

"THE STUDENT," BY W. C. T. DOBSON, R.A.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE FERRYMAN'S DAUGHTER."

This pleasing example of that sweet and noble kind of girlish beauty which Mr. G. D. Leslie most faithfully portrays will find an easy entrance to the tender part of the reader's fancy without needing a critical eulogy of the design for its artistic merits. What man that is, or has been, young will not sigh to think of the delight he would have had in an hour's voyage upon the tranquil river, with no other companion than this beautiful maid, whose looks and gestures are more eloquent of comforting truth, whether to a lover or an honest friend, than all the books in a pedant's library, and the discourse of learned philosophers, or of the worldly-wise? A man is almost tempted to wish with Byron, not, indeed, that "the desert," but that a lonely hut on the bank of this stream, half hidden in summer by the leafy trees, had been "my dwelling-place," as the poet says, only because of the following condition :—

> With one fair spirit for my minister,
> That I might fly from all the human race,
> And, hating no one, love but only her.

It is not well, however, to indulge such fond and vain regrets. Few and seldom are the instances that permit of anything like this felicity in the social life of mortals, whose relations to each other are usually determined by circumstances not altogether dependent on their individual taste and pleasure. True happiness is to be sought in the steadfast discharge of all domestic duties. Still, the romantic imagination will claim its right to play somewhat freely in a perfectly innocent dream of ideal womanhood and its charming converse. Our worthy neighbour Jones, who is fifty-six years of age, the husband of a good sort of wife, and the parent of seven boys and girls, may be pardoned—we appeal to Mrs. Jones—for entertaining a gentle feeling of this nature with regard to the Ferryman's Daughter, who has no existence but in Mr. Leslie's drawing and in our lithographic print.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our Correspondent in Paris.*)

Thursday, Jan. 16.

The death of Napoleon III., dethroned and in exile, and with France reaping the bitter harvest of twenty years of personal government as administered by him, caused far less sensation in Paris than it seems to have done in London. And this was not to be wondered at; for, after the disastrous war of 1870, a very small fraction of the people of France, and a far smaller fraction of the inhabitants of Paris, shared in the Bonapartist dreams of an Imperial restoration, which is now rendered more improbable than ever. The news of the death of the ex-Emperor, which reached Paris last Thursday afternoon, naturally enough threw the Bonapartist party into commotion, but caused no particular excitement among the great majority of the population. It was the subject of conversation in the cafés, on the boulevards, and at the Bourse, where the intelligence was speedily known; the Rentes rose a few centimes; while at Versailles discussion on the event caused the business of the Assembly to be suspended for a quarter of an hour, during which interval M. Rouher and his coterie left for Paris. Eighteen months ago the pulse of France would have beaten to its very centre at the mere rumour of such an event.

On Friday the leading Bonapartist organs, the *Ordre*, the *Pays*, and the *Gaulois*, appeared with mourning borders, and announced the ex-Emperor's death in melodramatic terms. Napoleon III., said they, is dead, but the Empire is indestructible. His death does not deprive our cause—the re-establishment of the Empire—of a single chance or hope, its restoration being alike a necessity for public order and the interests of the nation. The leading article of the *Pays*, from the pen of M. Paul de Cassagnac, was violent in the extreme. Terms of opprobrium and reproach were heaped upon the Legitimists, Orleanists, and Republicans, and the Bonapartists were invited to dry their tears and rally round Napoleon IV. and his sorrowing mother. The comments of the independent press naturally varied in tone according to the political party represented by each journal, those of the various Conservative organs, whether partisans of Henri V., the Comte de Paris, or M. Thiers, being however exceedingly moderate. The *Journal des Débats*, which is at present conducted in a thoroughly Republican spirit, was severe in its criticism, and pronounced the Empire to be both dead and buried. Now, at least, it exclaimed, in conclusion, *l'Empire c'est la paix; la paix du tombeau!* The criticism of M. Edmond About in the *XIXème. Siècle* was much in the same strain. "The news," said he, "would only carry the thoughts of Frenchmen towards Alsace and Lorraine, and all its importance might be summed up in these words—the Empire was dead, the Emperor has just died."

The Radical journals announced the death of the ex-Emperor with feelings of unbounded satisfaction. The *République Francaise*, M. Gambetta's organ, declared that Napoleon III., like Napoleon I., was only powerful through falsehood, and that through falsehood he fell—a reproach which could be equally well applied to the ex-Dictator himself. M. Thiers's newspaper, the *Bien Public*, to the astonishment of everybody, was more than simply moderate in its obituary notice. "France looks on," it said, "moved but calm at the death of him who governed her for twenty years according to his will and his caprice. She goes on her way respecting the tears of friends and the regrets of faithful ones, grave in the presence of this sudden event, but feeling that she loses no force through it; comprehending that it is a souvenir which is effaced and not a hope that vanishes."

But few remarks have been made by the Parisian journals concerning the sympathetic attitude taken up by the English press. The *Soir*, however, contrasts the deep impression caused in England by the ex-Emperor's death with the comparative indifference with which the news was received in France; while the *Journal des Débats* mentions that the peculiarly sympathetic tone of the English and Italian press is but natural, for the former regarded the Emperor as the champion of free trade, and the latter as the author of Italian unity.

The Bonapartist journals of Friday night called attention, with many indignant protestations, to the fact that the *Journal Officiel* of that morning contained no mention of the Emperor's death. The omission was repaired on Saturday, however, when the following curt announcement—a single line—appeared in the non-official portion of the paper :—"Napoleon III. died yesterday, 9th January, at Chiselhurst." Brief as this obituary notice may be, the Bonapartists have no right to complain of it, for it is but little else than a counterpart of the one devoted by the *Moniteur* to Louis Philippe when he died an exile, at the time the ex-Emperor was President of the French Republic, and which ran as follows :—"The *Evening Star* announces the death of the ex-King of the French."

Many contradictory reports have been in circulation concerning the number of officers who applied for permission to attend the funeral of the ex-Emperor. The *Bien Public* mentions, however, that it was only granted to those who occupied a post in the household, or were on the personal military staff of the ex-Emperor, and are not at present on active service. While visiting M. Thiers on Friday, Marshal Macmahon is reported to have said :—"There may be Bonapartist officers, but there is no Bonapartist party in the army, which is devoted to the legal government, and ready, if necessary, to defend it." It has several times been erroneously stated that the Marshal had left for Chiselhurst, but such has not been the case. Both he and the Maréchale contented themselves with addressing letters of condolence to the Empress Eugénie.

The National Assembly has this week been engaged in discussing a bill brought forward by the Duc de Broglie, for the appointment of a Superior Council of Public Instruction to watch over all educational matters. In the present state of education in France the subject is one of great interest, and several powerful speeches have been delivered for and against the bill. Bishop Doupanloup, in the course of an address in favour of the privileges of the clergy, vehemently apostrophised the Republicans; whereupon M. Laurent Pichat exclaimed that it was the Royalist party which provoked acts of violence. A frightful tumult ensued—the Right shouting "Respect a priest!" and the Left rejoining with "There is no priest here, but only a colleague." Eventually a little calm was restored, and M. Bigot mounted the tribune. Instead of resuming the debate, however, he complained that in the midst of the tumult M. Gambetta had called him a purveyor of the Empire, he having previously asked the ex-Dictator to explain himself concerning the Commune. Upon being requested by M. Grévy to retract his expression, M. Gambetta declined to do so, and was therefore called to order for making use of unparliamentary language.

On Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, the Commission of Thirty had another interview with M. Thiers, who, throwing aside the reserve which he has hitherto shown with regard to all constitutional questions, declared that the Government had carefully examined the various projects that had been brought forward, and that the only one of which it approved, with a few alterations, was that of M. Talon, the chief feature of which is the institution of a Second Chamber. The President of the Republic contrasted this project with a similar one drawn up by the committee, which greatly hampered the President's right to address the Assembly, and concluded by asking the commission to frame a fresh project out of the two. From this it appears certain that under no circumstances will M. Thiers yield his right of speaking whenever he thinks proper in the Chamber.

A singular case has just come before the Tribunal of Rocroi. In the month of October, 1870, a Prussian soldier was shot by a franc-tireur in the environs of Vaux, a little village of the department of the Ardennes. On the morrow a detachment of Prussian Landwehr occupied the village, arrested all the men, and shut them up in the church. They then applied to the Mayor, whom they likewise had in custody, and subsequently to the Curé, requiring them to name the three most objectionable characters in the village, who were to pay the penalty of their lives for the act of an unknown franc-tireur. Both, however, resolutely refused to single out men for execution; whereupon notice was given to the inhabitants of the village that they were to select by lot three out of their number to be shot. Instead of drawing lots, however, they decided, in the most cowardly manner, to choose the necessary victims by vote, and designated two wounded mobiles, strangers to the village. The Prussian commandant objected that they were military men, and did not belong to Vaux; whereupon the peasants chose two married shepherds, one aged fifty-seven and the other sixty-three, and a young unmarried man aged twenty-three, who were forthwith led out to summary execution. To-day the widow of one of these shepherds appeals to the tribunal to compel those who thus barbarously voted her husband's death to allow her a yearly pension of £28. The public prosecutor warmly seconded her demand; and the judgment of the Court, which has been reserved, is certain to be in her favour. In scarcely any country but France, where "mourir pour la patrie" is often enough sung, but not very freely practised, could such an incident have transpired.

ITALY.

The news of the Emperor Napoleon's death has been received with great emotion. The Royal family has gone into mourning, and the Court receptions are interrupted. The King has sent a telegram of condolence to the Empress Eugénie; the Roman Municipal Council have voted an address of condolence; and a national subscription has been opened in the principal cities for a monument to Napoleon III. The municipality of Spoleto, where Napoleon III. first fought for Italy, has voted 2000f. towards the erection of a monument. There is a very general sentiment of gratitude to the memory of the deceased. In Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Lanza rose and said that Italy had heard with profound sorrow the news of the death of the Emperor. Italy, he said, could not forget that he contributed efficaciously, by his advice and his army, to her liberation, independence, and unity. Signor Lanza was loudly cheered. In the Senate, which reopened on Wednesday, an order of the day accepted by the Government was carried unanimously, which declared that the members, sharing the sentiments of the whole nation, expressed their sorrow at the death of the Emperor Napoleon III., who had been the constant friend of Italy, and had fought for her independence. The clerical newspapers, according to the *Daily News'* correspondent, speak of the deceased Emperor in a less respectful tone. Full funeral service for the late Emperor was celebrated at Rome, on Wednesday, at the Church of Santa Maria. Cardinal Bonaparte, Prince Humbert, and Signor Lanza were present, together with a number of generals, senators, deputies, all the Liberal members of the aristocracy, and a large number of foreigners. A funeral service was also celebrated in Milan, on Wednesday, in the presence of the authorities and a large congregation.

GERMANY.

The German Emperor has accepted the resignation of Herr von Selchow, the Minister of Agriculture for Prussia, and appointed Count Koenigsmark, the Chief President of the Province of Posen, as his successor.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

By order of the Emperor the Court has gone into mourning for twelve days on account of the death of Napoleon III.

The question between Count Beust and the Duc de Gramont as to the attitude of Austria in the war between France and Germany is still being discussed.

SPAIN.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Senate the Minister of Justice repeated the declaration made by the Minister of State to Congress, denying absolutely that any exchange of notes at Madrid or Washington related to the question of slavery.

The King sent for Marshal Serrano on Monday and had a long conference with him. Offices have been opened in Madrid for the enrolment of volunteers to fight the Carlists in Narvarre and the Basque Provinces. A despatch from Bilbao states that the most important band in Biscay, commanded by Goiriena, has been completely broken up. Goiriena himself, however, escaped.

RUSSIA.

A telegram from St. Petersburg makes the gratifying announcement that the health of the Czarewitch is so far improved that no further bulletins will be issued.

The Budget of the empire for the financial year 1873 not only shows no deficit, but a surplus of revenue over expenditure.

The town theatre at Odessa was burnt on Tuesday.

According to the *Deutsche Zeitung*, the Russian Government has sent a circular despatch on the Khiva expedition to several of its ambassadors abroad for communication to the Governments to which they are accredited. It has been decided to divide the expeditionary forces against Khiva into three columns, one starting from Krasnovodsk, one from Orenburg, and one from Tashkend, or rather from Fort No. 1 on the Syr-Daria. General Kaufmann will take the supreme command. Two nephews of the Emperor, the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch and the Duke of Leuchtenburg, will accompany General Kaufmann as aides-de-camp. The Emir of Khiva is said to have asked aid of the Turkish Sultan as the protector of all Mohammedans, but it is believed that his overtures were at once repulsed. The three expeditions will not start from their bases before March.

AMERICA.

Mr. Secretary Boutwell has determined to leave 44 million dollars of the reserve untouched.

The Committee on Foreign Relations proposes that a sum should be allotted sufficient for securing a large display of American productions at the Vienna International Exhibition.

A telegram from New Orleans states that the "rival Governors" were inaugurated on Tuesday, and that the ceremonies passed off peaceably. The State of Louisiana possesses two Governors, each of whom has his own Legislature.

The Arkansas Legislature has passed a bill enfranchising those persons who had been deprived of the suffrage in consequence of having participated in the rebellion.

It has come out that Mr. Secretary Fish wrote a note to General Sickles, on Oct. 29, in which he urged that, in consequence of the failure of Spain to abolish slavery in Cuba, the United States could not regard the situation unconcernedly. It was a difficult matter for the United States to preserve a neutral position, and the Government would soon be forced to consider a change of policy. A reply sent by the Government of King Amadeus is described as worded both courteously and amicably, and containing "a vague assurance to the United States Government that the emancipation policy entered upon by the Spanish Government will be enforced." Rumours of interference are current at Washington.

The weather on Christmas Day was the coldest known in New England for fifteen years. At daylight the thermometer stood 20 deg. below zero. At noon it stood 8 deg. below, and in the sun in the afternoon it stood about the same. Telegraphic reports from all sections of the State announce the most severe weather ever experienced in New Hampshire. At Lebanon it was 24 deg. below zero; at Lancaster, 45 deg.; and at Whitfield, 55 deg. "The coldest weather for many years," indeed, is the burden of reports from nearly every part of New England. The Maine people complain that they have not known such weather since 1857, and the Mississippi is frozen along its shores for miles above Memphis, for the first time in fifteen years. The *New York Tribune* of Dec. 28 says that an accumulation of ice one mile wide, three miles long, and many feet in height, which had accumulated in the Mississippi, above Memphis, was yesterday (Dec. 27) forced apart by a freshet from the Ohio. The monstrous barrier, torn into floating avalanches, crashed down upon the fleet of steamers below, grinding up twenty of them like egg-shells. Boats and cargoes were swept away, aggregating a loss of £4,000,000. Due warning of the danger was given, and the crews and passengers escaped narrowly.

The next mail for New Zealand, viâ San Francisco, will be dispatched from London on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 6.

The Governor of Madras has arrived at Calcutta on a visit to the Viceroy.

A telegram has been received at the Foreign Office from Cairo stating that travellers can now ascend the Nile to Corosko, the restrictions having been removed on Jan. 6.

Professor Sylvester, late of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has been elected a corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg.

A telegram from Madrid announces the death of Mr. James Hannay, our Consul at Barcelona, well known as the author of "Singleton Fontenoy," and of a number of essays contributed to our periodical literature.

Important intelligence reaches us from China. A Pekin despatch states that the "audience question" has been conceded in favour of the foreign Ministers, and that they will be admitted to the presence of the Emperor shortly.

Mr. Edward Thomas, F.R.S., late of the East India Company's Bengal Civil Service, has been elected corresponding member of the French Academy, for his contributions to Oriental numismatic archæology.

The ships Jessie Readman, for Wellington, with 311 emigrants, and the Zealandia, for Invercargill, with 319 emigrants, being the ninth and tenth of Messrs. John Brogden and Son's ships with workmen for the New Zealand railways, have safely arrived within eighty days—all well.

Information has been received from the German Post Office that no packet of newspapers or other printed papers exceeding the weight of one pound can be forwarded viâ Germany to any of the undermentioned States—viz., Roumania, Servia, Turkey, Norway and Sweden (when forwarded by the route of Stralsund).

There is no army in Europe in which so many languages are spoken as in the Austrian army. The last annual return of military statistics in Austria show that every Austrian officer knows German, 2618 officers speak Hungarian, 2361 speak Polish, 3991 Bohemian, 679 Ruthenian, 2964 Croatian, Servian, and Slavonian, and 1187 Roumanian. Further, 4394 officers speak Italian, 3658 French, 451 English, and 481 converse freely in Russian and Turkish.

A special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, with her Majesty's ship Challenger, which left Portsmouth several weeks ago on a scientific cruise round the world, sends an account of a visit paid to her at Lisbon by the King of Portugal, who found much that was interesting in the scientific arrangements of the vessel. Captain Nares and Professor Wyville Thompson showed his Majesty round the ship. The Hydra sounding machine, the whaling-guns, the deep-sea leads—everything of interest, in short, down even to the delicate chemical tests, was carefully examined. The Challenger was to leave Lisbon last Saturday.



THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.

BY THE WAY.

Two observations in connection with the topic of the hour will suffice here. The tone of the English journals in reference to the late Emperor of the French might have been anticipated. The thought is that

He, who has died among us, lived our friend.

The German press has spoken with reserve and dignity, and the French papers, with certain intolerable exceptions, have not been brutal. Even Victor Hugo has proclaimed that the lion—by which he is supposed to mean the Communist—is not attracted by the dead, another discovery on the part of the eminent poet. But the American press has been generally unfavourable to the character of the Emperor. We are not disposed to see in this any want of generosity in one of the most good-natured nations—despite talk—in the world. The Emperor had been the avowed and consistent enemy of the Union. When Mr. Roebuck's motion for the recognition of the Southern States was being debated, that gentleman gave the House the most distinct assurances that the Emperor had never changed his views as to the policy of such recognition. He stated that he was authorised by Louis Napoleon to say that his opinion was stronger than ever in favour of that course, but that he had determined to act in all things with England as regards America. The policy of our Government therefore prevented France's recognition of the South (we have neither had nor expected thanks for that), but the sentiments of the departed Emperor towards the United States were not such as should lead us to expect from them any friendly comments upon his history.

A very small matter may also be noticed. Some of the obituaries of the Emperor have referred to the celebrated and unfortunate Eglinton Tournament (1839), in which he is said to have been a combatant. Prince Louis Napoleon was certainly present, but we do not find his name in the official list of the knights and squires. It is, however, recorded that the miserable weather having driven the distinguished guests to seek amusements within the castle, one of their diversions was tilting on foot. The Prince and Sir Charles Lamb, both in armour, are stated to have thus combated in one of the galleries, and to have delighted the spectators by extraordinary skill.

The trial of Castro is definitely fixed to begin on April 23, and it is to go on until the verdict is given. But, according to Sir Walter Scott, a trial of the valour of the squires often preceded the encounter of the knights. It is to be so in this case. On Monday the two members of Parliament who have attended Mr. Castro in his touring expeditions, and have so blatantly vouched for his being the true Baronet, are to appear before Sir Alexander Cockburn, in the Court of Queen's Bench, and to explain, and if possible justify, their conduct. Should they fail in this latter particular, we shall hear what the Lord Chief Justice has to say upon the subject of "contempt of court." It would be improper to do more, at present, than to state the fact that Mr. Onslow and Mr. Whalley are "wanted."

We read that the publicans of Basingstoke have had recourse to an ingenious, if a spiteful, method of avenging themselves on the local gentry, whom they charge with having been accessories to the passing of the Licensing Act. There has been a great county ball there, and the various hotel-keepers refused to apply for any extension of the hours for keeping open. They notified to the gentlemen who proposed to put up their carriages at the inns that unless the vehicles were fetched away before eleven they should not be given up until six in the morning, and no refreshments, of course, were to be supplied to the coachmen and footmen after the former hour. The working men's clubs appear to have behaved very kindly to the servants, and to have intimated to them that they could have supper at the club-rooms on the same terms as the members. How the ladies and gentlemen managed we do not hear. But it will be "human nature" if the publicans' proceedings are remembered on the next licensing day.

The incarceration of the gas-stoking conspirators continues to furnish the union agitators with a capital theme for their eloquence. The Home Secretary declines to be talked to, but he is abundantly talked at. It is no part of the business of the agitators to go to work in the way best calculated to effect the liberation of the men. This will certainly not be gained while the Ministers are menaced and the Judge is called by atrocious names. The law must be applied, and it is not the denunciation of a sentence that will revoke it. If the culprits were to admit that they had offended the law, and would express penitence and ask for leniency, we have no doubt that in good time public opinion would sanction their release. But while the changes are rung upon their being justified in what they did, and on their being ignorant men who knew no better, and both lines are taken by the orators, Mr. Bruce will, we imagine, permit the lesson of the sentence to sink into the minds of all whom it may benefit.

A curious story from Paris reminds us of an excellent one in Thomas Moore's diary. A telegram says that an impetuous young gentleman "of the family of the Alebrandi," having insulted his mother, and having been requested by his father to apologise, preferred to jump out at a window, with a natural—and we suppose we ought to add lamentable—result. We never heard of the curiously-named family before, but the news recalls a speech which Moore says was delivered, in Latin, by a prize scholar. He addressed some of his hearers as "*vos celebeerimi*, and others as "*vos celebrandi*." The educational institute was under the patronage of licensed victuallers.

The *Daily Telegraph* has offered a thousand guineas for the purpose of enabling Mr. Smith, of the British Museum, to visit Assyria, and endeavour to make new discoveries in that most interesting region. The liberal offer has been accepted by the authorities. Whatever antiquities Mr. Smith may bring away are to be presented to the Museum. We may assume that whatever assistance can be afforded to him by the Government will be at his command, and that consular agents will be duly instructed in his favour. Whether the period—six months—for which he is to be away will be found long enough for a thorough investigation of localities has to be seen; but if not, and he should prove to have opened a real mine of antiquarian treasure, an extension of leave will no doubt be granted. At present the minds of most persons are somewhat hazy on the subject of Assyria, and beyond a general knowledge of the fact that some Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold, not much information may reasonably be expected from society. But now people will be sent to their gazetteers, where they will not find what they want to know. But Dr. William Smith will be more obliging, and will apprise them, in his Bible Dictionary, that Assyria was a great and powerful country lying on the Tigris, and that its capital was Nineveh. That is surely enough to set a facile dinner-conversationalist at lively work with suggestions oscillating between Jonah and Mr. Layard.

"Intransitively" is almost as good a word as "that blessed word Mesopotamia," the use of which, in the sermon, so much comforted the dear old lady. Even to employ the former implies high training, but when it is coupled with a bit of criticism on a great poet, conversation becomes absolutely exalted. But all the same if Lord Byron wrote "lay" at the end of that famous line, he wrote ungrammatically, and all the correspondence in the world will not save an imitating schoolboy from grief, if there are now any schools where English grammar is taught. None of the evasions of the difficulty are satisfactory. One point has not been noticed. Byron was a careful reviser of his own work. He accused the printers of having utterly destroyed the whole purpose of "Manfred" by a blunder. He mended his image of the wounded eagle tearing the plain. It is impossible that he should not have read "lay" a hundred times in print, yet he left it. We cannot explain the word out of the line or into grammar. Can we not say that a great poet was wilful, and accept the meaning of the magnificent passage without cavilling at its language?

THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The death of the Emperor Napoleon III., which took place at Camden Place, Chiselhurst, an hour before noon on Thursday week, was announced and commented upon in our last Number. We give in this publication a portrait of his Majesty, from the photograph taken by the London Stereoscopic Company since his arrival in England, nearly two years ago. For the biography of this eminent man and the historical events of his reign, we cannot do better, on the whole, than direct our readers to a Special Illustrated Narrative, which was issued last Wednesday from the office of this Journal.

"The Illustrated London News Life and Reign of the Emperor Napoleon III.," consisting of two whole sheets, with a separate cover, at the price of an ordinary Number, presents the most striking views that can be offered, with the amplest descriptive details, of many famous incidents belonging to his marvellous career. It is adorned with a very effective selection of the finest Engravings, from contemporary sketches of those subjects by our Special Artists, which appeared in the Illustrated London News from the date of Prince Louis Napoleon's escape out of his prison in the Fortress of Ham, in May, 1846, till the period of the fallen Emperor's final retirement, in March, 1871, after his defeat at Sedan and captivity at Wilhelmshöhe, to the seclusion and repose of that English rural mansion, near London, in which he has so lately expired. The Presidency of the French Republic, from the Revolution of 1848 to December, 1851, terminating in the coup-d'état, by which he put aside the hostile majority in the Legislative Assembly, and gained supreme political power—the re-establishment of the Empire, in 1852, by which the nephew and hereditary representative of Napoleon I. succeeded to the throne as Napoleon III., his cousin, the only child of that founder of the dynasty, being reckoned as Napoleon II., though he never actually reigned—the Marriage of the Emperor at Paris, in January, 1853—the Visit of the Emperor and Empress to London, in April, 1855, and his Investiture with the Order of the Garter, at Windsor Castle, and his presentation with the Freedom of the City, at Guildhall—the return visit of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, with their family, to the Emperor and Empress in the French capital, a few months later in the same year—the romantic and glorious enterprise of Napoleon III. in the War of Italian Liberation, his landing at Genoa, in 1859, and the enthusiastic welcome that greeted the victor of Magenta and Solferino in Piedmont and in Lombardy, when the might of French arms helped King Victor Emmanuel to deliver Italy from Austrian domination—these memorable transactions, as well as the disastrous War against Prussia and Germany, in 1870, resulting in the surrender of Sedan and downfall of the Empire, are set before the reader's eye with all the aspect of living realities, in the Illustrated History to which we refer.

It is not therefore, needful to occupy the limited space of this weekly Number with a lengthened narrative of past events, the outline of which is known to every person of our age possessing an ordinary acquaintance with the course of affairs in Europe. To assist the recollection of mere dates, it will be enough to mention the following:—That Prince Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, born at the Tuileries April 20, 1808, was the second son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland from 1806 to 1810, by his Queen Hortense, daughter of the Empress Josephine, Napoleon I.'s first wife, whose first husband was the Viscomte de Beauharnais; that, after the overthrow of Napoleon I., in 1815, Hortense, then called Duchess de St. Leu, resided with her two sons in Switzerland and Germany; that, in 1831, Prince Louis Napoleon and his elder brother, having joined the Italian conspiracy of the Carbonari against the Papal Government, took part in the insurrection of Romagna, when the elder Prince died of a fever; that by this and the death of his cousin, the Duke of Reichstadt, Prince Louis Napoleon became heir to the Bonapartist Imperial pretensions; that he attempted, first, at Strasbourg, in 1836, and secondly, at Boulogne, in 1840 (living, meanwhile, chiefly in London), to excite a mutiny of French soldiers in his favour, and was punished upon the former occasion by exile to America, and upon the latter by six years' imprisonment at Ham; that in December, 1848, he was elected by universal suffrage President of the French Republic, which he converted, after three years, into an absolute personal Dictatorship—a Despotism based on Democracy—by his coup-d'état and fresh appeal to the popular vote. His consort, the now widowed Empress, was a gentlewoman of mixed Spanish and Scottish descent, Mdlle. Eugénie de Montijo, created in Spain Countess de Teba, daughter of the Count de Montijo, a grandee of that kingdom, by a lady of the Kirkpatrick family. The marriage of the Emperor and Empress, in Notre Dame Cathedral, took place Jan. 30, 1853, and their only child, the Prince Imperial, was born March 16, 1856.

The nature of the Emperor's painful illness and the surgical operations used for its removal have been sufficiently described in the daily papers. The general progress of the case had not only been satssfactory on the night preceding and on the morning of the Emperor's death, but even more so than on any previous day. Rest had been uninterrupted and sleep peaceful and natural. In the morning the Emperor awoke refreshed and apparently strong; he was able to rise from his bed, and was hopeful and well satisfied. The prospect of relief was at hand, and seemed more sure and nearer than there had on previous days been reason to anticipate. The Emperor was visited by his medical attendants during the morning, and there was nothing in his condition to excite any sort of apprehension. Arrangements were in progress for the administration of chloroform at noon, in order to complete by what might, it was hoped, prove a final proceeding, the removal of the last particles of that which had been the cause of so much distress. The Empress had paid her morning visit to the Emperor, and throughout the whole illness her attention had been constant and her solicitude unceasing. Just before half-past ten Sir Henry Thompson and Mr. Clover passed into the chamber to pay a visit to the Emperor, when a sudden change was apparent. The pulse, which had been at 84, rapidly fell; the action of the heart failed; there were signs of entire prostration. The Empress was instantly summoned, and came to the Emperor's bedside; but he did not appear to recognise her—he was fast sinking, notwithstanding the small doses of brandy which were ordered to be given him, and which had produced a momentary reaction. The Empress at once ordered a telegraphic despatch to be sent to M. Fallon, at Woolwich, begging him to bring the young Prince Imperial to Chiselhurst at once; and then sent for Abbé Goddard, the parish priest of Chiselhurst.

The priest arrived a few moments afterwards and administered the last sacrament to his Majesty. The Empress, the Duke de Bassano, Viscount Clary, Count Davillier, M. Piétri, and Madame Lébreton were kneeling by the bedside, and nothing could be heard in the room but the prayers of the priest and the sobbing of those present. The religious ceremony terminated—during which the Emperor appeared to give some signs of consciousness—the Empress approached the bedside and embraced the Emperor. The patient then made signs that he wished to give his last kiss to his devoted wife, after which he made a slight movement, heaved two sighs, and expired. The Empress, hitherto perfectly calm, could no longer restrain her feelings; she uttered a cry of anguish and despair, and fell, fainting, on a chair. Her Majesty was obliged, shortly afterwards, to be removed to her own apartment. It wanted a quarter to eleven.

The Prince Imperial only arrived at Chiselhurst at half-past eleven o'clock, together with M. Fallon, his tutor, and young Conneau. It is impossible to depict the despair of the Prince Imperial at not having seen his father before he expired. The Empress conducted him to the bedside of his dead father; he kissed him several times, and placed upon his breast (as the Abbé Goddard and the Empress had done previously) a small spray of box. The Prince was greatly affected. When at length he was induced to leave the room, he inquired of M. Davillier the circumstances connected with his father's death. His Majesty's principal equerry explained all to the young Prince, who continued to weep bitterly.

The Queen sent messages of condolence and kind inquiry as soon as she heard of the Emperor's death, and the Prince of Wales went to Chiselhurst and called at Camden Place on Saturday; Prince Teck also called, and many of our nobility; while several members of the late Emperor's family, and personal friends or ex-Ministers of the Empire, came from France to pay their respects to his memory. The Emperor's body lay in state on Tuesday, in the hall of Camden Place, where it was seen by many thousands of visitors. On Wednesday it was deposited, with a solemn religious service, in the vault beneath the small Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Mary, at Chiselhurst. Some Illustrations of the lying in state and funeral ceremonies will be engraved for our next week's publication. We give a view of the chapel above mentioned, which now contains all that was mortal of the late Emperor Napoleon III.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Frederick William Robert, Marquis of Londonderry, K.P., was proved, on the 10th inst., by his widow, under £80,000. The widow gets £3000 per annum out of testator's estates in the county of Down, £500 per annum out of his estates in Londonderry and the county of Donegal, and she is appointed residuary legatee.

The will and three codicils of Joseph Cubitt, of Great George-street, Westminster, civil engineer, were proved, on the 2nd inst., by Mrs. Ellen Cubitt, the relict, the Rev. Richard Hamond Gwyn, and Francis Thomas Bircham, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £70,000. The testator appoints to his son William all the property left to him for life by his father, the late Sir William Cubitt; to his widow he leaves his furniture, a legacy of £1000, and the income of the residue of his property for life, and at her death the residue goes to his said son and his (testator's) two daughters, Mary Grace and Alice Kate.

The will, with two codicils, of Hugh Wade Maccaughey, of Wimbledon, was proved on the 2nd inst., by John Thomas Mounsey, Astley Cock, and the Rev. George William Seppings, under £90,000. Subject to some legacies to friends and servants, testator's property is left to his daughter, Mrs. Anna Maria Pilgrim, for life, and at her death as she and her husband, Mr. Charles Pilgrim, shall jointly appoint.

The wills of the following persons have recently been proved—viz., Hannah Brathwaite, of Greenside, Westmorland, under £90,000; Joseph Harvey, under £30,000; Francis Healey, under £35,000; William George Shedden, under £35,000; Joseph Carter, under £25,000; Priscilla Nugent, under £35,000; Henry Ward, of Wimpole-street, solicitor, under £30,000; and George Widdowson, under £30,000.

Mr. W. J. Horn, of Sheffield, has left by his will a number of bequests to Sheffield charities and some other beneficent associations. The Sheffield General Infirmary receives £2000; the Public Dispensary, the Boys' Charity School, the Girls' Charity School, the Deakin Institution, and the Sheffield Scripture Readers' Society, £1000 each; the Sheffield Aged Females' Society and the Sheffield Ragged School, £500 each. There are also donations of £1000 each to the Church Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Wesleyan Theological Institution at Didsbury, the Wesleyan Theological Institution at Richmond, London; and the Yorkshire Society's Schools, London. Several other societies receive £500 each. The total amount bequeathed is £17,500.

Sir James M'Culloch has agreed to take temporary charge of the Agency of the colony of Victoria until not later than the end of March, pending a permanent appointment to the office of Agent-General.

Yesterday week, Lord Derby presided at the twelfth annual meeting of the county of Lancaster Rifle Association, held at the Guildhall, Preston.

Mr. T. A. Hirst, F.R.S., assistant secretary of the University of London, has been appointed director of studies in the new educational institution at Greenwich Hospital.

At the annual meeting of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, on Monday evening, Sir Henry Rawlinson, President of the Royal Geographical Society, was elected President of the Institute for the ensuing year. The President last year was the Rev. Canon Kingsley.

Mr. MacDonald president of the Miners' National Association, was, on Saturday last, presented with £1500, subscribed in various mining districts throughout the country, as a mark of appreciation for his twenty years' valuable services. With the principal portion of the money Mr. Macdonald intends to found a Scotch scholarship in one of the universities.

A new hospital for sick children was opened, yesterday week, at Pendlebury, Manchester. Accommodation has been provided in the new building for 170 beds, and Mr. Oliver Heywood has offered to add an additional wing, at a cost of £2200. A luncheon followed the opening ceremony, at which the Bishop of Manchester and Mr. R. N. Phillips, M.P., were present.

MUSIC.

The programme of the third concert of the British Orchestral Society, on Thursday week, presented no special feature calling for detailed comment. The symphony was the last of Hadyn's twelve "grand," so called as being the best and most amply developed of his many works of that kind. They were the results of commissions given to the composer by J. P. Salomon, and were produced at his concerts during the two visits of Haydn to London. That given on the occasion now referred to is distinguished as the "Military Symphony," from the unusual introduction of martial instruments, such as the long drum, cymbals, and triangle, into the middle movement; an "allegretto," in march tempo, it is true, but generally characterised by a calm tone, somewhat at variance with that form, and serving to render additionally striking the strong effects of instruments that are especially suggestive of military associations. The other orchestral pieces of the evening were Sir Sterndale Bennett's "Fantasia Overture," and Weber's overture to "Euryanthe." Mr. W. G. Cusins played, with brilliant execution, his own pianoforte concerto; and some well-known vocal music was contributed by Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, and Mr. E. Lloyd. Mr. Mount, the conductor, was, as before, watchful and energetic.

"Elijah" was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week, when the chorus-singing again manifested the improvement already commented on as a result of the changes made in the choir since last season. The principal solo music was sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mrs. O. Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. V. Rigby, and Mr. Santley. Sir M. Costa conducted, as usual. The Dead March in "Saul" was played before the second part of the oratorio, in tribute to the memory of the late Emperor Napoleon. "Israel in Egypt" is to be given by the society on Friday next.

The Monday Popular Concerts were resumed this week, when the twelfth performance of the fifteenth series took place. The instrumental portion of the programme on this occasion was entirely selected from the works of Beethoven. The commencing piece was the first of the three quartets dedicated to Count Rasoumowsky—that in E minor—in which, as in the first of the set, a Russian air is introduced (as the trio of the "Allegretto"), in compliment to the nationality of the nobleman to whom they were inscribed. The other piece for stringed instruments only, was the "Serenade Trio," in which a violin, viola, and violoncello are made to produce almost the full effect of a complete quartet. This was admirably played by Herr Straus, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti; as also was the quartet by the same gentlemen with the addition of Mr. L. Ries. Madame Arabella Goddard was the pianist, and played, as her solo, the thirty-two variations on an original theme in C minor with the same executive skill as on former occasions in the same piece. In the duet sonata for piano and violin (No. 3 from op. 30) the lady was associated with Herr Straus. Mr. Santley sang with fine effect Meyerbeer's "Le Moine," and Handel's song (from "Alexander's Feast"), "Revenge, Timotheus Cries," which latter was encored—another repetition during the evening having been the polonaise movement of the serenade. Mr. Zerbini was an efficient substitute for Sir J. Benedict as accompanyist.

The Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts—suspended, as usual, during the Christmas recess—are resumed this week; and this makes an important addition to the signs of increasing musical activity.

The first private concert of the "Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society" is to take place in the hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 29.

The production of Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte" by the "Winter Season Italian Opera Company," announced for Saturday last and postponed to Tuesday, has been again deferred.

Dr. Wesley, the eminent Church musician and organist of Gloucester Cathedral, has, it is stated, been placed on the Civil List for an annual pension of £100.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The entries for the spring handicaps, which appeared towards the end of last week, are the first sign of the coming racing season, and, in the present dearth of turf topics, they will be attentively studied by all connected with the sport. The following table of the number of entries for the last eight years (for which we are indebted to the *Sportsman*) is not altogether satisfactory, as it shows a falling off from last year:—

	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
City and Suburban	128	113	141	107	140	165	156	129
Great Metropolitan	75	82	94	47	85	74	76	53
Northamptonshire Stakes	80	84	96	80	81	51	49	48
Newmarket Handicap	46	59	69	60	60	81	57	61
Chester Cup	156	150	140	126	123	124	103	109

The quality of the competitors engaged is, however, better than usual. In the City and Suburban we find the names of Reine, The Leopard, Cremorne, Salvanos, Shannon, Hannah, and Sabinus, who will try to win it for the second time. M. Lefevre has put five of his "stayers" into the Great Metropolitan, in which Bertram, Bethnal Green, Sabinus, Salvanos, and Corisande are also engaged. Shannon and Bertram are, perhaps, the highest-class animals entered for the Northamptonshire Stakes, the distance of which has been changed from two miles to one mile and a half, which, however, has not had the effect of increasing the number of entries. Shannon and Salvanos again crop up in the Newmarket Handicap, in which Baron Rothschild will be represented by Hannah and Corisande, and M. Lefevre has half a dozen strings to his bow. The Chester Cup seems to be looking up again: Bethnal Green, Vanderdecken, and Hannah are among the entries; but the name of the venerable Dalby has at last disappeared from the list. The Grand National has secured exactly the same number of subscribers as the Chester Cup; almost every "jumper" of any note is engaged; and we also observe the name of Dalesman, who has been at the stud for several seasons. There would be noteworthy contest indeed for the Ascot Cup if Vanderdecken, Flageolet, Favonius, and Cremorne, all of whom are entered, should come to the post; unfortunately, however, these paper premises are never fulfilled.

Mr. Johnston's stud was brought to the hammer on Monday last; but Bothwell (perhaps the worst horse that ever won a great race), Ringwood, and Fisherman, were all bought in; the shifty Lord Hawke (470 gs.) fetching the highest price of the nine that left Tupgill.

A shocking calamity is reported from Lichfield. Early on Tuesday morning a house and shop in the Market-place, occupied by Mr. Corfield, a jeweller, took fire, and the rapid progress of the flames cut off all hope of escape. Mr. Corfield, his wife, their four children, and Mr. Corfield's aged mother were suffocated.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

C. M. B., Dundee.—In the problem of two moves (the diagrams are unnumbered) cannot White give mate as well, or better, by 1. Q to K B 6th?

C. W. M. D. WESTOE.—The compositions of inexperienced hands are quite inadmissible. They merely give trouble to the examiners.

SUBSCRIBER.—With the opening of 1873 the Austrian *Schachzeitung* has been enlarged in size and increased in price, we believe. You may obtain it direct by post from H. Lehner, Ungargasse 53, Vienna, or through Messrs. Trübner, of 60, Paternoster-row.

W. B., Burgess Hill; L. M., S. E. G.—Correspondents who will not attend to the directions at the head of this column must not complain that their communications are unattended to.

S. V. R.—Many thanks. It is a very good example of the Knight's Tour.

JOHN PAUL.—The work you name is considered the best of all.

BELINGS.—Every contribution intended for insertion must be accompanied by the sender's name and address.

J. G. F.—The two-move problem is marked for insertion, but it shall be returned if you wish it. The other shall have due attention.

THE CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1506 have been received from Robert—S. W. P.—Query—Jem and Joe—M. D.—Pip—Sejanus—Q. E. D.—Euclid—W. Furnival—Wilson Moore—George and John—T. W., Canterbury—J. F.—W. Airey—Keith and Kate—M. P.—W. S. W.—Oliver—Manfred and Man Friday—P. of Darlaston—Borodaile—Semper Idem—Phillida—Hermes—Charley—C. H. W.—Bonduca—O. P. Q.—Simple Simon—Ferdinand and Miranda—Opal—Clara.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR No. XIV. has been received (third list) from H. Benson—E. Pawley—E. T. Budden—L. Gray—Manning Broad—H. T. O.—A Factory lad of Stockport—Ressop (unintelligible) Friz—Old Berts—W. H. R.—H. B. G.—E. A. Woodford—Iambus—Four boys—Clericus—James—David Davies—Henricus—E. T. Iver, Bucks—Battledore and Shuttle-cock—R. B. R.—R. v. D., of Berlin—Margery Daw—E. W. Holdich—E. Forster—W. H. W.—I. G. Pinder—C. B. Riversdale—Tilburina—R. W. Pitt, B.A., Doncaster—M. T.—Richard Philip Percy—Barney—Dr. Passawer—D. B.—H. W. Farmer—Argus—Hermes—Bachelor—Fanny and Geraldine—T. M. E.—W. B.—Felix—Bessus—A Clod—Antony—E. G. B.—W. Weston—Dr. Pangloss—R. D.—George Brooke—Laura—Flavia—E. A. Allen—Oporto—R. W. D.—Ed. Tiessin, of Stettin—Fyne Weldon—G. D. V.—B 'da—O'Gorman—Presis—Major—R. R. C.—Cosroes—P. S. B.—Nebulon—Viator—Ebony—Quevedo—Pistol and Nym—Bury St. Edmunds—Isis—Longshanks—Percy—Vincent and Edward—Norah—Banshee—Violet—Grandpapa—Linda of Chamouni—F. S. R.—Robinson Crusoe.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1507.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q B 6th	R takes B (best)	3. B to K sq	Any move
2. R to K 4th	P takes R	4. P gives mate.	

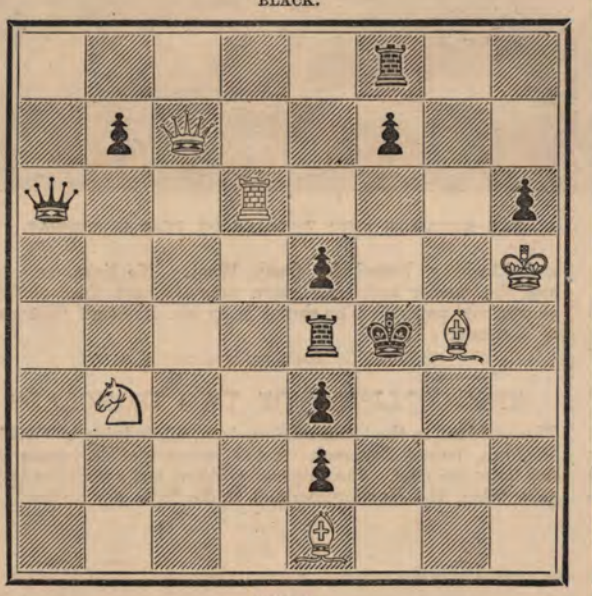
SYLLABIC SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR No. XIV.

From right to left, and to and fro,
Caught in a labyrinth, you go,
And turn, and turn, and turn again,
To solve the mystery, but in vain.
Stand still and breathe, and take from me
A clue that soon shall set you free.
You entered easily; find where,
And make with ease your exit there.

PROBLEM No. 1508.

By Dr. GOLD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following Game was played in a still pending Tournament at the City of London Chess Club.—(*French Opening.*)

BLACK (Mr. J. de Soyres).	WHITE (Mr. Fenton).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 5th	P to Q 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th
4. B to Q 3rd	P takes P
5. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd
6. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
7. B takes Kt	Q takes B
8. Kt to K 2nd	Castles
9. Castles	B takes Kt
10. Kt takes B	P to Q B 3rd
11. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to Q R 3rd
12. Kt to K Kt 3rd	
Here he would have done better by playing P to Q B 3rd.	
12.	R to Q sq
13. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 4th
14. Kt to K R 5th	Q to K R 5th
15. Q to K B 3rd	P takes P
16. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
17. Q R to Q sq	P to K B 4th
18. B to Q B 2nd	P takes P
19. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R
20. R to Q sq	Q to K 2nd
21. P takes P	Kt to Q B 4th
22. Kt to K B 4th	B to Q 2nd
23. Q to K 3rd	K to B 2nd
24. Q to K 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
25. P to K R 4th	
M. de Soyres thinks this move an error, and that the best play is R to K sq.	
25.	P to K Kt 4th
26. Kt to K R 5th	R to K Kt sq
27. R to K sq	P takes P
28. B takes P	R to K Kt 4th
29. Q to K R 8th	
Instead of this move, Mr. de S. suggests— 29. P to K Kt 4th, R takes Kt; 30. B to Kt 6th (ch), K takes B; 31. P takes R (ch), &c.	
29.	R takes B
and wins.	

Another Game between the same Players in the same Tourney (*Sicilian Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. J. de Soyres).	BLACK (Mr. Fenton).
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P
5. Kt takes P	P to Q R 3rd
6. B to K 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th
7. B to Q 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)
8. P takes B	Q to Q R 4th
9. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd
10. P to K R 3rd	P to Q 3rd
11. Castles on K side	Castles
12. P to K B 4th	B to Q 2nd
13. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K 2nd
14. P to K Kt 4th	B to Q B 3rd
15. Kt to K Kt 3rd	K R to Q sq
16. P to K Kt 5th	Kt to K sq
17. P to K B 5th	
The opening on White's side is played with remarkable spirit and judgment.	
17.	P takes P
18. P takes P	P to K B 3rd
19. B to Q 4th	K to R sq
20. K to R 2nd	Kt to Q Kt sq
21. R to K B 2nd	Q to Q B 2nd
22. R to K Kt sq	P takes P
23. Q takes P	Kt from Kt sq to K B 3rd
24. Kt to K R 5th	Kt takes Kt
25. Q takes Kt	Kt to K B 3rd
26. Q to K R 6th	
A lost move, and not the only one White has made at this part of his game.	
26.	R to K B sq
27. Q to K R 4th	Q R to K sq
28. R to K Kt 6th	Q to K B 2nd
29. K R to K B sq	R to K 2nd
30. K R to K Kt sq	Kt to K sq
31. R takes K Kt P	
The termination is very elegant.	
31.	Kt takes R
32. R takes Kt	Q takes R
33. Q takes R	Resigns.

MEETING OF CHESSPLAYERS AT WAKEFIELD.—About two months ago the members of the Bradford Chess Club sent a challenge to the Wakefield Club to play a friendly game. The challenge was accepted, the necessary arrangements were made, and the gathering took place at the Strafford Arms Hotel, Wakefield, a few days since. The party consisted of eleven of the members of the Bradford Club and an equal number of the members of the Wakefield Club. Nine of the Bradford players were pitted against nine Wakefield gentlemen, the three first on each side being matched in the order of their strength, and it was agreed that each party should play three games. The match proved very interesting. Some excellent play took place, and a few of the games occupied no less than three hours each. The match ended in favour of Wakefield by twelve games to ten.

THEATRES.

QUEEN'S.

As we have already pointed out, the difficulty is immense, in the present state of our theatres, to place safely on the boards an ambitious drama. First of all there is needful that discipline on the part of the author without which he cannot restrain his imagination within stage limits. Next, there is much in a highly poetic piece which cannot be communicated to an audience except by means of the most exquisite acting. Finally, it is expedient that elaborate rehearsals should be accorded to great tragic compositions. Mr. Charles Kean was accustomed to give two full months' rehearsal to a Shakspearean revival. For an original play even more care is required. The author should preside at these preliminary arrangements, adjusting, altering, and directing, until every line is tested, every scene correlated with the entire design, and every actor properly drilled in his part. The poet will then be enabled to perceive the limitations of stage performance, and what portions of his play transcend its possibilities. With such a production as Colonel Richards's "Cromwell" all these preliminary conditions were necessary. The dramatic inspiration of the author was far ahead of his stage knowledge; and even if the case had been otherwise, the argument of his piece was of such supreme importance that it had a natural tendency to override all other considerations. Much in such a subject must be merely tentative, and task severely even the ability of the most practised playwright to reduce to shipshape. We rejoice for our part that there was so little that was conventional in the treatment, and a daring originality in many of the situations. All the more need therefore of a skilful stage-manager and the author's superintendence. The suggestions that we made for the correction of the present drama after the first night's representation have, we perceive, been attended to. The melodramatic underplot has been for the most part cut away, and superfluous characters have been removed. Such alterations are judicious, and enable the business to proceed more smoothly. Still, the structure of the fourth act is faulty, and that of the fifth might be materially amended. The death of Cromwell's daughter should have occurred in the first scene of the latter; and the remaining situations have been consecutively arranged, so as to lead up to the final tableau. The last scene would not then have appeared to be disconnected from the preceding and an anti-climax in itself. In the acting still greater improvement is required. There are single lines, intrusted to subordinates, on which the entire meaning of the scene depends; and these are given, for the most part, with a rapidity, a vehemence, and a want of skill which prevent the audience from understanding the matter. There is one in the last act concerning the Waldenses which was so treated. The author, indeed, is partly in fault. He should not have taken it for granted that the audience was historically acquainted with the particulars of their persecution — but ought to have drawn them out in a speech placed in the mouth of one of his principal persons. One fault pervaded the entire acting—each interlocutor shouts against the other, instead of giving a careful reading of his part intelligible to all. Drawing-room acting were, of course, out of place in such a drama; but the proprieties of elocution and the light and shade of a cultivated delivery should always be observed. Mr. George Rignold has, however, greatly improved; and Miss Wallis, relieved from the burden of over much dialogue, manifests in still clearer light the promise indicated by her intelligent rendering of a most important rôle. Her genius will yet break through the clouds, and illuminate the gloomier scenes of the tragic history in which she sustains so conspicuous a part.

DRURY LANE.

A new farce by Mr. Lennox Horne, the author of "Two Heads are Better than One," was produced, on Monday, under the title of "A Tale of a Comet." It is, as we might have expected, an ingeniously-constructed trifle, which serves to pass away a half-hour agreeably. The "tale" is simplicity itself. What appears to be a huge telescope is adjusted to a window, superintended by a pretended astrologer, who is a lover in disguise. The young lady and her father readily fall into the trap; but a jealous gardener discovers the trick. He climbs inside the tube, and appears at the top, from which he observes the movements of the so-called man of science. This situation caused much laughter. Ultimately the parent consents to the match. The piece was thoroughly successful.

The dessert service for Lord Northbrook, of which an Engraving appeared in our last Number, is for eighty persons.

Another breach has been made by the waves in the sea wall which protects the South Devon line from the English Channel. It is said to be about fifty yards in extent.

The annual national congress of trade union delegates has been held this week at Leeds. One hundred and thirty delegates were present.

The Drapers' Company have forwarded an additional contribution of a hundred guineas to the National Life-boat Institution.

The Irish Executive has proposed to the authorities at Belfast a comprehensive scheme of reorganisation of their police. Lord Hartington, in a letter to the Mayor of Belfast, states that in the late riots one policeman was killed and seventy-three wounded by gunshots, stones, or other missiles, 175 civilians were wounded, no fewer than 827 families were compelled to leave their homes, and 247 houses were wrecked. His Lordship censures the authorities for their want of vigour.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Arrangements have been made to provide the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS with sketches of various matters of interest which are expected to take place, during the months that will ensue, in different parts of the world.

CHINA.—The well-known Special Artist of this Journal, Mr. William Simpson, who has been sent out to China from England expressly for this service, will contribute Illustrations of the scenery, the great cities, the national habits and customs, and other characteristics of that vast Empire, as well as of the neighbouring countries in the Eastern Archipelago.

THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT will be traversed by Mr. Simpson on his way home; and in passing through California, British America, and the United States, from the Pacific to the Atlantic shores, he will be enabled to furnish a great number of Sketches, representing the aspects of those new countries, and their progress in social improvement.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND will be visited by a Correspondent who has already set forth on his voyage to the Antipodes, and who will procure fresh Illustrations of whatever may have recently occurred of local importance in the several provinces of those remoter British colonies.

EASTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA have lately engaged a large amount of public attention, owing to the adventures and explorations of Dr. Livingstone, and the mission of Sir Bartle Frere to put an end to the Zanzibar slave trade; the Proprietors of this Journal have therefore arranged for an early supply of Sketches from that quarter of the globe.

IN EUROPE, THE VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF ART AND INDUSTRY is likely to be one of the most attractive subjects of notice after its opening in May; and the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will employ Special Artists of competent knowledge and skill to represent the chief features of that Exhibition. A Special Correspondent had been sent to BERLIN, and Sketches illustrating the Manners and Costumes of the People will appear from time to time; while at Paris this Journal has a resident Correspondent.



THE AMERICAN SHIP WALLACE ON FIRE IN TORBAY.

A VESSEL BURNT IN TORBAY.

On Monday week, at six o'clock in the morning, the full-rigged ship Wallace (Lincoln, master), of Boston, 1800 tons burden, took fire while at anchor in Brixham roads, Torbay. Her anchors were slipped, and she stood over for Torquay Harbour. Before she reached there the sails had taken fire. She was run ashore on the beach under Torbay-road, where she was burning when the sketch we have engraved was taken; her masts having gone and her decks fallen in. A heavy gale from the south-west, with drizzling rain, continued all the morning. The ship was in ballast, and was from Antwerp and Flushing, bound for Quay West. No lives were lost, and the master and crew were able to save their clothing, charts, and papers. The sketch is by Mr. R. Stark Wilkinson, of Torquay.

THE COLLISION OF TWO IRONCLADS.

The accident to the Channel Squadron, while lying at Funchal, Madeira, before daybreak on the morning of Christmas Day, has been reported. The ships were riding out a heavy westerly gale, when the Northumberland broke from her anchor. A second anchor was promptly let go, but it failed to bring her up, and she fell across the bows of the Hercules, carrying away her bowsprit, jibboom, and foretopgallant-mast. The Northumberland lost her after-funnel, and received from the prow of the Hercules serious damage to her bottom from 12 ft. to 14 ft. below the waterline—a hole being made 4½ ft. by 18 in. in size, and two compartments filled with water. She left Madeira next day for Gibraltar, accompanied by the Hercules and the Minotaur. She has since gone to Malta for repairs. The Agincourt, the Bellerophon, and the Sultan were left at Funchal to await the arrival of the mail. Our Illustration is from a sketch by an officer of the squadron.



ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT CHISELHURST, WHERE THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON IS LAID.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.