

THE NEW  
BISHOP OF OXFORD.

The Bishop-Elect of Oxford, the Rev. John Fielder Mackarness, D.D., was born in the latter part of the year 1820, so that he has just passed his forty-ninth year. In 1831, when but ten years of age, he was elected upon the foundation at Eton and entered there. In 1840 he obtained a scholarship at Merton College, Oxford. In 1843 he took his B.A. degree, and was placed by the examiners in the second class. Shortly afterwards his elegant scholarship gained for him an open fellowship at Exeter College, but he did not hold it long. In 1845 he was instituted to the living of Tardiebigge, in the diocese of Worcester, on the nomination of Baroness Windsor. His labours in that parish were recognised by the Bishop, who presented him to an honorary Canonry in Worcester Cathedral. In the year 1855 the Rectory of Honiton fell vacant, and he was presented to this living by the Earl of Devon. In a pecuniary point of view the Rectory of Honiton was not better than the Rectory of Tardiebigge, but it was accepted by Mr. Mackarness as affording a more important sphere of labour. His great abilities, his unflagging energy, his power of organisation, and his accurate business habits soon raised him to a commanding position in that portion of the diocese in which Honiton is situated. Among other works, the Honiton Church Association—a society formed for the promotion of home and foreign missions, which annually makes considerable grants to the great Church societies—and the East Devon Choral Association, for the improvement of church music among the parish choirs, may be mentioned as mainly indebted to him for their rise and advancement. He has also taken a large share in the management of the great diocesan societies, particularly in connection with education. The Head Mastership of the Grammar School at Honiton falling vacant about the time when he was first appointed Rector, Mr. Mackarness accepted the post. All-Hallows School was then in a very poor condition, but at present the scholars number about eighty, and some of them have gained distinctions at the public schools and Universities. In this work much credit is due to the co-operation of the Rev. T. Izod, who worked the school under Mr. Mackarness, and is now appointed to the Head Mastership. In 1858 the late



THE RIGHT REV. J. F. MACKARNESS, D.D., BISHOP OF OXFORD.

Bishop nominated Mr. Mackarness one of the Prebendaries of Exeter Cathedral, and there, as elsewhere, his preaching has never failed to attract large and attentive congregations. When the Rev. P. L. D. Acland resigned the office of Proctor in Convocation, Mr. Mackarness was solicited by a large and influential body of the clergy to allow himself to be put in nomination. He was unanimously elected to the post, which he continued to hold till the late election. His fellow-labourers in Convocation can testify to the manner in which his duties there were performed. His voice was powerful in debate, and his judgment and discrimination had ample scope in many important Committees of the House. At the last election, when the country was in an excited state on the Irish Church question, a cry was raised against Mr. Mackarness by a small section of the clergy, which awoke the fears and the prejudices of a large body, and Prebendary Sanders was nominated in opposition. Mr. Mackarness was supported by many of the hardest working and most able men in the diocese; but the majority voted against him, his past services were forgotten, and Prebendary Sanders was returned, pledged to protest uncompromisingly against the Disestablishment Bill. Mr. Mackarness has taken a useful part in the Church Congresses held during the last six or seven years; we believe that a paper contributed by him has been read at every annual congress, except on one occasion. It may not be out of place to mention that upon two occasions in 1867, when Archdeacon Freeman was unable to conduct the examination of candidates for holy orders, the office was intrusted by the Bishop to Mr. Mackarness. But, with all these multifarious avocations, his parish has ever been his first care: the same attention has been paid by him to the smallest parochial organisation as to the great societies of the diocese or country. The parish of Honiton is indebted to his care for the National School buildings which were opened in 1862; and under his supervision the schools themselves, which are, of course, under Government inspection, have attained a high state of efficiency. He has, since 1867, performed the duties of the vicarage of Monkton, a poor and small parish adjoining Honiton. He also holds the office of Chaplain to the Honiton Union, and a chapel is now being

built at the union house, the funds for which have been raised with considerable labour on his part. Those who have been brought into personal connection with him bear witness to the devotion with which his duties as parish minister have always been performed. His eloquence as a preacher is widely esteemed, but among his own parishioners he is valued for his earnest and self-denying labours. The esteem in which he is held at Honiton is shown by the several testimonials presented to him within the last fortnight, including one from the teachers and children of the parochial schools, which consisted of a service of communion plate and chalice-veil of Honiton lace for his private chapel; and a gift of valuable books from the masters and boys of the Honiton Grammar School: besides which there is a town subscription for a tea-service of plate.

The Portrait of Dr. Mackarness is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. W. T. and R. Gowland, of York.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.

The twenty-ninth ordinary general meeting of this company was held, on Thursday, at the City Terminus Hotel—Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., presiding.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said it showed that the general results of the past year were most satisfactory. They had to consider the Crystal Palace from two points of view—viz., as affording a means of relaxation and amusement, and as a trading company. As regarded the first point, during the past year there had been upwards of 2,000,000 visitors to the palace, which was more than six times the amount that had visited any other public institution during the last twelve months. The great depression in trade during the last twelve months had necessarily affected their receipts from the poorer classes, upon whom they principally relied for support, for it was from the shilling days that they derived their chief profit. The turn-over was £143,000, out of which they had a sum of £47,000 for division amongst the shareholders, which was a larger sum than they had in hand last year. The directors felt justified in recommending a dividend of 12 per cent for the ordinary shareholders, and the preference and debenture shareholders would remain in the same position as before. The debenture shareholders objected to the proposed dividend, and asserted that there was only £25,000 in cash in hand; that £5000 more would be required; and that the directors must raise that sum or anticipate the receipts of next year. His answer was that the directors had got the money they required for the dividend. The special attractions had cost £38,977, all of which had been recouped by the demand for reserved seats and the payment for programmes. That result had been realised by an expenditure of only £15,000. The Handel Festival had realised £6500, which was £3000 more than last year.

Mr. Ironsides seconded the motion for the adoption of the report.

Mr. Punches presented a report, and stated that he dissented from his brother auditor in regard to the balance.

A long discussion ensued, in the course of which exception was taken to the management, and allusion was made to the fact that some of the directors held only a limited number of shares, which was inimical to the interests of so large a company. Exception was also taken to the continuance of the special attractions.

A discussion ensued on a motion that the board should be increased from seven to ten.

The chairman said, in his opinion, the board was short-handed.

An amendment that the number of directors should be increased by only two was carried.

Alexander Crosley, Under-Sheriff; Mr. J. Figgins, M.P.; Mr. George Moore, and about one hundred other gentlemen. The schools were founded in 1845, for orphan and necessitous children of commercial travellers. The patron is the Prince of Wales, and the vice-patron the Duke of Cambridge. The institution is situate at Pinner, close to the London and North-Western Railway, and, as enlarged by the opening of the new wings, it is capable of accommodating 300 children. The mode of admission is by election or purchase. Children of subscribers are eligible at the age of five years; those of non-subscribers from seven up to twelve years. They may remain in the schools until they have attained their fifteenth birthday, and on leaving they are assisted by the board in obtaining suitable situations. Each year a number of the pupils are sent up to the Oxford Middle-class Examinations. The children are clothed in a superior manner. There is nothing of "the charitable grinder" in their appearance. Their diet is also particularly good. When a girl or boy is leaving the institution, the board generally make a grant of £5 for an outfit. From a financial statement for 1868, issued by the board of management, it would appear that for that year the income of the institution was £10,555, which was an increase of about £2170 on the income for 1867. Among the names of the contributors in 1868 that of the Queen appears for a sum of £100. The Lord Mayor, in giving the toast of "Success to the Institution," observed that he regarded it as a very valuable one. He knew from experience the vicissitudes of a commercial traveller's life. He first started, "on the road" in 1820. For some time he travelled on horseback. That was called "bumping the bags." Next he took to a gig. Then came the stage coach at ten miles an hour; but it, in its turn, had been superseded by the railway train. Locomotion had been marvellously improved in his day; but he must express his decided opinion that, with the introduction and the development of railways, the strain—mental and physical—on the commercial traveller had very much increased. This was a point well worthy of attentive consideration by the mercantile community. At a subsequent period of the evening Mr. George Moore expressed his concurrence with the Lord Mayor in thinking that in this railway age the pressure on commercial travellers is more severe than it was in the days of coaching. The Lord Mayor stated that 660 children had been taken into the schools, and 450 had been sent out to do for themselves. After dinner there was a selection of music performed by Miss Eyles, Mr. T. Baxter, Mr. Coates, Mr. Byron, and Mr. Lawler. Mr. Harker, jun., discharged the functions of toastmaster in the orthodox style; and the cause of the charity was advanced by a subscription-list to which most of the company affixed their signatures.

A Chinese merchant, named Ah Poy, having died at San Francisco on Dec. 1, and the rooms of his house being found too small to permit of the funeral sacrificial rites being properly performed, leave was obtained from the authorities of the city to celebrate them on the side walk of a street. The ceremonies thus solemnised were not a little curious. At an early hour in the morning a man, dressed in priestly robes, came out of the house, holding in one hand a large ox horn, which he blew shrill and sharp, turning successively to each quarter of the heavens. He was followed by men ringing bells as loud as they could; and after these came the mourners, about half a dozen in number, there being only one man among them. They were dressed in white, with white cowls on

Colonial Government Securities have commanded a fair amount of attention, and the quotations have ruled firm:—Canada Six per Cents, 1870 at 107 to 108; Cape Six per Cents, 1873, 102 to 104; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871 to 1876, 101½ to 102½; New Zealand Six per Cents, 107 to 109; Ditto Five per Cents, 95 to 96; Queensland Six per Cents, 1882-5, 110 to 111; and Victoria Six per Cents, 1891, 114 to 115.

In the market for Home Railway Stocks an increased amount of animation has been apparent. Business has been on a full average scale, and, with the exception of an unimportant reduction in Metropolitan and Caledonian, a general improvement has taken place in prices.

Ordinary Shares and Stock.—Caledonian, 75½ to 75¾; Great Eastern, 88½ to 89; Great Northern, 108½ to 109½; Ditto, A, 108½ to 109½; Great Western, 57½ to 58; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 127½ to 128; London and Brighton, 47 to 47½; London and North-Western, 123½ to 123¾; London and South-Western, 92 to 94; London, Chatham, and Dover, 15 to 15½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 53 to 53½; Metropolitan, 81 to 81½; Midland, 123 to 123½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 125½ to 126½; Ditto, Leeds, 82½ to 83½; Ditto, York, 122½ to 123½; and South-Eastern, 78 to 78½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 105 to 106; East Indian, 109½ to 110½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 147 to 151; Great Indian Peninsula, 107 to 108; Great Western of Canada, 16½ to 16½; Oude and Rohilkund, 104½ to 105½; and Scinde, 104 to 106.

Foreign.—Great Luxembourg, 12½ to 13; and South-Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 21 to 21½.

There has been a healthy inquiry for Foreign Bonds, and, with scarcely an exception, the quotations show an improvement. Egyptian, Turkish, and Italian have been freely dealt in, and the demand for Russian, Peruvian, and Spanish has been fairly active:—Argentine, 1868, 88½ to 89; Brazilian, 1865, 87½ to 88½; Chilean, 1867, 89½ to 90½; Egyptian, 1868, 80½ to 81½; Ditto Nine per Cents, 95½ to 96; Ditto Government Railway Debentures, 99½ to 100½; Mexican, 13 to 13½; Peruvian, 1865, 83½ to 84; Portuguese, 1867, 34 to 34½; Russian, 1862, 84½ to 85½; Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 80½ to 91½; Ditto, Nicolas Railway Bonds, 64½ to 65½; Ditto, 1869, 64½ to 65½; Spanish, 1867, 27½ to 27½; Ditto, 1869, 25½ to 26½; Turkish, 1865, 69 to 70; Ditto Five per Cents, 45 to 45½; and Italian, 1861, 56 to 56½.

American Government Securities have been steady in value and inquiry. The 5-20, 1882, Bonds have been done at 86½ to 86½; Ditto, 1885, 85½ to 85½; Ditto, 1887, 84½ to 85; 10-40, 82½ to 83; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Mortgage Bonds have been done at 25 to 26; and Illinois Central Shares at 100½ to 101½. Erie Shares have been dull, at 16½ to 17.

Bank Shares have commanded a fair amount of attention at full quotations. Agra, A., 11 to 11½; Alliance, 12½ to 13; Anglo-Egyptian, 22 to 22½; Imperial Ottoman, 2½ to 2½ prem.; London and County, 48 to 49; London Joint-Stock, 31 to 32; London and Westminster, 58½ to 59½; and Union of London, 37½ to 38.

Telegraph Shares have been purchased freely, at enhanced quotations:—Anglo-American, 19 to 20; Anglo-Mediterranean, 17½ to 18; Atlantic, 13 to 16; British Indian Extension, 1½ to 1½ prem.; British Indian Submarine, 14 to 14½; Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, 3 to 3½ prem.; Mediterranean Extension, 6 to 7; and French Cable, 16½ to 17.

In Miscellaneous Securities business to a moderate extent has been concluded, at full quotations:—General Credit and Discount, 3 to 3½; Hudson's Bay, 12 to 12½; Indiarubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Company, 30 to 32; and Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, 33½ to 33½ ex 4d capital and ex div.

A fair quantity of bullion has come to hand during the week, and further heavy receipts are expected. The export demand being quiet, some parcels will probably be sent into the Bank of England.

As regards the exchanges, bills on Italy have again been rather lower; otherwise, the rates are without material alteration. At New York the rate of exchange on London is 108½.

The Board of Trade tables just issued show that whilst the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the eleven months show a material increase when compared with last year, the contrast between the shipments during the months of October and November is less favourable, there being a decrease of upwards of £1,000,000; but compared with the corresponding month last year there is an increase of a similar extent. The actual exports during November have been valued at £15,287,820, against £14,149,493 in 1868, and £14,879,739 in the previous year. During the eleven months they amounted to £174,450,252 against £164,824,654 last year, and £167,931,378 in 1868. The computed real value of

white, 40s. to 49s.; barley, 27s. to 42s.; malt, 48s. to 70s.; oats, 16s. to 25s.; beans, 36s. to 46s.; peas, 34s. to 42s. per quarter; flour, 25s. to 43s. per 280 lb. Imperial Averages of Corn, wheat, 49,921 qrs. sold at 43s. 6d.; barley, 4,415 qrs., at 35s. 11d.; oats, 3946 qrs., at 21s. 6d. per quarter.

Bread.—The present prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; and of household ditto from 5½d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Seeds.—The few parcels of English clover seed disposed of have realised very full prices. Mustard and canary have maintained late rates; but tares have ruled dull and drooping. Few transactions have been reported in linseed.

New white turnip, 15s. to 18s.; swede, 16s. to 19s. per bushel; foreign new tares, 38s. to 40s.; canary, 56s. to 60s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s.; sowing linseed, 68s. to 70s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 74s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 66s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £11 0s. to £11 15s.; ditto foreign, £10 0s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—All departments of the colonial produce markets have been greatly interfered with on account of the holidays. The transactions in tea, privately, have been very moderate, and prices are almost nominal.

Sugar.—On the spot few sales have taken place in sugars, but there has been some demand for cargoes afloat, for which full prices have been paid.

Coffee.—Plantation coffee has ruled steady in value and demand, but generally the market has ruled inactive.

Wool.—No sales of importance have been reported, but we do not alter prices.

Provisions.—In bacon a moderate business has been done, and the quotations have been steadier. Hamburg, 67s. to 69s. for sizable and light weights. For butter there has been a fair inquiry. Friesland, 126s. to 128s.; Zwolle and Kampen, 114s. to 124s.; Danish and Kiel, 70s. to 140s.; Bosch, 84s. to 98s.; Lev, 94s. to 100s.; and French, 102s. to 144s. Cheese has met a slow sale, but prices have ruled firm. Hams have been in moderate request, but lard has ruled dull.

Spirits.—There is no feature to notice in the spirit market. Rum has sold slowly, on former terms; and brandy and grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Hay and Straw.—With only moderate supplies of both hay and clover on sale, the trade has ruled dull, at about stationary currencies:—Prime meadow hay, 78s. to 84s.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; prime clover, 120s. to 126s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 110s.; prime second-cut clover, 100s. to 108s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 90s.; straw, 26s. to 30s. per load.

Hops.—The demand for all kinds of hops has been inanimate during the past week; but, owing to the comparatively small imports, the quotations have been firmly supported. The supply of really good coloury qualities is small.

Wool.—The English wool trade has continued firm, and fine lustrates have tended upwards in value; but all classes have experienced a fair demand. Colonial produce has changed hands to a fair extent, on fully former terms.

Oils.—Lined oil is quoted at £29 10s., on the spot. English brown rape, £39; refined, £41 to £41 10s.; foreign, £43. Olive and cocconut have ruled quiet.

Tallow.—The market has continued steady, at 45s. for Y.C. on the spot, and 45s. 6d. to 45s. 9d. for March delivery.

Coals.—Newcastle, 14s. to 17s. 6d.; Sunderland, 19s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 19s. 9d. to 21s. 6d. per ton.

Meat.—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 5s.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 5s. to 6s. per 8 lb., by the carcass.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—In the general position of the cattle trade no material alteration was noticed to-day. A slight increase in the demand was observable, especially as regards choice stock, and the quotations ruled firm. There was a moderate supply of beasts on offer. Prime stock was in request, and for such full prices were realised. Medium qualities commanded a moderate amount of attention; but inferior breeds were dull. As regards sheep, with a moderate supply, the trade was steadier, at about late rates. Calves changed hands at full prices, but pigs were inactive.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Scots, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; prime South-down ditto, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.; large hogs, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.; and