

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 2089.—VOL. LXXIV.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—SEE PAGE 614.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, the wife of Harry Munk, of a son.
On the 21st inst., at Curragh Camp, the wife of Captain the Hon. H. Crichton, 21st Hussars, Brigade Major, of a son.
On the 23rd inst., at 27, Upper Grosvenor-street, the Countess of Leitrim, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult., at St. Luke's, Stoke Hammond, Bucks, by the Rector, the Rev. Edmund Pain, B.A., assisted by the Rev. Montague Nepean, M.A., Rector of Great Brickhill, Bucks, the Rev. Wm. Burd, M.A. (cousin of the bride), Rector of Preston Gubbals, Shropshire, and the Rev. Robert Smith, M.A., Vicar of Tintwistle, Cheshire, Thomas Taylor Fountaine, Esq., of 17, Rue Drouot, Paris, to Mary Ann Agnes, eldest daughter of Bernard Thomas Fountaine, Esq., of Stoke House, Stoke Hammond, Bucks.
On the 24th inst., at St. Margaret's, Carsington, by the Rev. W. Chandos Pole, Rector of Radbourne, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. F. H. Brett, Rector of the parish, Edmund Waldo Meade Waldo, Esq., of Stone-wall, Kent, to Cicely Eleanor, eldest daughter of H. Chandos Pole Gell, Esq., of Hopton Hall, Derbyshire.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Lisbon, Frances Catherine, the wife of Henry W. Roberts, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late E. Medlicott, Esq., aged 51. Deeply regretted.
On the 21st inst., at 9, Morden-terrace, Lewisham-road, Greenwich, Algernon Rudrum Gaslon, aged 22 years, dearly beloved and greatly lamented by all who knew him. Friends please accept this intimation.

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

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 5.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sunday to Saturday) and corresponding events, church services, and public notices.

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.

Table showing meteorological data for June 15-21, including barometer, temperature, dew point, relative humidity, wind direction, and rain.

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

Table showing times of high water at London Bridge for the week ending July 5, with columns for Sunday through Saturday.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. The Oldest-Established and the most Popular Entertainment in the Universe, the present being their

FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL, in one continuous season, without the break of a single lawful night throughout the entire period.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT: MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT, all the year round.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.—LAST CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 2, Eight o'clock, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Beethoven's pastoral symphony, and G. A. Macfarren's symphony in E minor, concerto, piano-forte, M. Saint-Saens, who will also play an organ fugue, Mlle. Hohenschulz, Mr. W. H. Cummings, &c. Tickets, 7s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 24, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION to be held in LONDON (KILBURN), SEVEN DAYS ONLY, JUNE 30 to JULY 7, 1879.

Salisbury-road, Queen's Park, and West Kilburn (L. and N. W. R.), and Kensal-green Station (N. L. R.), adjoining; Westbourne Park (G. W. R.) and West-End (M. R.), one mile distant. GREAT SHOW OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Parade of Horses and Cattle Daily. Admission: Monday, June 30 .. 5s. 6d. Friday, July 4 .. 1s. 0d. Tuesday, July 1 .. 5s. 6d. Saturday, July 5 .. 1s. 0d. Wednesday, July 2 .. 2s. 6d. Sunday, July 6 .. 1s. 0d. Thursday, July 3 .. 2s. 6d. Monday, July 7 .. 1s. 0d.

Non-transferable Season Tickets, available for Admission and Re-admission on each Day of the Exhibition, price 10s. 6d., may be obtained at all the principal Libraries, and at the Offices of the Royal Agricultural Society, 12, Hanover-square, London, W.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF MODERN PAINTINGS IS NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; SEASON TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

ECCE HOMO and the ASCENSION.—DORÉ'S Two New Works, with all his other Great Pictures, at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Ten to six daily. Admission, 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 32 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—The Gallery is NOW OPEN for the Twenty-fourth Season with an entirely New Exhibition of Oil and Water-Colour Paintings, by celebrated English and Foreign Artists, for Sale. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL. ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS. NOTICE TO ARTISTS. The above Exhibition will OPEN in the WALKER ART-GALLERY ON MONDAY, SEPT. 1. The Days for Receiving Pictures are from Aug. 1 to 13, both inclusive. Cards of Particulars and all Information may be obtained on application to Mr. Charles D'Yall, Curator, Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool, to whom all works intended for exhibition should be addressed. London Agent, Mr. Jas. Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital. JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

THE CAUCASUS, CRIMEA, RUSSIA, ITALY, &c.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by Signor PREMAZZI, Professor of Fine Arts at the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, NOW ON VIEW at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING. MONDAY, JUNE 30, and TUESDAY, JULY 1, CHARLES I., at 8.30.—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry. WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, HAMLET, at 7.30.—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry. THURSDAY, JULY 3, LADY OF LYONS, at 8.30.—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry. FRIDAY, JULY 4, and SATURDAY, JULY 5, THE LYONS MAIL, at 8.15.—Mr. Irving. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 5, CHARLES I., at 2.30.—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-Office open from Ten to Five, where full casts of the plays can be obtained and seats booked for all parts of the house, except pits and Gallery.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL! ARIEL!—A New Grand Mystic and Poetical Ballet entitled ETHEREA, at 10.15, in which ARIEL appears in her wonderful FLYING DANCE and Magic Flights of Forty Feet

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL! ARIEL!—The "Morning Post" says:—"Grace, ingenuity, and celerity are united in remarkable combination." This performance is novel, pretty, and unique, and therefore well worth seeing.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal patronage.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE at Nine. Miss Nellie Power, supported by Madles. Ada Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Prices, Sixpence to 22s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. "CICO REWARD." New First Part. After which, OUR GALICCO BALL, a Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain. Concluding with BACK FROM INDIA, a New Second Part. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight. Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

MUSICAL UNION.—HANS VON BÜLOW (Last Time this season) will kindly play at the GRAND MATINEE on TUESDAY, JULY 1, Beethoven's Sonata in E minor, Op. 90; Chopin's Berceuse, and Rubinstein's Vale Brilliant in A flat (from Le Bal). To begin at Three o'clock, with Hummel's Septet. Pianoforte, Madame Montigny Remany. Solos by Papini and Lasserre. And to end with Beethoven's Septet. Tickets, Half a Guinea each to all parts of the Hall (reserved), to be had of Lucas and Co., Olivier, and Austin. Visitors can pay at the Hall. Doors open at Half-past Two. Director, Professor ELLA, Victoria-square.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879.

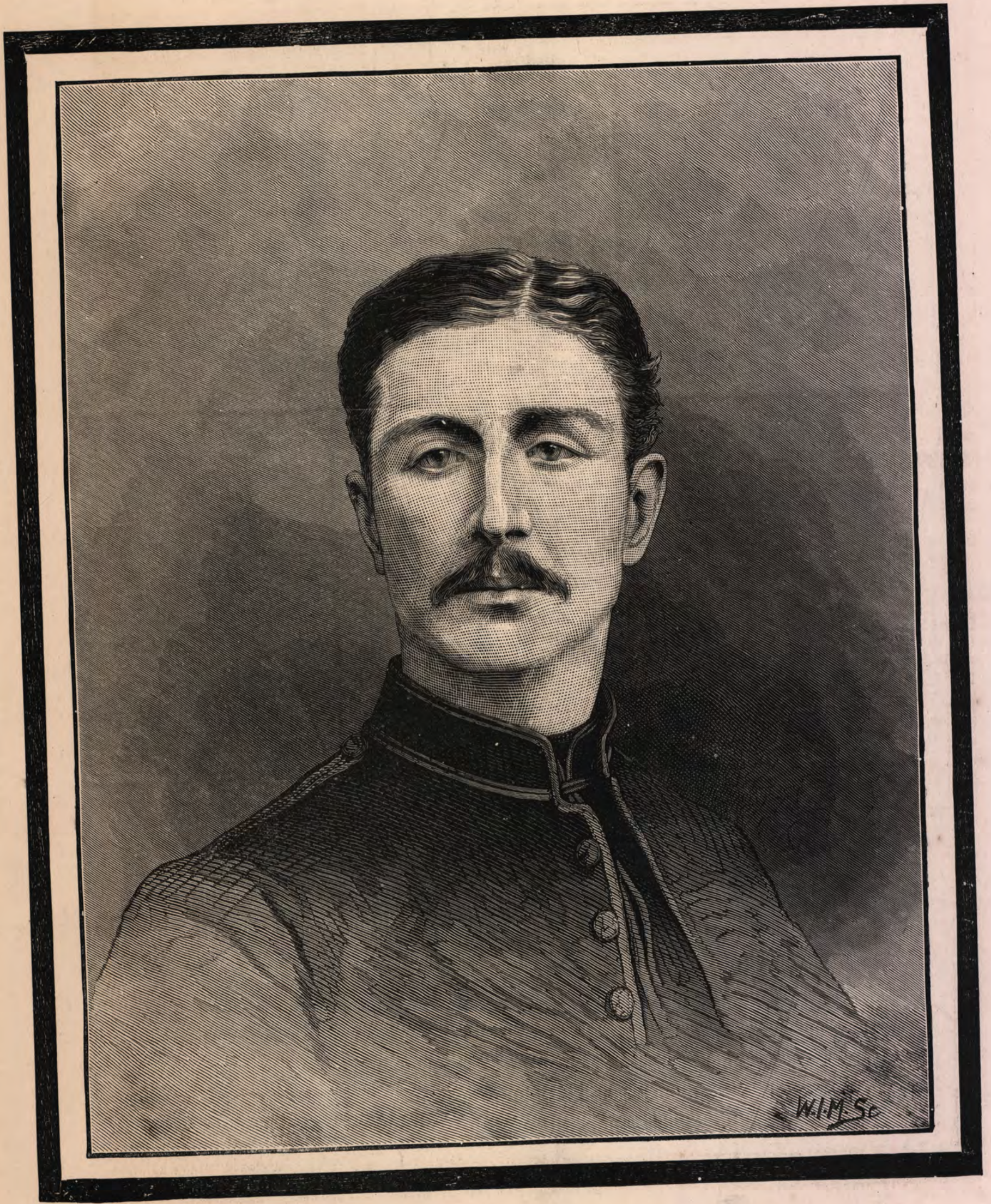
DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The War in South Africa seems doomed to be fertile of disaster, of which, perhaps, the last that has been brought to our knowledge is not the least. The tragical death of the Prince Imperial in an insignificant foray has excited deep regret throughout Europe, of which no inconsiderable share is due to the commiseration felt for the Empress Eugénie in the loss of her only Son. The circumstances under which Prince Louis Napoleon met his fate are not yet wholly known in detail to the English public. It is, however, satisfactory to be assured, on the highest authority, that the ill-starred expedition to Zululand undertaken by the Imperial youth did not involve, to any extent, the responsibility of either the War Office or the Horse Guards. The Duke of Cambridge's statement in the House of Lords on Monday afternoon put this matter beyond all doubt. The Prince went out not in the service of the English Army, to which project her Majesty's advisers felt themselves unable to yield their assent, but simply "on his own account," and in his individual capacity, to witness the campaign which his comrades at Woolwich had been ordered to attend. Letters of introduction from his Royal Highness Commanding-in-Chief had been written in his behalf to Sir Bartle Frere and to Lord Chelmsford, requesting them to give him such assistance as they could in the fulfilment of his purpose. He was, in fact, a visitor to the British Army in South Africa, commended to the good offices of the High Commissioner and the Commander, but left very much to his own discretion. How he came to accompany the small reconnoitring party which encoun-

tered the attack in which he was killed, to whom the mismanagement is to be attributed owing to which he lost his life, and what explanation can be given of his having been left behind by his comrades as soon as danger declared itself, we have yet to learn, and the information will be awaited with general anxiety. Happily, the body of the Prince has been recovered, and will be forwarded with due respect by the earliest means of conveyance to this country.

The death of the Prince, sincerely as it is lamented, is not, perhaps, more impressive than the bereavement sustained by the Empress, his mother. For her, sympathy is universal. Her Majesty the Queen, who returned from Balmoral only on Saturday morning last, paid a visit of condolence on Monday afternoon to her Imperial sister. We know from other sources how much her Majesty was charmed with, and attached to, the Empress Eugénie before the terrible catastrophe at Sedan that precipitated her husband from his throne. We have, one and all, observed the dignified, unobtrusive, and gentle demeanour of that lady ever since her arrival in this country, both before and after the death of Napoleon III. We have been made to appreciate her passionate fondness for her only son, and her wise uprearing of him, in the interval of her exile. What hopes she entertained of him it would be impertinence to inquire. He was born Heir to the French Empire. He might, of course, have become its Head, though events of late have not favoured the cause of Imperialism in France. But his education was so conducted as to qualify him for the post if he should ever attain to it, and it is quite probable that his Imperial Mother had faith in his eventual exaltation to it. All such prospects, however, as may have heretofore partially brightened her widowed life have been ruthlessly effaced. The future can only be to her one of resignation. Many a woman left in humble life whose hearth has been left desolate has felt, and still feels, the same bitterness of woe, the same consciousness of solitude, the same transference of her cares and her affections from this world to the next. We all sympathise with the mournful situation, whenever and wherever our attention is called to it. The difference in the case of the Empress is that she has filled so wide a space in the sight of Society that her outlook has been upon so much more extensive a scale. She has, however, certain compensations, if compensations they can be considered, in her adverse fortune. The Monarchs and the great ones of Europe have been prompt to condole with her. Her political friends naturally share her grief, and would, if possible, by sharing, lessen it. She is not left altogether alone, although, doubtless, she has been riven from the object which gave special significance and value to the esteem of those who now offer her their sympathy. The tears which are shed for her and with her cannot but, in some measure, exert a healing influence, and soothe her sorrows during the remainder of her days.

Of the lessons which are taught to us by this sad event we refrain from repeating what will occur to every reflective mind. The instability of human greatness is one of them, which has been so often witnessed in this generation that it scarcely needs to be emphasised. We are reminded of it almost yearly. Ambition, successful for a while, suddenly cut short by death, or by deposition, is now a familiar story in the world's annals. The wonder is that it seems to be read with so little profit, and that the objects upon which the heart sets itself with intensest desire and most earnest effort are still so frequently of so little real worth. In this respect, nevertheless, we think there is progressive improvement. Men are more disposed than they were to choose for themselves ends which are not at the mercy of the merest and, possibly, the most inglorious casualty. They are more apt, perhaps, to recognise the fact that happiness and honour in the present life are more surely associated with good done to others than with benefits sought chiefly for their own glorification. Politically, the death of the Prince Imperial will make itself felt chiefly in France. To the Bonapartist party it is almost equivalent to "the crack of doom." That party, it is true, has been dwindling for some time past. Its chief men have lost the respect of society. Its virtues, such as they were, have fallen into desuetude. It is now represented by persons whose character inspires no confidence. Prince Jerome is little liked in France. Even if he were trusted, he is deeply pledged against Imperialism both in Church and State. The Republic has consequently been strengthened by an event which most Republicans, as well as others, will personally deplore. Its dangers henceforward will arise chiefly from itself. It has no external foe of which it need stand in fear. But the position abounds with temptations. Lack of caution is too commonly the fruit of unusual prosperity. "Festina lente," as it has been for some years past, so now as much as ever it needs to be, the motto of the French Republic. But it is not in a political so much as in a personal sense that the untimely end of the Prince Imperial will be viewed by the world at large. So much promise nipped in the bud! Such manliness, modesty, gentleness, and highly-trained intelligence snatched from this life by the hands of a few barbarians! Such a cruel contrast of what is with what might have been! This will be the direction in which men's thoughts will chiefly run, and as they run will read the moral which it teaches.



**NAPOLEON EUGENE LOUIS, PRINCE IMPERIAL.**

BORN AT PARIS, MARCH 16, 1856. KILLED IN ZULULAND, JUNE 1, 1879.



THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AND THE INFANT PRINCE IMPERIAL.  
REPRINTED FROM THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" OF JUNE 21, 1856.

## DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The unhappy and inglorious warfare in South Africa, begun last January without the authority of her Majesty's Government, has already cost the lives of many young Englishmen, officers of the ill-fated 24th and other regiments, whose portraits have been given in this Journal with such brief notices as were acceptable to the feelings of their bereaved parents and private friends. It has been our willing task in each of these mournful instances, with the permission, or more frequently at the express request, of the afflicted relatives, to minister such poor consolation as might be afforded by the publicity thus bestowed upon the memory of a lost son or brother; and we have not, as is the ordinary practice in time of war, restricted it to the cases of distinguished men in the higher military commands. The same kind and degree of public condolence must now be accorded by us to the French Imperial family, and especially to the widowed Empress residing at Chiselhurst, upon the sad fate of a youthful Prince who had been educated with English comrades of his own age at the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich, and who was personally known to the members of our own Royal family, as well as to many other people of rank and station in this country. It was on Friday, yesterday week, that the news which had arrived on the night before, and which had been communicated by the Secretary of State for War to the House of Commons at a late hour, spread through the whole kingdom and all over Europe. There was but one feeling of regretful sympathy, upon the merely personal ground of a great sorrow having befallen those of an illustrious household by the sudden termination of an interesting and promising life in the early years of manhood; and with the grief of a mother deprived of her only child, after losing her husband, the late Emperor Napoleon III., since they came to dwell amongst us. No consideration of the political consequences, which might or might not possibly accrue hereafter from his premature decease, to the future state of parties in France, or to the relative prospects of the Imperialist and Republican forms of government there, has been permitted to enter the English public mind. We can regard such questions, which Frenchmen alone have a right to decide for themselves, with comparative indifference to the result, only desiring that France may enjoy secure peace and prosperity, and may long possess and improve the institutions most agreeable to her own people.

The Prince Imperial—Napoleon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph Bonaparte, sometimes called Prince Louis Napoleon—was born at the Palace of the Tuileries, in Paris, on March 16, 1856. It was during the sittings of the Congress of Paris for the conclusion of peace between Russia and the Western Powers. The French and English Courts and reigning families were at that time in the habit of corresponding with each other upon terms of intimate friendship. In the third volume of the "Life of the Prince Consort," edited by Mr. Theodore Martin, under her Majesty's direction, we find messages to our Queen from the Emperor, reporting the condition of the Empress in a difficult and dangerous childbirth, followed by a letter to the Prince Consort, in which he says:—

"Let me thank your Royal Highness for the congratulations you have been so kind as to send me. I received your letter and that of the Queen an hour after I had written to her; so that I do not venture again to weary her with my letters, but I beg you will once more express to her all my gratitude. I have been greatly touched to learn that all your family have shared my joy; and all my hope is that my son may resemble dear little Prince Arthur, and that he may have the rare qualities of your children. The sympathy shown on this last occasion by the English people is another bond between the two countries; and I hope my son will inherit my feelings of sincere friendship for the Royal Family of England, and of affectionate esteem for the great English nation."

The Emperor Napoleon III. was at that date approaching his forty-eighth birthday, and the Empress Eugénie, born May 5, 1826, was nearly thirty years of age. They never had any other child. The infant Prince Imperial was brought up in France, usually at St. Cloud, under the constant supervision of his parents, till the overthrow of the Empire by the defeat of the French armies in the war of 1870, when the Empress and her son came to England, and were afterwards here rejoined by her husband. We venture to reproduce, in this week's Number of our Journal, two pleasing little memorials of the infancy of the Prince Imperial, which appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, respectively, on Aug. 28, 1858, and on Sept. 3, 1859. Every little boy in the world has ridden a toy horse and has played at soldiering; the child of the Emperor Napoleon III. was sure to inherit a taste for such amusements, and to be allowed its full gratification. In accordance with the usual custom for princes of the Continental reigning families, his name was inscribed, in the first days of his babyhood, on the list of soldiers in a crack regiment, the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard; and he was promoted to the rank of Corporal at six years old. General Frossard was charged with the superintendence of his education when he passed from under the care of an English governess. His companion at lessons and play was a boy of the same age, a son of Dr. Conneau, the physician and attached friend of Napoleon III., by whose assistance, in 1846, the future Emperor was enabled to escape from his prison at Ham. The literary studies of the Prince Imperial were directed by a competent private tutor. He was, of course, perfectly instructed in the physical accomplishments and exercises befitting his position, riding, fencing, and gymnastics, to which much attention is devoted in the training of French youth of the upper class. He sometimes accompanied the Emperor's hunting parties in the Forest of Fontainebleau, attired in a huntsman's dress of green, with a silver horn, in chase of stag or deer. As he grew older he was permitted, with Louis Conneau, to enjoy one or two summer excursions in different provinces; rambling through Lorraine upon one occasion, in 1866, quite innocent and unsuspecting of the tremendous events that were to change the political destiny of

that fine country; and in 1868 they visited Corsica, the historic cradle of the Bonaparte family, attending the centenary festival of the annexation of that island to France. So passed the juvenile years of the Prince Imperial, till the commencement of the great war between France and Germany, in July, 1870. The Emperor, when he started from Paris to join the army between Metz and Saarbrück, took with him the Prince his son, then aged fourteen, with the rank of a Sub-Lieutenant in the Guards. He was present at the battle of Spicheren, on the hills above Saarbrück, early in August, when, as the Emperor informed the Empress in a despatch published immediately afterwards, "Louis a fait son baptême de feu"—that is to say, in plain unaffected language, he had an opportunity, for the first time, of standing the fire of an enemy's guns. The Prince, however, was not long allowed to partake with his father the experiences of that unfortunate campaign, but was sent back to Paris when the French army began to retreat. The disastrous battle of Sedan, on Sept. 2, with the surrender of Napoleon III. as a prisoner of war, caused the speedy overthrow of the French Empire, and the Empress, with the Prince Imperial, betook herself to England for refuge. The Emperor, being soon released from his captivity at Wilhelmshöhe by the termination of the war, came to live with his family at Camden Place, Chiselhurst. But his health was greatly impaired, and in January, 1873, he died there, surrounded with many tokens of public and private respect, leaving the widowed Empress and the young Prince, not yet seventeen years of age, to inherit the regard of those who approved some parts of the Emperor's conduct, and who did justice to the better features of his character.

The Prince Imperial, as we have observed, became an Artillery Cadet, and a pupil of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, continuing to reside with his mother at Chiselhurst, which is but a few miles distant. His behaviour as a student, and the assiduity with which he applied himself to the scientific and practical lessons of that establishment, have been attested by those well acquainted with its discipline, and by the figure he has made in official examinations. He had exhibited a degree of proficiency that fairly entitled him to be rewarded with a Commission in the Artillery; but he was advised not to enter the regular service of the British Government, probably in consideration of the views of French political partisans, who looked upon him as *de jure* Emperor, and who had, upon his twenty-first birthday, formally renewed their expressions of allegiance to the heir of Napoleon III. It is scarcely worth while to inquire, what may have been the expectations or the wishes of the Prince himself, or how far his outward attitude, in this respect, may have been determined by a not unbecoming deference to the opinions of his elders, and especially to the example of his illustrious father, whose memory would be associated with the maintenance of his claim to rule over the French nation, as representative of the Bonaparte dynasty. The young Prince was certainly not deficient in courage of any kind; he had much spirit and love of enterprise, and was not averse to win his share of distinction in the world, but he does not seem to have been engrossed by visions of political ambition, such as haunted the youth of the late Emperor. It is doubtful whether he would ever have been tempted to risk any wild adventures like those of Strasbourg and Boulogne, or to solicit the votes of a democratic National Assembly, as in 1848, for the post of President of the Republic, with the possession of administrative power, and a stepping-stone to the Empire of 1852. This Prince might some day have been made Emperor by the contrivance of others, but would hardly, in any combination of circumstances, have raised himself to the throne by his own exertions. He was not the less favourably regarded, on that account, by the majority of our own countrymen, who have been averse to look forward to more French Revolutions, desiring a permanent and tranquil settlement of affairs in the government of that nation.

The Prince went through a two years' course of studies, as a gentleman cadet, in the Royal Military Academy, entering that institution on Nov. 18, 1872, and remaining till the close of 1874. His studies were continued without intermission, except for a short period, in January and February, 1873, when he was kept at home by the death of his father. He was prevented, by the same cause, from attending the periodical examination held about that time. He afterwards joined the first class of students preparing for the competitive examination to gain commissions in the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery. With this class he was associated during the remainder of his career at the Royal Military Academy. He was at first under a considerable disadvantage, from his imperfect knowledge of the English language, in which instruction was conveyed to the students. But he succeeded in overcoming this difficulty by his unremitting diligence and industry, and in every subsequent examination he obtained a higher place. The final result was, at the examination in February, 1875, that he stood seventh in a class of thirty-four, which entitled him to a commission either in the Royal Artillery or the Royal Engineers, if he had chosen to enter the British Army. The total number of marks he obtained in the general examination was 31,615; he passed sixth in mechanics and mathematics, seventh in fortifications and artillery, first in horsemanship, and fifth in gymnastics. The Governor of the Royal Military Academy, General Sir Lintorn Simmons, in his report to the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, stated that "the Prince Imperial, by his invariable punctuality and exactitude in the performance of his duties, by his perfect respect for authority and submission to discipline, has set an example which deserves honourable mention among his comrades of the commission class;" who are commended in high terms for their excellent conduct and sense of duty. We may also quote the remark of Dean Stanley, preaching in Westminster last Sunday morning, when he spoke of the late lamented Prince, of the circumstances of his life and death, and of the character he had earned during his residence among us. "We also know of him," said Dean Stanley, "as he passed as a student in our own renowned Academy at Woolwich, winning the friendship of his companions, and achieving his first honours without fear or favour in that branch of the profession which had attracted the studies of his father and his uncle. He, young as he was, has left a stainless name behind him, honoured and respected even by his adversaries. To his comrades; to you, English young men; to you, English boys, as I have been told by many who knew him best, to you, I say, he has left the best legacy possible—the example of a faithful and earnest friend, the example of a pure life and clean lips. To the country who had sheltered his fallen family he gave what he could, his service and his life. He won for himself the sympathy, he won for himself something at least of the soldier's glory, which in his case was so dear, without the dark shadow of slaughter and bloodshed." This was Dean Stanley's pulpit testimony last Sunday in favour of the Prince Imperial's brief yet distinguished career. With regard to his occupations at Woolwich, it may be added that he held the rank of Corporal in the Cadet Battalion there, and was highly commended, at the field-day manoeuvres on Feb. 16, 1875, for the manner in which he put the battalion through its manual and platoon exercise. One of the Portraits we have engraved represents

him in the full uniform of that corps; another shows him in undress uniform as a Woolwich Cadet.

The Prince left England four months ago to join the army in South Africa under command of Lord Chelmsford. His motive was probably no other than the natural inclination of a young man, who had been brought up with ideas of soldiering, to take part in some active field operations. He did not belong to the Army, and could not, therefore, expect to obtain any military rank. His position would be simply that of a volunteer, nominally placed on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and really the guest of Lord Chelmsford at headquarters. The two private letters of introduction with which he was furnished by the Duke of Cambridge on Feb. 25, the day before his departure from this country, were read in the House of Lords on Monday last. They may here be quoted as showing precisely the manner in which the young Prince was unofficially assisted to gratify his own personal desire. In writing to Lord Chelmsford, the Duke of Cambridge said of the Prince Imperial that "he is going out on his own account to see as much as he can of the coming campaign in Zululand. He is extremely anxious to go out and wanted to be employed in our army; but the Government did not consider that this could be sanctioned, but have sanctioned my writing to you and to Sir Bartle Frere to say that if you can show him kindness and render him assistance to see as much as he can with the columns in the field I hope you will do so. He is a fine young fellow, full of spirit and pluck, and having many old cadet friends in the Artillery, he will doubtless find no difficulty in getting on, and if you can help him in any other way, pray do so. My only anxiety on his account would be that he is too plucky and go-a-head." In the letter to Sir Bartle Frere his Royal Highness stated that the Prince was going out "to see as much as he can of the coming campaign in Zululand in the capacity of a spectator. He was anxious to serve in our army, having been a cadet at Woolwich; but the Government did not think that this could be sanctioned. But no objection is made to his going out on his own account, and I am permitted to introduce him to you and to Lord Chelmsford in the hope and with my personal request that you will give him every help in your power to enable him to see what he can. I have written to Chelmsford to the same effect. He is a charming young man, full of spirit and energy, speaking English admirably, and the more you see of him the more you will like him. He has many young friends in the Artillery, and so I doubt not with your and Chelmsford's kind assistance he will get on well enough." These letters plainly show that the Government and military authorities at home did not intend to accept the services of the Prince Imperial as a military officer. He was not to be placed under Lord Chelmsford's command, but was received by his Lordship simply as a visitor. Upon his arrival at Capetown, in the absence of Sir Bartle Frere, he was entertained by Lady Frere at Government House, but lost no time in going on to Natal. There he became the guest, at Pietermaritzburg, successively of Sir Bartle Frere and of Lieutenant-Governor Sir Henry Bulwer, till he reached the headquarters of General Lord Chelmsford, whom he first met at Durban on April 9. There are but scanty notices of what he did and experienced in the months of April and May; he was ill with a slight fever during two or three weeks of that time. In the latter part of May, being on the general staff, he was attached to the cavalry corps of Colonel Redvers Buller, V.C., C.B., operating on the northern frontier of Zululand.

The following account of a reconnaissance in which the Prince Imperial took part, before the one in which he met his death, is taken from the *Natal Witness*, the correspondent of which was with Brigadier Wood's Flying Column:—

"May 16.

"I returned this afternoon from a three days' patrol, in which little was done, little was seen, and many were disappointed. The force numbered about sixty of the Frontier Light Horse, under Captain D'Arcy and Lieutenant Blaine; forty of the Basutos, under Captain Cockerell and Lieutenants Henderson and Raw, and about eighty of Baker's Horse, the whole being under the direct command of Colonel Buller. This active commander was accompanied by the Prince Imperial, Lord W. Beresford, A.D.C. (who has already made himself familiar with the country), and Mr. Drummond. We first went to Conference Hill, where the tents of the 94th are now pitched; and a more uninteresting, bare, and stony spot to pitch tents on could not be discovered elsewhere outside the Kalahara. The forts are, it must be said, really good. They are firm, square, grim, and fixed. From Conference Hill we went afterwards to a farmer's house about five miles off, and here we bivouacked while our horses fed contentedly in the meadow-fields. At dawn next morning the troops took a slightly southerly course, crossing the Blood River and passing on to a hill from which one could see Rorke's Drift some four miles distant. The country from Conference Hill is open, and a good road might easily be made between the two camps. We off-saddled at a kraal where the Zulus had been overnight—in fact, a few of their number had been there that morning, but did not wait for us. I saw them making off up Sirayo's Hill, just opposite, and they did not stop until they reached the top, when they took instant proceedings to call a gathering of the clan. The town-crier, on a grey horse, gave due notice to all the citizens living in kraals; and very soon we beheld, from our halting-place below, a respectable assembly of blackskins on the ridge above. The man on the grey horse acted as general as well as town-crier, and divided his forces judiciously. He posted his infantry on the left and the cavalry on the right of the pass. The infantry, I should say, numbered fifty, while the horsemen could only muster eight. Opposed to this army was Colonel Buller's Irregular Horse. Some of the young hands thought a bloody conflict was about to be fought out on the hill-side; the older hands calculated that the Zulus would disappear as soon as we moved upwards. The older hands were right. When Lieutenant Raw, who had been sent on ahead with six of his Basutos, reached the summit, he found himself in undisputed occupation of the field. After galloping about from point to point, the Prince espied a Zulu on a distant kopje, and made after him. Off went Lieutenant Raw and the six Basutos after the impatient Prince, and on came Baker's Horse in the wake of the Basutos. The kopje was reached in time for them to see a few scared Zulus making off across country, far down on the plains below. In the hope that one bullet out of fifty might find a billet in a black man's body, Baker's horse opened fire upon the flying specks beneath. There were no casualties. On our right was Isandhlwana, about us the valleys in which the Zulu army concealed themselves before making that terrible onslaught on the unsuspecting troops. Away on the left rose the flat-headed Mhlazatze. Round the base of the hill on which we were Colonel Buller noticed four large kraals, and at once decided upon burning them. Baker's Troop and the Frontier Light Horse went away down the north-west slope of the mountain, and burnt the kraals there, while Colonel Buller, with the Basutos, descended on the south-east slope, coming out upon a kraal where the Zulus had been recently engaged in shelling meales. When the horses had had their fill these were destroyed, and

we proceeded to another kraal, where we were joined by the other mounted men. After this we proceeded homewards. The wind blew cold, most bitterly so; and for those who had no blankets there was no sleep that night. The Prince was among the forlorn and coverless ones, and he wandered up and down disconsolately. Next day nothing occurred. We breakfasted, we dined; we saw no Zulus, killed nothing; met with no accidents, and got into camp as quiet as you like. Those who know the Zulus say the patrol has done great good in burning the kraals, as such acts teach the natives that we mean to thoroughly suppress them. One thing has been ascertained, and that is that there are no Zulus in any number in the north-east corner of Zululand."

The fatal occurrence which we have now to deplore took place on the 1st inst., between four and six miles from the camp of Brigadier-General Wood at Itezezi, east of the Blood river, on the frontier of the Transvaal territory bordering Zululand. It seems that the Prince was there, apparently not under Brigadier Wood's command, but acting with the staff of General Newdigate, whose head-quarters were not far removed, and who was sending out reconnoitring parties in this direction. His Imperial Highness was associated with the Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant J. Brenton Carey, of the 98th Regiment, and was making his skill as a draughtsman available to furnish topographical sketches of the neighbouring positions. For this purpose, on the morning of June 1, his Imperial Highness rode out with Lieutenant Carey, and with an escort of six white men of Berrington's Horse and one Zulu guide, in order to survey and sketch the next proposed camping-ground, which was about eight miles distant. Their day's work had been undertaken, for the Intelligence Department, by orders of the Assistant-Quartermaster-General; but Lord Chelmsford, who was not then at the advanced head-quarters, did not know, as he says, that the Prince had been detailed for this particular duty. We have, as yet, no direct report of what happened from Lieutenant Carey, nor any despatch from his immediate commander relating to this affair; but the facts seem to be generally agreed upon. The party rode over the ground they had intended to survey, and it is believed that the Prince made some sketches; they came to a Zulu kraal, or village of huts, which seemed to be deserted and empty. It was two miles from the Inshallami mountain. Near this kraal, the name of which is Eduku, they halted for brief repose in a field of maize or "mealies," where they probably ate a hasty lunch or breakfast. The saddles were taken off their horses, and they were all quite at ease, not suspecting the near approach of their concealed foe through the tall stalks of the maize-plants. It is said that Lieutenant Carey first perceived a dark face grinning at them amidst the thick growth of corn, and that when he gave the alarm the Prince exclaimed, "I see them too." The whole party at once started to their feet, saddled their horses in great haste, and endeavoured to mount and ride away, not being able to guess the number of Zulus by whom they were surrounded. The enemy, or some of them at least, had muskets or rifles, with which they fired a volley close at hand; killing or wounding, as it seems, two of the troopers, who were afterwards found dead on the spot. The Zulus then rushed forth to attack them. The Prince attempted to mount his horse as the others did; but in so doing he took hold of the leather flap supporting the wallet attached to the saddle; this flap tore away in his hand. His foot slipped, and he fell, letting go the reins, so that the horse took fright and galloped away. The Prince ran after his horse; and, not being able to catch it, tried to escape on foot. There was a "donga" or gully in the field, two or three hundred yards distant. Towards this, in the meantime, Lieutenant Carey and the four mounted troopers who got off had ridden at full speed. Having crossed it, on emerging from the long corn or grass, Lieutenant Carey beheld himself of the Prince. He looked back, and saw the Prince's riderless horse, but not the Prince himself. This seems to have been the first knowledge that Lieutenant Carey had of what had happened to the Prince in attempting to mount with his companions. However, it did not appear to Lieutenant Carey, who had only one or two of the troopers with him, that he ought to return and look for the Prince or attempt a rescue. They all rode away towards the camp at Itezezi; but, on the way, they met Brigadier-General Wood and Colonel Buller, with an escort of three men, coming to look for them. Lieutenant Carey reported what had taken place, and the commanding officers went back to the camp, where orders were given for a strong patrol force to go out next morning and to recover the Prince's dead body if it could be found. Accordingly, on the 2nd inst., at an early hour, six troops of cavalry, under General Marshall, were conducted to the scene of this disaster. No Zulus were now met with, and it is stated that only twenty or thirty had been seen the day before. The body of the unfortunate Prince Imperial was found lying in the gully, a hundred and fifty yards from the Zulu kraal. It had been stripped naked and thrown in there; only a necklace was left, upon which were suspended a locket with medallion portraits and hair, and a scapulary, with an "Agnus Dei" or medal of the Virgin Mary, both of these probably the gifts of his mother. The Zulus had regarded them as magical charms or talismans, and had been deterred by superstitious fears from touching them. There were eighteen wounds on the Prince's body, none of them from bullets, but all from the stabbing assegai, or short spear, an illustration of which deadly weapon is shown in one of our Engravings. Two of the stabs had pierced his body quite through from the chest to the back; two had gone through the sides, and one had destroyed the right eye. The bodies of the two troopers of Berrington's Horse, likewise bearing marks of the assegai, were found at a few yards' distance. It only remained for General Marshall and the other British officers to remove the mangled remains of the unfortunate young Prince to the camp at Itezezi. A stretcher or bier was formed of blankets laid upon lances; and the corpse was laid upon this, after sending to the camp a message that it had been found, and that an ambulance should be provided to receive it. The bier was then lifted by the officers present who were highest in rank—General Marshall, Colonel Drury Lowe, R.A., Major Stewart, and several officers of the 17th Lancers. They carried it towards the camp, to meet the ambulance, in which it was deposited, and there was a funeral parade at the camp that afternoon. The ambulance containing the Prince's body was then sent to the rear, and the body was to be taken to Durban, for embarkation at that port, and for conveyance to England, probably on board H.M.S. Tenedos, which lay under orders to return home. This is all we have yet learnt of the sad affair in South Africa, which has caused such deep affliction at the English residence of the bereaved Empress, and so much general regret amongst the people of this country, as well as in France.

An incident of the Prince Imperial's visit to Scotland in the January of last year is recalled by the circumstances above related. So far as our present information goes, it would appear that it was his failure to mount his horse that led to his death. Yet the Prince was not only a bold but a most skilful rider. This was illustrated in a remarkable manner when he was the guest, along with the Prince of Wales, of the Duke of Hamilton, in January, 1878. On the

Sunday on which the party at Hamilton Palace visited Merryton, for the purpose of inspecting the famous stud of Clydesdales belonging to Mr. Drew, the Prince Imperial leaped on the back of Lord Harry, a horse which had never been ridden before. The bystanders looked on with amazement, not unmingled with alarm, as he scampered round the yard, hardly knowing whether to admire or reprove the wildness of the feat.

#### THE EMPRESS, BEREAVED OF HER SON.

At Chiselhurst, on the morning of yesterday week, the sad news was not allowed to come suddenly and unexpectedly on the Empress. Precautions were taken to prevent the newspapers being sent to Camden Place, and the servants were enjoined, in case they heard anything, to keep their lips closed. Lord Sydney, who is the lord of the manor at Chiselhurst, arrived at Camden Place at ten o'clock, by special direction of the Queen, to break the news. The Empress, who had been looking forward to receiving a letter by this mail, could not at first believe the intelligence; but Lord Sydney had brought with him the official telegrams received at the War and Colonial Offices, and with these a message of condolence from Lady Frere. The Empress was greatly afflicted, but she bore her truly inexpressible grief with much fortitude. Lord Sydney was the bearer of expressions of condolence from the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Leopold, Prince and Princess Christian, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The Queen also telegraphed to the Empress, expressing her deep sorrow and her heartfelt sympathy. The Prince and Princess of Wales did the same. The members of the French Embassy, where many messages of condolence have been received from Paris and other places—some from prominent members of the Republic—transmitted expressions of the deepest sympathy. In the afternoon many visitors arrived from London. Most of them were French subjects, who called at the Lodge and left their cards. Major-General Sir Dighton Probyn came specially to represent the Prince of Wales, and at once drove to the house. There came also Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Lady Burdett-Coutts, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Belgian, Danish, and Swedish Ministers, Sir John and Lady Lubbock, Lord and Lady Abinger, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Duc de Frias, Prince Jacques Pignatelli d'Avignon, the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Smith, Sir W. Knollys, Colonel Kingscote, M.P., the Duc de Marino, the Marquis de Caux, the Marquis de Griell, General de Bülow, Count de Sponneck, secretary to the Danish Legation, Count Steenbock, and others.

The Empress on Saturday afternoon recovered considerably, particularly after visits paid her by the Duke of Cambridge and the Duchess of Sutherland. Her Majesty's principal physician, Baron Corvisart, issued a bulletin on Saturday morning announcing that the Empress had slept a little during the night, but that depression arising from great grief continued. The visitors to Camden Place on Saturday were very numerous, amongst them being the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Turkish Ambassador, Mlle. Musurus, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Countess Karolyi, the Portuguese Chargé-d'Affaires, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P. (Secretary for the Colonies), the Chargé-d'Affaires of Japan, the Portuguese Naval Attaché, the Secretaries of the Austrian and Portuguese Legations, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Lady Inglis (sister of Lord Chelmsford), Lord and Lady Augustus Paget, Viscount Hinchinbrook, M.P., Lord and Lady Colville of Culross, Lady Foley, Lady Adeliza Manners, Lady Molesworth, Viscount Torrington, and General Sir Hastings Doyle.

By the first train on Sunday morning arrived M. Rouher and Madame Rouher, and Lord Sydney. The latter had been specially ordered by her Majesty to call on the Empress and inform the Queen of her condition. The noble Lord was soon after enabled to telegraph to her Majesty the news of the improvement in the Empress's health. The Empress directed that the room which the late Prince occupied should have a temporary altar erected in it, so that her Majesty might hear mass. The service was conducted by Monsignor Goddard, in the presence, besides the Empress, of the Duchess de Mouchy, Madame Breton Bourbaki, Madame d'Arcois, the Duc de Bassano, and Baron Corvisart. Though greatly affected, her Majesty displayed wonderful self-possession, and on the Duc de Bassano leading her to her apartment she observed to him, "I didn't think I could be so strong;" and Monsignor Goddard observed, "She bears her grief as a brave, noble, and Christian lady could only bear it." The father added that immense consolation had been derived by the Empress from the telegrams which had reached her from every part of the world. The Pope, through Cardinal Bonaparte, who is now in Rome, sent the Papal benediction and his condolence with the Empress in her great sorrow.

The visitors on Sunday were very numerous. Amongst those who entered their names were—Earl and Countess Tankerville, Earl and Countess Granville, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne; Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. Stewart, Comptroller of the Navy, and Lady Stewart; Viscount Holmesdale, M.P., Mr. Childers, M.P., and Mrs. Childers, Lord and Lady Odo Russell, Earl and Countess Stanhope, General and Lady Emily Hankey, Lord and Lady Rendlesham, the Hon. A. Yorke (Equerry to Prince Leopold), the Marchioness of Tweeddale, and Lady Stanley of Alderley.

In the village of Chiselhurst all the tradesmen showed their respect for the Prince by closing their shutters on Saturday. The interior of the little Roman Catholic church in which are interred the remains of the late Emperor was draped in mourning, the walls being covered with black cloth. The altar was similarly draped, and on the cross was placed a wreath of immortelles. Here, at an early hour on Sunday morning, mass was said, and at the usual eleven o'clock service the church was crowded. The persons composing the congregation were without exception attired in deep mourning, and many of them had evidently travelled from distant places. The sacred edifice presented its ordinary appearance, save the fact that the chair and *pris-Dieu*, where the lamented young Prince used to kneel, were draped in black. For years past the Empress and her son have worshipped side by side, separated only by the vacant seat of him who was the husband of the one and the father of the other; and it is impossible to conceive the painful thoughts which must force themselves on the bereaved wife and mother, whenever she may next occupy her customary place in the church, and feel the absence of those who once filled the chairs beside her. At the conclusion of the mass, which had been celebrated by Father Weale, Monsignor Goddard ascended the pulpit, and delivered a short address touching the sad event on which the mind of every person present was dwelling. The reverend gentleman was visibly overcome by his emotion. He took for his text 1 Peter, chap. v., verses 6, 7, 8, "Humble yourselves, therefore, under the mighty hand of God, that He may exalt you in due time, casting all your care upon Him, for He careth for you," and, speaking with considerable feeling, said:—

"It will be easily understood by all this morning that my duty is to ask you to pray earnestly for the Prince and the

Empress—the dead son, the childless widow. The words of the Epistle from which the text is taken are wondrously appropriate—"be humble under the mighty hand of God, and cast your care on him, for he careth for you." It is utterly impossible for me to tell you forcibly enough of the grief I feel in losing one so generous and so brave. We loved him so well that, as far as our judgment can go, he was so necessary for us. It seemed to us in our hearts that upon him rested the happiness of the country and glory to the Church of God. We trusted he would return to us; but God is wisdom, and His blow shows that no man is necessary. How unsearchable are His ways! The beloved Prince was taken away from us lest wickedness should guide his soul, but his lifeless remains will be brought here and laid beside his father's tomb. Previous to his starting I wrote him a letter, reminding him that it was the season when all true Catholics approached the altar, and did their duty to the Church, lest amidst the hurried preparations for his departure he should overlook this. The Prince had replied—and probably it was one of his last letters:—"My beloved Curé,—I thank you for the letter you have written; it proves to me all the love you bear me; but I am anxious that the hour of my departure should not make me forget my duties as a Christian. I will be present to-morrow, and receive for the last time the communion in the church of Chiselhurst, where I desire to be placed if I die.—Your most affectionate, Napoleon." The next morning he came and did the solemn duties. He knelt at his father's tomb and kissed it, left the church and went to the station—for the last time—but will be brought back here. We must pray for him; for although he was so good, so generous, and so wise—although he was a Christian in life, a Christian and a soldier in death—yet we must pray for him. He was taken so suddenly, and may, therefore, need our prayers. Let us, therefore, pray for him, earnestly and continuously—the only son of his mother, and she a widow. Her sorrow is too great. What is there left for her in this world but to die? All is lost! Pray for her. It will be a consolation for you to know that at half-past nine this morning I said mass at the house, and the Empress assisted. She is seeking consolation from above, and I ask that your prayers may be for comfort for the childless widow."

At the close of the service several of the congregation repaired to the Emperor's tomb, and spent some moments in devotion. There was another service in the afternoon, and mass celebrated in the chapel of Napoleon III.

#### THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE EMPRESS.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, and attended by Lieutenant-General Sir H. Ponsoby and the Marchioness of Ely, left Windsor Castle at five o'clock on Monday afternoon on a visit of condolence to the Empress Eugénie at Chiselhurst. The Royal party on quitting the palace drove to the Windsor Station of the South-Western Railway, where the special Great Western train used by her Majesty in her journeys to and from the metropolis and about the suburbs of London was stationed in readiness opposite the Queen's private waiting-room, near the Datchet-road. Her Majesty was in very deep mourning, and the Princess was in black, as were likewise the suite in attendance upon the Queen and Royal family. Colonel Campbell, deputy-chairman of the South-Western Railway, Mr. A. Guest, and Mr. Govatt, directors, and Mr. E. W. Verrinder, were present to receive the Queen. The train left the station at 5.5, and proceeded past Richmond to Waterloo Junction, where the control of the train was transferred to Mr. John Shaw, manager and secretary of the South-Eastern Railway. There was a large assemblage of spectators at Waterloo, who raised a ringing cheer as her Majesty passed slowly by the platform on to the Charing-cross section of the South-Eastern line, by which the Royal train proceeded on its way via London Bridge and New-cross. Chiselhurst was reached at ten minutes past six o'clock. Outside the railway station, and on the road leading to the villas and the common, the highway was lined with spectators, among whom the best of order prevailed, while opposite the door leading to the platform was an open carriage and four bays. Her Majesty, upon alighting from the saloon was received by Lord and Lady Sydney and Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., chairman of the South-Eastern Railway, who were in attendance upon the platform. General Sir H. Ponsoby escorted the Queen, Princess, and Prince to their carriage, Lord Sydney preceding the Royal party in his brougham, and a few minutes later her Majesty, amidst the loyal salutations of the bystanders, drove from the station.

There was a large gathering of people about the entrance to Camden Place waiting to see the Queen arrive. Her Majesty was received by the Duke de Bassano and the Duchess de Mouchy. Too weak to descend from her own room, for she has eaten little food for the last few days, the Empress Eugénie received the Queen in her boudoir alone, and without Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, who remained in another room. Her Majesty stayed with the Empress for upwards of half an hour. That the interview was painful in the highest degree may well be imagined, as the Queen appeared deeply touched and affected. Towards the close of the visit, and just as the Queen was leaving, Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice proceeded to the chamber of mourning, where they remained for a few minutes before their departure from the mansion. Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess returned from Chiselhurst shortly after seven o'clock, nearly half an hour later than had been arranged, visibly affected by what had passed. The Queen appeared to be in the deepest grief and shedding tears as she entered the saloon, while Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were evidently also overcome by emotion. Her Majesty remained standing in the carriage weeping till the train quitted the platform at ten minutes past seven o'clock on the return journey. The train arrived at Windsor about eight o'clock, the Queen and Royal family driving at once to the Castle.

The remains of the late Prince Imperial, it is believed, will arrive in England in about three weeks' time. It is expected that the garrison of Woolwich, at which the late Prince received his military training, will furnish the troops who will undoubtedly attend the funeral; but, as the body can hardly reach England before the second week in July, and the last duty will probably be deferred until a week later, no orders have yet been given on the subject, nor any arrangements made for the interment. The funeral of the late Emperor was not attended with military honours, because his Majesty was residing in England simply as a private individual; but in the case of his ill-fated son it is felt that, although by law a foreign citizen, his connection with the British army, and the circumstance that he fell in the service of this nation, render it imperative that the honours invariably paid to a departed comrade shall not be omitted. The gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, amongst whom the Prince Imperial ranked as a distinguished senior, have a strong desire to attend his obsequies, and it is possible that they may head the procession and form the firing party. On its arrival in England the body will be taken direct to Chiselhurst, and it is understood that it will lie in state at Camden Place for at least one day before the burial.



AT WOOLWICH

IN ZULULAND

EN ROUTE TO ZULULAND.

THE GERMAN WAR

AT CHISELHURST



## ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

## A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 591.)

Mr. Clement, the proprietor of the *Observer*, gave a remarkable proof of his enterprising spirit when the Cato-street conspirators were tried. At that time newspapers were prohibited under a penalty of £500 from publishing reports of cases in the courts of law before they were concluded. Mr. Clement, seeing the universal interest excited by the trial, determined to publish a report without waiting for the verdict. He accordingly sent reporters to the court, and published the whole in the *Observer* before the verdict was given. This was a contempt of court for which he expected to have to pay, and though the penalty was duly inflicted it was never exacted. The *clat* attending this proceeding was of immense value to the *Observer*, and the sale of that number was so great that the proprietor could easily have paid the penalty of £500, and he would still have been a gainer.\*

The Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), whose unhappy marriage with Caroline of Brunswick produced so much scandal and excitement in this country, had long been separated from his wife, who was residing abroad at the time her husband became King. Her Majesty announced her intention of returning to England; and, though the King's Ministers endeavoured to dissuade her from her purpose, she persisted in her resolution, and on June 6, 1820, she landed at Dover. Her journey through London was one long triumph, thousands of the people escorting her to her temporary residence and giving her the warmest possible welcome, for they looked upon her as an ill-used and persecuted woman. The question of omitting her name from the Liturgy had been debated in Parliament, and afterwards a "Bill of Pains and Penalties" was brought in, which was in effect placing the Queen upon her trial. Contemporary newspapers show what intense excitement filled the public mind upon this subject, and how the nation ranged itself on the side of the King or Queen—by far the greater number being for the latter. Nothing was talked of but the "Queen's trial," and the wrongs and indignities that had been heaped upon the head of an innocent woman.

On Aug. 16 the married ladies of the metropolis presented her Majesty with an address, and three days after the trial commenced, the defence being conducted by Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman. When the Queen attended the House of Lords large crowds accompanied her through the streets and manifested by their cries their sympathy for her cause. The Bill of Pains and Penalties was carried on a second reading by a majority of twenty-eight, but it sank on the third reading to a majority of nine, and was finally abandoned owing to the threatening attitude of the populace. Great rejoicings ensued, London was illuminated for three nights, and on Nov. 29 the Queen went in state to St. Paul's. On this occasion William Hone, who had distinguished himself as one of the Queen's champions, displayed a transparency at his house on Ludgate-hill, which was painted by George Cruikshank, and is engraved in Hone's collected pamphlets.

The *Observer*, having to some extent laid itself out for "illustrated news," the occasion of so much interest and excitement as the Queen's trial was not likely to pass unnoticed. Accordingly, we find in the number for Sept. 17, 1820, a large woodcut entitled "A Faithful Representation of the Interior of the House of Lords as prepared for the Trial of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Caroline." This was published at the time the excitement was at the highest, and no doubt the eager public properly appreciated the enterprise of the conductors of the paper.

In 1821 the House of Commons contained many notable politicians and eminent men who afterwards became leaders and champions among the ranks of Whig and Tory. Amongst the most prominent were Canning, Brougham, Peel, and Palmerston. The question of Reform was becoming more and more pressing, and the House of Commons as then constituted was tottering to its fall. The conductors of the *Observer*, ever on the look-out for what would interest their readers, published on Jan. 21, 1821, two views of the interior of the House of Commons, one looking towards the Speaker's Chair, the other looking from it. In one the House is empty, but in the other most of the leading politicians of the day are introduced. The figures, however, are on too small a scale to be likenesses of the persons intended, but the reader is assisted by references showing the places occupied by the most prominent members of the House.

The national excitement about Queen Caroline's trial was dying out when the finest gentleman in Europe prepared for his coronation. On this occasion the *Observer* gave the lieges appropriate pictures of the august ceremony. The best draughtsmen and engravers on wood, then very few in number, were employed to prepare views of Westminster Abbey and Westminster Hall during the coronation ceremony and the banquet which followed. The *Observer* of July 22, 1821, contains four engravings, which, considering the limited artistic means at command, are by no means discreditable to the management of the paper. On this occasion a double number was published, the price of which was fourteen pence, and the publisher evidently thought it was very cheap. He announced that he would keep the number on sale for ten days after publication, so that no one might be disappointed in getting a copy. All these engravings of the coronation of George IV. were done on what was then considered a large scale, though none of them exceed a half page of the *Illustrated London*

*News*, and were finished, as regards light and shade, according to the best ability of the artist.

The coronation number of the *Observer* produced a great sensation, and it had a very large sale. Nothing like it had ever been done before, and the public eagerly paid the double price for the sake of the engravings. Fourpence was paid for stamp duty on each sheet, amounting on the whole to £2000 paid to Government for stamp duty, exclusive of paper duty. The number consisted of two sheets, each of which had a sale of 60,000 copies. This was a very good stroke of business, and Mr. Clement had fair reason to congratulate himself on his successful enterprise. It prompted him to further efforts; but, unfortunately, he had not the wisdom to confine his energies to one channel, and what he gained by one speculation he lost by another. It was at this time he purchased the *Morning Chronicle* for £12,000; but, as I have before stated, this turned out a disastrous investment, and also injured for a time the otherwise successful *Observer*.

Soon after his coronation George IV. visited Ireland, and while on his way received the melancholy intelligence of the death of his consort, the unfortunate Queen Caroline, which, however, did not prevent his Majesty from continuing his journey. The *Observer* of Sept. 2, 1821, published "A correct View of his Majesty King George the Fourth landing from the Lightning Steam Packet, Capt. Skinner, on the Pier of the Harbour of Howth, on Sunday, the Twelfth of August, 1821." In describing this event the *Observer* spoke of it as the opening of a new era for Ireland, and of the highest importance both in a historical and political point of view.

In the following year the King went to Scotland; but, though the *Observer* published long and elaborate descriptions of his Majesty's visit, the occasion was not deemed worthy of illustration. The opportunity, however, must have been far richer than the visit to Ireland in affording subjects for sketches. It would have been curious to see what a contemporary "special artist" would have made of Sir Walter Scott; and posterity would have been glad to have handed down to it the "varra effgies" of George IV. and Alderman Curtis in the kilt!

In 1823 the city of Cadiz, in Spain, was invested by the French, who took possession of the place on Oct. 3 in that year. The *Observer*, in its issue of Oct. 5, printed a plan

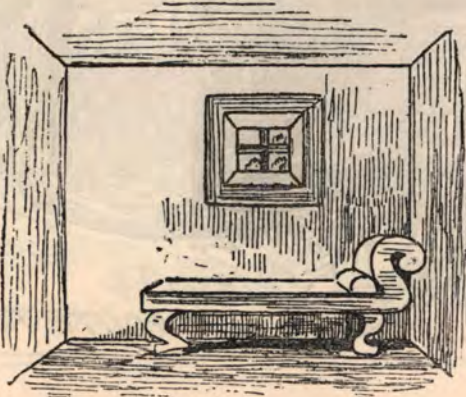


POND IN WHICH THE BODY OF MR. WEARE WAS FOUND.  
From the "*Observer*," Nov. 10, 1823.

and view of Cadiz, the plan first appearing in the *Morning Chronicle* of the day before. The view of Cadiz is well engraved, in the manner of that day, by W. Hughes. The plan is also well done, and very complete.

Towards the end of 1823 a murder, unparalleled in the history of crime, excited immense public interest, and the *Observer* at once took up the case and described and illustrated it with a particularity and minuteness of detail that must have satisfied the most ardent sensationalist. The incidents of this remarkable crime have been long forgotten; but I will give a very brief outline of the story in connection with the engravings published on the occasion by the *Observer*.

Mr. William Weare was an attorney in Lyons Inn, who added to his legal practice the business of a bill-discounter, and enlivened the dullness of both pursuits by indulging occasionally in the excitement of gambling. He counted amongst his friends one Mr. John Thurtell, a notorious betting-man;



THE COUCH ON WHICH HUNT SLEPT AT GILL'S HILL COTTAGE.  
From the "*Observer*," Nov. 10, 1823.

and it was to keep an appointment with this friend that he left his chambers in Lyons Inn on Friday, Oct. 24, 1823. The two friends had agreed to go on a short shooting excursion to a lonely cottage on the St. Albans road about fourteen miles from London. Thurtell was respectably connected, but had an evil reputation, he and his brother being then in hiding to avoid a charge of arson. Two other men were concerned in the murder, Hunt, a public singer, of doubtful character, and Probert, a spirit merchant, a fraudulent bankrupt, who lived at the cottage to which Thurtell and his friend were going. In the gambling transactions between Thurtell and Weare the former conceived himself to have been cheated of £300, and in revenge he determined to murder Weare, and by robbing him recoup himself as far as possible for his losses. The crime was coolly premeditated, and Hunt appears to have been an accessory before the fact, having arranged to meet Thurtell on the road and to assist in dispatching the victim. For this purpose the shooting excursion to Probert's cottage was planned, but owing to a mistake of Hunt's he did not join Thurtell as agreed, and the latter committed the murder alone.

It appeared by the disclosures afterwards made by Thurtell's two confederates that Thurtell had shot Weare while they were riding in a gig down a lane called Gill's-hill-lane, leading to the cottage where Probert lived. Weare jumped out of the gig, crying he would pay Thurtell all he owed him if he would only spare his life. Thurtell jumped out of the gig and ran after him. He got Weare down and cut his throat with a pen-knife, and then struck him on the head with a pistol. He then dragged the body through the hedge and left it there. The same night Thurtell and Hunt went out from Probert's cottage to bring the body away, but they found it too heavy. Probert and Thurtell then went and brought the body on the horse and put it in the fishpond with stones in the sack to keep it down. They afterwards removed the body from the fishpond and sunk it in a deep pond by the side of the Elstree road. The murder was discovered a few days afterwards; and Thurtell, Probert, and Hunt were tried at Hertford on Jan. 6, 1824. Probert was admitted King's evidence, and so escaped for that time, but he was afterwards hung at the Old Bailey for horse-stealing. Thurtell and Hunt were condemned to death, but only Thurtell was hung, Hunt being reprieved on the morning of execution, and transported for life.

In those days prize-fighting was in much favour, and a great fight was coming off between Spring and Langham, two noted pugilists. To show the ruffianly and impenitent character of Thurtell, it is related that he said, a few hours before his execution, "It is perhaps wrong in my situation; but I own I should like to read Pierce Egan's account of the great fight yesterday."

Some of the incidents of the trial were appalling: others ludicrous. The production of the weapon with which the murder was committed, stained and rusted with blood, made everyone shudder, except the prisoners. The oft-quoted reason for a man being respectable "because he kept a horse and shay" occurred during this trial; and when Probert's cook was asked whether the supper at Gill's Hill Cottage was postponed, she answered "No; it was pork."

The murder of Mr. Weare was committed on Oct. 24, and discovered a few days afterwards. On Nov. 10 the *Observer* published five illustrations of the murder:—1. Probert's Cottage and garden. 2. The scene of the murder in Gill's Hill Lane. 3. The pond in which the body of Weare was found. 4. Front view (from the road) of Probert's Cottage. 5. The parlour and the couch on which Hunt slept. On Dec. 7 the *Observer* published a view of the interior of the Crown Court at Hertford at the moment the prisoners were brought up to plead; and, having found that the public had eagerly purchased the illustrations already issued, the editor announced the publication of two sheets with additional engravings on the occasion of the trial:—"The Trials of the prisoners at Hertford having been put off till Tuesday, Jan. 6, the publication of the intended Supplement of this Journal, containing the plates illustrative of the facts to be disclosed in the evidence, has been deferred till Sunday, January 11, on which day Two Sheets instead of one will be published. Booksellers, Postmasters, &c., are requested to give their orders through their respective Agents in London, as no papers whatever are on any occasion forwarded through the Publisher." Accordingly, at the appointed time two sheets came out, containing the cuts already enumerated together with three fresh ones, the latter being the stable yard of Probert's cottage with the murderers conveying the body by

the light of a lantern to the stable; a front view of the cottage, showing the murderers dragging the body to the pond; and a ground plan of the country round the scene of the murder. The conductors of the Journal appear to have had some misgivings as to the good taste of their proceedings, but were unable to resist the temptation of a large and profitable sale. The engravings are thus introduced to the reader:—"The unparalleled interest which has been created in the public mind by the mysterious circumstances attending the death of Mr. Weare has induced us, with a view to the gratification of our readers, to use every exertion in our power, not only to give a faithful and copious Report of the Trial of the persons charged with this most foul and atrocious deed, but, with the assistance of competent Artists, to obtain such Plates as appear to us best calculated to illustrate the detail of circumstances disclosed in the evidence before the jury. "We are aware that by some these illustrations will be condemned as inconsistent with good taste; and we are ready to acknowledge that on all occasions their adoption would be extremely injudicious. In a case, however, where the feelings and the curiosity of the public have been so much excited, and where so singular and ardent an avidity has been displayed to obtain every possible light upon a subject so interesting, we trust that those who may entertain, perhaps, a well-founded objection to our plan will, for a moment, grant us their indulgence, and permit us to meet the wishes of persons who may not be so fastidious as themselves. The strongest argument which we can adduce in favour of the continued pursuit of this plan—is the fact, that of three of the plates which we now feel it necessary to republish, many thousand impressions have been already sold, and yet the number, though high, has been insufficient to supply the continued demand. The necessity imposed on us, however, for breaking up our formes, forced us to refer the recent applicants to the present publication, which will be found to contain the most minute and correct particulars of everything connected with this extraordinary affair."

Then follows a long and minute description of all the plates, when it is stated, "For the sake of effect the artist has given all the views as they would appear in daylight; but, with the exception of Plate II. (finding the body of Weare in the pond), the scenes ought to have been represented as at night."

(To be continued.)

M. J.

OBITUARY.

RIGHT HON. SIR T. A. LARCOM, BART.

The Right Honourable Sir Thomas Aiskew Larcom, Bart., of Heathfield, Fareham, Hants, P.C., K.C.B., F.R.S., LL.D., died at Heathfield, on the 15th inst. Sir Thomas was born, April 22, 1801, the second son of Captain Joseph Larcom, a distinguished naval officer, by Ann, his wife, daughter of William Hollis, Esq., of Alverstoke, and was descended from a family formerly settled at Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight. He was educated at the Military Academy, Woolwich, entered the Royal Engineers in 1820, and became Captain in 1840, Major in 1849, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1854, Colonel in 1857, and Major-General in 1858. From 1828 to 1846 he was in charge of the Ordnance Survey Office, Dublin; and in the latter year he was made a Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland. In 1853 Sir Thomas was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Ireland, which office he filled with great ability and great public advantage till 1868, when, on his retirement, he was created a Baronet and sworn of the Privy Council. Previously he had been made a C.B. in 1858 and a K.C.B. in 1860. During his lengthened career in the public service Sir Thomas Lacom gained universal esteem amongst all classes. His official proceedings were marked by strict impartiality, and evidenced the highest administrative capacity. He married, March 1, 1840, Georgina, only daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir George D'Aguilar, K.C.B., and had four sons and one daughter. Of the former the two elder, George, Political Agent at Jungeera, near Bombay, died in 1878, and Thomas Henry, Commander R.N., died in 1877; the third is now Sir Charles Larcom, second Baronet, Captain R.A., and the youngest, Arthur, is Secretary in the diplomatic service. Sir Thomas's only daughter, Georgina Frances, is wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward St. John Griffiths.

SIR DONALD CAMPBELL, BART.

Sir Donald Campbell, third Baronet, of Dunstaffnage, in the county of Argyll, died on the 8th inst. at Aix les Bains. He was born Oct. 5, 1829, the second son of Sir Donald Campbell, who was created a Baronet in 1836, by Caroline Eliza, his wife, second daughter of Sir W. Plomer, of Snaresbrook, Essex, and succeeded to the baronetcy at his brother's death, Aug. 13, 1863. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Argyllshire, and was hereditary Captain of Dunstaffnage Castle. The Campbells of Dunstaffnage descend from Colin, first Earl of Argyll, and have for centuries possessed the family estate. Sir Donald married, Nov. 11, 1862, Eliza Mary Charlotte, only daughter of William Moore, Esq., of Grimeshill, Westmorland, which lady died May 4, 1877, and had an only daughter, who died an infant. He had two younger brothers, who predeceased him, and the baronetcy is consequently extinct.

MR. SANDFORD, OF REEVES HALL.

George Montagu Warren Sandford, Esq., of Reeves Hall, Essex, M.A., J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P., died on the 19th inst., aged fifty-seven. He was the only son of George Peacocke, Esq., of Moulton Park, in the county of Northampton, by his second wife, Gemima, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Montague Durnford, and succeeded his uncle, General Sir Marmaduke Warren Peacocke, K.C.H., K.T.S., of Reeves Hall. Mr. Sandford was descended paternally from the Peacockes of Grange and Barntie, in the county of Clare, and through his grandmother (who was heiress), from the Sandfords of Sandford Court, and he assumed by Royal license, in 1866, the surname of Sandford in lieu of his patronymic. He was educated at Eton, and at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1846. From July, 1852, to June, 1853, he sat in Parliament for Harwich, and he subsequently three times sat for Maldon—viz., from 1854 to 1857, from 1859 to 1868, and from 1874 till last year. Mr. Sandford married, April 15, 1858, Augusta Mary, daughter of Algernon Frederick Greville, Esq., and leaves one son and four daughters.

MR. FARRER OF INGLEBOROUGH.

James Farrer, Esq., of Ingleborough, Yorkshire, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P., for South Durham, died on the 13th inst., in his sixty-eighth year. He was the eldest son of James William Farrer, Esq., of Ingleborough, Master in Chancery, whom he succeeded in 1863. His mother was Henrietta Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., of Blagdon, Northumberland, and relict of the Hon. John Scott (eldest son of Lord Chancellor the Earl of Eldon), by whom she was mother of John, second Earl of Eldon, and grandmother of the present Earl. Mr. Farrer was educated at Winchester, and at New College, Oxford. He sat in Parliament for South Durham from 1847 to 1857, and from 1859 to 1865. He died unmarried, and is succeeded by his next brother, the Rev. Thomas Farrer, Vicar of Addington, Surrey.

GENERAL W. F. FORSTER.

General William Frederick Forster, K.H., for several years Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, died, aged eighty, on the 8th inst., at his residence in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair. He entered the Army June 10, 1813, just before the close of the Peninsular War, served with the Scots Fusiliers before Bayonne in 1814, and joined the Brigade of Guards in Paris in 1815. He attained the rank of Captain June 26, 1817, Major Feb. 18, 1826, Lieutenant-Colonel Nov. 23, 1841, Major-General Oct. 26, 1858, and full General Jan. 6, 1874. He held in succession many staff appointments, and was made Colonel of the 81st Foot Feb. 12, 1863.

MR. R. A. EARLE.

Ralph Anstruther Earle, Esq., formerly M.P., died recently at Soden, Nassau, in his forty-fifth year. He was the youngest surviving son of Charles Earle, Esq., by Emily, his wife, daughter of James Primrose Maxwell, Esq., of the Maxwells of Tubbendens, and was of the same family as the late Sir Hardman Earle of Allerton Tower.

The deaths have also been announced of—

The Hon. Philip Anstie Smith, Chief Justice of the Gold Coast, on May 1, at Accra.

Admiral George Cornish Gambier, on the 18th inst., at Great Berkhamstead, Herts, aged eighty-four.

William Hatton, Esq., J.P. of the county of Stafford, on the 11th inst., at Neachley, Shropshire, aged fifty-five.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Baptist Granville Close, half-pay, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, at Bournemouth, on the 31st ult. He entered the Army in 1846, and retired in 1866.

James Redmond Barry, Esq., J.P., on the 17th inst., at Glandore House, in the county of Cork, aged ninety. He was the son of James Barry, Esq., of Donoughmore, in the county

of Cork, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Farrell, Esq., of Burren, in the county of Cork. Mr. Barry, who was descended from an old Catholic family, claimed the Viscosity of Buttevant before the House of Lords in 1825, but his right was not established. For a long period he held the office of Commissioner of Irish Fisheries. He married, 1819, Anne, daughter of Bartholomew Foley, Esq., and widow of John Stack, Esq., and leaves one unmarried daughter and one son, Captain William Fitz-James Barry, Magistrate, Mullingar.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

Toz (Manchester).—Such dual moves as that which occurs in the solution of No. 1842 are unavoidable in a composition of the kind; and, where they do not affect the conception embodied in the problem, we are disposed to regard them with indifference. We are very glad to receive your opinions of the problems published by us. W H T (Yokohama).—The problem, we regret to say, can be solved by 1. Kt to B 3rd (ch), K to B 4th (best); 2. Q to Q 5th (ch), K to Kt 5th; 3. Q to Kt 3rd (ch), K moves; 4. Q or Kt mates. Your own solution is excellent, and original in conception.

H B (Highgate).—Your solution of No. 1841 was acknowledged. G P (Piccadilly).—The authorship of the "Letters on Chess" is attributed to the late Mr. Lewis. The chief merit of the book consists in the description of the works of the earliest writers upon the theory of the game.

J J W (Jamaica-road).—Thanks; the problems shall receive early attention. A M (King's-cross).—A piece cannot be moved while "pinned," but it is not therefore deprived of either its defensive or checking power. In the position submitted, Black, if he has the move, can mate by Q to Kt 6th or Q to K R 8th.

A S (Manchester).—The game is very acceptable. If you have any played on even terms we shall be glad to receive them. S P M.—In the position received from you mate cannot be effected in the way you propose. The Rook cannot be played from Q R sq to K Kt 2nd on the third move; and, if that move were possible, the adverse King could capture the checking piece.

ONE WHO, &c.—If you desire your communications to receive any attention they must be accompanied by your name and address. In the meanwhile, do not be so ridiculously conceited as to suppose that nearly one hundred solvers are wrong and that you alone are right.

J A (Calcutta).—The correction of your No. 6 is noted. W D P C (Jersey).—Your question is answered in the solution published below. L S (Berkeley-square).—(1) Mr. Gosip's "Theory of the Chess Openings" is the latest and the best work upon the subject now before the public. (2) The "Chessplayers' Chronicle," Dean and Son, Fleet-street. (3) La Bourdonnais never wrote a book upon the openings.

CHURCH (Brompton).—In Problem No. 1839 the answer to 1. Q to Q R 8th is 1. B to Q R 5th, after which Black cannot be mated on the third move. A D R (Paris).—No copy of the *Revue* has come to hand during the past two weeks.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1841 received from Emile Frau, H Bentham, W Byres, R Bohm, jun., and Toz.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1842 received from Emile Frau, R H Brooks, W M Curtis, J de Honsteyn, Toz, S P Macartney, W J O B, Ireleth, and Julia Short.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1843 received from G S Cox, A T Ridding, G Foshrook, B F Harrison, D Templeton, G C S (s Biela), S Farrant, R H Brooks, Nodrog, L Sharswood, Alpha, E Ingersoll, L Nathan, N Cator, Norman Rumbelow, R Jessop, N Warner, W de P Crouaz, G L Mayne, H Bentham, Elsie, W M Curtis, Frances R, W Byres, R H Brewster, Copalino, B L Dyke, J W W, M O'Halloran, H Britten, An Old Hand, J de Honsteyn, Helen Lee, East Marden, W Warren, G Govett, Lulu, R Arnold, Homo (Leeds), H Barrett, Toz, T Barrington, S P Macartney, D W Kell, E P Vulliamy, T Greenbank, W S B, F R Jeffrey, R H N B, G H V, E H H V, Nellie Bolton, G G Ellison, W Scott, Hereward, W Leeson, Julia Short, Cant, Ireleth, Ailyn, R F N Banks, Staunton, W S Leest, and S R of Leeds.

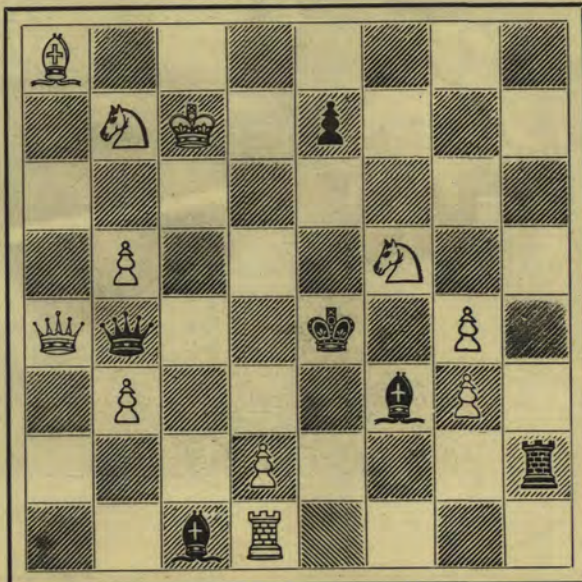
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1842.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK. 1. K to B 2nd K to K 5th\* 3. B to Q 4th K takes B 2. P to Kt 4th P to Q 4th 4. Q mates. \* If Black play 1. P to Q 4th, then 2. B to B 7th (ch), K to Q 5th; 3. Q to B 2nd (ch), and mates next move; and if in the main variation he plays 2. K to K 4th, then 3. K to Q 3rd, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1845.

By J. P. TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN NORWICH.

A Game played recently between Mr. J. O. HOWARD TAYLOR and another AMATEUR.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. T.) BLACK (Mr. A.) 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 3. B to B 4th B to B 4th 4. P to Q Kt 4th B takes Kt P 5. P to Q B 3rd B to R 4th 6. P to Q 4th P takes P 7. Castles P takes P 8. Q to Kt 3rd Q to B 3rd 9. P to K 5th Q to Kt 3rd 10. Kt takes P K Kt to K 2nd 11. Kt to K 2nd P to Kt 4th 12. B to Q 3rd Q to K 3rd 13. Q to Kt 2nd Kt to Kt 3rd 14. B to K B 4th

Down to this point the moves on both sides are probably the best that can be adopted in the variation of "the Evans," which is happily described as the "compromised" defence. The "Handbuch," however, recommends 14. Kt to B 4th, although the move in the text seems to be at least as good.

14. P to K R 3rd We should have preferred to capture the Bishop at once. 15. Q R to B sq B to Kt 2nd 16. R to Q sq P to Q R 3rd 17. Q to Kt sq K Kt to K 2nd If he had now taken the Bishop with Knight, White might have obtained a fine attack at the sacrifice of a piece by— 18. Kt takes Kt Q to K 2nd 19. Kt to Kt 6th P takes Kt 20. B takes P (ch) K to Q sq If 20. K to B square, White continues with 21. Q to B 4th (ch), and 22. R takes P. 21. P to K 6th, &c. 18. B to K 4th Castles (Q R) 19. P to K R 3rd

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

As announced in our last issue, the match between Messrs. Mason and Potter was begun at the City Club on Monday, the 10th inst. The first game, in which Mr. Mason had the move, resulted in a draw, after a struggle of four hours' duration. Another game has been played since, and that was also drawn, the score now standing—Potter, 0; Mason, 0; drawn, 2.

A correspondent residing in New York informs us that a match between Messrs. Delmar and Loyd of that city has been won by the former gentleman, with a score of five to one, and one game drawn.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 24, 1865) of Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, late of No. 148, Piccadilly, of Gunnersbury Park, and of New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, who died on the 3rd inst., was proved on the 21st inst. by Sir Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild, Bart., and Alfred Charles de Rothschild, the two elder sons of the deceased, and the surviving executors named therein, the personal estate being sworn under £2,700,000. The testator leaves to his wife, the Baroness Charlotte de Rothschild, £100,000 and £25,000 per annum for life; and he wishes "his good wife to give £10,000 among Jewish charities and £5000 among Christian charities, the money not to be invested, but to be spent for some immediate benefit or improvement;" he also leaves her his house in Piccadilly, and the one at Gunnersbury, with the pictures, furniture, plate, and everything in them for life; at her decease, the Piccadilly house is given to his son Nathaniel, and the pictures, furniture, and effects therein are made heirlooms; upon trust for his daughters, Leonora and Evelina, he leaves £100,000 each, to be paid ten years after his death, and a further sum of £50,000 each, to be paid five years after the death of his wife. All the residue of his property, landed and personal, is to be divided between his three sons, Nathaniel, Alfred, and Leopold.

The will with three codicils of the late George Hadfield, Esq., formerly M.P. for Sheffield, was proved on the 18th inst., in the district registry of the Court of Probate at Manchester, by Henry Browne, Esq., M.D., one of the executors named. The personality was sworn under £250,000. After various specific legacies of no great amount, the testator has endeavoured to divide his property, both real and personal, equally amongst his children or their representatives.

The will (dated Jan. 27, 1873) with a codicil (dated April 18, 1874) of Mr. Edward Challinor, late of Tunstall, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer, who died on April 16 last, was proved on the 17th inst. by William Challinor, Joseph Challinor, and Charles Challinor, the nephews, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator leaves his share as one of the partners in the Glebe Colliery to his said nephews, William and Joseph; to his nieces, Mrs. Mary Lewthwaite, Mrs. Olivia Purchas, and Miss Sarah Rosamond Challinor, £5000 each; and some other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his five nephews, William, Joseph, Charles, Edward, and Henry Challinor (both the latter of whom, however, are since deceased), and the children of such of them as shall be dead.

The will (dated April 29, 1864) of Mr. William Ord, late of Sunderland, banker, who died on April 29 last at No. 4, The Esplanade, Bishopwearmouth, was proved on the 24th ult. by William Ord, the son, and Henry Moon Ord, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves to his wife a pecuniary legacy of £500 and two houses at Bishopwearmouth, with his furniture and effects, and an annuity of £400 for life; at her death the said houses and furniture are to revert to his son. Subject to the foregoing, the testator gives all his real and personal estate to his said son and his daughter, Mrs. Ellenor Matteson.

The will (dated May 5, 1876) of Mr. Thomas Eccles, late of Torquay, Devon, who died on April 12 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Alexander Eccles, Thomas Mitchell Eccles, and Eccles Shorrocks Eccles, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Jane Eccles, all his furniture and effects, a pecuniary legacy of £100, and £1000 per annum for life; to his two daughters, Elizabeth Jane and Ruth, £300 per annum each during his wife's lifetime. The residue of his property is to accumulate until his wife's death, when the whole is to be divided between his children then living and the children of such as may be then dead.

The will (dated July 28, 1873) of Captain John Chidley Coote, formerly of Farmleigh, Castleknock, in the county of Dublin, and late of No. 5, Hereford-gardens, Park-lane, has just been proved by Mrs. Margaret Mary Pole Coote, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all the property, real and personal, which he may die possessed of to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated July 14, 1873) with a codicil (dated May 16, 1876) of Mrs. Georgina Vere Gosling, late of Botley's Park, near Chertsey, and of No. 21, Portland-place, who died on April 24 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by Herbert Gosling and George Gosling, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. Among other legacies the testatrix gives £100 each to the Middlesex Hospital and to St. George's Hospital, free of duty. The residue of her estate is to be divided between her six daughters.

The will (dated April 4, 1877) of the Rev. Alfred Hadfield, formerly of Silverdale, Lancashire, but late of No. 35, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, who died on April 21 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Anne Eliza Hadfield, the widow, Charles Alfred Hadfield, the son, and William Orford, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator gives to his wife his household furniture and effects, £200, and an annuity of £600, to be reduced in the event of her remarrying; to Mr. Orford, £100; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his son and daughter.

The will (dated June 22, 1876) of Mr. Charles James Bird, formerly of the Madras Civil Service, but late of Little Hatherley, near Cheltenham, who died on April 21 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Mrs. Emily Honor Bird, the widow, and Edward Sumner Bird and Harry Bird, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator's testamentary dispositions are confined to his wife and children.

The will (dated Oct. 22, 1878) with a codicil (dated Nov. 15 following) of Sir Charles Fitzgerald Rushout, Bart., late of Sezincot, Gloucestershire, who died on the 22nd ult., was proved on the 9th inst. by Algernon St. George W. R. Rushout, the brother, and the Hon. George Sholto G. D. Pennant, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. There are specific bequests to testator's brother, sister, and brother-in-law, and the other provisions of the will are in favour of his wife and children.

The will (dated July 3, 1875) with a codicil (dated Jan. 13, 1879) of the Hon. Mrs. Alice Louisa Wentworth Fitzwilliam, late of Milton, near Peterborough, who died on Jan. 14 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by the Hon. William Henry Wentworth Fitzwilliam and the Hon. Francis Charles Bridgman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix bequeaths £10,000 to be laid out in the purchase of land and settled on her son, George Charles, and there are some specific legacies; the residue is to be divided between her two daughters, Alice Mary and Maud.

The Dinas Isha Pit, Rhondda Valley, exploded yesterday week. Two hundred and fifty persons are employed at the colliery. By dint of much exertion all came out alive, but many suffered from after-damp. Three men were severely burnt, and one horse was killed.

CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH OF THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL.



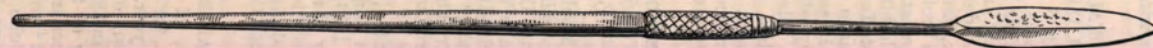
AT THE AGE OF TWO AND A HALF, ON A TOY HORSE.  
REPRINTED FROM THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" OF AUG. 28, 1858.



IN HIS FOURTH YEAR, A GRENADIER OF THE GUARD.  
REPRINTED FROM THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" OF SEPT. 3, 1859.



AGED EIGHTEEN, A CADET OF WOOLWICH.  
REPRINTED FROM THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" OF MARCH 6, 1875.



AN ASSEGAI, THE WEAPON WHICH SLEW THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, JUNE 28, 1879.—630