

## THE PALACE OF OSBORNE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

On our first page we reproduce a view of the Royal Marine Palace of Osborne, on the Isle of Wight, one of the favourite summer resorts of Her Majesty. The Palace, which stands facing the sea, was erected under the immediate superintendence of Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, by Mr. Barry, assisted by Mr. Thomas Cubitt. The Osborne estate, on which the Palace stands, was purchased by the Queen on the death of Lady Blachford, Her Majesty having become enamoured of life in the beautiful and picturesque little island from her experience of residence at Norris Castle before she was called to the throne, that mansion having been selected for her and her mother, the Duchess of Kent, in 1831.

## CLAREMONT, SURREY.

Claremont has been chosen for the present residence of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. It is understood, however, that their summer residence will be within eight or ten miles of Balmoral Castle, the Princess having confirmed this opinion by saying in one of her letters, acknowledging a compliment from the people in the neighbourhood of Balmoral, that though she might not see them so frequently, yet she would keep them in remembrance when in her "own Highland home." The *Illustrated London News*, from which we copy the illustration of Claremont, says of it:

"The park and mansion of Claremont, the property of the Crown, situated close to the village of Esher, sixteen miles from London, will for the present be occupied by the Marquis of Lorne and his bride, Princess Louise. The park is three miles and a half in circuit, adjoining an open heathy common traversed by the Portsmouth road. The grounds are very agreeably laid out; they contain some fine trees, a lake five acres in extent, and a small Gothic building, originally intended for a summer-house, but now called the Mausoleum of Princess Charlotte. The house, designed by Brown, was built for Lord Clive, the famous conqueror of Bengal, just a hundred years since, at a cost of £100,000. It is of brick, with stone dressings, and the arms of Clive are inscribed above the portico. The first mansion on this ground was one built by Sir John Vanbrugh, the dramatist and architect, for himself, in the reign of Queen Anne. It was not like the cumbersome edifices he reared for others, which caused some wit to propose for his epitaph—

"Lie heavy on him, earth! for he  
Laid many a heavy load on thee."

Vanbrugh, who had purchased this site, was content with a small brick house for his own residence. This was afterwards sold to Holles, Earl of Clare, and more latterly Duke of Newcastle, from whose title it was named Clare-Mont. He added to Vanbrugh's building, and erected, to the westward, a castellated prospect-tower upon a mount. The grounds were laid out by Kent, a fashionable landscape-gardener; Horace Walpole admired them vastly, and the pineapples from the Claremont conservatories were sent to King George, in Hanover, by special couriers. The Duke of Newcastle, whose dwelling here was near his brother and Ministerial colleague, Henry Pelham, of Esher Place, having departed from the world, Claremont was bought by Clive. After Clive's death, in 1774, his newly-built mansion passed through the hands of Lord Galway and Lord Tyrconnel to those of Mr. Charles Rose Ellis, the friend and literary correspondent of Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Ellis was visited here by Sir Walter, who here wrote some of his poems. The place was afterwards sold to the Crown, which settled it on Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV., and her husband, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, subsequently made King of the Belgians. It was here that the Princess died, in November, 1817; and the house contains several memorials of her, portraits of herself and her husband, of her tutors and friends, and even pictures of her favourite horses and dogs. The place belonging to the late King Leopold for his life, it was put at the disposal, in 1848, of the exiled royal family of France. King Louis Philippe and his Consort, the late Queen Marie Amélie, here ended their days. It has since returned into the possession of the Crown."

## INVERARY CASTLE.

The residence of the head of the Clan Campbell, an illustration of which we copy from the *Illustrated London News*, is a spot of historic and legendary fame. We cannot at present say positively whether either of the chieftains so flatteringly spoken of in the following extract was the hero "doomed to everlasting fame" in the old Jacobite ballad, which recites that—

"Argyle, he cam doon wi' a hundred o' his men,  
A hundred o' his men, and mairlie;  
And they marched over fen, over hill and rocky glen  
For to plunder the bonnie hoose o' Airlie!"

But of a certainty the MacCallum More who undertook that murderous expedition, met with a heroic antagonist in the noble Lady Ogilvie, the mistress of the doomed mansion, who thus, (according to the song) answered his call for surrender:

"I winna come doon," Ladye Ogilvie she cried;  
"Nor will I kiss ye fairlie;  
"I winna come doon to ye, \*gley't Argyle,  
"Gin ye sudna leave a stannin stane o' Airlie;  
"But gin my gude lord were at hame this nicht,  
"As he is awa' wi' Chairlie;  
"It is na' Argyle nor a' his men  
"That wad plunder the bonnie hoose o' Airlie!"

We need hardly recite the "harry" and the burning of the "bonnie hoose" which followed, nor the quick vengeance which fell upon the mansion of Argyle, for these affairs belong to a period of strife and turmoil happily long passed away. The *Illustrated London News* makes the following remarks as to the former, and the present Castles of Inverary, the latter happily occupied by a nobleman distinguished in literature and statesmanship, and an acknowledged friend of social, moral and intellectual progress, who has just acquired the further high distinction of being able to call the Queen's child his daughter-in-law. Says the *News*:

"Far up Loch Fyne, an arm of the sea forty miles long, which pierces Western Scotland, its entrance protected from the ocean, moreover, by the lengthy peninsula of Cantire, and by several large islands, is seated the little county town of Argyllshire, with the great house of the Duke, now father-in-

\* Gley't (Scottic) "Squint-eyed."  
\* Gin "if."

law to Princess Louise. Inverary takes its name from the small river Aray, which here, with the Shiray, runs into the loch. The town is not much larger or handsomer than an English village; but it is a notable station for the herring fishery, and the "Glasgow magistrates," as the fish brought from Loch Fyne up the Clyde are vulgarly called, have a good marketable reputation. Inverary received its charter as a Royal burgh in 1648 from King Charles I., then a prisoner in Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight. The population numbers about one thousand. Inverary Castle stands close by the town. It will be remembered how, in Scott's "Legend of Montrose," when Captain Dalgetty arrives here, with a guide from Sir Duncan Campbell of Ardenvohr, he sees a terrible sight in the market-place. "It was a space of irregular width, halfway between the harbour, or pier, and the frowning castle-gate, which terminated, with its gloomy archway, portecullis, and flankers, the upper end of the vista. Midway this space was erected a rude gibbet, on which hung five dead bodies, two of which, from their dress, seemed to have been Lowlanders, and the other three corpses were muffled in their Highland plaids." These were men condemned as malefactors and put to death by order of the Marquis of Argyll, who had plenary jurisdiction in the county, as the King's Justice; but the Highlander's account was that they were "just three gentlemen caterans and twa Sassenach bits o' bodies that wadna do something that MacCallum More bade them." Captain Dalgetty goes on, and at the gate of the castle, defended by two guns, finds an inclosure, within a stockade or palisado, where he sees a huge block smeared with blood, and an axe, likewise bloody, the ground strewn with sawdust, and a human head stuck on a pole. Such were the charms of Inverary in the seventeenth century. The old castle of that time, where Dalgetty was thrust into the dark dungeon with poor Ranald MacEagh, Son of the Mist, and whence he cleverly escaped by laying hands upon the Marquis, who had ventured alone to speak with them, has long since been demolished. The present mansion was built about 1750, by Archibald, third Duke of Argyll, brother to John the second Duke—two of the best and ablest public men Scotland has ever known. It was he, Duke Archibald, who, among other wise and beneficent acts, procured the abolition of those feudal privileges which some of his predecessors had so cruelly used. The architect employed for this building was Adam; this modern castle is a stately but heavy quadrangular structure, of dark slaty stone, with round towers at the angles and a pavilion above. In the great hall is kept a collection of Highland weapons, with the muskets used by the clan Campbell—on King George's side, of course—at the battle of Culloden. The park is beautifully wooded; and the conical hill of Dunquoich, overlooking the town, Glens Aray and Shiray, and Loch Fyne, commands an extensive landscape.

His Grace of Argyll also holds as a seat the Castle of Roseneath in Dumbartonshire, Scotland; and his "town" (London) residence is at Argyll-Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington. His clubs are the Athenæum and the Travellers."

## THE FORTUNE TELLER.

The above scene is one which is familiar to every traveller in the Roman Campagna. Seated on the parapet of an old stone bridge, on which is sculptured in bold relief the papal keys and tiara, is a young Roman matron, clad in holiday garb, holding on her knee her first-born, a brown-faced, bright-eyed urchin of ten, who reluctantly holds out his hand for the inspection of a wizened old sybil, who is laying open to the anxious mother the future that awaits her child. The picture affords an excellent study of character. The young mother, with her eyes intently fixed on the fortune-teller's face, eagerly drinks in the story the old hag relates, while the latter, who might sit with success for the Witch of Endor or the Sybil of Cumæ, wears a look of impenetrable mystery, as she scans the child's open palm. The convent in the background is full of significance, as telling of the impunity with which the soothsayer pursues her calling under the very nose of the ecclesiastical authorities.

## DIPLOMATIC AND POLITICAL.

Col. Sir G. J. Wolsley, C.B., K.C.M.G., late in command of the Red River Expedition, who lost his appointment as Deputy Adjutant-General in North America upon the reduction of the Canadian Staff last year, will, it is stated, succeed Col. Whitmore as Assistant Adjutant-General in June.

It has been stated that the so-called "Irish Church Bill" of the Session 1869 never received the Royal Assent in accordance with the immemorial custom and established practice in the House of Lords—which requires that the Lords Spiritual and Temporal be actually seated in their places in the Chamber of Peers whilst such assent, whether personal or by commission, is given to any public bill; and that an empty House on the 26th of July, 1869, vitiated the whole procedure.—*Ecclesiastical Gazette*, March 14, 1871.

Mr. Odo Russell, in giving evidence on Thursday last before the Diplomatic Service Committee, said he had had personal experience of two corps which he considered to be models of thorough and perfect organization, and which proved what could be effected by the principle of selection (as opposed to seniority) when intelligently carried out—the Prussian Army and the Order of Jesuits. The witness added that he would be glad to see our Diplomatic Service on a similar plan.

"WHERE ONCE THE SIRE HAS TROD, SHALL THE SON NOT TREAD ONCE MORE?"—Alfred de Musset's prophecy has been fulfilled in a way that he hardly could have expected when he wrote his celebrated "Reply" to Becker's "German Rhine;" witness the following from the *Court Journal*:—"The Prince Imperial has joined the Chiselhurst troop of the West Kent (Queen's Own) Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by the Earl of Darnley, and comprising many of the country gentry. The young Prince was present at drill on Chiselhurst Common on Tuesday, in plain clothes. Quartermaster Hammond has received instructions to prepare his uniform and accoutrements, and he will probably take his place in the ranks of the English Volunteers every Wednesday." The only difference is that the father served as a guardian of the peace, while the son's service will only be required in the event of war.

Mr. Voysey, the English clergyman who appeared lately before the Court of Arches on a charge of heresy, has stated through the *Times*, that he hopes shortly to open a church in London "perfectly independent of any other religious communion."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Dover Young Men's Christian Association have, by a majority, decided not to allow *Punch* to lie on the table of their reading-room, on the ground that it is a "publication contemptuous of religious influences, if not absolutely hostile to them." Unhappy *Punch*! How long can it survive the anathemas of the D. Y. M. C. A.?

The editor of a journal published in Antwerp sent a reporter to Brussels for the king's speech, and with him a couple of carrier pigeons to take back the document speedily. At Brussels he gave the pigeons in charge to a waiter, and called for breakfast. He was kept waiting some time, but a very delicate fricassee atoned for the delay. After breakfast, he paid his bill, and called for his carrier pigeons. "Pigeons!" exclaimed the waiter; "why you have eaten them."

A GOOD CELLAR.—Messrs. Christie and Manson, of London, (Eng.) sold the other day the cellar of wines belonging to the Rev. John Hodgson, lately deceased, who was for many years secretary to the Clergy Mutual Insurance Society. According to the printed catalogue it consisted of sixty dozens of sherry and thirty dozens of port, of the vintages of 1847, 1851, 1858, and 1865; also, seventy dozens of old East India sherry, sixty dozens of pale sherry, also ten dozens of old Madeira, seventy dozens of port (upwards of twenty years in bottle, from a nobleman's cellar), twelve dozens of Veuve Cliquot's champagne, vintage of 1846; and seven dozens of Moët's champagne, vintage of 1848, from the Duke of Hamilton's sale—in all, 3,924 bottles.

An odd incident occurred in the House of Commons the other night. Whilst the leader of the Opposition was talking, the Marquis of Lorne came into the gallery to hear him. Many members had taken the same point of advantage, and the Marquis sat down without seeing that his next neighbour was Mr. Peter Taylor. The two looked at each other, of course with no sign of recognition; but neither seemed very comfortable. Mr. Taylor tried to edge away, but could not, for the member on the other side of him enjoyed the joke, and would not make room. The Marquis could not go away; that would have looked gauche and absurd. So the two sat side by side in unpleasant juxtaposition—the future husband of the Queen's daughter next to the senator who had tried to prevent the Queen's daughter from having any dowry.

A REPORTER'S JOKE.—Mr. Thomas Gill, a veteran newspaper reporter who died in Boston a week or two ago, in his lifetime was very fond of a joke, and possessed a keen sense of humour. The Washington "Chronicle" gives an amusing instance of his drollery. The Hon. Robert Rantoul, jr., was delivering to an immense audience an oration at a celebration on Bunker Hill, in the course of which he described with great pathos and effect the famous battle which had occurred on the very spot where they were assembled. As he resumed his seat Gill, who was seated near him, carelessly remarked, "My father was in that battle." Rantoul immediately sprang to his feet and announced this fact, whereupon there were vehement calls from the crowd for the son of the Revolutionary hero. Mr. Gill modestly rose, and after acknowledging the vociferous cheers which greeted him, quietly informed his hearers that it was true that his father was in the Battle of Bunker Hill, but—he was fighting on the other side! The scene that followed "beggared description." Mr. Gill was an Englishman by birth, and one of the first professional reporters who came to America.—*N. Y. Standard*.

## CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

## SENATE.

There was no session of the Senate on Monday.

Tuesday, April 4.—The session was entirely taken up with the British Columbia debate, Hon. Mr. CHAPUIS, in a long and able speech, defending the policy of the Government.

Wednesday, April 5.—The British Columbia debate was resumed and the Bill eventually carried by 39 to 21.

Thursday, April 6.—A number of private bills, with the Fisheries Amendment Bill, were read a third time and passed, after which the Senate adjourned.

Friday being a statutory holiday there was no session.

Saturday, April 8.—Some conversation took place respecting the placing of certain works of art in the Senate Chamber, after which the House, having received and read for the first time a number of bills from the Commons, and having passed certain other bills, adjourned until Monday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 3.—Some conversation took place respecting the Parliamentary Printing, several members taking occasion to complain that the rates paid the printers were too low, and as a consequence the work was defective. Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved for an address to the Queen on the subject of the withdrawal of garrisons and munitions of war, and in a lengthy speech severely criticised the policy of Great Britain towards her North American colonies. The motion passed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole and reported progress. Mr. BLANCHET made a motion for instructions for the establishment of a corps of stenographers to report at length the debates of the House, in both languages, and thus lay a foundation for an official Hansard. Mr. MACKENZIE brought forward statistics to show that a vote of \$12,000 was all that would be required for a session's service. The motion was exceedingly well received by the majority of the House, and after some discussion was carried with the following amendment, made by Mr. CHEVAL, "that the expenses be paid out of the personal indemnity of the members." On Mr. COLBY's motion for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Insolvent Act, Sir G. E. CARTIER made a test motion to adjourn the reading until Thursday week, and the amendment being put to the vote was lost by 60 to 79. The second reading was thus carried, but Mr. COLBY stating that he would content himself with moving to refer the bill to committee on Thursday week, several new amendments were offered, the SPEAKER finally settling the matter at the instance of Mr. CRAWFORD by deciding that the bill was out of order. Mr. BOWELL having withdrawn his bill to legalize certain marriages after a lengthy discussion, the House adjourned at 1 a.m.

Tuesday, April 4.—Sir G. E. CARTIER moved for a Committee of the Whole for the following day to consider a resolution providing that the Pacific Railway should be worked by private enterprise and not by the Dominion Government. On the motion for the third reading of the Bill to amend the