

the New World. A full-page picture shows Lake George, looking from Caldwell and the rear of the famous Fort William Henry Hotel; another fine picture is "Fourteen-Mile Island," and the rest, all large and beautiful, are "View from Fourteen-Mile Island," "Long Island," and "Cat Mountain." The moonlight, rainbow, and sunlight effects in these pictures, are particularly pleasing. A. Gault gives a full page picture of "Knickerbocker Days," which faithfully represents rural life in New Amsterdam, in the middle of the seventeenth century, when New York was but a village. The most spirited picture which has been seen on paper for a long time, is a full-page battle scene, drawn by Julian O. Davidson, representing a conflict at sea between an American and English ship of war, during the Revolution. The details of the ships are admirably drawn. Four other large and beautiful pictures represent scenes in the Old World. One of these, "Marble Mills on the Untersberg," by R. Puttner, is a picturesque view in the woods on the Alps; another, "The Fishwife of Munken," shows us the interior of a cottage on the "Island of Widows," in the Zuyder-Zee; the third, "In the Cloister Cellar," by Edward Grutzner, is a picture of a perplexed abbot contemplating the gross dereliction of an intoxicated brother who has fallen in a drunken sleep by the side of a beer cask; the last of this series is called "Getting Around Him," by F. Widmann, a pretty scene of a man asleep across a path way in the woods. A striking picture to add to this long list is a scene from "Lad Astray," by T. Beech, which gives the portraits of Rose Eytinge and Mr. Thorne. A fine portrait of Theodore Thomas, the eminent musician, is given. A little woodland view, "Watching for the Flowers," completes this remarkable list of illustrations. The literary contents are of a high order, varied and interesting. Subscription price, \$5, including chromos "The East" and "The West." James Sutton & Co., publishers, 53 Maiden Lane, New York City.

In *Blackwood's Magazine* for March we find continuations of the serials "Valentine and his Brother," and "Disorder in Dreamland," and the first part of a new story, "Alice Lorraine," which promises to surpass the others in interest. "The Two Speransky—Part II," tells of Elizabeth Speransky-Bagareff, who though unhappy in her domestic life, was the centre of a brilliant circle in St. Petersburg, was a great traveller, and the author of several novels and other books written in French. "Lord Stanhope and the 'Historians of Queen Ann's Reign'" is perhaps, the most striking article in this number. It contains sketches of many of the prominent men of the day, including Marlborough, Godolphin, "Orator" Henry, etc., besides a brief notice of some of the more important events of that reign. There are also a couple of poems, "Horatian Lyrics," and two political articles, "The Elections of 1868 and 1874," and "Mr. Gladstone's Nig. Attack and its Results."

We have received the April number of *Wood's Household Magazine*, which well sustains its previous good reputation. While its contents are not deep or scientific, its pages are free from trashy sensational stories, and are full of bright sunny reading that goes home to the heart. The magazine contains its usual number of illustrations, and its general appearance compares favorably with the higher priced magazines. Subscription price one dollar a year; with *ex gratia* Yosemite one dollar and a half. Subscriptions may begin with any number. Address, *Wood's Household Magazine*, Newburgh, N. Y.

The *P. M. Mail Gazette* says that "pending the publication of those further portions of the Official History of the War of 1870-71 which are concerned especially with Metz, there are some very interesting particulars to be gathered from Capt. Goltz's work on the 'Operations of the Second German Army,' which seem in all respects to confirm the justice of Bazaine's sentence, and consequently to contradict the view taken of him by German writers as a good soldier who was simply unfortunate. Thus we find that after the catastrophe of Sedan became known, the Germans sensibly reinforced their investment on the right or east bank of the Moselle, which had been previously sacrificed, so to speak, in order to strengthen the other side. through which L. y Bazaine's direct line towards MacMahon. That this was done implies that the Marshal was in a manner justified in his previous efforts on the right bank made at the time of the Sedan fighting; and the implied weakness of the circle on that side renders it more difficult than ever to excuse the half-hearted way in which the so-called battle of Noisseville was then fought by him, which allowed the whole French Army, so far as Bazaine chose to engage it, to be repulsed by less than two of the German corps. Another point greatly telling against the French commander is the accurate knowledge the enemy had of the situation within, which was not due (Captain Goltz explains) to the use of spies, but simply to the careful glancing of such intelligence as was offered by prisoners, by personal reconnaissances, and other means which were equally in the power of the French to use. But the most remarkable fact of all to be noted is the terrible way in which the duties of the investment told on the strength of the Germans, the number of sick reported increasing almost every week, so that at the beginning of October there were no fewer than 2000 men per day admitted to treatment, and when the place surrendered the investing armies were reduced to a strength of but little over 170 000, being actually less than the muster roll of the French who capitulated."

OXFORD VS. CAMBRIDGE.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

London, March 28, 3 p.m.—The weather was beautiful, and a more propitious day for the contest could not have been selected. The crowd that assembled to witness the race was unprecedented. On the Surrey side of the river, from Putney to Mortlake, there was one compact mass of people 150 feet wide, and at the latter place carriages five deep stood in long rows. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh, who

expected to be among the spectators, were absent.

Upon the loss of choice of positions Cambridge won and selected the Middlessex or northern side. The Oxford crew rowed into the stream at one minute past eleven o'clock. Five minutes later the Cambridge boat appeared, and was received with immenso cheering by its friends. The betting at this time was five to two in favor of Cambridge. All things being in readiness, at fourteen minutes past eleven the signal for the start was given, and the boat got away almost instantaneously. Cambridge had the advantage from the first, rowing at the rate of thirty-seven strokes per minute, but both crews pulled steadily. After an exciting contest, Cambridge reached the Ship at Mortlake at thirty-seven minutes and thirty-five seconds past eleven o'clock, winning the race in twenty-three minutes and thirty-five seconds. The water, though not so smooth as was desired, was fairly calm.

Immediately upon receiving the word to start both boats took the water together, but, after a few pulls at the oars, the Cambridge was one quarter of a length in advance of Oxford, and at Bishop's Creek, three furlongs from Aqueduct Bridge, the starting point, were nearly clear of their opponents. Here the steering of both boats were reckless. Between Craven Point and Hammersmith Bridge the coxswain of the Oxford boat steered wildly. Off the Crab Tree, seven furlongs from Bishop's Creek, Oxford decreased the lead of Cambridge by a plucky spurt, and at the Soap Works, about one mile and four furlongs from the Aqueduct Bridge, was only one length behind the Cambridge. At Hammersmith Bridge, about two furlongs and a half from the Soap Works, Cambridge lost half a length by bad steering, but two furlongs further, again went ahead fast. The "dark blue" made another spurt, and drew up nearly level with the Cambridge, and off Chiswick Church succeeded in getting one quarter of a length in advance. The excitement became intense. Cheers from Oxford's supporters rang out from both sides of the river. On Corney Reach, about two miles and a half from Aqueduct Bridge, Cambridge took the lead again, and passed Barnes Bridge, about seven furlongs beyond Corney Reach, a length and a half of Oxford. Here Oxford rowed wildly, and Cambridge kept the lead till the end, reaching the Strike boat at Mortlake four lengths in advance of their opponents, amid the deafening cheers of their friends on the shore. Both crews were very much exhausted when the race terminated, but Oxford appeared to be the most distressed.

This evening the victors and their opponents dine together at the Criterion Restaurant, the members of the Oxford crew having declined the invitation of the Lord Mayor to both crews to a dinner in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House.