

BARON L. N. de ROTHSCHILD, (London).



Lionel Nathan de ROTHSCHILD, el. son of the late Baron Nathan Mayer de Rothschild, a native of Frankfort-on-the-Maine,—who came to England in 1800,—by Hannah 3rd d. of Levi Barnet Cohen, Esq., merchant of London. He was born 1808, was ed. at Göttingen, and in 1836 m. his cousin Charlotte, d. of Baron Charles de Rothschild, of Naples. Is a Baron of the Austrian Empire, a D.L. of London, a J.P. for Middlesex, a director of the Alliance British and Foreign Assu. Co., the Alliance

Marine Insu. Co. and the Provident Clerk's Mutual Assu. Co. a member of numerous literary societies, and head of the well-known firm of N. M. Rothschild & Sons. A *Liberal*; in favor of direct taxation. Sat for London from 1847, till Nov. 1868, when he was an unsuccessful candidate; re-elected Feb. 1869. Although first elected in 1847, he did not take his seat until July 1858, when he was enabled to do so by the omission of the Clause in the Oaths' Act which prevented Jews from voting in Parliament. He was the first member of the Jewish Persuasion elected, and the first who took his seat in the House of Commons.

Issue—Three sons and one daughter.

Arms—Quarterly: 1st, or, an eagle displayed, sa.; 2nd, az., a dex. arm embowed, issuing from the sin. side, the hand holding a bundle of five arrows, points downwards, ppr.; 3rd as 2nd, the arm issuing from the dex. side; 4th, or, a lion ram., doubled queued, ppr.; over all an escut. of pretence, gu., charged with an ancient shield, ar. *Crests*—1st, a star of six points or, between two elephants' trunks, erect and reflexed, quarterly, counterchanged of the first and sa.; 2nd, an eagle displayed, sa.; 3rd, a plume of three feathers, the centre one ar., between two others, az., each crest issuing from a du. cor. *Supporters*—Dex., a lion ram. or; sin., a unicorn ar. *Motto*—"Concordia, integritas, industria." (Concord, integrity, and industry.)

Clubs—Brooks's, Reform.

Town Residence—148 Piccadilly, W. *Seat*—Gunnersbury Park, Ealing, Middlesex.

BARON MAYER A. de ROTHSCHILD, (Hythe).



Issue—One daughter, Hannah, b. 1851.

Arms—Quarterly: 1st, or, an eagle displayed sa.; 2nd, az., a dex. arm embowed, issuing from the sin. side, the hand holding a bundle of five arrows, points downwards ppr., 3rd as 2nd, the arm issuing from the dex. side; 4th, or, a lion ram. double queued ppr. over all an escut. of pretence gu., charged with an ancient shield ar. *Crests*—1st a

Mayer Amschel de ROTHSCHILD, fourth son of the late Baron Nathan Mayer de Rothschild, by Hannah, 3rd d. of Levi Barnet Cohen, Esq., merchant of London. He was born 1818, was ed. at Trin. Coll., Camb., and in 1850 m. Juliana, el. d. of the late Isaac Cohen, Esq. Is a D.L. and J.P. of Buckinghamshire and a partner in the celebrated firm of N. M. Rothschild & Sons. An *independent Liberal*; in favor of the ballot. First elected for Hythe, Feb. 1859.

star of six points or, between two elephants' trunks erect and reflexed quarterly, counterchanged of the first and sa.; 2nd, an eagle displayed sa.; 3rd, a plume of three feathers, the centre one ar., between two others az., each crest issuing from a du. cor. Supporters.—Dex., a lion ram. or; sin., a unicorn ar. Motto—"Concordia, integritas, industria." (Concord, integrity, and industry.)

Patron of one Living—Mentmore, V., Buckinghamshire.

Club—Brooks's.

Town Residence—107 Piccadilly, W. *Seat*—Mentmore, Leighton Buzzard.

N. M. de ROTHSCHILD, (Aylesbury).



Nathaniel Mayer de ROTHSCHILD, el. son of Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild,—M.P. for the city of London,—by Charlotte, d. of Baron Charles de Rothschild, of Naples. He was born 1840, was ed. at Trin. Coll., Camb., and m. April 1867, Emma, d. of the Baron Charles de Rothschild, representative of Frankfurt in the North German Parliament. Is a D.L. of London. A *Liberal*. First elected for Aylesbury, July 1865.

Arms—Quarterly: 1st, or, an eagle displayed sa.; 2nd, az., a dex. arm embowed issuing from the sin. side, the hand holding a bundle of five arrows, points downwards ppr.; 3rd as 2nd, the arm issuing from the dex. side; 4th, or, a lion ram. double queued ppr.; over all an escut. of pretence gu., charged with an ancient shield ar. *Erms*—1st, a star of six points or, between two elephants' trunks erect and reflexed, quarterly, counterchanged of the first and sa.; 2nd, an eagle displayed sa.; 3rd, a plume of three feathers, the centre one ar., between two others az., each crest issuing from a du. cor. Supporters.—Dex., a lion ram. or; sin., a unicorn ar. Motto—"Concordia, integritas, industria." (Concord, integrity, and industry.)

Clubs—Arlington, St. James's.

Town Residence—6 Buckingham Gate, W.

J. ROUND, (Essex, East).



James ROUND, son of the Rev. James Thomas Round, B.D., Rector of All Saints', Colchester, Rural Dean and Hon. Preliminary of St. Paul's—by Louisa, d. of Rev. George Barlow, Rector of Burgh, Suffolk. He was born April 6th, 1842, and was ed. at Eton, and at Ch. Ch., Oxford,—grad. B.A. 1864. Called to the bar at the Inner Temple, June 1868. Is a J.P. and D.L. for Essex, and Capt. West Essex Militia. A *Conservative*. Elected for East Essex, Nov. 1868. [Mr. Round's family has been seated at Birch Hall, Essex, since temp. George 1st. He is the owner of Colchester Castle, and eventual heir to the estates of the late Charles Gray Round, Esq., M.P., 1837-47.]

Arms—Ar., on a chev. sa. three annulets of the field. *Erms*—A lion couchant ar. Motto—"Esse quam videre." (To be rather than to seem.)

Clubs—Carlton, United University.

Seats—The Holly Trees, Colchester; The Elms, Acton, Middlesex.

Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, Esq. (1808-1879). N.M. Rothschild & Sons, chairman; Bank of England director (1868-1889); first Jewish director of the Bank of England; Mother: Hannah 3rd de Rothschild (née Baret Cohen); Father: Levi Baret Cohen, merchant of London;

Co-funder with Queen Victoria of the EMIGRATION FUND (1869) to finance white & yellow Christian debt & opium slavery (1869); MP, Ealing, Middlesex (1847-68); The City of London (1846-69 under Minority Clause; 1869-74) with Robert Wigram Crawford; Middlesex, judge; Deputy Lieutenant, City of London; Austrian Empire, baron; Alliance British and Foreign Assurance Company, director; Provident Clerk's Mutual Life Assurance Association, trustee, director; Northern Railway of France, trustee; Alliance Marine Insurance Company, president; 48 Piccadilly, W. London; married, first cousin Baroness Charlotte von Rothschild (Naples); three sons, one daughter (Nathan - 1st Baron Rothschild, Leopold, Alfred, Evelina).

Arkancide? Lionel Rothschild acquired British political power as MP by unanimous proclamation by the unexpected death from bronchitis on Feb. 09, 1869, 9:30pm of MP-elect Charles Bell, Esq. ("even before he entered upon his Parliamentary duties"). The Clintons learned Arkancide well, it appears, from the Rothschilds. Suspiciously, the "urgent announcement" of Bell's replacement by Lionel de Rothschild was actually made in many of his obituary announcements! Rothschild' sponsors were well prepared to announce him right in the obituary, before his opponents had time to mourn and mount a counter-attack! Reminds this writer of the way the Bush Administration had the hundreds of pages of the USA Patriot Act already prepared and ready to put before Congress in the weeks following the 911 false flag.

More Rothschild Arkancide? In 1890, Hannah Primrose (de Rothschild) Countess of Rosebery died aged 39 with typhoid. Henry Wellcome was doing extensive experiments with typhus at the time. Hannah was the namesake of her grandmother Hannah 3rd de Rothschild married to Lionel de Rothschild, her grandfather. Hannah the younger's untimely death paved the way for her gentile husband, Archibald Philip Primrose, 5th Earl of Rosebery, 1st Earl of Midlothian (Lord Rosebery), to inherit the N.M. Rothschild & Sons vast banking and commerce fortune. It also paved

the way for Lord Rosebery's election as prime minister in 1894. It also facilitated Britain's experiments in imperial federal corporatism and the formation of the British Pilgrims Society. Also in 1890, Junius Morgan died in a carriage "accident" in Monte Carlo, leaving his vast Peabody-Morgan-Rothschild banking empire to his son, J.P. Morgan. Yet more Arkancide?

Lionel de Rothschild acquired his The City of London MP political position in the curious untimely death by bronchitis of MP Charles Bell—not by winning an election. As a result of his death-appointment, Rothschild became the first Jewish member of Parliament, in the same year he was also appointed to be the first Jewish director of the Bank of England by bank governor John Wigram Crawford. He was also the chairman of the family bank, N.M. Rothschild & Sons.

See Lionel de Rothschild. (1870). Replaced MP Charles Bell who died, House of Commons and the Judicial Bench, pp. 336-337. Dean & Sons, London. (283 K).

See also Robert Henry Mair. (1870). House of Commons and the Judicial Bench, 564 pgs. Dean & Sons, London. (45 MB).

This biography was compiled from many sources on Nov. 09, 2021.

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Home News for India, China and the Colonies - February 1869

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pany was conditionally approved, and the proceedings concluded with thanks to the chairman and directors.

East India and Colonial.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Brine, Madras Infantry, and Ensign J. Lynch, Bengal Unattached List, have been permitted to retire.

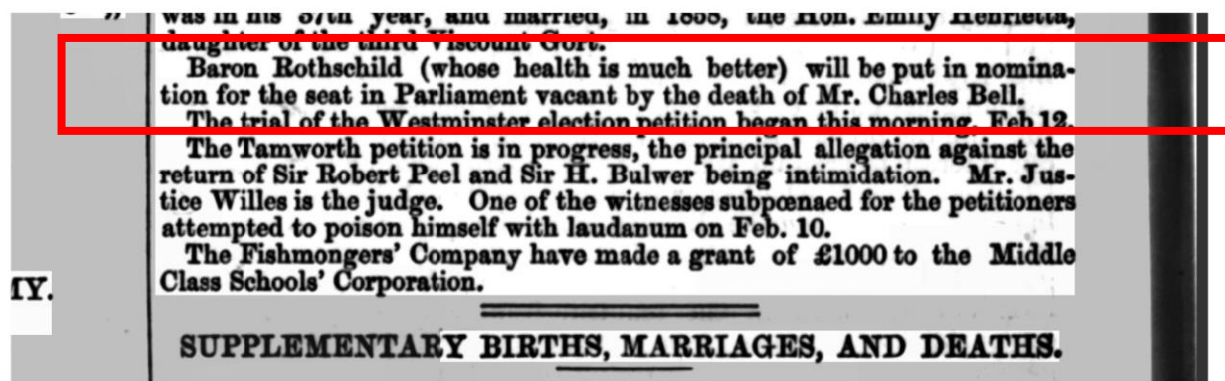
OPIUM SHOPS AND GAMBLING-HOUSES AT HONG KONG.—On Feb. 9, Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Colonies, received a deputation from the Social Science Association, in support of their two memorials to his lordship and his immediate predecessor, seeking the abolition of the Hong Kong Government farms of opium-smoking shops and gambling-houses. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Chisholm Anstey, who explained their objections, and observed upon some recent correspondence between Governor Sir R. G. Macdonnell and the Duke of Buckingham, in reply to their first memorial. The Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., and Colonel Sykes, M.P., and Mr. Murrow, from Hong Kong, also addressed the Colonial Minister, who, at the conclusion, with much courtesy and frankness, expressed his entire concurrence with the deputation upon the principle of their remonstrance, his decided unwillingness to allow the license fees on gambling-houses to swell the colonial revenue, and his readiness to consider maturely, before deciding to continue the system at all, the suggestions which the deputation had laid before him for suppressing the practice of gambling altogether amongst the people of Hong Kong by direct penal means.

ARRIVALS REPORTED

Contextual news. Complaints of the Rothschild-financed China opium trade were rolling through the Parliament at the time of Baron Lionel de Rothschild's appointment to a seat for the City of London following the suspicious and untimely death of MP-elect Charles Bell, who had just beaten Rothschild in the election.



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Globe - Thursday 11 February 1869

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SAURIN "appeared
ays complaining to
which she was
heard of anything
AR admitted that
that Miss SAURIN,
oin her at Clifford ;
ght she would be
the household work,
ation for the other de-
ave heard of that.
n her first entrance
URIN was faulty ; she
—was not so silent as
dient. When asked
annot remember the
speak of her general
were spoken of in a
HIEF JUSTICE inter-
enouncing the course
STAR went on to depose
habit was to deny
any things which she
then pressed for in-
ces of calico which
es, calico she had re-
to have returned, but
The LORD CHIEF
ces so retained had

NOTES OF THE DAY.

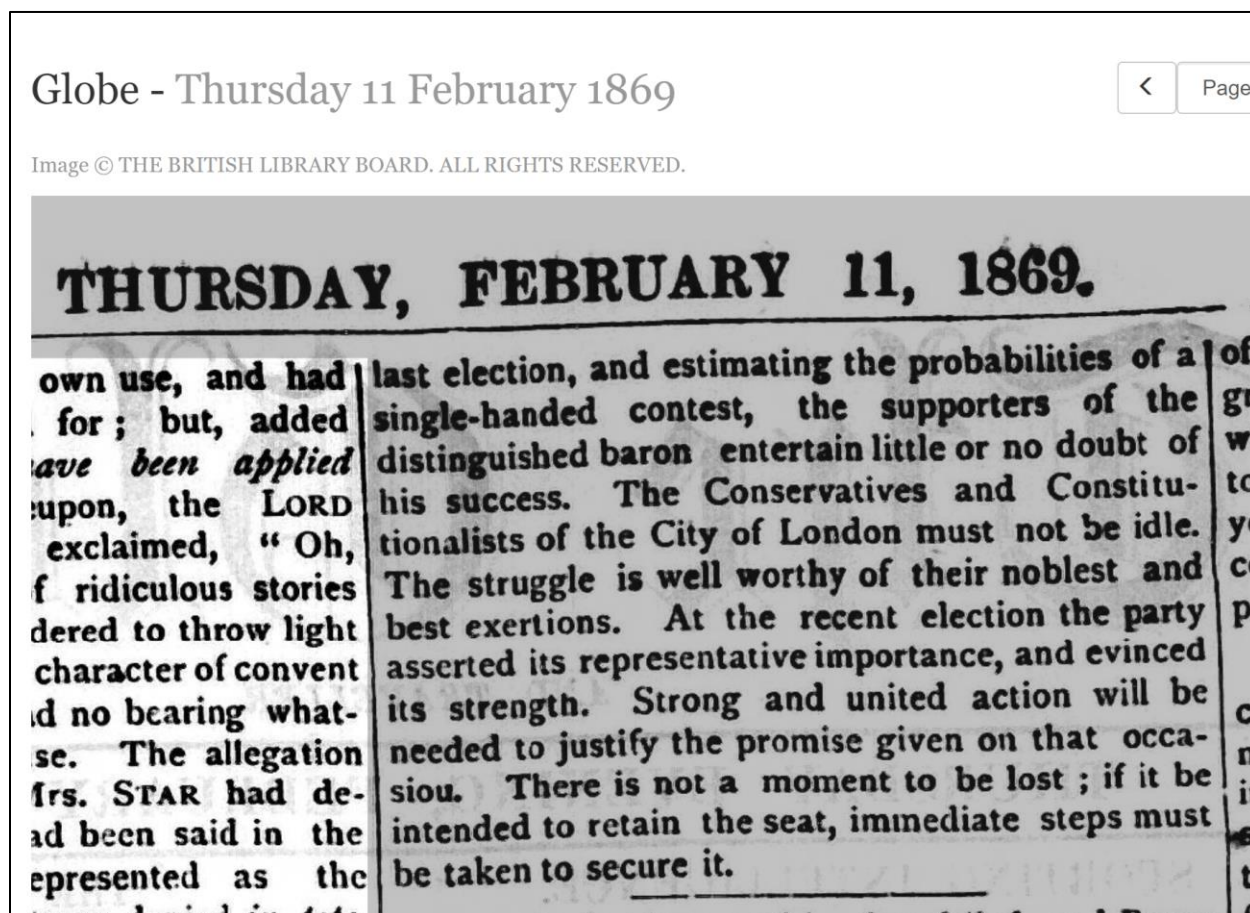
WITH great regret we record the decease of Mr. **Charles Bell** the Conservative member for the City of London. An attack of bronchitis, complicated by a disease of the heart, from which the honourable gentleman suffered severely, has suddenly terminated a life which in its maturity promised to be of signal service in the representative assembly. Mr. **Bell** was a partner in the firm of Thomson, Bonar, and Co., and enjoyed the highest reputation as a man of business, remarkable for his commercial enterprise and integrity. He was widely respected, and would have represented the City in Parliament with great fitness and undoubted ability. Even those who differed from him in politics acknowledged his claim to a seat in the House, and were proud to number him among the practical men to whom the interests of a community essentially commercial could be confided with satisfaction and confidence. To the City, no less than to the Conservative party, his loss is one which will be felt severely, and cannot be easily compensated. This death occasions a vacancy which the Liberals will, doubtless, leave no effort untried to fill up in their own favour. Baron Lionel de Rothschild is already announced as the coming man. Calculating the results of the

Continued on next page.

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HUNTING APPOINTMENT

BARON ROTHSCHILD'S STAGHOUNDS.—Mon
day—Morning Drums, Marm's HILL. Each day at 11.

Wednesday, Tar Wood; Friday, Baulking Green. 1
day all.

THE HETHROP HOUNDS.--Monday, Chapel Ho

THE WARWICKSHIRE HOUNDS.—Monday, Uxington; Tuesday, Weston House; Thursday, Scatterfield; Friday, ...

STEEPLECHASE FIXTURES FOR 1889.
FEBRUARY.

Hendon and Kingsbury 12	West Drayton
Cambridgeshire M 18	

AUGUST.

St. Albans 17

Pontefract Spring ...18, 19	Chelmsford Spring ...2
Mansfield 18	

Northampton	16.	17	Durham	18.	19
West Drayton	18.	19	Epworth Spring	19.	20

Thirsk.....	6,	7	Lower Spring	5
Lichfield Spring	6,	7	Curragh	20, 2
Manford	6	7	Geonion Spring	5

Chester	4, 9, 9, 7	West Drayton	1
Winchester	11, 12	Bath	1
York Spring	11, 12	Manchester Sumr 19.	1

Croydon 2nd Summer 2, 3, 4	Curragh	22, 1
Newton	Odiham	

Worcester Summer ... July.
21 Down Royal Corps

August.

Windsor August.....12, 13	Weymouth
St. Albans .....17, 18	Canterbury

"One of the black dickelors," says the *Hartford Spectator*, "hight Sundown—who went to England to beat the knights of the willow at the Oak."—

back to Australia by those who had engaged him. He was without sufficient funds; but by the kindness

then. It is to be hoped that he has found something back to his friends; for otherwise,

geese and wild ducks on the shore between Camtown and Restigouche. For a distance of ten

Two prize-fighters recently fought sixteen rounds in a saloon at Bryan, Nebraska. Music played.

Mr. Ashbury, the owner of the yacht *Cambria* accepted a challenge from Mr. William Douglas

and finally round the Cherbourg breakwater to starting point.

Gomez, who won the Middle Park Plate in 1861, and Regalia, winner of the Oaks in 1863, and Ach

and is expected to result in deals which will fetch high price even if they do nothing afterwards.

the favourite at 5 to 4, but Bargoyne proved his the superior sculler, and moreover steered by far

Rowing cleanly in the rough water he had done three lengths a head in a quarter of a mile, and

and owner of Stradbroke, Lumley, and other houses, committed suicide early on Tuesday by eating

committed to the cash act. For several weeks he complained of having been indisposed, and the fa-

fail to give the most complete satisfaction. The starch is exclusively used in the Royal Laundry, and Majesty's Low-down presumes it to be the finest starch used. Prime Mable was awarded for its opportunity the manufacturers have much pleasure in stating that it has been appointed Starch Purveyor to the Princess of The Glenfield Starch is sold in packets only, by All's Chambers, &c., &c.

Every Pack or Carriage entered for Sale, and
DRAWN OR NOT SOLD, is charged 5c.; H
Saddles and Bridles, 2c. 6d.; 10c. each Dog.
N.B.—No Haynes received for PRIVATE S
Commission.

WILLIAM FREEMAN, Pro

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Power, in
Freyholdt,
Aylmer,
NS.
ERVED.

Premier talked of a leap in the dark, and those who used more conventional language meant about the same thing when they talked of the elections. The nation might, had it chosen, have made a clean sweep of traditional representation and filled the benches with a convention pledged to the instant extirpation of all evils that afflict this realm of her Majesty. But the nation did nothing of the kind. It stood by old English habits and customs, and it showed its abhorrence of extremes. It returned a House composed, for the most part, of the men who would have been elected had there been no Reform at all.

But, mark, it did not return that House in order that it might act as if there had been no reform at all. Let not anybody fall into this blunder; for, if it be fallen into with any large perseverance, another election may rectify it in a way that would perhaps savour of disaster to many worthy men. By dint of creating a public opinion, Mr. Gladstone had induced the majority of electors to be unanimous in one thing, which had therefore been thrown into some programmes and omitted from others, and in no sort treated as a political dogma. Now the general council of the realm is pledged to that dogma—the disendowment of the Irish Church—and there is no Pope who can absolve it from the duty which such faith implies. This is the work to be gone about. But the nation has confided it to men who were our friends of old, whom we believed we could trust, and who, having grown up amid the traditions and institutions of the realm, will handle them reverently and tenderly, even when excision and subversion are to be done. This is expected, and Mr. Gladstone and the best of his colleagues have cheerfully and earnestly promised it. If the Conservatives will see that the business is decreed to be done, and that the force which is lent to the Premier for its performance is a force that cannot be resisted without mortal peril to more important things than even the Irish Church, we see no reason why they should not apply themselves to any and every modification or improvement of the Government scheme. The Irish Church must go; but its defenders do not hold so bad a brief as some of its adversaries think, and if the ingenuity and energy of the Opposition leader be devoted to securing the best terms that can be obtained, he will have fully discharged his duty as Conservative leader. He may record a numerical protest, and he may be right in doing so; but his real work lies in making that tolerable which he must perceive is inevitable.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House. The Court will proceed to Windsor Castle on Monday next.

On Thursday week the Queen held a Council, at which were present Earl De Grey and Ripon, Lord President of the Council, the Earl of Kimberley, Lord Privy Seal; Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Colonies; and Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain. Previously to the Council, Lord De Talley, Sir George Martin Giffard (Lord Justice), and Mr. James Strachan, third Lord Comptroller of the Treasury, were introduced and sworn in members of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and took their seats at the board accordingly. Earl De Grey, Earl Granville, and Viscount Sydney had audiences of her Majesty. Mr. Hejls was Clerk of the Council. After the Council the Queen entered the drawing-room, when Vice-Chancellor Mr. William Milborne James was introduced by the Lord Chamberlain, and received the honour of knighthood. Earl Granville being present as Secretary of State in the absence of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Lord De Talley and Lord Otho Fitzgerald were afterwards introduced by the Lord Chamberlain, and kissed hands on their appointments as Treasurer and Comptroller of her Majesty's Household. Lieutenant-General F. H. Seymour was in attendance as Esquire in Waiting. The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold, walked in the grounds of Osborne. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and the Duke and Duchess Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, drove out. Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, attended by Lieutenant-General F. H. Seymour, visited her Majesty's ship *Hector*, in Cowes roads. His Serene Highness was received by Captain De Rossey who conducted him round the ship. Earl Granville left Osborne. Earl De Grey and Admiral Sir Thomas Pauley arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with the Queen.

Yesterday week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise and the Duchess Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, drove in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice walked and drove out. The Duke and Duchess Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein left Osborne for London. Princess Louise and Prince Leopold accompanied the Duke and Duchess to Trinity Pier, Cowes. Lieutenant-General F. H. Seymour attended their Serene Highnesses to Southampton in the Royal yacht *Alberta*. Earl De Grey and Admiral Sir Thomas Pauley left Osborne. On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, drove in the neighbourhood of Osborne. Princess Louise and Prince Leopold walked out. The Right Hon. Henry Bruce, Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Bishop of London; and the Dean of Westminster, Clerk of the Closet, arrived at Osborne. The Bishop of London was introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and did homage on his appointment. The Clerk of the Closet was in attendance. Mr. Bruce had an audience of her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, walked and drove out. Princess Louise and Prince Leopold walked in the grounds adjacent to Osborne. Lieutenant-General Sir George Buller, K.C.B., arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, drove to Ryde. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice walked in the grounds of Osborne.

The Queen has appointed Captain Francis Brookman Molyce to be Esquire of her Majesty's guard of Yeomen of the Guard, vice Captain Thomas Parker Rickford, resigned.

Rear-Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr has arrived at Osborne, as Governor in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The *Galathea*, screw frigate, under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at Simon's Bay on Christmas Day, after a pleasant passage from England. The *Galathea* reached St. Vincent on Nov. 22, and, after coaling, resumed her voyage under sail on the following day and crossed the line in long. 18 deg. west on Dec. 1. Neptune, as usual, claimed that the traditions of her Majesty's service should be remembered, and his Royal Highness yielded to the claim on understanding that those on board who declined to the operation of "shaving" should be permitted to remain in the lower deck. The visit of his Royal Highness to Cape Colony was, by his desire, considered private. The Duke was everywhere received with the utmost cordiality. On the day after Christmas Day his Royal Highness drove to Capetown, and visited

the Governor as well as several old friends, returning to Simon's Bay in the evening. The Duke passed Sunday on board his ship. On Monday and Tuesday he visited Capetown. On Wednesday his Royal Highness was present at a ball, given by the Governor, at Government House. On New-Year's Eve the Duke attended a soiree musicale, given by Mr. P. G. Van der Byl, at Rondebosch. On New-Year's Night his Royal Highness was entertained at a ball given by the officers of the 99th Regiment. On Saturday the Duke inspected the breadcrust works in progress in Table Bay, and afterwards attended a cricket-match at Wynberg, between the military and the civilians. Next day (Sunday) his Royal Highness passed on board his ship. On Monday a farewell ball was given to the Duke by Commodore Randolph, at Simonstown. The following night (Jan. 6) the *Galathea* was to proceed on her cruise eastward. Western Australia will be next visited. It is stated that the Duke will arrive in the *Galathea* at Calcutta about Dec. 19. Major-General Sir Neville Chamberlain, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, is appointed to be in attendance upon the Duke during his stay in India.

Prince Arthur gave a private ball on Tuesday evening, at his residence, the Ranger's House, Greenwich Park. Invitations to about the number of 160 were issued. Many of the officers of Woolwich garrison were present—the uniforms of the Royal Artillery, with which corps his Royal Highness is doing duty, largely predominating.

Her Royal Highness the Countess of Paris was safely delivered of a son at York House, Twickenham, on Saturday last. The infant Prince was baptised on Sunday afternoon, at York House, by the Rev. Monaghan Weld, of Islesworth, and received the names of Louis-Philippe Robert. He assumes the historical title of Duke of Orleans, which was last borne by the father of the Count de Paris.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff and Countess Thérèse Bernstorff have returned to town from visiting Baron and Baroness de Rothschild at Gunnersbury Park.

The Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton left Chesterfield House on Saturday last to join the Earl and Countess of Mount-Edgumbe at Cannes. The Duke of Abercorn remains in town till after the meeting of Parliament.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose have arrived at their residence in Belgrave-square from Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset have left Sir John and Lady Geraldine Hamilton's seat, Brynau, Yorkshire, on a visit to Sir Frederick and Lady Hermione Graham at Netherby, near Carlisle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have left town for Cannes.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-square from Hampton Marshall, Berkshire.

The Marquis of Carmarthen has arrived at the United Hotel, Charles-street, St. James's-square, from Hornby Castle, Yorkshire.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have arrived at their residence in Stratford-place from Hoxon Court.

The Earl of Chesterfield has arrived at Thomas's Hotel from his seat, Bretby Park.

Lord Stanley, M.P., has arrived at the Earl of Derby's residence in St. James's-square from Knowley.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Fishmongers' Company have made a grant of £1000 to the Middle-Class Schools Corporation.

Sir William Bovill, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, has consented to preside at the thirty-seventh anniversary dinner of the United Law Clerks' Society.

The Duke of Northumberland has consented to preside at the annual meeting of the National Life-Boat Institution, to be held at the London Tavern on March 9.

The usual return of the Poor-Law Board shows that in the fifth week of January there were 154,007 paupers in the metropolis, a decrease of 11,679 from the number in the corresponding period of last year.

The Duke of Wellington was entertained yesterday week, at a banquet at Willis's Rooms, by the deputy lieutenants and magistrates of Middlesex, of which county his grace is Lord Lieutenant. The party numbered about 160.

A banquet was given, on Tuesday night, by the Wardens of the Fishmongers' Company, to a distinguished company, in their fine hall at the northern end of London Bridge. Mr. George Moore, the Prime Warden of the company, presided.

At a conference held at the Mansion House on Wednesday—the Lord Mayor in the chair—it was resolved that a subscription should be commenced, with a view of promoting emigration as the most efficient means of alleviating the distress in the east of London.

Mr. Charles Bell, the Conservative member for the City, died on Tuesday, in his sixty-fourth year. The cause of death was an affection of the heart, aggravated by bronchitis. Baron Lionel de Rothschild has been unanimously selected as the Liberal candidate.

On Thursday Mr. Alfred Gilbert, assisted by eminent artists, gave his first musical evening "of the classics of the pianoforte," comprising selections from Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, before the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.

The annual ball in aid of the Société Française de Bienfaisance was held, on Monday, at Willis's Rooms. As is well known, the object of the society is to provide for the wants of the destitute French resident in the metropolis. The ball was numerously attended.

On Monday a deputation, consisting of representatives of several parishes in the south of London, waited upon the Home Secretary, and pointed out various defects in the administration of Dulwich College. The right hon. gentleman was requested to interfere, in order that the parishes affected might secure the advantages to which it was contended that they were entitled. Mr. Bruce suggested that he should be furnished with a concise statement of the objections urged against the proposals of the college governors, and of the remedies sought to be applied to existing defects. He would then be in a position to determine whether any plan could be adopted for a solution of the present difficulties.

The annual general meeting of the governors of Charing-cross Hospital took place on Wednesday—the treasurer, William Stuart, Esq., in the chair, who was supported by a large attendance of those governors who take an interest in the welfare of the hospital. The secretary, Mr. Woodcock, read the annual report, by which it appeared that during the past year 18,894 patients (127 of which were in-patients) were relieved, inclusive of 4218 cases of accident and emergency, at a total cost of £7423. It is a subject of regret to find there was a falling off in the annual receipts of the charity, and that in consequence £1000 stock had to be sold out to meet the costs of the establishment. With a view to increasing the funds, it has been decided to have a festival dinner, and Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. for Westminster, has consented to take the chair.

The annual meeting of the governors and friends of the Royal Free Hospital was held in the theatre of the institution, on Thursday week—Mr. James Hopecock, chairman of the general committee, presiding. The report stated that 124 in-patients were admitted during the year—a number less by 280 than in the previous year, owing to the fact that the committee had to close two of the wards from want of funds. As many as 63,711 out-patients received advice and medicine, which was about the average number. During the past twelve months, 21836 in-patients had been left to the hospital; but this sum was considerably less than in the years 1896-7. The annual subscriptions had fallen short by about £14. On the other hand, the donations had exceeded those of the previous year by £132. The financial statement showed that the heavy deficit still handicapped the committee from doing the amount of good which they desired. The report and financial statement having been adopted, a discussion took place respecting the advisability of having paid up fully assess, but no resolution was come to.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

"Protoplasm" is the latest word that has come up, and people who dine out, and are therefore exposed to the daily peril of being placed next to ladies (who know everything), may be thankful for a word on the subject. It may prevent their feeling foolish, as which is more to the purpose, showing that feeling, to the detestation of their neighbour. At a meeting of the Geographical Society, on Monday, Professor Huxley stated that he had ascertained that the whole of the bottom of the sea in the North Atlantic Ocean and along the African coast was covered by simple organisms of animal life, which, under the name of Protoplasm, had made some noise of late. The dinner-out is not to understand the last words literally; there have been no voices from the sea; the Professor meant only that the word had been taken up by brilliant writers, and the they had been expanded in a way which—which the lady had better be left to explain, as he will do charmingly; no one will doubt this who remembers the fair philosopher in one of Mr. Meredith's novels who expounded the Vedas of the East.—"I was a fish, and I shall be a crow." If Immanuel wants a pretty and slightly impertinent quotation to lead up to the discussion, Mr. Robert Lytton will give him one:—

O you dear clever woman, explain it, I beg.

Spanish Republicanism, it seems, has taken note of the Burgos difficulty, and protests against the execution of the persons who perpetrated the cruel murder of the Civil Governor. Whether Don Juan Prim will listen to the protest or leave the matter to the Cortes one cannot know before this is printed; but the assassins have found another apology. In one of the English "religious" papers the following plain remarks occur. After an intimation that the account of the crime is highly coloured (whereas it is clear that the most revolting details have been very properly kept veiled in general language), the organ of churchmanship says:—"It is a horrible business; but the provocation was maddening, remembering that chaises, pyxes, monstrances, and crucifixes would all come within the definition, 'collections of art,' and would therefore be seized by the spoiler. We can fancy how an English priest would feel on seeing his altar stripped and his most sacred objects, after many some allowance for the singularly passionate of the Spaniards." Perhaps the apology had better be left without other comment than such as the most advanced Ritualist will make upon it before he takes the poker and runs the journal between the bars.

Nothing, of course, must be said about the "Sauria v. Starr" case until it shall have been decided. But two small points not connected with the merits of the business may be noted. One is that Mr. Browning, who wrote that wonderful poem about "Hate in the Cloister" and crystallised the small, intense persistent spite of one mind against another, has made out for a companion composition which will demand no so much his miraculous address as his plastic power. For, whichever way the verdict may go, the idea of a long and pin-pick persecution has been brought out in its fullest details; and whether it were inflicted or only imagined, that idea comes, whence it could only come, from the cloister. Secondly, the Lord Chief Justice is to be thanked for his preventing an ugly word from being introduced into our language. Perhaps nobody at the Bar could better afford than Sir John Coleridge to be asked not to give his name to the use of such a word as "apostrophe." Baron Martin does not like new duties to be imposed upon the Judges, but they can with the slightest trouble do so much towards the repression of abominable words that it could be wished that they would more often stand by the well of English and keep it undefiled. Reading the good old law-books teaches more than law.

There will be a scene, of a sensational character, on the Underground Railway one of these days; and, though the interest will not be quite so thrilling as that of Mr. Boucicault's incident which is so delightfully horrible, there will be something which the parsons cannot and the spectators will not remember. How many Kensington stations there may be up to the present writing I do not know; but I know of three, and also that the officials always send you to the wrong one. You descend—the train is off like lightning—and you are left plants, in a region probably unknown to you, and certainly one which you had not the least desire to visit. The folk at the booking-offices are not, for the most part, unkind; but it is, they think, no part of their business to do more than issue the ticket, stamp and seal, and they must not touch the general system of lines. If they do attempt to advise you, you take some other ticket than the one recommended, and the chances against you are reduced. There is the High-street station, the Gloucester-road station, the South Kensington station, and—on second thoughts there must be another, for neither of these is right for the Kensington station whence you got to the South-Western line. All very well to say that we should look at the map of home and ascertain our route; briefly, there is no map; I reserve other objections. Of course, if the ticket is stamped, the points are known to you; but the world occupies you with several other things besides the mainline names of stations, and an interval of three weeks puts them out of your head. Next, the porters on these lines are, with a few exceptions, more elaborately stupid than can be imagined. I think they do not much like the public. I dare say that the work is very hard, and that the public is often rude. Still, we pay to be told how to go, as well as to be taken. If a rational and distinctive nomenclature were adopted, both in regard to the general names of the lines and the specific names of the stations, and the station were saved, Victoria, Waterloo, Pancras, are excellent and well comprehended titles, but we must learn to box the compass before we can find a meaning in West Brompton, South Kensington, and North-East Tyburnia. It is a great sea crime to maroon even an offender, but it is worse to maroon an offending passenger, and leave him, on a wet day, in the midst of a wild, his train lost, and his expectant friends thinking as friends always think of the absent. I conclude, after reading the *Leigh Hunt* did the best intentions to everybody; but if the Underground railway would carry out the admirable intentions which I am sure they have, they would increase their own takings and the public comfort.

The question has not a material interest for the middle-aged, but there be young folk who have been in doubt when St. Valentine comes—that is (for we all know that to-morrow, Sunday, is the 14th), when ought the peculiar epistolary rite of the festival to be performed, Saturday or Monday? Delicate details suggest themselves to those who send and receive valentines. Is a moralist, I should say, observe the rite on the Saturday, so that minds may not be diverted on Sunday by speculations as to the number of hearts and darts that will arrive. Let the ledger of love be made up on Saturday night, and balanced. The commercial rule with bills may be applied in St. Valentine's case. Probably, too, this rule will be approved by the youngest, who are not fond of deferring pleasure. But a friend in the Post Office—where, truly, people are likely to know a good deal on the matter—says that the best day to send the valentine is and it is then that those who have been lucky enough to receive admiration may look for their musical letters, sent-bags, fans, lovers' compasses, perfume-bottles, and all the other delights which Rimmel and refinement minister to the tender-hearted. It is, by-the-way, a good sign that the valentine missives have become elegantised. Anything is better than the vulgarities which used to satisfy us, and which still satisfy too many. But an affection whose expression can be bought is poor stuff after all, and the gild of the period has an opportunity of showing that they are not so selfish as they are stretched. Let them exultingly display all the costly and splendid gifts; but when a lover has become a poet on his own account, and sent the result of his own inspiration, let the Grateful Fair (as our ancestors said—I suppose the fair were grateful in old days) declare that she values more than anything some lovely verses which she will not show to anybody. This will make one youth very happy and another a little sad. But an affection whose expression can be bought is poor stuff after all, and the gild of the period has an opportunity of showing that they are not so selfish as they are stretched. Let them exultingly display all the costly and splendid gifts; but when a lover has become a poet on his own account, and sent the result of his own inspiration, let the Grateful Fair (as our ancestors said—I suppose the fair were grateful in old days) declare that she values more than anything some lovely verses which she will not show to anybody. This will make one youth very happy and another a little sad. But an affection whose expression can be bought is poor stuff after all, and the gild of the period has an opportunity of showing that they are not so selfish as they are stretched. Let them exultingly display all the costly and splendid gifts; but when a lover has become a poet on his own account, and sent the result of his own inspiration, let the Grateful Fair (as our ancestors said—I suppose the fair were grateful in old days) declare that she values more than anything some lovely verses which she will not show to anybody. This will make one youth very happy and another a little sad.

Should not St. Valentine's Day be kept at Easter Monday?

a year to pay the interest at 3 per cent. per annum, the future increase being dependent, as before stated, upon the success and prosperity of the new company. The capital account showed that £57,774 had been expended, leaving a balance of £1895.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that when the company was formed six years since, on the failure of the first attempt to lay the telegraph in the Red Sea, it was expected either to realise 25 per cent. dividend if the cable could have been repaired, or that the money spent upon it would be thrown away. The result was unsuccessful owing to the widespread and extended deterioration of the original cable, and the shareholders would at that time have brought the company to a close; but at the suggestion of the board, who hoped to be able to recover a great part or the whole of the capital, and who had received no remuneration, and who had offered to continue their services without any such recognition, it was decided to maintain the company on the lowest scale of charge. The directors had done their best; they leased the land line, and obtained 5 per cent. for some years. They were obliged to reduce this to 3 per cent. when the Government established a competition line by the Persian Gulf, which carried away all the Red Sea traffic.

The report and statement of accounts were then adopted, a distribution of 2½ per cent. was agreed to, and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

The meeting was then made special, and the agreement with the new company was conditionally approved, and the proceedings concluded with thanks to the chairman and directors.

East India and Colonial.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Brine, Madras Infantry, and Ensign J. Lynch, Bengal Unattached List, have been permitted to retire.

OPIMUM SHOPS AND GAMBLING-HOUSES AT HONG KONG.—On Feb. 9, Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Colonies, received a deputation from the Social Science Association, in support of their two memorials to his lordship and his immediate predecessor, seeking the abolition of the Hong Kong Government farms of opium-smoking shops and gambling-houses. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Chisholm Anstey, who explained their objections, and observed upon some recent correspondence between Governor Sir R. G. Macdonnell and the Duke of Buckingham, in reply to their first memorial. The Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., and Colonel Sykes, M.P., and Mr. Murrow, from Hong Kong, also addressed the Colonial Minister, who, at the conclusion, with much courtesy and frankness, expressed his entire concurrence with the deputation upon the principle of their remonstrance, his decided unwillingness to allow the license fees on gambling-houses to swell the colonial revenue, and his readiness to consider maturely, before deciding to continue the system at all, the suggestions which the deputation had laid before him for suppressing the practice of gambling altogether amongst the people of Hong Kong by direct penal means.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Lieut. H. A. C. Plowden	...	Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut. H. W. Stroubridge	...	" Infantry.
Lieut. H. Grimes	...	" "
Lieut. H. C. Garden	...	" 57th N. I.
Surgeon J. H. Thornton	...	" "
Rev. R. Firth	...	Madras.
Capt. A. J. F. Gordon	...	" Staff Corps.
Capt. H. M. Nepean	...	" "
Capt. J. A. Richmond	...	" "
Lieut. J. M'K. Hartigan	...	Bombay "

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Lieut.-Colonel W. D. Bishop	...	Bengal Infantry	6 mo.
Lieut. H. S. Moules	...	" "	6 "
Major T. E. L. Higginson	...	Madras Staff Corps	6 "
Capt. T. M'Nann	...	" "	6 "

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Assist.-Surgeon G. Grant	...	Bengal.
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel L. R. de M.	...	" "
Hutchison	...	Madras 20th N. I.
Capt. H. L. Court	...	" Staff Corps.
Capt. A. A. Johnson	...	" "
Sub-Conductor J. Crumley	...	Bombay "

CASUALTY IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN ARMY.

Capt. T. Spankie, Retired List, Bengal Army, Jan. 26.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

		Received via Marseilles.	Received via Southampton.
BOMBAY	Jan. 15	...	...
CALCUTTA	" 12	...	...
MADRAS	" 11	...	...
BURMAH	" 6	...	...
HONG KONG	Dec. 28	...	...
SHANGHAI	" 22	...	...
CYPRON	Jan. 13	...	...
SINGAPORE	" 5	...	...
PENANG	" 7	...	...

* The steamer with the heavy portion of the mail may be expected at Southampton on February 13.

A letter from Ostend mentions the death at that place of Mr. Murphy, formerly Mexican Minister in London, and subsequently at Vienna. He became Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Emperor Maximilian, and occupied that post when his sovereign was murdered. Mr. Murphy was well known in Europe, and had several Austrian and German decorations.

On Wednesday night, Feb. 10, an explosion of firedamp occurred at the Woodshutte Colliery, Staffordshire, belonging to Messrs. Cooper and Haslope. Two men were killed instantly; two others were so severely burnt that they only lived a short time after the explosion, and others were injured.

Sir W. Ferguson has carefully examined the Siamese twins, and, it is said, concurs in the general opinion of surgeons that any surgical separation would be most likely attended with fatal consequences, not so much on account of any obstacle presented by the structure of the uniting band of flesh as the moral effect of the disunion on the two brothers.

(Latest Intelligence.—Continued from page 19).

SILK SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

A Silk Supply Association is about to be established in London by Mr. D. Chadwick, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Dickens, with the following objects:—

1st. To stimulate the production of Silk by Cottage Cultivation and otherwise in every country where the Mulberry Tree is capable of giving food to Silk Worms.

2nd. To encourage the introduction and exchange of the eggs of the best kind of Silk Worms in Silk producing districts.

3rd. To offer practical suggestions and encouragement to the producers of silk for improving the quality, and securing a better classification, and for ensuring greater care in the reeling of the silk.

4th. To promote the cultivation of Silk in the various Silk producing districts in India, where the production of Silk has not recently increased, and in other districts of India, where the cultivation of the Silk Worm has almost ceased, but which are known to possess special advantages, by the growth of the Mulberry Tree, and the habits of the people, for its propagation.

5th. To promote the Exportation of Cocoons from countries not well able to reel them.

6th. To communicate with the Foreign, Colonial, and Indian Departments of her Majesty's Government, and to obtain the aid of the English Representatives in the British Colonies, and Consular Agents in all Foreign Countries to promote and extend the cultivation of Silk.

In reference to this object, Dr. Forbes Watson, writing from the India-office on February 8, says in a public letter:—

"A judiciously worked Silk Supply Association is very worthy of support. I believe it might be instrumental in improving and extending the cultivation of Silk in India and elsewhere, and, if established, I shall be happy to be of any service to it in my power."

The House of Lords held a sitting on Feb. 11 pursuant to adjournment, when the Bishop of Peterborough took the oath and his seat. The House then adjourned till Tuesday, Feb. 16, when the Session of Parliament will formally commence.

By a fatality which has often engaged public attention, Sir John Lawrence is the only surviving Governor-General of India save one. Lord Ellenborough is the only living man who has shared with him the honour of having ruled India, except for a few days. In the course of 12 years four of his predecessors died—Lords Hardinge, Dalhousie, Canning, and Elgin. Lord Dalhousie's life closed prematurely at 48, and Lord Canning was only 50 when his constitution broke down under the strain which an unhealthy climate and terrible anxieties had placed upon it. Sir John Lawrence's work in the mutinies was perhaps only less severe than that of Lord Canning himself, and when he went back to India in 1864 he was in his 53rd year. He is still more than 20 years the junior of Lord Ellenborough. He has, however, seen 40 years of service in India, whereas Lord Ellenborough was in the country less than three years. When Lord Elgin died no man looked for the appointment of Viceroy less than Sir J. Lawrence. It was said at the time that Lord Palmerston met him at a railway station, and said to him, "You are the very man I wanted to see. Will you go out to India as governor-general? Take till to-morrow morning to think over it." "I never expected to see India again," he said to an acquaintance in Calcutta. Now, probably, he returns home to stay; and it may be hoped that he will continue to render good service to his countrymen, and to the natives of India, for many years to come.

Miss Ida Gladstone, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque, near Fettercairn, brother of the Prime Minister, met with a very serious accident on Tuesday, Feb. 9. She had been riding out within her father's grounds, accompanied by a groom, when the horse, a very spirited animal, got unruly, and bolted. After the horse had run some distance, Miss Gladstone's head came into violent collision with the branch of a tree, which caused her to be thrown to the ground. She was taken up insensible, and conveyed to Fasque-house. Miss Gladstone has since been in a state of insensibility. The injury she sustained consists of a violent concussion of the brain at the left temple.

The naval command at Portsmouth in succession to Admiral Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley has been given to Admiral Sir J. Hope, G.C.B., son of the late Admiral Sir George Hope, K.C.B. The gallant officer, who served in the Baltic, was born in 1808.

We have to record the death of Lady Arabella Bannerman, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess Delawarr, and wife of Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bart. Her ladyship was confined of a daughter on Feb. 9, and died the following morning. The infant child is alive. Lady Arabella was born in 1835, and married, in 1860, Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bart.

Mr. John Francis Basset, the representative of the ancient Cornish family of Basset of Tehidy, died on Feb. 9, at Tehidy-park, Cornwall. The deceased was in his 37th year, and married, in 1858, the Hon. Emily Henrietta, daughter of the third Viscount Gort.

Baron Rothschild (whose health is much better) will be put in nomination for the seat in Parliament vacant by the death of Mr. Charles Bell.

The trial of the Westminster election petition began this morning, Feb. 12.

The Tamworth petition is in progress, the principal allegation against the return of Sir Robert Peel and Sir H. Bulwer being intimidation. Mr. Justice Willes is the judge. One of the witnesses subpoenaed for the petitioners attempted to poison himself with laudanum on Feb. 10.

The Fishmongers' Company have made a grant of £1000 to the Middle Class Schools' Corporation.

SUPPLEMENTARY BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALDERSON—Feb. 10, at Scarborough, the wife of Captain Alderson, half-pay, late 77th and 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regts., of a son.
ASTELL—Feb. 9, at Woodbury-hall, Cambridgeshire, the wife of J. Harvey Astell, Esq., of a daughter.
GOODALL—Feb. 10, at Fitzroy-road, Regent's-park-road, the wife of Edward A. Goodall, Esq., of a son.
HAMILTON—Feb. 6, at Glenarn-row, Dumbartonshire, the wife of George W. Hamilton, Esq., of a daughter, stillborn.
SUTTON—Feb. 10, at Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of Graham E. H. Manners Sutton, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOYCE—FRATER—Feb. 9, at St. Peter's, Notting-hill, Captain A. W. Boyce, late 44th Regiment, to Alice, daughter of Charles Frater, Esq., of Stanley-terrace, Kensington-park-gardens.
MAUDSLAY—LUCAS—Feb. 9, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Walter Hy. Maudslay Esq., of Hyde-park-square, and Lambeth, to Emily, daughter of Charles Thos. Lucas, Esq., of Lancaster-gate, and Warrnamoor-court, Sussex.

DEATHS.

BERKELEY—Feb. 8, at Russell-square, Charles Berkeley, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields son of the late Rev. Rowland Berkeley, D.D., vicar of Writtle and rector of Rochford Essex, aged 75.
CROFT—Feb. 7, Isabella, wife of the Rev. J. H. Croft, vicar of Timberscombe, Somerset.
CUVILLIER—Feb. 11, at Inverness-terrace, Austin Cuvillier, Esq., son of the Hon. A. Cuvillier, of Montreal, Canada, aged 36.
DASHWOOD—Feb. 9, the Rev. S. H. Dashwood, vicar of Stow Bardolph.
DECEBJAT—Feb. 5, at Amelle les Bains, South of France, Charles T. W. G. de Cerjat, Commander R.N., son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles de Cerjat, of the 1st (Royal) Dragoons, aged 43.
FOWLER—Feb. 8, at Rugby, Thomas Walter Jonett Fowler, son of Thomas E. Fowler, Esq., of Hereina, aged 14.
JAMESON—Feb. 6, at Bournemouth, Hants, the Rev. F. J. Jameson, rector of Coton, Cambs, aged 40.
OSBORN—Feb. 10, at Manor-terrace, Brixton, Samuel Osborn, M.D., F.R.C.S., aged 55.
SPANIE—Jan. 20, at Lincoln, Captain T. Spankie, Retired List, Bengal Army.
WALKER—Feb. 8, William Jones Walker, Ret. Commander R.N., formerly First Lieutenant on board H.M.S. Britannia.
WILLMAN—Feb. 5, at 20, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Captain L. Willman, R.N., aged 34.