the day preceding his own death, when it was placed in the vault prepared for himself. He was also remarkable for his fondness for dogs. He believed in their immortality, and he had the body of a pet dog, "Bob," brought from Nice and buried in his lawn, where he also erected a small monument to the memory of his dumb favourites. He was intensely proud of his ancestry, tracing his pedigree from Edward I., and until his rupture with his son—whom he disinherited by the testamentary papers the subject of the present suit—evinced a fatherly anxiety that Henry Walrond should prove himself worthy of his name and inheritance. In 1859 he entered his son, who had been previously under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Cresswell, of Teignmouth, as a gentleman commoner at Christ Church, Oxford. Up to this date there had been no interruption in the affectionate relationship which subsisted between the father and son. At Oxford, however, Mr. Henry Walrond did not realise the expectations of his father, and in September 1861 the testator had his name removed from the books of Christ Church. About this time, also, he discovered that his son had become engaged to a Miss Maude Clarke, who lived with her mother, a widow lady, and sisters at Teignmouth, and whose acquaintance Henry Walrond made while a pupil of Mr. Cresswell. The testator no sooner heard of the engagement than he expressed the strongest disapproval of it, and on learning that his son had procured a licence for his marriage with Miss Clarke at Teignmouth took immediate steps to prevent the solemnisation of the ceremony, in which he was for the moment successful. Mr. Henry Walrond, however, persisted in his resolution, and he and Miss Maude Clarke were married in London, in November 1861. The testator invariably spoke of the marriage as a "disgraceful one," and of Miss Clarke and her mother as "vile and vulgar," but as a matter of fact his daughter-in-law was of a good Cornish family, and was also an accomplished and attractive lady. A complete rupture between father and son ensued on Mr. Henry Walrond's marriage with Miss Clarke, and it was still further widened by litigation, which almost immediately afterwards arose between him and his father. Early in 1862, Mr. Henry Walrond filed a bill in Chancery to restrain his father from committing waste by cutting down the timber on the estate, and the litigation which was thus commenced between them was terminated in 1868 by compromise, the testator agreeing to purchase for a stipulated sum his son's reversion in the property. He never saw his wife or daughter, who still reside abroad, after 1850. It did not clearly appear how or when their estrangement arose; but about the date of the testator's return to England it seemed to have deepened into absolute hate on his part, there being scarcely a letter—and they were numerous—which was written by him between that period and his death, and in which he had occasion to refer to family matters, which did not contain some opprobrious mention of them. He had also litigation with his wife and daughter; but, beyond this circumstance, there had been nothing apparently in their conduct to justify the hate he entertained towards them. A like feeling of hate towards his son seemed to possess him after 1861, and it was in these circumstances that he made the testamentary papers now in dispute. The will which was executed on August 29, 1868, commenced:—

"I hereby revoke all wills and testamentary writings by me at any time

made, and particularly a will dated on or about the 16th of May, 1856 (made in favour of his son), &c. My wife Lady Janet Walrond, my daughter Harriet Walrond, and my son, the said Henry Walrond, having all deserted me and persecuted me with lawsuits, rendering my life miserable, the said Henry Walrond, my only son, to whom I devoted myself during 11 years of my life, and for whose sake during that time I denied myself the usual comforts of my station, having made, when just 20 years of age, a disgraceful marriage in defiance of my wishes, I wish to leave all my property of whatever nature of which I have the power of disposing by will—having now purchased from the said Henry Walrond all his reversions and other expectancies whatsoever which he derived under the settlement made on my marriage with the said Lady Janet Walrond—to those friends who have consoled me with their sympathy or assistance, not forgetting to provide also after I am gone for my dumb friends, who have been the faithful companions and comfort of my solitude.”

He then devised all his real estates to trustees, with directions to sell the same, to apply the interest of 1,000*l.* to the maintenance of his dogs, and after payment of certain legacies of inconsiderable amount to hold the residue of his real and personal estate in trust for the family of the Rev. John Forster Alleyne, the rector of the neighbouring parish, with whom he had been for many years acquainted. Some time after the execution of the will he had a long illness, in which he conceived he was neglected by the Alleynes, and on August 2, 1875, he added a codicil to the will, by which he substituted for the Alleyne family Mr. Forster M’Geachey Alleyne, a nephew of the Rev. John Alleyne, as the object of his testamentary bounty, and he also appointed Mr. Alleyne, who is a barrister of Lincoln’s Inn, one of his executors. By this codicil, also, he cut down the bequest of 1,000*l.* in favour of his dogs to 300*l.*, all his dogs but one being then dead ; and by the second codicil he increased his gift to a Miss Mariah, one of the legatees named in the will. He made no secret of the fact that he had disinherited his son, and by the second codicil he named his solicitor, Mr. F. Barrow, of Collumpton, in Devon, one of his executors, for the express purpose of preventing his son ever again entering Dulford House. He also frequently expressed his belief that his will would be disputed on the ground of his alleged insanity, and with it he left behind him a paper, in which he set out at length the reasons which had led to his final testamentary dispositions, chief among these reasons being the false statement as to his father’s consent to his marriage made by Henry Walrond in his application for the licence, his son’s marriage with Miss Clarke, the suit instituted against him by his son, and his son’s impeachment of his sanity in the affidavits filed in the course of the suit. A report of the remarkable case of “*Boughton v. Knight*,” which was tried in this Court a few years since, and which in its general features bore a resemblance to the present suit, led him to take further precaution for the upholding of his will, and in his last illness he obtained from several of his acquaintances the assurance that they were prepared to testify to his sanity.

The above is an outline of the case which was laid before the Court on behalf of the plaintiffs. In support of it a large body of evidence was adduced, the witnesses including numerous friends and acquaintances of the deceased, persons who had business transactions with him, several medical men who had professionally attended him from time to time, and Sir John

Walrond, the head of the Walrond family. Sir John described the deceased as a man of "strong prejudices and strong feelings, not amenable to argument," and endorsed the depositions of the other witnesses, who, while allowing that the testator was in some respects eccentric, declared he was a man of great natural intelligence, of great business capacity, well read and accomplished. They were aware, they further said, that the testator made complaint of unfilial conduct on the part of Mr. Henry Walrond, as well as of disobedience to his wishes in respect of the marriage with Miss Clarke, but they were unable to say whether these complaints were well-founded or not.

On the close of the plaintiff's case, the Attorney-General proceeded to state the case on behalf of the defendant, declaring at the outset that, though he did not impeach the truthfulness of the witnesses called on the other side, he should yet show that they knew nothing whatever of the testator's inner life, and that in addition to his unreasonable and unreasoning hate for his wife and daughter and son, he was also the victim of insane delusions, chief among them being the belief that the soul of his favourite daughter had passed into the body of his pet dog "Bob."

The Attorney-General concluded his address on June 8; and on June 9 Mr. Henry Walrond was examined at length. Finally, on June 13, this case, after occupying the Court for eight days, was concluded upon terms of arrangement. On the sitting of the Court,

Mr. Serjeant Parry said,—My Lord, in this case I am happy to inform your Lordship that since the adjournment on Saturday an arrangement has been come to between me and the Attorney-General which is perfectly satisfactory to all parties, and there is no doubt whatever that that arrangement has relieved us, and relieved the Court, from a very lengthened and painful inquiry in many respects. Of course, it is not necessary to state what that arrangement is; but it is an arrangement which is perfectly understood between us and which will be carried out in a manner perfectly satisfactory to everyone. I do not know whether I ought to state anything more; but I am anxious to say a word in reference to Mrs. Henry Walrond. It has been the most painful part of my duty in this case to have to call attention to imputations upon that lady's fair fame and character before her marriage. Personally, I am thoroughly satisfied that there had never been the slightest ground for any imputation of any sort against her or her family. My clients, the plaintiffs in the suit, have also always been strongly of opinion that there was no foundation for an imputation of any kind against her. Their instructions were to that effect; but it was impossible, until the case had developed itself, that I could make the statement which I now make. I make it most sincerely, and I earnestly hope that any unpleasantness or discomfort which Mrs. Henry Walrond may have suffered will be entirely removed by it.

The Attorney-General,—The only observation, my Lord, I have to make is this—I desire to express my client's deep gratitude to my learned friend for the observations he has just made about his wife and his wife's family.

The President,—I am very glad, upon many grounds, that this case has been brought to a termination. You must remember (addressing the jury) that there are only three persons—the widow and son and daughter of the testator—who would have any claim to his property in the event of this will

being set aside, and it is perfectly competent for them to enter into a money arrangement with the other side, the effect of which will be to save daily increasing expenses. I am glad to hear that the arrangement is one that is perfectly satisfactory to all parties, and particularly that Mr. Serjeant Parry has done that which I expected from him, in stating in the most decided manner that neither he nor his clients think there was any ground for the imputations cast by the deceased upon the character of Mrs. Henry Walrond. I am bound to say that though it was perfectly natural that the testator, whatever his eccentricities might be, or however free from eccentricity he might be, should object to his son's early marriage ; yet there was no ground whatever for his using the language he did use when speaking of his son's wife. I think it also right to point out that in the beginning he did not use any expression reflecting on her moral character, and that it was not until after he had brooded over the matter that what began in mere terms of abuse ended at last in charges against the lady for which there does not appear to have been the least foundation.

The jury were then discharged, with consent of all parties, and Mr. Serjeant Parry having intimated that he was willing that the will should be pronounced against,

The Court, in accordance with the terms of arrangement, pronounced against the will and codicil, and ordered that the cost of all parties be paid out of the estate.

III.

THE PENGGE CASE.

SEPTEMBER 19 having been specially appointed for the trial of the persons charged with the murder of Mrs. Harriet Staunton, at Pengge, the prisoners, Lewis Adolphus Edmund Staunton, described in the calendar as a farmer, aged 26, Patrick Llewellyn Staunton, artist, aged 24, Elizabeth Anne Staunton, aged 28, and Alice Rhodes, aged 20, were placed at the bar at ten o'clock. The indictment charged them with the wilful murder of Harriet Staunton.

The Counsel for the Crown were the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Poland. Mr. Montagu Williams defended Lewis Staunton, Mr. E. Clarke defended Patrick Staunton, Mr. Straight defended Mrs. Patrick Staunton, and Mr. Percy Gye appeared for Alice Rhodes.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case for the prosecution, gave a summary of the facts which he proposed to lay before the jury in support of the charge against the prisoners. He observed that the charge of wilful murder included the minor one of manslaughter, and that if the jury should be of opinion that the death of the deceased was occasioned by the criminal and wilful neglect of one or more of the prisoners, another question would then arise, whether any or all of the others were accessories, either before or after the fact, to the commission of that offence. He concluded by stating that the case for the Crown was that a deliberate determination had been come to by all the prisoners to get the deceased out of the way, and that if this was established, and the jury should be of opinion that her death was the result

of this determination, the prisoners would all in the eye of the law be guilty of the crime of wilful murder.

Mrs. Harriet Butterfield was then called and examined by the Solicitor-General. She said : I am the wife of the Rev. Mr. Butterfield, of Great Bursted, Essex. I was previously married to Mr. Richardson, and the deceased was my daughter by that marriage. Her name before her marriage was Harriet Richardson. If she were now alive she would be 36 years of age. In April 1875 my daughter was staying with a Mr. and Mrs. Hincksman, in the Walworth Road. Mrs. Hincksman had been married before to a Mr. Rhodes, and she was the mother of the two female prisoners. The two male prisoners are brothers, and some time in the year 1875 I heard that Lewis was paying his addresses to my daughter Harriet. She was entitled to a fortune of between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.* altogether, but at the time of her marriage she was only entitled to about 1,600*l.* I was always under the impression that my daughter was unfit to be married, and I took some proceedings in Chancery to prevent the marriage from taking place. Those proceedings were unsuccessful, and my daughter was married to the prisoner Lewis on June 16, 1875. The witness then gave evidence as to a call she had made upon her daughter, about three weeks after her marriage, since when she had never, she said, seen her alive again. Soon after she received a letter from her daughter, enclosed with one from Lewis Staunton, saying that it would be best for her not to call again. The witness then proceeded to relate her hearing of Alice Rhodes, and that she met her and asked where her daughter was, but could get no satisfactory reply. Witness related her meeting with Patrick Staunton, and his threats to her when she announced her intention of going to Cudham to see her daughter, her subsequent visit to Little Grey's Farm, and the behaviour of Lewis Staunton and Mrs. Patrick Staunton on that occasion when she tried to see her daughter. Finally, in giving evidence as to her daughter's death, witness said : I received a letter from a Mrs. Orridge, in consequence of which I went to 34 Forbes Road, Penge, and there I saw my daughter lying dead. When I last saw her she was in very good health. She had previously during her life had very good general health. She was always well dressed ; very fond of dress, and knew how to dress. She was a particularly clean girl in her person ; she was very temperate, and was never given to take drink in excess. The photograph produced in court correctly represented her. When I saw her on the Sunday she was in her coffin, and I observed a great change in her appearance. She was then very dirty, and was so changed that I scarcely knew her. The letter produced was in my daughter's handwriting. She had had opportunities of being educated, but was not able to avail herself of them.

On cross-examination by Mr. Montagu Williams, witness said she had been always averse to her daughter's marrying, believing her to be of unsound mind, and incapable of taking care of herself.

George Cakehead and Henry Watson, porters at the Bromley Railway Station, gave evidence as to deceased being put into the train there by the prisoners on April 12, and as to her apparently feeble and helpless state.

Some railway officials at the Penge Station also gave evidence as to the deceased's arrival there in an exhausted condition.

Emma Chalklin gave evidence as to letting apartments to prisoners, and

as to arrival of deceased there, and her condition. She also gave evidence as to food being supplied to the deceased, a doctor being summoned, and as to her death in her house.

Ellen Goodinge, who was engaged as nurse to deceased, gave evidence as to her death, and the filthy condition of her body.

Mr. Dean Longrigg, examined, said he was called in to attend deceased on April 3. He then came to the conclusion that she was suffering from apoplexy, and died from it. He also gave evidence as to the neglected state of her person. Subsequently, in consequence of what witness had heard, he communicated with the police, and afterwards with the Coroner. Witness was suspicious of poison at one time, but that did not lead him to a conclusion. Some of the symptoms suggested poison. It was not suggested to him. They, the medical men, came to the opinion that there had been poison, and they made up their minds to send the intestines up for analysis. Starvation was mentioned in the course of the *post-mortem* examination, the body being in such an emaciated condition. He dared say they all mentioned that impression. He had seen several cases of death from starvation, from want of food, exposure to the cold, and the want of proper nourishment. He found in this case no reason to suppose that the patient had refused to take food. The blood-vessels of the brain were distended.

Witness, in cross-examination, stated that the symptoms might be attributed to starvation, but adhered in the main to his original opinion.

Dr. Bright, examined, said he was present at the *post-mortem* examination of the deceased. Death might have resulted from starvation.

Dr. Wilson positively affirmed that starvation was the cause of death.

Dr. Rogers and Mr. Bond, medical men, gave evidence to much the same effect as last witness.

Clara Brown said she was 16 years old in the May preceding. She was related to Mrs. Patrick Staunton and Alice Rhodes—first cousin to both. She went into the service of Mrs. Patrick Staunton in September 1873 at Loughborough Park, nearly opposite the house afterwards occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Staunton. She remembered Mr. Lewis Staunton being married, and coming to live with his wife opposite Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Staunton. In March 1876 the deceased was delivered of a child in the Loughborough Road, and witness went from Cudham, to which place Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Staunton had removed, to attend her, and remained for about a month. Mr. Lewis Staunton, Mrs. Patrick Staunton, and Alice Rhodes were in the house at the time of the confinement.

The Solicitor-General: Did you notice anything particular in the conduct of Lewis Staunton towards Alice Rhodes at this time?—I thought they seemed to be too affectionate towards each other. From what I saw I do not believe that they always occupied separate beds, and on one occasion I found Alice Rhodes's night-dress in the chest of drawers in Mr. Lewis's bedroom. Mrs. Staunton complained of the intimacy between her husband and Alice Rhodes. After the month was over I returned to Cudham. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Staunton came there about a fortnight after I arrived at Cudham. Alice Rhodes afterwards came down, and the baby. The baby was fed from a bottle. They only stayed from the Saturday till the Monday, and then all four returned to Loughborough Road. The deceased subsequently came down to Cudham with her husband, and I heard him say something to Mrs. Patrick Staunton about his wife's hat and jacket.

What did he say?—He told Mrs. Patrick she had better put Harriet's hat and jacket away, or else she might come after them; and I saw her put the hat and jacket in a box and lock them up. After this I heard Mrs. Harriet make some inquiries about the hat and jacket, and she was told that they were put away. It was Mrs. Patrick who said this. The deceased never left the Woodlands till she went to Penge after this, except on two occasions, when she went to Mr. Keene's offices, and she returned the same night. The deceased herself told me that she was going to the solicitor's office.

The witness could not remember the time when this occurred, but it was fixed by Mr. Keene, in his evidence relating to the disposal of the last portion of the deceased's property, to be October 24, 1876.

Examination continued: About Christmas 1876 I remember Mrs. Patrick complaining to the deceased about going out of the house, and asking her where she had been. I have also heard the prisoner Patrick complain of the same thing. She had heard Patrick say to the deceased, "You must not go out of the house, or let anyone see you."

Has he ever said the same thing to you?—Yes; he has told me more than once not to let Mrs. Staunton go out of the house or let anyone see her.

Examination continued: After she first came she used to take her meals with the rest of the family in the best parlour, but a little before Christmas 1876 she used to have her meals upstairs. She was sent upstairs and kept there, and her food was sent up to her to prevent her coming down. On some occasions pudding only would be sent up to her, while all the rest of the family had meat. Sometimes the deceased complained that she did not have sufficient food to eat, and on one occasion when she did so, the prisoner Patrick struck her, and the blow left a bruise on her arm. Once I saw her with a black eye from a blow given by the prisoner Patrick. There was no water-jug or basin in her bedroom.

Where did the child sleep?—Witness: By the side of its mother.

What covering had it?—Only a shawl.

The witness went on to speak of further acts of ill-usage on the part of Patrick Staunton, and said she had heard him threaten the deceased more than once that if she came down stairs he would break her back, at the same time using bad language, which after some hesitation the witness repeated. She proceeded: I remember the child being taken to the hospital. At this time the deceased was very weak. I did not hear her asked whether the child was gone. She was very ill and weak on the Sunday before she was taken away, and on the Monday a fowl was boiled for her. I remember the news being brought that the child was dead, but the deceased did not appear to take any notice of it, and did not seem to understand anything that was said to her, and on the Monday she was not able to help herself at all. The prisoner Patrick got some steak for her and cut it up very small, but she was unable to eat any of it. I think this was on the Tuesday before her death, and the night she went away they tried to feed her with some bread-and-butter and milk, but she was unable to eat it. She was put in the trap to be driven away to Penge about six o'clock in the evening, and I had previously heard Lewis and Patrick say that it would be better to keep her later, for fear the people at the houses opposite should see her, and Mrs. Patrick said, "You had better take her at once, or else she won't last the journey." While this conversation was going on the deceased was sitting in a chair in the kitchen, and she had been carried downstairs by Mrs. Patrick Staunton.

She appeared to be drowsy. I noticed that Patrick Staunton endeavoured to rouse her, and Mrs. Patrick Staunton suggested that it would be better to let her go to sleep ; but Patrick replied that if she went to sleep he did not think she would ever wake up again. During the latter part of 1876 Lewis Staunton had been living at Little Grey's Farm, which was about twenty minutes' walk off, but he used to come occasionally to the Woodlands, and sometimes he saw the deceased, but not always. I have never heard him say that he wished to see her. Alice Rhodes was living with Lewis Staunton at Little Grey's Farm, but his wife did not know where he was living at this time, or that Alice Rhodes was living with him. I remember once picking up a letter and reading it, and then burning it. It was written by the prisoner Lewis, and addressed to Miss Rhodes. She had been staying in the house about that time, but had left. The letter began : " My own darling," and went on to say, " I was very sorry to see you cry so when I left you. I am sorry to see you so unhappy, but a time will come, when Harriet is out of the way, that we shall be happy together." (The reading of this letter caused great sensation in court.)

The Solicitor-General : Was there anything more in the letter ?—Yes ; the letter said : You must know how dearly I love you by this time, after two years and a half."

This witness was examined at great length, and her evidence was in the main as to the relations of the prisoners towards each other, and their treatment of the deceased.

Other witnesses, living near Little Grey's Farm, deposed to hearing cries from the house.

Evidence was next given as to the admission of a child, deceased's son, into Guy's Hospital in a very emaciated state, and its death there. An undertaker deposed to getting the child buried.

Sergeant Bateman gave evidence as to going to Little Grey's Farm, and making inquiries and search there.

After the examination of one or two other witnesses the case for the prosecution closed.

Mr. Straight then made an application on behalf of Mrs. Patrick Staunton to the effect that, being a married woman, she was under her husband's control, and consequently could not be held liable. This point was, however, finally overruled.

Mr. Montagu Williams addressed the jury on behalf of Lewis Staunton, throwing doubts on the evidence of Clara Brown, and generally contending that there was no evidence for conviction.

Mr. Straight then addressed the jury for Mrs. Patrick.

Mr. Clarke, before beginning his address on behalf of the prisoner Patrick, called two medical gentlemen, who expressed their opinion that death resulted from tubercular meningitis in an acute form.

Other witnesses were also called, and then Mr. Clarke addressed the jury on behalf of Patrick Staunton.

Mr. Gye followed on behalf of Alice Rhodes, and the Attorney-General replied on the whole case.

On September 26 Mr. Justice Hawkins began his summing up. His lordship said that they had at last arrived at the final stage of this painful inquiry, and ere the day closed the jury would be called upon to give their verdict and pronounce their opinion on the guilt or the innocence of the

persons who stood charged before them, and he was sure that from what he had observed, and anxiously observed, during the inquiry of their conduct and demeanour in the box, they would give their verdict and pass their opinion upon this most momentous issue without any feeling of sympathy or prejudice, and without regard to the consequences which might attach to their verdict. He was sure that they would decide this momentous issue according to the honest conviction they might have upon it, and according to the best of their honest belief. Momentous, indeed, the issue was, not only for the prisoners at the bar, who, if they were innocent of the crime, deserved the deepest sympathy, for the accusation that had been made against them was, indeed, a terrible one, but momentous also to society at large; for society demanded that if the crime with which the prisoners were charged was made out to their satisfaction the prisoners should receive that punishment which they deserved. It was a great comfort to him to find that each of the prisoners had been most ably defended, and their counsel had done but common justice to the Attorney-General when they acknowledged the fair and humane way in which he had discharged his stern, imperative, and painful duty. As to the facts upon which the jury were to determine the issue it might be well that he should first of all state to them the general propositions of law which he should lay down to guide their verdict. Now the law was this, that every person who was under a legal duty, whether such duty were imposed by law or by contract, of taking charge of another person, must provide that person with the necessaries of life. Every person who had that legal duty imposed upon him was criminally responsible if he culpably neglected that duty, and the death of the person for whom he ought to provide ensued. If death was the result of mere carelessness and without criminal intent the offence would be manslaughter, provided the jury came to the conclusion that there had been culpable neglect of the duty cast upon the individual who had undertaken to perform it. His lordship then proceeded to state the facts of the case to the jury, and commented upon the salient points as he proceeded. He drew their attention particularly to the fact that in the autumn of last year the deceased lady was in a healthy condition, and he handed to the jury for their inspection the photograph of the deceased as shown to Dr. Russell prior to her death. As bearing upon the question when the intimacy between Lewis Staunton and Alice Rhodes began, the judge directed attention to the evidence of Clara Brown as to the finding of some of Alice Rhodes' clothes in a chest of drawers in Lewis's room during the confinement of the wife, leaving the jury to draw their own inference as to whether that would be an ordinary and regular place to keep them. The deceased at all times before her concealment appeared to be a person cleanly and temperate in her habits, and particularly clean in her dress. In August the whole of the remainder of her fortune was obtained by Lewis, and it might be taken that from the early part of the month she never left the house at Cudham, except on one occasion, until her death. The letter which passed between Lewis and Alice Rhodes, his lordship said, were all-important; for if they believed the evidence of Clara Brown they must consider whether during the whole of the last summer there was not an illicit intercourse between the husband and the prisoner Alice. It had been urged that the girl Clara Brown was an accomplice, and it might be that she was. It was not necessary, however, that an accomplice should be corroborated, as a jury might in law, if they thought fit, act upon the unsupported

testimony or the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice ; but it had been for many years the practice of judges in dealing with accomplices to recommend juries, as he himself would recommend them strongly, not to take for granted such evidence as that of Clara Brown, unless they found there was so much corroboration of her testimony, in some respects, as would induce them to believe that now at last she was telling the truth. There were many crimes which would go altogether unpunished unless the evidence of an accomplice were admitted in courts of justice for the purpose of assisting the jury. It would be for them to say whether they could believe Clara Brown, notwithstanding the fact that on other occasions she had given a different account of the proceedings. Quoting the words of the lost letter, as given by Clara Brown—"I was sorry to see you crying so ; it seems as though it never would be. There will be a time when Harriet will be out of the way, and we shall be happy together. Dear Alice, you must know how much I love you. We have been together two years now"—his lordship said if that was a faithful rendering of the contents of the lost letter it showed that an intimacy of a very questionable kind had existed between Alice and Lewis for a considerable period of time. They must consider whether it was a faithful and accurate account of the letter. If they thought that she had invented the story, then they would not, he believed, be inclined to place much reliance upon the remainder of her testimony. As to the finding of the lost letter, his lordship said it was clear that a communication of that sort would be a matter that Alice would be very anxious about, because she would be fearful lest it should fall into the hands of the wife. Now, on the 19th of August it appeared that Alice wrote to Lewis from the Woodlands, where she and the wife were staying at the time, as follows :—

"My dear Lewis,—I was extremely thankful to have a letter from you yesterday. You must know it is extremely dull for me here, and baby is very fretful. I have searched high and low for the lost letter and cannot find it. I am sure Harriet has not got it, so where it can be I cannot tell. Come down to me as soon as you can, if only for a few hours. You cannot think how happy it will make me to see your dear old face again. With fondest love, trusting to see you soon, I remain, your affectionate ALICE."

The girl Clara Brown had said that she read the letter over several times, and she had pledged her oath to the expressions she had used as a truthful reiteration of its contents. If they believed she made up the letter for the purpose of giving evidence against her relatives in spite or in malice, they would not be inclined to place reliance upon anything she had said as a witness. It was clear that Harriet had an affection for her husband, although it had been stated on the part of Lewis that she was constantly in the habit of irritating him. As a proof of her affection his lordship read a letter which the deceased woman sent to Lewis after she had been at the Woodlands a month :—

"My dear darling,—I write these few lines hoping this will find you well. Well, will you be down on Sunday ? If not I shall be disappointed. Hope to see you on Monday ; if not, will you let me know which day you will be down. It has been raining all day. Will you bring down a piece of ribbon and frilling for my collar and sleeves. Percy is going back to-night. Tommy (the infant) is quite well. So good night, my dear ; God bless you. I have

not had clean flannel for a month. I have been here a month on Saturday, and it is time I should be at home. My boots has worn out."

His lordship next referred to the arrangement which was evidently made for the purpose of keeping the unhappy lady from her home. It was, he said, a strange state of things altogether. The lady was possessed of property amounting altogether to 3,000*l.*, and that, at 5 per cent., would have brought her in an annuity of 150*l.* if she had remained unmarried. Now, she married the prisoner Lewis, and within eighteen months her home was abandoned and she was placed to lodge with Lewis's brother Patrick at the Woodlands while a new home was provided for Lewis and his mistress, Alice Rhodes.

His lordship proceeded to examine the evidence closely, and to lay the result before the jury in as connected a manner as possible, laying particular stress on Clara Brown's evidence, and as to the treatment by the prisoners of deceased's mother, and their evident desire to keep her from her daughter. In conclusion, the learned judge went on to review the evidence of Lewis Staunton and the circumstances which ultimately led him to separate from his wife owing to her being addicted to excessive drinking, which evidence has already been reported during the trial in some detail, particularly the circumstances which led to the separation of the husband from her, resulting eventually in her death. His lordship next recapitulated the testimony of Elizabeth Ann Staunton, to the effect that the deceased came to her house in a perfect state of health, and remained there up to Monday, the 9th of April, and that she was not a woman of weak intellect. He also dwelt on the circumstances under which Alice Rhodes became identified with the family, and the part she played in the affair. His lordship also remarked upon the suggestion that the child was sent up to the hospital to die; but, he said, the jury must ask themselves whether there was any evidence for the foundation of that, followed, as it was, by the death of the wife within the next three days. The jury would judge for themselves, and would take no heed as to what he, the judge, said, unless what he said was worthy of commendation, and appealed to their common sense. The object of taking Little Grey's Farm was, he said, to pass off Alice Rhodes continually as his wife. The village, said his lordship, would have been in arms if it was his wife who had died, and that he was nothing but an impostor. Those things, said his lordship, were for the jury, and he was happy to say they were not for him. Upon the law of the subject he had addressed the jury; but they might desire that he should tell them once again the state of the law. If, for example, a duty was cast upon a person to provide the necessaries of life for another, it mattered not how that duty arose, it must be performed. Whatever the law imposed, as in the case of a husband and wife, that duty must be performed. It might be a duty imposed by contract, or it might be a duty imposed without any contract at all, as, for instance, if a person undertook to bring into his house and provide for a lunatic or a child of tender years, the law imposed on the person who undertook it the obligation of providing for that child. Again, a duty might be imposed by a wrongful act; as if one man imprisoned another by wrong, he was bound to provide him with the necessaries of life so long as his prisoner remained in his custody, and if he wilfully withheld the necessaries of life and neglected to perform the obligations imposed on him, he would be answerable. If Alice Rhodes had no legal object to fulfil in providing Harriet Staunton with the necessaries of life, the mere omission to do so would not render her guilty;

but if she did an act wrongfully which had a tendency to destroy life, but which was not done with that intention, she would be guilty of manslaughter. If the jury believed the case was not made out against any or all of the prisoners, it was their duty to declare it; and if they should arrive at an adverse decision they would pronounce their opinion firmly. With the consequences the jury had nothing to do. He, the judge, was the responsible minister for the day in the administration of the law, and he would say to them let their decision, whatever it might be, arise from a calm consideration of the facts now before them.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners, recommending Alice Rhodes strongly to mercy.

Sentence of death was then passed.

Extraordinary interest was manifested in the result of this trial. The papers were inundated with letters chiefly from medical men, calling attention to the insufficiency of the medical evidence. Meetings were held, and a committee appointed to urge the commutation of the sentence; and, finally, the trial was so far reviewed that the sentence on the three prisoners Staunton was commuted to penal servitude for life, while Alice Rhodes was set at liberty.

IV.

FRAUDS ON THE ARTISANS' DWELLINGS COMPANY.

THIS trial was commenced on October 23, at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, Mr. John Baxter Langley and Mr. Swindlehurst, the former chairman of the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Company, and the latter secretary of the company, and Mr. Edward Saffery, an auctioneer and surveyor in the Old Jewry, having surrendered to take their trial on a charge of having conspired together to defraud the company of a large sum of money. Mr. Lowe, another director of the company, was included in the charge, but he did not surrender.

The Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, Mr. C. Bowen, and Mr. Straight prosecuted; Sir H. James, Q.C., Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Besley, Mr. Willis, Q.C., Mr. Bush Cooper, and Mr. Horace Ivory appeared for the defendants.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case, said that two of the defendants—Swindlehurst and Langley—were charged under a statute passed in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, which made it a misdemeanour on the part of the director or manager of any public company to misappropriate or embezzle any moneys belonging to the company. The other defendant (Saffery) was charged with having conspired with the other two defendants to commit the offence. The facts lay in a small compass—the only question that would have to be considered by the jury being whether what was done by each of the defendants or by all of them in combination was done fraudulently, or whether it was done in the *bond fide* course of business. The Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Company was established in the year 1866, and it was registered in that year, the object of the company being to purchase eligible sites of land in or near the metropolis for the pur-

pose of erecting improved dwellings for artisans. The capital at that time was 150,000*l.*, but it was subsequently raised to 250,000*l.* The defendant Langley was appointed chairman at a salary of 500*l.* a year, and Swindlehurst was appointed secretary and manager at the same salary. Mr. Lowe, who was included in the charge, but who had not surrendered—and who, he was informed, had absconded—was a member of the finance committee of the company, and all these three no doubt took an active part in the administration of its affairs. The other defendant (Saffery) was an auctioneer, and it was part of his business to look out for property that was eligible for purchase, and he had on several occasions acted in that way for the company, and had introduced to their notice property which Swindlehurst and Langley afterwards purchased on behalf of the company. The charge against the defendants substantially was that Saffery had in some of these instances purchased estates at certain prices and afterwards sold them to the other defendants for much larger sums, the difference being divided among all the defendants, and the company thus defrauded of a very large sum of money. Certain members of the company became dissatisfied with the way in which things were carried on, and, in June of the present year, an inquiry was instituted, which resulted in the present prosecution by the Treasury.

The Attorney-General then proceeded to state the facts on which the charges were founded, being chiefly proceedings as to the purchase of estates in which, it was alleged, the defendants had defrauded the company by charging them with larger amounts than were actually paid for such estates, and fraudulently possessing themselves of the difference. The first occasion when Saffery became connected with the other defendants was, he said, on the purchase on behalf of the company of the Shaftesbury estate, by which transaction Saffery made a profit of 3000*l.* The next occasion was in the purchase by the company of certain lots of an estate near Harrow, belonging to All Souls College, Oxford, for a sum of 45,421*l.*, on which purchase Saffery netted a sum of 9312*l.*, of which sum, the Attorney-General alleged and was prepared to show, 6800*l.* passed into the hands of the defendants, and it was for the jury, the Attorney-General said, to say whether that money was not paid as a reward for having influenced the company to make the purchase. Other similar transactions, notably as to the purchase of the Cann Hall estate, were set forth by the Attorney-General, who, in conclusion addressing the jury, said he had now detailed to them the facts of this case, and it would be for them to say whether Langley and Swindlehurst, who ought to have protected the interests of the company, and guarded its property, conspired together to defraud it, and not only conspired together, but conspired with Saffery, for that purpose. He would ask the jury to bring their common sense to bear upon it, and to answer this question—unless it had been intended by Saffery that the other defendants who were in a position of responsibility should betray their trust, and should induce the company by fraud—because it came to that—to enter into these contracts, which had resulted in such large profits, how was his conduct to be accounted for? On the part of the Crown he maintained that there had been fraud on the part of all three defendants—fraud of a most disgraceful nature—perpetrated by men who ought to have protected the interests of the company of which they were the trustees, but who had, in fact, betrayed them.

Various witnesses were called and examined.

Mr. Driver, auctioneer, gave evidence as to the sale of the Harrow estate,

of which the lots 2, 3, 4, and 5 were sold for 32,000*l.*, and lot 1 for 8000*l.*, the Artisans' Dwellings Company being in each case the real purchasers through Saffery.

Mr. C. N. Longcroft, solicitor of the company, was examined at great length as to the purchases and the sums paid and received in respect of them. On examination by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, witness said he held no retainer from the Company; neither had he any salary from it. He was paid in the ordinary way. He was not in the habit of attending the meetings of the board of directors, but he had attended some. That he did by desire expressed to him. He certainly had not supposed that in the transactions which he was conducting Saffery was acting for nothing; but with regard to the profit which might accrue to him he was unaware what it was likely to be. He never asked any of the directors a question on that subject, nor was he ever interrogated by any of them in regard to it. While advising the company generally, he did not necessarily advise its directors as to the value of an estate. He had heard since the transactions which had been mentioned that a person named Spence was mixed up in them. He thought it was the case that Swindlehurst said he had arranged with Spence as to the purchase of Shaftesbury Park, but he did not remember that person's name being mentioned in connection with the Queen's Park estate. Did not know that Spence was now being sued on behalf of the company. A large portion of the Queen's Park estate had now been built upon. There were several hundred houses.

Mr. Walton deposed that he was formerly a director of the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Company. In the month of May 1876, an envelope was left at his residence at Wandsworth, which contained 650*l.* in bank notes. Upon the flap of the envelope was written in an unknown hand, "A present from a friend." He deposited 600*l.* with his bankers, stating at the time there was a mystery about it and the truth might be ascertained some day. He never had the slightest knowledge that any money had been paid to the defendants or to Mr. Saffery in relation to any purchases of property by the Company.

By Sir H. James.—The purchase of the Shaftesbury Park and the Queen's Park estate was very carefully considered, and he was a party to the purchase of all the estates, and he considered 800*l.* an acre was a fair price for the Cann Hall estate, and that the purchase of that estate and the Queen's Park estate was a very good purchase. The defendants and all the directors took very great pains to ascertain the value of any property before they purchased it. He considered that the company had paid a very reasonable price for the Cann Hall estate, and that it was a good purchase. Witness supposed that Saffery was employed by some one to sell the property and that he was acting for some other person as agent. The defendants took very great interest in the company, and had assisted it very much when it was first established. He was aware that a Committee of Investigation, of which Mr. Evelyn Ashley and other members of Parliament were members, had been appointed, and the directors had offered to give every explanation they required, but they refused to hear any evidence except what they obtained themselves.

Mr. John Ruffell, a former director of the company, stated that the directors considered very attentively the subject of the purchase of the Shaftesbury Park and the Cann Hall estates, and he considered they were most

eligible purchases both on pecuniary and philanthropic grounds. He attended all the meetings in reference to these matters, and he had not the slightest idea that either Mr. Langley or Mr. Swindlehurst had received any money from Saffery. Mr. Hoskins, another director, also said that he had no knowledge of any money having been paid to the other two defendants by Saffery. Both these witnesses stated that they had not received any money from Saffery or any other person in connection with these purchases. In cross-examination the witnesses said that they still considered the estates were well worth the price that was given for them.

On the close of the case for the prosecution, Sir Henry James argued that the indictment could not be supported against his client and the defendants—the sum paid for the estates having been duly considered and decided upon, he argued there was no deception or misappropriation.

After some discussion Sir H. James proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the defendant Swindlehurst. He admitted most improper proceedings, but denied any conspiracy to defraud, or criminal offence. He called attention to the openness of the proceedings throughout.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, on behalf of the defendant Saffery, urged his respectability and high character, and said that the property purchased was well worth the money paid.

Mr. Willis, Q.C., on behalf of Dr. Baxter Langley, dwelt at some length upon the circumstances attending the sale of the various properties, and argued that all the facts showed that Mr. Saffery had acted in a perfectly independent manner, and that the sales to the company afterwards were *bonâ fide* sales, and there was no evidence that any previous compact had been entered into between the defendants and Mr. Saffery.

A great many witnesses were called on behalf of the defendants Saffery and Langley, and they stated that they regarded both these defendants as men of the highest honour and integrity. It was also stated that Dr. Langley had taken great interest in the movement for providing better dwellings for the working classes, and had exerted himself greatly in carrying out that object.

Mr. Bowen, in replying upon the whole case, said that the learned counsel for the defendants were in the position of being compelled, as men of honour, to admit that the defendants had offended against morality in accepting these large sums of money, and he submitted to the jury that they had not only offended against morality, but had also offended the law. He went over all the facts, and argued that when so large a sum as 12,000*l.* and upwards was returned to the defendants out of the money of the company that had been paid for an estate, it was impossible not to come to the conclusion that they must have known there was something wrong and dishonest in the transaction.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr summed up the case very concisely and clearly, and with regard to the conspiracy counts he said that if the jury believed that at the time the money was received by Saffery a contract had been made that it should be divided afterwards among them, the offence of conspiracy was established. With regard to the other counts of the indictment alleging that the defendants had misappropriated the money of the company, if they should consider this had been established, the point of law relating to it which had been raised by the counsel for the defendants would be reserved for further consideration.

The jury retired at half-past 5 o'clock. They returned at 10 minutes past 6 o'clock, and found all the defendants, generally, *Guilty*, but strongly recommended Saffery to mercy.

Sentence was deferred till the following morning.

The three defendants were brought up for judgment on October 26. The Attorney-General said that the prosecution had reason to believe that the defendant Saffery had to a great extent been made the dupe of others, and that what he did was to a great extent done under their influence. He also stated that he should not ask for judgment upon those counts upon which a point of law had been raised, but merely upon the counts for conspiracy.

Sir H. James, on behalf of Swindlehurst, urged that he had all his life borne a most honourable character, and stated that a memorial had been signed by nearly 600 persons connected with the Artisans' Company praying for a merciful consideration of the prisoner's case on the ground of his good character and the great services he had rendered to the working classes.

Mr. Langley asked to be allowed to address the court in mitigation of punishment. He earnestly urged the court to pass a lenient sentence, on the ground that a long imprisonment, however much it might be alleviated by the medical officers of the prison, would in his state of health be tantamount to a sentence of death. He said that he had passed a life of intellectual activity, and to shut him up in a prison would entail upon him a far greater amount of suffering than would be felt by a person in other circumstances. He declared that he had never entered into any compact with Saffery or the other defendant in reference to the money he had received, and that he had never held any communication with Saffery. The money was given to him by another person, and he solemnly declared that when he took the money he had not the slightest conception that he was committing a criminal offence. It was not until he had consulted with his legal adviser that he became aware that in taking the money he had been guilty of a criminal offence, and he begged the court to take this fact into consideration, and to pass a lenient sentence upon him. He reminded the court that the law did not punish a person convicted of an offence for the sake of revenge, but in order to deter others, and prevent the repetition of the offence. He concluded by saying that what had now occurred would be a solemn warning to him for the remainder of his existence; and he assured his lordship that when the money was offered to him he was told that the company would not be in any way prejudiced, and that if he did not take the money it would only go back into the pocket of Saffery.

The defendant Swindlehurst also addressed the Court. He said that for fifty years he had devoted his whole mind and attention to improving the condition of the working classes, and providing proper accommodation for them. He was the projector of the company, and he had only received a salary of 40*l.* a year during the ten years it had been in existence. An arrangement was made that he should be paid 5 per cent. on the amount of the share capital, and he considered the company owed him 15,000*l.* at the present moment. He asked for mercy on account of these facts, and the serious blow that had been inflicted upon his family by these proceedings.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said that the defendants had been convicted substantially of obtaining the sum of 23,912*l.* by fraud upon the company with which they were connected, and the jury upon the evidence could not have

come to any other conclusion than the one they had arrived at, that they were guilty of this offence. The matters they had urged in mitigation were always urged by persons in their position, and of course it was impossible not to feel great pain at seeing persons like the defendants Langley and Swindlehurst, who, no doubt, had greatly exerted themselves in the interest of the working classes, standing in such a position; but the court had a duty to perform in the interest of the public, and that duty must be performed with firmness. The court knew perfectly well the serious consequences that must result to the defendants themselves and to their families, but it was bound to regard the character of the offence, and to take care that a sentence was passed that was likely to deter others. He then sentenced Mr. Baxter Langley and Mr. Swindlehurst to eighteen months' imprisonment, and Mr. Saffery to twelve months' imprisonment.

V.

THE DETECTIVES' CASE.

IN the early part of the year certain persons were tried and convicted for frauds committed on a French lady, Madame de Goncourt, and from statements made to them by the convicts in this case, the Treasury authorities were led to institute proceedings against four detectives and a solicitor, and this trial, which may fairly be called the *cause célèbre* of the year, was commenced after a long preliminary inquiry on October 24, at the Old Bailey, before Baron Pollock. It continued for the first five days in each week until November 20, when the jury pronounced a verdict of guilty against four of the five prisoners, but acquitted Clarke.

The persons against whom the charge was brought were four detective inspectors, Meiklejohn, Druscovich, Palmer, and Clarke, and Edward Froggatt, a solicitor. They were indicted for unlawfully conspiring together to commit divers offences and frauds, and to prevent the discovery of such offences and frauds. The defendants, under the advice of their counsel, declined to plead. The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General, with whom were Mr. Gorst, Q.C., Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Cowie, represented the Crown; Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Walter Ballantine appeared as counsel for Meiklejohn; Mr. Douglas Straight for Druscovich; Mr. Besley and Mr. Grain for Palmer; Mr. Collins, Q.C., Mr. Kisch, and Mr. Avory for Froggatt; and Mr. Edward Clarke and Mr. Charles Matthews for Clarke.

The Attorney-General, addressing the jury on behalf of the Crown, after recounting the early frauds of Kurr and Benson, narrated the facts on which the indictment rested to the following effect:—In 1872 Kurr became acquainted with Meiklejohn, who, for services in connection with a fraudulent company, 'Phillip Gardiner and Co.,' received 100*l.*, and afterwards a smaller sum for special services to Kurr. In 1874 Kurr, in connection with Benson, started frauds under the name of 'Archer and Co.,' but they were stopped by Druscovich in London, and transferred to Scotland. During this fraud Meiklejohn wrote the two following letters to Kurr, dated respectively the 16th and 17th November, 1874:—

"Dear Bill—I should like to see you to-morrow at my place before 9 p.m. I have a letter from Glasgow. I now go on duty from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. Wire a line if I may expect you." "Dear Bill—Rather important news from the North. Tell H. S. and the young one to keep themselves quiet. In the event of a smell stronger than now they must be ready to scamper out of the way. I should like to see you as early as possible. Bring this note with you. In any circumstances the 'brief' (warrant) is out. If not, it will be so, so you must keep a sharp look-out."

For services in connection with this fraud Meiklejohn received 500*l.*, with which he purchased the house he lodged in, 202 South Lambeth Road. At the end of 1875 Kurr, Benson, Walters, and Murray started a "Society for Insurance against Losses on the Turf." Suspicion being aroused Walters and Murray were arrested, but they absconded from bail. Meiklejohn was already in the power of these conspirators, who wanted to obtain a hold also on Clarke, the senior chief-inspector at Scotland Yard. Clarke had, in April 1874, written a letter to Walters, which, he says, was perfectly innocent, and related to a burglary in Essex, and which he ultimately gave up to Superintendent Williamson. Twelve months afterwards Benson got into communication with Clarke through a Mr. Andrews, who told him that Mr. Yonge (Benson) had information to give with respect to the Walters and Murray frauds. Clarke not then being aware of the identity of Yonge and Benson, accordingly went to Shanklin and had two interviews with Benson, who endeavoured to get him into his power by means of the Walters letter, and attempted unsuccessfully to bribe him with money. On his return Clarke reported the visit to the Commissioner, and said he had come to the conclusion that Yonge was a scoundrel. There was an arrangement between Clarke and Benson for a correspondence, and the letters would be produced. Benson's letters were copied by his housekeeper, Mrs. Avis, who, after a time, suspecting something wrong, kept Benson's drafts. A letter of Benson's, dated June 15, invited a visit, and said he had important information to give concerning "the letter." Two days afterwards he wrote again, saying he was "anxious to pay his debt to Mrs. Clarke," and that Clarke would "be satisfied with some information he had to give about the letter." On June 22 Clarke again went down to Shanklin and had an interview with Benson, who says he gave him 50*l.* In a letter two days after this Benson requested a meeting when he went to London, so that he might pay the "balance due" (50*l.*)

The Attorney-General then gave an account of the Montgomery or De Goncourt scheme of fraud in 1876, for their share in which the convict-witnesses Kurr and Benson are now, with others, under sentences of penal servitude. This was the scheme by which the swindlers succeeded in getting hold of about 10,000*l.* from Madame de Goncourt, a French countess, whom they persuaded to send moneys over to England to be "invested" in betting speculations. It was for the purpose of these frauds that Benson concocted a sham newspaper, copies of which were printed in Edinburgh—complete in all respects with racing news, advertisements, leading articles—favourable notices of "Mr. Montgomery," and his mode of betting investments. These sham newspapers and other documents were then distributed by post in France, and in the French Directory, which the police found at Benson's lodgings, it appeared from his marks or notes that the swindlers had got no farther than two departments in their selections of addresses to which to send their communications. The other departments were about to be

"worked" when they were stopped by Madame de Goncourt communicating with Scotland Yard. It was in connection with this scheme that the gravest charge against the detectives was made, Meiklejohn being charged with being accessory before the fact to the swindlers' operations. It was necessary for them to come into communication with the post-office, and prevent their letters from being stopped; and this they did through Meiklejohn, who was put in possession of the whole affair, at a dinner given by Benson at Mrs. Ethel's, where he lodged, in August 1876.

Earlier in the year, said the Attorney-General, the conspirators had wished to get Druscovich into their power, and Kurr had lent him 60*l.*: and there was a discussion at the dinner as to how he should be "squared." By means of Meiklejohn, Kurr and Druscovich met at the Swan Hotel, Clapham Road, and the latter, after hearing something of their fraudulent plans, received 25*l.* The gang then took offices in Northumberland Street, in the Strand; and, at the trial of some of them in April last, when it was important to consider whether Kurr was there on August 31 last year, Clarke gave evidence favourable to the convict. About that time (August 1876) Kurr says he went to Clarke's house by appointment and, explaining to him generally about the Montgomery or De Goncourt scheme, arranged for a correspondence, and gave him 50*l.* One day, about September 25, Druscovich, seeing Kurr near Scotland Yard, told him that he had been asked by Meiklejohn to say that a big job had just come over from Paris, which he must have suspected was the Goncourt fraud. When Kurr got home he received a letter addressed in his own handwriting, containing a small piece of blotting-paper. Knowing what this meant, he had a conversation with Clarke, who, he says, put him on his guard. On the 28th Kurr had a meeting beneath Charing Cross Station with Druscovich, who said to him, "Well, now, I have given you the tip, and you must look after yourselves." Druscovich had got the numbers of some notes which had been sent to the fraudulent company by Madame de Goncourt, from Reinhardt, at whose office they had been changed, but neglected for some time to make them known. Kurr went down to Derby, and said to Meiklejohn, who was then inspector on the Midland Railway, "If you don't come to London, Druscovich will make a mess of it." They telegraphed to Druscovich to meet them at St. Pancras, which he did. Meiklejohn having obtained information about the stopped notes from Druscovich, communicated it to Kurr.

Warrants having been issued against the conspirators (continued the learned counsel), Meiklejohn, Kurr, and Druscovich met at Kentish Town Station, and, in consequence, the conspirators, three days after, took to Meiklejohn 200*l.* in gold for Druscovich. The next day the latter officer and Clarke both knew that some of the notes obtained from Mr. Reinhardt had come into the Bank of England from the Clydesdale Bank, Glasgow, but, instead of a telegram, they sent only a letter to the Glasgow police, which gave the confederates time to decamp. Kurr said that on arriving in London he gave Clarke a bag containing 150*l.* in gold. A reward had been offered for the man who drove Benson from the Midland Station, and Kurr saw Clarke about it, who agreed to send Von Tornow to make inquiries, to whom Kurr gave 10*l.* or 15*l.* On October 19, about a fortnight after, Meiklejohn saw Kurr and Benson at the Castle and Falcon, in Aldersgate Street, and received 500*l.* for what he had done and was going to do; this he got in Clydesdale notes, two of which he changed at Manchester and Leeds. About

the latter some one at the Leeds police-office wrote a letter to Superintendent Williamson, who was away, while Druscovich was in charge, and the letter never reached its destination. Another letter was written, Williamson made inquiries, and Druscovich denied all knowledge of the former letter, as also did Clarke. On October 30 Kurr gave Druscovich 100*l*.

Another stage in the proceedings was when the conspirators went to Scotland, and opened an account at the Clydesdale Bank at Alloa, having received an introduction to the manager from Meiklejohn, who went with them. Here they received communications which led them to believe that inquiry was being made about the Goncourt frauds, and they resolved to return to London November 10, on which day they received a telegram—"If Shanks is near the Isle of Wight, let him leave at once and see you. A letter follows." This was sent by Palmer, who also wrote a letter informing them that "the plates have been seized," and that D(ruscovich) was going to the Isle of Wight. The next day an envelope arrived at the Bridge of Allan, addressed to Giffard (Kurr), in Kurr's writing, containing a piece of blotting-paper, which was afterwards changed into another envelope, on which was in a large hand, "Keep the lame man out of the way at once." Kurr went to Edinburgh, and telegraphed to Palmer for information; there he met Druscovich, who consequently made no effectual inquiries at the Bridge of Allan. The telegram which brought about the meeting was sent in Meiklejohn's name, but Druscovich did not allude to it in his report."

Eventually the swindlers made their escape to Holland, but three of them were arrested at Rotterdam on December 3. The news (continued the Attorney-General) was received at Scotland Yard the next day, when Froggatt also heard of it. He then wrote out a draft telegram, to be sent as if a genuine message from the London police, and it was sent accordingly by one of the swindlers:—"Find Morton (Benson), and the other two men are not those we want. Liberate them. Letter follows." It was signed Carter, Scotland Yard, and was nearly successful. Froggatt next went to Rotterdam, furnished with 50*l*. to "square" the magistrate. There he had an interview with Benson, Fred. Kurr, and Bale. Froggatt had learned from the two latter that they had left behind them in Southborough Road a letter of importance, and a French Directory, which had been used in the perpetration of these frauds. This French Directory was particularly important, because it had marks in it in the handwriting of Benson, and there was at the end of a French department at which he had stopped, in Benson's hand, the word "Finis." When he got to London, Froggatt, with Kurr, drove to Marquess Road, where Kurr lived, and stopped there a little time. As they were coming out Kurr saw a police-officer named Funnell. Funnell had been sent there to watch for him, and asked Froggatt, "Who was in the gig with you just now?" Froggatt said, "Oh, that is Bill Smith (or Jack Smith), the great trotting man. He has come out to give me a turn." Then they drove off to Miss White's to get the letter and the Directory. Unfortunately for them a police-officer named Lambert had been before them, and got the letter and the Directory. Froggatt, however, got something belonging to his clients, and gave a receipt to Miss White. Kurr says that for this and other services Froggatt received altogether 250*l*.

The account thus given shows the occasions on which the several defendants were alleged by the convicts to have received bribes from them. The convicts themselves were then called as witnesses, and repeated in

substance the evidence given by them before the magistrates. A large number of other witnesses were also called, with the view of corroborating the convicts on various points of detail. Among the witnesses for the defence were several called with the view of showing that when Palmer was alleged to have sent an all-important telegram to the swindlers, he was so closely engaged at a Freemasons' banquet, that he could not have found an opportunity to despatch it. Other witnesses, for the defendant Clarke, including his daughters and a servant, gave evidence tending to disprove Kurr's statements as to calling at his house, where, they declared, they had never seen him. At the close of the evidence the prisoners' counsel were heard.

Mr. Montagu Williams addressed the jury on behalf of Meiklejohn on November 9 and 12. He said that the convicts had begun, as most perjurers began, cautiously and little by little, piling on a small substratum of truth a mountain of lies. The story of the convicts was true with regard to the whole of the defendants in the dock, or none. What manner of men were their accusers? He had searched the vocabulary of our fertile language, but had failed to find expressions that would adequately describe them. "They were excellent in vice and exquisite in fraud. They were a strange contrast, however. The one William Kurr, *alias* Medway, the hero of the betting ring, with the groom, the gig, the race-horses, and the trainer—could they not see him, book in hand, betting against any of the runners with other people's money: by night the hero of the mahogany bar parlour, wallowing in bad champagne, the idol of the billiard sharp Stenning, the beau ideal in the eyes of that promising young man Murray, the burglar's William. The other, the hero of the *salon*, the composer of French *chansonnettes*, with the three men-servants, the brougham, the Victoria, shady sea-side, sheltered Shanklin—did they know the spot? It was like Benson to choose it. There was no such spot in the world for a nobleman in disguise. Rose Bank! there was an essence of romance about the very name—the Comte de Montégut, Marquis de Montgomery, Prince Murat. What fools the public were! Look at these men in the witness box; the cunning of a cat teeming from the eyes of the one; the oily, soft, serpent-like treachery of deceit trickling from the mouth of the other. If one believed in the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, one would think that the souls of Titus Oates and Dangerfield had passed into the bodies of Messrs. Kurr and Benson. There never was such a pair of scoundrels. He had just remarked that they were a strange contrast. So they were, but what a combination they made! Put those two together, bind them up in one volume, and what would they not effect? The jury would remember the letter written in Newgate. Harwood (*i.e.* Benson) had been plotting and scheming all his life, but never half so much as he had been during the last few months. Where was the result of that plotting and scheming? There (pointing to the prisoners in the dock). They were Benson's own words. Although this convicted forger had been a schemer all his life, he had never plotted so much as he had done within the last few months. Those fellows had been 'hedging'—that was what he maintained. Every card in their rascally pack was played." They had tried or suggested to bribe Mr. Abrahams; they had tried to bribe or to pay Madame de Goncourt; they had even gone the length of offering to disgorge their ill-gotten gains. They had tried everything and failed, and their last resource was this. It might be said it was impossible that this could be a manufactured story. Why was it impossible? The convicts had ample opportunity

to manufacture it, and it was possible that Mr. Benson, in the quietude of his cell, might be reading the newspapers at the present moment."

The learned counsel proceeded to argue that the evidence of the witnesses showed that Meiklejohn could not have been in Northumberland Street on September 2 and 9, when they were alleged by Kurr and Benson to have had interviews with them. With regard to the meeting at the Castle and Falcon when the five 100*l.* Clydesdale notes were alleged to have been given, the whole story rested solely on the evidence of the two convicts. It was a curious piece of evidence that Meiklejohn, who as they alleged was a partner in this De Goncourt fraud, should have been willing to receive his share of the spoil in Clydesdale notes, which he must have known would be traced to the persons receiving them. Then Kurr and Benson stated that they went to the railway station, where Kurr handed the notes to Meiklejohn in a carriage in which a stranger was sitting. This was hardly a likely mode of proceeding. Commenting on the letters written by Meiklejohn, he said it was noticeable that, with one or two exceptions, none of them were written later than 1874, whereas the De Goncourt fraud was not perpetrated till 1876. Whatever the letters written in 1874 really alluded to, there was no doubt that Kurr intended at some future time to make use of them. Meiklejohn might have urged that the letters were forgeries, but he did nothing of the sort. On the contrary, he said, "I am open to admit that they are my letters, but they are capable of explanation." There was no doubt that his client's conduct had been most reprehensible. No doubt he had mixed himself up too much with bad characters, and his conduct was also reprehensible with regard to betting. In substance what his client said was this:—"I honestly believed from first to last that these two men were betting men. I believed that they carried on betting transactions which were contrary to the Betting Act, but I never imagined they were carrying on a system of fraudulent betting; and the allusions in these letters are to keeping a place for betting contrary to the law, but not places where fraudulent betting was carried on." No doubt if Meiklejohn had strictly performed his duty he would instead of winking at a betting-house have informed the authorities of its existence, but this was not the offence with which he was now charged. Though the Attorney-General had contended that the word "brief" in one of the letters meant warrant, the word was used in another letter where it could not possibly bear such an interpretation. When the convict Benson was asked what was the meaning of the word "brief," he replied at once that it meant "letter." His own contention was that the hint about the brief had reference to the passing of Mr. Anderson's Betting Bill for Scotland. In another letter Meiklejohn wrote:—

"Dear Bill—I will try and run against B. M. and find if he has the brief you refer to. If so, I will try and get it."

This clearly referred to Clarke's letter, which Billy Mitchell originally had in his possession. Referring to another letter:—

"Dear Bill—Yours to hand. Who does the horse you name belong to? What has become of Activity? Smith has promised to let me know. If you get this in time, let me know. Your brother had better not go back for any more letters."

Meiklejohn explained this, urged Mr. Williams, by saying that, believing theirs to be a *bonâ fide* betting business, he nevertheless thought that they

were carrying it on too far, and that consequently they were very likely to have a visit from the police. With respect to the Clydesdale notes, they were advertised on October 13 as being connected with the De Goncourt fraud. Yet the jury were asked to believe that Meiklejohn, who must have been aware of this circumstance, changed two of them on October 20 and 24. On October 20 Meiklejohn changed a Clydesdale bank-note at Manchester in the name of Turner, and the prosecution maintained that he gave a false name for the purpose of concealing identity as the changer of the note. Yet, strange to say, Meiklejohn told everybody that he had Clydesdale bank-notes. The convicts said they gave him five; but only two were traced. Meiklejohn actually took a detective with him to the door of the place where he changed the note, and when he came out told him he had changed a Clydesdale bank-note in the name of Turner. As for the second note Meiklejohn changed it at Leeds on October 24, in his own name, at a Scotch house, where he was perfectly well known.

Mr. Douglas Straight, addressing the jury on behalf of Druscovich, said that Kurr and Benson, in their accounts of the loan of 60*l.* to that officer, contradicted each other. The truth was that Druscovich had backed a bill for his brother and wanted some money to meet it with. Accordingly he asked Meiklejohn to lend him 60*l.* Meiklejohn could not do this, but said a friend of his would lend him the money. At the time Druscovich believed Kurr to be a racing man and a man of money. The alleged interview at the Swan, where Kurr said he gave Druscovich 25*l.*, was concocted between the two convicts, as Druscovich was at that time in France putting a stop to the "Paris loan," in which they were engaged. The Goncourt fraud was started in August 1876, and Kurr had said that he met Druscovich near Scotland Yard on September 25, a week after the latter's return from a holiday, which was, at least unlikely. That convict also said that Druscovich told him a big swindle of 10,000*l.* had come in from Paris, and that he had all the papers in his desk, which was not true, neither would one conspirator speak to another in that way. Druscovich had also been accused of dereliction of duty in not more speedily stopping the notes, and in not being more energetic in Scotland. It was hard that Mr. Abrahams had not been called, who could best speak to Druscovich's negligence, or otherwise. On September 27 Reinhardt gave Druscovich the numbers of sixty 100*l.* notes, and he instructed Reimers and Greenham to go to the Bank of England, and stop the notes. Next day Druscovich went to Newmarket, and, returning, saw Reinhardt again on October 3. On the 4th he went to Glasgow, and discovering that accounts had been opened at the Trongate branch of the Clydesdale Bank, he sent information of that fact to London. It was contended that on the 3rd he ought to have sent a telegram, but a letter was all that could reasonably be expected of him. The next alleged meeting was at Kentish Town on September 30, when Kurr said he, Meiklejohn, and Druscovich went into a public-house; but the landlord had only been called to prove that three persons were present, not to swear to their identity, and Druscovich denied that he was there. Druscovich, at a meeting on October 30 and 31 at Dick's coffee-house, was alleged to have said, "I have satisfied Mr. Abrahams in an argument I had with him to-day;" but why had not Mr. Abrahams been called? In the cab, it was stated, Druscovich said to Kurr, "I have not had enough from you," but the interview was improbable, as Druscovich, if

he had been a conspirator, would not have gone into the neighbourhood of Scotland Yard. It had been said that on November 1 Kurr paid Druscovich 85*l.* in gold and 15*l.* in notes ; but the former had, in this instance, forgotten the numbers. There was no corroborative evidence as to the purchase of jewellery by Kurr for Druscovich, and none of Mrs. Druscovich's jewellery had been identified by Kurr or Benson ; so also with the alleged 200*l.* in a cigar box left at Meiklejohn's house for Druscovich. It had been said that Druscovich had stopped at Derby on the way to Scotland to see Meiklejohn, but Linton had proved that he could not have reached Scotland sooner than he did. Though Kurr sent a telegram on October 11 in the name of Meiklejohn, Druscovich never saw Kurr at Edinburgh through that telegram. He went to the Bridge of Allan, after having visited Brydone's, the printer, by the 1.20 train, which arrived a few minutes after the first one he could have gone by. He did not look at the visitors' book of the Queen's Hotel ; but at that time he was under the impression that one of the swindlers was at the hydropathic establishment, and he complained that Mr. Anderson had not given him more information. He afterwards had an interview on the subject with Meiklejohn, in the presence of Linton, at Edinburgh. His reports of October 9 and 18 were those of an honest man, and it was not necessary for him to have mentioned in the latter the telegram of the 11th. In conclusion, Mr. Straight made a powerful appeal to the jury to consider the irreproachable character of Druscovich.

Mr. Besley, on behalf of Palmer, said that in his case there was no evidence of agreement, neither had he ever received anything from Kurr or Benson. The defendant's name was first mentioned in connection with the "cab incident," when Benson said that, driving one day along the Strand with Kurr, the latter got out and spoke to Palmer, which, even if it were true, amounted to nothing at all, and Kurr did not mention it. There were various contradictions and discrepancies in the statements that Palmer once rapped with an umbrella at the window of the office in Northumberland Street. Telegraph clerks had been called to prove that a telegram had been sent to the office from Brighton for Palmer, which was the vaguest possible evidence. Neither could he be held responsible for a telegram left at his house. Benson did not back up Kurr's statement about his seeing Palmer on their return from Brighton. The information acquired by the convicts probably came through some underlings in Scotland Yard, or "some persons who were hanging about the purlieus of the Old Jewry, trying to pick up such intelligence as they could ;" perhaps through Street's brother, or Krampowhiski, or Levy. Two telegrams and a letter had been sent to Kurr and Benson on the afternoon of November 10, manifestly from some confederate in London who was picking up information gradually ; Palmer's movements all the afternoon were known. The piece of blotting-paper with "Keep the lame man out of the way," could not have been written by Palmer, as he did not know that Benson was lame. Then there was a telegram from Giffard (Kurr) to Palmer, which was taken to Methley Street, but the outside of the houses in Methley Street were probably much alike, and some of Kurr's confederates might have set up in that street and taken the name of Palmer. The evidence of handwriting was not decisive, as a general resemblance was not a trustworthy mode of testing it, and M. Chabot, the expert, had not been put into the witness-box to prove that the telegram from West Strand and a pencilled letter were, as alleged, in the

handwriting of Palmer. Kurr had said that when he met Clarke in the evening at the Duke of York's Column, Palmer was near, and fixed the date as November 15, but at the trial as 13, 14, or 15. It was not fair to call on a man to answer a speculative date like that, and Palmer was proved by undoubted evidence not to have been there on the 15th. On November 20, when Kurr, Street, and Benson returned from Reading, they drove to Kensington, where the two former got out; but Murray was living near there at the time, having failed to get the money in Scotland. In conclusion, Mr. Besley dwelt on the high character and good services of Palmer, and urged the jury, if they felt a doubt, to take that into consideration.

Mr. E. Clarke next addressed the jury on behalf of Inspector Clarke. His client had, he said, for a number of years been engaged in cases connected with turf frauds, and had been in constant communications with men who, by means of those frauds, had accumulated large sums of money. Inspector Williamson had told them that from 1869 up to the present time there was no man in England who had been so successful in the detection and conviction of the perpetrators of crimes of this kind. Now, a man who discharged such duties must have had great temptations to encounter and great opportunities presented to him of acquiring wealth. Could it be doubted that the swindlers, of whom he was the enemy, would have filled his hands with gold if he would only consent to aid them in defeating the pursuit of justice? Such was the history of the man and such his opportunities. How did he use them? After thirty-seven years of intelligent, faithful service, he was living in a little house for which he paid a rental of 36*l.* a year, in Great College Street, Westminster, and the income which he received did not even permit him to occupy that house by himself. The rent had to be paid with the assistance of lodgers, while such service as he required was rendered by his own wife and daughter. His son, who was married, was a mosaic tile worker, and one of his daughters, who is now also married, had up to last year been living at home with her parents, and he had supported himself and his family on the sum of 276*l.* a year, which was the remuneration which, at the end of thirty-seven years, he received for his services. And who were the witnesses brought forward to support the accusations made against such a man? He had no words in which to describe men like Kurr and Benson; but could their testimony, he would ask, for one moment be weighed against the evidence of an honest man's life? It had indeed been suggested by the Attorney-General that if a man told the truth in one part of a connected story it was but fair to assume that he was speaking the truth in the other parts also; but it was solely on the habit of truthfulness in a man that that presumption could fairly rest, and if one part of a man's testimony was found to be wilfully false it would be the duty of the jury to go step by step through it and see what was the evidence by which it was supported. At the close of 1874 (continued the learned counsel) the fortunes of Benson seemed to have undergone a remarkable change. In 1872 he had been convicted of a fraud upon the Lord Mayor of London; he had spent twelve months in prison as the punishment for that offence; and when he came out of gaol, crippled by the attempt which he had made to destroy himself, he was sent by his friends to Mrs. Avis, with an allowance made to her of 2*l.* per week, in order that she might take care of him. But at the end of 1874, instead of being a pensioner upon the bounty of his friends, he

suddenly developed into the man of wealth and influence. He took Mrs. Avis from the little house where she had been residing down to Shanklin as his housekeeper, and there he stayed from January until nearly the end of 1875, living in a position, not of respectability merely, but of apparent honour and distinction. He was accepted as a friend by the gentry of the neighbourhood. His education and his social accomplishments recommended him, and from some source or other he had obtained the means of keeping up in the Isle of Wight the establishment of which he spoke in this court with some pride. He held himself out to the people around him as a mysterious person. He passed under the name of Yonge; but he made it appear that he was a man who, if he were not a member of a distinguished family, had, at all events, somewhat of that air of mystery surrounding him which would render him more interesting as a companion. There was little doubt that he obtained the money for this change from the Walters and Murray fraud, which in 1875 was being dragged to light by the exertions of Inspector Clarke. Benson had one weapon in his possession, the letter which Clarke had written to Walters respecting the burglary at Stannard's Mill. A threat had been made to use it, and it had been photographed. Kurr, who was clever at imitating handwriting, had also forged it so cleverly that when he was in the witness-box, and the letters were put into his hand, he could not at first tell the forgery from the original. Benson commenced his plot against Clarke by inducing Mr. Andrews, a respectable professional gentleman, who had replied to an advertisement of Benson's offering to advance money, to call upon Clarke and say that a Mr. Yonge, of Rose Bank, Shanklin, could give him some important information about the Walters and Murray frauds. Clarke reported this visit to the Commissioner, and obtained his sanction to proceed to Shanklin, where he saw Yonge on the evening of the 12th and the morning of the 13th of April. At those interviews Benson told him that which had been unfolded in evidence; spoke of the letter addressed to Walters, and informed Clarke that at that moment two officers of Scotland Yard were receiving bribes from Murray and Walters, although he now admitted that the names which he then mentioned to Clarke were the names of officers who were absolutely innocent of the charge. Clarke, on his return, told Superintendent Williamson that he could get no real information out of Yonge, whom he believed to be a scoundrel. He also reported in writing to the Commissioner the result of his visit to Shanklin. From first to last it would be found that Inspector Clarke was not only reporting to his superiors at Scotland Yard, but was in communication with the Solicitor to the Treasury, who was conducting the proceedings against the Society for Assurance against Losses on the Turf. At one of the interviews at Shanklin, Benson, according to his account, had endeavoured, though in vain, to bribe Clarke. Foiled in this attempt, time being urgent, and it being essential to anything being done with Clarke to get him in Benson's power as quickly as possible, Benson endeavoured to obtain some sort of evidence which would enable him afterwards to swear that he had done so. Benson wrote to Clarke with the object of entrapping him into a private correspondence and understanding. But Clarke perceived the trap that was laid for him, and declined to fall into it. Benson's letters to Clarke had probably been destroyed, but some letters addressed by Clarke to Benson had been preserved by the schoolmaster at Shanklin, and they clearly showed Clarke's honesty in the matter. In June Inspector Clarke was on leave, and his wife had gone down

to the Isle of Wight to see whether she could find some inexpensive lodgings for a daughter who was in ill-health. She not finding them, Inspector Clarke went to bring her back, and while he was in the Isle of Wight, on June 22, he again visited Benson. Benson said he on that occasion gave Clarke 50*l.* in gold. Benson said he received the gold from Mr. Cooper, in Shanklin, in change for a 100*l.* note. There was, therefore, a possible corroboration of Benson's statement; but Mr. Cooper's evidence directly contradicted Benson. Mr. Cooper said he changed a 100*l.* note for Benson at some time during the first half of the year; but he said he gave him sixteen 5*l.* Bank of England notes and 20*l.* in gold. Where was Benson's story now of the 50*l.* in gold got from Mr. Cooper, with which he alleged he bribed Inspector Clarke on June 22?

Baron Pollock, interposing, said that it might be dismissed on another ground, because Mr. Cooper said it was about April 1875 he changed the note, and here was a specific date of June 22.

Mr. Clarke said that story was now gone; but when a story of that kind went, it did not go alone. It took with it a great deal more; because when the jury had begun to discover the lies which Benson had tried to palm off, they would have begun to dismiss his testimony altogether from their minds. Benson asserted that there was another interview on July 4, when he gave Clarke another 50*l.* There was no corroboration of it; but, on the contrary, a distinct contradiction. The valet was called who was at the Isle of Wight from April 13 till after July 4; but he remembered only two visits of Clarke to Benson, those being on April 12 and June 22. Again, on July 5, Mrs. Avis left Benson's service, and she, too, spoke of two visits only. All this evidence, therefore, entirely negatived the allegation of Benson that Clarke was there on July 4. But besides this there was the overwhelming answer that Clarke could not have been at Shanklin on that day. Between June 22 and August 3 he was employed in looking after the case of *Mina Jury*, one of the witnesses in the *Tichborne* trial, a duty which kept him in London. From August 3 to 16 Inspector Clarke had his holiday. He took his daughter down to Shanklin and left her in a confectioner's shop for half an hour, while he made a call, no doubt upon Benson. The communication then made seemed to have been of the same kind as before. Benson said that he was frequently holding himself out to Mr. Clarke as a person who could give him information. He was, in fact, getting such information from Kurr, and actually did give Clarke some information, not as to the Walters and Murray fraud, but with regard to Trevelli, who in due time got his five years' penal servitude. There was one more important matter in this case. In January 1876, Benson saw Clarke and gave him some information as to Walters and Murray. That information was immediately communicated by Clarke to his superiors, and upon it not only were measures taken in England, but in France also, in order that if Walters and Murray came back, they might be apprehended. There was no evidence (said the learned counsel) that Inspector Clarke ever received the letters from Benson, drafts of which had been produced, and these might as well have been concocted afterwards, as also the four letters posted by the schoolmaster, and found in the Dead-Letter Office. The question was whether Mrs. Avis, who alleged that she wrote the drafts at Benson's dictation, was an independent witness, whose evidence could be accepted as the testimony of a perfectly disinterested person. It was clear that she must either have shut her eyes to a good many

suspicious things that were going on at Shanklin, or else she must be a person whom it would be extremely easy for Benson to deceive.

Mr. Collins, addressing the jury on behalf of Froggatt, said that the 100*l.* Clydesdale note traced to his client's possession was given him for costs. As regards the forged telegram to Rotterdam, said to have been drawn up by Froggatt in the presence of Kurr and Meiklejohn on December 4, the officer had been proved not to have been in London on that day, so the rest of the story would probably be false, and besides the draught telegram could not be produced. The note written by Froggatt to Kurr, telling him his clerk would give information if any warrants were out, was an indiscretion, but not a crime. The 10*l.* given to the gaoler at Rotterdam was to procure Benson, Frederick Kurr, and Bale better food. If Froggatt was told by his clients that certain things were required for the purposes of defence he was perfectly justified in getting them from Southborough Road, and he gave the landlady a receipt for them in his own name.

The Attorney-General, in reply, said that much had been said about the evidence of the convicts, and the kind of corroboration required ; but these men, with no opportunity of knowing what each of their accomplices would say, agreed remarkably in their stories. Meiklejohn, with some of the notes which were the proceeds of the cheque which Kurr said he had drawn, certainly bought a house in South Lambeth Road. The letters of Meiklejohn showed that he was in close communication with Kurr about the Walters and Murray fraud. The interview at the Swan, Stockwell, where Kurr says he gave Druscovich 25*l.*, was partly corroborated by a letter in which Meiklejohn told Kurr that he had arranged for them to meet. The meeting of the three at the Midland Hotel had been proved by Woodrow, one of the company's servants, and the next day Druscovich gave Meiklejohn, though reluctantly, the numbers of the stopped notes, which, in fact, he had not stopped till five days after receiving the numbers. Then the evidence against Palmer was also strong. Though he could not have himself sent the telegram on November 10, from W. Brown to Giffard—"If Shanks is near the Isle of Wight let him leave at once and see you,"—he might have sent a messenger, and it was certainly in his handwriting. The letter sent the same day, saying that the plates had been seized, was also in his handwriting. The telegram, acknowledging the receipt of "your telegrams," was sent to 38 Methley Street, by a special messenger. The letters of Clarke to Benson did not warrant the supposition that Benson's letters were concocted afterwards, and there was no evidence that Clarke was at Scotland Yard either on July 4 or the next day. Kurr said he had a meeting with Clarke at a public-house in Great College Street on the evening of September 25, at which time Clarke's witnesses said that he was meeting his wife at King's Cross ; but those witnesses might easily be mistaken as to the time. Benson having got rid of the notes at Glasgow, returned to London, and paid 150*l.* to Clarke on October 4 for his assistance, past and to come. As to the letter, "Keep the lame man out of the way," Kurr had stated that Clarke said, "They have got a letter of mine written on blotting-paper—a few words in a printed hand ; but they cannot identify that." What did Kurr know of that letter?—and how did he know that it was brought back to Druscovich from the Bridge of Allan ? Clarke may have made a mistake in regard to the *alibi*, but Kurr in his solicitor's instructions said that Colkett was to go and see "the old man at the Duke of York's Column," and sug-

gest the swearing of the *alibi*. Then came the case of Froggatt. Murray had tried to change two Clydesdale notes at Mr. Venables'; but as they were stopped, he went to Mr. Froggatt and told him all about them. A negotiation with two gentlemen having failed, Froggatt bought one note for 90*l.*, less 5*l.* costs, or, according to another account, the whole was for costs. Murray being arrested, Froggatt defended him. In his instructions Murray said he had only five notes, while Froggatt must have known of six at least; one being that which he himself had changed. Kurr and Stenning said that Murray was present when Froggatt wrote the telegram to Rotterdam; while the evidence of a Mr. Smith, of Birmingham, who said that Meiklejohn was at that place, could not be relied on, as he fixed that day from some events in his book, while he could not fix the other times when he saw Meiklejohn. There was no improbability in the alleged interviews of Froggatt with Benson and the others at Rotterdam, which proved he knew all about the notes and the French Directory. The statements of Froggatt and Flintoff with regard to alleged attempts to prevent the latter from identifying Kurr were contradictory; but the balance of probabilities inclined to Flintoff's version. After throwing some doubt on the truth of the evidence given by Mr. Lewis (Froggatt's clerk), the Attorney-General made a few concluding remarks on the whole evidence, contending that though the convicts' object was a selfish one, yet that was no reason for distrusting their statements.

Baron Pollock began his summing up on Monday, November 19. He defined conspiracy to be an agreement of two or more persons to effect a common illegal object, whether successful or not, and recommended the jury to regard each of the prisoners on his trial separately. Evidence of the highest kind had been adduced in support of the officers' characters, yet unless they had occupied positions of trust they would never have had the opportunity of committing the offences with which they were charged. "A great deal (said the Judge) has been said about the character of the witnesses, especially of three or four of the most prominent, whose evidence has been adduced against the officers—the evidence of the convicts. I do not know that much good can be done or much assistance given to you by inquiring what is the mental condition of those men, and I think that still less good could be done by inquiring into the motive which leads them to give their evidence here. Probably, as to the latter, there cannot be much doubt in your minds. It was expressed by one of them, Benson, as a condition of hope which must rest in the minds even of persons in their position. With respect to their moral condition, I should think it would be best to treat their evidence as that of persons, who, by their long habitual neglect and resistance to the duty which they owe to God and their neighbour, have undergone a sort of moral emasculation, and that no word which they utter can be of the slightest weight simply because they have affirmed it on their oaths. I do not know that their evidence was put on higher ground than that on the part of the Crown; but when we are considering the effect and value of their evidence in an inquiry like the present we must not simply reject all they have said. It is within the experience of most of us that very often when in search of truth we have to act upon information which we cannot reject, though we may not trust to the credit of the informant. The point most relied upon here on the part of the Crown is this: To what extent has there been corroboration of the statements made by the convicts from the mouths of witnesses who can be believed as speaking the truth in

what they said?—and this should be carefully weighed, because it divides itself into material and immaterial facts. Having dealt with and considered the evidence in this light, you have then to remember that in cases of this kind you have a double office to perform. You have to ask yourselves what are the real facts of the case—that is, the facts which are capable of proof—and you will ask your minds what proof has been given. You will also have to perform a more difficult and delicate task—and that is, after accepting for the purposes of this trial certain facts, to determine what is the resulting inference to be drawn from those facts as establishing or failing to establish the guilt of the prisoners in respect of the charge for which they are arraigned.” Clarke’s first report of his proceedings at Shanklin was in his favour, but he could not shelter his subsequent intercourse under that; yet in his efforts to get back the letter he was guilty of no offence under the indictment, neither was there corroboration of an absolute bribe at Shanklin. The jury must be careful in drawing conclusions against Clarke from any of Benson’s letters unless they found Clarke acted upon it or understood it in any sense. Had he in trying to get back the letter any knowledge that Benson was concerned in the frauds? Benson says on August 30, on returning from abroad, Clarke told him that Kurr had better surrender; that interview was confirmed by the servant. Did that lead to Kurr’s giving himself up, and was Benson’s account true? In the absence of Clarke it would have been Druscovich’s duty to open the letter from Leeds, but he says he never saw it; while Benson says he was told by Meiklejohn at Derby that Druscovich had destroyed it. It was for the jury to consider whether the reports of Meiklejohn to the Midland Railway Company were those of an honest man. Little importance was to be attached to Benson’s statement that on the return from Rotterdam Druscovich said, “I have done all I can for you; you must now do what you can for yourselves.” Bale speaks of a visit by Palmer to Northumberland Street, which is a point worthy of consideration. Frederick Kurr confirms Benson’s account of the conversation on the way from Rotterdam. Mrs. Avis says she posted letters to 20 Great College Street. Benson’s servant says he saw Clarke visit his master at the Langham, that he had taken letters from Benson to Clarke, and driven him to Clarke’s house. Other portions of the convict’s evidence had been confirmed by various witnesses. The testimony of Mrs. Anderson showed that Druscovich did not exert himself as an honest man with the view of apprehending Kurr and Benson; his inquiries at the Bridge of Allan did not relate to a lame man such as he knew Benson to be. Mr. Anderson was not very communicative to Druscovich; but no one could expect a hotel proprietor to be very anxious to give information about people who stayed at his house. Up to the time of these inquiries there had been no suspicion of any of the detectives, and when Williamson asked Clarke if when a letter would suffice a telegram should be sent, the latter said not. Williamson also said there was nothing suspicious in Clarke’s not having reported his later visits to Shanklin; besides, Kurr only implicated Clarke when he found himself in a corner with the many stories he had told. His lordship then reviewed the evidence for Druscovich and Palmer, and, repeating the observations he had made at the beginning of his summing up, he proceeded to notice the evidence affecting Froggatt. It was the duty of a professional man to bring to bear on the case of his client all his legal knowledge, experience, and industry; but he owed the

larger duty of a citizen to the laws of his country. The evidence against Froggatt, if reliable, would undoubtedly be strong as applied to the case of a man who knew that notes had been obtained by fraud ; it was confirmed in one point, for Froggatt was proved to have paid a Clydesdale note into his banking account. If the evidence as to the sending the telegram to Rotterdam was true, there was an absolute and deliberate attempt to assist the prisoners at Rotterdam to escape. Froggatt certainly attempted to get the French Directory from Mrs. White's, and exceeded the bounds of his duty if he did it to assist the convicts, as the whole transaction seemed to indicate. In conclusion, his lordship left the matter as affecting all the defendants individually or collectively in the hands of the jury.

On the conclusion of the summing up on Tuesday, November 20, the jury retired to consider their verdict at about half-past three, and returned in three-quarters of an hour. They found Clarke not guilty, the four other prisoners guilty, recommending Druscovich and Palmer to mercy, the former on account of the circumstances under which he was first induced to become acquainted with the convicts and his previous good character, the latter on account of his previous good character and the absence of any evidence proving bribery. Cheers mingled with some few manifestations of disapproval followed the announcement of Clarke's acquittal, but they were speedily silenced :—

Mr. Clarke (addressing the Judge)—My lord, there are other indictments, and I do not know whether the Crown proposes to proceed on those indictments against my client Clarke. If it be not their intention so to proceed, I should ask that he be discharged.

The Solicitor-General—I can hardly answer that question at this moment. I think my learned friend had better wait.

Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Straight both briefly addressed the Court, asking for merciful consideration of the facts that the detectives would lose their places, salaries, and pensions. The defendant Palmer said :—

“I have a few words to say, my lord, to which I hope you will listen before you pass sentence upon me. I have already served nearly twenty-three years in the police, honestly, faithfully, and fearlessly until this charge was brought against me. I have been in custody nearly four months. I hope that will have weight, and likewise the recommendation of the jury. One thing I wish to say publicly in court in reference to what was stated by the convict Kurr at Bow Street against me, although it was not stated here. He said that I had 50*l.* from Street. I declare, my lord, before my Maker, that is a most abominable, wicked, and foul lie. I never had such a sum or anything in my life from Street. Last, but not least, I ask you, my lord, to consider those who are nearest and dearest to me—my wife and children. I have a wife and children—I have six children, five of them entirely dependent upon me for support. I trust, on their behalf, you will pass on me as lenient a sentence as you can. [The prisoner, as he spoke of his family, was manifestly labouring under feelings of deep emotion.]

The defendant Froggatt said his position was one of utter ruin in every way, brought about by the machinations of these men trying to get him into their toils :—

“If I exceeded my duty as a solicitor, I have been punished most severely and most onerously. I do appeal to you, my lord, most sincerely

not to punish me with severity. I, like Palmer, have a wife and child, and I shall be utterly ruined. I implore you, my lord, to pass as light a sentence as you can upon me."

Both Meiklejohn and Druscovich also spoke, the latter saying that, during the De Goncourt inquiry, he had never given any information to the convicts. He added:—"If I have departed from my usual course in this inquiry, it was for the purpose of avoiding a public scandal; also for the purpose of avoiding bringing some of my colleagues into trouble, and not for the purpose of enabling the convicts to escape."

Baron Pollock then proceeded to pass sentence. He said it was impossible for any person to have been present during the course of the long inquiry without being thoroughly satisfied with the conclusion at which the jury had, no doubt, most unwillingly arrived. "The crime," said the Judge, "with which you have been charged is the crime of conspiracy at common law—a crime which can be punished only by fine or imprisonment. By a statute, however, of somewhat recent date—so recent as 14 and 15 Vic.—where the conspiracy is to obstruct or defeat the course of public justice, the Court, in the event of a verdict of 'Guilty' being found, has the power to award imprisonment with hard labour. I cannot help thinking how inadequate seems the sentence which the law awards for the offence of which you have been convicted. The spirit and the rule of the law of England has been, and I trust always will be, to make a wide distinction between offences committed either under sudden impulse or under the pressure of want or poverty and offences committed by persons placed in a position of trust." His lordship proceeded to say that he felt it to be his duty, and his only duty, to pass the sentence that Druscovich, Meiklejohn, and Palmer be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for the period of two years. The Judge continued—"With regard to you, Edward Froggatt, your position is not identical with that of the other prisoners. In some sense I can feel still more what a wretched and unfortunate career yours has been. There are no persons who know the duties and vicissitudes of the profession to which you belong but must feel for you in your present position, especially when, as you have yourself said, the necessary consequences of the crime go beyond any sentence the law can pass upon you. The sentence in your case will be that you be imprisoned for two years with hard labour."

Froggatt, the moment he heard the sentence pronounced, threw up his arms and exclaimed, "My God! My lord, do lessen my sentence."

Subsequently, Chief-Inspector Clarke was formally released upon his own recognisances in 100*l.* to appear, if called upon on a future occasion, to answer other counts in the indictment.

APPENDIX.

STATE PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS.

I.

CIRCULAR OF PRINCE GORTCHAKOW, AND CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE PROTOCOL ON THE AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.

No. 1.

PRINCE GORTCHAKOW TO COUNT SCHOUVALOFF. — (COMMUNICATED TO THE EARL OF DERBY BY COUNT SCHOUVALOFF, FEBRUARY 5.)

(Circular.)

St. Petersburg, January 19, 1877.

M. L'AMBASSADEUR.—The refusal opposed by the Porte to the wishes of Europe involves the Eastern crisis in a new phase. The Imperial cabinet has from the outset considered this question as an European one, which should not and cannot be solved but by the unanimous agreement of the Great Powers. As a matter of fact all exclusive and personal considerations were disclaimed by all the cabinets, and the difficulty resolved itself into inducing the Government of Turkey to govern the Christian subjects of the Sultan in a just and humane manner, so as not to expose Europe to permanent crises which are revolting to its conscience, and endanger its tranquillity.

It was, therefore, a question of common unanimity and interest. The Imperial Cabinet has accordingly endeavoured to bring about an European concert to appease this crisis and prevent its return. It has come to an agreement with the Austro-Hungarian Government, as the one most immediately interested, in order to submit to the European Cabinets propositions which might serve as a basis for a

general understanding and common action.

These propositions, set forth in Count Andrassy's despatch of the 13th December, 1875, had obtained the adhesion of all the Great Powers, and also of the Porte. The want of executive sanction having, however, rendered this agreement abortive, the Cabinets were placed, by the Berlin Memorandum, in a position to pronounce on the principle of an eventual concert, having in view more effectual measures for realising their mutual aim.

The agreement not having proved unanimous, and diplomatic action being thus interrupted, the Cabinets recommenced negotiations in consequence of the aggravation of the crisis by the massacres in Bulgaria, the revolution in Constantinople, and the war with Servia and Montenegro.

On the initiative of the English Government they agreed upon a basis and guarantees of pacification to be discussed at a conference to be held at Constantinople. This conference arrived during its preliminary meetings at a complete understanding, both as to the conditions of peace and as to the reforms to be introduced. The result was communicated to the Porte as the fixed and unanimous wish of Europe, and met with an obstinate refusal.

Thus after more than a year of diplomatic efforts attesting the importance attached by the Great Powers to the pacification of the East, the

right which they have, in view of the common welfare, to assure that pacification, and their firm determination to bring it about, the Cabinets again find themselves in the same position as at the commencement of this crisis, which has been moreover aggravated by bloodshed, heated passions, accumulated ruin, and the prospect of an indefinite prolongation of the deplorable state of things which hangs over Europe, and justly preoccupies the attention of both peoples and Governments.

The Porte makes light of her former engagements, of her duty as a member of the European system, and of the unanimous wishes of the Great Powers. Far from having advanced one step towards a satisfactory solution, the Eastern question has become aggravated, and is at the present moment a standing menace to the peace of Europe, the sentiments of humanity, and the conscience of Christian nations.

Under these circumstances, before determining on the steps which it may be proper to take, His Majesty the Emperor is desirous of knowing the limits within which the Cabinets with whom we have till now endeavoured, and still desire, so far as may be possible, to proceed in common, are willing to act.

The object held in view by the Great Powers was clearly defined by the proceedings of the Conference.

The refusal of the Turkish Government threatens both the dignity and the tranquillity of Europe.

It is necessary for us to know what the Cabinets, with whom we have hitherto acted in common, propose to do with a view of meeting this refusal, and insuring the execution of their wishes.

You are requested to seek information in this respect, after reading, and leaving a copy of the present despatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Accept, &c.
(Signed) GORTCHAKOW.

No. 2.

THE EARL OF DERBY TO LORD A. LOFTUS.

Foreign Office, February 15, 1877.

MY LORD,—The Russian Ambassador having called upon me on the 14th ultimo, I took the opportunity of speaking to his Excellency respecting the circular despatch from Prince Gortchakow of the 19th ultimo, of which he had been good enough to

communicate a copy to me on the 5th instant. I said that since that circular was written, circumstances had changed, and that Her Majesty's Government, after giving it their best consideration, with an earnest desire to meet the views of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor in a friendly and conciliatory spirit, had determined that it would be better to defer their reply to it until events should have developed themselves, and it was seen what was the effect of the recent change of Government at Constantinople, both in reference to the administrative reforms which had been promised, and the negotiations for peace now pending between the Porte and Servia and Montenegro.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

No. 3.

LORD A. LOFTUS TO THE EARL OF DERBY.—(RECEIVED FEBRUARY 19.)
(Extract.)

St. Petersburg, February 13, 1877.

At an interview with Prince Gortchakow on the 11th instant, his Highness, in reply to my inquiry, stated that he had not yet received any reply to his Circular dispatch, nor did he appear to expect that an immediate answer would, or could, be given by the several Governments to whom it had been addressed.

No. 4.

THE EARL OF DERBY TO LORD A. LOFTUS.

Foreign Office, March 3, 1877.

MY LORD,—The Russian Ambassador called upon me to-day and said that he was authorised by his Government to request Her Majesty's Government to delay their reply to Prince Gortchakow's Circular of the 19th of January until they received certain further explanations which the Russian Government had to offer.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

No. 5.

THE EARL OF DERBY TO LORD A. LOFTUS.

Foreign Office, March 13, 1877.

MY LORD, The Russian Ambassador called upon me on the 11th instant

on his return from Paris, where he had
 on to meet General Ignatiev.

His Excellency placed in my hands
 draft Protocol, which his Government
 propose for signature by the six
 Powers.

I told Count Schouvaloff that I would
 take the earliest opportunity of sub-
 mitting this proposal to my colleagues,
 and would acquaint his Excellency
 with the view taken of it by them.

I accordingly saw his Excellency
 again this afternoon after a Cabinet
 Council had been held, and informed
 him that Her Majesty's Government
 were ready to agree in principle to
 such a Protocol, provided he could
 come to an understanding as to its
 terms.

I then proceeded to discuss the word-
 ing of the Protocol with his Excellency,
 who promised to report my observa-
 tions to his Government.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) DERBY.

No. 6.

THE EARL OF DERBY TO LORD A.
 LOFTUS.

Foreign Office, March 13, 1877.

MY LORD,—The Russian Ambassa-
 dor, when handing to me the draft
 Protocol inclosed in my dispatch of
 this day's date, accompanied it by a
 statement of the views and wishes of
 his Government to the following ef-
 fect:—

The object of General Ignatiev's
 journey, Count Schouvaloff stated, had
 been to furnish explanations as to the
 real views of the Cabinet of St. Peters-
 burg, and to facilitate a pacific solu-
 tion.

After the sacrifices which Russia had
 imposed upon herself, the stagnation
 of her industry and of her commerce,
 and the enormous expenditure incurred
 by the mobilisation of 500,000 men,
 she could not retire nor send back her
 troops without having obtained some
 tangible result as regards the improve-
 ment of the condition of the Christian
 populations of Turkey. The Emperor
 was sincerely desirous of peace, but
 not of peace at any price.

The Governments of the other
 Powers were at this moment preparing
 their answers to the Russian Circular.
 The Russian Government would not
 express any opinion by anticipation on
 these replies, but they foresaw in them
 the possibility of a great danger. For

if the replies were not identical, what
 would be the position of the Imperial
 Cabinet? The agreement of the
 Powers, so fortunately established at
 the Conference, might be broken up in
 consequence of the shades of opinion
 manifested in the replies of the several
 Cabinets; would not that be a deter-
 mining cause to induce Russia to seek
 for a solution, either by means of a
 direct understanding with the Porte,
 or by force of arms?

Under these circumstances it ap-
 pears to the Russian Government that
 the most practical solution, and the
 one best fitted to secure the mainte-
 nance of general peace, would be the
 signature by the Powers of a Protocol
 which should, so to speak, terminate
 the incident.

This Protocol might be signed in
 London by the representatives of the
 Great Powers, and under the direct
 inspiration of the Cabinet of St.
 James.

The Protocol would contain no more
 than the principles upon which the
 several Governments would have based
 their reply to the Russian Circular. It
 would be desirable that it should affirm
 that the present state of affairs was
 one which concerned the whole of
 Europe, and should place on record
 that the improvement of the condition
 of the Christian population of Turkey
 will continue to be an object of interest
 to all the Powers.

The Porte having repeatedly declared
 that it engaged to introduce reforms,
 it would be desirable to enumerate
 them on the basis of Safvet Pasha's
 Circular. In this way there could be
 no subsequent misunderstanding as to
 the promises made by Turkey.

As a period of some months would
 not be sufficient to accomplish these
 reforms, it would be preferable not to
 fix any precise limit of time. It would
 rest with all the Powers to determine
 by general agreement whether Turkey
 was progressing in a satisfactory man-
 ner in her work of regeneration.

The Protocol should mention that
 Europe will continue to watch the pro-
 gressive execution of the reforms by
 means of their diplomatic representa-
 tives.

If the hopes of the Powers should
 once more be disappointed, and the
 condition of the Christian subjects of
 the Sultan should not be improved,
 the Powers would reserve to them-
 selves to consider in common the action
 which they would deem indispensable
 to secure the well-being of the Chris-

tian population of Turkey, and the interests of the general peace.

Count Schouvaloff hoped that I should appreciate the moderate and conciliatory spirit which actuated his Government in this expression of their views. They seemed to him to contain nothing incompatible with the principles on which the policy of England was based, and their application would secure the maintenance of general peace.

I made a suitable acknowledgment of his Excellency's communication, reserving any expression of opinion until I had an opportunity of consulting my colleagues.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

No. 7.

THE EARL OF DERBY TO LORD A. LOFTUS.

Foreign Office, March 31, 1877.

MY LORD,—I transmit to you herewith copies of the Protocol signed by me and by the Ambassadors of Austria, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia this day, together with a *procès-verbal* of the declarations made by me and by the Russian and Italian Ambassadors before signature.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

II.

PROTOCOL RELATIVE TO THE AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.

No. 1.

PROTOCOL.

The Powers who have undertaken in common the pacification of the East, and have with that view taken part in the Conference of Constantinople, recognise that the surest means of attaining the object, which they have proposed to themselves, is before all to maintain the agreement so happily established between them, and jointly to affirm afresh the common interest which they take in the improvement of the condition of the Christian populations of Turkey, and in the reforms to be introduced in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, which the Porte has accepted on condition of itself carrying them into execution.

They take cognizance of the conclusion of peace with Servia.

As regards Montenegro, the Powers consider the rectification of the frontiers and the free navigation of the Boiana to be desirable in the interest of a solid and durable arrangement.

The Powers consider the arrangements concluded, or to be concluded, between the Porte and the two Principalities, as a step accomplished towards the pacification which is the object of their common wishes.

They invite the Porte to consolidate it, by replacing its armies on a peace footing, excepting the number of troops indispensable for the maintenance of order, and by putting in hand with the least possible delay the reforms necessary for the tranquillity and well-being

of the provinces, the condition of which was discussed at the Conference. They recognise that the Porte has declared itself ready to realise an important portion of them.

They take cognizance specially of the Circular of the Porte of the 13th of February, 1876, and of the declarations made by the Ottoman Government during the Conference and since through its representatives.

In view of these good intentions on the part of the Porte, and of its evident interest to carry them immediately into effect, the Powers believe that they have grounds for hoping that the Porte will profit by the present lull to apply energetically such measures as will cause that effective improvement in the condition of the Christian populations which is unanimously called for as indispensable to the tranquillity of Europe, and that having once entered on this path, it will understand that it concerns its honour as well as its interests to persevere in it loyally and efficaciously.

The Powers propose to watch carefully, by means of their representatives at Constantinople and their local agents, the manner in which the promises of the Ottoman Government are carried into effect.

If their hopes should once more be disappointed, and if the condition of the Christian subjects of the Sultan should not be improved in a manner to prevent the return of the complications which periodically disturb the peace of the East, they think it right

to declare that such a state of affairs would be incompatible with their interests and those of Europe in general. In such case they reserve to themselves to consider in common as to the means which they may deem best fitted to secure the well-being of the Christian populations, and the interests of the general peace.

Done at London, March 31, 1877.

(Signed) MÜNSTER.
BEUST.
L. D'HARCOURT.
DERBY.
L. F. MENABREA.
SCHOUVALOFF.

No. 2.

Minutes of a Meeting held at the Foreign Office, March 31, 1877.

Count Münster, Ambassador of Germany, Count Beust, Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, the Marquis d'Harcourt, Ambassador of France, the Earl of Derby, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, General Count de Menabrea, Ambassador of Italy, and Count Schouvaloff, Ambassador of Russia, met together this day at the Foreign Office, for the purpose of signing the Protocol proposed by Russia relative to the affairs of the East.

Count Schouvaloff made the following declaration, placing, at the same time, a *pro-memoria* of it in the hands of Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State.

"If peace with Montenegro is concluded and the Porte accepts the advice of Europe and shows itself ready to replace its forces on a peace footing, and seriously to undertake the reforms mentioned in the Protocol, let it send to St. Petersburg a special envoy to treat of disarmament, to which His Majesty the Emperor would also on his part consent.

"If massacres similar to those which have stained Bulgaria with blood take place, this would necessarily put a stop to the measures of demobilisation."

The Earl of Derby read and delivered to each of the other Plenipotentiaries a declaration, a copy of which is annexed to the present *procès-verbal*.

General Count de Menabrea declared that Italy is only bound by the signature of the Protocol of this day's date, so long as the agreement happily established between all the Powers by the Protocol itself is maintained.

The signature of the Protocol was then proceeded with.

(Signed) MÜNSTER.
BEUST.
L. D'HARCOURT.
DERBY.
L. F. MENABREA.
SCHOUVALOFF.

Declaration made by the Earl of Derby before the signature of the Protocol.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, makes the following declaration in regard to the Protocol signed this day by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, and Russia:—

Inasmuch as it is solely in the interests of European peace that Her Britannic Majesty's Government have consented to sign the Protocol proposed by that of Russia, it is understood beforehand that, in the event of the object proposed not being obtained—namely, reciprocal disarmament on the part of Russia and Turkey, and peace between them—the Protocol in question shall be regarded as null and void.

London, March 31, 1877.

(Signed) DERBY.

Declaration made by the Ambassador of Russia before the signature of the Protocol.

If peace with Montenegro is concluded and the Porte accepts the advice of Europe, and shows itself ready to replace its forces on a peace footing, and seriously to undertake the reforms mentioned in the Protocol, let it send to St. Petersburg a special envoy to treat of disarmament, to which His Majesty the Emperor would also, on his part, consent.

If massacres similar to those which have occurred in Bulgaria take place, this would necessarily put a stop to the measures of demobilisation.

Declaration made by the Italian Ambassador before the signature of the Protocol.

Italy is only bound by the signature of the Protocol of this day's date so long as the agreement happily established between all the Powers by the Protocol itself is maintained.

III.

DESPATCH FROM THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT ON
THE PROTOCOL OF MARCH 31, 1877.

SAFVET PASHA TO MUSURUS PASHA.
—(COMMUNICATED TO THE EARL
OF DERBY BY MUSURUS PASHA,
APRIL 12.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, April 9, 1877.

The Protocol signed at London on March 31, 1877, has been communicated to the Sublime Porte by the Principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty, and by the German, Austro-Hungarian, French, Italian, and Russian Ambassadors, as also the declarations of the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Her Britannic Majesty, and of the Italian and Russian Ambassadors which are annexed to it.

Whilst taking note of these documents, the Sublime Porte has experienced deep regret at perceiving that the Great Friendly Powers did not consider it their duty to admit the Imperial Government to participate in deliberations in which, nevertheless, questions affecting the most vital interests of the Empire were treated. The complete deference which the Imperial Government has, under all circumstances, evinced for the advice and wishes of the Great Powers, the close connection which so happily unites the interests of the Empire to those of the rest of Europe, the most incontestable principles of equity, and, lastly, solemn engagements, authorised the Sublime Porte to believe that it, too, would be called to take part in the work destined to restore peace to the East and to establish the agreement on this subject amongst the Great Powers on a just and legitimate basis.

But, from the moment that this has not been the case, the Sublime Porte sees itself imperiously obliged to assert itself against the authority of such a precedent, and to call attention to the fatal consequences which might also result in the future to the guiding principles of the security of international relations.

Passing to the examination of these documents, the Sublime Porte has come to the conclusion that if the Signatory Powers had taken better account of the exchange of views which

took place at the time of the Constantinople Conferences, of the results obtained in the interval which has elapsed since then, and of the nature of the new dangers which threaten peace, it would perhaps have been easy to have arrived, by a just consideration of the great interests in question, at a definite agreement, which would not have been dependent either on serious infractions of law or on conditions which were impossible of realisation.

During the Constantinople Conferences the Sublime Porte, relying on the constitution which His Imperial Majesty had just spontaneously granted, and which realised the most comprehensive reform which had been seen in this Empire since its establishment, had taken care to point out the injustice of any measure which, under the appearance of reform, might be developed by the division of provinces, creeds, or classes; as well as the impossibility of accepting anything contrary to the integrity or independence of the Empire. This double point of view answers fully to the conditions of the English programme which was accepted by the Powers. This programme laid down in principle the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Empire, and demanded for certain provinces a system of institutions which should afford guarantees against bad administration and acts of arbitrary authority. Thus, the system of institutions demanded was naturally realised in law, as well as in fact, by the very nature of the new political organisation given to the Empire, without distinction of language, creeds, or provinces. Since then the Ottoman Parliament has been convoked, and an Assembly, founded on a system of free election, which will shortly be arranged in a manner which will give no ground for any well-founded criticism, is actually in session at Constantinople, and discusses with perfect freedom the most important State affairs. If the objection be made that this system of reforms is too new to bear fruit immediately, it may be remarked in reply that that is an objection which could just as well have been made to the reforms recommended by the

foreign Plenipotentiaries, and in general against every reform which, from the very fact that it is an innovation, cannot possess at its birth the efficacy that time alone can impart.

Again, internal security was solidly re-established. Tranquillity was restored to Servia, and negotiations, in which the Sublime Porte continues to give proof of the greatest moderation, have been commenced with Montenegro.

Unfortunately a new incident arose in the interval, and the extraordinary armaments which have been going on for some months through the length and breadth of Russia, while compelling the Sublime Porte to provide for measures of defence, have not only prevented a complete tranquillisation of feeling being arrived at, but have, in the end, brought about a situation fraught with danger. The Sublime Porte will do itself the justice of declaring that it has neglected nothing which was calculated to dissipate doubts, to calm disquietudes, and to soothe the most delicate susceptibilities.

Seeing that the Porte was hardly freed from the long and difficult trials which the revolutionary plots had sought to let loose on all the provinces of the Empire, it was natural that it should only long for repose, and should have no other desire than to devote itself at the first moment possible to the faithful work of internal regeneration. It could only, from that time, the more keenly deplore the sight of the further removal every day of this constant object of its wishes, in proportion as the restraint which it was sought to impose on it, left it no other alternative than to demand weighty sacrifices from its people, to exhaust its finances by large and unproductive expenditure, and above all to devote its attention to the way in which it could succeed in averting a conflict which was calculated to disturb deeply the peace of the world.

It is natural that the Great Powers interested themselves in this situation. The Sublime Porte, for reasons which it is unnecessary to explain, had up to the present time avoided drawing officially the attention of the Powers to this new phase of the question, assuredly the gravest of all. But the declarations which their Excellencies Lord Derby and Count Schouvaloff prefixed to the signature of the Protocol give it also, at the present moment, an opportunity of conveying to the friendly Cabinets the urgent need

there is to put an end to a complication so dangerous, and of which it is not in the power of the Sublime Porte much longer to delay the result.

Consequently, and in reply to the declaration of his Excellency the Ambassador of Russia, the Sublime Porte, on its side, notifies the following declaration to the Powers who signed the Protocol:—

1. The Sublime Porte, following as regards Montenegro the same course which had brought about peace with Servia, spontaneously informed the Prince, two months ago, that no effort, even at the price of certain sacrifices, would be spared to come to an understanding with him; viewing Montenegro as an integral portion of Ottoman territory, the Porte proposed a rectification of the line of boundary, which would ensure certain advantages to Montenegro, and henceforth it depends entirely on the counsels of moderation, which the Sublime Porte trusts will prevail at Cetigne, whether this affair may be considered as terminated.

2. The Imperial Government is ready to carry out immediately all the promised reforms; but these reforms, in conformity with the fundamental dispositions of our constitution, must not bear a special and exclusive character; and in this spirit the Imperial Government will, while reserving its full and complete liberty of action, persevere in establishing these institutions.

3. The Imperial Government is prepared to replace its armies upon a peace footing as soon as it sees that the Russian Government is taking measures with a similar object; the Turkish armaments are essentially of a defensive character, and the bonds of friendship and esteem which unite the two Empires give reason to hope that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg will not isolate itself in Europe by clinging to the belief that the Christian populations of Turkey are exposed to such dangers from their own Government that it is necessary to prepare against a friendly neighbour and State every possible means of invasion and destruction.

4. As regards the disorders which might break out in Turkey and arrest the demobilisation of the Russian army, the Imperial Government, which rejects the offensive terms in which this idea has been expressed, believes that Europe is convinced that the disorders which have disturbed the tranquillity of the provinces were due to external

agitation; that the Imperial Government cannot be held responsible for them; and that, consequently, the Russian Government would not be justified in making the demobilisation of its armies depend on such contingencies.

5. As to the despatch of a special envoy to St. Petersburg charged with treating of the disarmament, the Imperial Government, which would have no reason to refuse an act of courtesy which is imposed by diplomatic etiquette on condition of reciprocity, sees no connection between this act of international courtesy and the disarmament, for delaying which there is no plausible motive, and which could be carried into effect by a simple telegraphic order.

In placing the preceding declarations before the Cabinets of the signatory Powers, the Sublime Porte asks them to take note of them, to appreciate the spirit which has dictated them, and to be so good as to give them the importance to which they are entitled in the present situation—a situation to the dangers of which the Imperial Government cannot too plainly call attention, and for which it formally repudiates the responsibility.

In connection with what has just been set forth above respecting the efforts which the Imperial Government has devoted to the restoration of tranquillity, as well as respecting the causes which have really baffled them, the Cabinets who have signed the Protocol of March 31st can easily comprehend the painful feeling which this document could not fail to produce on the Imperial Government.

It would be useless to recall here the passages of the Protocol relating to the two Principalities and to the question of the disarmament.

But what cannot in truth be sufficiently regretted is the small account which the Powers seem to have taken, both of the great principles of equality and justice which the Imperial Government seeks to introduce into the internal administration, and of its rights of independence and sovereignty.

There is, in fact, cause for surprise that in this Protocol the friendly Powers have thought fit to affirm afresh "the common interest which they take in the reforms to be introduced into Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, which the Porte has accepted, reserving to herself their application;" to invite the Porte to carry into "operation with the shortest possible delay the reforms in the condition of the

provinces with which the Conference was concerned; to express the hope that the Porte will energetically take the measures destined to produce in the condition of the Christian population the effectual improvement which is unanimously demanded, and that once entered on this path it will understand that its honour, as well as its interest, is at stake, in persevering loyally and effectually therein.

The Sublime Porte has not accepted reforms exclusively for Bosnia, Herzegovina, and for localities inhabited by Bulgarians.

It is not a matter of doubt that it is very much to its interest and part of its duty to satisfy the legitimate rights of its Christian subjects: it cannot admit that the improvements which are recommended to its notice should be devoted exclusively to the Christian element. On the morrow of the receipt of the proofs of loyalty and devotion which all His Majesty's subjects have shown, and in presence of reforms which tend to unite all the populations of the Empire into one single body politic, the Sublime Porte owes it to itself to repel the suspicion which the expressions of the Protocol would wish to throw on the sincerity of its sentiments towards its Christian subjects, and to protest, moreover, against the indifference, to say the least, which these same expressions bear witness to, with reference to its Mussulman subjects and others. It is not to be supposed that improvements which tend to insure also to the Mussulmans tranquillity and well-being are devoid of importance in the eyes of Europe, enlightened, tolerant, and just as she is. Measures, or rather institutions, calculated to secure to all, equally, the liberal development, both moral and material, of the rights of each individual, such is the object which Turkey is now aiming at; she will make it a point of honour to persevere in this course; and for this the Constitution is the best and surest guarantee.

But if the Imperial Government sees itself compelled to reject every idea by which attempts might be made to sow germs of antagonism between the different elements of its population, and to inspire certain persons amongst them with mistrust of their legitimate authorities, neither would it see its way on any account to subscribe to the sanction which the Protocol has in view to give to the application of the improvements above set forth.

Thus when the Protocol declares that "the Powers propose to watch with care, and through the medium of their representatives at Constantinople and of their local agents, over the way in which the promises of the Ottoman Government shall be executed," and when it adds that "if this hope should once more prove unfounded they reserve to themselves to consider in common as to the means which they may think best calculated to ensure the welfare of the Christians and the general interests of peace," it is evident that it must provoke the legitimate protestations of the Imperial Government, and encounter its most formal opposition. Turkey, as an independent State, cannot submit to be placed under any surveillance, whether collective or not.

Although she maintains with other friendly Powers relations which are governed by international law and by treaty, she cannot agree to recognise the foreign agents or representatives, whose duty it is to protect the interests of their respective countries, as holding any mission of official surveillance. The Imperial Government cannot either see in what manner they have so far deviated from the path of justice and civilization as to see themselves placed in a position both humiliating and without example in the world.

The treaty of Paris explicitly declared the principle of non-intervention. That treaty, which binds the other high contracting parties as well as Turkey, cannot be abolished by a Protocol in which Turkey has taken no part.

And if Turkey appeals to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, it is not because that treaty created in her favour any rights which she did not possess without that treaty, but only to recall attention to the grave reasons which twenty years ago led the Powers, in the interest of the general peace of Europe, to place under the guarantee of a joint promise the recognition of the inviolable right of sovereignty of that Empire.

As for the clause which, in case of the non-execution of the promised reforms, would give to the Powers the right of concerting ulterior measures,

the Imperial Government regards it in the light of a further attack on its dignity and on its rights, a proceeding of intimidation calculated to deprive their action of all merit of spontaneity, and a source of grave complication for the present as well as for the future.

No consideration can arrest the Imperial Government in their determination to protest against the Protocol of the 31st of March, and to consider it, as regards Turkey, as devoid of all equity, and consequently of all binding character.

In face of hostile suggestions, unmerited suspicions, and manifest violations of her rights—violations which are at the same time violations of international law—Turkey feels that she struggles at the present moment for her very existence.

Strong in the justice of her cause, and with confidence in God, she declares that she ignores what may have been decided without her and against her; determined to keep the place which Providence has thus destined to her, she will not cease to oppose to those attacks which are directed against her, the general principles of international right, and the authority of a great European compact which binds the honour of the Signatory Powers of the Protocol of the 31st of March, which last has no legal validity in her eyes. She appeals to the conscience of the Cabinets which she is justified in considering as animated towards her with the same sentiment of equity and friendship as in the past. Immediate and simultaneous disarmament will be the only efficacious means of obviating the dangers with which the general peace is menaced.

The answer which the Imperial Government has just made to the declaration of the Ambassador of Russia gives the Powers a fitting opportunity to bring about this result, which surely they would not seek to obtain by persistently imposing on the Ottoman Empire sacrifices of right and of honour to which she will not consent.

You are instructed to read this Memorandum to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and to leave a copy of it with his Excellency.

IV.

CIRCULAR FROM PRINCE GORTCHAKOW, DATED APRIL 19, 1877, AND REPLY OF HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

No. 1.

PRINCE GORTCHAKOW TO COUNT SCHOUVALOFF. — (COMMUNICATED TO THE EARL OF DERBY BY COUNT SCHOUVALOFF, APRIL 24.) (Circular.)

St. Petersburg, April 15, 1877.

M. L'AMBASSADEUR.—The Imperial Cabinet has exhausted, since the commencement of the Eastern crisis, all the means in its power to bring about, with the concurrence of the Great Powers of Europe, a lasting pacification of Turkey.

All the propositions successively made to the Porte in consequence of the understanding established between the Cabinets have met with an invincible resistance on its part.

The Protocol signed in London on the 19th (31st) March of this year was the last expression of the collective will of Europe.

The Imperial Cabinet had suggested it as a supreme effort of conciliation. It had made known, by the declaration bearing the same date and accompanying the Protocol, the conditions which, if loyally accepted and performed by the Ottoman Government, might bring about the re-establishment and consolidation of peace.

The Porte has just answered by a fresh refusal.

This eventuality had not been contemplated by the Protocol of London. While it formulated the views and decisions of Europe, that document had confined itself to stipulating that in case the Great Powers were deceived in their hope of seeing the Porte apply energetically the measures destined to afford to the condition of the Christian populations the improvement unanimously called for as indispensable to the tranquillity of Europe, they reserved to themselves to consider in common as to the means which they might deem best fitted to secure the well-being of those populations and the interests of the general peace.

Thus the Cabinets had foreseen the case of the Porte not fulfilling the promises it might have made, but not that of its rejecting the demands of Europe.

At the same time the declaration made by Lord Derby at the time of signing the Protocol stated that as the Government of Her Britannic Majesty had consented to the signature of that act only in view of the interests of the general peace, it was to be understood beforehand that, in the event of the proposed object not being attained, namely, reciprocal disarmament and peace between Russia and Turkey, the Protocol should be regarded as null and void.

The refusal of the Porte and the reasons on which it is founded, leave no hope of deference on its part to the wishes and counsels of Europe, and no guarantee for the application of the reforms suggested for the improvement of the condition of the Christian populations. They render impossible peace with Montenegro, and the performance of the conditions which might bring about disarmament and pacification. In these circumstances, every chance is closed for efforts of conciliation. There remains no alternative but to allow the state of things to continue which the Powers have declared incompatible with their interests and those of Europe in general, or else to seek to obtain by coercion what the unanimous efforts of the Cabinets have not succeeded in obtaining from the Porte by persuasion.

Our august Master has resolved to undertake this work, which His Majesty had invited the Great Powers to pursue in common with him.

He has given his armies the order to cross the frontiers of Turkey.

You will make known this resolution to the Government to which you are accredited.

In assuming this task, our august Master fulfils a duty imposed upon him by the interests of Russia, whose peaceful development is hindered by the permanent disturbances of the East. His Imperial Majesty has the conviction that he responds at the same time to the sentiments and interests of Europe.

Accept, &c.

(Signed) GORTCHAKOW.

No. 2.

THE EARL OF DERRY TO LORD A.
LOFTUS.*Foreign Office, May 1, 1877.*

MY LORD,—I forwarded to your Excellency, in my despatch of the 24th ultimo, a copy of Prince Gortchakow's Circular despatch of the 7th ultimo, announcing that the Emperor of Russia had given orders to his armies to cross the frontiers of Turkey.

Her Majesty's Government have received this communication with deep regret. They cannot accept the statements and conclusions with which Prince Gortchakow has accompanied it, as justifying the resolution thus taken.

The Protocol to which Her Majesty's Government, at the instance of that of Russia, recently became parties required from the Sultan no fresh guarantees for the reform of his administration. With a view of enabling Russia the better to abstain from isolated action, it affirmed the interest taken in common by the Powers in the condition of the Christian populations of Turkey. It went on to declare that the Powers would watch carefully the manner in which the promises of the Ottoman Government were carried into effect; and that should their hopes once more be disappointed, they reserved to themselves the right to consider in common the means which they might deem best fitted to secure the well-being of the Christian populations and the interests of the general peace.

To these declarations of the intentions of the Powers the consent of the Porte was not asked or required. The Porte no doubt has thought fit—unfortunately, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government—to protest against the expressions in question as implying an encroachment on the Sultan's sovereignty and independence. But while so doing, and while declaring that they cannot consider the Protocol as having any binding character on Turkey, the Turkish Government have again affirmed their intention of carrying into execution the reforms already promised.

Her Majesty's Government cannot therefore admit, as is contended by Prince Gortchakow, that the answer of the Porte removed all hope of deference on its part to the wishes and advice of Europe, and all security for the application of the suggested reforms. Nor are they of opinion that the terms of the note necessarily precluded the possibility of the conclusion of peace with Montenegro, or of the arrangement of

mutual disarmament. Her Majesty's Government still believe that, with patience and moderation on both sides, these objects might not improbably have been attained.

Prince Gortchakow, however, asserts that all opening is now closed for attempts at conciliation; that the Emperor has resolved to undertake the task of obtaining by coercion that which the unanimous efforts of all the Powers have failed to obtain from the Porte by persuasion; and he expresses His Imperial Majesty's conviction that this step is in accordance with the sentiments and the interests of Europe.

It cannot be expected that Her Majesty's Government should agree in this view. They have not concealed their feeling that the presence of large Russian forces on the frontiers of Turkey, menacing its safety, rendering disarmament impossible, and exciting a feeling of apprehension and fanaticism among the Mussulman population, constituted a material obstacle to internal pacification and reform. They cannot believe that the entrance of those armies on Turkish soil will alleviate the difficulty, or improve the condition of the Christian populations throughout the Sultan's dominions.

But the course on which the Russian Government has entered involves graver and more serious considerations. It is in contravention of the stipulation of the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856, by which Russia and the other signatory Powers engaged, each on its own part, to respect the independence and the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire. In the Conferences of London of 1871, at the close of which the above stipulation with others was again confirmed, the Russian Plenipotentiary, in common with those of the other Powers, signed a Declaration affirming it to be "an essential principle of the law of nations that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a Treaty, nor modify the stipulations thereof, unless with the consent of the Contracting Parties by means of an amicable arrangement."

In taking action against Turkey on his own part, and having recourse to arms without further consultation with his allies, the Emperor of Russia has separated himself from the European concert hitherto maintained, and has, at the same time, departed from the rule to which he himself had solemnly recorded his consent.

It is impossible to foresee the consequences of such an act. Her Majesty's

Government would willingly have refrained from making any observations in regard to it; but, as Prince Gortchakow seems to assume, in a declaration addressed to all the Governments of Europe, that Russia is acting in the interest of Great Britain and that of the other

Powers, they feel bound to state in a manner equally formal and public, that the decision of the Russian Government is not one which can have their concurrence or approval.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

V.

NAVY (ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS "SHAH" AND "AMETHYST" AND THE "HUASCAR").

No. 1.

REAR ADMIRAL A. F. R. DE HORSEY
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Rebel Ironclad "Huascar."
"Shah," at Arica, May 22, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that having received intelligence that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers "Santa Rosa" and "John Elder" had been interfered with by the Peruvian rebel ship "Huascar," I caused depositions to be taken. (Enclosures Nos. 1 to 5.)

2. In view of the depositions of the masters and officers of the "Santa Rosa" and "John Elder," and also of a letter from Mr. Graham, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires (Enclosure No. 6), I sent a telegram to Her Majesty's Consuls at Arica and Iquique, as per Enclosure No. 7, and despatched letters to the commander of the "Huascar," and to Mr. Noel West, the manager of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, as per Enclosures 10 and 11.

3. Further communications, as per Enclosures 12 to 16 inclusive, induced me to leave Callao after dark on the 18th instant to proceed in search of the "Huascar." Before leaving Callao I telegraphed in cipher to "Amethyst," as per Enclosure No. 17.

4. I arrived at this port this morning and purpose proceeding on to Pisagua and Iquique.

5. The last intelligence of the "Huascar" is that she left Caldera at 6 p.m. on the 18th instant, destination unknown.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. F. R. DE HORSEY,
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.
The Secretary to the Admiralty.
(Here follow Enclosures.)

No. 2.

REAR ADMIRAL A. F. R. DE HORSEY
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Operations against Pirate Turret Ship
"Huascar."

*"Shah," at Sea, lat. 18° 13' S.,
long. 73° 48' W., June 3, 1877.*

SIR,—In continuation of my letter, No. 159, of the 22nd ultimo, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the measures I have adopted for the protection of British interests in reference to the piratical Peruvian rebel turret ship "Huascar."

2. Leaving Arica at dark on the evening of 22nd ultimo, I went into Pisagua the following morning, and having caused the depositions of the chief and second officers of the British barque "Imuncina" to be taken (Enclosure No. 1), and having obtained from the vice-consul at Pisagua a copy of the protest of the master of that barque (Enclosure No. 2), I proceeded on to Iquique, searching the coast *en route*.

3. At Pisagua I learnt from Her Majesty's vice-consul that the "Huascar" had taken possession of the town; endeavoured to obtain 12,000 dollars; but in consequence of the poverty of the town, and their losses by the late tidal wave, had failed to obtain the money.

4. Arriving at Iquique the afternoon of the 23rd, I found the "Amethyst" and the Peruvian squadron. Here I caused the deposition of the master of the "Imuncina" to be taken relative to the forced service of the chief engineer of the "Huascar" on board that vessel (Enclosure No. 3).

5. On the 24th, the "Shah" was employed coaling, and I sent the "Amethyst" to Pisagua with orders, as per Enclosure No. 4.

6. Having succeeded in obtaining 61 tons of coal by 1 a.m. on the 25th, I put to sea, and proceeded northward under the full impression, from the information that I had received, that the "Huascar" having embarked Pierola, the rebel chief, and being aware of the Peruvian squadron's presence at Iquique, would at once attempt a landing either at Ylo or at Quilca, or Camana.

7. Before daybreak on the 25th I passed Pisagua and communicated orders to "Amethyst" by flashing signal to proceed to Arica.

8. Proceeding ten knots I arrived at Arica, at 1 p.m., on the 25th, and the "Amethyst" joined me at 4 p.m. The same evening, after obtaining intelligence, the "Shah" and "Amethyst" proceeded on northward, the "Amethyst" having orders as per Enclosure, No. 5.

9. At daybreak, on the 26th, the "Amethyst" reconnoitred Ylo, and the two ships continued northward at a 10-knot speed; off Mollendo detached the "Amethyst" to obtain intelligence by telegraph, and proceeded at slower speed to a rendezvous off Quilca.

10. On the 29th, the "Amethyst" rejoined at a further rendezvous, Pescadores Point; I sent her back to Mollendo for further intelligence, and anchored the "Shah" on a bank, off Cumana, to endeavour to save her coal.

11. The "Amethyst" rejoined the afternoon of the 28th, with intelligence that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer, "John Elder," had sighted the "Huascar" at 3 a.m. that day, ten miles south of Pisagua, and steering northwards. Steamed southward, and sent the "Amethyst" again to Mollendo for intelligence.

12. On the 29th the "Amethyst" rejoined soon after daylight, signalling that the "Huascar" was bombarding Pisagua the previous morning. Started southward, 11 knots, with "Amethyst" in company; the "Amethyst" stationed to look out on the portbeam just within signal distance.

13. At 1 p.m. the same day, the 29th, we sighted a steamer right ahead, which proved to be the "Huascar," with Peruvian colours, and the Peruvian flag at the main, and cleared for action. We gave chase, and made the signal to get up steam for full speed and prepare for action.

14. The "Huascar" tried to escape towards the land, but the "Amethyst" being inshore, assisted to confuse her movements, and by 2.10 p.m., having come up with the "Huascar," within

gunshot, I fired a blank gun to bring her to.

15. The "Huascar," having stopped, I sent Senior Lieutenant Ramier on board with orders, as per Enclosure, No. 6.

16. Lieutenant Ramier returned with the following reply: That the President of Peru was on board, that I was mistaken as to the "Huascar" having committed illegal acts, and that her colours would not be hauled down.

17. Having quickly hoisted up the boat, I fired a blank gun, then a shotted gun, near the "Huascar," and after five minutes, according to warning, seeing that her colours were still up, I made the signal to engage, and the action commenced at 3.6 p.m.

18. For the details of the engagement I beg to refer your Lordships to Captain Chatfield's Report, and to one from a copy of the notes taken at the time, both of June 1. (Enclosures Nos. 7 and 8.)

19. The "Shah's" firing was steady and well maintained, but not so telling as I should have wished. It must, however, be observed that the "Huascar," only three feet out of water, and frequently end-on, was a most difficult object to hit. The "Shah's" fire was also frequently stopped by my order, when, owing to the "Huascar" placing herself close under the town of Ylo, there was risk of injuring the town. The firing was also stopped for a little while in consequence of the "Huascar's" colours coming down, the halliards having been shot away, but subsequently they were re-hoisted.

20. The "Amethyst's" fire was conducted with great precision, but her armament of 64-pounders was of course useless, except to distract attention and to draw the "Huascar's" fire occasionally off the "Shah."

21. The engagement was partly a following one and partly a revolving one, with occasional attempts on the part of the "Huascar" to ram, which had to be carefully guarded against with a ship so long in proportion to her beam, and therefore so slow in turning, as the "Shah."

22. The "Huascar" appeared to be steaming about 11 knots, and to be beautifully handled, always contriving to keep her turret guns pointing on us, except when in their loading position. That the "Huascar's" shot and shell never once struck the "Shah" (merely cutting away a couple of ropes) was singular and Providential, as her 300-pounder shell entering a ship with a

large complement like the "Shah" would have had serious results.

23. At 5.45 p.m., it being dusk, and the "Huascar" having placed herself close inshore, and in a line with the town, I caused the firing to cease.

24. The "Shah" and "Amethyst" then took up positions to watch the "Huascar," and a torpedo expedition was organised and despatched from the "Shah," as reported in Enclosure No. 9.

25. At 3.30 a.m. on May 30 the torpedo expedition returned, reporting that the "Huascar" had escaped. This she could easily do, owing to the darkness of the night, the height of the land, and her draught of water enabling her to go close to the rocks.

26. Concluding that the "Huascar" had certainly gone northward to attempt to effect a landing at Quilca, I proceeded (as soon as the steam pinnace and torpedoes were stowed) with the two ships in that direction, detaching the "Amethyst" to Mollendo for intelligence.

27. At 7 p.m. the "Amethyst" brought off news that the "Huascar" was at Iquique, and preparing to disembark. Her preparing to disembark her force subsequently proved to be incorrect.

28. The "Shah's" coal supply getting short now began to be a serious consideration, but trusting to getting some coal either at Pisagua or Iquique the two ships at once started off for the latter place.

29. At 5 p.m., when twenty miles off Iquique, the "Shah" stopped, and prepared a torpedo expedition.

30. Soon after dark the "Amethyst" came up, and I detached her to board and obtain intelligence from a steamer seen coming from the direction of Iquique. The "Shah" then proceeded on, and when within seven miles of Iquique, being unable to wait longer for the "Amethyst" lest the moon should rise, the torpedo expedition was despatched to destroy the "Huascar" in Iquique.

31. Shortly after the boats had left we perceived guns, rockets, and blue lights in the direction of Mexillones. Apprehending that the "Amethyst" had got on shore in attempting to intercept the steamer, the "Shah" proceeded towards the lights, getting a launch, and steam anchor and cable ready.

32. Soon, however, the "Amethyst" was perceived returning, and made the signal, "'Huascar' has surrendered to-day to the Peruvian fleet." The "Shah" then steamed with despatch

towards Iquique, making the preconcerted signal of recall to the boats with rockets and blue lights, which recall was fortunately seen in time, and the boats returned.

33. The "Shah" and "Amethyst" remained off Iquique until daylight, when they proceeded into port, the "Shah" taking up a position in the middle of the Peruvian squadron, and between the "Independencia" and "Huascar." The "Independencia" shortly afterwards saluted my flag, which I directed the "Amethyst" to return, and then caused the "Shah's" shotted guns to be drawn.

34. The Peruvian squadron at Iquique now consisted of the "Independencia" (broad pennant at the main), "Union," "Atahualpa," "Pilcomayo," "Limena," and the surrendered "Huascar."

35. Having received confirmation of the "Huascar" having surrendered, I obtained as much coal as possible by 6 p.m., and having detached the "Amethyst" to resume her station as senior officer's ship on the coast of Chili, I proceeded in the "Shah" northward for Callao and Panama.

36. Before my departure from Iquique, Commodore Moore came on board to call upon and thank me for having been the means of the "Huascar's" surrendering. I, however, stopped his thanks, and explained to him most distinctly that Her Majesty's naval forces under my command had taken, and would take, no part whatever in the internal dissensions or other affairs of Peru; the action I had taken in respect to the "Huascar" having been solely on account of her having committed piratical acts against British subjects, ships, and property.

37. In reply to my inquiries, Commodore Moore informed me that the "Huascar" had landed the two English engineers at Autofagasta and shipped two French ones instead. He also informed me that amongst the "Huascar's" crew were two or three Englishmen, but that they took no part in the action—a statement I venture to think incorrect; but in the absence of proof I have abstained from further complicating matters by making any demand for their delivery into British custody.

38. I had a further conversation with Commodore Moore, but of so singular a turn that I shall give its substance in a separate letter.

39. I trust that in view of the proceedings I have reported, and for the following reasons, the Lords Commis-

sioners of the Admiralty will deem that I was not only justified in the course I have adopted, but that I had no alternative, viewing my duty to protect the lives, ships, and property of Her Majesty's subjects.

40. I submit that an officer holding the high appointment of Commander in Chief is bound to act according to the best of his ability in such cases without embarrassing his Government with perplexing questions, and having done so to stand or fall by the subsequent judgment of his superiors, well knowing that no Government could give him decisive orders upon the mere information which could be embodied in a telegram at this distance, even if time had admitted of waiting for a reply (when a section of the cable was not working).

41. The reasons I submit to their Lordships are as follows:—

I. The "Huascar" in boarding and detaining the "John Elder" at sea, in boarding and demanding despatches from the "Santa Rosa," in forcibly taking coal from the "Imuncina," in forcibly taking a Peruvian officer out of the "Columbia," and in forcibly compelling the engineer, a British subject, to serve against his will, committed acts which could not be tolerated.

II. The "Huascar," having no lawful commission as a ship of war, and owing no allegiance to any State, and the Peruvian Government having disclaimed all responsibility for her acts,

no reclamation or satisfaction could be obtained except from that ship herself.

III. That the status of the "Huascar," previous to action with the "Shah" and "Amethyst," was, if not that of a pirate, at least that of a rebel ship having committed piratical acts.

IV. That the status of the "Huascar," after refusing to yield to my lawful authority, and after engaging Her Majesty's ships, was that of a pirate.

V. That had the "Huascar" not been destroyed or captured, there would have remained no safety to British ships or property on this coast, not even to Her Majesty's ships, as the "Huascar" might have destroyed the "Shah" or the "Amethyst," by ramming any night at any port they were found.

VI. That I trust the lesson that has been taught to offenders against international law will prove beneficial to British interests for many years to come.

VII. That I have carefully abstained from any interference with the interests of the Peruvian Government, or those of the persons in armed rebellion against that Government; my action in respect to the "Huascar" having been entirely for British interests.

42. Trusting that my proceedings will receive their Lordships' approval.

I have, &c.

A. F. R. DE HORSEY,
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.
The Secretary of the Admiralty.
(Here follow Enclosures.)

VI.

COLORADO BEETLE.

MEMORANDUM OF THE CANADIAN MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE UPON REFERENCE IN A DESPATCH OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, TO THE SUBJECT OF THE COLORADO BEETLE.

The undersigned, in accordance with a request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, having carefully examined the Despatches of Lord Carnarvon, respectively bearing date March 3, 1875, and August 28, 1876, has the honour to report as follows:

The occasion of considering measures for the prevention of the introduction of the Colorado potato beetle into other countries from Canada has

not yet presented itself, and the information from the German authorities, conveyed to Her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, on the capture of the insect on board ships and at Bremen, as well as other information given by newspapers relative to its introduction into Sweden, shows that the beetles had come from the United States, having been shipped at ports the neighbourhoods of which were invaded by them.

The document furnished to Her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, a copy of which forms part of the Despatch of August 28 last, contains the following remark.

"It may be considered an almost insoluble problem in regard to trans-

atlantic ships' traffic to prevent by more extensive supervisory measures the introduction of these beetles in Europe."

The difficulty thus foreseen by the German authorities cannot but be self-evident when the habits and modes of progression of the insect are examined; for not only does it move by flying, and by navigating, so to speak, smooth water, but also travels on common vehicles, railway carriages, and platforms, on decks of vessels, &c., especially during the months of August and September.

In localities fully invaded, the beetles may be seen creeping on side walks, bridges, and wharves, crawling up buildings, occupying fences, lodging themselves in every crevice, penetrating houses and dwellings, ascending and occupying vehicles of all sorts, finding their way into boats and vessels, placing themselves on any and every article, and being found alive after a long sojourn in situations where there would seem to exist no chance for them to find any subsistence.

Such a short but correct *exposé* of the habits of the beetle as connected with the possibility of its penetrating almost anywhere, and by almost any means of transport, renders indeed insoluble the problem of absolutely preventing its inroad into new fields of devastation, no matter how remote or by what obstacles they may be separated from the regions already invaded.

It may be remarked in this respect that potatoes and their covering are neither more nor less apt to harbour the insect than anything else.

But if the absolute repelling of the invader is unfortunately beyond reach, the extent of the disaster is fortunately in a very great measure under control, involving, of course, care and expense.

The remedies which necessity has taught on this side of the Atlantic are such as to require for their application the joint effort of the community at large, kept alive to its interests and duties by the authorities, and men of devotedness to the common welfare.

These remedies are—

1. Searching for and crushing every potato beetle wherever found.
2. Frequent visits to the potato fields, and searching for the eggs deposited on the under side of the leaves of the potato vine; and
3. Watching for the presence of the larvæ on the buds, and on the leaves of the plant in order to destroy them by means of *Luris Green*, the only sub-

stance yet discovered to be effectually operative on a large scale for the destruction of the insect in its larval state.

By these means, and by these means only, the invaded American States, and the western part of Canada, have been able to secure potato crops in a measure commensurate with the care and energy bestowed, and by similar means only can the invasion be retarded and lessened in its effects.

No measure has been taken in Canada, for reasons given, to prevent the falling or creeping of individual insects on board ships loading in Dominion seaports.

There is, however, almost a certainty that the environs of Montreal will be invaded next year, and with that prospect in view, general orders may be given to public officers and employés of the ports to look for and destroy any beetles which might be observed on the wharves, on sheds, on packages of goods to be embarked, or on board ships. A general appeal might also be made to all persons having to deal with the shipping for assistance in the execution of such preventive measures.

The undersigned respectfully recommends the adoption of such precautions, beyond which he does not see that there is anything within the power of the Canadian Government to do.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed) LETELLIER.

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa,
October 6, 1876.

TELEGRAM FROM MR. H. MACDONELL.

Berlin, June 27, 1877.

Ministry of Agriculture as yet possess no reliable information respecting appearance of Colorado beetle at Mülheim. They have sent Professor Gerstaker, entomologist, to investigate and report. Papers state Professor Foester of Aachen, has pronounced the insect to be the Colorado beetle. Shall report any further information I obtain.

H. MACDONELL.

TELEGRAM FROM HER MAJESTY'S CONSUL GENERAL AT DUSSELDORF, DATED JUNE 28, 1877.

Colorado beetle was found with larvæ numerous in a potato field near Mülheim. Yesterday, before the authorities, the field was fired with sawdust and petroleum. One beetle was seen on the wing. It is feared the plague may spread.

LETTER FROM HER MAJESTY'S VICE
CONSUL AT COLOGNE, DATED JUNE
27, 1877, AND TRANSLATION OF RE-
PORTS FROM "COLOGNE GAZETTE"
AND "STADT-ANZEIGER," &c.

Cologne, June 27, 1877.

Sir,—I hasten to send you the different reports on the Colorado beetle, which I have found in the different editions of the *Cologne Gazette* and the *Stadt-Anzeiger*, supposing that they will give you a better insight into the present state of the approaching plague than a personal report could do.

The Government, as well as the public, seem to take the matter seriously enough, so we will hope that their united endeavours will succeed in preventing further devastation.

It seems to be a fact, that the insect found on a potato field near Mülheim, on the Rhine, belonging to a butcher, who imports American bacon, is the real Colorado beetle. The chrysalis of the insect appears in considerable, but the beetle itself in more confined, quantities till now, on about one-fifth of the field, which measures about twenty acres.

It was reported that the insect had appeared already on another potato field near Mülheim. This, however, has been strictly contradicted in yesterday's evening paper.

I shall follow up the progress of this lamentable discovery, and report further what may be of interest to you.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WAM. HELLMERS.

To J. A. Crowe, Esq.,

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General,
Düsseldorf.

DESPATCH FROM HER MAJESTY'S
CONSUL GENERAL AT DÜSSELDORF.

Düsseldorf, June 29, 1877.

MY LORD,—No discovery has as yet been made as to the manner in which the Colorado beetle was imported into the field in which it was found on the 24th instant near Mülheim. The statement that the owner of the field, being an importer of American bacon, may have had Colorado beetles' eggs in his bacon cases is as yet the only plausible one that has been given. The field, which I visited yesterday, is a large one, but edged on one side by houses; one of them, I believe, the property

and residence of the importer above mentioned.

As yet no signs of an extension of the beetle-plague have been discovered; but the authorities are apprehensive that it may spread, and they have issued a notice to the following effect:—

"The potato beetle (*chrisomela decemlineata*), commonly called the Colorado beetle, has undoubtedly been found in a field by Mülheim-am-Rhein. The ravages which this insect is well known to cause induce the issue of the following police order:—

"Every owner, user, or lessee of fields planted with potatoes is bound to give notice of the appearance of the Colorado beetle, or its brood, to the police of his place of habitation." (Here follows a full description of the beetle and its larvæ and eggs.)

"2. Whoever shall neglect this duty will be fined from 9 to 30 marks, or suffer proportionate imprisonment.

"Neglect will be held to have been shown whenever, on revision, larvæ shall have been found in any potato field.

(Signed) "GUIONNEAN."

"Köln, June 27, 1877."

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. A. CROWE.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby,
&c. &c. &c.

LETTER FROM MR. MACDONELL TO
THE EARL OF DERBY.

Berlin, June 30, 1877.

MY LORD,—With reference to my telegram to your Lordship, No. 45 Commercial, of the 27th instant, on the subject of the appearance of the Colorado beetle at Mülheim, I have now the honour to report that in answer to my inquiries at the Imperial Sanitary Office, which has been entrusted by Prince Bismarck's order with the investigation of the matter, I have been informed that a report has been received from Dr. Sell, professor of chemistry, who was sent to devise the best means of destroying the insect.

Dr. Sell states that there is no doubt that the insect is really the much dreaded Colorado beetle, but that prompt means have been taken for its destruction in the field where it appeared, which is only of about the extent of one hectare.

The sanitary office have promised to furnish me with a copy of Dr. Sell's

report on Monday, when I shall be able to send your Lordship further particulars.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. G. MACDONELL.

The Earl of Derby,
&c. &c.

LETTER FROM MR. MACDONELL TO
THE EARL OF DERBY.

Berlin, July 4, 1877.

MY LORD,—With reference to my Despatch, No. 46 Commercial, of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to enclose herewith a *précis* of the report made by Dr. Sell to the Imperial German Sanitary Office, on the subject of the appearance of the Colorado beetle, together with a *précis* from the *Gazette of the Empire* on the same subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. G. MACDONELL.
The Earl of Derby,
&c. &c.

In his Report to Dr. Struck, the director of the Sanitary Office of the Empire, Dr. Sell states that he visited the field where the Colorado beetle was said to have appeared, and that there is no doubt that it is the much dreaded beetle, as Dr. Gerstäcker has also reported.

The field, which is about one hectare in extent, had been burnt with petroleum before Dr. Sell's arrival, and the

vegetables in the neighbouring fields cut and burnt by way of precaution. On the day following, a search for traces of the beetle was almost without result, but the next morning from forty to fifty larvæ and chrysalides were dug out in presence of the reporter and Professor Gerstäcker at a depth not exceeding from ten to twelve centimètres.

Another burning of the field was to take place at once, and Dr. Sell proposed the application of an alkaline preparation composed of about 100 hectolitres of raw potash and limewash, which should be worked into the ground, and from which he promised a successful result.

In spite of every precaution which could be taken by the authorities there was still a fear that collectors or the curious might spread the evil, and with a view of preventing this a notice has been issued that all persons in possession of larvæ or chrysalides should hand them over to the authorities, under pain of a fine; the public are also called upon to give any information in their power with regard to the existence of the insect; and all owners of potato fields in the mayoralty have been directed, also under pain of fine, to have them closely inspected at least twice a week.

Dr. Sell concludes by stating that, in his opinion, everything has been done on the part of the local officials which can entail the entire extermination of the plague.

VII.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON LORD COCHRANE'S PETITION.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE AND REPORT UPON THE PETITION OF LORD COCHRANE TO HER MAJESTY, PRAYING HER TO BE GRACIOUSLY PLEASED TO COMPLETE THE GRACIOUS ACT OF ROYAL JUSTICE WHICH RESTORED THE LATE LORD DUNDONALD TO HIS RANK AND HONOURS, A COPY OF WHICH WAS PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE UPON THE 8TH DAY OF MARCH LAST, PURSUANT TO AN ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY;—HAVE CONSIDERED THE MATTERS TO THEM REFERRED, AND HAVE AGREED TO THE FOLLOWING REPORT:—

1. Your Committee beg to report that they have carefully examined the

Petition presented by Lord Cochrane to Her Majesty, which has been laid upon the table of the House, and referred by the House to your Committee.

2. Your Committee have received from the Treasury, Home Office, and Admiralty, all the documents in their possession relative to the case of the late Lord Dundonald, and they have been supplied by Lord Cochrane with other papers bearing upon the subject, all of which they have examined.

3. In considering the petition, your Committee have not deemed it necessary to touch upon those portions of it which refer to the trial of the late Lord Dundonald (then Lord Cochrane), but they have confined their inquiry

to the circumstances that have occurred since that trial took place, and the material facts appear to be as follows:—

4. In 1814 Lord Cochrane was struck off the Navy List in consequence of his conviction before a court of law of conspiring with others to raise false reports for the purpose of fraudulently effecting a rise in the price of the public funds.

He was deprived of the Order of the Bath, and his banner was removed from King Henry VII.'s Chapel.

5. Lord Cochrane invariably asserted in the most positive terms his absolute and entire innocence of the charges brought against him.

6. Immediately upon his return from foreign service in Brazil in 1825, he made a claim for the re-investigation of his case, and to be reinstated in the Royal Navy, in a letter addressed to Lord Melville, then First Lord of the Admiralty, neither the original nor any copy of which appears to exist. Lord Melville's reply is dated November 4, 1825, and after stating that no naval court could now legally take cognizance of the matter, continues, "I do not deem myself at liberty to recommend to His Majesty to institute the inquiry which you suggest. I am not aware of any tribunal in this country which is competent to such an investigation, and your Lordship must know that even if the charge could originally have been brought before a naval court-martial (which it could not, as the alleged offence was committed on shore), no such court could now legally take cognizance of the matter, and any opinion or sentence they might pronounce upon it would be null and void. I apprehend that nothing but a free pardon from the Crown can now do away the effect of the verdict and sentence in your Lordship's case; but unless the Secretary of State and the law officers of the Crown were satisfied that such verdict and sentence were unjust and ought not to have been pronounced, His Majesty would not be advised to grant a free pardon."

7. In 1828, Lord Cochrane having returned from foreign service under the Greek Government, presented a memorial through Sir Robert Preston to the Duke of Clarence, then Lord High Admiral of England, "praying his Royal Highness to represent his case to the King, in order that he might be reinstated in the rank and station in the Royal Navy which he had previously held." The memorial was forwarded to the Duke of Wellington, who, on

June 14, 1828, replied that "the King's Cabinet cannot comply with the prayer of the Memorial."

8. The next application made by Lord Dundonald was a memorial sent by him in 1830 to King William IV. through Lord Melbourne, then Secretary of State for the Home Department, accompanied by two copies of a book, entitled, "Review of the Case of Lord Cochrane."

Lord Melbourne informed the petitioner on December 18, 1830, that "His Majesty had returned the letter to him, but has not been pleased to signify any commands."

9. On April 2, 1832, another memorial was sent to the Crown by the late Lord Dundonald, praying for his restoration to the Royal Navy, and in that memorial it is stated that His Majesty has been pleased, in compliance with the prayer of the humble petition of Katherine, Countess of Dundonald, "to relieve the memorialist and his family from great mental anguish and distress, and from the afflicting consequences of the sentence of a court of law." On April 12, 1832, this memorial was, by order of His Majesty in Council, referred to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who reported under date April 23, 1832.

Your Committee are unable to discover any further notice of Lady Dundonald's petition, but they find that on March 24, 1832, a free pardon was granted to Lord Dundonald by the King, and in order to give full effect to this act of grace, it was recommended by the Admiralty, and His Majesty in Council was pleased to order (on May 2, 1832) "that the Earl of Dundonald should resume his place on the list of Rear Admirals of His Majesty's Fleet, which situation he would have been entitled to hold if he had not been removed from the list, and that the said Earl of Dundonald be and he is hereby reinstated in his rank and station accordingly, and that his half-pay do commence from the date of this order."

10. It is next stated that in 1842 Lord Dundonald applied through Lord Haddington for the restoration of the Order of the Bath, which was refused; although none of the documents relating to this application are forthcoming, there appears no reason to doubt that the statement is correct.

11. In 1844 another memorial was presented by Lord Dundonald to Sir Robert Peel, praying for a revisal of the verdict pronounced against him in 1814, and for his restoration to the

Order of the Bath. In this memorial he states, in reference to King William IV., "I have been assured by the then Chancellor, that His Majesty distinctly intimated that his objection (to restoring my honours) was not prospective, and that he expected the time would arrive when I should be fully reinstated." The Chancellor here referred to was the late Lord Brougham, and the assurance given was contained in a letter from Brougham to Lord Dundonald, bearing date March 29, 1844.

Sir Robert Peel's reply to the memorial is dated November 7, 1844, and states that "Her Majesty's servants cannot, consistently with their sense of public duty, advise the Queen to re-open an inquiry into the charges."

12. On May 25, 1847, Lord Dundonald was restored to the Order of the Bath with the rank of Knight Grand Cross, which corresponded, in the reconstituted Order, with the rank of Knight of the Bath. It was stated by Lord Cochrane that the late Prince Consort, Grand Master of the Order, dispensed with the customary formalities in order that Lord Dundonald might wear the Cross at the Birthday Drawing-room before his installation took place.

13. On January 11, 1848, Lord Dundonald was appointed to the Command in Chief of the North America and West India Station.

14. Lord Dundonald having now been reinstated in the Royal Navy, and restored to his honours, applied for his half-pay from 1814 to 1832, which, he submitted, was in justice due. The memorial containing this application was forwarded by the Treasury to the Admiralty, and, in reply, the Admiralty state, "They know of no precedent in the Naval Service for any similar restoration of half-pay. Sir Robert Wilson claimed and obtained the arrears of his half-pay when restored to his former position in the Army, upon the ground of signal services hitherto unrewarded; if a similar plea can be admitted in the present instance, my Lords can entertain little doubt of the result of the present application, no man now alive having done more, and few as much as Lord Dundonald, to illustrate the Service to which he belongs."

The reply of the Treasury is dated February 3, 1848, and is as follows:—"Sir, with reference to your letter, dated the 24th ultimo, respecting the application from the Earl of Dun-

donald to receive the arrears of half-pay which was withheld for the period during which his name did not appear upon the Navy List, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request that you will apprise the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that they are mistaken in supposing that in the case of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Wilson, to which they have referred, that officer obtained the arrears of half-pay for any period previous to the date of his restoration to the service. It appears from your communication above referred to, that Lord Dundonald has already received half-pay from the date of his restoration to his rank, and my Lords do not feel themselves justified in sanctioning the issue of half-pay to his Lordship for a period antecedent to that date."

15. The only other application which was made by the late Lord Dundonald was to Lord Palmerston, May 26, 1856, praying that his banner might be restored to Henry VII.'s Chapel, that the fine of 1,000*l.* inflicted upon him by the Court of Queen's Bench might be refunded, and that his half-pay during the time he was out of the service might be paid him. This application was refused.

16. Lord Dundonald died in 1860, and after his death his banner as Knight of the Bath was restored to its place in Henry VII.'s Chapel.

In 1864 his successor in the title applied for the reimbursement of the fine, and the payment of the half-pay, and for a pension; this application was refused on July 30, 1864, in a letter as follows:—"I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, that my Lords are of opinion there is not any new ground for reopening the case as to the late Lord Dundonald's pay; that when King William IV. restored his Lordship to his rank in the Navy, in the year 1832, he did not recommend these arrears to be paid; and further, that an application for the payment of the same was made in the year 1848, and refused by the Lords of the Treasury."

17. In his last application to the Treasury, Lord Dundonald relied upon the precedent of Sir Robert Wilson's case; your Committee have taken evidence upon the subject and find that Sir R. Wilson was dismissed the service in 1821; was reinstated in 1830; his commission as Lieutenant General to

bear date May 27, 1825, he being ordered to take rank next after Lieutenant General Sir Herbert Taylor, to whom he was next junior when he was dismissed the service. At that time no back pay was applied for by, or awarded to, Sir Robert Wilson for any part of the time during which he was out of the service. But in 1832 he applied for the restoration of his half-pay as from May 27, 1825, which was the date of his commission. This application was at first objected to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but was subsequently granted upon a recommendation of Sir John Cam Hobhouse, then Secretary at War, to the Treasury, in a letter dated October 8, 1832, in which he states, "I think myself justified in recommending this as a special case for their Lordships' consideration, and I hope I may be excused for adding that, in my opinion, the Act of Royal favour which restored Sir Robert Wilson to the rank that he could have held, had he never been dismissed the service, may fairly be interpreted to extend to pay as well as rank."

18. Your Committee have also received in evidence the particulars of the case of a Major Bristowe, which they report as follows:—It appeared that Major Bristowe was removed from the Army in July 1823, upon a charge of having infringed the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and the sum of 1,800*l.*, the price of a commission, was granted to him by the Treasury in 1826 as a compassionate allowance. He was restored to the service in September 1830, and applied that, in reckoning the sum to be returned by him in respect of 1,800*l.*, he might be allowed credit for the amount of his half-pay, as from the date of his dismissal in 1823. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, then Secretary at War, strongly recommended "his case upon the ground that he considered the restoration was an act of justice, rather than of clemency, inasmuch as the officer did not do that for which it had been assumed he had been dismissed the service."

Major Bristowe's application was granted by the Treasury.

19. Your Committee think it right to report that during the time of his exclusion from the Royal Navy, the late Lord Dundonald took service with Foreign countries as follows:—

In Chili and Peru, from November 1818 to January 1823.

In Brazil, from April 1823 to November 1825.

In Greece, from March 1827 to December 1828.

20. In connection with his services in foreign countries, your Committee think it right to direct attention to an incident in the life of Lord Dundonald.

In the year 1811, Lord Dundonald, then Lord Cochrane, submitted to the Prince Regent an invention of his own, by which he believed that powers of a nature so destructive as to be practically irresistible could be employed in war.

The plan of this invention was referred to the consideration of a Secret Committee, consisting of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Admirals Lord Keith and Exmouth, and the two Congreves, inventors of the rockets which bear their name.

In consequence of the Report of this Committee, the invention, whatever may have been its nature, was not used. The papers in which Lord Cochrane explained it were sealed up, and deposited in the Admiralty, where they still remain.

It was stated by Lord Dundonald in a letter to Lord Haddington, dated January 1842, and in a memorial to the Queen, dated 1846, that after the Secret Committee had made their Report, the Prince Regent sent for Lord Cochrane, and enjoined him never to divulge the secret of his invention to anyone except the authorities of this country.

During his services with other countries Lord Dundonald was repeatedly pressed to use this invention in the operations of warfare of which he had the chief command. Resisting, however, all the pressure that was brought to bear upon him, and many temptations of personal advantage to himself, he steadily refused to disclose the nature of his invention, or to use it in any of the operations where he directed. Up to the last hour of his life the secret remained undivulged except in the sealed papers lying in the Admiralty.

The Secret Committee of Officers who, again in 1847, investigated the plans, stated in their Report as follows:—

"We feel that great credit is due to Lord Dundonald for the right feeling which prompted him not to disclose his secret plans when serving in war as a naval commander-in-chief of the forces of other nations, and under many trying circumstances, in the conviction that these plans might eventually be of the highest importance to his own country."

21. Lord Dundonald, by his will, left

all the money due to him from the British Government for his important services, as also the amount of his pay withheld during his exclusion from the British Navy, to the Petitioner. Lord Cochrane did not attain the age of twenty-one till the autumn of 1873, and early in 1876 he presented the Memorial to Her Majesty which has been referred to this Committee. On June 3, 1876, Lord Cochrane received an answer from the Treasury to his Memorial, of which the following is an extract: "My Lords fully share in the admiration with which all Englishmen regard the brilliant services of the late Earl of Dundonald; and if they could believe that any further acknowledgment of his merits was required, or that any fresh public expression of regret for all his lengthened sufferings was needed to complete the reparation already made to him, it would be a great satisfaction to them to recommend the adoption of any course which they might deem to be suitable for the purpose. My Lords can come to no other conclusion than that the recognition which you now seek has been long since accorded; and that the question raised in your memorial narrows itself to one of precedent and of the rules of the public service. My Lords find that the question of allowing back pay to Lord Dundonald for the period during which he was out of the service was fully considered in 1848 by the Government of the day, and was decided in the negative, with special reference to the precedent in Sir Robert Wilson's case; and my Lords, therefore, regret to find themselves unable to recommend a compliance with your memorial."

22. Your Committee have arrived at the conclusion that the objects described in this letter can scarcely be said to be carried out, while the claim which Lord Dundonald has bequeathed to his grandson is not recognised. All the proceedings connected with his restoration to the naval service, and to

his rank and honours, proceeded upon the principle that, as far as possible, he should be placed in the same position as if he had never been removed from the service. This appears of necessity to imply that the "reparation" spoken of in the Treasury Minute is not complete; and, in the opinion of your Committee, no technical rule should be permitted to stand in the way of a "reparation," the justice of which seems to follow by a natural inference from the steps that have already been taken.

23. In reviewing the whole case, your Committee have to observe that, under one Government, in 1832, Lord Dundonald received the free pardon of the Crown, and was promoted to that place in the Navy which he would have held had he never been dismissed the service. Under a subsequent Government, in 1847, he was restored to the honours which had been conferred on him previous to his expulsion. Under a third Government, in 1860, Lord Dundonald's banner as Knight of the Bath was restored to Henry VII.'s Chapel.

It appears to your Committee that these steps could not have been taken by responsible advisers of the Crown who believed that Lord Dundonald was guilty of the crime of which, in 1814, he was convicted; and the course pursued towards him amounts to nothing less than a public recognition by those Governments of his innocence.

It should further be borne in mind, that the exceptionally brilliant services of Lord Dundonald as a naval officer, would, but for his dismissal, probably have earned for him a far more ample and adequate reward than any which he received for his services rendered to the British Crown.

Your Committee have arrived at the conclusion that this is a case peculiarly exceptional in its character, and deserving Her Majesty's most gracious and favourable consideration.

July 16, 1877.

VIII.

CODE (1878) OF MINUTES OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

PRELIMINARY CHAPTER.

1. A sum of money is annually granted by Parliament "For public Education in England and Wales."

2. This grant is administered by the Education Department, hereinafter called the Department.

3. The object of the grant is to aid

local exertion, under certain conditions, to maintain—

(a.) Elementary schools for children (Article 4); and

(b.) Training colleges for teachers (Article 83).

4. An elementary school is a school, or department of a school, at which elementary education is the principal part of the education there given, and does not include any school or department of a school at which the ordinary payments, in respect of the instruction, from each scholar, exceed ninepence a week (Elementary Education Act, 1870, sec. 3).

5. Aid to maintain schools is given by annual grants to the managers conditional upon the attendance and proficiency of the scholars, the qualifications of the teachers, and the state of the schools.

6. No grants are made to schools which are not public elementary schools within the meaning of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

7. No grant is made for or in respect of—

(a.) Any instruction in religious subjects (Elementary Education Act, 1870, sec. 97).

(b.) Any school which is not previously in receipt of an annual grant, if the Department think that the school is unnecessary.

8. Officers are employed to verify the fulfilment of the conditions on which grants are made, to collect information, and to report the results to the Department.

9. These officers are inspectors appointed by Her Majesty, on the recommendation of the Department, and persons employed by the Department, as occasion requires, in the capacity of acting inspectors, inspectors' assistants, or auditors of accounts.

10. No grant is paid except on a report from an inspector, showing that the conditions of the grant have been fulfilled, unless some unforeseen cause (such as a continued epidemic) makes it impossible for the inspector to visit, and report upon, the school.

10 (a). The inspector may delegate to an assistant the duty of examining into the attendance and proficiency of the scholars.

11. The Department, at the time of agreeing to place a school on the list of those to which grants may be made, informs the managers in what month to look for the inspector's annual visit. This month remains the same from year to year, unless the Department

informs the managers of a change. Notice of the day of the inspector's annual visit is given beforehand to the managers.

12. An inspector may visit any public elementary school at any other time without notice.

13. Grants are issued to each elementary school only once per annum. The year for this purpose is reckoned as ending with the last day (inclusive) of the month preceding that fixed for the inspector's annual visit.

Exceptions:—

An instalment of the grant conditionally due may be paid—

(a.) When the inspector's visit is postponed, owing to a change in the month of inspection (Article 11), for three months or upwards.

(b.) When from an epidemic, or other unavoidable cause, the inspection cannot be held within three months after the date at which the grant is due.

14. No school is placed on the list for inspection (Article 11) till an application has been addressed to the Secretary, Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W.

Full instructions are thereupon issued according to the particulars of the case.

15. (a.) The managers of a school must appoint a correspondent with the Department, and must give notice of any change of correspondent.

(b.) Teachers cannot act as managers of, or correspondents for, the schools in which they are employed; nor can they be recognised by the Department, as members or officers of school boards.

(c.) The term managers includes—

(1.) The school board of any district.

(2.) The managers of a school appointed by a school board under section 15 of the Education Act, 1870.

(3.) The managers of any other public elementary school.

CHAPTER I.

GRANTS TO ESTABLISH ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

BUILDING GRANTS.

16. It is provided by section 96 of the "Elementary Education Act, 1870," that "After the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one no parliamentary

grant shall be made to any elementary school which is not a public elementary school within the meaning of this Act ;" and that

"No parliamentary grant shall be made in aid of building, enlarging, improving, or fitting up any elementary school, except in pursuance of a memorial duly signed, and containing the information required by the Education Department for enabling them to decide on the application, and sent to the Education Department on or before the 31st day of December, 1870."

Subject to these conditions, building grants are made upon the terms of Articles 22-37 of the Code of 1870.

CHAPTER II.

ANNUAL GRANTS.

PART I.—ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Section I.—Preliminary Conditions.

17. Before any grant is made to a school (Article 4) the Department must be satisfied that—

(a.) The school is conducted as a public elementary school (Article 6); and no child is refused admission to the school on other than reasonable grounds.

(b.) The school is not carried on under the management of any person or persons who derive emolument from it.

(c.) The school premises are healthy, well lighted, warmed, drained, and ventilated, properly furnished, supplied with suitable offices, and contain in the principal school-room and class-rooms at least 80 cubic feet of internal space, and 8 square feet of area, for each child in average attendance.

(d.) The principal teacher is certificated (Article 43), and is not allowed to undertake duties, not connected with the school, which occupy any part whatever of the school hours, or of the time appointed for the special instruction of pupil-teachers (Schedule II., 5).

Exception :—

The teachers of evening schools need not be certificated, if they are—

(1.) Pupil-teachers who satisfy the conditions of Article 60; or

(2.) Upwards of 18 years of age (Article 42), and approved by the inspector.

(e.) Notice is immediately given to the Department of any changes in the school staff (Article 39) which occur in

the course of the year. The *first* grant to a school is computed from the date at which (1) the appointment of a certificated teacher is notified to, and recognized by, the Department; or (2) the acting teacher passes the examination for a certificate (Article 44).

(f.) The girls in a day school are taught plain needlework and cutting out as part of the ordinary course of instruction.

(g.) All returns called for by the Department, or by Parliament, are duly made; the admission and daily attendance of the scholars carefully registered by, or under the supervision of, the teacher (Article 67); accounts of income and expenditure accurately kept by the managers, and duly audited; and all statistical returns and certificates of character (Articles 67, 77, and 80) may be accepted as trustworthy.

(h.) Three persons have designated one of their number to sign the receipt for the grant on behalf of the school.

Exception :—

The treasurer of a school board signs the receipt for grants to schools provided by the board.

(i.) The income of the school is applied only for the purpose of public elementary schools (Elementary Education Act, 1876, sec. 20).

18. The grant may be withheld, if, on the inspector's report, there appears to be any serious *prima facie* objection. A second inspection, by another inspector, is made in every such instance, and if the grant be finally withheld, a special minute of the case is made and recorded.

Grants to Day Schools.

19. The managers of a school which has met not less than 400 times, in the morning and afternoon, in the course of a year, as defined by Article 13, may claim at the end of such year—

A. The following sums per scholar, according to the average number in attendance throughout the year (Article 26).

(1.) 4s.

(2.) 1s. if singing forms part of the ordinary course of instruction.

(3.) 1s. if the inspector reports that the discipline and organisation are *satisfactory*.

The inspector will bear in mind, in reporting on the organisation and discipline, the results of any visits without notice (Article 12) made in the

course of the school year; and will not interfere with any method of organisation adopted in a training college under inspection if it is satisfactorily carried out in the school. To meet the requirements respecting discipline, the managers and teachers will be expected to satisfy the inspector that all reasonable care is taken, in the ordinary management of the school, to bring up the children in habits of punctuality, of good manners and language, of cleanliness and neatness, and also to impress upon the children the importance of cheerful obedience to duty, of consideration and respect for others, and of honour and truthfulness in word and act.

B. For every scholar, present on the day of examination (Article 11), who has attended (Article 23) not less than 250 morning or afternoon meetings of the school:—

1. If above four, and under seven, years of age at the end of the year (Article 13),—

(a.) 8s. if the infants are taught as a class of a school, suitably to their age, and so as not to interfere with the instruction of the older children; or

(b.) 10s. if the infants are taught as a separate department, by a certificated teacher of their own, in a room properly constructed and furnished for their instruction.

2. If more than seven years of age, subject to examination (Articles 28, 29),—

(a.) 3s. for each pass in reading, writing, or arithmetic; or

(b.) 4s. for each such pass in an infant school or department. (Article 19 B. 1 b.).

3. No grant will be paid for any scholar who passes in only one of these three subjects (Article 29 b.).

4. The results of the examination of each scholar will be communicated to the managers.

5. No scholar who has made the prescribed number of attendances may (without a reasonable excuse for absence on the day of the inspector's visit) be withheld from examination.

6. A "child's school book" (*see* Regulations made by the Department, under section 24 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876), must be deposited with the teacher, in proof of age, by every child admitted to a school after the 1st of January, 1878.

C. 1. The sum of 2s. (or 4s.) per scholar, according to the average number of children, above seven years of age, in attendance throughout the year

(Article 26), if the classes from which the children are examined in Standards II.–VI., or in specific subjects (Article 21 b.), pass a creditable examination in any one (or two) of the following subjects, viz., grammar, history, elementary geography, and plain needlework.

2. The extent of the examination is indicated by the passages printed in italics in article 28. Needlework must be taught according to a system previously approved by the inspector, who will judge it by specimens worked on the day of inspection, by girls, or classes, selected by him for the purpose; and he will pay regard to the special circumstances of half-time scholars under any labour Act.

3. In districts where Welsh is spoken the intelligence of the children examined under any paragraph of this Article (19), may be tested by requiring them to explain in Welsh the meaning of passages read.

4. No scholar who has made the prescribed number of attendances, or has, at the date of inspection, been for six months on the register, may (without a reasonable excuse for absence on the day of the inspector's visit), be withheld from examination under this paragraph (C.); and one-half of the children so examined must pass creditably.

5. The mode of examination (whether oral or on paper) is left to the discretion of the inspector.

6. Only 1s. (or 2s.) per head will be paid under this paragraph (C.), unless 10 per cent. of the scholars examined under Article 19 B. 2 (a.) are presented in Standard IV. and upwards.

D. A special grant of 10*l.* (or 15*l.*), subject to a favourable report from the inspector, if the population of the school district in which the school is situate, or within two miles, by the nearest road, of the school is less than 300 (or 200) souls, and there is no other public elementary school recognised by the Department as available for the children of that district or population.

N.B.—This special grant is not taken into account in making a reduction under Article 32 (a.).

E. The sum of 40s. (or 60s.) in respect of each pupil-teacher required by Article 32 (c.), who satisfies fairly (or well) the conditions of Article 70 (e.).

F. Payment of the school fees of children who hold honour certificates (*see* Regulations made by the Department, under section 18 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876).

20. 150 attendances are accepted in place of 250 (Article 19 B.) in the case of scholars who,—

(a.) Being ten or, for the present, under ten, if allowed to work half-time by the terms of any special Labour Act, years of age or upwards,

(1.) Are required to attend school half-time under any Act, or byelaw of a local authority; or

(2.) Are certified by the managers to be beneficially and necessarily at work when not at school.

(b.) Reside two miles, or upwards, from the school.

21. If the time-table of the school has provided for the continuous teaching throughout the year of one or more specific subjects of secular instruction according to the table in Schedule IV.—

a. A grant of 4s. per subject may be made for every day-scholar presented in Standards IV.—VI. (Article 28) who passes a satisfactory examination in not more than *two* of such subjects.

b. Any scholar who has previously passed in Standard VI. may, if qualified by attendance, be presented for examination in not more than *three* of such specific subjects.

c. No payment will be made under this Article if less than 75 per cent. of the passes attainable in the Standard Examination, by the scholars presented for examination (Article 28), has been obtained.

d. No grant may be claimed under this Article on account of any scholar who has been examined, in the same subject, within the preceding year, by the Department of Science and Art.

e. A scholar may not be examined a second time in the same stage of a specific subject; nor, after being examined in the first stage of a subject, may the scholar change that subject for another.

f. Every girl presented under this Article must take domestic economy (Schedule IV., column 10) as a subject of examination.

Grants to Evening Schools (Articles 106–112.)

22. The managers of a school which has met not less than 45 times in the

evening, in the course of a year, as defined by Article 107, may claim (Articles 108 and 109),—

(a.) The sum of 4s. per scholar, according to the average number in attendance throughout the year (Article 26).

(b.) For every scholar who has, in the year, been under instruction, in secular subjects, for not less than 40 hours during evening meetings of the school 7s. 6d., subject to examination (Article 28), viz., 2s. 6d. for passing in reading, 2s. 6d. for passing in writing, and 2s. 6d. for passing in arithmetic.

Calculation of Attendance.

23. Attendance at a morning or afternoon meeting may not be reckoned for any scholar who has been under instruction in secular subjects less than two hours, if above, or one hour and a half if under, seven years of age; nor attendance at an evening meeting for any scholar who has been under similar instruction less than one hour.

24. Attendance of boys at military drill, under a competent instructor, or of girls at lessons in practical cookery, approved by the inspector, may, in a day school, be counted as school attendance for not more than 40 hours in the year, and (*in the case of drill*) two hours a week.

25. Attendances may not be reckoned for any scholar in a day school under 3 or above 18, or, in an evening school, under 12 or above 21, years of age.

26. The average number in attendance for any period is found by adding together the attendances of all the scholars for that period, and dividing the sum by the number of times the school has met within the same period; the quotient is the average number in attendance.

27. In calculating the average number in attendance, the attendances of half-time scholars reckon for no more than those of other scholars.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION.

28.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.
Read- ing.	To read a short paragraph from a book, not confined to words of one syllable.	To read with intelligence a short paragraph from an elementary reading book.	To read with intelligence a short paragraph from a more advanced reading book.	To read with intelligence a few lines of prose or poetry selected by the inspector.	Improved reading; and (<i>in day schools</i>) recitation of not less than 75 lines of poetry.	Reading with fluency and expression; and (<i>in day schools</i>) recitation of not less than 60 lines of prose, or 100 of poetry.
					N.B.—The passages for recitation may be taken from one or more standard authors, previously approved by the inspector. Meaning and allusions to be known, and if well known to atone for deficiencies of memory.	
Writ- ing.	Copy in manuscript character a line of print, on slates or in copy books, at choice of managers; and write from dictation a few common words.	A sentence from the same book, slowly read once, and then dictated. Copy books (large or half-text) to be shown.	A sentence slowly dictated once from the same book. Copy books to be shown (small hand, capital letters, and figures.	Eight lines slowly dictated once from a reading book. Copy books to be shown (improved small hand)	Writing from memory the substance of a short story read out twice; spelling, grammar, and handwriting to be considered.	A short theme or letter; the composition spelling, grammar, and handwriting to be considered.
Arith- metic.	Simple addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than four figures, and the multiplication table to 6 times 12.	The four simple rules to short division (inclusive)	Long division and compound addition and subtraction (money).	Compound rules (money) and reduction (common weights and measures).	Practice, bills of parcels, and simple proportion.	Proportion, vulgar and decimal fractions.
Gram- mar, Geo- graphy, and His- tory.		(1.) <i>To point out the nouns in the passages read or written</i> (2.) <i>Definitions, points of compass, form and motions of earth, the meaning of a map.</i>	(1.) <i>To point out the nouns, verbs, and adjectives.</i> (2.) <i>Outlines of geography of England, with special knowledge of the county in which the school is situated.</i>	(1.) <i>Parsing of a simple sentence.</i> (2.) <i>Outlines of geography of Great Britain, Ireland, and Colonies.</i> (3.) <i>Outlines of History of England to Norman Conquest.</i>	(1.) <i>Parsing with analysis of a "simple" sentence.</i> (2.) <i>Outlines of geography of Europe—physical and political.</i> (3.) <i>Outlines of History of England from Norman Conquest to accession of Henry VII.</i>	(1.) <i>Parsing, and analysis of a short "complex" sentence.</i> (2.) <i>Outlines of geography of The World.</i> (3.) <i>Outlines of History of England from Henry VII. to death of George III.</i>
N.B.—In History and Geography, the scholars in Standard IV. VI. may, if desired, be taught and examined as one class, taking the three specified divisions of these subjects in successive years; and being expected to show greater proficiency according to the Standard in which they are presented. They should show special knowledge of any historical events or characters connected with the district in which their school is situated.						

N.B.—As to the words printed in italics, see Article 19 C. 2.

29. Scholars may not be presented a second time for examination—

- (a.) Under a lower Standard; or,
- (b.) Under the same Standard, unless they fail to pass in more than one subject in that Standard (Article 19 B. 3 and 4).

30. } *Suspended Articles.*
31. }

Reduction of Grant.

32. The amount which may be claimed by the managers (Articles 19 to 22) may be reduced,—

- (a.) If it exceeds 17s. 6d. per scholar in average attendance during the year (Article 13), by its excess above the income of the school from all sources whatever, other than the grant; *provided* that this reduction is not to bring the grant below 17s. 6d. per scholar.

(b.) By not less than one-tenth, nor more than one-half in the whole, upon the inspector's report, for faults of instruction, discipline, or registration, on the part of the teacher, or (after six months' notice) for failure on the part of the managers to remedy any such defect in the premises as seriously interferes with the efficiency of the school, or to provide proper furniture, books, maps, and other apparatus of elementary instruction. If the inspector at a visit without notice (Article 12), not less than six months after intimation has been given of the requirements of the Department, reports that they have not been carried into effect, a deduction may be made from the next grant to the school.

(c.)—

1. If a staff of pupil-teachers (Article 70) is not provided at the rate of one for every 40 (or fraction of 40) scholars in average attendance, after the first 60,—

A deduction, at the rate of 1l. for the year, will be made on account of each of the first 20 scholars out of every 40 for whom a pupil-teacher is required but not provided.

2. A certificated (Article 43) assistant teacher, or an assistant fulfilling the conditions of Article 79, is equivalent to two pupil-teachers.

3. In mixed, girls, and infant schools a woman (not less than 18 years of age) who is employed during the whole day in the general instruction of the scholars, and in teaching sewing, is, if approved by the inspector, accepted as equivalent to a pupil-teacher.

(d.) By one-twelfth for each month of interval between the employment of

two certificated teachers (Article 17d). This reduction is not made if the interval does not exceed *three* months, during which the school has been in charge of an uncertificated teacher.

33. If the excess of scholars has arisen from increased attendance of children since the last settlement of the school staff (Article 39), the amount claimed by the managers is not reduced under Article 32c.

School Diary or Log-Book.

34. In every school receiving annual grants, the managers must provide out of the school funds, besides the Code for the year, and registers of attendance (Article 17g),—

(a.) A diary or log-book.

(b.) A portfolio to contain official letters, which should be numbered (1, 2, 3, &c.) in the order of their receipt.

35. The diary or log-book must be stoutly bound and contain not less than 300 ruled pages.

36. The principal teacher must make at least once a week in the log-book an entry which will specify ordinary progress, visits of managers, and other facts concerning the school or its teachers, such as the dates of withdrawals, commencements of duty, cautions, illness, &c., which may require to be referred to at a future time, or may otherwise deserve to be recorded.

37. No reflections or opinions of a general character are to be entered in the log-book.

38. No entry once made in the log-book may be removed or altered otherwise than by a subsequent entry.

39. The summary of the inspector's report after his annual visit, or any visit made without notice, and any remarks made upon it by the Department, when communicated to the managers, must be immediately copied *verbatim* into the log-book, with the names and standing (*certificated teacher of the — class, or pupil-teacher of the — year, or assistant teacher*) of all teachers to be continued on, or added to, or withdrawn from, the school staff, according to the decision of the Department upon the inspector's report. The correspondent of the managers must sign this entry, which settles the school staff for the year.

40. The inspector will call for the log-book and portfolio at every visit, and will report whether they appear to have been properly kept. He will specially refer to the entry made pursuant to Article 39, and he will require to

see entries accounting for any subsequent change in the school staff. He will also note in the log-book every visit paid without notice (Article 12), making an entry of such particulars as require the attention of the managers.

Section II.—Teachers referred to in the preceding Section.

41. The recognised classes of teachers are,—(a.) Certificated teachers. (b.) Pupil-teachers. (c.) Assistant teachers.
42. Lay persons alone can be recognised as teachers in elementary schools.

Certificated Teachers.

43. Teachers in order to obtain certificates, must be examined (Article 44), and must undergo probation by actual service in school (Article 51).

Examination.

44. Examinations are held in December of each year at the several training colleges under inspection (Article 100), and at such other centres as may be necessary.

45. A syllabus of the subjects of examination for male and female candidates respectively may be had on application to the Department (Article 14).

46. The names of teachers desiring to be examined must be notified by the managers of their schools to the Department before October 1 preceding the examination.

47. The examination for certificates is open to,—

(a.) Students who have resided for at least one year in training colleges under inspection; or,

(b.) Candidates who are upwards of 21 years of age, and have either—

1. Completed an engagement as pupil-teacher satisfactorily;

2. Obtained a favourable report from an inspector; or,

3. Served as assistants, for at least six months, in schools under certificated teachers.

Candidates who, at the time of the examination, are not teachers of schools to which annual grants are or may be made, must be recommended by the authorities of their college, or by the managers of the school in which they last served.

48. Teachers attending the examination may at their option take the papers of the first or second year's students (Article 102).

49. A list is published showing the

successful candidates of each year, whether students or acting teachers, arranged in four divisions in the first, and three divisions in the second, year.

50. The relative proficiency of the candidates according to examination is recorded upon their certificates.

Probation.

51. Candidates for certificates, after successfully passing their examination, must, as teachers continuously engaged in the same schools, obtain two favourable reports from an inspector, with an interval of one year (Article 13) between them; and, if the first of these reports be not preceded by service of three months (at the least) since the examination, a third report, at an interval of one year after the second report, is required. If the second (or third) report is favourable a certificate is issued.

52. Teachers under probation satisfy the conditions which require that schools be kept by certificated teachers.

Certificates.

53. Certificates are of three classes. No certificate is originally issued above the second class. The third (lowest) class includes special certificates for teachers of infants, and of small schools.

Certificates of the First and Second Class.

54. Candidates who are placed by examination in any of the first three divisions (Article 49), receive certificates of the second class, which can be raised to the first class by good service only.

55. Certificates of the second class remain in force for 10 years from the date of their issue, after which interval they are open to revision according to the intermediate reports.

Certificates of the Third Class.

56. Candidates who are placed by examination in the fourth division (Article 49) receive certificates of the third class.

57. Certificates of the third class do not entitle the teachers to have the charge of pupil-teachers.

58. Certificates of the third class can be raised only by examination.

59. Certificates of the third class may be granted, without examination, upon the report of an inspector, to

acting principal teachers who satisfy the following conditions:—

(1.) They must, at the date of the inspector's report,—

- (a.) Be above 25 years of age;
- (b.) Have been in charge of elementary schools for at least five years; and
- (c.) Present certificates of good character from the managers of their schools.

(2.) The inspector must report,—

- (a.) That they are efficient teachers;
- (b.) That not less than 20 children, who had been under instruction in their schools during the preceding six months, were individually examined (Article 28); and

(c.) That at least 15 of the "passes" of these scholars in reading, writing, or arithmetic, were made in the second or some higher Standard.

(3) *No applications for certificates under this Article will be entertained which do not reach the Department (Article 14) on or before March 31, 1879.*

59 (a). In schools attended by infants only (under 7 years of age), the conditions of Article 59 (2), (b. and c.) are not required to be fulfilled.

59 (b). In schools having a total population of less than 100 souls within three miles of them, for which no other school is available, the conditions of Article 59 (2), (b. and c.) and (3) are not required to be fulfilled. In such cases certificates will be granted to women only, and will not qualify the holders (Article 17 d.) of them for the charge of schools of any other class.

60. Pupil-teachers who have completed their engagement with credit, and who have passed satisfactorily either the examination for the close of their engagement (Schedule I.) or (Article 94) that referred to in Article 91, may, if specially recommended by the inspector, on the ground of their practical skill as teachers, be provisionally certificated in the third class for immediate service in charge of schools (Article 4) which have an annual average attendance of not more than 60 scholars.

61. After their 25th year of age (completed) their provisional certificates must have been exchanged for permanent certificates (Article 43) or are *ipso facto* cancelled.

61 (a). The provisional certificate is confined to an entry of the pupil-teacher's name in a register kept by the Department, and does not involve the issue of any certificate to the pupil-teacher.

62. The managers of several schools

may combine to employ an organising teacher to superintend the certificated teachers of these schools. (*See footnote to Article 17 (i.).*)

Rating of Certificates issued before January 1, 1871.

63. Certificates of the first or second class issued before January 1, 1871, are rated as of the first class.

64. Certificates of the third class, or upper grade of the fourth class, and infant school certificates of the first class, issued before January 1, 1871, are rated as of the second class. Such certificates will be open to revision at the end of 10 years from the date of their issue, or of their last revision.

65. Certificates of the lower grade of the fourth class and infant school certificates of the second class, issued before January 1, 1871, are rated as of the third class.

66. The class of any certificate not yet issued will be fixed by Articles 54 and 56.

Reports of Managers and Inspector.

67. The managers must annually state whether the teacher's character, conduct, and attention to duty have been satisfactory.

68. The inspector reports of each school visited by him whether it is efficient in organisation, discipline, and instruction.

69. A certificate may, at any time, be recalled, suspended, or reduced under Articles 67 and 68; but not until the Department has, through the managers, given the teacher an opportunity of explanation.

Pupil-teachers.

70. Pupil-teachers are boys or girls employed to serve in a day school on the following conditions, namely:—

(a.) *That the school* is reported by the inspector to be—

1. Under a duly certificated teacher (Articles 43 and 57).

2. Held in suitable premises.

3. Well furnished and well supplied with books and apparatus.

4. Properly organised and skilfully instructed.

5. Under good discipline.

6. Likely to be maintained during the period of engagement.

(b.) *That the pupil-teachers* be not less than 14 years (completed) of age at the date of their engagement.

(c.) Be of the same sex as the certi-

ficated teacher under whom they serve ; but in a mixed school female pupil-teachers may serve under a master, and may receive instruction from him out of school hours (Schedule II. 5), on condition that some respectable woman, approved by the managers, be invariably present during the whole time that such instruction is being given.

(d.) Be presented to the inspector for examination at the time and place fixed by his notice (Article 11).

(e.) Pass the examinations and produce the certificates specified in Schedule I.

(f.) *That the managers* enter into an agreement in the terms of the memorandum in the Second Schedule to this Code. A copy of this memorandum is sent to the managers for every candidate approved by the Department and unless duly completed does not satisfy Article 32 (c.).

(g.) That not more than *three* pupil-teachers are engaged in the school for every certificated teacher serving in it.

(h.) When the average attendance exceeds 220, a second adult, certificated or assistant (Article 79) teacher will be required.

(i.) Two *stipendiary monitors* will be allowed—

1. In place of a *fourth* pupil-teacher required by Article 32 (c.); or

2. If less than four pupil-teachers are required by Article 32 (c.), to fill, for two years, the place of *one* of them.

(k.) Stipendiary monitors must—

1. Be not less than 12 years of age at the date of their appointment ;

2. Be recommended by the inspector, at his annual visit (Article 11), after then passing the examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic for Standard IV., V., or VI. ;

3. Pass the examination for the next higher Standard at the end of their first year ;

4. Be paid a stipend fixed by the managers ;

5. Assist for not more than three hours each day in the school, receiving, during the rest of the school hours, special instruction either by themselves or in one of the higher classes of the school.

71. The Department is not a party to the engagement, and confines itself to ascertaining, on the admission of the pupil-teacher and at the end of each year of the service—

(a.) Whether the prescribed examination is passed before the inspector.

(b.) Whether the prescribed certifi-

cates are produced from the managers and teachers.

72. Whatever other questions arise upon the engagement may be referred to the Department (provided that all the parties agree in writing to be bound by the decision of the Department as final), but, otherwise, must be settled as in any other hiring or contract.

73. Vacancies in the office of pupil-teacher, or stipendiary monitor, which occur in the course of any year (Article 13) must not be filled up until after the next examination by the inspector.

74. The candidate or candidates for such vacancies must be engaged in the meantime by the week only as *temporary monitors*, and the memorandum of agreement (Article 70f) will not be issued by the Department to the managers until the inspector's report has been examined.

75. *Temporary monitors* engaged by the week, pursuant to Article 74, for the supply of vacant pupil-teacherships during a current year (Article 13), satisfy Article 32 (c.), provided—

(a.) That a sufficient number of candidates to complete the requisite proportion of teachers to scholars pass the next examination for admission (Article 77) to permanent engagements; and

(b.) That the vacancies are reported to the Department as soon as they occur, and have been occasioned by causes which are accepted by the Department as satisfactory.

76. Except in the cases provided for by Article 75, each vacancy in a pupil-teachership during a current year (Article 13) works a forfeiture under Article 32 (c.).

77. The qualifications and certificates required of candidates for admission, and of pupil-teachers in each year of their service, are regulated by the First Schedule annexed to this Code.

Pupil-teachers who have successfully completed their Engagement.

78. At the close of their engagement pupil-teachers are perfectly free in the choice of employment. If they wish to continue in the work of education, they may become assistants in elementary schools (Article 79), or may be examined for admission into a training college (Article 91), or may be provisionally certificated for immediate service in charge of small schools (Article 60).

Assistant Teachers.

79. Pupil-teachers who have completed their engagement with credit, (having passed satisfactorily either of the examinations referred to in Article 60) and candidates, not having been pupil-teachers (Article 93 *c*), who have passed with success (Article 94) the examination referred to in Article 81, may serve as assistants in schools in place of pupil-teachers, without being required to be annually examined.

80. Such assistants cease to fulfil the conditions of Article 32 (*e*), if at any time the inspector reports them to be inefficient teachers, or if they fail to produce from the managers, and from the principal teacher, of their school, the same certificates of conduct, attention to duty, and obedience, as are required from pupil-teachers.

81. A vacancy caused by the withdrawal of an assistant in the course of any school year (Article 13) may be supplied by the appointment of temporary monitors, pursuant to Articles 74, 75, or of another assistant, qualified according to Article 79.

82. Assistants make their own terms with the managers, both as to hours and wages.

82 (*a*). Assistants are counted as part of the school staff (Article 39) from the date at which their appointments are notified to, and approved by, the Department.

PART II.—TRAINING COLLEGES.

Section I.

83. A training college includes—

(*a*). A college, for boarding, lodging, and instructing candidates for the office of teacher in elementary schools; and

(*b*). A practising school, in which such candidates may learn the exercise of their profession.

84. No grant is made to a training school unless the Department is satisfied with the premises, management, and staff.

Section II.—Grants to Training Colleges.

85. Annual grants are made to practising schools (Article 83 *b*) on the same conditions as to other public elementary schools.

86. Grants are placed to the credit of each college of 100*l*. for every master, and of 70*l*. for every mistress, who,

having been trained in such college during two years,—

(*a*). Completes the prescribed period of probation (Article 51), and becomes qualified to receive a certificate as a teacher in a public elementary school, or in a training college;

(*b*). Is reported by the proper department in each case to have completed a like period of good service as an elementary teacher in the Army or Royal Navy, or (within Great Britain) in Poor Law Schools, Certified Industrial and Day Industrial Schools, or Certified Reformatories.

87. Teachers who have been trained for one year only may obtain certificates after probation (Article 51), or may be reported by the proper department, upon the same terms as others; and grants, of half the amounts specified in Article 86, may be placed to the credit of the colleges in which they were trained, provided—

(*a*). They completed their training before January 1, 1864; or

(*b*). Are teachers of infants, having—

1. Received a complete and special course of training for that service in their colleges, which must have been previously recognised by the Department as providing such a course; and
2. Undergone their probation in infant schools.

88. The annual grant to each college is paid out of the sums standing to its credit (Articles 86, 87) at the beginning of the year, after the adjustment under Article 90 (*c*).

Exception :—

This article is not applied to a college for the first five years during which grants are made to it.

89. The grant must not exceed—

(*a*). 75 per cent. of the expenditure of the college for the year, approved by the Department and certified in such manner as the Department may require.

(*b*). 50*l*. for each male, and 35*l*. for each female, Queen's scholar (Article 96), in residence for continuous training throughout the year for which it is being paid.

90. The annual grant to each college is paid as follows :—

(*a*). An instalment of 12*l*. (males), or 8*l*. (females) is paid on March 1, June 1, and September 1, in respect of every Queen's scholar (Article 96) in residence for continuous training throughout the year.

(*b*). Part of the instalment of September 1 may be suspended, if payment of the full amount then due

would cause the limit under Article 89 (a) to be exceeded.

(c.) The balance is adjusted as soon as the college accounts for the year have been closed, audited, and approved by the Department.

Section III.—Admission into Training Colleges.

91. An examination of candidates for admission into training colleges is annually held at each college in summer, commencing at 10 a.m. on the first Wednesday after July 2 (July 3, 1878).

92. The examination extends to the subjects required in the course of a pupil-teacher's engagement (Schedule I.)

93. The candidates are selected, and admitted to the examination, by the authorities of each college on their own responsibility, subject to no other conditions, on the part of the Department, than that the candidates—

(a.) Intend *bonâ fide* to adopt and follow the profession of teacher in schools fulfilling the conditions of Article 86 (a) or (b).

(b.) Having been pupil-teachers, have successfully completed their engagement.

(c.) Not having been pupil-teachers, will be more than 18 years of age on the 1st of January next following the date of the examination. This article will apply to pupil-teachers whose engagement may have been determined under section 6 of the memorandum of agreement (Article 70 f), (1) without discredit to themselves, and (2) for reasons approved by the Department.

94. The successful candidates are arranged in *three* classes in order of merit.

94 (a). A place in the *third* class qualifies for employment as an assistant teacher (Article 79), but not for admission to a training college, or for a provisional certificate (Article 60).

95. The authorities of each college may propose to the Department for admission any candidate declared to be admissible pursuant to Article 94.

96. Such candidates when admitted are termed *Queen's Scholars*.

97. Before candidates are admitted—

(a.) The medical officer of the college must certify the state of their health to be satisfactory, and that they are free from serious bodily defect or deformity; and

(b.) They must sign a declaration

signifying their intention conformably to Article 93 (a).

98. The authorities of each college settle their own terms of admission.

99. Upon proof by the authorities of any college that candidates have not fulfilled the conditions signed by them on admission into the college, the Department will refuse to grant teachers' certificates (Article 53) to such candidates, or to admit them to probation for certificates (Article 51).

Section IV.—Examination of Students in Training Colleges.

100. An examination of the resident students is held in December at the several colleges. This examination will commence in 1878 on Monday, December 16, at 3 p.m.

101. No student may be presented for examination except such as, at the date of their admission, satisfied Article 93, and have been resident throughout the whole year. No such student may be left out.

102. The students have a different examination according as they are males or females, or are at the end of a first or second year of residence.

103. The first year's syllabus for females includes special subjects for the teachers of infants. Candidates who pass in these subjects, and complete their probation (Article 51) in schools for infants, receive special mention thereof (*stamp*) on their certificates.

104. Students who pass successfully through two years of training receive special mention thereof (*stamp*) on their certificates.

105. Students who fall into the fourth division (Article 49) at the end of the first year's residence are required to take up the first year's subjects again at the end of their second year.

PART III.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Evening Scholars.

106. The managers of any school to which annual inspection has already been promised (Article 11) may apply in writing, before January 1, to the *Inspector of the district* for an examination of their evening scholars (Article 22). The application must be renewed annually to the inspector.

107. Only one examination is held per annum of evening scholars in the

same school, and it may be held on any day, between January 1 and April 30, that may be arranged with the inspector, provided that the school has met the required number of times (Article 22) since the date of the last examination.

108. *If the evening school is connected with a day school, in receipt of annual grants, and the accounts of the two schools are kept as one account, the grant for the examination of the evening scholars is paid as part of the next annual grant to the whole school (Article 13).*

109. *If the evening school is not connected with a day school, in receipt of annual grants, or, being so connected, has a distinct and separate account, the grant is paid as soon as possible after April 30; at which date, in such cases, the evening school year is considered to end.*

110. The inspector may make arrangements for the examination, at some convenient centre, of the evening scholars of several schools.

111. A separate examination will not be held for any school, unless twenty scholars are to be presented to the inspector. If less than twenty scholars are to be presented, they can be examined only at a collective examination (Article 110), or at the same time with the day scholars. The number to be presented must be stated in the managers' annual application (Article 106) to the inspector.

112. The inspector may either hold the examination himself, or entrust it to an assistant approved by the Department.

Certificates of Proficiency under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, under Byelaws, or under any Labour Act.

113. Certificates of proficiency will be granted only after an examination held, as hereinafter described, by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of schools, or his assistant. No separate examination of individual children will be held for the purpose.

113 (a). The inspector, after any visit paid to a school with notice (Article 11), will grant such certificates as may be required for children who have reached the standard prescribed by, or pursuant to the provisions of, the Elementary Education Act, 1876, or of any byelaw of the local authority of the district, or of any Act

for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

113 (b). Certificates will be issued for those scholars only who pass in all the three subjects in the prescribed standard, or in a higher standard.

114. For the purpose of these certificates the inspector or his assistant will examine—

1. Any scholars in the school:

2. Other children, resident in the district, not being scholars in the school, allowed by the managers to attend the examination, on the application of the local authority of the district, or of a local committee.

115. When the candidates for certificates of proficiency in a district, not being scholars in an aided school, are more than fifteen in number, application for a *special examination* may be made by the local authority, or by a local committee, subject to the following regulations:—

(a.) The application shall be sent to the *Inspector for the district* not less than twenty days before the date at which it is desired that the examination should be held.

(b.) The local authority, or local committee, must specify the number of children to be presented for examination, and must undertake—

That all children within their district for whom certificates are needed will be allowed to attend the examination; and

That a convenient room will be provided for the examination on such day, and at such hour, as shall be fixed by the inspector.

116. The special examination may also be attended by any child qualified by age for full time employment who, having failed to pass, at the examination of its school, in one or more of the three subjects in the standard prescribed in the district, either by the Act of 1876 or by the byelaws of the district, wishes to be examined again for the purpose of obtaining a certificate.

116 (a). A child cannot be examined a second time until three months have elapsed since the date of the examination at which it failed, and must on each occasion be examined in all the three subjects of the standard in which it is presented.

117. The inspector will not grant certificates to individual children. He will forward to the managers of each school at which he has held an examination, and to the local authority, or local committee, in the case of each

special examination, a schedule showing the results of the examination of each child, and deputing the teacher of the school, or an officer of the local authority or local committee, to grant certificates to such children as have passed successfully.

117 (a). When this schedule is sent to the managers of a school, or to a local committee, they shall forthwith transmit a certified copy of it to the local authority for record.

CHAPTER III.

PENSIONS.

118. A limited number of pensions will be granted to teachers who were employed in that capacity at the date (May 9, 1862) when the minutes relating to pensions were cancelled:

(1.) The proposed pensioner must—

(a.) Be a certificated teacher in a public elementary school, or training college, at the time when the pension is applied for.

(b.) Have become incapable, from age or infirmity, of continuing to teach a school efficiently.

(c.) Have been employed continuously since May 9, 1862, as principal or assistant teacher in elementary schools or training colleges.

(d.) Be recommended by Her Majesty's Inspector, and the managers of the school served in.

(e.) Be 60 years of age (if a man), or 55 (if a woman), unless the pension is applied for on the ground of failure of health.

(2.) Pensions will be granted to those teachers only who have been, during the seven years preceding the application on their behalf, employed in schools or colleges, under inspection, and are deserving of such assistance.

(3.) Applications for a pension will be received only from the managers of the school in which the teacher is serving at the date of retirement.

(4.) These applications will be collected for decision on their comparative merits, twice a year, about Lady Day and Michaelmas.

(5.) Teachers who entered on the charge of a school before 1851, will be

regarded, *cæteris paribus*, as having the first claim.

(6.) The maximum number and value of pensions receivable at one time, in England and Scotland together, will be as follows:—

270 {	20 pensions of 30 <i>l.</i> each	600
	100 pensions of 25 <i>l.</i> each	2,500
	150 pensions of 20 <i>l.</i> each	3,000
		6,100
Donations or special gra-		
tuities (each year) . .		400
		6,500

(7.) The pension will be paid yearly, on certificates proving identity and good behaviour.

CHAPTER IV.

REVISION OF CODE.

119. The Department, as occasion requires, may cancel or modify articles of the Code, or may establish new articles, but may not take any action thereon until the same shall have been submitted to Parliament, and shall have lain on the table of both Houses for at least one calendar month.

120. The Code shall be printed each year, in such a form as to show separately all articles cancelled or modified, and all new articles, since the last edition, and shall be laid on the table of both Houses within one calendar month from the meeting of Parliament.

121. The schedules and notes annexed to the Code shall have the same effect as the Articles of the Code, and shall be subject to the provisions of Articles 119 and 120.

122. The changes in this Code will not affect annual grants falling due before April 1, 1878.

(Signed) RICHMOND AND GORDON,
Lord President of the Council.

SANDON,
Vice-President of the Committee
of Council on Education.

F. R. SANDFORD,
Secretary.
Education Department,
February 12, 1878.

IX.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The following are the receipts into and payments out of the Exchequer between April 1, 1876, and March 31, 1877 :—

REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.

	Total Receipts into the Exchequer from April 1, 1876, to March 31, 1877.		
	£	s.	d.
Balance, April 1, 1876 :—			
Bank of England	3,826,896	0	0
Bank of Ireland	1,292,691	2	0
<i>Revenue.</i>			
Customs	19,922,000	0	0
Excise	27,736,000	0	0
Stamps	10,890,000	0	0
Land Tax and House Duty	2,532,000	0	0
Property and Income Tax	5,280,000	0	0
Post Office	6,000,000	0	0
Telegraph Service	1,305,000	0	0
Crown Lands (Net)	410,000	0	0
Miscellaneous	4,490,036	0	1
Total, including balance	83,684,623	2	1
<i>Other Receipts.</i>			
Money raised for Localization of the Military Forces	900,000	0	0
Money raised by Exchequer Bonds	4,085,100	0	0
Repayments on account of Advances for the Purchase of Bullion and for Local Works, &c.	1,403,318	7	6
Repayments on account of Advances for Greenwich Hospital	143,049	1	8
Totals	£6,531,467	9	2

EXPENDITURE AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

	Total Issues from Exchequer to meet pay- ments from April 1, 1876, to March 31, 1877.		
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
	£	s.	d.
Permanent Charge of Debt	27,700,000	0	0
Interest on Local and Temporary Loans	142,921	4	7
Interest, &c., on Exchequer Bonds (Suez)	149,912	10	0
Other Charges on Consolidated Fund	1,595,038	15	7
Supply Services	48,537,355	6	5
Expenditure	78,125,227	16	7
<i>Other Payments.</i>			
Exchequer Bills paid off	133,100	0	0
Exchequer Bonds paid off	700,000	0	0
Amounts issued out of Sums raised, <i>per contra</i> , for Payment of Expenses authorised for Localization of Military Forces	900,000	0	0
Advances for the Purchase of Bullion and for Local Works	4,226,063	11	3
Advances for Greenwich Hospital	143,049	1	8
Balance on March 31, 1877:—			
Bank of England	4,815,796	16	4
Bank of Ireland	1,172,853	5	5
Totals	£12,090,862	14	8

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 1. Jioji Rao Scindia, Maharajah of Gwalior; G.C.B.

H.R.H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught; G.C.S.I.; Ram Singh Maharao, Raja of Bundi; Jaswant Singh, Maharajah of Bhurtore; Ishri Prasad Narain Singh, Maharajah of Benares; and Azim Jah, Prince of Ascot; G.C.S.I.

Shivaji Chatrapati, Rajah of Kolhapore; J. Fitzjames Stephen, Esq.; Raja Anand Rao Puar of Dhar; Arthur Hobhouse, Esq.; Man Singjee Raj Sahib of Drangdra; E. C. Bayley, Esq.; The Jam Shri Vibhajee of Nannagar; Sir George E. W. Couper, Bart.; and Rear-Admiral R. J. Macdonald, K.S.I.

John Thomas, Baron Redesdale; Earl of Redesdale.

— 6. Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Governor of Queensland.

— 8. William W. Cairns, Esq., C.M.G.; Governor of South Australia.

— 16. Rev. E. W. Benson, D.D.; Bishop of Truro.

— 17. C. Fitzwilliam Cadiz, Esq.; Puisne Judge at Natal.

— 18. George Philipps, Esq.; Attorney-General for Hongkong.

— 19. J. McNeile Price, Esq.; Surveyor-General for Hongkong.

— 23 A. S. Lumley, Esq.; Marshal of the Ceremonies.

— 25. Prince Leopold, Duke of Saxony, K.G.; G.C.S.I.

— 27. Prince Frederick William Victor Albert of Prussia; K.G.

Feb. 10. Horatio James Huggins, Esq.; Chief Justice of Sierra Leone.

— 13. C. F. Watkins, Esq.; Consul for Cyprus.

— 14. H. Fawcett, Esq.; Consul-General and Judge at Constantinople.

— 19. Sir James Paget, Bart.; Serjeant-Surgeon in Ordinary; P. G. Hewitt, Esq.; Serjeant-Surgeon Extra-

ordinary; and J. E. Erichsen, Esq.; Surgeon Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

J. McNeile Price, Esq.; Member of Council in Hongkong.

Feb. 20. V. H. McDonald, J. Arthur, and J. E. Mutrie, Esqrs.; Members of Council in British Honduras.

— 26. Sir Richard Temple, Bart.; Governor of Bombay.

Whitley Stokes, Esq.; Member of Council of the Governor-General of India.

— 27. A. E. Miller, Esq.; Railway Commissioner.

March 5. Sir Henry Bartle E. Frere, G.C.B.; Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and High Commissioner for South Africa.

Sir Arthur A. T. Cunynghame, K.C.B.; Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

— 7. Neale Porter and Richard Mahoney Hickson, Esqrs.; Members of the Executive Council of the Leeward Islands.

— 8. Robert Tuckfield Goldsworthy, Esq., C.M.G.; Colonial Secretary for the Colony of Western Australia.

— 9. Captain Arthur Elsbank Havellock; President of the Island of Nevis.

— 15. Surgeon-Major V. S. Golds-bury, M.D., C.M.G.; Administrator of the Gambia Settlements.

— 21. W. H. Berkeley, Esq.; Collector of Customs in the Gambia Settlements.

— 22. General Sir W. T. Knollys, K.C.B.; Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

Robert Lee, Esq.; Sheriff of Perth; John Pettigrew Wilson, Esq.; Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherland; and William Ellis Gloag, Esq.; Sheriff of Dumbarton.

— 20. James Gell, Esq.; Attorney-

General for the Isle of Man; William Leece Drinkwater, Esq., First Deemster of the Isle of Man; and Walter Henry Medhurst, Esq.; Knights.

March 27. Sir George Campbell Anderson, Knt.; Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands.

J. E. Blunt, Esq.; Consul at Adrianople.

— 29. Commander W. B. Pauli; Consul at Cadiz.

April 6. C. T. Bidwell, Esq.; Consul at Porto Rico.

C. S. Dundas, Esq.; Consul in the Canary Islands.

— 23. Colonel R. M. Laffan, R.E.; Governor of the Bermudas Islands.

— 24. W. P. Burrell; Assistant-Judge and Vice-Consul at Constantinople.

— 30. W. Hudlestone, Esq.; Member of Council at Madras.

May 1. Sir Henry Thurston Holland, Bart., C.M.G., M.P.; William Wellington Cairns, Esq.; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley Maxse, C.M.G.; and William Fitzherbert, Esq., C.M.G.; to be Knights Commanders of the Orders of St. Michael and St. George.

Cornelius Hendricksen Kortwright, Esq.; Lieutenant-Colonel William Crossman, R.E.; Henry Lushington Phillips, Esq.; and Colonel Antonio Mattei, R.M.F.A.; to be Companions of the said Order.

— 2. Guiseppe Gasen, LL.D.; to be one of the Judges for the Island of Malta.

— 10. Frederick Palgrave Barlee, Esq.; Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras.

John Robert Kindersley; Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras.

— 11. Thomas Legh Claughton; Bishop of St. Albans.

— 14. Sir William Henry Doyle, Knt.; Chief Justice of Gibraltar and Judge of the Court of Bequests.

— 24. Rev. Henry Montagu Butler, D.D.; Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Rev. William Dalrymple MacLagan; Honorary Chaplain to Her Majesty.

Edward James Bevir, Esq.; Ford North, Esq.; Arthur Kekewich, Esq.; and Richard Horbon Smith, Esq.; Q.C.

Earl of Powis; Lord Lieutenant of County of Montgomeryshire.

Major Charles Bullen Hugh Michell; Receiver-General of British Guiana.

Henry Fowler; Colonial Secretary for British Honduras.

James Tucker; Receiver-General for the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

May 30. A notice in the *Gazette* stated that the Queen, "in consequence of the growth and advancement of her Colonial Empire," has been pleased to repeal the existing statutes of "the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George," and, by new statutes bearing this date, has ordained that the Order shall, as heretofore, consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and three several classes of members, namely:—Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Companions; that the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, shall not exceed thirty-five in number, in addition to extra members, being Princes of the Blood Royal, descendants of King George I., and honorary members consisting of foreign Princes and persons; that the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, shall not exceed 120 in number; and that the Third Class, or Companions, shall not exceed 200 in number.

Her Majesty further ordains that the persons to be admitted as ordinary members of the Order shall be "such subjects of Her Majesty, whether natural born or naturalised in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any of Her Majesty's colonies or dependencies, as may have held or shall hereafter hold high and confidential offices, or may have rendered or shall hereafter render extraordinary and important services to Her Majesty as Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, within or in relation to any of Her Majesty's Colonial possessions, or who may become eminently distinguished therein by their talents, merits, virtues, loyalty, or services." The following were the promotions and appointments made upon the reconstitution of this Order:—

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Extra Knight Grand Cross.

Prelate of the Order, the Bishop of Lichfield.

Mr. Charles Cox, Chancellor; R. G. W. Herbert, Esq., and the Hon. R. H. Meade, of the Colonial Office, Secretary and Registrar.

The Marquis of Normanby, K.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross.

Knights Commanders—Major-General Sir H. G. S. Ord; Sir R. Barry; Sir H. W. Parker; J. B. Darvall, Esq.; S. Walcott, Esq.; W. C. F. Robinson, Esq.; Major R. M. Mundy; Major-General P. L. M'Dougall; Major-General J. H. Lefroy; Major-General E. S. Smyth; Brigadier-General R. M. Laffan; J. Robertson, Esq.; A. Blyth, Esq.; and Mr. Henry Parkes.

Companions — J. T. F. Callaghan, Esq.; W. Robinson, Esq.; H. R. Janisch, Esq.; G. Dundas, Esq.; G. W. Des Vœux, Esq.; F. P. Barlee, Esq.; J. Trutch, Esq.; C. C. Graham, Esq.; J. Douglas, Esq.; E. D. Baynes, Esq.; J. S. Bushce, Esq.; W. A. G. Young, Esq.; G. B. Colin, Esq.; F. N. Broome, Esq.; A. W. Moir, Esq.; J. d'A. Dumaresq, Esq.; G. Vane, Esq.; T. Russell, Esq.; J. H. Keens, Esq.; J. Smith, Esq.; A. Murray, Esq.; S. Fleming, Esq.; J. Palliser, Esq.; Major D. R. Cameron; Captain S. Anderson; Captain G. A. French; D. Currie, Esq.; Captain L. F. Knollys; A. J. L. Gordon, Esq.

June 8. Mr. James Mure; Consul for the Balearic Islands, to reside at Palma.

— 9. Knights Grand Cross of the Bath*—Admiral Sir G. R. Mundy, K.C.B.; General Sir W. Wyllie, K.C.B.; Lieutenant-General Sir F. E. Chapman, K.C.B.; Lieutenant-General Sir E. P. Haines, K.C.B.; Lieutenant-General Sir D. E. Wood, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B.

Knights Commanders — Admiral George Elliot; Lieutenant-General A. Borton, C.B.; Lieutenant-General R. Waddy, C.B.; Vice-Admiral F. B. P. Seymour, C.B.; Lieutenant-General H. D. White, C.B.; Major-General W. S. R. Norcott, C.B.; Major-General C. Lysons, C.B.; Major-General C. L. D'Aguilar, C.B.; Major-General J. T. Airey, C.B.; Major-General A. Taylor, C.B.; Major-General M. Galwey, C.B.; Major-General G. W. G. Green, C.B.; Rear-Admiral W. H. Stewart, C.B.; Major-General T. Hurdle, C.B.; Inspector-General Hospitals and Fleets W. R. E. Smart, C.B., M.D.

Companions — Lieutenant-General J. H. E. Dalrymple; Major-General A. Huyshe; Major-General Lord A. G. Russell; Major-General C. J. Foster; Rear-Admiral R. James, Lord Gilford; Captain J. Bythesea, R.N., V.C.; Captain A. Wilmshurst, R.N.; Captain W. G. Jones, R.N.; Captain G. A. C. Brooker, R.N.; Captain W. Horton, R.N.; Captain H. W. Hire, R.N.; Captain J. H. Marryat, R.N.; Captain H. F. McKillop, R.N.; Captain H. Campion, R.N.; Captain E. Hardinge, R.N.; Captain W. Graham, R.N.; Captain A. H. Hoskins, R.N.; Captain H. H. Bea-mish, R.N.; Captain E. Seager, Inspecting Officer Auxiliary Cavalry; Colonel A. C. Robertson, Brigade Depôt; Colonel R. B. Hawley, half-pay,

late 60th Regiment; Colonel G. C. Vials, Brigade Depôt; Colonel W. C. R. Macdonald, M.S.C.; Colonel G. B. Rodney, Royal Marines; Colonel W. F. Lord Abinger, Scots Guards; Colonel J. T. Walker, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers; Colonel O. E. Rothney, C.S.L., B.S.C.; Colonel C. C. G. Ross, B.S.C.; Captain R. C. Allen, R.N.; Colonel T. C. Lyons, half-pay, late Brigade Depôt; Colonel A. J. H. Elliot, Unattached; Colonel R. Biddulph, R.A.; Colonel C. C. Johnson, B.S.C.; Colonel O. Wilkinson, Bengal Cavalry; Colonel F. R. S. Flood, 82nd Regiment; Colonel E. W. Bray, 4th Regiment; Colonel T. A. Cox, 3rd Regiment; Colonel C. E. Oldershaw, R.A.; Colonel J. Elliott, late Royal Marines; Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Edwards, R.E.; Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Delafosse, 101st Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel N. W. De Courcy, Royal Marines; Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets W. T. Domville, M.D.; and Deputy-Commissary-General A. W. Downes.

June 16. Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G.; Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island of Jamaica and its dependencies; and Surgeon-Major Samuel Rowe, C.M.G.; Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the West African Settlements.

— 19. The Hon. Mrs. Ferguson, of Pitfour, N.B.; one of the Bedchamber Women in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

— 25. Lewis Joel; Consul at Brindisi.

— 28. Colonel Sir W. F. D. Jervoise, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.; Governor of South Australia.

Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.; Governor of the Straits Settlement.

Major-General Sir H. St. John Orde, R.E., K.C.M.G.; Governor of Western Australia.

— 30. Mr. Henry Cotton, Q.C.; Lord Justice of Appeal.

July 11. Right Hon. Henry Cotton; Knight.

— 14. Cornelius Hendricksen Cortwright, C.M.G.; Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana.

— 17. Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Ducane, C.B., R.E.; Vice-Admiral.

William Wyndham Hornby, Esq.; John W. P. Watlington, Esq.; and W. J. Stopford, Esq.; Commissioners of the Prisons Act.

Rev. Rowley Hill, M.A.; Bishop of the Isle of Ebor and Man.

Hon. Horatia Charlotte Stopford; Bedchamber Woman in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

* These promotions and appointments in the Order of the Bath were in honour of Her Majesty's birthday.

Miss Amy Gwendoline Lambart; Maid of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Thomas Woodcock, Esq.; Queen's Advocate for the Gold Coast Colony.

July 18. John Frederick Wylde, Esq.; Member of the Executive Council of the Island of Dominica.

— 19. William Hood Treacher, Esq.; Member of the Legislative Council of Labuan.

Alexander Eollan, Esq.; Consul for Provinces of Rio Grande do Sul, and of Santa Kattarina, to reside at Rio Grande do Sul.

August 1. Hon. Francis Richard Plunket; Secretary of Embassy at St. Petersburg.

Victor A. W. Drummond; Secretary of Legation at Washington.

Frederick Robert St. John; Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

James Plaister Harriss Gastrell; Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres.

William Edward Goschen; Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

— 6. Captain Arthur Elsbank Have-lock; Member of the Executive Council of the Leeward Islands.

— 7. Thomas Lett Wood, Esq.; Judge of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. P. Brown; Gentleman-at-Arms.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry Pocklington; Gentleman-at-Arms.

— 9. John Budd Phear; Chief Justice of Ceylon.

— 10. Adam Gib Ellis, Esq.; Procurer and Advocate-General for the Island of Mauritius.

— 27. Baron Bernhardt von Tauchnitz; Consul-General for Saxony, Grand Duchy of Saxe Weimar, and the Duchies of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Saxe Meiningen and Saxe Altenburg, to reside at Leipsic.

— 27. Randal Eden Webster; Member of the Council of the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

— 28. Edwin Farrington, Esq.; Member of the Legislative Council of the Virgin Islands.

Sept. 3. Patrick Henderson, Esq.; Consul for the Pachalics of Adana, Aleppo, and Tripoli, to reside at Aleppo.

— 6. Frederick Bernal Bernal, Esq.; Consul at Santos.

William Henry Ravenscroft, Esq.; Auditor and Accountant-General and Controller of the Revenue for the Island of Ceylon.

Sept. 7. Osmond C. Howe, Esq.; Vice-Consul at Pensacola.

— 12. Captain Edward Alexander Fraser; Vice-Consul at Bussorah.

— 14. Albert Victor Arthur Wellesley, Esq.; Page of Honour to Her Majesty.

— 27. The Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, K.C.M.G.; High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

— 28. Colonel Robert William Harley, C.B., G.M.G.; Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Grenada.

— 29. Augustus Frederick Gore, Esq.; Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Tobago.

Oct. 4. William Buell Richards, Esq.; Antoine Aimé Dorion, Esq.; John Henry de Villiers, Esq.; David Tennant, Esq.; George Wigram Allen, Esq.; and John Budd Pheir, Esq.; Knights.

— 23. Waller Angelo Otway, Esq.; Third Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

— 24. Sir Daniel Brooke Robertson, C.B.; Consul-General for the Consular District of Shanghai, to reside at Shanghai.

— 27. Frederick Augustus Abel, Esq.; Ralph Wood Thompson, Esq.; Major Charles William Wilson; Major-General Charles Wright Younghusband; Charles Walpole, Esq.; George Everest, Esq.; Robert Baker, Esq.; and Alexander Redgrave, Esq.; Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

— 31. Hon. William Stuart, C.B.; Minister to the King of the Netherlands.

Nov. 2. Hon. Alfred Henry Thesiger, Q.C.; Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Appeal.

— 15. Hon. Walter Francis Hely Hutchinson; Colonial Secretary for the Island of Barbadoes.

— 19. Hon. Francis Hay; Page of Honour to Her Majesty.

— 27. Thomas Godolphin Rooper, Esq., M.A., Balliol College, Oxford; one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Dec. 4. Ralph Milbanke, Esq.; Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

— 5. Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, Esq., C.M.G.; Senior Member of the Legislative Council of Western Australia.

— 10. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, Knight, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of Victoria; General John Bisset, C.B.; and Richard Wood, Esq., C.B., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in the Regency of

Tunis; Ordinary Members of the Second Class or Knights Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Dec. 10. Charles Henry Stewart, Esq., Senior Puisne Judge of the Colony of Ceylon; and John Thomas Emmerson, Esq.; Ordinary Members of the Third Class or Companions of the said Order.

— 13. Henry Stewart Cunningham, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

— 17. The Rev. Thomas Valpy French, D.D.; Bishop of Lahore, in the East Indies. The Rev. Jonathan Holt Titcomb, D.D.; Bishop of Rangoon, in British Burmah.

— 21. Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Frederick Cavendish; Extra Groom-in-Waiting to Her Majesty. Arthur Frederick Picard, Royal Artillery, V.C., Equerry to His Royal High-

ness the Duke of Connaught; one of the Grooms-in-Waiting to Her Majesty.

Dec. 27. George Dundas, Esq., C.M.G.; Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St. Vincent; a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of that island.

— 28. Augustus Frederick Gore, Esq.; a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Tobago.

— 31. The Right Hon. Sir Henry Elliot, G.C.B.; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Embassy of Austria. The Right Hon. Austen Henry Layard; Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, K.C.M.G.; Governor of the Straits Settlements; and Major-General Sir Harry St. George Ord, K.C.M.G.; Governor of Western Australia.

THE CABINET. (December, 1877.)

Right Hon. Earl of Beaconsfield	{ <i>First Lord of the Treasury.</i>
Right Hon. Lord Cairns	{ <i>Lord Privy Seal.</i>
His Grace Duke of Richmond and Gordon	<i>Lord High Chancellor.</i>
Right Hon. Sir Stafford H. Northcote	<i>Lord President of the Council.</i>
Right Hon. Richard Assheton Cross	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer.</i>
Right Hon. Earl of Derby	<i>Secretary of State, Home Department.</i>
Right Hon. Earl of Carnarvon	<i>Secretary of State, Foreign Department.</i>
Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy	<i>Secretary of State, Colonial Department.</i>
Most Hon. Marquis of Salisbury	<i>Secretary of State, War Department.</i>
Right Hon. William Henry Smith	<i>Secretary of State, Indian Department.</i>
Right Hon. Lord John Manners	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty.</i>
Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart.	<i>Postmaster-General.</i>
	<i>Chief Secretary for Ireland.</i>

SHERIFFS FOR 1877.

ENGLAND.

(Excepting Cornwall and Lancashire.)

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Charles Magniac, of Colworth, Sharnbrook, Bedford, Esq.
 BERKSHIRE.—William George Mount, of Wasing Place, near Reading, Esq.
 BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—William Schoolcroft Burton, of Walton Hall, Esq.
 CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—John Brown, of Elwyn Orchard, March, Esq.
 CHESHIRE.—Thomas Unett Brocklehurst, of Henbury Hall, Esq.
 CUMBERLAND.—Jonas Lindow Burns-Lindow, of Irton Hall, Esq.
 DERBYSHIRE.—Rowland Smith, of Duffield Hall, Esq.
 DEVONSHIRE.—John Fleming, of Bigadon, Esq.
 DORSETSHIRE.—Ernest Clay Ker-Seymer, of Hanford, Esq.
 DURHAM.—Sir Hedworth Williamson, of Whitburn Hall, Bart.
 ESSEX.—John Robert Vaizey, of Attwood, Halstead, Esq.

- GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—John Charles Bengough, of The Ridge, Wotton-under-Edge, Esq.
 HEREFORDSHIRE.—John Harward Griffiths, of The Weir, Hereford, Esq.
 HERTFORDSHIRE.—David Carnegie, of Eastbury, Watford, Esq.
 KENT.—Charles John Plumptre, of Fredville, Wingham, Esq.
 LEICESTERSHIRE.—Hussey Packe, of Prestwold, Esq.
 LINCOLNSHIRE.—Coningsby Charles Sibthorp, of Canwick Hall, Esq.
 MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Charles Henry Crompton-Roberts, of Drybridge, Monmouth, Esq.
 NORFOLK.—Edward Bower Sparke, of Gunthorpe, Esq.
 NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—John Augustus Sheil Bouverie, of Delapre Abbey, Esq.
 NORTHUMBERLAND.—Richard Hodgson Huntley, of Carham Hall, Coldstream, Esq.
 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Lancelot Rolleston, of Watnall, Esq.
 OXFORDSHIRE.—Arthur Henry Clerke Brown, of Kingston Blount, Esq.
 RUTLAND.—John Turner Hopwood, of Ketton, Esq.
 SHROPSHIRE.—Sir Henry Thomas Tyrwhitt, of Stanley Hall, Bridgnorth, Bart.
 SOMERSETSHIRE.—William Pinney, of Somerton Erleigh, Somerton, Esq.
 COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.—Frederick Gonnerman Dalgety, of Lockerley Hall, Stockbridge, Esq.
 STAFFORDSHIRE.—Henry John Wentworth Hodgetts Foley, of Prestwood, Stourbridge, Esq.
 SUFFOLK.—George Holt Wilson, of Redgrave Hall, Esq.
 SUSSEX.—Robert Loder, of The High Beeches, Crawley, Esq.
 SURREY.—William Robert Gamul Farmer, of Nonsuch Park, Cheam, Esq.
 WARWICKSHIRE.—Edward Petre, of Whitley Abbey, Esq.
 WESTMORELAND.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Watson, of Rothay Holme, Ambleside.
 WILTSHIRE.—Richard Walmesley, of Lucknam, Chippenham, Esq.
 WORCESTERSHIRE.—Robert Martin, of Overbury Court, Tewkesbury, Esq.
 YORKSHIRE.—John Horace Savile, Esq. (commonly called Viscount Pollington).
 DUCHY OF LANCASTER.—George Blucher Heneage Marton, Esq. of Capernwray.
 DUCHY OF CORNWALL.—Jonathan Rashleigh, of Menabilly, Esq.

WALES.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

- ANGLESEY.—Sir Richard Lewis Mostyn Williams Bulkeley, of Baron Hill, Beaumaris, Bart.
 BRECONSHIRE.—George Overton, of Watton Mount, Brecon, Esq.
 CARDIGANSHIRE.—Thomas Ford Hughes, of Abercerry, Newcastle Emlyn, Esq.
 CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Robert Parnall, of The Cottage, Llanstephan, Esq.
 CARNARVONSHIRE.—Henry Platt, of Gorddinog, Esq.
 DENBIGHSHIRE.—Henry Potts, of Glanravon, Mold, Esq.
 FLINTSHIRE.—Pennant Athelwold Lloyd, of Pentrehobin, Esq.
 GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Herbert Lloyd, of Plas Killebebyll, Esq.
 MERIONETHSHIRE.—Hugh John Ellis Nanney, of Cefndeuddwr, Esq.
 MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—James Walton, of Dolforgan, Esq.
 PEMBROKESHIRE.—Thomas C. Meyrick, of Bangeston House, near Pembroke, Esq.
 RADNORSHIRE.—James Vaughan, of Builth, Breconshire, Esq.

UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

OXFORD.

TRINITY TERM, 1877.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASSIS I.

Arkle, R. N., University.
 Bonar, J., Balliol.
 Bousfield, F. S. N., Lincoln.
 Bower, G. S., New.
 Brabant, F. G., Corpus.
 Craies, W. F., New.
 De Sausmarez, G. S., Corpus.
 Field, T. (a), Corpus.
 Glazebrook, M. G., Balliol.
 Gosset, A. H., New.
 Lankester, E. F., Lincoln.
 Massingham, J. J. (b), Balliol.
 Ritchie, W., Oriel.
 Steel, C. G., University.
 Vaughan, C. E., Balliol.
 Whitehead, H. (c), Trinity.

CLASSIS II.

Bain, J., New.
 Bates, T. C., University.
 Bramwell, H. F. G., Christchurch.
 Brinton, W., Christchurch.
 Brown, H. R. F., New.
 Chambers, R. H., Corpus.
 Clark, R., New.
 Fernandez, P. H., Trinity.
 Hart-Smith, T. N., Exeter.
 Harvey, F., Magdalen.
 Heringham, W. P., Keble.
 Just, H. W., Corpus.
 King, W. G., Balliol.
 Leupolt, A. F., Brasenose.
 Lyon, W. S., Lincoln.
 Perry, G. H., Keble.
 Robinson, G. G., Exeter.
 Tatum, H. F., Balliol.
 Thistle, T., Corpus.
 Todd, A. H., University.
 Tounsend, C. W., Keble.
 Tracey, C., Lincoln.
 Wedderburn, A. D. O., Balliol.
 Wilkinson, H. S., Merton.

CLASSIS III.

Abbott, R. L., Unattached.
 Archer, C., Oriel.
 Birkett, Le B., Trinity.
 Cade, F. J., Christchurch.
 Copleston, E. A., St. John's.

In Scientiis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS I.

Hayes, C. H., Balliol.
 Maguire, J. R., Merton.
 Walkley, A. B., Corpus.

CLASSIS II.

Daniell, W., Corpus.
 Holme, H. S., Brasenose.
 King, W. S., University.
 Mathias, R. F., Jesus.
 Rawson, W. S., Christchurch.
 Salter, J. C., Pembroke.

CLASSIS III.

Davies, S., Exeter.
 Ditchfield, P. H., Oriel.
 Lister, A. S., Keble.
 Richards, R., Jesus.
 Tylecote, H. G., New.

(a) Fellow of Magdalen.

(b) Fellow of Merton.

(c) Fellow of Trinity.

Cowles, D. J., St. John's.
 Craven, W. D., Worcester.
 Crouch, W. W., Queen's.
 Deazeley, J. H., Merton.
 Douglas, W., Keble.
 Graves, R. V. O., St. John's.
 Ivens, C. Ll., Christchurch.
 Keble, J. R., Keble.
 Kennedy, E. C., Trinity.
 Layman, E., Keble.
 Leonard, S. H., Lincoln.
 Lowe, A., Lincoln.
 Myers, W. H., Balliol.
 Nash, F. L., New.
 Newall, E., New.
 Pigot, H. V., Oriel.
 Poole, C., Christchurch.
 Puckle, T. J., Exeter.
 Sichel, W. S., Balliol.
 Stedman, A. M. M., Wadham.
 Stuart, D., Lincoln.
 Taylor, W. B., Brasenose.
 Walker T., Queen's.
 Warry, W., Exeter.
 Whyte J. D., Oriel.
 Wills, H., Balliol.

CLASSIS IV.

Alleyne, H. P., Merton.
 Barton, D. P., Corpus.
 Evans, J. C., Jesus.
 Hasluck, F. J., Queen's.
 Kirk, H., Queen's.
 Lang, E., Unattached.
 Ross, R. R. H., St. John's.
 Sayer, G., Trinity.
 Thomas, C. F., Jesus.

Examiners.

C. H. Daniel.
 T. H. Green.
 W. A. Spooner.
 T. H. Grose.
 W. Wallace.

In Scientia Naturali.

CLASSIS I.

Adrian, A. W. H., Christchurch.
 Christie, G. R., Magdalen.
 Clark, O. W., St. Edmund Hall.
 Evans, W. F., Jesus.
 Evans, O., Jesus.
 Taylor, J. J., Christchurch.

CLASSIS II

Humphery, F. W., Christchurch.
 Skeete, F. de C., Unattached.
 Wade, C. H., Magdalen.

CLASSIS IV.

None.

Examiners.

W. Esson.
 C. J. C. Price.
 W. H. Laverty.

In Sacra Theologia.

CLASSIS I.

None.

CLASSIS II.

Bannister, H. M., Pembroke.
 Fox, F. C., Hertford.
 Giles, W. L., St. John's.

CLASSIS III.

Brown, R. P., Trinity.
 Chatterton, S. D. S., Trinity.
 Clementson, C., Brasenose.
 Fell, W., University.

CLASSIS IV

Growse, W., Pembroke.
 Payne, W. A., Pembroke.

Examiners.

W. W. Fisher.
 A. W. Rücker.
 H. Power.

In Jurisprudentia.

CLASSIS I.

Milne, F. A., Keble.
 Pranker, A. A., Worcester.

CLASSIS II

Burne, W. C. H., Keble.
 Caffin, C. H., Pembroke.
 Embleton-Fox, W., New.
 Kettle, R. E., St. John's.
 Orde, W., University.
 Perrin, L., Magdalen.
 Scott, W., Exeter.
 Smith, W. P., University.

CLASSIS III.

Behrens, H., New.
 Brantingham, F. E., Christchurch.
 Briggs, R., St. John's.
 Dunn, J., Exeter.
 Gregson, F., St. Alban Hall
 Hill, E. F., Magdalen.

CLASSIS IV.

Christian, R., Brasenose.
 Johnson, A. R., Christchurch.
 Taylor, W. F., Exeter.
 Wall, J., Queen's.

CLASSIS III.

Fletcher, J. M. J., University.
 Hickson, W. H., Trinity.
 Jameson, H. G., Exeter.
 Izat, J. R., St. John's.
 Inkersley, A., Brasenose.
 Reynolds, J. R., Unattached.

CLASSIS IV.

Bullock-Webster, F., Hertford
 Burmann, R., Keble.
 Carter, T. N., Queen's.
 Courthorpe, A. H., Christchurch.
 Cox, F., Wadham.
 Graves, G. C., Unattached.
 Grisewood, A. G., Christchurch.
 Howell, J. A., Jesus.
 Johnston, J. G., Trinity
 Sloman, E., St. Edmund Hall.
 Stephens, H., Queen's.
 Wallington, E. W., Oriel.
 Wright, A. H., New.
 Wyatt, T. G., Trinity.

Examiners.

E. S. Ffoulkes.
 W. Sanday.
 A. H. Sayce.

Pro Gradu Baccalaurei in Jure Civi 1

CLASSIS I.

None.

CLASSIS II.

None.

CLASSIS III.

Adkins, H., St. John's.
 Corbett, C. J. H., New.

Examiners.

J. C. Wilson.
C. L. Shadwell.
Sir W. R. Anson, Bart.

Examiners.

J. Bryce.
T. E. Holland.
J. C. Wilson.
C. L. Shadwell.
Sir W. R. Anson, Bart.

In Historia Moderna.

CLASSIS I.

Arnold, H. O., University.
Buckle, G. E. (*d*), New.
Childs, T. H., Balliol.
Fanshawe, E. L., Balliol.
Hamlyn, V. W. C., Balliol.
Hassall, A., Trinity.
Holmes, T. R. E., Christchurch.
Lodge, R., Balliol.
Potter, J. C., Christchurch.
Simpkinson, C. H., Balliol.
Woodward, W. H., Christchurch.

CLASSIS II.

Browne, G. R., Brasenose.
Buckland, F. M., University.
Cooper, W., St. John's.
Merivale, G. M., New.
Plunkett, H. C., University.

CLASSIS III.

Fanning, F. C., Brasenose.
Hadden, R. H., Merton.
Ingleby, H., Corpus.
Kinloch, D. A., University.
Lane-Poole, S. E., Corpus.

Lloyd, A. B., Brasenose.
Lott, F. B., Christchurch.
Rawstorne, A. G., Corpus.
Ross-Hume, J. A., Merton.
Skipton, H. S., Exeter.
Thrupp, R. W., Lincoln.

CLASSIS IV.

Allen, J. S., Balliol.
Atthill, R. T., St. Edmund Hall.
Baily, H. M., Brasenose.
Bruce, Hon. F. J., Balliol.
Dornford, E., Keble.
Falle, S., Balliol.
Freeland, H. J., New.
Higgins, F. M., Keble.
Kebbell, F. C., New.
Kindon, J., Unattached.
Sharp, M. C., Trinity.
Tracy, H. H., Unattached.
Wansbrough, H. A., St. John's.

Examiners

W. Stubbs.
J. F. Bright.
M. Creighton.

MICHAELMAS TERM

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASSIS I.

Johnson, H., Queen's.
Richards, J. F., Balliol.

CLASSIS II.

Bode, C. W. L., Pembroke.
Summers, W., University.
Tydd, A. P. L., University.

CLASSIS III.

Bomford, W. J., Queen's.
Bush, R. F. E., Lincoln.
Capel, A., Trinity.
Maddox, W. M., Jesus.
Ogle, J., Trinity.
Shadwell, A., Keble.
Trotter, T. H. G., New.

In Scientiis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS I.

Butler, A. S., Exeter.
Hare, A. T., Wadham.
Macdonnell, A., Merton.
Saunders, S. T. H., Christchurch.
Wright, F. M., Queen's.

CLASSIS II.

Bennett, J., Exeter.

CLASSIS III.

Gridley, A. R., Wadham.

CLASSIS IV.

Germon, R. M., St. Mary's Hall.
 Julian, J. E. J., Trinity.

Examiners.

C. H. O. Daniel.
 W. A. Spooner.
 T. H. Grose.
 T. Case.
 W. Wallace.

CLASSIS IV.

Horner, J. S., Balliol.
 Jones, R., Jesus.

Examiners.

W. Esson.
 C. J. C. Price.
 W. H. Lavery.

In Scientia Naturali.

CLASSIS I.

Carter W., Merton.
 Hoyle, W. E., Christchurch.
 Napier, A. S., Exeter.
 Podmore, F., Pembroke.
 Thomas, A. P., Balliol.

CLASSIS II.

Bell, F. J., Magdalen.
 Brodie, D. M. W., Worcester.
 Copas, E. C., Balliol.
 Cust, W. A. P., Christchurch.
 Jupp, H. B., Magdalen.
 Kershaw, J. E., University.
 Ryle, R. J., Trinity.
 Sanders, F. A. Keble.

In Jurisprudentia.

CLASSIS I.

Duff, H., Balliol.
 Micklem, N., New.

CLASSIS II.

Buller, F. G., Trinity.
 Kensington, A., University.
 Lee, F. H., Trinity.
 Lindon, C. H., Magdalen.
 Mack, E. I., Lincoln.
 Metcalfe, C. T., University.
 Todd, C. J., Magdalen.
 Wilson, W. S. W., Exeter.
 Wilson, H. F., Trinity.

CLASSIS III.

Howells, H., Jesus.
 Mylne, R. S., Oriel.
 Rodocanachi, E. M., Trinity.

CLASSIS IV.

Higgins, T. L., Magdalen.
 Perrot, G. St. J., Worcester.
 Tabourdin, G., St. John's.

CLASSIS III.

None.

CLASSIS IV.

Green, W. H., Queen's.
 Orchard, H. L. Pembroke.

Examiners.

W. W. Fisher.
 A. W. Rücker.
 P. H. Pye-Smith.

In Historia Moderna.

CLASSIS I.

Tout, T. F., Balliol.

CLASSIS II.

Ashton, T. G., University.
 Bence-Jones, A., Exeter.
 Brooks, J., Merton.
 Elton, A. E. G., St. Edmund Hall.
 Findlay, R. E., Balliol.
 Forman, J., Oriel.
 Sim, A. C., New.
 Weyman, S. J., Christchurch.

CLASSIS III.

Bence-Jones, W. F., Exeter.
 Govett, F. L. New.
 Guise, J., Magdalen.
 Johnson, T. F., University.
 Pelly, F. W., Lincoln.

CLASSIS IV.

Bagshawe, E. A., Trinity.
 Barnard, F. P. Pembroke.
 Belfield, H. C., Oriel.
 Chambers, F., Keble.

	Disney, T., Merton. Symonds, A., Brasenose. Thompson, W. F., St. John's. Walker, J. L., Queen's.
<i>Examiners.</i>	<i>Examiners.</i>
J. C. Wilson.	W. Stubbs.
Sir W. R. Anson, Bart.	J. F. Bright.
E. Robertson.	W. Hunt.

In Sacra Theologia.

CLASSIS I.	CLASSIS IV.
None.	Booth, J. W. W., Pembroke.
CLASSIS II.	Bren, H. A., Wadham.
None.	Brutton, A., Queen's.
CLASSIS III.	Connolly, C., Worcester.
Bower, W. de N., St. Alban Hall.	Hewitt, E. S., Wadham.
Evans, W. de L., Worcester.	Highmore, P. A., Queen's.
Pelham, H., Magdalen.	Langley, J., Oriel.
Ward, J. H., Keble.	Penney, W. H., St. John's.
	Swan, C. A., Magdalen.
	Winter, W. T. P., Wadham.

Examiners.

W. Sanday.
 F. F. Jayne.
 A. H. Sayce.

CAMBRIDGE.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, 1877.

MODERATORS.

R. K. Miller.
 A. G. Greenhill.

EXAMINERS.

C. Smith.
 J. B. Lock.

ADDITIONAL EXAMINER.

H. W. Watson.

WRANGLERS.

Ds. McAlister, St. John's.	Heath, St. John's.
Gibbons, Gonville and Caius.	Basset, Trinity.
Rowe, Trinity.	Rose, Trinity.
Smith, J. P. Trinity.	Murton, St. John's.
{ Coates, Trinity.	{ Atkinson, Clare.
{ Knight, Trinity.	{ Pendlebury, St. John's.
{ Wilson, Sidney Sussex.	{ Tait, St. John's.
{ Greaves, Christ's.	{ Kikuchi, St. John's.
{ Walter's Queen's.	{ Boissier, Queen's.
Milton, Gonville and Caius.	{ Lewis, Trinity.
Parsons, Hn. C. A., St. John's.	{ Vinter, Sidney Sussex.

{ Dixon, Christ's.	{ Bowyer, Queen's.
{ Sharratt, Emmanuel.	{ Cobbald, Sidney Sussex.
{ Newbery, Peterhouse.	{ Lyon, Emmanuel.
{ Hogben, St. Catherine's.	{ Gilliland, Queen's.
{ Miller, F. B. A., Trinity.	{ Jones, St. John's.
{ Lee, Pembroke.	{ Fuller, Emmanuel.
{ Mills, Clare.	{ Jones, Jesus.

SENIOR OPTIMES.

Di. { Marwood, St. John's.	{ Brereton, F. L.
{ Sheriff, Emmanuel.	{ Williams, Pembroke.
{ Stevens, Peterhouse.	{ Catty, Christ's.
{ Bothamley, Corpus.	{ Percival, Corpus.
{ Carr, Corpus.	{ Rowles, St. Catherine's.
{ Clayton, Emmanuel.	{ Foa, Trinity Hall.
{ Monro, Queen's.	{ Carr, Trinity.
{ Perry, St. Catherine's.	{ Blackburn, Trinity.
{ Bell, St. John's.	{ Bagshaw, St. John's.
{ Benwell, Trinity.	{ Hodgson, Trinity Hall.
{ Hickson, Trinity.	{ Kearney, Corpus.
{ Arnold, Pembroke.	{ Hopkins, Trinity.
{ Norman, Downing.	
{ Grant, Christ's.	
{ Hancock, Queen's.	
{ MacMichael, Trinity.	
{ Smith, H. P. Trinity.	

JUNIOR OPTIMES.

Ds. Lawrence, Trinity.	Sole, Jesus.
{ Bayman, Trinity Hall.	{ Hicks, Trinity.
{ Highmoor, Corpus.	{ Colles, Emmanuel.
{ Eustace, St. John's.	{ Danckwerts, Peterhouse.
{ Rentoul, Downing.	{ Hinxman, Christ's.
{ Sharrock, Jesus.	{ Notley, Sidney.
{ Swainson, Trinity.	{ Doherty, St. John's.
{ Wilson, St. John's.	{ Horton, Trinity Hall.
{ Salmon, Jesus.	{ Barry, St. Catherine's.
{ Robinson, St. John's.	{ Berkeley, King's.
{ Pryce, Trinity.	{ Noake's, Christ's.
{ Hadden, Trinity.	{ Wood, Christ's.
{ Hatfield, St. John's.	{ Janvrin, Clare.
{ Hawthorne, King's.	{ Clark, Christ's.
{ Woolley, Corpus.	{ Ridley, St. John's.

ÆGROTAT.

Balfour, Trinity.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS.

EXAMINERS.

W. M. Ganson.
 E. S. Roberts.
 A. Pretor.
 T. E. Page.
 J. S. Reid.
 R. D. A. Hind.

FIRST CLASS.

Weldon, King's.	Vaughan, St. John's.
Sharkey, Christ's.	Donaldson, Trinity.
Dyson, St. John's.	Kennedy, Pembroke.
Corrie, King's.	Smith, E. H. C. Trinity.
Fulford, Clare.	Compton, Jesus.
Mitchell, Trinity.	Higgins, Emmanuel.
Savage, Christ's.	James, Jesus.
Chawner, King's.	Bowring, Trinity.
Davidson, Trinity.	Meyrick, Trinity.
Jeffery, St. Peter's.	Tillard, St. John's.

SECOND CLASS.

Leaf, Trinity.	Spencer, Sidney.
Lowry, Trinity Hall.	Patterson, Trinity.
Vipan, Christ's.	Rogers, Clare.
Pearson, Trinity Hall.	Sutcliffe, Clare.
Northcott, St. John's.	Baxter, Trinity.
Tarver, King's.	Evans, Sidney.
Blackett, St. John's.	Briscoe, Trinity.
Davies, Pembroke.	Williams, Clare.
Reade, King's.	Duffield, Queen's.
Lee, Trinity.	Fitch, St. Catherine's.
Dixon, Christ's.	Fox, Corpus.
Gurdon, Trinity.	Walter, Christ's.
Nethersole, St. Catherine.	Cadman-Jones, Clare.
Grant, King's.	
Rooper, St. John's.	

THIRD CLASS.

Warren, St. John's.	Smith, Sidney.
Benwell, Trinity.	Underhill, Magdalen.
Benè, Queen's.	Wilson, Pembroke.
Wilson, Magdalen.	Grant, Christ's.
Norman, Trinity.	Holden, Emmanuel.
Hill, Trinity.	Briggs, Christ's.
Rhodes, Caius.	Smith, Pembroke.
Carr, St. John's.	Bull, Trinity.
Kendall, Corpus.	Norman, Corpus.
Pownall, Pembroke.	Mellor, Trinity.
Stephenson, Corpus.	Godby, Magdalen.
	Postlethwaite, Clare.

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS.

EXAMINERS.

H. Sidgwick.
T. W. Levin.
T. R. Birks.
G. C. Robertson.

FIRST CLASS.

Ds. Mummery, St. John's.	Warren, St. John's.
--------------------------	---------------------

SECOND CLASS

Ds. { Robson, Caius.	{ Burrows, Christ's.
Wilson, St. John's.	Mills, Clare.

R

THIRD CLASS.

Bealey, Trinity.]		{ Del Castello, Trinity. Dent, Trinity.
-------------------	--	--

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS.

EXAMINERS.

G. M. Humphry.
G. D. Lideing.
J. Dewar.
W. Whitaker.
W. T. T. Dyer.
W. G. Adams.
J. B. Sanderson.
A. H. Garrod.

FIRST CLASS.

Ds. Bower, Trinity. Cullen, Christ's. Fenton, Christ's. Greaves, Christ's.		Hill, Down. Ohm, Emmanuel. Sedgwick, Trinity.
---	--	---

SECOND CLASS.

Ds. Harrison, Christ's. Holthouse, Trinity. Houghton, St. John's. Murton, St. John's.		North, Sidney. Taylor, E. F. Vinter, Sidney.
--	--	--

THIRD CLASS.

Ds. Allen, St. John's. Buckmaster, Down. Foster, Trinity.		Wallis, St. John's. Weldon, Caius.
---	--	---------------------------------------

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS.

EXAMINERS.

B. F. Westcott.
J. B. Lightfoot.
E. W. Benson.
W. M. Campien.
J. R. Lumby.
R. L. Beasley.

FIRST CLASS.

Ds. Howson, Trinity. Shaw, Pembroke.		Tyser, Trinity. Walpole, Trinity.
---	--	--------------------------------------

SECOND CLASS.

Ds. Finch, King's.

THIRD CLASS.

Ds. Bamford, Trinity.
Bicknell, Caius.
Blunt, Pembroke.
Brown, St. John's.
Gilbert, Trinity.

Merivale, St. John's.
Nevill, Trinity.
Rammell, St. John's.
Ward, Pembroke.
Williamson, Corpus.

LAW TRIPOS.

EXAMINERS.

E. C. Clark.
B. Walker.
J. W. W. Bund.
C. V. Childe.

FIRST CLASS.

Ds. Nevill, St. John's.
Phillips, Trinity Hall.
Kemp, St. John's.

{ Hopley, Pembroke.
Williams, E., Pembroke.
Law, Trinity.
Pyman, Trinity.

SECOND CLASS.

Ds. { Baggallay, Trinity Hall.
Wood, Trinity Hall.
Hamilton, St. John's.
Drew, Trinity.
Everington, Trinity.
Morrice, Trinity.
Thompson, Down.
James, Trinity.
Matthew, St. John's.
Fergusson, Trinity.

Williams, F. S., Trinity Hall.
Hopkinson, Trinity.
{ Robinson, Trinity.
Stallard, Emmanuel.
Budd, Trinity.
Radford, Trinity Hall.
Giddy, St. Peter's.
Kowalski, Caius.
Johnson, St. Catherine.

THIRD CLASS.

Ds. { Hardcastle, Trinity.
Whetstone, St. John's.
Campbell, Lord C., Trinity.
Pardoe, St. Peter's.
Richards, Emmanuel.
Daniell, Caius.

{ Dalton, Trinity.
Maitland, Trinity.
Waterlow, Trinity.
Williamson, St. John's.
Dale, St. John's.
Richardson, St. Peter's.
Bomer, Trinity Hall.
Wilde, Trinity.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS.

EXAMINERS.

J. R. Seeley.
C. H. Monro.
V. H. Stanton.
G. W. Prothero.

FIRST CLASS.

Ds. Thornely, Trinity Hall.
{ Bond, Trinity Hall.
Dean, St. Peter's.
Raikes, Trinity.

SECOND CLASS.

Ds. Parker, St. John's. | Lupton, Trinity.

THIRD CLASS.

- { Darch, Jesus.
- { Hastings, St. John's.
- { Jones, Jesus.
- { Agnew, Trinity.
- { Betts, Trinity.
- { Hatton, Trinity Hall.
- { Marryat, Down.
- { Douglas, Trinity.
- { Hilton, Trinity.
- { Seymour, Trinity.

INDEX.

The figures between [] refer to PART I.

- ABERDARE, *Vide* Welsh Colliery.
- ACADEMY, EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL. *Vide* Art, [349].
- ACCIDENTS.—Alpine, 85; to Mr. Anderson, 124; at Bath, 56; at Bollington, 17; at Brighton, *ib.*; at Edinburgh, 128; from ether, 110; to a geologist, 68; a glacier adventure, 61; at Hackney, 120; at Jarrow, 92; to Mdme. Lablache, 103; to Major Lloyd, 89; at Queenstown, 8; to somnambulists, 5; at Sheffield, 131; in Staffordshire, 61; at Stockport, 128; to Mr. A. Walshe, 89.
- ADAMS, CAPTAIN, of the "Corea," 19.
- AFRICA, SOUTH, Confederation Bill, [48]; Lord Carnarvon on the Transvaal annexation, [75]; Sir T. Shepstone's proclamation, [79]; remonstrance of S. African Government, [80]; outbreak of a Kaffir war, [82].
- AGRICULTURAL HALL CATTLE SHOW, 124.
- ALBERT MEDALS conferred upon Welsh miners, 74.
- ALEXANDRA PALACE, Hawking at the, 20.
- ALFRED THE GREAT, Completion of the statue of, 59; unveiling of by the Prince of Wales, 70.
- ALPINE ACCIDENTS, 61, 85.
- AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP of the Thames, 71.
- AMBULANCE MANŒUVRES at Dresden, 51.
- AMERICA. *Vide* United States.
- ANDERSON, FREDERICK S., sad death of, 124.
- ANDREWS, ST., UNIVERSITY RECTORSHIP, 116.
- ANIMALS, The sufferings of, 79; sale by auction of, 87.
- ANSON, COL. THE HON. A., Obituary notice, 162.
- ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN, [376].
- ANTONELLI, CARDINAL, Lawsuit, [233].
- APPENDIX. *Vide* Public Documents.
- AQUARIUM, THE BRIGHTON, Action against, 44; birth of a sea-lion at, 47.
- ARCTIC EXPLORATION, Captain Sir G. S. Nares' paper on the, 28.
- ARMAMENTS.—German, [220]; Japanese, [302]; Russian, [188], [249]; Turkish, [189].
- ARMY.—The Estimates, [27]; Promotion Warrant, [69]; changes in the, 58; sad death of an officer, 59.
- ARNOLD, ARTHUR, "Through Persia," [339].
- ARNOLD, MR. T. J., Obituary notice, 144.
- ARTISANS' DWELLINGS Case, Termination of, 107; the trial, 186.
- ART, Retrospect of, [349]; opening of the Grosvenor Gallery, [*ib.*]; Royal Academy Exhibition, [351]; the Water-colours, [361]; at the Grosvenor Gallery, [362]; specimens of sculpture, [363]; new dramatical productions, [370]; Linton's "Temples of Pæstum," 22; revival of art etching, 40; Wagner Festival, 44; story of Van de Velde, 46; Mr. J. Foster's bequest, 48; Dr. Schlie-mann's relics of Troy, 128.
- ASCOT CUP-DAY, 59.
- ASHLEY, HON. W., Obituary notice, 141.
- ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES, [382].
- AUSTRALIA, General election, [110]; Chinese immigration question, [111]; New South Wales, [113]; exhibition in Melbourne, 130.
- AUSTRIA and HUNGARY.—History of the year, [221]; policy on the Eastern Question, [*ib.*]; divergence of popular opinion, [222]; deputation to Kossuth, [*ib.*]; Ministerial statements, [223]; mobilisation, [*ib.*]; meeting of the two Emperors, [224]; speech of Herr Tisza, [*ib.*]; legal status of "Old Catholics," [225]; financial position of Hungary, [226]; policy of Count Andrássy, [227].

- "AVALANCHE" AND "FOREST" collision, 88; inquiry into, 100.
- BAGEHOT, MR. WALTER, Obituary notice, 138.
- BAILEY, MR. JOHN, Obituary notice, 148.
- BAIN, MR. A., Obituary notice, 133.
- BAKER, MAJOR, "Turkey in Europe," [330].
- BAKER, SIR H. W., Obituary notice, 136.
- BALKANS, THE, CROSSING OF, by Gen. Gourko, [193], [252].
- BALLIOL COLLEGE, Opening of the new hall of, 5.
- BANDON, THE EARL OF, Obituary notice, 136.
- BARKER, LADY, "Year's Housekeeping in South Africa," [336].
- BARROW, MAJ.-GEN. L., Obituary notice, 162.
- BATH, Frightful accident at, 56.
- BATTLE ABBEY, Burglary at, 17.
- BAXTER, LANGLEY. *Vide* Artisans' Dwellings.
- BEACONSFIELD, LORD—in the House of Lords, [12]; maiden speech, [14]; reported retirement, [22]; Mr. Pigott's case, [70]; speech at the Mansion House, [122]; the Queen's visit to, [125], 125.
- BEETHOVEN'S PIANOFORTE, 14.
- BELCHER, ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD, Obituary notice, 139.
- BELGIUM, The Rubens Festival, [272]; Ninth Congress of Socialists, [273]; opening of the Chambers, [274].
- BELL, GEN. SIR G., Obituary notice, 153.
- BENSON, DR., Consecration of the Bishop of Truro, 39.
- BENTINCK, LIEUT.-GEN. ARTHUR CAVENDISH, Obituary notice, 165.
- BERLIN GALLERY, Picture robbery, 25.
- BICYCLE CLUB MEETING, 90.
- BIG SPRING STATION, Robbery of a train at, 91.
- BISHOPS, CONSECRATION OF THREE, 129.
- BLACKHEATH HIGHWAYMEN, 51; arrest and trial of, 106.
- BLACKMORE'S, R. D., "Erema," [346].
- BLANTYRE MINE Colliery accident, 106; inquiry into, 115.
- BLEWITT'S BUILDINGS, Eviction of tenants from, 63.
- BLIND MEN employed in mines, 86.
- BLONDIN at the Crystal Palace, 97.
- BLUE-COAT BOY, Suicide of a, 66; report of committee of enquiry upon, 81.
- BOLTON, Fire at the Stonehill Colliery, 10; Liberal Association at, 75; misery of operatives, 97; the spinners' strike, 106.
- BOOK, THE FIRST PRINTED, 42.
- BOWERBANK, MR. JOHN SCOTT, Obituary notice, 139.
- "BOWRING, The Autobiographical Recollections of Sir John," [311].
- BOYTON, CAPTAIN, Swimming feat of, 131.
- BRADLAUGH, MR., Prosecution of, 62.
- BRAZIL, Visit of the Emperor and Empress of, 58.
- BROMLEY, MR. VALENTINE, Obituary notice, 141.
- BRIDGE over the Tay, 94.
- BRIGHAM YOUNG, Death of, [295]; reading of the will, 87.
- BRIGHT, MR. J., On capital punishment, [61]; on household suffrage, [67]; at Rochdale, [120].
- BRIGHTON AQUARIUM, The action against, 45; birth of a sea-lion at, 47.
- BRIGHTON, Explosion of gas at, 17.
- BRISTOL CATHEDRAL, Restoration of, 104.
- BRITISH ASSOCIATION, THE, at Plymouth, 78, [371].
- BRUCE, STATUE OF ROBERT, 118.
- BRYAN HALL COLLIERY ACCIDENT, 92.
- "BRYAN WALLER PROCTER" (Barry Cornwall), [316].
- BRYCE, DEATH OF DR. JAMES, 68.
- BRYCE, J., "Transcaucasia and Ararat," [332].
- BUDGET AND ANNUAL ESTIMATES, [42].
- BULWER, MR. W. E. LYTTON, Obituary notice, 148.
- BURGLARIES AND ROBBERIES.—At Audley End, 122; at Blackheath, 51; at Battle Abbey, 17; at Clapham, 96; at Clayton, 124; in Epping Forest, 110; of Foreign Bonds, 85; at Halstead Place, 114; at Lichfield, 131; at Wimbledon, 117.
- BURNABY, CAPT. FRED., "On Horseback through Asia," [333].
- BURNS, Unveiling the statue of, 11.
- BUTE, Destruction of the mansion of the Marquis of, 119.
- CABINET, THE, 242; changes in [32].
- CABRERA, MARSHAL, Obituary notice, 144.
- CAMERON, CAPTAIN, "Across Africa," [335].
- CAMPDEN HILL, Commemoration service at St. George's, 39.
- "CAMPBELL, JOHN M'LEOD," [315].
- CAMPBELL, LORD G., "Log Letters from the 'Challenger,'" [334].
- CANADA, Farewell banquet to Lord

- Dufferin [108]; the award of the Halifax Fisheries Commission, [110].
- CANARIS, ADMIRAL, Obituary notice, 157.
- CANTERBURY, ADDRESS OF THE ARCH-BISHOP OF, [117].
- CANTERBURY VISCOUNT, Obituary notice, 149.
- CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, Debate on, [61].
- CARDIFF THEATRE, Destruction of, 124.
- CARPENTER, MISS MARY, Obituary notice, 148.
- CARRIER PIGEONS, Racing of, 72; breeding of, 77.
- "CASHMERE," Wreck of the, 66.
- CATO STREET CONSPIRACY, Death of the last survivor of the, 6.
- CAVILL, MR. FREDERICK, Swims the Channel, 83.
- CAXTON CELEBRATION, THE.—Meeting at Westminster Abbey, 26; the first printed book, 42; special service at the Abbey, 53; the Walter machine, [374].
- CENTENARIAN, Dinner party to a, 49.
- CHAINING A WIFE at Lincoln, 120.
- CHANNEL SUBMARINE TUNNEL, THE, 96.
- CHAPMAN, M., Autobiography of Harriet Martineau, [307].
- CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Enlargement of, 29.
- CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY, THE, 59.
- CHATTERLEY, Boiler explosion at, 61.
- CHEFOO CONVENTION, THE, 112.
- CHESHIRE, Extraordinary accident in, 17.
- CHISHOLM, MAJOR A., Obituary notice, 155.
- CHINA.—Foreign trade with, [297]; fearful famine in, [46]; storms and floods, [298]; tail-cutting epidemic, 47.
- CHINESE ADVOCATE, A, 131.
- CHINESE AMBASSADORS in London, 12; assault on a servant of the Embassy, 13; the "Tottering Lily," 45; visit to the Law Courts, 54; the Chefoo Convention, 112.
- CHISHOLM, MRS. CAROLINE, Obituary notice, 139.
- CHISWICK, Historical loss at, 45.
- CHRISTOPHER-NISBET-HAMILTON, THE Right Hon. R. A., Obituary notice, 152.
- CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—Suicide of a scholar, 66; official enquiry, 81.
- CHRONICLE OF REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES, 1.
- CHURCH CONGRESS, THE, 100.
- CHURCH LEAGUE, THE, 65.
- CITY PROPERTY, Value of, 65.
- CITY ROAD, Outrage and burglary in the, 98.
- CIVIC PAGEANT, THE, 112.
- CLARKE, MR. COWDEN, Obituary notice, 139.
- CLAYTON, Burglary at, 124.
- CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, Removal of, 15; eventful voyage of, 103.
- CLERKE, ARCHDEACON, Obituary notice, 165.
- CLIFFORD, ADMIRAL SIR AUGUSTUS, Obituary notice, 137.
- COBBOLD, REV. R., Obituary notice, 133.
- CODDEN, MRS. R., Obituary notice, 142; the documents of Mr. Richard, 42.
- COCHRANE'S, LORD, PETITION, 218.
- CODRINGTON, ADMIRAL SIR HENRY J., Obituary notice, 156.
- COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS. *Vide* Mining Casualties.
- "COLLINS, MORTIMER," [313].
- COLORADO BEETLE, THE, at Mulheim, 62; at Hereford, 73; in the Glasgow Post-office, 80; official papers relating thereto, 221.
- COMPTON, MR. H., Obituary notice, 157.
- CONNEAU, Dr., Obituary notice, 155.
- CONSPIRACY, Extraordinary charge of, 32.
- CONSTANTINOPLE, Heavy rains at, 7.
- CONVICT PRISON FARMING, 86.
- COOPER, MR. GEORGE, Obituary notice, 148.
- CORK, Fatal accident to Major Lloyd, near, 89.
- COULSON, MR. WILLIAM, Obituary notice, 144.
- COVENT GARDEN, Old custom at, 53.
- CREEDMOOR RIFLE MATCH, THE, 90.
- CRESSWELL v. WALBOND, 174.
- CRIMINAL CASES.—Artisans' dwellings, 107; City Road outrage, 98; conspiracy, charge of, 32; detective conspiracy, 98, 116; extortion, charge of, 92; Foreign Bonds robbery, 85; highway robberies, 51, 106, 110; Leeds, execution at, 30; Oxford murder, 128; Penge murder, 68, 95, 102; turf frauds, 38.
- "Crown Prince," Poisoning of the crew of the, 73.
- CUPPAGE, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR R., Obituary notice, 142.
- CZAR OF RUSSIA, THE.—Return to St. Petersburg, [256]; temporary residence at Plojesti, 63; confers knighthood upon Mr. Archibald Forbes, 111.
- DANUBE CROSSED by the invading Russians, [191].
- D'ALTON EDWARD COUNT, Obituary notice, 158.

- DARWIN, MR CHARLES, Testimonial to, 22; made Doctor of Laws, 114.
- DAVIS, CAPT. J. E., Obituary notice, 133.
- DAWSON, COL. R. P., Obituary notice, 158.
- DEAN PETER, "Theodore Parker," [342].
- DE CLIFFORD, LORD, Obituary notice, 153.
- DELHI. Grand ceremonials at Proclamation of Empress of India, [83].
- DENMARK.—The Crown and the Folkething, [275]; finance laws, [*ib.*]; autumn races, [*ib.*]; State trial of Ministers, [276]; Battle of the Budget, [*ib.*].
- DERBY DAY at Epsom, 52.
- DERBY, LORD, On the Eastern Question, [13]; Atrocity Despatch, [16]; Government policy, [121].
- DETECTIVES, CONSPIRACY OF, examination at Bow Street, 93; trial, 116, 191.
- DIAMOND-CUTTING by Females, 67.
- DIGBY, COL. G. S., Obituary notice, 140.
- DISCOVERY OF COINS near Verona, 13; at Cupar Fife, 47.
- DISRAELI, Mr. *Vide* Beaconsfield.
- DODGE, COL. R. I., "Hunting Grounds of the Great West," [338].
- DONCASTER RACES, THE, 87.
- DONKEYS, High price of, 107.
- DORAN'S, Dr., "London in the Jacobite Times," [345].
- DRURY LANE, Public garden in, 21.
- DUBLIN.—Mrs. F. E. Hoggan obtains an M.D. degree, 19; Miser, death of a, 105; Patrick's Day celebrations, 24; railway accident, 64.
- DUFFERIN, LORD, Farewell banquet to, [108].
- DUNDAS, RIGHT HON. SIR DAVID, Obituary notice, 140.
- DUNDONALD, LORD, Petition for compensation to, 26.
- DURHAM, MR., Will of the late, 121; obituary notice, 162.
- EARDLEY-WILMOT, MAJOR-GEN. F. M., Obituary notice, 158.
- EARTHQUAKES, 39, 100, [295], [379].
- EASTERN QUESTION, THE.—Political aspects of, [2]; speeches during the recess, [5]; Mr. Gladstone's "bag and baggage" policy, [6]; failure of the Conference, [*ib.*]; Prince Gortchakow's Note, [*ib.*]; recall of Sir H. Elliott, [7]; the Queen's Speech, [12]; Lord Derby's Atrocity Despatch, [16]; Government policy, [17]; Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions, [33]; latter sittings of the Conference, [168]; and failure, [171]; Turkish Circular Note, [172]; disgrace of Midhat Pasha, [175]; Russian Note, [179]; London Protocol, [181]; Russia's view of her mission, [185]; declaration of war, [186]; independence of Roumania, [190]; Austrian policy, [223]; independence of Servia, [260]; political speeches in the autumn, [120]; summoning of Parliament, [125]; opinions of press upon, [126]. *Vide* Russia and State Papers.
- EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, 45.
- ECHLIN, SIR F. F., Obituary notice, 153.
- EDINBURGH, Accident to a somnambulist, 5; burning of the Queen's Theatre, 31; fall of a building, 128.
- EDUCATION, The New Code of, 228.
- EDWARDS, AMELIA B., "A thousand Miles up the Nile," [335].
- EGYPT.—Convention for suppression of slave trade, [114]; policy of the Viceroy, [265]; Col. Gordon, Governor of the Soudan, [266]; loss of the "Latof," [267]; appointment of foreigners to public offices, [*ib.*]; peace with Abyssinia, [268]; Escort for the Egyptian Contingent, [*ib.*]; protection of the Suez Canal, [269]; Prince Hassan, [270]; report of the Public Debt Commissioners, [271].
- ELECTRIC LIGHT, Experiments with, 55, 82, 110, [374].
- ELIOT, SIR ED. G., Obituary notice, 163.
- ELLIS, MR. R. S., Obituary notice, 162.
- EPPING FOREST, Highway robbery in, 110.
- ERLE, RIGHT HON. PETER, Obituary notice, 133.
- ERSKINE, LORD, Obituary notice, 145.
- ETCHING, Revival of art, 40.
- "ETEN," loss of the steamship, 69.
- ETON AND HARBROW C.C., The, 69.
- "EUCALYPTIN THE," The new liqueur, 69.
- "EUROPEAN," Wreck of the, 121.
- EWALD'S "Sir Robert Walpole," [323].
- "EWING, MEMOIR OF BISHOP," [315].
- EXECUTION, Terrible scene at Leeds, 30.
- EXHIBITION, Proposed Australian, 130.
- EXPLOSIONS. *Vide* Mining Casualties.
- FAIRLIE, LADY CUNINGHAM.—A long-lived family, 54.
- FAMINE IN INDIA. *Vide* India.
- FASTING GIRL, A., 130.
- FEMALE HEROISM.—Mdlle. Dodu, 55; Miss Grace Russell, 115.

FEMALE PROFESSION, A NEW, 67.

FERGUSON, SIR WILLIAM, Obituary notice, 137.

"FIDDLER JOSS'S" Thieves' Supper, 19.

FIRES.—American Patent Office, 94, 101; Bolton, colliery disaster, 10; Brighton, gas explosion, 17; Cardiff Theatre, 124; Coldbath Fields Prison, 27; Edinburgh Queen's Theatre, 31; Fenner's oil factory, 101; Inverary Castle, 102; Millwall, 93, 101; Millwall Docks, 125; New York, 84; Penzance, 78; Rothsay, the Marquis of Bute's mansion, 119; St. John's, N.B., 60; Washington, 94, 101; Worcester Theatre, 118.

FITZGERALD, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR J. F., Obituary notice, 140.

FLEMING, MAJOR-GEN. LE, Obituary notice, 149.

FLOODS. *Vide* Storms.

"FLYING SCOTCHMAN," Accident to the, 29.

FOLKESTONE RITUAL CASE.—Judgment of the Privy Council, 47; defiance of the Vicar of St. Peter's, 50; secession resulting from, *ib.* *Vide* Trials, 169.

FONBLANQUE, MR. DE, "Lives of the Lords Strangford," [321].

FORBES, MR. ARCHIBALD, The insignia of a Knight of St. Stanislas conferred upon, 111.

FORDYCE, SIR JOHN. Obituary notice, 137.

FOREIGN BONDS, Robbery of, 85.

FOREIGN HISTORY, [129].

FORSTER BEQUEST, The, 48.

FRANCE.—History of the year, [129]; M. Simon's Administration, [130]; census of Paris, [131]; death of Gen. Changarnier, [*ib.*]; Parliamentary episode, [136]; Constitutional powers vested in the President, [138]; death of M. Thiers, [144]; funeral, [145]; addresses at the grave, [147]; political tour of the President, [149]; its failure, [150]; prosecution of M. Gambetta, [151], [156], 89; MacMahon's Manifesto, [151]; official decrees, [153]; death of M. le Verrier, [*ib.*]; M. Thiers' posthumous address, [*ib.*]; the elections, [154]; Second Manifesto, [155]; electoral addresses, [*ib.*]; results of elections, [157]; opening of new Chamber, [158]; Marshal MacMahon's Message, [165]; terminates crisis, [166]; military medal conferred upon Mlle. Dodu, 55; discovery of Roman remains at Paris, 81. *Vide* National Assembly.

FRANKLIN EXPEDITION, Relics of, 96.

FREEMAN, ED. A., "Ottoman Power," [331].

FROST, MR. WILLIAM E., Obituary notice, 148.

FROUDE, J. A., "Short Studies," [327].

"FRUITS OF PHILOSOPHY, THE," Prosecution of the publishers of, 62.

GABRIEL, VIRGINIA, Obituary notice, 156.

GAGE, VISCOUNT, Obituary notice, 134.

"GAINSBOROUGH DUCHESS," THE, 66.

GALE, WILLIAM, Pedestrian feats of, 98, 114.

GAMBETTA, M., prosecution of [151], [156], 89.

GARIBALDI, RICCIOTTI, Adventurous career of, 20.

GELDART, REV. DR. T., Obituary notice, 158.

GERMANS, THE EARL OF ST., Obituary notice, 163.

GERMANY.—History of the year, [205]; military anniversary, [*ib.*]; opening of Prussian Diet, [206]; the Budget, [207]; the Krupp gun, [*ib.*]; elections for the Reichstag, [*ib.*]; sectarian divisions of Catholics, [*ib.*]; opening of German Parliaments, [208]; speeches of Prince Bismarck, [209]; Alsace-Lorraine, [210]; 80th birthday of Emperor, [211]; the "Chancellor crisis," [212]; State visit to Alsace-Lorraine, [*ib.*]; "Old Catholic" Synod, [216]; "Kaiser-week" festival, [*ib.*]; population and religious statistics, [214]; autumn manoeuvres, [215]; second session of the Diet, [*ib.*]; financial statement, [216]; debate on Administrative reform, [217]; Loan Bill, [218]; the Emperor's shooting excursion, [*ib.*]; death of Count Wrangel, [*ib.*] and General Von Cannstein, [219]; debate on worship and education, [*ib.*]; development of naval power, [220]; robbery from the Berlin Gallery, 25; the Colorado beetle at Mülheim, 62; subterranean telegraph, 82, 84.

GIANT, DEATH OF A, 38.

GLADSTONE, MR., at Hawarden, [6]; at Taunton, [7]; on the Eastern Question, [17]; attacks the Government policy, [24]; resigns Liberal Leadership [32]; "Five Resolutions," [33]; visit to Ireland, [118], 111; speech at Holyhead, [118]; interviewed by Bolton Liberal Association, 75; returned as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, 118.

GLASGOW.—Statue to Robert Burns, 11; Lord Hartington at, [119]; Mr. Gladstone returned as Lord Rector of University, 118.

GOLD, German demand for, 74.

- GORDON, COL., Statement of, 19.
 GORILLA, Exhibition of a young, 79; death of, 115.
 GRANT, MR. ALBERT, Sale of pictures of, 40.
 GRANTLEY, LORD, Obituary notice, 153.
 GREECE.—Excitement in, [263]; war-like feeling in the provinces, [*ib.*]; new Cabinet, [*ib.*]; its policy, [264]; Lord Derby and the Government, [*ib.*]; death of Constantine Canaris, [265].
 GREENOUGH, MR., Sad death of, 25.
 GREVILLE-HOWARD, THE HON. MRS., Obituary notice, 163.
 GRIFFIES-WILLIAMS, SIR W. L., Obituary notice, 147.
 GROSVENOR GALLERY, Opening of the, [349].
- HACKNEY CHURCHYARD, Fatal accident in, 120.
 HALF-A-CENTURY CELEBRATIONS, 49.
 HALIFAX, DR., Good fortune of, 22.
 HALIFAX FISHERIES COMMISSION AWARD, [110], [293].
 HALL, COMMANDER J., Obituary notice, 134.
 HALL, MR. C., Appointed as Attorney-General to H.R.H. Prince of Wales, 115.
 HALLIDAY, MR. ANDREW, Obituary notice, 142.
 HAMILTON, SIR WILLIAM, Obituary notice, 137.
 HARTINGTON, LORD, on the Eastern Question, [119].
 HARVEST OF THE SEA, THE, 129.
 HATCHAM DISTURBANCES. *Vide* St. James's.
 HASTINGS, SIR F. "Lectures on Poetry," [341].
 HAWKING at the Alexandra Palace, 20.
 HAWKINS, MR. F., Obituary notice, 165.
 HEADLEY, LORD, Obituary notice, 153.
 HEDLEY, MR. T., Endows a Bishopric, 93.
 HENSON, THE REV. JOSIAH ("Uncle Tom"), Visit to England, 11.
 HESSE-DARMSTADT, LOUIS III., GRAND DUKE OF, Obituary notice, 149.
 HISTORICAL LOSS, AN, 45.
 HISTORICAL PARALLEL, AN, 53.
 HOARE, MR., Obituary notice, 145.
 HOBART, THE HON. A. C., (Hobart Pasha), Story of, 13.
 HOGGAN, MRS. F. P., Successfully passes M.D. examination in Dublin, 19.
 HOLLAND.—Funeral of the Queen, [271]; obituary notice, 149; the Budget, [271]; new Cabinet, [*ib.*].
 HOME RULE.—Systematic obstruction of the business of the House, [45]; the "Long sitting of July 31," [*ib.*]; modifications in the Rules of Debate, [47]; the South Africa Bill, [48]; amendments, [49]; Mr. Butt's repudiation of the Obstructives, [50]; length of the sitting, [*ib.*]; Mr. Parnell's tactics, [51]; the Judicature Bill, [53]; motion for a Committee on Home Rule, [54]; defeat of a Liberal candidate at Salford, [56]; Mr. Butt's Land Bill, [57]; alleged grievances, [*ib.*]; Mr. O'Connor Power's motion for release of convicts, [*ib.*].
 HOP-PICKING, Completion of, 95.
 HORSE SHOW, THE ANNUAL, 56.
 HORSE-SLAUGHTERING BY DYNAMITE 65.
 HORTON CHURCH, Re-opening of, 55.
 HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, THE EAST LONDON, 45.
 HOUSE OF COMMONS. *Vide* Parliament.
 HOUSE OF CORRECTION, Great fire at the Coldbath Fields, 27.
 HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE IN THE COUNTIES.—Debate, [62]; division, [66]; labourers' delegate meeting, [67].
 HUGHENDEN, Royal visit to, 125.
 HUMANE DISCOVERY, 65.
 HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDALS, 115.
 HUNGARY. *Vide* Austria.
 HUNT, MR. WARD, Death of, [32]; obituary notice, [54].
 HYDROPHOBIA, DEATHS FROM, 108, 109.
- INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 242.
 INDIA.—Proclamation of the Queen as Empress, [2]; the Delhi ceremonial, [83], 1; Lord Lytton's description of the ceremonials and rejoicings, [*ib.*]; terrible famines throughout the country, [93]; Government relief measures, [94]; visit to the Famine districts, [95]; end of the Famine in Madras, [96]; the mortality, [97]; the Mansion House Relief Fund, [98], 95; Sir J. Strachey's Budget, [98]; Sir J. Stephen on Indian expenditure, [101]; Lord Hamilton's annual statement, [103]; the Eastern Question, [104]; the Punjab Frontier, [105]; Jowaki war, [107]; scientific views of the Famine, [382]; curious ceremony at Indore, 73.
 INTEMPERANCE, DEBATE ON, [58].
 INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN HORSES, 123.
 INVERARY CASTLE, Fire at, 102.
 IRELAND.—Award to the widow of Mr. J. Young, 72; Mr. Gladstone's visit

- to, 111; Masonic Grand Lodge, important resolution, 112.
- IRISH JUDICATURE ACT, The, [53].
- "IRISH OBSTRUCTIVES," *Vide* Home Rule.
- ISLEWORTH, Burglary at Gordon House, 47.
- ITALY.—History of the year, [228]; health of the Pope, [229]; Clerical Abuses Bill, [*ib.*]; Papal Allocution, [230]; Ministerial reply, [*ib.*]; financial statement, [231]; Clerical Bill rejected, [232]; jubilee of the Pope's consecration, [*ib.*]; anniversary of the Italian Constitution, [*ib.*]; the Cardinal Antonelli Lawsuit, [233]; failing health of the Pope, [237]; Ministerial crisis, [238]; the new Cabinet, [*ib.*].
- JACOB, GERTRUDE L., "The Raja of Sarawak," [319].
- JAMES, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HENRY, Obituary notice, 149.
- JAPAN.—Civil war, [299]; brief history of, [*ib.*]; insurrection in Satsuma, [300]; causes of complaint, [301]; the Budget, [*ib.*]; army and navy, [302].
- JAPANESE SHIP, Arrival of a, 67.
- JARROW, Six children killed at, 92.
- JEEJEEBHOY, SIR JAMSETJEE, Obituary notice, 154.
- JERSEY, "COURT D'HÉRITAGE," 99.
- JUDGES, Style and title of, 41; state visit to St. Paul's Cathedral, 57.
- KAFFIR WAR, Outbreak of a, [82].
- KARS, Fall of, [197].
- KAVANAGH, MISS J., Obituary notice, 163.
- KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH, SIR JAMES P., Obituary notice, 146.
- KENT, THE DUKE OF, and President Washington, 67.
- KINGSLEY, "LIFE OF CHARLES," [306].
- KRUPP GUN, Experiments with, [207]; a 1,000 ton, [214].
- LABLACHE, MADAME, Death of, 103.
- LADIES ADMITTED TO DIPLOMAS at Hospitals, [372]; allowed to study at the Royal Free Hospital, [*ib.*].
- LAKIN, MR. JOHN, Obituary notice, 137.
- LAKE, MAJOR-GEN., Obituary notice, 150.
- LANDELLS, MR. ROBERT, Obituary notice, 134.
- LANDSLIPS, on the S.E.R., 5; narrow escape of the Camborne V.R.C., 70.
- LANDULPH, Extraordinary conduct of the Rector of, 113.
- LANFREY, M., Obituary notice, 164.
- LAPLANDERS, Exhibition of, 114.
- LEEDS, Execution at, 30.
- LEGH, GEORGE C., Obituary notice, 149.
- LEWES' "The Physical Basis of Mind," [343].
- LEWIN, MR. THOMAS, Obituary notice, 134.
- "LIGHTNING" Torpedo-vessel, The, 37.
- LISBON SYMPATHY and "The Floods in London," 7.
- LITERATURE, RETROSPECT OF, [303].
- LITERARY WORKS, NEW.—"Across Africa," [335]; "Book of Psalms," [341]; "Bowring, Sir J.," [311]; "Campbell, John M'Leod," [315]; "Challenger, The," [334]; "Collins, Mortimer," [313]; "Democracy in Europe," [326]; "Emigrant in Canada," [338]; "Epic of Hades," [347]; "Epochs of Modern History," [326]; "Ewing, Bishop," [315]; "Fergusson, Sir W.," [318]; "Five Years' Penal Servitude," [339]; "Forty Years' Recollections," [306]; "Froude's Studies," [327]; "Hunting Grounds of the West," [338]; "Journal of a Residence at Vienna," [318]; "Kingsley, Charles," [306]; "London in Jacobite Times," [345]; "Makers of Florence," [342]; "Martineau, Harriet," [307]; "New Republic," [346]; "On Horseback Through Asia," [333]; "Ottoman Power," [331]; "Ozanam, Professor Frederic," [319]; "Parker, Theodore, Life and teachings of," [342]; "Persia by Caravan," [339]; "Peru," [338]; "Physical Basis of Mind," [343]; "Pius IX.," [323]; "Poetry, Lectures on," [341]; "Prince Consort," [303]; "Prince of Wales's Tour," [328]; "Procter, Bryan Waller," [316]; "Quincey, Thos. De," [314]; "Raja of Sarawak," [319]; "Renaissance in Italy," [344]; "Russia," [329]; "Russian Wars," [330]; "Sea of Mountains," [337]; "Sermons," [343]; "South Africa," [337]; "Story of My Life," [310]; "Strangford, Lords," [321]; "Sumner, Charles," [322]; "Thousand Miles up the Nile," [335]; "Transcaucasia," [332]; "Turkey in Europe," [330]; "Unknown Eros," [348]; "Walpole, Sir R.," [323]; "Warrington, Field Marshal Duke of," [324]; "Williams Wynn, Charlotte," [317].
- LIVERPOOL ART GALLERY, Opening of, 86.
- LLANDUDNO PIER, Opening of, 74.

- LLOYD, MAJOR, Accidental death of, 89.
 LOCH, MR. GEORGE, Obituary notice, 156.
 LOCKE, JOHN, Collection of letters, 98.
 LONDON ATHLETIC CLUB, The, 39.
 LONGMAN, MR. WM., Obituary notice, 156.
 "LONG SITTING, THE," of July 31, [48].
 LORNE, MARQUIS OF, "The Book of Psalms," [341].
 LOTHIAN, LADY, Obituary notice, 145.
 LOVETT, MR. W., Obituary notice, 156.
 LOUVRE, Addition to the Egyptian collection of the, 59.
 LUCAN, COUNTESS OF, Obituary notice, 142.
 LUSHINGTON, ADMIRAL SIR S., Obituary notice, 145.
 LUSHINGTON, MR. VERNON, 97.
 LUTHER'S BIBLE, Discovery of part of, 50.
 LYNN MIDDLE LEVEL WORKS, 118.
- MACKAY, CHARLES, "Forty Years' Recollections of Life," [306].
 MACNAMARA, MR. HENRY TYRWHITT JONES, Obituary notice, 138.
 MADAGASCAR, Abolition of slavery in, [296].
 MAINE, SIR HENRY SUMNER, 132.
 MANCHESTER, Aqueduct to connect Lake Thirlwell with, 64; opening of the new Town Hall, 90.
 MANGLES, MR. R. D., Obituary notice, 156.
 MANNERS-SUTTON, RIGHT HON. J., Obituary notice, 149.
 MARGATE, Gale and wrecks at, 117.
 MARMOZET, THE PIGMY, 75.
 MARSHMAN, MR. J. C., Obituary notice, 154.
 MARSH, MRS. G., Obituary notice, 156.
 MARTIN, T., "Life of the Prince Consort," [303].
 MASONIC LODGE OF IRELAND, Important resolution of, 112.
 MASONS, OPERATIVE, Strike of the, 64; meeting at Clerkenwell, 80; arrival of foreign workmen, 95; accommodation provided for them, 104; picketing, 107; cost of the strike, 117; engagement of Germans, 119.
 MATTHEW BOOTH, Death of, 6.
 MAY MEETINGS, The, 43.
 MAYORESS, Marriage of the Lady, 76.
 MAY, SIR THOS. ERSKINE, "Democracy in Europe," [326].
 MELLISH, SIR GEORGE, Obituary notice, 150.
 MERRITT, MR. HENRY, Obituary notice, 154.
- MERRY, MR. JAMES, Obituary notice, 138.
 MERTHYR, Great Distress at, 131.
 MEUX'S, MESSRS., BREWERY, Well-boring experiments at, 76, [378].
 MICHELL, DR., Obituary notice, 140.
 MIDDLETON, LORD, Obituary notice, 165.
 MIDHAT PASHA, Fall and banishment of, [175]; arrival of, 49; visit to the House of Commons, 61.
 MIDIAN, Discoveries in the Land of, 43.
 MILLWALL, Great fires at, 93, 94.
 MILTON'S FIRST WIFE, 55.
 MILTON, WM. VISCOUNT, Obituary notice, 135.
 MINER, A fortunate, 33.
 MINING CASUALTIES.—Blantyre pit, 106; inquiry into, 115; Bryan Hall colliery, 92; Great Boys colliery, 21; Rhonddha Valley, 33; Stonehill colliery, 10; Wigan, death of a blind man at, 86—explosion at, 101.
 MINISTERS, THE CHINESE, 12.
 MISERS, Deaths of, 22, 105.
 MOLYNEUX, REV. CAPEL, Obituary notice, 166.
 MONITORS, Destruction of Turkish, [191].
 MONRO, SIR DAVID, Obituary notice, 142.
 "MONTEM," OR "SALT HILL," Sale of, 82.
 MORESBY, ADMIRAL SIR FAIRFAX, Obituary notice, 135.
 MORIARTY, BISHOP, Obituary notice, 163.
 MORIER, MR. D. R., Obituary notice, 154.
 MORMONISM, Execution of Bishop J. Lee for massacre of emigrants, [293]; death of Brigham Young, [295]; obituary notice, 157.
 MOROCCO, VISIT OF THE GRAND SHEREEF OF, 76.
 MOTLEY, HON. J. L., Obituary notice, 145.
 MOUNTAIN, Fall of a, [379].
 MOUNT STUART HOUSE, ROTHESAY, destroyed by fire, 119.
 MOZLEY, REV. CANON, Obituary notice, 166.
 MYCENÆ, Discoveries at, 30.
- NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.—M. Jules Simon's Administration, [130]; the Budget, [ib.]; re-opening of the Chamber, [132]; dismissal of Jules Simon's Ministry, [133]; new Cabinet, [134]; Republican meeting, [136]; scene in the Chamber, [137]; prorogation, [ib.]; Presidential power vested by the Constitution, [138];

- re-opening of Chambers, [139]; the Message, [*ib.*]; debate on the Ministry, [141]; their policy, [142]; speech of M. Gambetta, [*ib.*]; dissolution of the Chamber, [144]; death of M. Thiers, [*ib.*]; opening of new Chamber, [155]; M. A. Grévy's motion on electoral abuses, [159]; debate upon, [160]; resignation of the De Broglie Ministry, [163]; the MacMahon Ministry, [*ib.*]; its declaration and defeat, [164]; M. Dufaure's Cabinet, [165]; Marshal MacMahon *in extremis*, [166]; and submission, [*ib.*]. *Vide* France.
- NAVY ESTIMATES, The, [29].
- NETHERLANDS, Death of the Queen of the, 57.
- "NEW BRADFORD," Voyage of the, 72.
- NEWMARKET RACES, The, 42.
- NEW ZEALAND, [112].
- NILSSON, CHRISTINE, A story of, 18.
- NOBLE, JOHN, "South Africa," [337].
- NORFOLK, Double murder in, 105.
- NORFOLK, Marriage of the Duke of, 116.
- NORTHAMPTON, THE MARCHIONESS OF, Obituary notice, 166.
- NORTHUMBERLAND, Endowment of a Bishopric for, 93.
- NORTON, THE HON. MRS., Obituary notice, 152.
- NORWAY, Its mercantile Fleet and population, [277].
- OAKS STAKES, The, 52.
- OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS DECEASED IN 1877, 133.
- ODGER, Funeral of Mr. George, 23; Obituary notice of, 141.
- OLD CATHOLICS—Synod at Bonn, [213]; official recognition in Austria, [225].
- OLIVANT, MRS., "Makers of Florence," [342].
- O'MEARA, KATHLEEN, "Frederic Ozanam," [319].
- ORKNEY, THE EARL OF, Obituary notice, 146.
- OXENFORD, MR. JOHN, Obituary notice, 138.
- OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES BILL, [72]; boat race, 27; cricket match, 62.
- OXFORD AND MORTIMER, THE COUNTESS OF, Obituary notice, 158.
- OXFORD.—Opening of the new hall of Balliol College, 5; murder near, 128.
- PARLIAMENT.—Opening of, [9]; the Queen's Speech, [10]; debate upon, [12]; the Eastern Question, [15]; policy of the Government, [20]; minor Bills, [27]; Army Estimates, [*ib.*]; the Navy, [29]; death of Mr. Ward Hunt, [32]; Mr. Gladstone's Five Resolutions, [33]; amendments, [35]; Mr. Cross's speech, [36]; division, [40]; the Budget, [42]; Irish Obstructives, [45]; modifications in the Rules of Debate, [47]; "the long sitting" of July 31 on the South African Confederation Bill, [48]; Dissenters' Burials Bill, [52]; Irish Judicature Act, [53]; Home Rule, [54]; Land Bill, [57]; Mr. Chamberlain on intemperance, [58]; Sunday closing, [59]; Colonial Marriage Bill, [*ib.*]; Capital punishment, [60]; Household Suffrage to Counties, [62]; Army Promotion, [67]; the Pigott Case, [70]; Vote of Censure, [*ib.*]; apology of the House, [71]; official reporting, [72]; Territorial Waters Jurisdiction, [*ib.*]; City of London Companies, [*ib.*]; Oxford and Cambridge Universities, [*ib.*]; Clerical Fellowships, [73]; Prison Bills, [74]; Public Education Vote, [75]; South Africa and Annexation of the Transvaal, [76]; Lord J. Hamilton on Indian Finance, [103]; summoning of, [125].
- PAGE'S "Life of De Quincey," [314].
- PALERMO BRIGANDS, 24.
- PARIS MAIL, Robbery of the, 55.
- PARRY, MR. JOHN, Farewell benefit performances of, 26.
- PATMORE, MR. C., "Unknown Eros," [348].
- PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, St., Marriage in, 76.
- "PENAL SERVITUDE, FIVE YEARS'" [339].
- "PENGE MYSTERY, THE," Trial of the Stauntons and Alice Rhodes, 66, 68, 95; commutation of sentence, 102. *Vide* Trials, 178.
- PERCEVAL, RIGHT HON. SPENCER, Death of the daughter of, 14.
- PERCY, GEN. LORD, Obituary notice, 164.
- PERSIA, THE SHAH OF, Present to the South Kensington Museum, 64.
- PETER THE GREAT'S WILL, [1].
- PHONOGRAPH, Mr. Edison's, [878].
- PIERCE, E. L., "Charles Sumner," [322].
- PIRACY IN THE NORTH SEA, 81.
- PLEVNA, Siege and fall of, [198].
- PLYMOUTH, British Association Meeting at, 78, [371]; Somnambulist, accident at, 78.
- POCOCK, FRANCIS, death of, [381] 98.
- POLICE INSPECTORS' CONSPIRACY. *Vide* Detectives.
- POMARÉ, QUEEN, Obituary notice, 159.

- "PONGO," Arrival of the young gorilla, 79; death of, 115.
- PONTYPRIDD EXPLOSION. *Vide* Welsh Colliery.
- POPE, THE, Episcopal Jubilee, [232], 47; daily life, 77; failing health, [237].
- PORTER, AN HONEST, 88.
- POTTINGER, MAJOR-GEN. JOHN, Obituary notice, 143.
- POWYS, REV. DR. H., Obituary notice, 146.
- PRECIOUS STONES, Artificial production of, [376].
- PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPIRE in India, 1, [2], [83].
- PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS, 244.
- PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AND STATE PAPERS.—Circular of Prince Gortchakow on the affairs of Turkey, 207; Protocol relative to the affairs of Turkey, 210; despatch from the Turkish Government on the Protocol, 262; Circular of April 19, and reply, 216; naval engagement between the "Shah" and "Huascar," 218; the Colorado beetle, 221; Report from committee on Lord Cochrane's petition, 224; the New Code of Education Department, 228; Public Income and Expenditure, 242.
- QUEEN, THE, Proclaimed Empress at Delhi, &c., [2], 1; opens the House, [9]; a spider dress presented to, 14; erects a monument to memory of Lady Stanley, 23; celebration of birthday, 49; presentation of a public park, 118; visit to Lord Beaconsfield, [125], 125.
- QUEEN'S THEATRE, EDINBURGH, Destruction of, 31.
- RACES. *Vide* Sports.
- RADCLIFFE, Severe thunderstorm at, 48.
- RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Claims for compensation, 74; near Dublin, 64; mysterious occurrence on the G.E.R., 127; near Leeds, 130; at Morpeth Station, 29; to the Scotch Mail, 113; statistics of, 116; on the S.W.R., 120.
- RAILWAY BRIDGE, Opening of the longest, 94.
- READE, CHAS., "Woman Hater," [347].
- RECREATION GARDENS IN LONDON, 62.
- REEVE, HENRY, "Journal of a Residence at Vienna," [318].
- RELIC OF FEUDAL TIMES, 99.
- RELICS OF TROY, Dr. Schliemann's, 128.
- REMARKABLE TRIALS.—Ridsdale r. Clifton (Folkestone Ritual case), 169; Cresswell v. Walrond, 174; the Stauntons (Penge case), 178; the Artisans' Dwellings frauds, 186; the Detective conspiracy, 191.
- RESCUE FROM DROWNING, 78.
- RHONDDHA VALLEY ACCIDENT, 33. *Vide* Welsh Colliery.
- RITUALISTS AND THE LAW.—Archbishop of Canterbury's address, [116]; the Vicar of St. James', Hatcham, 4, 6, 8, 9, 18, 46, 115; the Vicar of Folkestone, 47, 50, 169.
- RIDSDALE CASE. *Vide* Folkestone.
- ROBINSON CRUSOE, A pension granted to the Misses Defoe, 47, 50, 169.
- ROCHDALE, Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain at, [120].
- ROCKY MOUNTAINS, Scientific researches in the, [375], [377].
- ROMAN REMAINS, Discovery of, in Paris, 81.
- ROME, Shower of sand at, 60; fortifications of, 83; brigandage in, 127.
- ROSAS, GENERAL JUAN MANUEL DE, Obituary notice, 141.
- ROSCOMMON, Great terrorism in, 72.
- ROSS, MR., and Palermo Brigands, 24.
- ROTHSCHILD, MR. LEOPOLD DE, Lays the foundation stone of a new temple, 56.
- ROUS, ADMIRAL, Obituary notice, 152.
- ROWAN, J. T., "Emigrant in Canada," [338].
- ROYAL GIFT TO HEYWOOD, 118.
- ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, 115.
- RUBENS TERCENTENARY, The, 83.
- RUSSELL, MAJOR, "Russian Wars with Turkey," [330].
- RUSSELL, WM. HOWARD, "Prince of Wales's Tour in India," [328].
- RUSSIA.—History of the year, [244]; industrial and financial condition, [245]; the Budget, [247]; the Conference and Ultimatum, [ib.]; the Czar's War Manifesto, [248]; the Navy, [249]; remodelling of the Army on German system, [ib.]; commanded by the Grand Duke, [250]; the Russian soldier, [ib.]; Generals Skobelev, Von Todleben, and Gourko, [251]; the Metropolitan of Kischeneff, [253]; provincial addresses to the Czar, [254]; War and Peace Parties, [255]; the Czar's return to St. Petersburg, [256]. *Vide* Turkey and the War.
- SAD DEATH IN PRISON, 25.
- SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, RESTORATION OF, 18.
- SALMON FISHING, Closing of season, 89.

- SANFORD, MR. J. L., Obituary notice, 155.
- SCHLIEHMANN'S, DR., Discoveries at Mycenæ, 30; relics of Troy, 128.
- SCIENCE, Retrospect of, [371]; the British Association at Plymouth, [*ib.*]; French Association at Havre, [*ib.*]; "The Last of the Gases," [372]; the phonograph and telephone, [373]; Prof. Tyndall's experiments, [375]; Mr. Stanley's explorations, [380]; Mr. Glaisher's astronomical report, [382].
- SCOTCH LINEN TRADE STRIKE, 91.
- SCOTCH MAIL, Accident to the, 118.
- SCOTLAND.—Lord Hartington in, [119]; Liberalism of, [120]; the Burns statue, 11; death of Dr. Bryce, 68; Social Science Congress, 91.
- SCUDAMORE, CAPT. W. J., Obituary notice, 135.
- SEA SERPENT, The Great, 17.
- SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH, 50.
- SERBIA.—Proclamation of March, [257]; manifesto of Prince Milan, [258]; her policy, [259]; independence, [260]; movements of troops, [262].
- SERVICE, JOHN, "Sermons and Essays," [343].
- SENIOR, MRS. NASSAU, Obituary notice, 141.
- SEYMOUR, MR. DANBY, Obituary notice, 157.
- "SHAH" AND "HUASCAR," Naval engagement between, 212.
- SHAKSPEARE, Festival and Memorial, 40.
- SHÉEL, DR., Expedition to the Jenissei, [380].
- SHEFFIELD, Football accident at, 131; rattening, 104; trade outrage, 122.
- SHERIFFS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 248.
- SHIPPING DISASTERS.—Loss of the "Avalanche," 88; the "Cashmere," 66; poisoning of the crew of the "Crown Prince," 73; loss of the "European," 121; the "Eten," 69; burning of the "Latof," [267]; collision between the "Loch Fyne" and "Knappton Hall," 104; piracy in the North Sea, 81; loss of a trader's boat at Queenstown, 8; burning of the "Teviotdale," 21; wrecks on the S.E. coast, November 24th, 117.
- SHREWSBURY, THE EARL OF, Obituary notice, 146.
- SIEMENS, DR., Address to the Iron and Steel Institute, [374];
- SLADE, MISS, Attempt to extort money from, 92.
- SLAVE TRADE, Abolition of, in Madagascar, [296]; statement of Col. Gordon, 19.
- SMEE, MR. ALFRED, Obituary notice, 136.
- SMIRKE, MR. SYDNEY, Obituary notice, 166.
- SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW, 124.
- SMITH, LADY, Obituary notice, 188.
- SMITH, THOS. L., C.B., Obituary notice, 143.
- SMITH'S, "SIR WILLIAM FERGUSSON," [318].
- SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS, 91.
- SOMNAMBULISM, Extraordinary, 5.
- SOUTH AMERICA.—Shocks of earthquake, floods and famine in, [295].
- SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—Mr. John Forster's bequest, 48; the Shah of Persia's souvenir, 64.
- SOUTHESEA, Gallant rescue at, 78.
- SPAIN.—Political prospects, [238]; Extradition Treaty, [239]; tour of King Alfonso, [*ib.*]; bull-fight at Malaga, [240]; the English Fleet at Cadiz, [241]; great wine exhibition at Madrid, [*ib.*]; the Budget, [*ib.*]; bull-fight at Madrid, [242]; suppression of the Cuban insurrection, [*ib.*]; decree of religious liberty, [243]; the Basque Provinces, [*ib.*]; the King's engagement to the Princess Mercedes, [*ib.*]; death of Marshal Cabrera, 144.
- SPIDER DRESS, A Brazilian, 14.
- SPENCER-CHURCHILL, LIEUT.-COL. C. H., Obituary notice, 142.
- SPENCER, THE DOWAGER COUNTESS, Obituary notice, 159.
- SPENCER PERCEVAL'S DAUGHTER, Death of, 14.
- SPORTS.—Hawking at the Alexandra Palace, 20; Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, 27; presentation of medals to Oxford crew, 31; Wolverhampton bicycle contest, *ib.*; Weston and O'Leary walking match, 37; the London Athletic Club, 39; Newmarket races, 42; the Derby and Oaks, 52; the Horse Show, 56; the Ascot, 59; the Oxford and Cambridge Cricket Club Match, 62; Eton and Harrow, 69; Amateur Championship of the Thames, 71; carrier pigeon race, 72; St. Leger Stakes, 87; Creedmore rifle match, 90; bicycle meet, *ib.*; fatal walk, 97; Gale's great feats, 98, 114; Captain Boyton, 13.
- SPRY, W. J., "Cruise of H.M. Ship 'Challenger,'" [334].
- SQUIER, GEORGE, "Peru," [338].
- ST. ALBANS, Enthronement of the Bishop of, 58.
- ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY, Election of a Rector of, 116.
- STANLEY'S AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS, [380], 93.
- STANLEY, LADY A., Erection of a cross in memory of the late, 28.

- STATE PAPERS. *Vide* Public Documents, 207.
- STATE OF TRADE, [114]; review of the year, [115]. *Vide* Trade Disputes.
- STATISTICS, The Railway, 116.
- STAUNTONS, THE. *Vide* Penge.
- STEELE, Death of Miss A. E., 110.
- STEPNEY, LIEUT.-COL. SIR JOHN S. COWELL, Obituary notice, 146.
- ST. GEORGE, Commemoration of, 39.
- ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY, THE, 119.
- STIRLING-MAXWELL, LADY. Obituary notice, 152.
- ST. JAMES'S, HATCHAM, The Vicar of in the Court of Arches, 4; riots at, 6; arrest of Vicar for contempt, 8; conflict for possession of, 9; release of Vicar, 18; forcible entry of, 46; legal proceedings nullified, 115.
- ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK, Terrible conflagration at, 60.
- ST. JOHN'S, MR., "Sea of Mountains," [337].
- ST. JUST, Fatal fire at, 78.
- STOCKPORT, Serious accident at, 128.
- STOKE-ON-TRENT, Murder near, 129.
- STORMS, GALES, AND FLOODS.—Heavy rains at Constantinople, 7; floods in July, 71; thunderstorm in Lancashire, 48; Lisbon sympathy with London, 7; floods in October, 103; gale on the coast of Scotland, 3; overflow of the Thames, *ib.*; gales in November, 117.
- ST. PANCRA'S, Flower stealing, 107.
- ST. PATRICK'S DAY, Celebration of, 24.
- ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, Meeting of the executive committee of, 57; state visit of the Judges to, *ib.*
- STRIKES. *Vide* Trade Disputes.
- SUDELEY, LORD, Obituary notice, 143.
- SULLIVAN'S "New Ireland," [345].
- SULTAN ABDUL HAMID, Dinner party of, 85.
- SUMMONS OF PARLIAMENT, [125].
- SUNDERLAND, Fatal pedestrian feat at, 97.
- SYMONDS, "Renaissance in Italy," [344].
- "TAIL-CUTTING EPIDEMIC" in China, 47.
- TAIT, ARCHBISHOP, Address of, 117.
- TALBOT, MR. FOX, Obituary notice, 159.
- TALBOT, RIGHT HON. CHARLES JOHN, Obituary notice, 146.
- TAYLOR, COL. M., "The Story of my Life," [310].
- TEA PARTY, A Scientific, 92.
- TELEGRAPH WIRES, German subterranean, 82; laying down by steam, 84; quadruplex, 98.
- TELEPHONE, THE.—Professor Bell's lecture, 15; experiments with, 70; utilised for mining purposes, 88; adopted by the Post Office authorities, 120; Dr. Röntgen's alarm, [374].
- "TEVIOTDALE," Burning of the, 21.
- THAMES, Championship of the, 71.
- THESIGER, THE HON. ALFRED H., Appointed Lord Justice of High Court of Appeal, 109.
- "THE TEMPLES OF PÆSTUM," presented to the National Gallery, 22.
- THIERS, M., Death of, [144]; funeral, [145]; posthumous address, [153]; recovery of stolen works of art, 109; obituary notice, 159.
- THIEVES' SUPPER, A, 19.
- THIRLMERE, LAKE, Proposal to purchase, 64.
- THOLUCK, PROFESSOR, Obituary notice, 152.
- THOUSAND HOURS' WALK, A, 98.
- "THUNDERER," Trial trip of the, 2.
- TICHBORNE CLAIMANT, THE.—Costs of the prosecution of, 71; removal of, 104; visit to, 91.
- TIDAL WAVE IN SOUTH AMERICA, 50.
- TIGRESS, Escape of a, 68.
- TINLEY, MAJOR-GEN., Obituary notice, 155.
- TITIENS, MDLLE. T. Obituary notice, 164.
- TOOTH, REV. A. *Vide* St. James's.
- TOPHAM, MR. F., Obituary notice, 143.
- TORPEDO WARFARE.—Destruction of ironclads, [191]; the "Lightning" torpedo vessel, 37; manufacture of, 43.
- "TOTTERING LILY, THE," 45.
- TRADE DISPUTES.—The Bolton strike, 84, 106; Clyde ironworkers, 97; Clyde shipwrights, 93—referee's decision in, 111; cotton operatives, misery of, 97; Lundhill Colliery, 111; North of England iron trade, 82; operative masons' strike, 64—meeting at Clerkenwell, 80—arrival of foreign workmen, 95—their accommodation, 104—"look out" of pickets, 107—cost of strike, 117—engagement of Germans, 119; Scotch linen trade, 91; Sheffield outrages, 104, 122; United States railway riots, [283].
- TRANSVAAL, ANNEXATION OF THE, [80].
- TREASURE, Extraordinary loss of, 110.
- TRIALS, REMARKABLE.—Ridsdale *c.* Clifton (the Folkestone Ritual case), 169; Cresswell *v.* Walrond, 174; the Penge case, 178; Mr. Baxter Langley, and Mr. Edward Safferey (the Artisans' Dwellings Company frauds), 186; the Detectives' conspiracy, 191.

TROLLOPE, A., "American Senator," [347].

TROLLOPE, T. A., "Story of the Life of Pius IX.," [323].

TRURO, Consecration of the Bishop of, 39; first ordination service, 51.

TULLOCH, JOHN, "Salvation here and hereafter," [343].

TURF FRAUDS, The Great, 38.

TURKEY AND THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR, Turkish administration, [167]; latter sittings of the Conference, [168]; the European proposals considered, [169]; rejected, [170]; Midhat Pasha's counter-proposals, [ib.]; Turkish Circular, [172]; fall of Midhat Pasha, [175]; installation of Grand Vizier, [ib.]; Sultan's decree, [176]; opening of Ottoman Parliament, [177]; Sultan's Speech, [178]; Russian Note, [179]; the London Protocol, [181]; Turkish reply, [182]; Russia's view of her mission, [185]; declaration of war, [186]; Turkey's protest, [ib.]; the rival forces, [188]; defeat at Batoum, [189]; Sukhum Kalé, [ib.]; Roumania declares her independence, [190]; blowing up of monitors, [191]; the Danube crossed, [ib.]; proclamation to the Bulgarians, [192]; capture of Tirnova and Nicopolis, [193]; General Gourko crosses the Balkans, [ib.]; reverses in Armenia, [ib.]; actions before Plevna, [ib.]; the Shipka Pass, [194]; capture of Loftcha, [195]; defeat of Mukhtar Pasha, [196]; fall of Kars, [197]; investment of Plevna, [198]; Osman Pasha's sortie, [199]; defeat and capitulation, [200]; siege of Erzeroum, [202]; Turkish Circular Note to the Powers, [202]; opening of second session of Turkish Parliament, [203]; Bulgarian and Turkish atrocities, [204]. *Vide* Eastern Question and Russia.

TYLDESLEY, Colliery explosion at, 21.

TYNDALL, PROFESSOR, Experiments of, [375]; declines the Rectorship of St. Andrew's University, 116.

TYNEWYDD COLLIERIES. *Vide* Welsh Colliery.

"UNCLE TOM'S FAREWELL," 11.

UNITED STATES.—Presidential election, [278]; appointment of Electoral Commission, [279]; Mr. Hayes elected, [ib.]; Inauguration Day, [ib.]; Presidential policy, [280]; Cabinet, [281]; employment of troops against Mexican raiders, [282]; condition of the negro population, [ib.]; commercial depres-

sion, [283]; railway strikes and riots, [ib.]; conflict with troops at Pittsburg, [284]; Baltimore and St. Louis, [286]; destruction of rolling stock and railway properties, [287]; Civil Service reform, [ib.]; Government speeches at Vermont, [ib.]; Presidential visit to the Southern States, [289]; war with the Indians, [290]; failure of embassy to the Sioux Chiefs, [ib.]; Bill for remonetisation of silver, [ib.]; President Hayes' first Annual Message, [291]; Halifax Fishery Commission, [293]; execution of Mormon Bishop, John Lee, [ib.]; the Mountain Meadow massacre, [294]; death of Brigham Young, [295]; fire at St. John's, N.B., 60; fire in New York, 84; the Creedmore Rifle Match, 90; plunder of passenger train, 91; destruction of the Patent Office, 94, 101; opening of the "Working Women's Hotel," 122.

UNIVERSITIES Bill, [72]; Boat Race, 27; presentation of medals to the Oxford Crew, 31; cricket match, 62.

UNIVERSITY DEGREES, Oxford, 250; Cambridge, 255.

URQUHART, MR. D., Obituary notice, 147.

VAN DE VELDE AND LORD CLARENDON, An artistic story of, 46.

VANE, MR. MORGAN, Obituary notice, 147.

VERONA, Discovery of coins near, 13.

VERRIER, M. LE, Obituary notice, 161.

VESUVIUS, Eruption of Mount, 50.

VICAR, Extraordinary conduct of a, 113.

VOLUNTEERS, Narrow escape of the Camborne Rifle Corps, 70.

WANTAGE, Royal visit to, 70.

WAGNER FESTIVAL, The, 44.

WALES, THE PRINCE OF, Indian hunting trophies, 16; re-opens the Charing Cross Hospital, 30; two eldest sons as naval cadets, *ib.*; their examination at Greenwich, 46; unveils statue of Alfred the Great at Wantage, 70.

WALKING MATCHES. *Vide* Sports.

WALLACE, D. MACKENZIE, "Russia," [329].

WALSHE, MR. ARTHUR, Sad accident to, 89.

WANTAGE, Royal visit to, 70.

WARREN, MR. SAMUEL, Obituary notice, 155.

WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT, A love letter of, 41; and the Duke of Kent, 67.

- WATCHMAKERS, A meeting of, 87.
 WEEKES, MR. HENRY, Obituary notice, 147.
 WELD, MR. ED. J., Obituary notice, 166.
 WELL-BORING at Messrs. Meux's Brewery, in Oxford Street, [378], 76.
 "WELLINGTON, DESPATCHES, &c., OF THE DUKE OF," [324].
 WELSH COLLIERY ACCIDENT, 33; gallant rescue of the miners, 35; the Albert Medal conferred upon the rescuers, 37; the Mansion House Fund, 75; letter from one of the colliers, 80.
 WELSH, MR., The American Minister, 123.
 WESLEY, GEN. SIR ROBERT, Obituary notice, 136.
 WESTON, MR. EDWARD PAYNE, Incidents in the life of, 4; walking match, 37.
 WHITMORE, MR. C. S., Obituary notice, 148.
 "WHIPS," HOUSE OF COMMONS', 87.
 WHIT-MONDAY, Excursion of the working men's clubs of London, 49.
 WIGAN, Colliery accidents at, 86, 92, 101.
 WILLIAMS, MR. MONTAGU, Appointed Counsel to the Treasury, 95.
 "WILLIAMS-WYNN, MEMORIALS OF CHARLOTTE," [317].
 WILLIAMSON v. BARBOUR, 119.
 WILLIS, MR. WALPOLE, Obituary notice, 161.
 WILSON, MR. H., F.R.C.S., Obituary notice, 153.
 WOLVERHAMPTON, Bicycle contest at, 31.
 WORCESTER THEATRE, Destruction of, 118.
 "WORKING WOMEN'S HOTEL," 122.
 WORNUM, MR. R. N., Obituary notice, 167.
 WRANGEL, GEN. COUNT VON, Death of Field Marshal, [218], Obituary notice, 165.
 WYATT, SIR DIGBY, Obituary notice, 147.
 WYLDE, GEN. W., Obituary notice, 144.
 WYMONDHAM, Double murder at, 105.
 YARMOUTH HERRING HARVEST, 129.
 YOUNG, BRIGHAM, Death of, [295]; Will of, 87; Obituary notice, 157.
 "ZAZEL," Performance of, 33.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION BY

MESSRS. RIVINGTON

WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON

And at Oxford and Cambridge

July 1878

Essays, Historical and Theological.

By J. B. Mozley, D.D., late Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford.

Two Vols. 8vo.

Sermons for the Ecclesiastical Year. A

Selection from *Parochial and Plain Sermons* by John Henry Newman, B.D., formerly Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford. Edited by the Rev. W. J. Copeland, B.D., Rector of Farnham, Essex.

Crown 8vo.

[*Nearly ready.*]

Christian Biographies. By H. L.

Sidney Lear.

MADAME LOUISE DE FRANCE, Daughter of Louis XV., known also as the Mother Térèse de S. Augustin.

A DOMINICAN ARTIST: a Sketch of the Life of the Rev. Père Besson, of the Order of S. Dominic.

HENRI PERREYVE. By A. Gratry. Translated by special permission. With Portrait.

S. FRANCIS DE SALES, Bishop and Prince of Geneva.

THE REVIVAL OF PRIESTLY LIFE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY IN FRANCE. Charles de Condren—S. Philip Neri and Cardinal de Berulle—S. Vincent de Paul—Saint Sulpice and Jean Jacques Olier.

A CHRISTIAN PAINTER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY: being the Life of Hippolyte Flandrin.

BOSSUET AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES.

FÉNELON, ARCHBISHOP OF CAMBRAI.

New and Uniform Editions. Eight Volumes. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. each. Sold separately. Or the Eight Volumes may be had in a Box, 31s. 6d.

London, Oxford, and Cambridge

The Words of the SON of GOD, taken

from the Four Gospels, and arranged for Daily Meditation throughout the Year. By ELEANOR PLUMPTRE.

Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Our Work for CHRIST among His

Suffering People. A Book for Hospital Nurses. By M. A. MORRELL.

Small 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Spiritual Letters to Men, by Archbishop

Fénelon. By the Author of "Life of S. Francis de Sales," "Life of Fénelon," &c.

Crown 8vo. 6s.

Spiritual Letters to Women, by Arch-

bishop Fénelon. By the Author of "Life of S. Francis de Sales," "Life of Fénelon," &c.

Crown 8vo. 6s.

An Introduction to the Devotional Study

of the Holy Scriptures. Preceded by a short Treatise on their Inspiration. By EDWARD MEYRICK GOULBURN, D.D., Dean of Norwich.

New Edition, revised. Small 8vo.

[In the Press.]

Sermons Preached in the Temporary

Chapel of Keble College, Oxford, 1870—1876.

Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

Sermons Preached in the Parish Church

of Barnes, 1871—1876. By PETER GOLDSMITH MEDD, M.A., Rector of North Cerney, Hon. Canon of St. Albans, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop; late Senior Fellow of University College, Oxford, and Rector of Barnes.

Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Rudiments of Theology. A First Book for

Students. By JOHN PILKINGTON NORRIS, B.D., Canon of Bristol, Vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Manchester, Author of "Key to the Four Gospels," "Key to the Acts of the Apostles," &c.

Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

London, Oxford, and Cambridge

Analytical Notes on Obadiah and

Habakkuk, for the use of Hebrew Students. By the Rev. **William Randolph**, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.

8vo. 5s. 6d.

The Guide of Life: a Manual of Prayers

for Women; with the Office of the Holy Communion, and Devotions. By **C. E. Skinner**. Edited by the Rev. **John Hewett**, M.A., Vicar of Babbacombe, Devon.

Crown 16mo. 2s. 6d.

A Manual of Private Devotions. Com-

plied principally from the works of Jeremy Taylor and Bishop Andrewes.

Small 8vo. 2s.

The Microscope of the New Testament.

By the late Rev. **William Sewell**, D.D., Fellow of Exeter College, sometime Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Oxford, and Warden of St. Peter's College, Radley. Edited by the Rev. **W. J. Crichton**, M.A.

8vo.

[In the Press.]

Easy Lessons addressed to Candidates

for Confirmation. By **John P. Norris**, B.D., Canon of Bristol, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Manchester, and Vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, Author of "Rudiments of Theology."

18mo. 1s. 6d.

The Orthodox Doctrine of the Church of

England explained in a Commentary on the Thirty-nine Articles. By the Rev. **T. I. Ball**. With an Introduction by the Rev. **W. J. E. Bennett**, M.A., Vicar of Frome-Selwood.

Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Armoury of Prayer. A Book of

Devotion. Compiled by **Berdmore Compton**, Vicar of All Saints', Margaret Street.

18mo. 3s. 6d.

Comment upon the Collects appointed to

be used in the Church of England on Sundays and Holy Days throughout the Year. By **John James**, D.D., sometime Canon of Peterborough.

New Edition. Small 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Also a Fine Edition, on Toned Paper. Crown 8vo. 5s.

London, Oxford, and Cambridge

Ruling Ideas in Early Ages and their

Relation to Old Testament Faith. Lectures delivered to Graduates of the University of Oxford. By **J. B. Mozley**, D.D., late Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford.

Second Edition. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Sermons Preached before the Univer-

sity of Oxford, and on Various Occasions. By **J. B. Mozley**, D.D., late Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford.

Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Pleadings for Christ: Being Sermons,

Doctrinal and Practical, preached in S. Andrew's Church, Liverpool. By **William Lefroy**, M.A., Incumbent.

Crown 8vo. 6s.

Sermons on the Epistles and Gospels

for the Sundays and Holy Days throughout the Year. By the Rev. **Isaac Williams**, B.D., Author of a "Devotional Commentary on the Gospel Narrative."

New Edition. Two Volumes. Crown 8vo. 5s. each. Sold separately.

Vol. I.—ADVENT TO WHITSUNTIDE.

Vol. II.—TRINITY TO ALL SAINTS' DAY.

Thoughts on Personal Religion; being a

Treatise on the Christian Life in its Two Chief Elements, Devotion and Practice. By **Edward Meyrick Goulburn**, D.D., Dean of Norwich.

New Presentation Edition, elegantly printed on Toned Paper.

Two Vols. Small 8vo. 10s. 6d.

An Edition in one Vol., 6s. 6d.; also a Cheap Edition, 3s. 6d.

Twenty-one Years in S. George's Mission.

An account of its Origin, Progress, and Work of Charity. With an Appendix. By the Rev. **C. F. Lowder**, M.A., Vicar of S. Peter's, London Docks.

Crown 8vo. 6s.

Darwinism tested by Language. By

Frederic Bateman, M.D., F.R.C.P. With a Preface by **Edward Meyrick Goulburn**, D.D., Dean of Norwich.

Crown 8vo. 6s.

London, Oxford, and Cambridge

The Treasury of Devotion: a Manual

of Prayers for General and Daily Use. Compiled by a Priest. Edited by the Rev. T. T. Carter, M.A., Rector of Clewer, Berks.

New Edition, in Large Type, Crown 8vo, 5s.; or in morocco limp, 10s. 6d.

The Smaller Edition, 18mo, 2s. 6d.; cloth limp, 2s., or bound with the Book of Common Prayer, 3s. 6d.

The Child Samuel. A Practical and De-

votional Commentary on the Birth and Childhood of the Prophet Samuel, as recorded in 1 Sam. i., ii. 1—27, iii. Designed as a Help to Meditation on the Holy Scriptures for Children and Young Persons. By Edward Meyrick Goulburn, D.D., Dean of Norwich.

Small 8vo. 5s.

Sacred Allegories. The Shadow of the

Cross—The Distant Hills—The Old Man's Home—The King's Messengers. By the Rev. W. Adams, M.A., late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

With numerous Illustrations.

New Edition. One Vol. Crown 8vo. 5s.

The four Allegories separately. 16mo. 1s. each.

The Greek Testament. With a Critically

Revised Text; a Digest of Various Readings; Marginal References to Verbal and Idiomatic Usage; Prolegomena; and a Critical and Exegetical Commentary. For the use of Theological Students and Ministers. By Henry Alford, D.D., late Dean of Canterbury.

New Edition. Four Volumes. 8vo. 102s.

The Volumes are sold separately, as follows:—

Vol. I.—THE FOUR GOSPELS. 28s.

Vol. II.—ACTS TO II. CORINTHIANS. 24s.

Vol. III.—GALATIANS TO PHILEMON. 18s.

Vol. IV.—HEBREWS TO REVELATION. 32s.

Genesis. With Notes. By the Rev. G. V.

Garland, M.A., late Vicar of Aslacton, Norfolk. [The Hebrew Text, with Literal Translation.]

8vo. 21s.

Short Sermons on the Psalms, in their

order, preached in a Village Church. By W. J. Stracey, M.A., Rector of Oxnead and Vicar of Buxton, Norfolk, formerly Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Crown 8vo. 5s. each. Sold separately.

Vol. I.—Psalms I—XXV.

Vol. II.—Psalms XXVI—LI.

London, Oxford, and Cambridge

A Catechism on Gospel History, incul-

cating Church Doctrine. By the Rev. Samuel Kettlewell, M.A., late Vicar of S. Mark's, Leeds.

Small 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The Doctrine of the Cross: specially

in its relation to the Troubles of Life. Sermons preached during Lent in the Parish Church of New Windsor by Henry J. Ellison, M.A. (sometime Vicar of Windsor), Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, Honorary Canon of Christ Church, and Rector of Haseley, Oxon.

Small 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Authorship of the "De Imitatione

Christi." With many interesting particulars about the Book. By Samuel Kettlewell, M.A., late Vicar of St. Mark's, Leeds. Containing Photographic Engravings of the "De Imitatione" written by Thomas à Kempis, 1441, and of two other MSS.

8vo. 14s.

The Reconciliation of Reason and Faith.

Being Sermons on Faith, Evil, Sin and Suffering, Immortality, God, Science, Prayer, and other Subjects. By Reginald E. Molyneux, M.A.

Crown 8vo. 4s.

A Manual of Devotion, chiefly for the

use of Schoolboys. By William Baker, D.D., Head-Master of Merchant Taylors' School. With Preface by J. R. Woodford, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ely.

Crown 16mo. 1s. 6d.

Dictionary of Sects, Heresies, Ecclesi-

astical Parties, and Schools of Religious Thought. By various Writers. Edited by the Rev. John Henry Blunt, M.A., F.S.A., Editor of the "Dictionary of Doctrinal and Historical Theology" and the "Annotated Book of Common Prayer," &c. &c.

Imperial 8vo, 36s. In half-morocco, 48s.

Sermons on the Church's Seasons; Ad-

vent to Whitsun Day. By John Webster Parker, M.A., late Vicar of St. Albans, Rochdale. With Introduction by the Lord Bishop of Manchester.

Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

London, Oxford, and Cambridge

A Dictionary of English Philosophical

Terms. By the Rev. **Francis Garden**, M.A., Professor of Theology and Rhetoric at Queen's College, London, and Sub-Dean of Her Majesty's Chapels-Royal.

Small 8vo. 4s. 6d.

The Young Churchman's Companion to

the Prayer Book. By the Rev. **J. W. Gedge**, M.A., Diocesan Inspector of Schools for the Archdeaconry of Surrey.

Part I.—MORNING AND EVENING PRAYER AND LITANY.

Part II.—BAPTISMAL AND CONFIRMATION SERVICES.

Part III.—THE OFFICE OF HOLY COMMUNION.

18mo, 1s. each; or in paper Cover, 6d.

The Knight of Intercession, and other

Poems. By the Rev. **S. J. Stone**, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford; Vicar of S. Paul's, Haggerston.

Fourth Edition, revised and enlarged. Crown 8vo. 6s.

The Light of the Conscience. By the

Author of "The Hidden Life of the Soul," &c., with an Introduction by the Rev. **T. T. Carter**, M.A., Rector of Clewer, Berks.

Crown 8vo. 5s.

Lectures delivered at St. Margaret's,

Lothbury. By the Rev. **Henry Melvill**, B.D., late Canon of St. Paul's, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

New Edition. Crown 8vo. 5s.

The Life of Worship. A Course of Lec-

tures. By the Rev. **George Body**, B.A., Rector of Kirkby Misperton, Author of "The Life of Temptation" and "The Life of Justification."

Crown 8vo.

[In the Press.]

Morning Notes of Praise. A Series of

Morning Meditations upon the Psalms. Dedicated to the Countess of Cottenham. By **Lady Charlotte-Maria Pepys**.

New Edition. Small 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Quiet Moments; a Four Weeks' Course

of Thoughts and Meditations before Evening Prayer and at Sunset. By **Lady Charlotte-Maria Pepys**.

New Edition. Small 8vo. 2s. 6d.

London, Oxford, and Cambridge

The Life of Alexander Lycurgus, Archbishop of the Cyclades. By F. M. F. Skene. With an Introduction by the Bishop of Lincoln.

Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.; or in paper Cover, 3s.

The Mystery of Christ: Being an Examination of the Doctrines contained in the first three Chapters of the Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Ephesians. By George Staunton Barrow, M.A., Vicar of Stowmarket.

Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Religion of the Christ: its Historic and Literary Development considered as an Evidence of its Origin. Being the Bampton Lectures for 1874. By the Rev. Stanley Leathes, M.A., Minister of St. Philip's, Regent Street, and Professor of Hebrew, King's College, London.

Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Reformation of the Church of England; its History, Principles, and Results. A.D. 1514-1547. By the Rev. John Henry Blunt, M.A., F.S.A., Editor of "The Annotated Book of Common Prayer," and "The Dictionary of Doctrinal and Historical Theology," &c., &c.

Fourth Edition. 8vo. 16s.

Household Theology: a Handbook of Religious Information respecting the Holy Bible, the Prayer Book, the Church, the Ministry, Divine Worship, the Creeds, &c., &c. By the Rev. John Henry Blunt, M.A., F.S.A.

New Edition. Small 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The Prayer Book Interleaved. With Historical Illustrations and Explanatory Notes, arranged parallel to the Text. By the Rev. W. M. Campion, D.D., Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, and Rector of St. Botolph's; and the Rev. W. J. Beamont, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. With a Preface by the Lord Bishop of Winchester.

Ninth Edition. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Book of Church Law; being an Exposition of the Legal Rights and Duties of the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England. By the Rev. John Henry Blunt, M.A., F.S.A. Revised by Walter G. F. Phillimore, D.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln.

Second Edition, revised. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Mazzaroth; or, the Constellations. By Frances Rolleston.

Royal 8vo. 12s.

London, Oxford, and Cambridge

Voices of Comfort. Original and Selected,
edited by the Rev. **Thomas Vincent Fosbery**, M.A., sometime Vicar of St.
Giles's, Reading, Editor of "Hymns and Poems for the Sick and Suffering."
Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Mystery of the Temptation: a Course
of Lectures. By the Rev. **W. H. Hutchings**, M.A., Sub-Warden of the
House of Mercy, Clewer.
Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

The Life of Justification: a Series of Lec-
tures delivered in Substance at All Saints', Margaret Street. By the Rev.
George Body, B.A., Rector of Kirkby Misperton.
Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

The Life of Temptation: a Course of Lec-
tures delivered in Substance at S. Peter's, Eaton Square; also at All Saints',
Margaret Street. By the Rev. **George Body**, B.A., Rector of Kirkby
Misperton.
Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Prayers and Meditations for the Holy
Communion. By **Josephine Fletcher**. With a Preface by **C. J. Ellicott**,
D.D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.
With Rubrics in red. Royal 32mo. 2s. 6d.
Cheap Edition. 32mo, cloth limp, 1s.

Words to take with Us: a Manual of
Daily and Occasional Prayers, for Private and Common Use. With
Plain Instructions and Counsels on Prayer. By **W. E. Scudamore**,
M.A., Rector of Ditchingham, and formerly Fellow of St. John's College,
Cambridge.
Fourth Edition. Small 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A Commentary, Expository and De-
votional, on the Order of the Administration of the Lord's Supper, according
to the Use of the Church of England, to which is added an Appendix on
Fasting Communion, Non-Communicating Attendance, Auricular Confession,
the Doctrine of Sacrifice, the Eucharistic Sacrifice. By **Edward Meyrick**
Goulburn, D.D., Dean of Norwich.

Sixth Edition. Small 8vo. 6s.
Also, a Cheap Edition, uniform with "Thoughts on Personal Religion," and
"The Pursuit of Holiness." 3s. 6d.

London, Oxford, and Cambridge

The Origin and Development of Religious

Belief. By the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, M.A., Author of "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," &c.

New Edition. Two Volumes. Crown 8vo. 6s. each. Sold separately.

Vol. I. MONOTHEISM and POLYTHEISM.

Vol. II. CHRISTIANITY.

The Divinity of our Lord and Saviour

JESUS CHRIST; being the Bampton Lectures for 1866. By **Henry Parry Liddon**, D.D., D.C.L., Canon of St. Paul's, and Ireland Professor of Exegesis in the University of Oxford.

Seventh Edition. Crown 8vo. 5s.

Sermons Preached before the Uni-

versity of Oxford. By **Henry Parry Liddon**, D.D., D.C.L., Canon of St. Paul's, and Ireland Professor of Exegesis in the University of Oxford.

Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 5s.

The Pursuit of Holiness: a Sequel to

"Thoughts on Personal Religion," intended to carry the Reader somewhat farther onward in the Spiritual Life. By **Edward Meyrick Goulburn**, D.D., Dean of Norwich.

Fourth Edition. Small 8vo. 5s. Also a Cheap Edition. 3s. 6d.

The Annotated Book of Common Prayer;

being an Historical, Ritual, and Theological Commentary on the Devotional System of the Church of England. Edited by the Rev. **John Henry Blunt**, M.A., F.S.A.

Seventh Edition. Imperial 8vo, 36s. In half-morocco, 48s.

[This large edition contains the Latin and Greek originals, together with technical Ritual Annotations, Marginal References, &c., which are necessarily omitted for want of room in the "Compendious Edition."]

The Compendious Edition of the An-

notated Book of Common Prayer, forming a concise Commentary on the Devotional System of the Church of England. Edited by the Rev. **John Henry Blunt**, M.A., F.S.A., Editor of the "Dictionary of Sects and Heresies," &c., &c.

Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.; in half-morocco, 16s.; or in morocco limp, 17s. 6d.

London, Oxford, and Cambridge

Not Tradition, but Scripture. By the late
Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth, D.D., Warden of New College, Oxford,
and Rector of Foxley, Wilts, afterwards Lord Bishop of Chichester.
Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Questions illustrating the Thirty-Nine
Articles of the Church of England, with Proofs from Holy Scripture, and
the Primitive Church. By Edward Bickersteth, D.D., Dean of Lichfield.
Sixth Edition. Small 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The Bishopric of Souls. By Robert
Wilson Evans, B.D., late Vicar of Heversham and Archdeacon of West-
moreland. With an Introductory Memoir by Edward Bickersteth, D.D.,
Dean of Lichfield.
With Portrait. Fifth Edition. Small 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Thirty-two Years of the Church of
England, 1842-1875: The Charges of Archdeacon Sinclair. Edited by
William Sinclair, M.A., Prebendary of Chichester, Rector of Pulborough,
late Vicar of S. George's, Leeds. With Preface by the Lord Archbishop
of Canterbury, and an Historical Introduction by Robert Charles Jenkins,
M.A., Hon. Canon of Canterbury, Rector and Vicar of Lyminge.
8vo. 12s. 6d.

The Gospel of the Childhood: a Practical
and Devotional Commentary on the Single Incident of our Blessed Lord's
Childhood (St. Luke ii. 41, to the end); designed as a Help to Meditation
on the Holy Scriptures, for Children and Young Persons. By Edward
Meyrick Goulburn, D.D., Dean of Norwich.
Second Edition. Square 16mo. 5s.

Notitia Eucharistica: a Commentary,
Explanatory, Doctrinal and Historical, on the Order for the Administration
of the Lord's Supper, or Holy Communion, according to the use of the Church
of England. With an Appendix on the Office for the Communion of the Sick.
By W. E. Scudamore, M.A., Rector of Ditchingham, and formerly Fellow
of St. John's College, Cambridge.
Second Edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo. 32s.

The Good Shepherd; or, Meditations
for the Clergy upon the Example and Teaching of Christ. By the Rev.
W. E. Heygate, M.A., Rector of Brighstone, Author of "Allegories and
Tales."
Second Edition, revised. Small 8vo. 3s.

London, Oxford, and Cambridge

Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever :

A Poem in Twelve Books. By **Edward Henry Bickersteth, M.A.**, Vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead.

Eleventh Edition. Small 8vo. 3s. 6d.

A Presentation Edition, with red borders. Small 4to. 10s. 6d.

The Holy Catholic Church; its Divine

Ideal, Ministry, and Institutions. A Short Treatise. With a Catechism on each Chapter, forming a Course of Methodical Instruction on the subject. By **Edward Meyrick Goulburn, D.D.**, Dean of Norwich.

Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s. 6d.

Bible Readings for Family Prayer.

By the Rev. **W. H. Ridley, M.A.**, Rector of Hambleden, Honorary Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

Crown 8vo.

Old Testament—Genesis and Exodus. 2s.

Four Gospels, 3s. 6d. { St. Matthew and St. Mark. 2s.
 { St. Luke and St. John. 2s.

The Acts of the Apostles. 2s.

Plain Sermons preached at Brigh-

stone. By **George Moberly, D.C.L.**, Bishop of Salisbury.

Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 5s.

Allegories and Tales. By the Rev. **W. E.**

Heygate, M.A., Rector of Brighstone.

Crown 8vo. 5s.

The First Chronicle of Æscendune. A

Tale of the Days of St. Dunstan. By the Rev. **A. D. Crake, B.A.**, Chaplain of All Saints' School, Bloxham, Author of the "History of the Church under the Roman Empire," &c., &c.

Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Alfgar the Dane, or the Second Chron-

icle of Æscendune. A Tale. By the Rev. **A. D. Crake, B.A.**, Chaplain of All Saints' School, Bloxham, Author of the "History of the Church under the Roman Empire," &c., &c.

Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The Annual Register : a Review of Public

Events at Home and Abroad, from the Year 1863 to 1877.

8vo. 18s. each.

London, Oxford, and Cambridge

Library of Spiritual Works for English Catholics.

It is hoped that the "Library of Spiritual Works for English Catholics," which will comprise translations, compilations, and other works, will meet a need which has long been felt. As the devotional life of the Church of England has increased, so the demand for spiritual treatises has become more and more urgent, and has arisen from all classes of society. This series of books, some well-known, some already oftentimes translated, and others, it may be, yet to be presented for the first time in an English dress, is intended to meet this want.

The aim of the translators is twofold. First, to provide the reader with a fair rendering of the original as far as possible unmutilated. It has been a common complaint of late, that translations have been marred by the absence of parts of the original, the exclusion of which a more intelligent view of Catholic devotion in the present day has rendered unnecessary. In these editions these omissions have been to a great extent supplied; yet at the same time any term or expression which may come under the imputation of being "un-English" has been reduced, as far as may be without destroying the thought, to its equivalent in Anglican phraseology and belief. Secondly, to translate the original into ordinary English, and thus to avoid the antiquated and stilted style of writing, which often makes books of this kind distasteful, or even sometimes unintelligible.

Elegantly printed with red borders, on extra superfine toned paper.

Small 8vo. 5s. each.

OF THE IMITATION OF CHRIST. In 4 Books. By Thomas à Kempis. A New Translation.

THE CHRISTIAN YEAR: Thoughts in Verse for the Sundays and Holydays throughout the Year.

THE SPIRITUAL COMBAT; together with the Supplement and the Path of Paradise. By Laurence Scupoli. A New Translation.

THE DEVOUT LIFE. By Saint Francis of Sales, Bishop and Prince of Geneva. A New Translation.

THE LOVE OF GOD. By Saint Francis of Sales, Bishop and Prince of Geneva. A New Translation.

THE CONFESSIONS OF S. AUGUSTINE. In 10 Books. A New Translation. [In the Press.]

The Volumes can also be had in the following extra bindings:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Morocco, stiff or limp	9	0
Morocco, thick bevelled sides, Old Style	12	0
Morocco, limp, with flap edges	11	6
Morocco, best, stiff or limp	16	0
Morocco, best, thick bevelled sides, Old Style	19	6
Russia, limp	11	6
Russia, limp, with flap edges	13	6

Most of the above styles may be had illustrated with a beautiful selection of Photographs from Angelico, 4s. 6d. extra.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

32mo, cloth limp, 6d. each, or cloth extra, 1s. each.

Of the Imitation of Christ.

The Spiritual Combat.

The Hidden Life of the Soul.

Spiritual Letters of Saint Francis of Sales.

The Christian Year.

These Five Volumes, cloth extra, may be had in a Box, price 7s., and also bound in Roan, Calf, Morocco, &c.

London, Oxford, and Cambridge

New Pamphlets

The New Lectionary Ex-

amined, with Reasons for its Amendment at the Present Time. By **Chr. Wordsworth**, D.D., Bishop of Lincoln; **Edward Meyrick Goulburn**, D.D., Dean of Norwich; and **John William Burgon**, B.D., Dean of Chester.

8vo. 1s. 6d.

Did the Success of the

Evangelical Movement of the Eighteenth Century chiefly consist in the Propagation of Dissent? An Enquiry suggested by an Article in the *Church Quarterly Review* of July 1877. By the **Bishop of Llandaff**.

8vo. 1s. 6d.

Reply to the Short Notice

in the *Church Quarterly Review* of January 1878, of an Enquiry whether the Success of the Evangelical Movement of the Eighteenth Century chiefly consisted in the Propagation of Dissent? By the **Bishop of Llandaff**.

8vo. 1s.

The Burial-Place of Ed-

mund de Langley, fifth son of King Edward III. A Sermon preached at King's Langley Church, Herts, on Tuesday, February 26, 1878. By the **Bishop of St. Albans**.

8vo. 6d.

A Charge delivered to the

Clergy of the Diocese of St. David's, at his Primary Visitation, October 30 to November 6, 1877. By **William Basil Jones**, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. David's.

8vo. 1s.

The Reform of Convoca-

tion. A Speech delivered at the Lichfield Diocesan Conference, in St. James' Hall, Lichfield, on Friday, September 28, 1877. By **Edward Bickersteth**, D.D., Dean of Lichfield, and Prolocutor of the Convocation of Canterbury.

8vo. 1s.

Counsels of Peace for the

Church of England. An Address to the Clergy of the Rural Deanery of Handsworth. Delivered at Smethwick, July 23, 1877. By **Edward Bickersteth**, D.D., Dean of Lichfield, and Prolocutor of the Convocation of Canterbury.

8vo. 6d.

The Freedom of Confession

in the Church of England. A Letter to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. By the **Rev. T. T. Carter**, Rector of Clewer; Hon. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

Second Edition. 8vo. 1s.

Constitutional Order the

Rightful Claim of the Church of England. A Letter to His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. By the **Rev. T. T. Carter**, Rector of Clewer; Hon. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

Second Edition. 8vo. 1s.

A Further Plea for Con-

stitutional Liberty. A Second Letter to His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. By the **Rev. T. T. Carter**, Rector of Clewer; Hon. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

8vo. 1s. 6d.

London, Oxford, and Cambridge

*New Pamphlets**The Present Movement; A*

True Phase of Anglo-Catholic Church Principles. A Letter to His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. By the Rev. T. T. Carter, M.A., Rector of Clewer, Hon. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

8vo. 1s. 6d.

Liberty of Confession in

the Church of England. A Sermon preached in the Church of S. Stephen, Lewisham, on the Eighth Sunday after Trinity, 1877. By R. Rhodes Bristow, M.A., Vicar.

8vo. 1s.

Reform in Convocation,

with some Notes on its Existing Constitution; being the substance of Letters addressed to the *Guardian*, and of a Paper read at a "Devotional Conference of the Clergy," held at Bodmin, September 1877. By the Rev. Henry Overy, M.A., Vicar of St. Veep, Cornwall.

8vo. 6d.

A Reply to Cardinal

Manning's recently acknowledged Essay, entitled "Dr. Nicholson's Accusation of the Archbishop of Westminster." By the Rev. A. Nicholson, LL.D., Incumbent of Christ Church, Leamington.

8vo. 1s.

Pupil-Teachers: Their

Training and Instruction; or, A Plea for the more careful consideration of Pupil-Teachers, so far as regards their Powers of Teaching and Learning, and the Demands made upon them. By the Rev. A. E. Northey, M.A., Principal of the Hockerill Training College, Bishop's Stortford.

8vo. 6d.

God in Nature and Grace.

A Harvest Thanksgiving Sermon preached in St. Andrew's, Leicester. By the Rev. J. B. Dickson, LL.D., In-Charge of Glooston, and sometime Vicar of Grimston.

8vo. 1s.

A Form of Prayer to be

used upon St. Andrew's Day, or upon any of the Seven Days next following. Being the Day or Days of Intercession for a Blessing upon the Missionary Work of the Church. Approved by the Two Houses of the Convocation of Canterbury.

[Form, No. 2.]

Royal 32mo. 1d.

The Form for St. Andrew's Day or the Sunday next following, may be had separately.

[Form, No. 1.]

Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. per 100.

An Additional Order for

Evening Prayer on Sundays and Holy Days throughout the Year, taken from the Holy Scriptures and the Book of Common Prayer. Prepared by the Lower House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury.

[This Form has already been approved for use in their Dioceses by the Bishops of Ely, Exeter, Hereford, Llandaff, Lichfield, Lincoln, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, St. Asaph, Salisbury, Winchester, and Worcester.]

Royal 32mo. 2d.

The Shortened Order for

Morning and Evening Prayer daily throughout the Year, except on Sunday, Christmas Day, Ash-Wednesday, Good Friday, and Ascension Day, with "The Act of Uniformity Amendment Act."

Royal 32mo. 1d.

London, Oxford, and Cambridge

MESSRS. RIVINGTON *issue the under-mentioned Lists, which
may be had gratis and post free :—*

CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE OF BOOKS SELECTED FROM THEIR PUBLICATIONS.

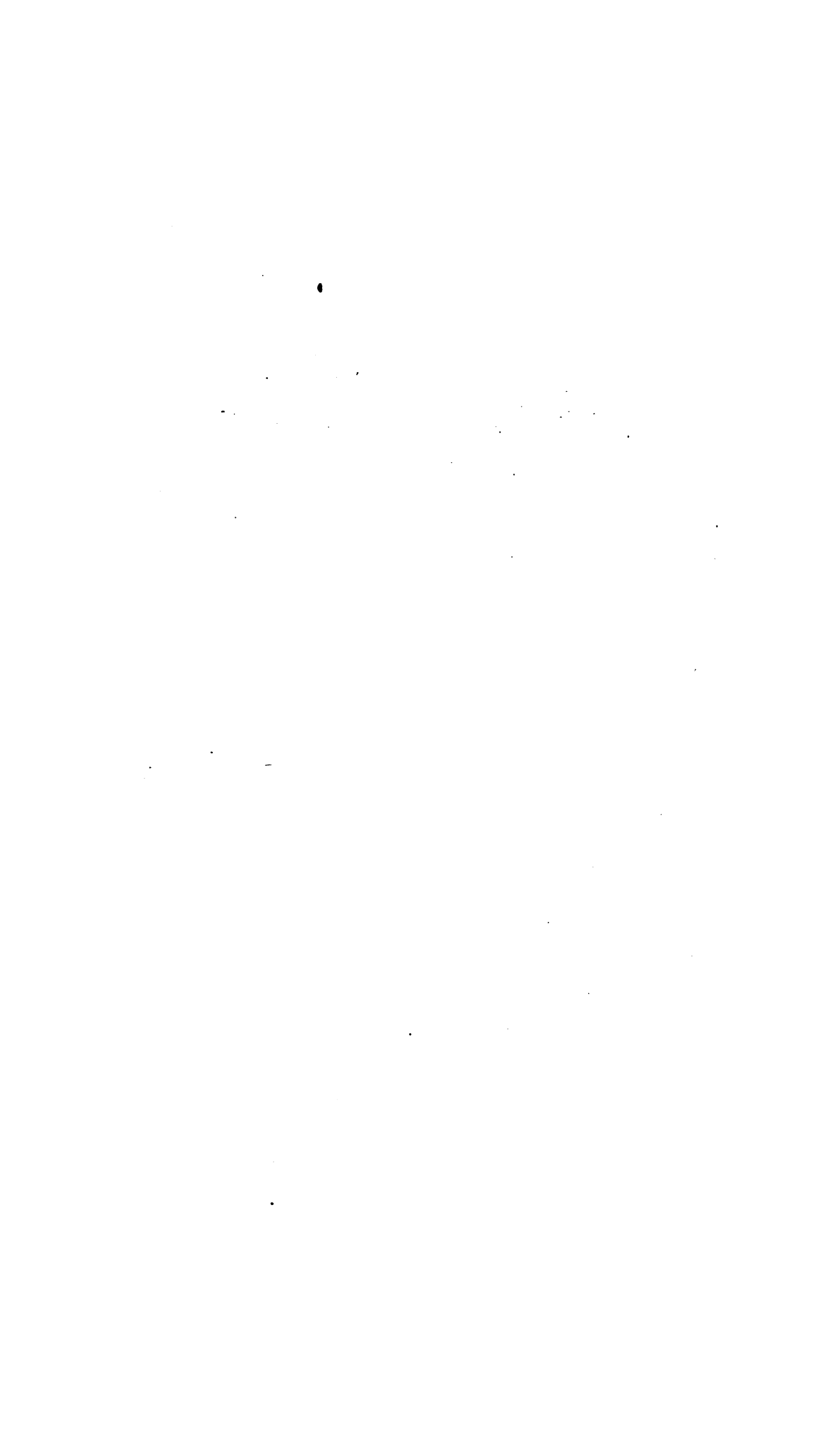
LIST OF NEW BOOKS IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

LIST OF EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

MONTHLY CLASSIFIED LIST OF ALL NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ON THE CONTINENT.

CATALOGUE OF A SELECTION FROM THEIR EDITIONS OF THE BIBLE, PRAYER BOOK, ETC., AND THEIR DEVOTIONAL WORKS, IN EXTRA BINDINGS.

RIVINGTONS: WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON
and at Oxford and Cambridge.





THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

DATE DUE

~~DEC 21 1989~~

DEC 21 1989