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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1743.—VOL. LXII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873. WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON: CAMDEN PLACE, CHISELHURST, JANUARY 9, 1873.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., at Upton, Slough, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander William Adair, of a son.

On Saturday, the 18th inst., at Sunnyside, Prince's Park, Liverpool, the wife of James Goodwin, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at Tredegar Park, Viscountess Hereford, of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at Grosvenor-gardens, Lady M. Hood, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Lewisham, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, George William Rahtz, Esq., of Alexandrofka, South Russia, to Arabella Mary, second daughter of John Kirk, Esq., Ravensbourne Villa, Catford-hill, Lewisham.

On the 9th inst., at St. Stephen's, Bayswater, by the Rev. T. J. Rowsell, M.A., Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, William George, son of Commissary-General G. D. Lardner, to Martha, daughter of the late Michael Steel, Esq., of Begbroke House, Oxon.

On the 8th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Templemore to Lady Victoria Ashley.

On the 21st inst., at St. Peter's, Hampstead, Lord Teynham to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late William Jay, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at Hamburg, Isabelle, the beloved wife of Charles Purgold, Esq., late of Port-au-Prince, aged 35.

On Oct. 15, at Botzen, Austrian Tyrol, after a short illness, Grace, daughter of the late Philip Burrowes, of New York.

On the 6th inst., at Nantes, Loire Inférieure, France, Sophia Matilda, relict of James Walsh, Esq., of Stedalt, in the county of Meath, and Port Hubert, near Nantes, and daughter of the late General Slessor, for some time Governor of Oporto, during the Peninsular War, aged 86.

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

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 1.

SUNDAY, JAN. 26.

Third Sunday after Epiphany.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Edward Hayes Plumptre, M.A., Prebendary; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot, D.D.; 7 p.m., the Rev. James Moorhouse, M.A., Vicar of Paddington.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Ven. Archdeacon Jennings.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. C. F. Tarver, M.A.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, M.A.; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services, in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, incumbent.

MONDAY, JAN. 27.

London Orphan Asylum, Watford, anniversary and elections, at London Tavern, 10.30 a.m.
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Physical Geography).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m. (anniversary).
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (General Sir F. Goldsmid on Sistan and a Journey in the Province; Sir H. C. Rawlinson, president, on the Comparative Geography and Ethnology of Sistan).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m.; (the Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, Dean of Manchester, on Geometry).
Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Hare on Permitting Land to be held by Corporations).
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Lieutenant-Colonel A. Strange on Mounting Ordnance at Sea on the Principle of the Bessemer Saloon).

TUESDAY, JAN. 28.

New moon, 5.27 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on the Forces and Motions of the Body).
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Milroy on Cylindrical Foundations in Concrete, Brickwork, and Stonework).
St. Paul's Cathedral, lecture to young men, 8 p.m. (Rev. Canon Liddon on Jesus Christ and Buddha).
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. H. Wylde on Music).
National Orphan Home, Hamcommon; half-yearly election, at London Tavern, noon.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29.

University College, 4.30 p.m. (Professor Croom Robertson on the Philosophy of Kant and Hume).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Music).
Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. H. Wylde on Music).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., London Ballad Concert.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Dr. J. Yeats on Guilds and their Functions.)
Royal Albert Hall, Amateur Orchestral Society, Concert, 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, JAN. 30.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. Debus on Oxidation).
Philosophical Club, 6 p.m.
College of Preceptors, 7 p.m. (Professor Payne, inaugural lecture on Education).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Cope on Painting).
Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. S. Daniel, Q.C., on the Reorganisation of our Judicial System).
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. (Exhibition of Bronze Implements and Weapons; Mr. Augustus W. Franks on Oriental Bronzes).
Society for Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. H. Thomas on Greek Art).

FRIDAY, JAN. 31.

Hilary Term ends.
Royal College of Surgeons, 4 p.m. (Prof. E. Wilson on Dermatology—commencement of course).
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Marshall on the Human Form).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Edward Dannreuther on the Music of the Future, 9 p.m.).
Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. H. Wylde on Music).
Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Major G. P. Colley on Marches).

SATURDAY, FEB. 1.

Salmon-fishing begins in Scotland.
Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. E. A. Freeman on Comparative Politics).
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m
St. James's Hall, 3 p.m., Saturday Popular Concert.
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Carey Foster on Electric Currents).
Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m., Harp, Vocal, and Choral Concert.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 1.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 53	—	0 25	0 56	1 23	1 50	2 17	2 42	3 10	3 32	3 55	4 18	4 40	5 3

THE WEATHER.

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

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOM.: Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Jan. 15	30·025	46·8	42·5	·86	10	44·7	48·9	SSW. WSW.	228	·000
16	30·020	48·8	44·7	·87	9	45·0	51·9	SSW. S.	283	·104
17	29·997	43·7	36·6	·78	5	40·8	47·1	WNW. SW.	225	·053
18	29·563	43·6	37·8	·82	8	39·5	46·7	SW. SSW.	616	·350
19	28·641	43·7	39·8	·87	..	42·3	46·0	WSW. SW.	391	·036
20	28·510	36·4	28·5	·75	5	34·0	39·3	SW. WSW.	384	·000
21	28·988	35·8	30·0	·81	4	32·0	41·5	WNW. W. SW.	314	·070

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

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·042	30·060	30·018	29·810	28·812	28·519	23·888
Temperature of Air	46·2°	49·4°	42·4°	41·4°	44·0°	35·9°	31·5°
Temperature of Evaporation	45·1°	47·9°	40·3°	39·1°	42·7°	33·6°	31·6°
Direction of Wind	SSW.	S.	S.	SSW.	SSW.	SW.	WNW.

THE ANNUAL BALL in AID of the LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAY, NEXT, the 30th inst. Adams's Band of Fifty Performers. Principal M.C., Mr. Thomas Butler. Double Tickets, 16s.; Single Tickets, 10s. 6d., including refreshments, may be obtained of the Governor and Committee (vide "Morning Advertiser" of the 24th inst.): the Past Officers of the Institution; the Stewards of the late Anniversary Dinner; at Austin's Ticket-Office, Piccadilly; at St. James's Hall; and at 127, Fleet-street, of
(WILLIAM SMALLEY, Secretary.

SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON III.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Napoleon and Engénie, 1853.
At Camden Place, Chiselhurst, 1871.
The Fortress of Ham, where Prince Louis Napoleon was imprisoned, 1840 to 1846.
Entry of the Prince President Louis Napoleon into Paris, 1849.
The Emperor Napoleon invested with the Garter by Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle, 1855.
The Emperor and Empress at Guildhall: Presentation of the Freedom of the City of London, 1855.
Troubles of the Republic in Paris, 1848 and 1851: Shooting Insurgents at the Invalides.
Visit of the Queen and Prince Consort to the Emperor at Paris, 1855.
The Coup-d'Etat: Arrest of M. Thiers by order of Prince President Napoleon, 1851.
Proclamation of the Empire at the Hôtel de Ville, December, 1852.
Christening the Prince Imperial, 1856.
Imperial Reception, on New-Year's Day, at the Tuileries.
Marriage of the Emperor and Empress, in Notre Dame Cathedral, 1853.
French Dignitaries of State visiting the Prince Imperial, 1856.
The War in Italy: Reception of the Emperor at Alessandria. Welcome to the French and Sardinians at Milan.
First Engagement in the War against Prussia: The "Baptism of Fire" at Saarbruck, 1870.
War with Germany: The Surrender of Sedan.
Napoleon III. Surrenders to the King of Prussia at the Château de Bellevue, Sedan, 1870.
A Burying Party of French Peasants on the Battle-Field.
Wounded French Prisoners Guarded by Bavarian Soldiers.
The Emperor at the Camp of Metz.
The Surrender at Sedan: Interview of Napoleon III. with Count Bismarck.
Downfall of the Empire, 1870: Gambetta Proclaiming the Republic in Paris.
Wilhelmshöhe, Hesse-Cassel, where the Emperor Napoleon was Confined, 1870.
Camden Place, Chiselhurst, where the Emperor Napoleon died, 1873.

Price Sixpence (per post, Eightpence). Published at the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Office, 198, Strand, London, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Morning Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Doors open at 1.30, commence at 1.45. TO-NIGHT, the Drury Lane Comic Christmas Annual, entitled THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD; or, Harlequin Queen Mab, or the World of Dreams. Written by E. L. Blanchard, with Characteristic Scenery by W. Beverly. Popular Music composed and selected by W. C. Levey. Fanciful Ballet and general action of the Pantomime arranged by Mr. J. Cormack, under the supervision of Mr. F. B. Chatterton. Characters in the Opening by the celebrated Vokes Family, Mesdames Harriet Coveney, Violet Cameron, Russell, May Hamilton, A. Temple, Miller, D'Arcy, Ryan, Mowbray, Lizzie Grosvenor, Mead, Ford, &c.; Messrs. Brittain Wright, James Johnston, Rignold, Lickfold, &c. Characters in the Harlequinade—Messrs. Fred Evans and W. H. Harvey, Clowns; Walter Vokes and Willie Harvey, Harlequins; the Misses Rosina and Jessie Vokes, Columbines; Mr. Paul Herring and J. Morris, Pantaloons; Lizzie Grosvenor, Harlequina; Number Nip, Nigger Minstrel; Herr Schmitt and Sons, Acrobats; the Brothers Guida, the Comic Skaters; Miss Collonetti, the Pedestal Skipping-Rope Dancer; and Twelve Chorister Boys. Preceded by the Farce of THE TALE OF A COMET. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven, and terminate at Eleven. Prices from sixpence to five guineas. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.—Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, Mr. Dion Boucicault.—BABIL and BIJOU (by Dion Boucicault and J. R. Planché, Esqrs.). Every Evening, at Seven. Morning Performance Every Saturday at Two. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. W. S. Gilbert's New Fairy Comedy, THE WICKED WORLD, Every Evening. Characters by Messrs. Kendal, Arnott, Buckstone; Mesdames Robertson, Amy Roselle, M. Litton, &c. And other entertainments. Box-office daily, Ten till Five.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Every Evening until further notice, an entirely Original Play, by W. G. Wills, entitled CHARLES I.—Charles I., Mr. Henry Irving; Oliver Cromwell, Mr. George Belmore; Mr. Forrester, Mr. E. F. Edgar, Mr. R. Markby, Miss G. Pauncefort; and Queen Henrietta Maria, Miss Isabelle Bateman. The Play is produced with new and appropriate Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. Performance will commence at 7.15 with A HAPPY PAIR—Mr. C. Warner and Miss Virginia Francis; concluding with SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE—Mr. F. W. Irish.

OPERA COMIQUE, Strand.—Doors open at 6.30; at Seven, Offenbach's Favourite Bouffonerie, THE BLIND BEGGARS; at 7.30, THE LADIES' BATTLE—Miss Eleanor Bufton; at Nine, L'ŒIL CREVE; or, The Merry Toxophilites, by Hervé. Private Boxes and Stalls at all the Libraries and Box-office. Prices, 1s. to 3gs. No fees for booking.

GRAND CIRQUE, HOLBORN.—In consequence of the immense success of the ROYAL PROGRAMME, which elicited the admiration of the illustrious visitors on their recent visit to this popular place of amusement, it will be presented EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING until further notice. Open at Two and Seven. On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 29, the Boys of the Royal Naval Hospital, Greenwich, will again attend, accompanied by their splendid Band.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—The splendid Pantomime of CINDERELLA; or, Harlequin and ye Little Glass Slipper, every Evening, at Seven o'Clock; Morning Performances every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.45, to which Children under Ten half price to all parts of the House. 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, and 53rd times of representation.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY. [Conductor, Mr. BARNBY.—Under the immediate patronage and sanction of the Council of the Royal Albert Hall.
President—His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, K.G.
Vice-Presidents—His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; the Earl of Feversham, Lord Clarence Edward Paget, K.C.B., Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., M.P.
A SERIES OF SIX GRAND ORATORIO CONCERTS will be given at the ROYAL ALBERT HALL during the ensuing Season, at which the following Works will be performed:—Bach's "Passion" (S. Matthew), Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Handel's "Belshazzar," Handel's "Messiah," Handel's "Israel in Egypt," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," &c. The Concerts will take place on the following dates:—Wednesday, Feb. 12; Wednesday, Feb. 26; Wednesday, March 19; Wednesday, April 2; Wednesday, April 23; Wednesday, May 7. Band and Chorus of 1200 Performers. Organist, Dr. Stainer.
Subscription for the Series—Loggia (to hold eight persons), £12 12s.; Boxes (grand tier), £15 15s.; Boxes (upper tier), £7 7s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, £2 2s.; Arena Stalls, £1 5s. Balcony, 15s. Prices of Admission to each Concert—Loggia (to hold eight persons), £2 10s.; Boxes (grand tier), £3 3s.; Boxes (upper tier), £1 10s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Arena Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Doors open at Seven o'Clock, Commence at Eight. Subscribers' Names received at Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s, 1, Berners-street, W., and 35, Poultry, E.C.; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; Mitchell's, Old Bond-street; Chappell and Co.'s, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, Regent-street; L. Cock and Co.'s, New Bond-street; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, under the direction of Mr. JOHN BOOSEY.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, JAN. 29, at Eight o'Clock. Artistes—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Banks, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Nordblom, and Mr. Santley. The London Orpheus Quartet. Pianoforte, Miss Kate Roberts. Conductors, Mr. J. L. Hatton and Mr. Lutz. Tickets, 1s. to 6s., to be had of Austin, St. James's Hall, and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—Miss EDITH WYNNE and Madame PATEY at the BALLAD CONCERT. Tickets of Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; and Hay's, Royal Exchange-buildings.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—Mr. SIMS REEVES and Mr. SANTLEY at the BALLAD CONCERT. Tickets of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE SEVENTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES, &c., now OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Sec. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titania," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The ELEVENTH WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES is now OPEN. 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s.—ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Sole Lessees. Great and glorious success of the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY PROGRAMME, which will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at Eight, and on EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at Three and Eight, until further notice.
Private Boxes, £1 11s. 6d. and £2 12s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s. Gallery, 1s. Doors open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening Performance at Seven. No charge for booking seats. No fees or extra charges whatsoever.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY PROGRAMME, again pronounced by the whole of the leading Metropolitan Papers an unqualified success from beginning to end. The attendance at the St. James's Great Hall throughout the past week (at both the Day and Evening Performances) was really marvellous, hundreds of persons having been turned from the doors at each performance, owing to the vast hall being literally crammed from area to gallery. The whole of the leading Newspapers agree in pronouncing the aspect presented at St. James's Grand Hall on Boxing Day as one of the sights of London. The New Programme, having met with the cordial approval of the public, will be repeated until further notice. Every night at Eight; Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS will give THREE GRAND JUVENILE PERFORMANCES during the Present Week—viz., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at Three. The new and highly-successful Programme will be given in its entirety on each occasion. Children under Twelve half price to Stalls and Area. Doors open at 2.30. Carriages at Five.

On TUESDAY AFTERNOON at THREE, TUESDAY NIGHT at EIGHT. Two Special Performances will be given by the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS in the ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL on the occasion of MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S EIGHTH ANNUAL BENEFIT.
Doors open for the Day Performance at Two; for the Evening at Seven. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s. No fees or extra charges. Places may be secured at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, from 9 a.m. until 10 p.m.

THE MOST INTERESTING AND ATTRACTIVE PERFORMANCES OF THE SEASON will be given by the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, at the ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, TUESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, JAN. 28, at Three, and Tuesday Night at Eight, on the occasion of MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S EIGHTH ANNUAL BENEFIT, when an Entirely New Programme will be presented; the whole of the Songs, Choruses, and Ballads having been written and composed expressly for the occasion, by the following eminent Authors and Composers:—Charles Dumphie, Esq., A.B.; Mr. E. L. Blanchard, Mr. Henry S. Leigh, Mr. Frank Vizetelly, Mr. Frank Stainforth; Mr. Nelson Lee, the younger; Mr. H. Hunter, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. J. L. Molloy, Mr. A. Nish, and Mr. W. Meyer Lutz. Sixteen New and Beautiful Pieces will be introduced into the First Part. The Instrumental Department will be considerably augmented for the occasion.

On TUESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT at THREE, on TUESDAY EVENING at EIGHT, ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give Two of the most brilliant and attractive Entertainments of the Season, on the occasion of MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S EIGHTH ANNUAL BENEFIT, every Song, Ballad, Part-Song, and Chorus in the mammoth Programme having been Written and Composed expressly for these occasions. Places may be secured at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, on Monday and Tuesday.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, JAN. 28, THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give an EXTRA GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE, at Three, in the ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, when a Programme of rare excellence will be presented, every Song, Ballad, Chorus, and Part-Song having been Written and Composed expressly for the occasion by some of the most eminent Authors and Composers of the age. The Day Performance will be precisely the same in every particular as that to be given in the Evening. Doors open Two; Carriages at 5.15.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON at THREE, TUESDAY NIGHT at EIGHT, ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—The EIGHTH ANNUAL BENEFIT of MR. FREDERICK BURGESS. Great and glorious Programme. All the Songs, Ballads, Part-Songs, and Choruses comprised in the First Part having been Written and Composed for the occasion. Doors open at Two o'Clock and Seven o'Clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT at THREE, TUESDAY NIGHT at EIGHT. ST JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—The Whole of the following Songs, Ballads, &c., will be Sung for the First Time.
Entirely New Ballad, "Faces Vanished like a Dream." Words by Frank Stainforth; Music composed by Meyer Lutz.
New Song, "The Exile's Return." Music by W. Meyer Lutz.
New Ballad, "The Other Day." Words written by Frank Vizetelly, Esq.; the Music composed by W. M. Lutz.
New Comic Song, "O, ain't she sweet on me!
New Ballad, "Down where the Bluebells Grow." Composed by A. Nish.
New Comic Song, "Riding in a Hansom."
New Ballad, "Safe Within my Little Bed."
New Comic Song, "I'm a Nigger always Laughing.'
New Ballad, "Chasing Away." Composed by A. Nish.
New Song, "Under the Lamp." Composed by A. Nish; Words by F. Stainforth.
New Song, "A Health to Absent Friends." Written by E. L. Blanchard, Esq.; Music composed by W. M. Lutz.
Entirely New Comic Song, "Glycerina." Written by Nelson Lee the younger.
New Song, "He Conquers who Endures." Written by Charles Dumphie, Esq., A.B.; Music by A. Nish.
"Dinah Doe." Words by Frederick Burnand, Esq.; Music by J. L. Molloy.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT at THREE, TUESDAY NIGHT at EIGHT. ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL. MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S EIGHTH ANNUAL BENEFIT. The Great Galas of the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS. Brilliant Season—Every Member comprised in the first part. SHOULD THE WEATHER PROVE WET OR UNFAVOURABLE ON TUESDAY, on the occasion of MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S ANNUAL BENEFIT at the ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, there is not the slightest difficulty or inconvenience in getting to or from the Hall, as every West-End omnibus will set intending visitors down at the doors. Opposite the Piccadilly entrance is the largest cab rank in London. Omnibuses to every part of London and the suburban districts immediately after the Performance.

MR. and MRS. REED'S New and Original Entertainment, entitled HAPPY ARCADIA, ALL ABROAD, and VERY CATCHING.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Morning Representations during the Holidays, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

Besides the Illustrations which we give this week of the Lying in State and Funeral of Napoleon III., there appeared in our last Number a Portrait of the late Emperor, which has been highly approved.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873.

The dawn of the Parliamentary Session begins to show itself. It reveals nothing distinctly, but one can discern through the lessening obscurity the dim form of those features of policy which will probably engross public attention within a few weeks. The re-assembling of Parliament is looked forward to without any remarkable excitement of feeling. Extra-Parliamentary speeches which members have delivered to their constituents since the beginning of the recess down to the present moment can hardly be said to indicate a convergence upon any well-defined line of proximate policy. There is not now an all-absorbing question upon which, as in 1869 and 1870, every eye is fixed in watchful expectation. The stability of the Government is not visibly poised upon any one great measure. Our foreign relations disclose no danger and present no topic for debate likely to discredit the line pursued during the last six months by the Ministers of the Crown. There is no financial gulf to be filled in. There is no party cry of serious significance to be met and overcome. The break of morn is not marked by any known prognostics of stormy weather. Judging from superficial phenomena only, observers would be very apt to conclude that the approaching Session, useful as it may turn out to be, will be neither lively nor stirring.

Perhaps not—but let us not be too confident. It is not, perhaps, very likely, but it is far from impossible, that sudden gales may arise that will require all the courage and skill of the Government to weather. The lulls of party antagonism are almost always delusive in their effect. At any rate, we cannot count upon their continuance. It may have been noticed that Sessions which open most quietly frequently become most tempestuous before their termination. There is no necessary connection that we are aware of between this and that. There is no law of nature to determine that the day which sees an unclouded sunrise shall witness a stormy sunset. But experience (or observation, rather) has taught most people—in this country, at least—not to boast when putting on the harness as they may boast who put it off. The ensuing Parliamentary Session

will comprehend within its scope several matters which in their handling may become inflammable—we might even say explosive. Much of the character and even the result of the Session will depend upon the temper of political parties. It is not very keen just now. It is not over-susceptible of offence. But an accidental occurrence, a false step in tactics, a burning word of anger or defiance, may easily provoke issues of the most momentous importance.

For instance, it is generally accepted—not without well-grounded evidence, we think—as a settled matter, that the Premier has occupied no small proportion of his time during the recess in framing a measure intended to deal with the questions of Local Taxation and Local Government. The large majority of votes, drawn from both sides of the House, recorded in favour of the motion of Sir Massey Lopes last Session, was regarded as a formidable challenge to her Majesty's Ministers to deal with the whole question it involved in a comprehensive but carefully-considered measure. The readjustment of local to imperial taxation, the tracing out of the limits to be assigned in justice to each, the determining their respective incidence, and the laying down in clear practical provisions of the principles and the working machinery by which each shall hereafter be governed, will demand a fulness of accurate information, a breadth of judgment, and a steady and impartial regard to justice, which, perhaps, no man is so qualified as Mr. Gladstone to meet and satisfy. Everyone, however, must see that legislation upon so large and vital a question is fraught with elements of uncertainty. The points at which it will necessarily touch the interests of different classes render the task to be accomplished a peculiarly delicate and difficult one. Conflicts may turn up in the course of this work of readjustment which may exert an incalculable influence upon the progress and result of the Session. We should not like to predict what will be the fate of the measure. Happily, we are not called upon to do so—but, whatever it may be, it will probably govern the fate of the Ministry.

Then, again, there is the Irish University question, which the Government is bound to settle, or attempt to settle, during the next Session. A measure might be so framed by it as to produce an immense explosion of ecclesiastical feeling. We have sometimes been apprehensive that such would be the result of almost any proposition which it might submit to Parliament upon this subject. Our fears decrease as the Session approaches. There is a mode of disposing of the subject which ought to satisfy all parties, and we believe her Majesty's Ministers will adopt that mode. Doubtless, it will to some extent differ from the provisions of Mr. Fawcett's bill, or otherwise that bill would not have been so resolutely opposed last Session. But if, as we expect, it will be conformed to the principles of justice, squaring its provisions with the policy already recognised for the government of the Irish people—namely, that of religious equality—although it may disappoint some partisans, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, we believe it will meet the desires of the Legislature, and in all probability will close the breach which has for some two or three years past threatened to swallow up, and, we must add, unworthily swallow up, her Majesty's Government.

On the land tenure question, which will probably come up for discussion and legislation, we have no suspicion that the proposals to be made on the responsibility of the Cabinet will meet with very serious opposition. They will, no doubt, direct the action of Parliament towards the removal of some of the most objectionable features of the present system, but they are not likely to favour revolutionary projects. Possibly the financial arrangements of the Government, more especially as they touch the amount of national expenditure, may prove unsatisfactory to a large number of their general supporters. The fact is that Estimates almost always exceed the wishes not only of the taxpayers, but of the Government itself. They are to be controlled only by public opinion, and public opinion has not hitherto, in these times of commercial prosperity, very strongly declared itself. The outlook, on the whole, therefore, is not visibly very menacing. Barring accidents, the Government will probably be able to work through the chief items of their programme without being obliged to resort either to resignation or dissolution. We should not be surprised if the Session about to open should, in the end, prove to be as fruitful of good legislation as any that had preceded it in the present Parliament; while it is not at all impossible that some unforeseen concurrence of contingent events should culminate in an earlier appeal to the constituencies than public expectation now deems to be probable.

The Address in the House of Commons in answer to the Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament will be moved by the Hon. C. G. Lyttelton, M.P. for East Worcestershire, and will be seconded by Mr. W. H. Stone, M.P. for Portsmouth.

During the stormy weather at the beginning of this week the Southwold surf life-boat of the National Life-Boat Institution was launched, and was successful in saving the crew of eight men of the brig Belle Isle, of Shoreham, which vessel was wrecked on the Sizewell Bank. The Life-Boat Society's boat at Arbroath, N.B., also saved the crew of the wrecked schooner James, of Perff. The Fishmongers' and Drapers' Companies have each forwarded an additional donation of 100 gs.

THE COURT.

Mr. Lowe arrived at Osborne on Wednesday week, and dined with the Queen. Her Majesty held a Council at Osborne on Thursday, at which were present Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Goschen. Mr. Cardwell had an audience of the Queen, and introduced Major William Palliser, C.B., who received the honour of knighthood. Prince Leopold drove to Ryde on Friday. The Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport, dined with the Queen and the Royal family on Saturday. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church on Sunday morning, when Canon Prothero, assisted by Dr. Bradley, officiated—the latter preaching. On Monday the Queen received a visit from Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde, who returned to town the same day. The Queen drove to Cowes and Newport on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by the Marchioness of Ely, Viscountess Sydney, and Lady Waterpark. Viscount Bridport was in attendance upon horseback as Equerry in Waiting. Viscount and Viscountess Sydney had the honour of dining with the Queen. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice drove out on Wednesday morning, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford; and Prince Leopold walked out. Her Majesty has telegraphed to Mrs. Graves, the widow of the late senior member for Liverpool, expressing her deep sorrow at the sad event which so suddenly deprived that great constituency of its representative. The Duke of Edinburgh has written to Mrs. Graves to the same effect.

Last Saturday there was a "lawn meet" of the West Norfolk foxhounds at Sandringham Park, and breakfast was served to the members of the hunt at the house, which was thrown open to all comers. Breakfast concluded, a procession was formed from the house through the noble avenue of trees to the Norwich gates, the pack leading, and the foremost place in the hunt being of course assigned to the Prince and Princess of Wales. Their "following" consisted of nearly three hundred ladies and gentlemen on horseback, and an innumerable company in carriages of every description. The sport of the day, however, as might be expected in the presence of so large and miscellaneous a gathering, was not of a very satisfactory character. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with the Royal children and the guests staying at Sandringham House, attended Divine service at the parish church in the morning. The prayers were said by the Rev. W. L. Onslow, and the sermon preached by Canon Kingsley. On Monday their Royal Highnesses arrived at Marlborough House, from Sandringham, and on Tuesday left town on a visit for the rest of the week to the Marquis of Ailesbury, at Savernake, Wilts. The Prince and Princess and the Duke of Cambridge and suites arrived at Savernake in the evening by special train from Paddington, and were met at the station by the Marquis of Ailesbury and Colonel Eyre. The station was tastefully decorated. Their Royal Highnesses at once proceeded to Tottenham House, the route being illuminated by torches held by a number of the Marquis's men. The Prince, with about ten other gentlemen, drove from Savernake House to Chisbury Wood on Wednesday morning, where some fair sport was enjoyed. The Princess and the ladies drove to meet them; and luncheon was provided at the homestead of Chisbury Farm. The party sat down about twenty-two in number. The close of the day was occupied with shooting in the adjacent woods, and some excellent sport was enjoyed. At the dinner in the evening the Wilts Yeomanry band performed. The Prince and Princess have acceded to the request to visit Marlborough. The Prince and Princess are expected at Belvoir Castle during February, on a visit to the Duke of Rutland. The Prince, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord Methuen, the Hon. F. Leveson-Gower, Colonel Macdonald, Colonel Farquharson, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale, Captain Wellesley, and Mr. Osborne went out for another day's shooting on Thursday.

Prince Arthur arrived at Rome on Monday, and took up his residence at the Hôtel des Iles Britanniques. The British Ambassador immediately paid his personal respects to the Prince, and the King sent his Master of Ceremonies to compliment him on his arrival. The King on Tuesday most cordially received Prince Arthur at the Royal Palace.

Prince and Princess Christian gave a ball, on Wednesday night, at Cumberland Lodge. A distinguished company assembled about ten o'clock, dancing commencing shortly afterwards, and being continued till late. The Prince and Princess have no intention whatever of leaving England, as has been reported; but will, on the completion of their visit to Belvoir on Feb. 1, return to Frogmore House, where they will remain till the works now going on at Cumberland Lodge are completed.

Earl De Grey, son and heir (and only child) of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, comes of age on the 29th inst., and the event will be celebrated with a variety of rejoicings.

The flag-officer's Greenwich Hospital pension of £150 a year vacated by the death of Admiral Sir F. Michell has been awarded to Admiral T. W. Carter, C.B.

Mr. John Freeland, of Nice, has given £5000 to the Western Infirmary at Glasgow, and Mr. Alexander, M.P., has presented £2000 to the free library at West Bromwich.

Mr. G. Ward-Hunt, member for North Northamptonshire, was, on Saturday, elected chairman of the County Chamber of Agriculture at the annual meeting at Northampton.

Her Majesty's ship Tamar arrived in the Firth of Forth last week, having on board about 600 men of the 21st Regiment (Royal North British Fusiliers), who have returned from India.

Bearwood, the country seat of Mr. J. Walter, M.P. for Berks, is en fête in celebration of the marriage of Mr. Arthur Walter, eldest surviving son of Mr. Walter, with Miss Anson, which took place a short time since, and the rejoicings in connection with which were deferred until the present time.

At a meeting held in Leeds, on Wednesday, in furtherance of the objects of the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, the Archbishop of York, who presided, stated that there are 50,000 idiots in the United Kingdom, of whom 30 per cent are enabled to become useful members of society, and the remainder may be materially benefited.

From the tables published in the French *Journal Officiel* it appears that the proceeds of the indirect taxes in France are considerably less than the estimates. The falling off amounts to 153,605,000f.; of this total 55,001,000f. belong to the old taxes, and 98,604,000f. to the new. The increased duties on wine and sugar have had the effect not only of diminishing consumption, but of encouraging fraud. The *Débats*, in drawing attention to these results, says that the fiscal system which M. Thiers has so obstinately defended is evidently not favourable to the increase of the public revenue; and it asks whether that system has not passed what are called the limits of elasticity, beyond which its action is tramelled at the expense alike of consumption and the revenue.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

James Robinson, perhaps the very best jockey that ever got into a saddle, died at Newmarket last week, at the advanced age of seventy-nine. He rode his last race in 1852, when he met with a very bad fall, which permanently lamed him, and prevented him from ever riding again. It is, therefore, upwards of twenty-one years since he made his final appearance in public, and possibly few of the present generation of turf men are aware that he rode the winners of nine Two Thousands, five One Thousands, six Derbys, two Oaks, and two St. Legers. Such a list of successes is quite unparalleled; and it is easy to believe that his patient study of the riding of Frank Buckle and Sam Chifney, for whom, as a young man, he had the greatest admiration, had enabled him to combine the brilliancy and dash of the former with the beautifully delicate handling of the latter. Robinson was a very quiet and reserved man, talking little of, and appearing to take slight interest in, racing; but through all his long career his honour and integrity were unimpeachable.

At Calcutta, on the 24th ult., the Viceroy's cup, presented by Lord Northbrook, was run for, and was won by Mr. Ali Abdoolah's Satellite, ridden by Brewty. Mr. Lewis's The Fawn ran the winner in to a neck. The distance was two miles, and the race was run in 3 min. 49 sec. Messrs. Hamilton's cup was won by Colonel Carey's Echo, Harkaway being second.

Lord Portsmouth, who has hunted the Eggesford country entirely at his own expense for fourteen years, received a very handsome testimonial on Thursday, the 16th inst. It was presented at a lunch at the Victoria Hall, Exeter, and consisted of two pictures. One was painted by Mr. Wells, and is a portrait of his Lordship; and the other, the work of Mr. R. Ansdell, R.A., represents "the death," and contains portraits of Lord Lymington, the Earl's eldest son, and Charles Littleworth, the huntsman. About 500 guests and visitors attended the presentation, for which £1116 16s. had been subscribed by 302 gentlemen.

The Altcar Club coursing meeting, which took place towards the end of last week, suffered greatly from the withdrawal of Lord Lurgan's dogs, which was necessitated by the death of his father-in-law, Lord Kilmaine. Added to this, Lord Stair's representatives were detained at the postponed Wigtownshire meeting; and five greyhounds which Mr. Borron intended to enter were omitted in consequence of a telegraphic blunder, so that affairs did not look very promising. However, the quality of the competitors was excellent, and, in spite of the incessant rains of the last few weeks, the country was in a very fair condition. In the first round of the members' cup Chameleon beat Tumult cleverly, after an undecided; old Bed of Stone never gave Tyrant the least chance, though the last-named showed such capital form at the Ridgway Club meeting; and Cripple, Babety, and Concrete were put out. The favourites got through the first ties pretty well—Enterprise, who succumbed to Lance, proving a notable exception, as 3 to 1 was laid on him. Chameleon and Bed of Stone won their courses with all their old brilliancy; and Blackburn and Muriel actually ran three times before the latter was drawn by arrangement. Slight odds were laid on Bed of Stone when she met Chameleon in the third ties; but she seemed all abroad, and a fall into a ditch quite destroyed her chance. This left Mr. Lister with Crœsus and Chameleon against Mr. Briggs's Blackburn, and he elected to run the former, who had no trouble in securing the stake, as Blackburn fell and broke a leg when he was leading fully three lengths and looking all over a winner. Crœsus is by Cashier from the famous Chloe, and will probably be Mr. T. T. C. Lister's Waterloo representative. Mr. Lister's good fortune stuck to him in the Sefton Stakes, for Cripple, by Cauld Kail—Chloe, won all her courses very meritoriously; and, in the final spin, beat Voisage, by Ventre St. Gris—Shadow, almost pointless. Mr. R. Jardine had the Croxteth Stakes quite to himself, as the "dividers"—Carbineer and Joan—are both in his kennel.

It has been publicly announced that Peasant Boy, who, it will be remembered, ran up to Bed of Stone for the last Waterloo Cup, will this year appear in Mr. Blackstock's nomination, which has accordingly been backed down to 10 to 1, and gives every indication of seeing a still shorter price.

Up to the present time amateur athletes have generally managed their disputes without legal assistance; but on Tuesday last a large number of them appeared at the Lord Mayor's Court, Guildhall, to assist in the case of "Wheeler v. Hillier," which excited a great deal of interest. The plaintiff had sent in his entry for the three-mile handicap at the sports of the Crystal Palace Athletic Club, which was accepted; but on the day of the race an objection was made to him on the ground that he was not a gentleman-amateur, and the committee decided that he could not be allowed to compete. However, he insisted on running, and, starting—as was alleged by the defendant's witnesses—some little distance up the course, came in first. Of course, the prize was not awarded to him, and this action was brought to recover the value of it. The case occupied some three hours, and Messrs. P. J. Burt, W. Rye, C. J. Michôd, Sydenham Dixon, J. E. Matthews, and other well-known athletes, gave evidence, and a verdict was given for the defendant, with full costs. A bill of exceptions is, however, to be taken into the Court of Queen's Bench; so it is just possible that there may be a new trial.

Mr. Ridgway has most opportunely, considering the high price of mutton, published a thoroughly practical pamphlet by Mr. Henry Woods, of Merton, on Diseases of Sheep, with directions for their treatment and numerous well-tested recipes.

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 has been sent to BERLIN, and Sketches illustrating German Manners and Customs will appear from time to time; while at PARIS this Journal has a resident Correspondent.

THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.



ROOM WHERE THE EMPEROR DIED.



THE LYING IN STATE: CROWD AT THE GATE.



THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON: THE LYING IN STATE.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our Correspondent in Paris.*)

Thursday, Jan. 23.

Now that death has destroyed the hopes of the Bonapartist party, whose intrigues will henceforth have none of that importance they retained during the lifetime of the fallen Emperor, unusual activity is apparent among the partisans of a fusion between the Legitimist and Orleanist Princes. In consequence of the Duc de Larochefoucauld Besaccia having stated in one of the bureaux of the Assembly that the Count de Paris had personally said to him that he recognised but one Monarchy in the House of Bourbon, many of the supporters of the Count de Chambord have this week assumed the fusion to have really taken place, although, in point of fact, the question has not advanced a single step. It is quite true that the *Journal de Paris*, the Orleanist organ, in commenting on the words of the Legitimist Duke, remarks that the Orleans Princes take part in no dynastic competition, and that there are no pretenders to the throne among them; but it adds that, if a Monarchy is to be re-established in France, it can only be by the free will of the nation, on the basis of civil equality, political and religious liberty, and constitutional guarantees. These the Legitimist organ, the *Union*, maintains are vouched for by the letters and manifestoes published from time to time by the Count de Chambord, hence the facility of effecting an agreement between the Legitimists and Orleanists. To bring about this result, however, it demands, it says, but that the Count de Paris should visit the Count de Chambord. "Only let the chief of the Orleans branch salute the King, and we will salute the heir to the throne." To this appeal the Orleanist press and the Prince have responded by silence. The present is not the first occasion that the Count de Paris has acknowledged the exile of Frohsdorff as the head of his house; still, the "fusion" has never made a step in advance any more than it is likely to do now, in spite of the optimist articles of the Legitimist press.

A full meeting of the Committee of Thirty was held on Friday, the members having been summoned to express their opinion upon the project of the First Sub-Committee, which M. Thiers had rejected, at the beginning of the week, for the far more logical project of M. Tallon. After a long and important debate, the Sub-Committee's preamble, which reserves in its integrity the constituent power of the Assembly, was finally adopted by twenty votes against three, two members of the Committee being absent and five abstaining from voting. In the discussion which preceded the vote, M. Grivart, a member of the Right, said that the preamble simply signified that the Committee did not contemplate settling any constitutional question, and that the members of the Committee entirely reserved their opinions upon the future form of government. He furthermore stated that it left the question of a Monarchy or a Republic intact. M. de Larcy, the president, having confirmed this view, the Vicomte de Cumont said that the right of the National Assembly to proclaim a Monarchy would not be affected by voting the proposition; and the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier stated that the Right accepted the present Government from patriotism, but reserved the right of future action. In reply to these speeches, M. Albert Grévy maintained that the Committee could not leave the form of government in suspense, and M. Emmanuel Arago quoted a paragraph from the message of M. Thiers, declaring that the Republic exists, and is the legal Government of the country. The preamble having, nevertheless, been voted by an overwhelming majority, the Committee passed clause 1 of the Sub-Committee's proposal, the first sentence of which enacts that the President of the Republic shall communicate with the Assembly by messages read from the tribune by a Minister. This was duly passed; but a debate ensued on the second sentence, which gives the President the right of being heard by the Assembly whenever he shall judge necessary, after having, first of all, apprised it of his intention by message. No decision, however, was taken upon this point. The Committee, who proceed stealthily, but none the less determinedly, to clip the claws of M. Thiers, considered they had done sufficient for the day, and adjourned their proceedings until Monday. On that day the debate was reopened by Duc Decazes, who, reverting to the first sentence voted in the former sitting, proposed to incorporate in it the words "in the discussion of the laws." A long debate ensued; but the Committee again hesitated and again adjourned.

On the Sunday morning there was a meeting of members of the Assembly belonging to the Moderate Left in Paris, when the minority of the Committee of Thirty gave an account of an interview they had had on Friday with the President of the Republic, who, it appears, while consenting not to speak in the Assembly on interpellations of secondary importance, insisted on his right to address the Chamber on all matters of moment connected either with the home or foreign policy of the Government. The meeting resolved to continue the support heretofore given to M. Thiers so long as this could be done without compromising the Republic, which was yielding, it thought, too much to the Right.

This week the Assembly has again been occupied with educational questions. On Monday a debate of some importance followed an interpellation of M. Johnston concerning the reforms effected in middle-class education last autumn by M. Jules Simon. The only changes in the programmes of the public schools, which are legal, said the deputy for Bordeaux, are those made with the consent of the Upper Educational Council, and M. Jules Simon's reforms had been prescribed on his sole authority, *ergo* they were illegal. Fortunately, however, for the Minister, whom the Right are striving their utmost to oust from his place, he was enabled to make use of one very good argument in his defence. No upper educational council, said he, existed when the reforms were effected, and directly one was formed he promised to submit the changes he had decreed to its approval. Both M. Johnston and Monsignor Dupanloup (the Bishop of Orleans) spoke against the reforms, and numerous orders of the day condemning the initiative taken by the Minister were brought forward. Eventually, however, one absolving him from all blame was passed by a large majority. Not sufficient members, however, were present for the vote to be legal, and the order of the day had to be submitted again to the Assembly on the morrow, when the definitive result was highly favourable to M. Jules Simon.

Last Sunday evening a veritable hurricane, accompanied by thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, swept over Paris, causing innumerable accidents. Flashes of sheet lightning of intense vividness succeeded each other with singular rapidity, and a terrific storm of wind and hail, the like of which has not been known in Paris for many years, lasted for nearly three-quarters of an hour. There was a complete panic in the streets. Chimneys, chimney-pots, and even vehicles were overthrown by the wind; and cabs and omnibuses are even reported to have been struck by the lightning, but without either the horses, drivers, or passengers being hurt.

M. Saint Réné Taillandier, the author of several well-known works, and at one time Chief Secretary of the Ministry of Public Instruction, has been elected a member of the French Academy by a majority of two votes, in opposition to M. de Viel Castel, a Legitimist candidate, and in the place of the late Father Gratry.

The French Post Office has at length issued the long-promised postal cards. The charge is three sous each for those circulating throughout France, and two sous when dispatched from one part to another of the same town.

Baron Charles Dupin died last Saturday at the age of eighty-nine. M. Dupin belonged to the Liberal party of the Restoration. Louis XVIII. gave him the title of Baron.

In ten churches yesterday special mass was said for the repose of the late Emperor's soul, the buildings being crowded.

Fenouillat, Decamp, and Benot, who had been found guilty and condemned to death for murder and incendiarism during the Commune, were executed yesterday morning.

SPAIN.

The Senate on Wednesday, by forty votes against two, passed a motion of confidence in the Minister of Justice on the question of the circulars issued for the suppression of the Carlist movement. The Alphonsist senators did not vote.

Senor Zorrilla has quite recovered from his indisposition.

ITALY.

A dinner was, on Sunday, given by the King at the Quirinal to the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

On Monday the Pope received a deputation of the St. Sabastian League of London, which has been formed to support the temporal power of the Pope. Mr. Arthur Vansittart read an address from the League to his Holiness, who, in reply, returned thanks, and hoped that the members of the league would adhere firmly to their holy principles.

In Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Finance, Signor Sella, stated the results of the financial administration in 1872. The sums paid into the Treasury amounted to 1296 million lire, exceeding the final Budget Estimates by more than a million, and being 108 millions in excess of the receipts in 1871, notwithstanding that the date of financial service had been changed this year from Jan. 1 to Jan. 15, which reduced the sums appropriated for 1872 by 27 millions. The expenditure amounted to 1367 millions, exceeding that of 1871 by 89 millions; but the remaining 181 millions fell short of the Estimates in the final Budget. The Minister of Finance expressed a hope that the Chamber would be satisfied with the results.

Dominico Mauro, the patriot and poet, died on Saturday at Florence.

GERMANY.

The Emperor has officially informed the Emperor Francis Joseph that he will visit Vienna early in July.

Prince Bismarck has returned to Berlin from his visit to his estate at Friedrichsruhe, near Hamburg.

Count Schouvaloff has been received in audience by the Emperor, and had frequent intercourse in Court circles. According to trustworthy information, the Count has repeatedly expressed himself highly satisfied with the result of his mission to England on the subject of Central Asia.

The Court has gone into mourning for eight days for the Emperor Napoleon.

Potsdam witnessed an interesting spectacle last Saturday, on the occasion of the holding of the annual Chapter of the Black Eagle. A military service, attended by many Royal and distinguished personages, was held in the garrison chapel, which was decorated with eighty-six French flags and standards captured in the late war. In an address to the military representatives, the Emperor thanked the army for its heroism.

A Royal decree recently signed at Berlin authorises the complete distribution of the various sums lodged with the Government during the war for the reward of special acts of gallantry in the capture of trophies from the enemy. The prizes received amount to rather over £12,000, and claims were sent in by all the sixteen corps of the North German Army, with the exception of the 7th.

SWEDEN.

The King opened the Swedish Diet, on Monday, with a Speech from the Throne. He expressed a hope for the ultimate union between Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. His Majesty also indicated certain schemes which the Government would propose for the consideration of the Diet.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duchess Helena Paulovna, daughter of the late Prince Paul of Wurtemburg, and widow of the Grand Duke Michael Paulowetz, died on Tuesday afternoon.

The Court has gone into mourning for fourteen days on account of the late Emperor Napoleon III.

The Imperial Budget for 1873 is published. It sets down the revenue at 517,349,834 roubles, and the expenditure at 517,322,162 roubles.

The Emperor has conferred on Prince Michael Gortschakoff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Russia in Switzerland, the order of St. Stanislaus of the first class.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that the visit of the Emperor of Germany to that Court may now be regarded as fixed for April.

The official gazette of Thursday publishes particulars of the negotiations between the British and Russian Cabinets on the subject of Central Asia, which, it says, commenced three years ago, and have continued in a friendly manner. The present exchange of notes has been also of a most amicable character, and the exchange of views showed that no important differences of opinion exist.

Referring to the report of the conclusion of a secret treaty between Russia and Persia, by which the latter power ceded territory to the Government of St. Petersburg, the Ambassador of Persia writes to deny that such treaty was ever made.

AMERICA.

The Senate has approved an appropriation of 300,000 dols. towards the Vienna International Industrial Exhibition. In the sitting of the Senate on Thursday week General Sherman delivered a powerful speech, in which he urged the resumption of specie payments, and proposed a bill redeeming United States notes in coin or 5 per cent bonds after Jan. 1, 1874.

The Committee of Ways and Means has informed Mr. Secretary Boutwell that it does not propose any new legislation in reference to the negotiation of the United States Bonds which remain to be issued, but leaves Mr. Boutwell free to decide upon the propositions now before him.

The New York Legislature has re-elected Mr. Conkling as its representative in the United States Senate; Mr. Cameron has been re-elected senator by the Legislature of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Gordon, who was formerly a Major-General in the Confederate Army, has been elecned senator of Georgia.

President Grant has issued an order forbidding officers of the United States army to hold State offices.

A body of about 400 American regulars and volunteers has had a brush with a party of Modoc Indians in California, and, after a day's fighting, had to beat a retreat with the loss of forty killed and wounded. The *Times'* correspondent at Philadelphia telegraphs that the troops were caught in an ambush and defeated. Four hundred troops in two detachments, marching from opposite directions, endeavoured to dislodge the Indians from their position on Tule Lake. When the detachments were separated twelve miles 200 Indians, concealed behind rocks, opened fire on one detachment. The battle continued on Friday (last week) until dark, when the troops, having lost forty men, retreated. The report is that 1000 troops are necessary to dislodge the Indians, and reinforcements are requested.

An object long cherished in the United States has been gained. The acquisition of the bay and peninsula of Samana, in the eastern part of the island of Hayti or San Domingo, gives the Americans that territorial position in the Antilles which has often been sought for. The peninsula and bay of Samana have been leased to a company of American merchants for ninety-nine years, at an annual rent of 150,000 dols. The treaty has been published, and it gives the company absolute sovereignty over the territory leased to them, with power to make laws, to levy duties, to establish courts, and to exercise other sovereign rights. The peninsula of Samana is on the north-eastern side of the island, and is about thirty-two miles long, and has an area of 225 square miles. The bay, which lies south of it, is very capacious, and offers excellent anchorage to the largest fleets within the reef, which blocks a large part of its mouth. It is the only harbour worth mentioning in the territory of the Republic. The transaction is placed before the American public as a great commercial enterprise; and it has been conducted with a view to the proprieties of such a representation. The purchase of Samana Bay is condemned with remarkable unanimity by the United States press. The *Tribune* calls upon the Government to show that it has no sympathy with the scheme.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the Education Act for Victoria has proved a great success. By the same telegram we learn that the colliers, following the example of those in the mother country, have struck at the Newcastle mines, and the consequence is a great scarcity of coal at Melbourne.

The Challenger arrived at Gibraltar on Saturday last.

Dr. Pusey is lying seriously ill at Genoa.

The new railway between Adrianople and Philippolis was opened on Sunday, and handed over for public traffic.

The annual report on the moral and material progress of India was issued on Thursday. It is full of interesting information.

Advices from Lima announce that an attempt to assassinate Senor Pardo, the President of Peru, by means of torpedoes, has been discovered and frustrated.

The marriage of the Archduchess Giselo, daughter of the Emperor of Austria, with Prince Leopold of Bavaria, is to take place at Vienna on April 24.

The King and Queen of the Belgians were present on Sunday at a concert given in the Ducal Palace in aid of the sufferers from the inundations at Ghent. The concert was attended by the élite of Brussels, and was a great success.

A despatch from Dr. Kirk, dated Zanzibar, Nov. 5, 1872, has been received at the Foreign Office. It announces that the men sent to help Dr. Livingstone had reached him, and that he had started for the interior about Aug. 18.

The police of Lyons have arrested at the Swiss frontier a forger named Moulin, calling himself Blanchard, accused of having manufactured and put into circulation scrip to the value of one million of false titles of the loan of three milliards. He had set up his workshop at Metz.

Mr. Watson, her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Japan, has forwarded to the Foreign Secretary a translation from the Italian of an interesting article on sericulture and silk, which, as it contains information likely to be useful to merchants and others, is published in the *London Gazette*.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg has awarded the Lomonossof prize, founded for discoveries in physical, chemical, or mineralogical science, to M. Scamoni, for certain processes of heliography, invented by him, which combine galvanoplastics with photography.

Mr. G runeisen, who has visited Brussels with a view of collecting information as to the working of the Conservatoire of Music and the system of State subsidies and municipal grants to promote musical education, had an audience of the King of the Belgians at the palace on Thursday week. His Majesty kindly gave directions to the Government departments to afford Mr. Gruneisen every assistance to obtain the official returns connected with the legislative support given for the cultivation of music in Belgium.

At Constantinople there are published forty-seven papers. Of the daily journals five are published in Turkish, four in French, two in English and French, five in Armenian, and three in Greek. Four Turkish papers appear five times a week, and one Greek and one Armenian paper three times a week. Twice a week are published three Armenian, two Turkish, two Bulgarian, and two French papers; and once a week three Armenian, two Greek, and two French papers. The Greek literary gazette *Euridiki* appears twice a month.

A marriage contract was signed at Cairo on the 16th inst., between the hereditary Prince Mehmed Tevfik Pacha, aged twenty, with the daughter of the late Elhani Pacha, in the presence of the dignitaries of the Court and the Consuls-General of foreign Powers. According to the Eastern custom, gifts were distributed to those present at the ceremony, the Consuls each receiving a cashmere shawl. On the two following days horse and dromedary races were held, and on the 18th a ball was given at the palace. The head chamberlain of the Sultan presented the four Princes—Hussein, Hassan, Toussain, and Ibrahim Pacha—with firmans from the Sultan raising them to the rank of Mushirs.

The *Moscow News* says that a treaty has existed for fifteen years giving to Russia the right to trade with China by way of the river Soungari. This treaty, however, has never, it seems, been acted upon; and it is now said that the matter is one of considerable importance on account of the Amoor territory, the commerce of which can never be of much value unless it crosses the Chinese frontier. The country is, moreover, inhabited by some thousands of Goldes, who, it is said, would be glad to be naturalised as Russian subjects, but that their becoming so would lose them the right of free entry into China. This free entry now costs them a tribute of five sable skins per head, and they have to ascend the river Soungari for some distance to obtain the corn which they purchase in China at a cheap rate, no doubt, but at the cost of hard labour and of much time spent on the journey. If Russian merchants could ascend the river, steam-tugs and boats would do the work at such a cost as to lessen the price of corn to these people by bringing it to their doors, while Russian products would, at the same time, find a market in this portion of Chinese territory.

The mail-packets of the Cape of Good Hope line will not in future call regularly at Madeira. Notice will be given some days in advance in the *Postal Official Circular* when it is intended that the packet shall call at Madeira and take a mail.

A letter from Cassel mentions a duel with pistols between General von Bardeleben and President von Hardenberg. President von Bodelschwing is said to have been the second of the latter. Neither of the combatants was wounded.

The *London and China Telegraph* states that no confirmation has been received at the Foreign Office of the report which has reached this country, through Mr. Reuter's agency, that the audience question had been settled in Pekin in favour of the foreign ambassadors.

Notice of the formation of coral heads in the Channel of Narrows, Bermuda, on which H.M.S. Ariadne lately touched, has been issued by the Hydrographic Office, London, to warn mariners of the danger. The coral heads, at the time of the ship touching, had 22 ft. of water on them, but the shoal has been deepened by blasting to 24 ft. at low water.

The Russian Government has assigned a credit of 2,080,000 roubles to Major-General Falkenhagen, to be devoted to the construction of a large mercantile harbour at Poti, the present harbour being found altogether inadequate to the requirements of the commerce between the Black Sea and the Caspian, largely increased since the opening of the railway between Poti and Tiflis. General Falkenhagen has constructed an excellent commercial harbour for Russia at Petrovsk, in the Caspian.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Governor of South Australia, arrived in London on Sunday.

At the ordinary meeting of the Royal Society on Thursday week Mr. H. E. Childers was elected a Fellow of the society.

The Bank rate was on Thursday reduced from 4½, to which it was lowered on Jan. 9, to 4 per cent.

Mr. Prescott Hewett was, yesterday week, elected president of the Clinical Society of London, in succession to Sir William Gull, whose year of office has expired.

Mr. Stanford has published a map of London showing the railways and tramways for which bills have been deposited prior to their consideration by Parliament next Session.

The committee of the Italian Relief Fund met again at the Mansion House on Tuesday morning—the Lord Mayor presiding. During the last week there had been received £6924. Of this amount cheques for £6500 have been remitted to Italy.

There was a public meeting, on Monday night, in the Chelsea Vestry-Hall, in celebration of the opening of the first school completed by the Girls' Public Day School Company. Mr. Morley, M.P., presided.

A paper on the powder pressures on the first 35-ton gun for the Devastation was read at the United Service Institution, yesterday week, by Commander Dawson, R.N. Sir Alexander Milne, First Naval Lord of the Admiralty, presided.

A public meeting in support of the movement for the political enfranchisement of women was held, on Wednesday night, in Providence Hall, Church-street, Paddington—the Rev. Llewellyn Davies in the chair. The rev. chairman was supported by several ladies, who occupied seats on the platform.

Last Saturday afternoon Admiral Tarleton, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, inspected about sixty of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, on board the training-ship President, in the West India Docks, and expressed his entire satisfaction with the proficiency in drill manifested by the corps.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolitan district was 111,690, of whom 36,445 were in workhouses and 75,245 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 12,159, 52,353, and 48,656 respectively.

The annual meeting of the Chambers of Commerce will take place, on Feb. 18, 19, and 20, at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The Duke of Argyll, the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, the American, Spanish, and Portuguese Ministers, and other influential persons, have accepted invitations to the annual dinner, to be held on the 20th, at the Westminster Palace Hotel.

The first of the science lectures for the people in the east of London was given on Tuesday evening, on "The Physical Geography of the Deep Sea"—the Rev. Septimus Hansard, Rector of Bethnal-green, presiding. The lecturer was listened to by an audience of 2000 persons, almost entirely of the working classes, men and women, with attention for nearly two hours.

The Assistant Registrar of the University of London, Dr. S. Archer Hirst—a vice-president of the Royal Society, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and president of the London Mathematical Society—has been appointed Director of Studies at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. A brief account of the organisation of this college is given at page 81.

At a meeting of the health department of the Social Science Association, held on Monday afternoon, in Adam-street, Adelphi, Mr. John Liddle, medical officer of health for the Whitechapel district, read a paper on "The Defects of the Sanitary Provisions of the Building Act, 18 and 19 Vict., c. 122, with Suggestions for their Amendment."

A crowded public meeting was held, on Tuesday night, in the new Townhall, Hackney, under the auspices of the London National Society for Woman's Suffrage, in support of the movement for the political enfranchisement of women. The audience included a large number of ladies, and Mrs. P. A. Taylor occupied the chair.

The children of the Fitzroy Market Ragged Schools were entertained yesterday week, at Grafton Hall, with a tea and plenty of plum-cake; then followed an exhibition of dissolving views. On the same evening Mr. George Williams gave his annual tea to about 350 poor people of St. Giles's, who were afterwards addressed by several gentlemen.

At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held in the theatre of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, on Tuesday evening, a paper was read by Lord Bury, M.P., on the subject of "The Washington Treaty as Affecting the British Empire." The Duke of Manchester, president of the Royal Colonial Institute, occupied the chair.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in the names of streets within the metropolitan area:—Brunswick-street, Brunswick-place, Market-street, and Portland-place, Clerkenwell, to be called Brunswick-close, and the houses renumbered; Tarling's-lane, Putney, to be called Oxford-road, in continuation of the existing road of this name. The subsidiary names will be abolished, and the houses re-numbered, in Shard's-row, Peckham; St. Peter's-street, Centre-street, and Felix-street, Bethnal-green; Amersham-road, New-cross; Milbrook-road, and Barrington-road, Brixton.

Dr. George Burrows, F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Physicians, and physician extraordinary to the Queen, presided at the last meeting held in London of the British Medical Association.

A conversazione, given by the president, vice-president, and managers of the London Institution to the members, was held, on Wednesday night, in the library of the institution, when a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present.

On Monday the annual general meeting of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society was held at Willis's Rooms—Admiral Sir E. Belcher in the chair. Mr. Jefferson read the annual report, which stated that the Duke of Edinburgh had become an annual contributor to the institution. The receipts for the year amounted to £3308, whilst the expenses were £2087, of which £1748 was disbursed in grants. During the year 250 applicants had been relieved by donations amounting to £1770. The report was unanimously adopted, and seventy-four grants were made.

At the meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, on Monday evening, a paper was read by Mr. H. H. Statham, Associate (Liverpool), on "Architecture Practically Considered in reference to Music." The main object of the paper was to suggest some improvements in the planning and arrangement of concert-rooms, so as to place performers and audience in the best relative positions for hearing and being heard. The paper was illustrated by diagrams, and discussed by Mr. T. Rogers Smith, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Seddon, and others, and by the chairman, Professor Kerr.

The annual meeting of the Anthropological Institute was held on Tuesday. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., presided, and there was a large attendance of members. In the course of his presidential address Sir John Lubbock spoke much of recent discoveries relating to prehistoric man, after which he recommended the exploration of Cornwall in search of Phœnician remains. He said that he was about to submit a bill to the Government for the better preservation of ancient English stone monuments, and he hoped that it had a fair chance of becoming law. A vote of thanks to the retiring president, Sir John Lubbock, was carried with acclamation.

At a meeting held on Monday evening at the rooms of the Victoria Institute, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, under the presidency of Mr. C. Brooke, the Rev. E. Marriner read a paper upon "Language." Starting with the creation of man, he said that the subject must for ever remain to a certain extent a mystery, but he put forward two possible theories—that language was a gift, or that it was an invention, and after dealing in detail with the argument put forth by ancient and modern advocates of both theories, he expressed himself in favour of the former, and quoted passages in Holy Scripture in support of his opinion, especially alluding to the record of the book of Genesis, as proving that man in his primitive state was not a savage, and that with Adam language originated. Some discussion followed the reading of the paper, in which the following gentlemen took part:—the Rev. R. Thornton, the Rev. C. A. Row, Dr. Fraser, Mr. C. Brooke, and others.

The Lady Mayoress gave a juvenile ball at the Mansion House yesterday week, the company numbering upwards of 800; and on Tuesday evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained a select company at dinner, which was served in the Egyptian Hall. The guests were about 140 in number, and included, among others, the Bishop of London, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lord Chief Baron Kelly, Sir George Bowyer, Sir Henry Holland, Sir William Fergusson, Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, M. Van de Velde, Chargé-d'Affaires for Belgium, Sir James Tyler, the Peruvian Consul-General; Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P.; Mr. Arthur Otway, M.P.; Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., most of the Aldermen, and other civic dignitaries and their wives.——On Monday evening the governing body of the Loriners' Company, one of the oldest of the guilds of the city of London, entertained the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and other persons of consideration at dinner at the London Tavern. Mr. Deputy Stapleton, the Master of the company, occupied the chair.

Last week 2537 births and 1143 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 105, while the deaths were 708 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 6 from smallpox, 6 from measles, 12 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 28 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 11 from diarrhœa; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class only 90 deaths were referred, against 118, 104, and 102 in the three preceding weeks. Diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis caused only 364 deaths last week, against 419 and 400 in the two preceding weeks. To different forms of violence 49 deaths were referred; 39 were the result of negligence or accident, including 14 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 6 from drowning, and 16 (including 15 of infants under one year of age) from suffocation. Four cases of infanticide, 3 of suicide, and 1 of manslaughter were registered.——Health was extremely good last week in most of the large towns of England.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held on Tuesday, a number of cases of saving life were investigated by the committee, which bestowed rewards as follows:—On the recommendation of the Duke of Cambridge, Edwin Laskey and William Bell, gunners in the Royal Artillery, were awarded bronze medallions for saving the life of Miss Chappell, who fell into the harbour at Guernsey; and Thomas Pickett and Thomas Proudlock, bombardiers, were also voted similar rewards for saving Mary M'Gee. The bronze medallion was voted to John Mulhall, corporal of the 10th Regiment, for saving Peter Smith, who, while intoxicated, threw himself into the sea at Hong-Kong; to T. H. A. Evans, aged twelve, for saving another boy, named A. W. Shuttleworth, who fell into the River Dee, at Chester, on the 3rd ult.; to Daniel Manson, for saving William Fraser, who fell into the water at Hebburn-on-Tyne, on the 16th ult.; to William John, and testimonials recording the thanks of the society to John Harris and John Lewis, for saving an Italian sailor, who was shipwrecked at Pendine, Carmarthenshire Bay, during a heavy gale; and to L. G. Yeates, for diving off the quay and saving William Flowerday, a dock labourer, who had accidentally fallen into 26 ft. of water in the Victoria Docks. Testimonials, inscribed on parchment, were presented to Alfred Hartwell, aged fourteen, for trying to save Reginald Potter, whose boat capsized in 12 ft. of water, at Randerstown, in the county of Antrim; to Seacome Mason, for saving three persons who were in danger of drowning in the river Liffey; and to Patrick M'Cullum, for saving F. Mulchay, who fell into 12 ft. of water, at Rathmullen, in the county of Donegal. Pecuniary rewards were given to Alfred Hooper, aged fourteen, for saving a man named Lewis, who fell off a barge into 19 ft. of water, in the East India Dock; and to H. C. Dean, landlord of the King's Arms, Wells-street, Camberwell, for receiving at his house, and assisting to recover, Benjamin Evans, who fell into the Grand Surrey Canal on the 28th ult.

AN EMIGRANT-SHIP RUN DOWN.

A terrible collision occurred off Dungeness on Wednesday night. The ship Northfleet, Captain Knowles, 895 tons register, bound from London to Hobart Town with a cargo of railway iron and emigrants, was at anchor at eleven o'clock, with masthead light burning, when she was run into by a large steamer, and sunk about three-quarters of an hour afterwards, the steamer proceeding without rendering any assistance. Out of the 412 passengers and crew it is feared that only ninety-seven persons were saved; these were taken to the Sailors' Home at Dover. The wife of the captain is among the survivors. One man was shot in the leg by the captain, who endeavoured to prevent the men from crowding into the boats until the women and children had been put into them; and the commander, who displayed great heroism, went down with his vessel. Besides Mrs. Knowles, a woman and her baby and a little girl were saved.

The Board of Trade offer £100 to anyone who can identify the steamer that ran down the Northfleet. She is believed to be a foreigner, outward bound from Antwerp.

LAW AND POLICE.

Sir George Honyman, Q.C., of the Home Circuit, has been elevated to the Judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas, vacant by the resignation of Judge Byles.

Mr. George Browne, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Ludlow, in succession to Mr. H. J. Hodgson.

In the romantic case brought to contest the validity of the title of Sir Henry Ralph Vane, Bart., to his estate, Lord Justice James pronounced the decision of the Court of Chancery, on Saturday, upon defendants' demurrer—the judgment being to the effect that a primâ facie case has been made out, and that the defendants are bound to meet it in the usual way, filing within six weeks an answer to the plaintiff's bill.

Judgment was given on Tuesday in the case of "Maharajah Juggernath Sahee v. Ahlad Korwur and others," in which a claim was made to fifty-three villages in Bengal. The sum in dispute was very large (about £140,000), and the annual value was said to be £10,000. There were twenty-five defendants. The Maharajah obtained a verdict in the court of the Deputy Commissioner, which decision the High Court at Calcutta reversed, and the Maharajah appealed to her Majesty in Council. Sir Robert Collier pronounced the judgment of the Committee. In their opinion the Maharajah had, as plaintiff, failed to prove his title; and, as the burden of proof rested on him, their Lordships would advise her Majesty that the appeal be dismissed, with costs.

Vice-Chancellor Wickens gave judgment, on Tuesday, in a suit which was commenced by the executor of the late John B. Inglis to recover from Mrs. Pasco, who had been housekeeper to the deceased, some bonds which were alleged to belong to his estate. After his death, in 1870, at the age of ninety-one, it was found that certain Turkish bonds to the value of £4500 were missing; and these the defendant alleged to have been handed to her as a gift by the old gentleman while she was nursing him in his last illness. The Vice-Chancellor, however, refused to admit the servant's claim as proved, and gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff for the price of the bonds, with interest from the date on which the defendant had sold them.

In the action at the instance of Sir Archibald Douglas Steuart, Bart., of Murthly, against Mr. Henry Padwick and Mr. Franc Nicols Steuart, the Judges of the First Division of the Court of Session yesterday week confirmed the decision of the Lord Ordinary (Mackenzie) in favour of the defenders.

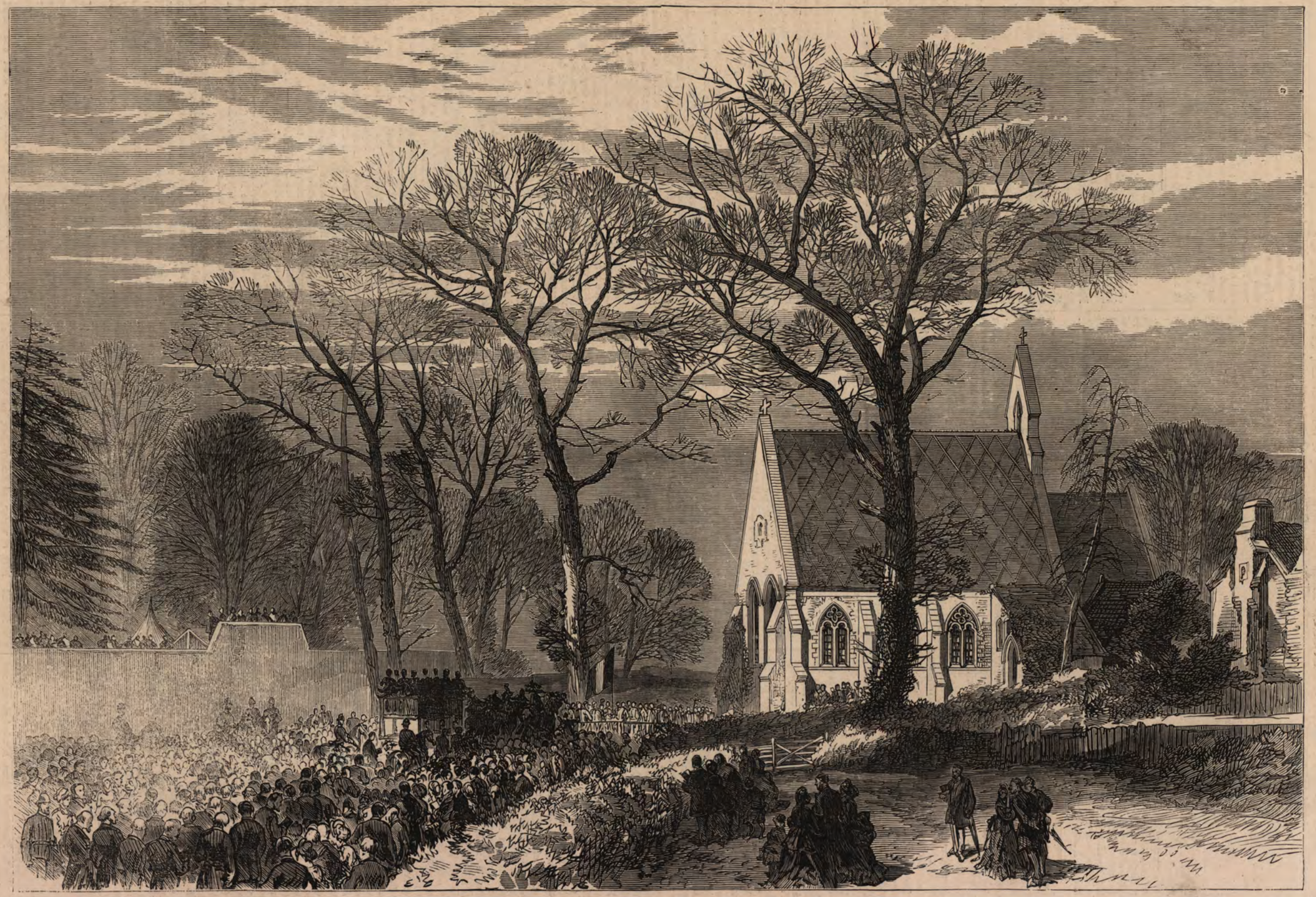
Two trials for breach of promise having been allowed to go by default in the superior Court, the Sheriffs' Court, on Thursday week, was called upon to assess damages. In the first case it appeared that Edward Gosling, confidential clerk to an eminent business firm in Lancaster, had courted Miss Cooper, a governess, for ten years. The correspondence put in was voluminous, and the gentleman, who wrote in grandiloquent language, continually affirmed that he had "a soul above buttons;" but, the minister of his chapel having told him that he knew a nice young lady with £400 a year who wanted him, he at once surrendered Miss Cooper. The jury awarded her £300 as a solatium. In the other case, "Roberts v. Radcliffe," the lady accepted the defendant when he was a stoker; but afterwards, when he became possessed of £800, he broke the engagement. Damages £100.

A meeting for public examination was held before Mr. Registrar Roche at the Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, under the failure of Henry de Bruno Austin, described as of 89, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, and of Castle-hill, Ealing, builder. The accounts embraced transactions to the amount of between £300,000 and £400,000.——An order was made for the appointment of Mr. Westcott, accountant, Coleman-street, as receiver and manager of the estates of the following debtors, who have presented their petitions for liquidation:—Messrs. Drakeford Brothers, silk merchants, Great Winchester-street-buildings, City, whose liabilities are about £450,000, and assets £400,000; and Messrs. Heitz and Deveze, merchants, Great Winchester-street, whose liabilities are put down at £430,000, against assets and property in the hands of creditors, £415,000.——An interim injunction has been extended in the case of Messrs. Fox and Darton, who had failed for £152,000.——A receiver has been appointed to the estate of Mr. Vivanti, silk merchant, of Jeffery-square, St. Mary-axe. The liabilities are estimated at £613,000, and the assets at £500,000.——In regard to the estate of Mr. Strange, of the Royal Surrey Gardens, order was made for registration of a resolution providing payment of 1s. in the pound within three weeks.

The second action brought against the Under-Secretary for Ireland and others, for an assault arising out of the Phœnix Park riots, was brought to a conclusion in Dublin on Thursday week. The plaintiff, a reporter for the *Freeman's Journal*, attended the amnesty meeting in the park. In the riot that ensued he was roughly handled by the police. The jury found for the plaintiff, with £100 damages. The hearing of the case occupied twenty days. A previous case took thirty days to try, exclusive of applications to amend defences and other points, which occupied many days more.

The case of Mr. Onslow, M.P., and Mr. Whalley, M.P., charged with contempt of Court in statements which they had made at meetings in support of the "Claimant," came on in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday. They had no defence, but only apologies; and they promised not to attend any more meetings. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn denounced their conduct, told them that if they had not promised to keep away from future meetings they would have been sentenced to imprisonment, and ordered them each to pay a fine of £100.

At the Middlesex Sessions a police constable was, on Monday, sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for some petty robberies at the India Office.——George King was convicted, on Tuesday, of a series of fraudulent transactions by means of false cheques, and sentenced to penal servitude for five years.



THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON: FUNERAL PROCESSION APPROACHING THE CHAPEL.

THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.



FUNERAL SERVICE IN ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, CHISELHURST.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Abraham, T. E., Rector of Risby, to be Honorary Canon, Ely.
Blunt, J. H. ; Rector of Beverston, Gloucester.
Bainbridge, Henry Pearson ; Vicar of Ganton.
Bayley, A. M. Y. ; Vicar of Hoveringham, Notts.
Brooke, William, Curate of Ropsley ; Vicar of Wellingore, Lincolnshire.
Cunningham, F. ; Vicar of Marnham, Notts.
Davie, W. Cufaude ; Rector of Ashby and Oby with Thirne, Norfolk.
Freshfield, John Minet ; Rector of All Souls', St. Marylebone.
Greet, A. ; Rector of Wheathill, also Vicar of Lovington.
Haddock, J. W., Vicar of Clapham, Bedford ; Honorary Canon, Ely.
Hammond, Joseph ; Vicar of All Saints', Pontefract.
Hervey, F. A. J., Curate of Putney ; Domestic Chaplain to Baroness North.
Hope, John ; Rector of Dodington, Gloucestershire.
Knowles, E. H., Honorary Canon of Carlisle ; Surrogate.
Langhorne, William Henry ; Incumbent of St. Luke's, Hackney.
Lee, Charles, of Woodbridge ; Curate of Feltwell, Brandon, Norfolk.
Legard, Francis Digby ; Vicar of Feliskirk.
M'Donnell, J. C. ; Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester.
Merrefield, G. N. ; Vicar of Gamston, Notts.
Morgan, W. R., Curate of Tonbridge ; Vicar of West Hoathley.
Newton, William ; Vicar of Rotherham.
Pentreath, Fredk. R. ; Vicar of Stoke Mandeville with Buckland, Bucks.
Pickford, John ; Chaplain to the Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney.
Swann, T. W. ; Vicar of Orston and Thornton, Notts.
West, George ; Perpetual Curate of Borrowdale.
Wilford, E. Russell ; Rector of Welney, Wisbech.

Meetings have been held at Bristol, Exeter, Northampton, and other places, to uphold the use of the Athanasian Creed.

The Foresters' Hall, Wilderness-row, Goswell-road, is to be opened for Sunday evening services. These will be conducted by the Rev. A. Styleman Herring, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell. The Rev. Robert Maguire, Vicar of Clerkenwell, begins them on Feb. 2.

A handsome drawing-room clock has been presented to the Rev. Arthur J. Street by the parishioners of Kempley and other friends, in acknowledgment of his faithful labours during a period of twenty-two years when curate in charge and resident pastor of that parish.

A public meeting was held, yesterday week, at Sevenoaks, under the presidency of Earl Amherst, for the purpose of forming a branch of the Church Defence Institution. Speeches were made by Dr. Alfred Lee, Sir C. Mills, M.P., Mr. Talbot, M.P., and other gentlemen.

The Revisers of the New Testament Company met one Tuesday for their twenty-sixth session at the Deanery, Westminster, and sat for seven hours. Fourteen members were present. The company considered and revised part of the 15th and part of the 16th chapter of St. John.

To-day (Saturday), St. Paul's Day, St. Paul's Cathedral will be closed at one p.m. to make preparations for the afternoon service. The service will be at four p.m., and the doors, north, south, and west, will be opened at three. The choir will be reserved for members of the cathedral body and their friends ; the rest of the church will be open to the public.

The memorial to the late Rev. Hugh Stowell is complete. It consists of the memorial church, with parsonage, erected at a cost of £12,500, and the memorial schools, in Holland-street, Salford, just finished, at a cost of nearly £3000. The principal portion of the cost of the latter has been supplied by Mr. W. Atkinson, of Southport ; and the land was given by Mr. W. Clowes, of Woodhouse Eaves, Loughborough.

The largest hall in Exeter was on Tuesday night crowded by Churchmen from all parts of Devonshire. The meeting was an answer to the deputation of the Birmingham League, who explained in that city the other day their views on education. On the motion of Archdeacon Earle, seconded by Mr. Cotton, a petition to Parliament in favour of the maintenance of the union of Church and State was adopted.

A great meeting of the National Education Union was held at Manchester on Wednesday evening—Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., presiding. The report of the society was submitted, after which the chairman made a brief speech. Sir John Pakington was the principal speaker. After replying seriatim to Mr. Morley's proposals at Bristol, the right hon. Baronet propounded as a solution for the religious difficulty the reading and teaching of the Bible, and the reciting of the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostles' Creed. These, he thought, would furnish a sound foundation of religious knowledge, without violating the conscience of the most scrupulous Dissenter.

A meeting was held at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the National Education Society—the chair being taken by the Archbishop of York. The Archbishop, in his address, referred to the National Education League, which, he said, was endeavouring to accomplish impossibilities. Sooner or later the country would protest against it. The supporters of the league wished to muzzle all the teachers, and prevent them from teaching religion. Education and religion had hitherto gone hand in hand, without any injury to the freedom and conscience of the people ; and they were not going, at this time of day, to abandon the idea of religious education. The present difficulty was the result of the efforts of a fanatical few, and was not owing to the conscientious scruples of parents. With regard to the conscience clause, his Grace remarked that he only knew of one instance in which a parent had taken advantage of it. He believed there was a growing feeling that it would not do to divide religious from secular education. Mr. W. Stanhope, M.P., moved a resolution to the effect that, in seeking to promote the cause of religious education, it should be the aim of all Churchmen to maintain the system carried out in the national schools of the Church of England, in which full liberty of religious teaching is still permitted. Speaking of the agitation for the repeal of the twenty-fifth clause, he contended that the poor man had a right to claim religious instruction for his children if he was too poor to defray the cost. The motion was adopted.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting, on Monday last, at the society's house, 7, Whitehall, S.W.—the Earl of Romney in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz. :—Building a new church at Dafen, in the parish of Llanelly, Carmarthen ; rebuilding on a new site the church at Poulton, near Cricklade ; improving the church at Bognor, Sussex ; and enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Dyserte, near Rhyl ; Earnley, near Chichester ; Efenechlyd, near Ruthin ; Gorleston, near Yarmouth ; Maidstone, St. Stephen's ; Medbourne, near Market Harborough ; Meerbrook, near Leek, Stafford ; Mothvey, near Llandovery, Carmarthen ; New Quay, near St. Columb Minor, Cornwall ; Saddington, Leicester ; Talgarth, Brecon ; and Tooting parish church, Surrey. Under urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards building the church at Llanelly, and towards enlarging and restoring the churches at Downe, Kent ; and Gough-square, Holy Trinity, London, were each increased. Grants were also made from the School-Church and Mission-House Fund towards building school or mission churches at Cwfelin, near Gelligaer, Glamorgan ; Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham ; Mountnessing, St. Giles, Essex ; and Royton, near Oldham, Lancashire. The grants voted on this occasion have once more nearly exhausted the special fund for mission-houses, and many outstanding applications have yet to be met.

The ancient church of St. Michael, Offham, Kent, has undergone extensive repairs and restoration. The present Rector, Rev. W. P. Philp, on his appointment, found it in a wretched condition, and resolved to make an effort to bring about a different state of things. The chancel has been newly roofed, nicely fitted up with a new altar-table, oak communion-rails, supported by iron standards, neatly decorated ; stalls having carved tops, sedilia, and the flooring laid with encaustic and other tiles. In the nave are open seats, all made of pitch pine, with an ambo for pulpit. The windows throughout are new, the mullions having been thoroughly repaired. So defective were some of them, that very little of the old stonework remains. The south parapet of the tower was considered dangerous, taken down, and rebuilt. Many curious features presented themselves in the walls. A fine old Norman arch appeared over the entrance into the chancel. Some Norman windows were discovered north and south, coloured, under the arches. These are all allowed to show themselves, together with two large arches in the south side, which formerly belonged to an aisle. In the south wall, near the door, a stoup was discovered, which retains its original position. A new font, of Norman style of architecture, has replaced one which could scarcely be called a font. The restoration has greatly increased the number of sittings. The architect is J. Clarke, Esq., F.S.A., the diocesan architect for Canterbury ; and the contractor Mr. Church, of Larkfield.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

By the death of the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington, Oxford has lost its oldest and one of its most distinguished members, the venerable gentleman having graduated as long ago as 1802.

CAMBRIDGE.

An analysis of the honour list of this year's mathematical tripos shows some interesting facts. Ninety-nine students have obtained honours, and of these New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Wight, London, and the principal manufacturing districts and counties furnish representatives. There is only one resident of Scotland in this year's tripos, and he is a son of Professor Blackburn, of Glasgow. Ireland is represented by men from Dublin, Belfast, and Kingstown. The representatives of the Principality are from Bangor and Garth. With reference to the English districts represented in the tripos, we find the south far more numerously represented than the north, London itself having twenty of its sons who have passed with honour.

The Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has adopted a very earnest protest against Dr. Wallace's appointment to the church history chair in the University of Edinburgh, on the ground that he is disqualified for preparing young men for the Christian ministry owing to the negative, if not sceptical, character of his pulpit teaching.

The governing body of Winchester met on Monday, and passed a resolution to the effect that no public benefit would result from an endeavour on their part to rejudge the recent "tunding" case with a view to the infliction of any further penalty on the prefect, whose case has been already decided by the head master—"The governing body see much cause to censure the excessive severity of the punishment inflicted by the prefect in question for what they must regard as a somewhat slight offence, arising out of an injudicious and irritating attempt to enforce the authority of the prefects over a boy whose place in the school and in his house might reasonably have been allowed to exempt him from at least this particular exercise of it." The governors regard it as far better that any customary power of corporal punishment by the prefect should be controlled by the knowledge that it is liable at any time to be called in question, and must, therefore, be kept within the strictest bounds of reason and humanity in its exercise. They express their decided disapprobation of the infliction of such punishment for trifling offences.

Copies of the draught scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for Norwich have been received. There are ample funds for educational purposes, and accordingly the grammar-school is to be reorganised on an extended scale, and two new middle schools are to be established, one for boys and one for girls, with courses adapted to modern requirements.——The scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for Warwick provides for the reorganisation of the grammar school, and establishment of two middle schools—one for boys and one for girls.——The Endowed Schools Commissioners and some parishioners of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, had a conference on Monday, on the draught scheme for Dulwich College. Certain changes were suggested, which will be considered, together with all other objections which may be made before Feb. 7.

The Rev. A. S. Church, M.A., head master of the Grammar-school, Henley-on-Thames, has been appointed to the head mastership of the Grammar-school, East Retford.

Sir John Gray has been appointed president of the General Government Board in Ireland.

A ball was given by the officers of the Coldstream Guards in the Exhibition Palace, at Dublin, on Thursday week. It was honoured by the presence of their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer, who were accompanied by the Countess Dowager Spencer and Lady Victoria Spencer.

The whole of the "magical" paraphernalia of Professor Anderson, the Wizard of the North, were offered for sale by auction yesterday week, at Liverpool, by Mr. Greenlaw. The principal bidders were professional and theatrical people. Good prices were realised.

A local correspondent states that Captain Mildmay-Wilson has purchased the Sudbrooke House estate in Lincolnshire, comprising 826 acres of land, for £50,000. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently purchased, for £26,105, Mr. R. Young's estate at Phoresway, near Caistor, Lincolnshire.

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett announce the following new works in their list of forthcoming publications :—"History of Two Queens : I. Catharine of Aragon ; II. Anne Boleyn," by W. Hepworth Dixon, 2 vols. "Our Bishops and Deans," by the Rev. F. Arnold, 2 vols. "May," a novel, by Mrs. Oliphant, 3 vols. "Adventures Afloat and Ashore," by Parker Gillmore (Ubique), 2 vols. "The Lion and the Elephant," by the late J. C. Andersson, author of "Lake Ngami," &c., edited by L. Lloyd, 8vo, with illustrations. "Little Kate Kirby," by F. W. Robinson, author of "Grandmother's Money," 3 vols. "From the Thames to the Tamar : a Summer on the South Coast," by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange, 8vo, with illustrations. "Parted Lives," by Mrs. J. K. Spender, 3 vols. "Willing to Die," by J. Sheridan Le Fanu, 3 vols.

"TRAINEAU RUSSE."

We adopt the French title of this picture, as under this title it has made its reputation. The name of the artist—M. Adolphe Schreyer—is a sufficient guarantee that the subject is treated in the most spirited and striking manner possible, as, we trust, will sufficiently appear by the Engraving which we have executed. M. Schreyer is almost unrivalled as a painter of horses in violent action. Nothing can be more admirable in their way than his pictures of the rough and hardy horses of Wallachia dragging the primitive lumbering wains of the country along scarcely distinguishable ways, so unformed, uncared-for, and little used that they can only be called "roads" in irony ; over rocks and ruts that threaten a "spill" at every yard, through sloughs or snow, out of which it is a miracle that they ever emerge. And few persons who saw will readily forget this artist's terrible picture, exhibited at the International last year, of farm buildings on fire with the horses madly struggling to escape. The incident here depicted is one of not infrequent occurrence to this day, especially in the northern parts of Russia, though not, of course, so common as it was twenty years ago, before many forests (large portions of the timber of which have been since sent to Dantzic) were touched ; when roads, now safe and broad, were, in winter, almost impracticable, and before the railways, which we are told are to unite St. Petersburg and Pekin, were dreamt of. When young, we have all read of the dangers of winter travelling in Russia from wolves. In summer the wolf, though sharing much of the craft of the fox, is, for its size and strength, one of the most cowardly of animals ; but, when pressed by hunger in a long, hard winter, it becomes one of the most ferocious and formidable. It will then attack anything, singly ; but generally it hunts in company, as many as a hundred sometimes forming a pack. Few situations can be more terrible than that of a traveller, belated, impeded by snow and far from town or village, who is marked for pursuit by a large pack of wolves. The horses are the first to hear the distant howl, and, with unerring instinct, they dash forward frantically. But before very long the wolves will gain upon them, till one, swifter than the rest, rushes to the front, with the intention of seizing a horse by the throat. The only chance then is to knock over this leader of the pack with the gun, always carried by Russian travellers in winter, as here shown. On coming up with the disabled beast the rest of the pack will pause till they have torn him to pieces ; but, famished as they are, they will not eat one of their own species. When they have torn him limb from limb they resume the chase with increased bloodthirstiness. The pack may be retarded in this way repeatedly ; but woe to the traveller if he should chance to be overturned in the desperate flight ! Wolf-hunting is now a favourite sport in Russia, and various artifices are employed to lure and entrap the wolves, such as carrying a pig that is made to squeak, digging pitfalls, &c. Sometimes several men will go out in a long sledge, each armed with a double-barrelled gun ; but even with this force the sport is not unattended with danger. If they should happen to be overturned, and the wolves be very numerous, though half their number be destroyed, the remainder may leave behind them only the sledge and harness, the men's arms, boots, and fragments of their furs. The sledge here represented is of a rude form, but the horses—always wonderfully vigorous and hardy—are attached according to the invariable Russian manner. The middle and strongest horse, in the shafts, with the large, loose collar (if collar it may be called), made of young bent wood, always goes at a trot. The horses on the near and off sides have their heads held forcibly to right and left, the three forming, as it were, the figure of a spread eagle ; and these outer horses always go at a gallop. The driver, *cocher*, or *ruczer* uses his short whip freely even when there are no wolves in the rear ; and the pace is usually swift.

FINE ARTS.

The collected works of the late George Mason, A.R.A., at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club, will be on view (by members' introduction) to-day, and for a few ensuing weeks. The collection, which numbers seventy-one examples, comprises works executed during the lamented painter's long sojourn in Italy and in various parts of England, but chiefly in his native Staffordshire. A few of the works had not been exhibited. To all who can appreciate art in one of its rarest, loveliest phases we strongly recommend a visit to Savile-row, and we hope to have space to recur to the collection.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. W. W. Deane, the distinguished architectural painter, member of the Old Water-Colour Society.

Mr. F. F. Wainwright, the artist, states that he is the painter of a picture in the present exhibition at Burlington House which is thus described in the catalogue :—No. 30. Landscape with Cornfield ; water in the foreground. John Constable, R.A. We have not mentioned this picture in our articles on the exhibition, being convinced that its attribution to Constable was erroneous.

A new system of "fresco painting," so called, has been invented in America. The method consists in the application of "linseed-oil fresco paint" to a surface of muslin in the form of a thick film, which may be easily removed from the muslin and then cemented to the ceiling or wall. The film is composed of six coatings of paint. The advantages claimed for the system are that the pictures or decorations may be executed in a studio or manufactory ; that the film is elastic and does not crack ; and that the work may be executed in cold weather. As, however, oil enters into the composition of the paint, it cannot possess the luminousness of true fresco, whether the surface be or be not "flatted."

The new museum of copies of pictures by old masters at the Palace of Industry, Paris, will shortly be opened to the public.

The Department of Science and Art offer a series of small prizes to students of the schools of art throughout the United Kingdom for successful copies of any ancient wall paintings found in churches or other old buildings in the neighbourhood of the respective schools.

Mr. Alma Tadema has received from the Queen letters of denization ; this is not naturalisation, but confers similar rights. This favour has not, it is stated, been granted for many years.

A notice of the water-colour drawings and the sculpture in the Winter Exhibition at Burlington House is in type, but its insertion is unavoidably deferred to next week.

Extensive floods have prevailed in the south of Ireland, and much damage has been done to the railways.

The honorary secretary of the Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund has issued his official report of this fund for 1872. It states that the gross sum received from all sources on account of the fund during the last year up to Dec. 31 amounted to £13,528, and that there is still outstanding £13,015.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The balance-sheet of the National Rifle Association for 1872, audited by Messrs. J. Waddell and Co., shows the income to have been £21,467, and the expenditure £16,652, leaving a surplus on the year of £4815. After writing off £3215 for depreciation and loss on sale of plant, the capital amounts to £18,159, of which £11,673 is in cash and Government securities, £1125 in challenge cups, and £5361 in working plant.

Colonel C. H. Lindsay, M.P., in a letter addressed to the commanding officers of volunteer battalions in Great Britain, says, with respect to the St. George's challenge vase, that he has requested the council of the National Rifle Association to consider the expediency of again extending the limit of entries per battalion, by which means the significance of the competition would be considerably increased, and the value of the money prizes attached to it proportionately enhanced.

The annual prize meeting of the F (Captain Scott's) company of the 3rd London was recently held at Wormwood-scrubbs. Twelve prizes were offered for competition. The weather was very unfavourable, but good shooting was made. The first prize was won by Corporal Church, the second by Private Crapnell; third, Private Parsons; fourth, Private Vickery; fifth, Corporal J. Brown; sixth, Colour-Sergeant Mason; seventh, Private Pain; eighth, Corporal James; ninth, Corporal Baker; tenth, Private Short; eleventh, Sergeant Yardley; and twelfth, Private Vanderhagen.

The returns of the Civil Service Volunteers for the past year show that, out of an enrolled strength of 447 members, 400 are efficient, while 357 have gained the "extra" grant. Twenty-one officers and twenty-nine sergeants have also received certificates of proficiency in their duties.

The Marquis of Westminster has accepted the presidency of the recently-formed Middlesex Rifle Association.

At Southampton, on Monday, it was resolved to form a county rifle association.

Service projectiles for the "Woolwich Infants" are being issued from the Royal Arsenal—nearly 250 of them, weighing each about one third of a ton, having been made for the Devastation, which at last has four 35-ton guns safety mounted in her turrets.

The adjusted terms of an amalgamation of the Glasgow Lying-In Hospital and Glasgow University Lying-In Hospital were ratified at a meeting of the contributors to the latter on Saturday last. The new institution will be called the "Maternity Hospital."

Inexperienced travellers are furnished with a convenient help by the monthly *Index Railway Guide* (published at 1, Bouverie-street), which shows at a glance all the trains to and from London for nearly five thousand railway stations in Great Britain. The peculiar advantage of this book is that, while the names of all the towns and other stations are arranged in alphabetical order, the place of every initial letter, as B for Bath and C for Chester, is shown outside in a notch cut out of the margin of the leaves, as in the *London Directory*. The hours of departure and arrival, with the fares for each class of passengers, are set forth in reference to all the railways. A figure of Flying Time, designed by Mr. George Cruikshank appears on the cover of this publication.

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NAPOLEON III. AFTER HIS DEATH.

ENGRAVED, BY SPECIAL PERMISSION, FROM THE PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS. DOWNEY.

THE TWO EMPERORS AFTER DEATH.

Our Engraving, drawn, by special permission, after Messrs. Downey's photograph of the dead body of the late Emperor Napoleon III., as it appeared on Friday, the 10th inst., before it was placed in the coffin, is fitly accompanied with another Illustration of a similar subject. We refer to that of the body of his famous uncle and predecessor on the French Imperial throne, who died at St. Helena, aged fifty-two, on May 5, 1821, when, like another great warrior and conqueror,

> He left a name, at which the world grew pale,
> To point a moral or adorn a tale.

The particulars of the late Emperor's illness and death have been abundantly related. Those concerning the last days of Napoleon I. may, perhaps, be found interesting to repeat at the present time. The disease which put an end to his life had been coming upon him during two or three years. It was an ulcer or cancer of the stomach, which seems to have been hereditary, since his father died of the same malady at Montpelier long before. There is some likelihood in the supposition that it was aggravated by the ill-temper of the captive Emperor, who long refused to avail himself of medical aid, because his confidential physician, Dr. O'Meara, had been removed from him by order of Sir Hudson Lowe, the Governor—having been detected in a



NAPOLEON I., DIED MAY 5, 1821, AGED 52.

FROM A SKETCH MADE AT ST. HELENA, TWO DAYS AFTER HIS DEATH, BY J. WARD, ESQ., OF THE 4TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.



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CHEERING THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.



SELLING IMMORTELLES.

secret correspondence with political friends of Napoleon. O'Meara was succeeded, however, by a Corsican, named Dr. Antommarchi, a professor of surgery from Pisa, who remained with Napoleon till his death. Antommarchi mistook the nature of his disease, which he considered to be a form of gastric fever, not unusual in the climate of St. Helena. The Emperor became worse in health and much debilitated in the winter of 1820, but still refused to take medicine, saying to Antommarchi "Our body is a machine, like a watch, made to go for a certain time; leave it alone. You cannot open it for repairs, as you can a watch; you would grope in it, blindly, and only do mischief. I will take none of your drugs." He would not allow any report of his condition to be made to the English Governor, whom he accused of persecuting and oppressing him, and of conspiring, by slow and indirect means, to destroy his life. The digestive functions were greatly impaired. In January he made a brief attempt to conquer his disorder by taking some active exercise, which he had, since the autumn of 1817, refused to do, because of the Governor's regulations, subjecting him to be challenged by the sentinels whom he would pass in walking or riding about the island. He now mounted his horse and galloped an hour round and round the demesne of Longwood; but the exhaustion that followed was most depressing. He next tried a see-saw; but this motion had no good effect. Towards the end of March he reluctantly consented that Antommarchi should consult with another medical man, Dr. Archibald Arnott, surgeon of the 20th Regiment. He had refused the aid of Dr. Shortt, physician to the forces at St. Helena, because this gentleman was officially connected with Sir Hudson Lowe. Dr. Arnott saw him, the first time, on April 2, when he was in bed, and very ill, complaining of a gnawing pain in the stomach, with continual nausea and vomiting. He could scarcely eat anything, and was very feverish. The progress of his disease, in the month that followed, is precisely recorded, from day to day, in the published narratives of Drs. Arnott and Antommarchi. It was but seldom they could persuade him to take the simplest ordinary medicine. He pretended to believe that his liver was affected; but this was not the case, and the opinion he privately expressed, that he was afflicted with his father's disease, proved to be correct. A more obstinate and troublesome "patient," if he might be called a patient, was never known. He felt himself dying, and was employed, from the 15th to the 24th of April, in writing his will and codicils, which were witnessed by Generals Count Bertrand and Montholon, with two of his French attendants. On May 1, as the fever gained on him, with his pulse rising above 100, he became delirious, and remained insensible next day. On the day after, when a dose of calomel had been administered without his knowledge, he was somewhat relieved. He received the sacrament of extreme unction from the priest Vignali. But on the night of the 4th, in a violent storm of wind and rain, which tore up many of the trees about the house, his frame suffered a collapse of vital functions; the breathing was impeded, and the action of the heart became irregular. Blisters and other stimulants were tried next day in vain; a few minutes before six in the evening Napoleon the First expired. The last words he uttered, in his incoherent ravings, were "Tête d'armée!" as though he were dreaming of a fierce fight. A post-mortem examination was made on the 6th, in presence of Sir T. Reade and other British staff officers and five English medical men. They found that "the internal surface of the stomach, to nearly its whole extent, was a mass of cancerous disease, or schirrous portions advancing to cancer; this was particularly noticed near the pylorus; there was an ulcer penetrating the coats of the stomach, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger." Dr. Arnott remarks that he had never seen any such case of this disease, except those of inveterate dram-drinkers, and Napoleon was at no time addicted to the use of ardent spirits. The climate of St. Helena is healthy, with a pure and mild atmosphere. In the judgment of Dr. Arnott, the Emperor had been longer afflicted with this disease, whether or not inherited from his father, than was generally supposed; its incipient stage might be referred to the distressing symptoms he felt in 1817; but, assuming that there was a previous disposition to some morbid alteration of structure in the stomach, it was probable that the depressing effect of his mental sufferings, which were very poignant, might be an exciting cause. Such was the testimony of the only English medical man who attended the Emperor at St. Helena.

The body of Napoleon. I. lay in state, on May 7, in the small bed-room where he died, surrounded with torches, as he had prescribed when he received the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church; and it was there visited by every person of respectable condition in the island, the officers of the several British regiments of course included, one of whom, Mr. Ward, of the 4th Foot, made the sketch from which our Engraving is drawn. On the next day it was carried, by a party of British Grenadiers—for the road was too steep for a hearse—to the chosen place of interment in the grounds of Longwood; a secluded nook called Haines' Valley, overhung with weeping willows, where there was a fountain, at which Napoleon's Chinese servant had been accustomed to fill his silver pitcher with water for his drink. The Emperor himself had requested to be buried in this place. He had also desired, a week before his death, that his body should be opened, to see whether his disease was not that of which his father had died. According to his instructions, the heart was preserved with spirits in a silver vase, to be sent to his second wife, the Empress Marie Louise; but, in the first instance, by order of Sir Hudson Lowe, this vase was interred with the body, till permission for its removal should arrive from the British Government. Ten years later, as every reader knows, under the reign of King Louis Philippe and the Ministry of M. Thiers, the body of Napoleon I. was brought to Paris and laid in the Invalides.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE HOUSE, SHOWING THE EMPEROR'S STUDY AND BEDROOM.

A minute of the Board of Admiralty was published, yesterday week, with reference to the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. The college will be opened on Feb. 1 next. It is not intended to provide for the education of the naval cadets. The board intends that the Royal Naval College at Greenwich shall be so organised as to provide for the education of naval officers of all ranks above that of midshipmen in all branches of theoretical and scientific study bearing upon their profession; but they will continue the instruction given in the Excellent gunnery-ship as heretofore, and arrangements for instruction in practical surveying will also be continued at Portsmouth. The general organisation of the college will be as follows:—A flag officer will be president; he will be assisted by a captain in the Royal Navy in matters affecting discipline, and in the internal arrangements of the college unconnected with study. A director of studies will, under the president, organise and superintend the whole system of instruction and the various courses of study. There will further be a professor of mathematics, a professor of physical science, a professor of chemistry, a professor of applied mechanics, a professor of fortification. Such instructors in mathematics and the other branches specified as may be necessary to assist the professors will be added to the staff. Rear-Admiral A. C. Key, C.B., F.R.S., has been appointed president of the college.

An Order in Council is published in the *Gazette* for the better carrying out of a provision in the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act of 1866. That statute, amongst other things, enacted that a plan of account-books and accounts, adapted to the requirements of each service, with a view to exhibit in a convenient form the whole of the receipts and payments in respect of each vote, should be designed under the superintendence of the Treasury; and it was further provided that her Majesty might, from time to time, by Order in Council, prescribe the manner in which each department of the public service should keep its accounts. The present order lays down a plan for the keeping of the accounts in the several civil departments of the State.

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"WHAT OUGHT TO BE CONSIDERED HONESTLY AND LEGALLY GOLD?—18-carat gold, or ¾ gold and ¼ alloy, fulfils all the requirements. 18-carat gold may, therefore, be considered an honest gold; it looks well, wears well, and is worth three guineas an ounce. All other proportions fail in their pretensions; and though 15, 12, and 9 carats may be tolerated, they are like a beautiful pigment mixed with a base adulterant."—Vide "The Book of Hall Marks," by the Manager of the Liverpool Assay Office (John Camden Hotten, Piccadilly).

ADDITION of SURNAME.—Mr. ESKELL, of 8, Grosvenor-street, W., Surgeon Dentist, Author of various Dental Works, and Patentee, in accordance with previous legal notices, hereby intimates that henceforth and upon all occasions he will use his Surname of CLIFFORD in addition and as a prefix to his signature, and desires to be addressed and known at all times only by the name of A. CLIFFORD-ESKELL.

DRAWING-ROOM and DINING-ROOM CURTAIN MATERIALS of every description.
Some very new and choice goods.
Wide Satins, at 14s. per yard.
The Shanghai Satin, double width, 2s. 6d. per yard.
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CURTAINS, DINING and DRAWING ROOM.—The largest and most varied Stock of Curtain Materials in London. Good All-Wool Reps, double width, 3s. 3d. per yard; Striped Reps, all wool, and double width, from 3s. 9d. per yard. This material does not require lining nor trimming. Silks, Brocatelles, Satins of all colours and widths; also the Shanghai Satin and the Timbuctoo, which is double width, and only 1s. 10½d. per yard.
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FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING (carriage-free) 30 per cent less than any other house. See our new Illustrated Catalogue, containing 500 Designs, with prices and estimates. Also, a Coloured Catalogue of our Silver Fir and Patent Enamelled Bed-Room Suites, from 10 gs. complete, gratis and post-free, from LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO., Cabinet Manufacturers, 73, 75, and 81, Brompton-road, London.

EASY-CHAIRS and SOFAS. HOWARD and SONS, Manufacturers, solicit an inspection of their Stock, which is of the most varied description.
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SIEGES DE PLUME.
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The most luxurious seats possible.
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	Fiddle Patterns.	Strong Plated.	Thread Pattern.	Fancy Patterns.
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12 Table Spoons ..	1 10 0	1 18 0	2 4 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 12 0	0 18 0	1 2 0	1 5 0
2 Salt Spoons	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1 Mustard ditto	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 0
6 Egg ditto	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 9 6	0 10 6
1 Soup Ladle	0 9 6	0 13 0	0 15 0	0 16 6
1 Fish Knife	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 15 6	0 16 6
1 Butter Knife	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 5 0	0 5 0

Cruet Frames, 18s. 6d. to 70s.; Tea and Coffee Services, 70s. to 300s.; Corner Dishes, £8 15s. the set of Four; Cake Baskets, 25s. to 50s.; and every article for the table, suitable for Wedding or other Presents; and as durable as silver.
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CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS, of all sizes and for every purpose. Street-Door Latches with small and neat keys. Cash, Deed, Paper, and Writing Boxes, all fitted with the Detector Locks.
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Illustrated Price-Lists gratis and post-free.
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BAKER and CRISP'S and the GREAT CITY FAILURES.
TWO BANKRUPTS' STOCKS.
The Great City Failures.

Stock No. 1	.. ..	£14,000
Stock No. 2	.. ..	18,500
Our Own Stock	.. ..	31,000
		£63,500

The Stocks Nos. 1 and 2 were purchased by Baker and Crisp at a Reduction of 7s. 11d. in the Pound, and are now being disposed of at the same great reduction—viz., 7s. 11d. in the Pound.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The GREAT CITY FAILURES.
STOCKS, valued at £14,000,
Purchased by BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, and NOW SELLING at a REDUCTION of 7s. 11d. in the Pound.

The Stocks consist of Silks of every description, real Irish Poplins, Muslins, Cambrics, Grenadines, Piqués, Silk and Wool Reps, Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter Dress Fabrics, of all sorts and prices, Home and Foreign Velvets, Velveteens, French Merino, Hosiery, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Laces, Dining and Drawing-Room Curtains, Household Linens, Blankets, Counterpanes, Calicoes, Longcloths, Costumes, Furs, Sealskin Jackets, Evening Dresses, and Fancy Goods of every description; also Thousands of Pairs of Paris and Brussels Kid Gloves, with one, two, and three buttons, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 9½d. pair, and an immense quantity of Ladies' superior Underclothing at the same reduction.
NOW SELLING at BAKER and CRISP'S.
N.B.—To make this announcement more especially deserving attention, our entire Stock is now being disposed of in this Great Sale, at the same sweeping reduction, amounting in all to £63,500, at a Reduction of 7s. 11d. in the Pound.

SAMPLES of Each Department Sent Post-free on Remittance.

BAKER and CRISP'S GREAT SALE of TWO BANKRUPTS' STOCKS.

SILK DEPARTMENT, to which we request special attention.
The Silk Department, which is at all times a leading feature with us, from the extent and variety of its Stock, has now received a large addition, amounting in all to upwards of Nine Thousand Pounds Value, of the richest and best manufactured Goods, alike suitable to all classes. Ladies requiring Silks will find this one of the most desirable opportunities to purchase articles of decided merit at really extra ordinarily Low Prices.
Black Glacé, 18s. 6d., 21s., 25s. the Full Dress.
Black Glacé, 31s. to 39s. Full Dress.
Black Glacé, 42s. to 60s. Full Dress.
Real Irish Poplins, at £2 17s. 6d. Full Dress; usual price, 6s. 11d. per yard.
100 Pieces extra rich Black Silks and Satins, 4¼ gs. for 20 yards.
Gro Grain Lyons manufacture, 35s. 6d., 49s., 56s., 65s. Full Dress.
Rich Poult de Soie, 75s. Full Dress.
Evening Silks, White, Maize, Pink, Sky, Amber, and the New Blue and Green.
10,000 yards Coloured Glacé, all shades, 3s. 3½d. yard; worth 4s. 6d.
1200 yards Coloured Gro Grain, 3s. 11d. yard, worth 5s. 9d.
95 pieces Extra Wide Gro Grain, in 25 different shades, 4s. 11d.; worth 5s. 11d.
A large lot of extra quality, 6s. 9d. yard; worth 10s. 6d.
1400 yards of the best Foulard Silks, suitable for Young Ladies, wear guaranteed, 21s. 6d. the Full Gown, Last colours.
Real English Moiré Antique, £3 18s. 6d. the Dress, in a variety of colours.
Elegant Moiré Antique, richest quality manufactured, usually sold at 10 gs., will be cleared at 6 gs.
A large lot of Fancy Silks, in White, Black, and Coloured grounds.
Striped and Brocaded Silks, commencing at 23s. 6d. to 3 gs. the Full Dress.
Jaeper Antiques, particularly bright and rich, in Maize, White, Pink, Cuir, and Amber, £3 13s. 6d.; original quoted price, 6½ gs.
Gro de Suez, or Corded Silks, £2 12s. 6d., in all Colours.
A Special Line ,, 24 in., £2 17s. 6d.; worth 7s. 6d. the yard.
Black ,, and Black Brocaded, 35s. to 3 gs.
White Gro Grains and Glaces, from 3s. 6d. the yard.
White Poult de Soie, 3 gs. 12 yards, 24 in. wide.
,, ,, Pink, Sky Blue, and Solferino.
The Mourning Portion requires especial notice, consisting of Black Gro Royals, Gro Grain, Poult de Soie, Gro Suez, Gro d'Afrique, Gro de Londres, Armazines, &c.
Also Grey, Lavenders, Steel, and White.
A large lot of Odd Dresses, all in excellent condition, 27s. 6d., 35s. 6d.
A lot of Glaces, 12 yards for 29s. 6d., 35s. 6d., 45s.
A lot of ditto, Fancy, 12 yards for 29s. to 50s.
And some first-class makes in 14 to 18 yard lengths, will be sold absurdly cheap.

SILK VELVETS.—SPITALFIELDS and LYONS SILK VELVETS.—22 Boxes, £2 19s. 6d. Full Dress; 36 Boxes, £3 15s.; 10 Boxes, £4 19s. 6d.; 20 Boxes, £6 6s. All the above are of the best make; will be sold a decided bargain. 1100 yards real French Silk, Plush and Terry Velvets, an elegant material for costumes, will be sold at half price—viz., 1s. 11½d. and 2s. 5½d. per yard. Egyptian Grass Tassores, 14s. 11d. the piece.

JAPANESE SILKS.—Lot 1—A portion of the Stock consists of Japanese Silks, first introduced to the public by Messrs. BAKER and CRISP, comprising the most lovely tints, suitable alike for wedding, dinner, and evening wear, the prices varying from 15s. 6d. to 35s. the Full Dress; also in steel, dark and medium shades, at same prices. Lot 2—A large parcel of Mikado and Foulard Silk, at 23s. 6d. the Full Dress; former price, 39s. 6d. Lot 3—Black-Ground Japanese and Burmese Silks, from 1 guinea to 29s. 6d. Full Dress. Lot 4 consists of Foreign Satins, in all the new shades, including the much-admired peacock blue, eau de Nil, &c., from 2s. 6½d. to 3s. 6½d. yard; also in white and black, from 2s. 11d. per yard to 57s. 6d. the Full Dress.

VELVETEENS and SILKS.
Lot 5—Velveteens, Black and Coloured, of purely Silk Finish, prices commence from 15s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 21s., 25s. 6d., 28s. 6d. to 2 gs. An odd lot of Velveteen Dresses, at less than half price. Lot 6—184 boxes of Striped Velveteens, in all the New Shades, same finish as previous lot, sold by all other houses 5s. 11d. per yard, we shall clear at 2s. 9½d. per yard. Lot 7—2500 yards White-Ground Japanese, in every variety of Coloured Stripe, from 23s. 6d. to 2 gs. Lot 8—740 Odd Japanese Silk Dresses will be cleared at ridiculous prices. Lot 9—374 yards Yokohama Silk, best Leather make, 45 in. wide, 25s. 6d. Full Dress; former price, 3½ gs. Lot 10—An odd lot of Irish and Norwich Poplins will be sold at less than half price.—N.B. Upwards of 2000 yards Remnants of Silks at marvellous prices.

GRENADINE DEPARTMENT. — £700 worth of Grenadines of the most recherché character, suited alike for Ball, Wedding, or Dinner Wear. Lot 11—3470 pieces of Washing Grenadines, plain, striped, and figured, from 3s. 11d. to 5s. 9d. the Dress; 195 pieces of Worked Muslins, in spots and figures, from 4s. 11d. (worth 10s. 6d.) the Dress; 884 pieces of Fine Tamboured Muslins, from 6s. 11d. (former price 11s. 6d.) the Dress; 109 pieces of Rich Worked Tambour Robes, to be sold for 16s. 9d., worth 2 gs.; 687 pieces of Untearable Grenadines, in every style, from 6s. 11d., worth double; 364 pieces of Real Pure Silk Gaz de Chambrays, in every shade, at 1s. 9½d. per yard, regular price 3s. 11d. Lot 12—In this purchase will be found a matter of Five Hundred Dresses, Richest Brocaded Grenadines, to which we would draw special attention, both in black and white grounds, to be sold at 12s. 6d. the Full Dress; worth 1½ guinea.

FANCY DRESSES and TEXTILE FABRICS.—490 pieces Broché Coutille Cloths, 5½d., worth 10½d.; 348 pieces Striped Adonis, 5½d., worth 9½d.; 271 pieces rich Satin Cloths, 1s. 3½d., worth 1s. 9½d.; 647 pieces beautifully made Diagonals, all pure wool, 1s. 4½d., worth 1s. 11½d.; 247 pieces Mitrailleuse Cords, all wool, 2s. 3d., worth 3s. 9d.; 70 pieces rich Diagonal Satin Cloths, 1s. 9½d., worth 2s. 11d.; 326 pieces Costume Cloths, in useful colours, 10½d.; 116 pieces Cameletines, in good colours, 10½d., worth 1s. 6½d.; 422 pieces Reps de Roubaix, 1s. 2½d., worth 1s. 11½d.; 738 pieces real Spanish Reps, all wool, 1s. 9½d., worth 2s. 6d.; 1000 yards of the richest Silk Reps, in every colour, 2s. 11d., worth 4s. 9d.; 637 pieces Metz Cloths (a beautifully-made fabric, particularly soft, and suitable for early spring wear) will be cleared at 1s. 9½d., worth 2s. 9d.
120 pieces of the best Wool Plaids, two yards wide (worth 10s. 6d.), 3s. 11d.
6000 yds. real French Merinoes, all colours, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 9½d. yd.
1000 Odd Dresses, suitable for presents, from 5s. 11d. to 21s.; worth double.
643 pieces of Skirtings at 6½d.; worth 1s.
Costume Cloths, made of the purest Wool, with Fringes attached, guaranteed to wear well, 3s. 9½d. per yard; worth 8s. 9d.
324 pieces Spring Diagonal Cloths, in useful colours, 1s. 6½d.; worth double.
172 pieces Arabian Mohairs, 6s. 11d. the Dress; 326 pieces Poult de Chèvre, 9s. 9d. the Dress; 217 pieces Fancy Mohairs, 7s. 11d. the Dress; 102 pieces beautifully Printed Alpacas, in rich chintz colours, much reduced.
637 pieces rich Alpaca de Soie, in every shade of colour, from 8s. 11d. the Dress; Aberdeen Winseys, 4s. 11d. the Dress; Superior Winseys, 6s. 11d. the Dress; Real Silk Warp Florentine, 1s. 11½d. per yard, worth 3s. 9d.; this is a very superior fabric, and well worthy of attention. Bundles of Dress Fabrics, in lengths from 2 to 10 yards; 50 yards for 21s., 25s. 6d., 31s., 42s., and 52s.
731 pieces of White Piqués will be sold at prices unprecedentedly cheap, cut by the yard, 3½d., 4½d., 6½d., 8½d. to 1s.; these goods are worth double the prices.
124 pieces Coloured Yosmite, very pretty for morning wear, 10½d. to 1s. 2d. Remnants half price.

BAKER and CRISP, 198, REGENT-STREET.
GREAT SALE OF TWO BANKRUPTS' STOCKS, NOW PROGRESSING.
CATALOGUES POST-FREE.

BAKER and CRISP, 198, REGENT-STREET.
GREAT CITY FAILURES.
SALE OF TWO BANKRUPTS' STOCKS.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT. — Noted Persian Cord, beautifully fine, 9s. 11d. the Dress, worth 15s. 6d.; noted Russell Cord, extra strong, 9s. 11d., worth 14s. 6d.; noted Janus Cord, beautifully soft, 11s. 6d., worth 16s. 6d.; noted Railway Cord, made from the purest wool, 17s. 6d., worth 27s.; noted Yarn Dyed Twills, 6s. 11d. the Dress; noted Pure Alpacas, from 3½d. to 5s. 6d. the yard; noted Balmoral Crapes, 8s. 6d. the Dress, very soft; noted Pure Wool Barathea, guaranteed to wear, 8s. 6d. the Dress; noted Crêpe Laine, 10s. 6d., worth 16s. 6d.; noted Rainproof Crape, in every quality, from 3s. 6d. per yard; noted Rich Figured Alpaca, 9s. 11d. the Dress, worth 15s 6d.

REAL WELCH and IMITATION WELCH FLANNELS, from 10½d. per yard; Real Saxony, from 1s. 2d. per yard; 1000 Coloured Saxony, from 1s. 6d. per yard; Printed and Wove ditto, from 1s. 2½d. per yard. All Remnants half price.

MUSLIN DEPARTMENT. — SPECIAL. 373 pieces of Printed Muslin, rich colours, good qualities, suitable for India, 3½d. per yard; 1604 pieces of superior designs, 4½d., worth 1s.; 971 pieces of very fine Organdie, 7½d., worth 1s. 6d.; 1700 pieces of the richest qualities will be cleared at 1s. 2½d., worth 2s.; 2763 pieces of Printed Muslins, at 2s. 11d. the Dress; 3762 ditto, at 3s. 11d. the Dress; 5743 ditto, at 4s. 11d. the Dress; 3743 pieces Printed Cambrics, 3s. 11d. to 7s. 6d. the Dress; 7652 pieces Printed Piques, from 5s. 11d. to 21s. the Dress; 5643 pieces of rich Chintz Printed Cambrics, originally cost 10s. 6d., will be sold at 5s. 11d. the Full Dress; 470 pieces of Printed Brilliants, 4s. 11d. the Dress.; Washing Satteens, in every shade, 9½d., worth 1s. 6d.; 573 pieces of plain Batiste, in all colours, 5½d.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.—275 Ladies' Cambric Hankerchiefs, all Linen, 2s. 11d. per doz., worth 4s. 11d.; 642 ditto, 3s. 11d. per doz., worth 6s. 6d.; 371 ditto, 5s. 11d. per doz., worth 9s. 6d.; 435 ditto, 10s. 6d., worth 15s. 6d.; 471 Ladies' French Lawn ditto, from 3s. 6d. to 15s. per doz.; 1800 Trimmed Lace ditto, 12½d. per doz., worth 2s. 6d.; 740 Rich Embroidered ditto, 2s. 11d. per doz., worth 5s. 6d. Black Bordered Handkerchiefs, 18s. 6d. the doz. 10,000 doz. of Ladies' Hem-Stitched Handkerchiefs, the marvel of cheapness, 1s. 6½d. per doz.; 1000 Gentlemen's Pure Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 5s. 11d. to 31s. 6d. the doz. The richest qualities in French Cambric Handkerchiefs, for Ladies and Gentlemen, from 21s. to 3 gs. the doz.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT. Glass Cloths, all linen, 5s. 9d., 7s. 9d., 9s. 9d. the doz.; Tea Cloths, ditto, 4s. 11d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 11d.; Check Dusters, 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d.; Huckabacks, 6s. 9d. the dozen yards, all pure linen; Extra fine ditto, 8s. 9d. to 15s. 6d.; very Superior ditto, for ladies' use, 10s. 9d., worth 16s. 9d.; Turkish Towels, 11s. 6d. the doz.; 1500 yards of Russia and Barnsley Crash, 3½d. and 4½d. per yard, usually sold at 6d.; Doyleys, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. per doz.; Dinner Napkins, all pure linen, commencing at 4s. 11d. to 15s. 6d.; Table Cloths, in every size, 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d., 4s. 11d., to £1 1s.; Cotton Sheetings, two yards wide, 6s. 11d. to 10s. 6d. per pair; extra wide, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per pair; Pure Linen Sheeting, very strong, for general use, 12s. 6d., the pair, worth 21s.; extra fine ditto, 16s. 6d. the pair, worth 28s. 6d.; Unbleached Diaper, for kitchen use, 12½d. per yard; Bolton Sheets, 4s. 11d. per pair, suitable for servants, a very useful article; 8-4 Alhambra Quilts, 4s. 11d. and 5s. 11d., also for servants; 8-4 Toilet Quilts, from 8s. 6d. to 21s.; Toilet Covers, from 9d. to 1s. 11d.; a large quantity of Blankets will be sold at the following prices, 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 21s. per pair. The above goods are very much below market value, and are guaranteed genuine and of the best makes.—N.B. Remnants half price.

JACKETS, MANTLES, COSTUMES, and FURS.
A vast collection of Beaver Cloth Jackets, 8s. 9d. to 63s., greatly reduced.
Imitation Sealskin and Beaverskin ditto, 42s. to 84s.
Real Sealskin, 5 gs. to 12 gs., very cheap.
Rich Lyons Velvet ditto, 3½ gs. to 10 gs.
Polonaises, in Black Cashmere, 21s. to 63s.
,, Velveteen, 28s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.
Opera Cloaks, in beautiful variety, 10s. 9d. to 31s. 6d.
All the Novelties of the Season in Costumes, including Satin Cloths, Reps, Diagonal Cashmeres, Velveteens, Black Silk, &c.
Walking Skirts, flounced, tucked, or pleated, 6s. 11d. to 31s. 6d.
Arctic Down Underskirts, 5s. 11d. to 12s. 9d.
Quilted Satin Skirts, with satin 18 in. deep, and cashmere top, 18s. 9d. to 25s. 6d.
Ditto, with satin 27 in. deep, 28s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.
Ditto, with Satin throughout, 25s. 6d. to 2½ gs.
An extensive Collection of Flounced and Pleated Silk and Satin Skirts, all at prices that must command a ready sale.
Waterproof Cloaks and Costumes, all at extraordinarily low quotations, and of the best qualities, 12s. 9d. to 28s. 6d.
A magnificent display of Shawls, as follows, uncommonly cheap—
French Llamas, 2 yards square, all colours, 3s. 11d.
Warm Wool, in Rob Roy, Shepherds, and all the leading Plaids, 6s. 11d., 8s. 9d., 10s. 9d., 12s. 9d., 15s. 9d., 18s. 9d.
Repp Shawls in the fashionable Roman stripes, 13s. 9d., 16s. 9d., 21s., much under price.
Real China Crêpe, plain colours, with deep netted fringe, in crimson, scarlet, mauve, magenta, and blue, 23s. 9d.; worth 2½ gs.
Shetland Wool, in white, scarlet, &c., 3s. 11d.

SPECIAL. About 300 Palliums or Shawl Mantles, delightfully light and warm, suitable either for the Carriage or Promenade, will be cleared at 16s. 9d.; original price, 42s.
Ladies' Flannel Dressing Gowns in unmentionable profusion, 15s. 9d. and 18s. 9d.
Fur Muffs and Collarettes of every description at less than half price.
Net and Terlatan Robes for Evening Wear, in White, Black, and all the new and fashionable tints, at very low prices.
N.B.—All Summer Stock in this department will be marked without reference to cost.

REAL LACES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FANCY GOODS, and LADIES', UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
Real Cluny Laces, white and écru, 6d. to 4s. 6d. per yard.
Edgings and Insertions for Trimmings.
Real Yak Laces, black, white, and all colours, much below the manufacturer's cost.
Real Maltese Laces, in black and white, 4½d. to 7s. 6d. per yard.
Real Valenciennes Laces, from 5½d. per yard.
Blond Laces of all kinds, in great variety.
Black and White Figured Nets, Brussels Nets, and others, equally as low in price as the goods enumerated in catalogue.
Lace Collars and Sleeves in large quantities, in the most fashionable shapes.
500 Pairs of Sleeves, from 1s. 6½d. per pair.
240 Boxes of Ladies' Nellson Collars, 4s. 9d. per dozen.
1000 Boxes of Linen Sets, from 6½d. set, in colours or white.
Dolly Varden Aprons, in chintz, at 1s. 6d. each.
Black Silk Aprons, handsomely trimmed with lace, 4s. 11d.
500 Pairs of Linen Sleeves, 1s. 0½d. pair.
50 Cases of Linen Cuffs, 5½d.
Silk Sashes, beautifully made, in all colours, very cheap.
Hair Bows, newest patterns, all colours, 7s. 0½d.
Real Roman Scarves, fringed ends, finest tints, black, scarlet, or blue grounds, 1s. 3½d.; manufactured from the purest cashmere.
Real Roman Sashes, 3s. 11d. each, 3 yards long, cashmere, the novelty of the season.
American Wool Clouds, 3 and 4 yards long, 1s. 11½d.; usual price 4s. Colours—scarlet with white border, white with coloured borders.
Sealskin Hats in all shapes, a decided bargain, 4s. 11d., 6s. 9d., 8s. 9d.
250 dozen Women White Cotton Hose, at 15s. 6d. dozen; really worth 23s. 6d.
120 dozen Ladies' Merino Vests, to be sold at 1s. 0½d.; former prices 2s. 9½d.
240 dozen Ladies' Silk Scarves, Roman or plain ends, at 10½d., only half price.
194 dozen Ladies' Paris Two-Button Gloves, to be cleared at 15½d.; manufacturers price, 2s. 4½d.

GLOVES.—700 boxes of Brussels Kid Gloves, large sizes 1s. 3½d. pair; 1000 boxes Danish ditto, equal to Belgian and superior to French, 1s. 9½d.; 1500 boxes the celebrated Grenoble Gloves, 2s. 6d.; 1000 boxes Finest Paris Kid Gloves, 2s. 9d., all Colours.

HOSIERY.—Ladies' Merino Steel and Heather Mixtures, 1s. 6d. pair.; Ditto, fine quality, 1s. 11½d.; Ditto, Scarlet or Blue, 2s. 3d.; Ladies' White Cotton, 9½d., 1s. 0½d. per pair, 21s. dozen; Ladies' Balbriggan, 1s. 0½d., 1s. 6d. per pair, 30s dozen; Ladies' Lisle Thread, 10½d., 1s. per pair, 21s. dozen.

UMBRELLAS, SUNSHADES, &c.
SILK UMBRELLAS, 4s. 11d.; Ivory handles, 5s. 11d.; Fine quality, 7s. 11d.
SUNSHADES, 8s. 9d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d.; Brown Silk, 1s. 11½d. to 7s. 6d.; Stout, 2s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.; 500 Cambric, 1s. 0½d. and 1s. 6½d.; worth 2s. 11d.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.
CHEMISES—Plain and Frilled, 1s. 11½d.; Worked, 2s. 11d. Insertion and Frilled, 3s. 11d.; Extra fine, 4s. 11d. and 5s. 6d.; Trimmed Lace, 4s. 11d. and 6s. 6d.; Beautifully Trimmed Lace, 8s. 9d. and 10s. 6d.
NIGHT DRESSES—Plain, 2s. 11d.; Trimmed Frills, 3s. 11d.; Frills and Insertion, 4s. 6d.; Insertion and Work, 5s. 6d.; Extra quality, 7s. 6d.; Rich Work and Insertion, 8s. 11d.; Elegantly Trimmed, and very fine, 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 18s. 6d., and 21s. 0d.
CAMISOLES—Trimmed, 1s. 3½d.; Trimmed insertion on lace, 1s. 11½d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 11d.; Handsomely Trimmed Fronts, 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., 8s. 11d.
DRAWERS—Plain, 9½d., 1s. 0½d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.; Trimmed Work, 1s. 11½d.; Trimmed Insertion, 2s. 11d.; Trimmed Work and Insertion, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6½d.; Knickerbockers, Work and Insertion, 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d.
A large Stock of Flannel Bodies, Drawers, and Vests.
Our Stock of these Goods being too large to detail further for want of space, Ladies favouring us with an inspection, will find the cheapest and largest assorted variety of any house in the trade.

BAKER and CRISP, 198, REGENT-STREET.
[GREAT SALE NOW PROGRESSING.
CATALOGUES POST-FREE.]

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The utterances of legislators who are still free from the toil of legislation have been actually surging all over the country; so that in some people there may be created a cynical wish that the Session was even less proximate than it is, in order that the great bulk of representatives might be reduced to their normal condition of silence. Notable amongst the Parliamentary exhibitors has been Sir Charles Dilke, who has adventured to deliver at Derby, in its integrity, that exposition of his political and social doctrines which was almost, if not quite, stifled in a riot at that place last year. It can hardly be said that he achieved a success on this the second occasion; for, though his co-thinkers appeared to have organised a rough-and-ready support for him in the hall of audience, his opponents were prepared in like manner; and, "rough meeting rough," there came a "tug of war," which resulted in the truncating of the oration, and by so much in the discomfiture of the Republican Baronet. He was more fortunate on a later occasion, when he met those who were called his constituents in Chelsea. He evidently has some sympathisers, who are, it is reported, small in number, who are able to collect before him a number of unisonous shouters, and so to bear him safely, and even triumphantly, through his dissertations. It may be an error, but it seems that his latter deliverances are not so highly spiced as they were wont to be before it was crucially proved that in the House Sir Charles Dilke has, in the extremity of his opinions, but two followers. The appearance beside him of his colleague, Sir Henry Hoare, somehow recalled to recollection the significant and suggestive little touch in one of the series of Hogarth's pictures of "Marriage à la Mode," where two aristocratic specimens of the canine race are lying chained together. Doubtless Sir Henry Hoare is worried and annoyed by the difficulty which he must have to show that he is as ever radically Liberal, while he is an incarnate protest against the Radicalism run mad of his colleague. From this point of view (of course, it could be from no other) his speech, to which reference is being made, was rather amusing. Especially were notable his efforts to show contempt for his brother M.P. and Baronet without putting his idea into words; and, truth to say, whatever objurgations Sir Charles Dilke may have received elsewhere, contempt from his colleague must, for reasons which he can well comprehend, have been the "unkindest cut of all."

After he returned to Parliament and during his recess from office, Mr. Childers always gave the notion that he was still the busiest man of the hour. It seems, now that he has returned to official life, that he is endeavouring to exemplify that, having nothing to do at the Chancellorate of the Duchy of Lancaster, he is assiduously doing it. At any rate, he is working vicariously—that is, making public appearances and delivering long speeches. Thus, he was to be found addressing the scholars of the schools connected with the Chapel Royal of the Savoy (which, by-the-by, are in the happiest conditions of exemption from all the difficulties which just now beset education), and he pronounced much pleasant platitude, in his earnest, emphatic way. Then he appears at Pontefract, which must now be nearer to his political affections than ever, since in that town, and in his person, the first experiment of the ballot at elections was tried; the system being one which he himself had imported from Australia, which colony has thus shown that there are cases in which the contempt implied in the proverb about "teaching a grandmother" to do something very easy is not applicable or stinging. As to his address, it was a wonderful exemplar of the art of dwelling in generalities for ever. All that beaming candour for which Mr. Childers is famous was brought to bear, in order to disguise the utmost reticence; every device of significant look and gesture, of "nods and wreathed smiles," were evidently lavishly present, implying things which at that moment were by him actually unutterable. In fact, he conducted himself most skilfully as a member of a Cabinet on the eve of a session of Parliament: he told the country nothing, but he left his constituents in a state of titillation, inasmuch as he most probably caused them to believe that they had been the confidential recipients of a series of State secrets.

There is about Mr. Otway, M.P. for Chatham, a sturdy standupedness (to coin a word), a bluff openness of opinion, which serves him well, probably, on those trying occasions when before his constituents he is endeavouring to reconcile the character of a representative of a dockyard borough, and a pure Liberal, one of whose attributes must, in theory, be a rigid economist of the public purse. To many persons it may appear that Mr. Otway, in resigning office, evinced an unselfish regard for principle which has gone far to make him what is romantically called a patriot; but it is just possible that a dockyard constituency may be inclined to cherish, in their inner consciousness, a warmer feeling for a member who is also a Government official. If this be so, it is questionable whether Mr. Otway was altogether tactical in declaring, with emphasis, that he had bid adieu for ever to office. Of course, his theory is that an independent member, with strong tongue-faculties, may be able to be more useful to employés of the State, by constantly railing at Ministers on their behalf; and all this no one has any right to gainsay. In one instance, at least, he has found that, as unattached Parliamentary skirmisher, he could force the adoption of a reform on a Government; and herein is the justification of the course he has adopted.

For a time after he had become a member of the House, Mr. Plimsoll, M.P. for Derby, appeared at intervals in an eccentric shape—saying odd things in an odd way. But one day last Session, when the liquor law was in debate, he came forward with a remarkable speech, close-reasoned, and abounding with statistics gathered by himself in the State of Maine. His arguments were directed against fanatical attempts to deal with inebriety by legislation, and they came from him with the greater force that he avowed himself a practising teetotaller. Once, too, he brought forward a motion on the subject of sending unseaworthy ships on long and perilous voyages, and he adduced facts and figures which were appalling, and went far to prove that a certain number of ship-owners were, in practice, on a level with mere wreckers. That he has not dropped the question is shown by the fact that a few days ago Mr. Plimsoll elaborated it in a speech to his constituents, who, being dwellers in the particularly inland town of Derby, except as philanthropists in the abstract, were as little likely to go fully along with him, as would the inhabitants of "the sea-coast of Bohemia."

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointment of Sir Francis Richard Sandford, C.B., to be secretary to the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland.

The trades-union congress at Leeds closed its proceedings last Saturday, after passing resolutions condemning the system of piece-work practised in some of the most influential trades of the United Kingdom; denouncing the conduct of the prison authorities in allowing articles manufactured by prisoners to be brought in unfair competition into the market; and affirming that the House of Commons should be memorialised to take steps to form a code of international law and the establishment of an international tribunal.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

NATURE OF COMBUSTION.

Dr. Debus, F.R.S., on Thursday week, gave the first of a course of three lectures on Oxidation. He began with examples of combustion and flame produced by different amounts of heat; thus, sulphuric ether extinguished red-hot charcoal instead of being inflamed, but was ignited by white-hot cinders. A glass rod, heated for a few seconds, ignited bisulphide of carbon; and phosphorus was burnt by the mere warmth of the hand. For several centuries air was deemed essential to combustion, and that it is so in ordinary cases was shown by experiments with the receiver of an air-pump. Thus, burning phosphorus was extinguished as fresh air was excluded; air being composed of oxygen, a supporter of combustion, and nitrogen: the result of the combustion of phosphorus was a snow-white powder, with an acid reaction, being a compound of oxygen and phosphorus. An ancient idea respecting combustion assumed it to be a dissipation of fire into the atmosphere, fire itself being a compound of various matters with the igneous principle, which disappeared in the act of burning. Combustion was considered to be the analysis or breaking up of bodies, whereas now it is held to be their synthesis, the formation of compounds. Newton, however, conceived fire to be merely a quality of matter. Among the earliest discoveries of Lavoisier was the fact that bodies increase in weight when burnt through combination with oxygen. After illustrating the energetic power of this gas as a supporter of combustion, Dr. Debus showed that other gases possess this property. Copper foil was vividly consumed by immersion in sulphur vapour; and pieces of Dutch metal leaf placed in a tube from which air had been drawn off by the air-pump burst into flame and were converted into a chloride, when chlorine was permitted to enter the tube. Burning with great brilliancy, magnesium was converted into magnesian oxide, and sulphur into sulphuric oxide. When, however, the vapour of sulphuric oxide was passed through a tube containing magnesian oxide, the two substances, which, in respect to oxygen, were burnt out, were again ignited, emitting light and heat.

SCIENTIFIC WORK OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

William Spottiswoode, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer of the Royal Society and of the Royal Institution, at the first evening meeting of the season, on Friday week, gave a discourse on the old and new laboratories at the Royal Institution, with experimental illustrations. After stating that he was acting on behalf of the honorary secretary, Dr. Bence Jones, who had placed at his disposal the results of his intimate knowledge of the history of the institution and his wide-spread information upon many branches of science, Mr. Spottiswoode referred to Count Rumford's original proposal, in 1799, to found an institution "for the general diffusion of the knowledge of all new and useful improvements, and for teaching the application of scientific discoveries to the improvement of arts and manufactures, and to the increase of domestic comfort and convenience." With these objects the Royal Institution was established, its motto being "Illustrans Commoda Vitæ; the laboratory then occupying a very subordinate position. But when Rumford finally left England, in 1802, the industrial element declined, and pure science assumed its place; and the laboratory then fitted up was desired to be "equal or indeed superior to any in this country, and probably to any on the Continent." A brief narrative of the large amount of very important scientific work done in this laboratory was then given. This was begun by Dr. Thomas Young, so eminent for his theory of light and colours, and the wave theory of light. He was followed by Humphry Davy, who here carried on his experiments in the chemical agencies of electricity, and on polarity; who here recorded in the laboratory-book (on the table) "a capital experiment proving the decomposition of potash," and the production of the metal potassium; who here demonstrated the elementary character of chlorine; and who here performed those experiments on flame which led to the invention of the safety-lamp. As time would fail in attempting even to notice the results of the scientific labours of Faraday, which included the creation of a new branch of science, magneto-electricity, Mr. Spottiswoode referred his hearers to their history as written by Dr. Bence Jones, Dr. Tyndall, and Dr. Gladstone; and then, pointing to the laboratory-books, and various volumes of Faraday's works on the table before him, he said, "Si monumentum quæras circumspice!" The entire fabric of these brilliant and manifold contributions to human knowledge were wrought out within the walls of the Royal Institution. Among the illustrations, Mr. Spottiswoode exhibited the magnetisation of a ray of light. In 1863, when Dr. Frankland became professor, a chemical laboratory was formed out of the small lecture-room attached to the laboratory, and in it he made a series of interesting discoveries in organic chemistry; while in the old physical laboratory Professor Tyndall, from 1852 to the present time, carried on a series of researches on sound, diamagnetism, glaciers and ice, radiation and absorption of heat, calorescence, and kindred subjects, which are described in no less than thirteen papers of the "Philosophical Transactions." After specially illustrating some of Tyndall's researches relative to light, Mr. Spottiswoode commented on the great defects of the old laboratories and the circumstances which had induced the managers, duly supported by the liberality of the members, to construct entirely new laboratories, which, he said, would, as far as the site admitted, become eventually as perfect as the skill of the architect and the advice of the professors could make them. In the concluding remarks, reference was made to the munificence of the late Mr. John Fuller, who gave £10,000, and of the late Alfred Davis, Esq., who, in addition to several annual donations while living, bequeathed £2000 for the promotion of science in the Royal Institution. These examples are well worthy of imitation, in order that the professorships may be more adequately endowed. The President, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair. The new laboratories were opened for inspection.

APPLICATIONS OF THE COMPARATIVE METHOD OF STUDY.

Dr. Edward A. Freeman, author of "The History of the Norman Conquest" and other works, began a course of six lectures on Comparative Politics on Saturday last. He described the establishment of the comparative method of study as the great intellectual achievement of our time; it has carried light, order, and a line of argument into branches of knowledge which before were given up to darkness, confusion, and random guess-work. By its means the science of language has been placed on a firm basis, and has passed out of the stage of controversies. After adducing examples confirming this, Dr. Freeman adverted to comparative mythology, the position of which is not so assured as that of comparative philology, the alleged points of likeness between legend and legend not appearing so indisputable as the identity between cognate words. He admitted that comparative mythology is greatly strengthened when aided by philology, and referred to striking examples; but he declined to believe that the whole mythology of the Aryan nations, as we find it in Greek and Teutonic literature, has its origin in the physical phenomena of nature, or that every hero is necessarily the sun or wind. Comparative philology he considered to be the absolutely universal solvent; comparative mythology a most important one among others. The third application of the comparative method has not yet received a name. It is the scientific inquiry into manners and customs, and the grouping together of the wonderful analogies which they set before us in times and places most remote from each other (as exhibited in the work of Mr. E. B. Taylor on "Primitive Culture.") This science includes the religious rite, social and domestic order, and all the incidents of daily life, and by its means connections have been inferred between various distant nations, but not with the same certainty that is obtained by comparative philology. Of this new science Dr. Freeman said that his present subject, comparative politics, is a part. In it he wished to include many analogies which are to be seen between the political institutions of times and countries the most remote from each other, but to consider more especially essential likeness rather than accidental points of similarity. Thus, the English Parliament consists of two Houses; it is bi-cameral; while the assemblies of most other mediæval European States were of three or more—nobles, clergy, and commons. This was a matter of sheer accident; yet a crowd of constitutions have followed the English model. How these varied is a matter for inquiry. A political constitution is a specimen to be studied, classified, and labelled, as objects of study are in other sciences. Likeness between two institutions may be the result of direct transmission in various forms, as seen in our North American colonies and in Ireland; and the Crusaders carried their system of feudal law into the East, of which the Assizes of the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem was a most perfect example. But the reproduction of English forms on the Continent was quite another process from their reproduction in Ireland, since it resembled legal adoption rather than natural descent. It was imitation rather than transmission, as the creed of the conqueror is often received by a vanquished people. The study has its difficulties. The likeness of political institutions may be due to causes common to all nations; the same evils suggest the same remedies, and the same needs suggest the same means of supplying them. Thus, the constitution of the United States possesses a resemblance to the federal constitution of the Achaian League from the similarity of the circumstances amid which they were founded; but the Swiss constitution is a conscious reproduction of the American. The third class for consideration is that where the likeness is due to neither reproduction nor imitation, and the connection is closer than mere analogy. In future lectures Dr. Freeman proposes to trace the signs of this original unity in the primitive institutions of the Aryan nations, especially in the most illustrious band—the Greek, the Roman, and the Teuton.

MOTION OF CONTRACTILE TISSUES.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., in his second lecture on the Forces and Motions of the Body, given on Tuesday last, in resuming the consideration of motion in a definite direction, commented on the singular movements in the pigment cells of the frog, as shown in their concentration or diffusion, and their susceptibility to the action of light. He next described the structure of the minute cilia found in the gills of the sea-mussel and other animals, and in various parts of the body, their object appearing to be the promotion of currents in fluids; their wavy movements, probably due to nerves in the protoplasm to which the cilia are attached, are accelerated by heat, retarded by cold, and suspended by anæsthetics, and they require a supply of water and oxygen for their maintenance. The structure and functions of the two kinds of muscle, striped and non-striped, were next considered. An example of the first is seen in the stalk of the vorticella, a clear band of homogeneous contractile tissue. In reference to the structure of striped muscular fibre, the Professor noticed the remarkable discoveries of Sharpey and Bowman, which had been recently rediscovered by some German physiologists. He characterised a non-striped fibre as a cell, and a striped fibre as a cell with many nuclei. The different modes of motion in a muscle are due to its contraction by various excitants, all of which are forms of energy—electrical, thermal, mechanical, chemical, or nervous. The lecture, which was illustrated by experiments, coloured diagrams, and specimens placed under microscopes, was concluded by the exhibition of Helmholtz's myograph, applied to the measurement of muscular motion.

Mr. Edward Dannreuther will give a discourse on the Music of the Future, at the next Friday evening meeting, Jan. 31.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS IN FEBRUARY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

THE MOON during the night of the 11th is situated to the right of the planet Jupiter, and during the night of the 12th she is to the left of this planet. On the morning of the 18th the planet Mars and the Moon are near together, the Moon precedes the planet, and on the morning of the 19th the Moon is to the left of Mars. During the morning hours of the 24th the planet Saturn is near the Moon, being situated a little to the left; and on the 27th Mercury and the Moon are near together. On the 16th day at 3h. 57m. a.m. she is very near to γ Virginius, a star of the second magnitude. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the	4th	at 6 minutes	after	10h.	in the	morning.
Full Moon	,, 12th	,, 33	,,	11	,,	morning.
Last Quarter	,, 20th	,, 23	,,	11	,,	morning.
New Moon	,, 27th	,, 22	,,	3	,,	morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 26th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 12th.

MERCURY, at the beginning of the month, rises a few minutes before the Sun, and from the middle of the month the Sun rises first. He sets before the Sun till towards the end of the month. He is unfavourably situated for observation during the whole month. He is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 21st., and in conjunction with the Moon on the 27th.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the 1st of this month at 9h. 5m., or 4h. 18m. after sunset: this interval increases to 4h. 26m. by the 11th, and to 4h. 34m. by the 28th, when she sets at 10h. 10m. She is in her ascending node on the 2nd, and at her greatest easterly elongation (46 deg. 30 min.) on the evening of the 22nd.

MARS is a morning star, rising on the 1st day at 0h. 16m. a.m.; on the 9th at midnight; on the 19th at 11h. 39m. p.m.; and on the last day at 11h. 16m. p.m., and is visible after these times throughout the night. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 18th. He is due south on the 15th at 4h. 48m. a.m.

JUPITER rises on the 1st at 6h. 7m. p.m., or 1h. 20m. after sunset; he rises on the 12th within 3m. of the time of sun setting; and from this time he rises in daylight, or after sunrise, till the 22nd, after which day he sets before sunrise, on the morning of the last day at 6h. 38m. p.m., preceding the Sun by about 15m. He passes the meridian, or is due south, on the 1st at 1h. 18m. a.m., on the 15th at 0h. 16m. a.m., and on the last day at 11h. 14m. p.m. He is visible throughout the night during this month. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 12th, and in opposition to the Sun on the 15th.

SATURN is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 6h. 56m. a.m., or 45m. before sunrise; on the 11th at 6h. 20m. a.m., or 1h. 4m. before the Sun; and on the last day at 5h. 19m. a.m., or 1h. 31m. before the Sun. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 24th. He is due south on the 15th, at 10h. 16m. a.m.



THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

FUNERAL OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The funeral of the Emperor Napoleon III., whose death, on Thursday, the 9th inst., has occasioned such a marked expression of popular feeling in this country, where he had sought retirement and repose, when released from his German captivity, after his defeat and dethronement in 1870, took place on Wednesday week, in the small Roman Catholic chapel of St. Mary, at Chiselhurst, near the mansion of Camden Place. A Portrait of the deceased Emperor was given in our last Number; but in the special publication, entitled "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS LIFE AND REIGN OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.," we have reissued a large selection of the many Engravings, from original Sketches by our own Artists, which had appeared during a quarter of a century in this Journal, representing the most importants events in his career, from a period before his election as President of the French Republic, in 1848, to that of his surrender at Sedan, his detention at Wilhelmshöhe, and his subsequent residence at Chiselhurst. These Illustrations were reproduced in two separately printed sheets, accompanied by descriptive and narrative accounts of the incidents to which they referred. We now present, on the front page of this week's Paper, a view of the house, and in another Engraving one of the bed-room in which the Emperor died, with a different exterior view, showing the position of the rooms occupied by him; a series of Illustrations of the Lying in State, on Tuesday week; of the Funeral Procession and religious service next day, and of several incidents that took place upon the occasion; lastly, we give Portraits of the widowed Empress and the Prince Imperial, whose situation is regarded with much natural sympathy.

THE LYING IN STATE.

The body of the Emperor lay in state to be seen by visitors, in the mansion of Camden Place, from twelve to four o'clock on the day above mentioned. It is estimated that the number of people who went to see it was nearer thirty than twenty thousand, most of whom arrived from London. There was a great and pressing crowd at the gates. Shortly before twelve o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his brother the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Christian, arrived, and not without some difficulty the carriage obtained entrance to Camden Place. At the house their Royal Highnesses were received by the Prince Imperial, who had arrived a few minutes previously from Count Clary's, and who wore the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. With his Imperial Highness were Prince Napoleon, Prince Murat, Marshal Lebœuf, M. Rouher, General Fleury, the Duc de Bassano, and other members or friends of the Emperor's family. The Prince Imperial, assisted by Lord Sydney, her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain, who resides at Chiselhurst, and who has been constantly engaged in friendly offices at Camden Place since the Emperor's death, ushered their Royal Highnesses into the hall, and thence into the room where the Emperor's body lay.

The body was removed from the room up stairs, where the Emperor died, to the apartment in which it lay in state, early on Tuesday morning, but not before it had been once more seen by the Empress. The part of the house devoted to the lying in state was the picture gallery in the hall, just opposite the principal entrance, facing the common. All down the



THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

corridor, which runs the whole length of the house, the walls were hung with black; and when the curtains which at first concealed the mortuary chapel were drawn back or festooned there was seen the Emperor lying in his coffin, still in the half dress of a French General of Division. There was a sad picturesqueness about the spectacle. The three sides of the apartment were hung with black cloth, the gloom of which was relieved by the lighted tapers in the silver candlesticks, by a large centre cross worked in white, and by an "N." and an Imperial crown on each side, also in white; while the two wreaths of purple violets, with white ones interspersed, which hung on the wall facing the visitors as they passed the coffin, still further relieved the heaviness of the view. Overhead, but outside the chamber, there was more drapery of the same sombre hue as that inside, with an Imperial eagle in a large frame in the centre, and an "N." and a crown on each side. The coffin was laid on a low dais in almost the middle of the room; it had a yellow and white fringe round it. At its head was a small brass crucifix, alongside which two tapers burnt, the other candelabra, which alone gave light to the room, standing on each side of the coffin. Underneath the coffin was the pall, of rich violet velvet, its surface powdered with Imperial bees, and the corners gleaming with the Imperial crown and the dead monarch's initial. The ceiling was draped with the French tricolour. At the foot of the coffin was a cross; in the centre an "N.," formed of white flowers; near it a wreath of box, and at intervals round the coffin were bouquets and wreaths. The body was watched by priests and gentlemen of the household, the latter of whom relieved each other by fours every half hour. Those gentlemen to whom the melancholy duty of watching by the body of their late master was first assigned were the Prince de la Moskowa, General Fleury, Count Davillier, and Dr. Conneau. These were succeeded by General Castelnau, General Béville, Viscount Aguado, and Baron Corvisart, who were in turn followed by the Marquis d'Avrincourt, the Comte d'Aiguesvives, Baron Bourgoing, and Baron de Pierre. The priests who took part in the duty included l'Abbé Metaire, l'Abbé Laine, and Monseigneur Bauer, all eminent ecclesiastics, one at least of whom wore the order of the Golden Fleece.

The Prince of Wales was the first to enter; he stood by the coffin a few moments, and passed back into the corridor. He was followed by the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Christian. The Princes were then conducted to the apartments of the Empress, and after a short visit to her Majesty, who could not speak to them, they left Camden Place. The Princes of the house of Bonaparte, except only the Prince Imperial, were conducted along the corridor as soon as the English Princes had passed on to the Empress's apartments. When the other Bonapartist Princes had passed it was the turn of the son to visit his father, and the Prince Imperial was ushered along the corridor. Entering the chamber alone, he knelt and prayed by the coffin, and passed on to the Empress's apartments, where he remained with the other Princes. Princess Mathilde, Princess Clotilde, the Empress's devoted attendants, and many other ladies, whose faces looked pale in their heavy crapes, next passed. Nearly all wept, and paused to kneel and pray. Then came the Generals and the eminent Imperialists, then others who had been admitted within the gates before twelve o'clock, and among them were noticed many English men and women of rank.

As a matter of course, all were clad in deep mourning. Soon after twelve the lodge gates were opened to the crowd which had been collecting before them for several hours. Long lines of carriages stood in the roads which ran across Chiselhurst-common, and there was soon a crowd of several thousand persons, men and women, nearly all in mourning, waiting to be admitted. They were admitted two hundred at a time, and it took about a quarter of an hour for this number to pass through. Between a line of police sentries they passed up the straight drive, arched over by the bare arms of an avenue of beeches, entered at the side door, passed along the corridor before the mortuary chamber, and on through the dining-room, down the steps from the window, which had been removed so as to form a doorway, then across the garden, and along a drive leading through shrubberies to the other lodge-gates, opposite those at which they had entered the grounds. Many of the visitors were Frenchmen, and there was weeping and sobbing from men as well as women opposite the chamber in which the Emperor's body lay. The melancholy procession continued till past five o'clock. Many visitors, as they left Chiselhurst on their homeward journey, took away as souvenirs sprays of the yellow gorse which blooms upon the common, or purchased crowns of immortelles, which were being made and sold in the village. At Camden Place, at the principal lodge, and at several other houses, the French tricolour was displayed half-mast high, and the signs of mourning were general. During the day there was a mixture of military uniforms, on the persons of detachments of the 4th Regiment, the Engineers, the Royal Artillery, and the Army Service Corps, officers and men wearing crape on one arm, coming over from Woolwich in large numbers.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral service, on Wednesday, drew to Chiselhurst more than 30,000 spectators, to join or see the procession, for only a small number could be admitted to the service in the chapel. The early morning trains from London brought down thousands, and special trains were running at short intervals; while pedestrians and vehicles thronged the roads until, in the neighbourhood of Camden Place, they would have been impassable but for the exertions of a strong force of police sent down from London. The lodge gates were besieged, and entrance was refused to all but those who had received special permission. Notwithstanding this restriction, the avenue and the sweep in front of Camden Place contained a thousand ladies and gentlemen, all wearing deep mourning, most of the gentlemen displaying orders and distinctions of rank, and many wearing the scarlet cordon or the cross of the Legion of Honour. Additions were continually made to the gathering, which was ranged in a semicircle commencing at the left side of the entrance-hall; and many of the most eminent men of the French Empire were there. Four officers of the Italian army, sent by King Victor Emmanuel, stood beside the avenue, in uniform of blue and gold. The early trains from the coast brought many visitors from the Continent; among them were thirty-four Parisian *ouvriers*, some in their working clothes, one or two in blouses, sent as a deputation to show the sympathy of their fellow working men with the Empress and her son. General Sir Hope Grant; Lord Ranelagh, Lord Buckhurst; Sir Henry Thompson, M.D.; the Lord Mayor, Mr. Sheriff Perkins, and Mr. Under-Sheriff Crossley; the Duc de Grammont, the Count de Palikao, Marshal Canrobert, Marshal Lebœuf, General de Failly, General Fleury, General Frossard, M. Rouher, Baron de Corvisart, the Duc de Cambacères, the Duc de Bassano, the Marquis de Lavalette, Count Clary, M. Piétri, M. Lechaud, Dr. Conneau; deputations from the French Senate, the Corps Législatif, the Anciens Préfets, and the Conseil d'Etat; a deputation of French priests, and many others, might be seen around or within the door.

The chief mourners were still in the house awaiting the hour when the funeral procession should start. Count Clary and Count Davillier, of the late Emperor's household, were passing hither and thither, giving the final instructions to those who had duties to perform in connection with the ceremonial. Almost entire silence reigned within the walls; an unwonted gloom overshadowed the house. All the blinds remained drawn, and the corridors were heavily draped with black. Beside the coffin knelt four military chaplains of the deceased Emperor wearing the honours bestowed on them by his hand. Wreaths of violets and immortelles were strewed at the foot of the coffin, which had now been closed finally. The purple velvet with which it was covered was relieved by an elaborate bordering of gilt nails, and the Imperial escutcheons, of which the centre one bore the following inscription:—

Napoléon III., Empereur des Français,
né à Paris le 20 Avril, 1808,
mort à Camden Place, Chiselhurst,
le 9 Janvier, 1873. R.I.P.

At the foot of the coffin was a large Latin cross in ormoulu.

At twenty minutes past ten the hearse, drawn by eight horses, richly caparisoned, drew up before the hall door, and the coffin was removed to the outer hall until the preparations for starting were complete. The hearse was surmounted by plumes, and the panels bore escutcheons, with silver borders, of the Imperial arms, flanked on each side by the Imperial crown and cipher. One gentleman after another advanced and placed a cross or bouquet of violets or immortelles upon the top of the hearse, until it was covered with those tributes of affection. Among these was a large immortelle wreath borne by four of the *ouvrier* deputation, upon which was an inscription of the regret of the working men of Paris. It was noticed that every member of this deputation wore a buttonhole of immortelles, and most of those present displayed their adherence to the deceased Emperor by a similar token or a bunch of violets.

As the clock struck eleven an Abbé emerged from the hall bearing aloft a crucifix. Having passed beyond the hearse he stood with his face turned in the direction whence he had come. Six other ecclesiastics followed, clad in long black robes with purple hose and stoles, and several wearing around their necks decorations bestowed by the Emperor. Behind these was borne the coffin, which was immediately placed in the hearse. The Imperial Prince next appeared. He wore a long mourner's cloak, and was attired in full mourning. His countenance was pale but composed, and across his breast was the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. He walked bareheaded, as did all the others in the long train of mourners. Immediately behind the chief mourner were Princes Jerome, Charles and Lucien Bonaparte, Princes Joachim and Achille Murat, M. Rouher, Marshal Canrobert, and others. Lord Sidney, as Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Suffield followed the principal mourners, the former representing the Queen, and the latter as the representative of the Prince of Wales. As the hearse moved from the door many of the blinds were pushed slightly aside, and the faces of the dependants of the late Emperor, most of whom were bitterly weeping, appeared at the windows and gazed after their master's funeral. Shortly before this, Princesses Clotilde, Mathilde, and Murat, the Sisters of Mercy, and the ladies of the Empress's suite, had left by a private door and proceeded to the chapel. The pall-bearers and mutes, in common with many of the mourners, carried wreaths and bouquets of violets and immortelles, and as the procession passed from the door the mourners fell in six abreast. The priests, slowly chanting the offices for the dead, led the way; and following them came the deputation of Parisian working men, the leader of whom carried a tricolour attached to a bent ashen branch. Next came the hearse and mourners. Along the whole line of route the procession passed in solemn silence, all the spectators uncovering. It was a quarter of a mile in length, and not one fifth of those taking part in it could be admitted within the little chapel.

The arrangements inside the chapel were of the simplest character. The choir of St. George's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Southwark, occupied a tribune at the west end, which was covered with black cloth. A large white cross was placed over the altar, on which were ranged lighted candles. The altar and the windows were draped with black, the former bearing a white cross on the frontal. For the accommodation of each of the Imperial mourners a prie-dieu was placed. The image of the Virgin stood out in bright relief against the black drapery behind it. A gentleman, wearing the cross of the Legion of Honour, ushered the visitors to their seats; and the silence was broken only by whispers and the tolling of the bell at minute intervals. The procession arrived shortly after eleven, but a considerable time elapsed ere the mourners were all seated. The coffin having been placed in front of the altar, Dr. Danell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, with whom were the Rev. Mr. Goddard, of Chiselhurst, the Rev. Canon Welham, the Rev. Dr. Rymer, the Rev. J. Searle, and the Rev. J. Moore, sang the Requiem Mass. The service occupied altogether about an hour and twenty minutes. The organist was Herr Meyer Lutz. The coffin was left upon its temporary resting-place, where it was to be covered in next day. It was not deposited in a vault beneath the flooring, but in the sacristy, which had been transformed into a sort of mortuary chapel. It is intended to build a mortuary chapel opposite the sacristy for the body, to remain there till its removal to France.

Many thousands of people waited around the chapel until the conclusion of the ceremony. The Prince Imperial did not walk back to Camden Place, but returned in one of the Imperial carriages, accompanied by Princes Jerome and Lucien Bonaparte. He was vociferously cheered along the line of route. The other mourners returned on foot to Camden Place. The Prince Imperial was to hold a levée, as a fitting acknowledgment to those who had come so far to honour his father's grave. It was held first in the large drawing-room of Camden Place, and the ground floor of the house was soon filled by Imperialists of rank. When these had paid their respects, the other Frenchmen within the precincts of Camden Place, numbering about 2000, were formed on the edge of the grass, beginning at right and left of the hall door, continuing round both sides of the gravel sweep and to the lodge gate, where the opposite lines of people met. The Prince, attended by his father's household, the Duc de Cambacérès showing the way as Grand Chamberlain, walked along the line with Prince Napoleon and the rest. Directly he had passed the hall door every hat was taken off. He bore his part with ease, dignity, and self-possession. Shaking hands with some and bowing to others, he passed along in silence. All the way along the line of people were white handkerchiefs at weeping eyes. Close to the hall door, at the end of the Prince's returning path, was posted the deputation of sixty ouvriers, bearing their flag. The spokesman of these said a few words to the Prince; just above was hanging the tricolour, and, as the ouvrier ended his speech with a "Vive Napoléon IV.!" the shout was caught up on all sides. The crowd rushed towards the group of Princes, and the young Prince Imperial had enough to do to escape being raised in their arms. In reply to the cry, "Vive l'Empereur!" he said, "Non, mes amis, l'Empereur est mort; vive la France!" to which there was a hearty response. By the efforts of those with him, a way was at length cleared for him to get into the house; but the acclamations were still kept up with "Vive l'Impératrice!" ending finally with "Vive l'Angleterre!"

The view of Camden Place, on our front page, is drawn from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company; but the back view of the house, on page 81, showing the window of the room in which the Emperor died, is from a photograph by Mr. E. Moira, of Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square. That window is the upper one, partly in shadow, in a corner of the main building, next to the semicircular projecting wing. The large room on the same floor in that wing, having three windows and a balcony in the bow front, looking on the garden, is the bed-room occupied by the Empress; it adjoins the smaller room in which the Emperor lay. The interior of the Emperor's bed-room, with its furniture, is shown in another Illustration. The bed in which he used to sleep has a coverlet of white satin, with a letter "N" in the centre, and further embroidered with large bees, the Napoleonic family emblem. The bedstead, of carved oak, was one inherited from the First Empire. The common little iron bedstead, on which his Majesty died, was one which had been purchased and brought into the room for the convenience of the surgical operation. There are two portraits in this room—one, that of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia; the other, that of the young Duke of Reichstadt, once styled King of Rome, the only child of Napoleon I., and a cousin to Napoleon III.

THE EMPRESS AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The portraits of the Empress and the Prince Imperial, which are presented this week, were photographed by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of London and Newcastle-on-Tyne. It is not requisite that we should add further biographical particulars upon this occasion to all that has been recapitulated of the history of the Imperial family. The marriage of the late Emperor to Mademoiselle de Montijo, Countess de Teba, took place at Paris, it will be remembered, at the end of January, 1853. This lady, born at Granada in 1827, was daughter of Count de Montijo, a grandee of Spain, and a Colonel of Artillery in the army of Napoleon I., by his wife, Countess and Duchess, who had been Miss Kirkpatrick, daughter of the British Consul at Malaga, a gentleman from Dumfriesshire. The Count de Montijo died in 1839, when his daughter Eugénie, the future Empress, was twelve years old. He was a distinguished officer, who received two wounds at the battle of Salamanca, but afterwards superintended, in 1814, part of the fortifications of Paris, and commanded the pupils of the Ecole Polytechnique, in firing the last shot against the Allies when they entered that city. His lineage was ancient and illustrious in Spain, one of his ancestors being the famous Alonzo Perez de Guzman, who defended Tarifa in 1292. The Emperor Napoleon III., in announcing to the French Senate and Corps Législatif his intention to marry Eugénie de Montijo, told them she was a person of good birth. "French in heart," said his Majesty, "by education, and by her recollection of the blood that her father shed in the cause of the Empire, she has, as a Spaniard, the advantage of not having, in France, a family to whom it would be necessary to give honours and fortune. Endowed with all the qualities of the mind, she will be the ornament of the throne, and would be, in the day of danger, one of its courageous defenders. A Catholic, she will address to Heaven the same prayers with me for the happiness of France. She will endeavour, by her grace and her goodness, to revive, in the same position, the memory of those virtues which characterised the Empress Josephine, the good and modest wife of Napoleon I." We believe it is generally admitted that the Empress Eugénie has fulfilled, by her conduct during the past twenty years, this testimonial and promise of her late husband; and no true woman desires any other praise. Their son and only child, born at the Tuileries, April 16, 1856, was named Prince Napoleon Louis Eugène Jean Joseph; the first two names, Napoleon Louis, after his father; Eugène, after his mother; Jean, after the Pope, his godfather, whose personal name is Giovanni Mastai Ferretti; and Joseph, after his godmother, Queen Josephine of Sweden. He has been educated by private tutors in France, but has received special scientific instruction at the Woolwich Military Academy, and at King's College, London, residing meantime with Count Clary, since the Imperial family have been at Chiselhurst.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD LYTTON.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, Baron Lytton, of Knebworth, in the county of Hertford, and a Baronet, P.C., D.C.L., novelist, poet, dramatist, orator, and statesman, died at Argyle Lodge, Torquay, on the 18th inst. He was born, May, 1805, the third and youngest son of William Earle Bulwer, Esq., of Wood Dalling and Heydon, Norfolk, Brigadier-General, by Elizabeth Barbara, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Richard Warburton-Lytton, Esq., of Knebworth. He was consequently brother of the present William Earle Lytton Bulwer, Esq., of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, and of the late Henry Lytton, Lord Dalling and Bulwer, whose death occurred last May. Lord Lytton was created a Baronet July 18, 1838, and was raised to the Peerage July 14, 1866. Previously to the latter year he sat in Parliament for Hertfordshire, and held for a brief period (1858 to 1859) the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. On two occasions, in 1856 and 1858, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. His Lordship married, Aug. 29, 1827, Rosina, daughter of Francis Wheeler, Esq., of Lizzard Connel, in the county of Limerick, by whom he had a daughter, Emily Elizabeth, who died April 29, 1848, and one son, Edward Robert, now second Lord Lytton, known in literature under the *nom de plume* of Owen Meredith, born Nov. 8, 1831, who married Oct. 4, 1864, Edith, second daughter of the Hon. Edward Villiers, by whom he has one surviving son, born March 22, 1872, and two daughters. The present Peer is Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris.

LORD KILMAINE.

The Right Hon. John Cavendish Browne, Baron Kilmaine, of The Neale, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, died in Dublin on the 13th inst. His Lordship was born June 11, 1794, the eldest son of James Caulfeild, second Lord Kilmaine, by Anne, his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir H. Cavendish, Bart., of Doveridge Hall, in the county of Derby. He succeeded his father May 23, 1825, and was subsequently elected one of the representative peers for Ireland. He married—first, Jan. 4, 1822, Eliza, daughter of the late David Lyon, Esq., by whom (who died Dec. 1, 1834) he had three sons, all officers in the Army, who died unmarried (the youngest, Cavendish, having been killed at Sebastopol); and four daughters, Isabella Anne, widow of Lord Beaumont; Agnes Georgina, widow of Sir George Abercromby, Bart.; Louisa Catherine, married to Major Borrowes, of Gilltown; and Emily Anne, wife of the present Lord Lurgan. Lord Kilmaine married, secondly, Sept. 3, 1839, Mary, daughter of the Hon. Charles Ewan Law, M.P., Recorder of London, son of Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, and leaves by her, with other issue, a son and successor, Francis William, present and fourth Lord Kilmaine, born March 24, 1843. The noble house of Kilmaine descends from Sir John Browne, of The Neale, created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1836, and is the parent stem from which the Marquises of Sligo spring.



SIR BERESFORD MAC MAHON, BART.

Sir Beresford Burston Mac Mahon, Bart., died on the 11th inst., at Bloomfield, Merrion, in the county of Dublin. He was born, Feb. 4, 1808, the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir William Mac Mahon, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, by Frances, his first wife, daughter of Beresford Burston, K.C. Early in life he entered the Army, and was formerly Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards. In 1837 he succeeded to the baronetcy (which had been granted to his father in 1815), and in the following year, Jan. 4, 1838, married Maria Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., of Belvoir Park, by whom he leaves five sons and four daughters. Of the former, the eldest is now Sir William Samuel Mac Mahon, third Baronet, Captain in the 2nd Life Guards, born Nov. 9, 1839; and the eldest daughter is Catherine Charlotte, wife of Sir Edward Grogan, Bart.



SIR W. VERNER, BART., M.P.

Sir William Verner, Bart., of Verners Bridge, in the county of Armagh, M.P. for that county, died, on the 10th inst., at his residence in Eaton-square. He was born, April 4, 1822, the eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Verner, K.C.H., M.P., by Harriet, his wife, only child of Colonel the Hon. Edward Wingfield, of Cork Abbey, in the county of Dublin. He succeeded to the title Jan. 20, 1871, as second Baronet. He married, Aug. 6, 1850, Mary Frances Hester, third daughter of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B., and leaves one son, now Sir William Edward Hercules Verner, third Baronet, born Jan. 11, 1855; and two daughters, Alice Emily and Edith. Sir William was for-

