



The Elizabethan.

Vol. III. No. II.

WESTMINSTER, MAY 1881.

Price 6d.

RACQUETS.

At this time of year, when the interval, this year a long one, between the end of football and the beginning of cricket gives plenty of opportunity to racquet players to practise for the impending ties, it may not be out of place to make a few remarks upon this branch of athletics as practised at Westminster, and the origin of the Silver Wire and the Wooden Challenge Cup.

Those who care to refer to the Racquet Ledger, or back numbers of *The Elizabethan*, will find, amongst other interesting particulars, that, although wooden racquets seems to be more peculiar to Westminster, yet the Silver Wire was played for six years before the Challenge Cup for the Woodens. The former was provided by general subscription in 1850: the latter was presented by Salwey, one of the seniors of the year in 1856. One of the rules referring to

them is that both may not be held by the same person in the same year; this rule, enforced in the first year that both were played for, has been called into operation several times since then.

Wooden racquets has always commanded greater favour and more interest at Westminster than wires, chiefly because of the nature of the courts, which, being open, are much more suited to the former game. This was the case even more in past years than at present, since the old custom was to allow hitting off the paved court on to the gravel beyond: the result being that every game was composed of a series of rounds consisting of two, and only two, hits, of which the latter nearly always drove the ball over a house in one direction or another. Thus the game degenerated into a mere uninteresting trial of strength. To avoid this, and make the game depend a little more on skill, in 1868 the wires were played in College Court—an experiment which was not, however, repeated in succeeding years. Since

then the edge of the stones has been fixed as the boundary of the court, which is undoubtedly a great improvement, the games now admitting, as all will allow who have tried, of considerable skill.

We would here, however, suggest what we venture to state would be a further improvement, as far as woodens are concerned, which has been mentioned before in the pages of *The Elizabethan*. Our mode of playing wooden racquets always necessitates fairly high hitting to ensure good rounds; why, then, should not the line be raised? This arrangement need not in any way interfere with wires, and would, we think, cause far better games in the wooden ties.

No subject has been worn more threadbare than this in the correspondence of *The Elizabethan*. Letters are continually received complaining of the honeycomb walls, uneven flags of the courts, &c., &c. Towards reforming all these evils many wild plans have been proposed ineffectually; but in all probability they will continue to form a pet grievance until we get—may it be soon—proper Racquet and Fives Courts. As regards these last it was suggested in an ancient number of *The Elizabethan*, that they should be constructed against the wall opposite the present courts; a measure which could hardly, we fear, have been popular with the inhabitants of the immediately adjacent houses. Now, however, there seems to be more chance of attaining them. There is no lack of promising players in the school whenever that desirable event comes off. Let us hope that at no distant date we may see Westminster sending her representatives to contend for the Public Schools' Racquet Challenge Cup—a hope which, till we are blessed with Racquet Courts, cannot be realised.

'OLD WESTMINSTERS.'

No. XIII.

GENERAL GEORGE CHARLES BINGHAM,
EARL OF LUCAN.

THE eldest of the second Earl's family, by Lady Elizabeth Belaysse, daughter of the last Earl of Fauconberg. This distinguished officer, who is now enjoying the *otium cum dignitate* his faithful and loyal service

has honourably gained, was born on the 16th day of April, 1800, and he received his education at the Westminster School.

On the 29th of August, 1816, he was gazetted to a cornetcy in that distinguished regiment the 17th Lancers.

The following dates will suffice to cover the earlier part of this cavalry soldier's career.

He was promoted Lieutenant on the 24th of December, 1818; Captain, 16th May, 1822; Major, 23rd June, 1825; and Lieutenant-Colonel, 9th November, 1826.

In 1826 he was elected to Parliament as Member for county Mayo, for which constituency he sat until 1830.

In 1828, Lord Bingham accompanied the Russian Army under General Diebitch, as a volunteer on the staff, into Bulgaria, and served in the campaign of that year, including the operation of the crossing of the Balkans.

The young English officer conducted himself right well, and gained much distinction as well as an experience of soldiering of the highest advantage to him, there being no better or finer soldiers in the world to serve with than the Russians—a fact that the writer of this can verify from personal experience.

The Emperor of Russia, as a mark of especial esteem, and in recognition of the gallantry of the British Colonel, conferred upon him the insignia of a Commander of the Order of St. Anne, and the medal issued in commemoration of the war.

The peace of Adrianople was the result of Lord Lucan's first campaign. It is not a little singular that his next and last campaign should have been against the troops of the nation whose cause he had fought for in 1828.

It has been said that Lord Lucan expended no less a sum than thirty thousand pounds sterling in the purchase of the various grades leading to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy. Of that we will say nothing, except that if it be a fact, it illustrates the wisdom of the abolition of purchase in the army.

In 1829 Lord Bingham married Lady Anne, daughter of Robert, 6th Earl of Cardigan, by which marriage he became connected, as brother-in-law, with the hero of the celebrated Light Cavalry Charge at Balaclava. He obtained a full Colonelcy on the 23rd of November, 1841, two years after he had succeeded to the earldom. In the same year he was elected a Representative Peer for Ireland.

On the 11th of November, 1851, Lord Lucan was promoted to the rank of Major-General from the unattached list.

Passing over the intermediate years we now come to the outbreak of the Crimean War.

The part assigned to our 'Westminster' soldier in the Russian campaign was similar to that given to another distinguished 'O.W.' in the Peninsula War, the important post of cavalry leader.

We do not intend to enter here into the argument whether or no Lord Lucan was fitted for the conspicuous capacity he was called upon to fill. Some have said he was not. The Duke of Wellington

esteemed him to be a cavalry officer of high ability. Which opinion was correct does not come within our province to decide. For me it is sufficient that Lord Lucan had won the approval of Russians in the 1828 campaign. 'Westminsters' have reason to be proud of the fact that the two most important posts in the British Army despatched against the Russians were occupied by 'Old Westminsters.' Lord Raglan was Commander-in-Chief, and the General Officer in command of his Cavalry Division was Lord Lucan.

The Cavalry Division was composed of two brigades.

The first, the famous Light Brigade, consisted of the 4th Light Dragoons (the 4th Hussars as they are now called), the 8th Hussars (of which gallant corps Lord Lucan was appointed Colonel on the 17th of November, 1855), the 11th Hussars, the 13th Light Dragoons (now Hussars), and the 17th Lancers. This brigade was commanded by that dashing light-cavalry-man, Lord Cardigan, at that time a Major-General. The second, or Heavy Brigade, was under the charge of Brigadier-General the Honourable James Yorke Scarlett, and included the 4th Dragoon Guards, the 5th Dragoon Guards, the 1st Dragoons, the 2nd Dragoons, and the 6th Dragoons. The division mustered some eleven hundred sabres, and comprising, as it did, the flower of the British cavalry, was a command any soldier might be proud of.

At the Battle of the Alma, Lord Lucan's cavalry acted in reserve with the object of securing the left flank and rear of the attacking force from Russian cavalry assault; and we can imagine that curious thoughts must have flitted through the brain of the British cavalry leader as he beheld his former friends in their changed position of enemies.

Lord Lucan's services at Alma were acknowledged in Lord Raglan's official despatch.

The Battle of Balaclava next claims our attention.

When the Russian cavalry, supported by artillery, attacked the British forces, one division directed its assault against the 93rd Highlanders, and another, the larger portion, advanced in the direction of Brigadier-General Scarlett's heavy cavalry.

Lord Lucan was equal to the critical occasion, and ordered the Heavy Brigade to charge the Russian Horse.

How the 'Royals,' 'Scots Greys,' 'Green Horse,' 'Royal Irish,' and 'Enniskillens' performed the glorious duty assigned them, is matter of history, and need not be dilated upon in this article.

It is enough to say that Lord Lucan's directions were obeyed to the letter, and crowned with signal success. After this charge was executed, the turn of the Light Brigade arrived. It is generally known and fully recognised that the charge of Lord Cardigan's light cavalry was a mistake; but why the mistake was made, how it originated, and to whom the blame is due, was, is, and most likely ever will be, a mystery not to be penetrated—a riddle not to be solved.

The writer of this brief notice has heard the story of the Balaclava Charge related by Russian officers who were eye-witnesses, and knows to whom the Russians assign the blame; but as to the persons they

name as the proper recipients of the blame, that was undoubtedly the due of some one, it is not necessary to say more than that neither Lord Lucan nor Lord Cardigan were mentioned as the officers upon whose shoulders lay the responsibility of the grave error.

Lord Lucan received his orders, and from him Lord Cardigan received his directions through the medium of that splendid cavalier, the aide-de-camp Nolan, whose death-wound removed from the British army one of its most perfect *sabreurs* and most dashing officers.

When the writer served on the staff of a Russian General in a recent war, the messages entrusted to him for conveyance were in writing, and accordingly there could be no misconception of them, or, at all events, no change in them could be made by accident *en route*.

The order placed in the hands of Lord Lucan should have been in writing, and, as it does not appear that such was the case, the fault should not be laid upon the brave Captain Nolan, the zealous Lord Cardigan, or the 'Worthy Westminster' who forms the subject of this notice—it should be taken further back for a resting-place. The light cavalry charge was made, and cannot be unmade: 'all the world wondered,' and all the world must continue to wonder.

We would not one whit disparage the gallantry of that charge, but it is an injustice to many troopers of different armies, besides those of the British cavalry, who have done famous deeds, to say or to pretend that the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava is unequalled or unsurpassed in heroism, in unswerving obedience to orders, or in romance.

There have been many instances of a display of equal valour and dash in obedience to orders, and there have been some cases where infinitely more credit was due, because voluntary, and not commanded, action was performed.

Romantic admirers of that charge never, in their enthusiasm, take into consideration that had the *order* been disobeyed—however it may have been construed—a very ignominious fate would have awaited many of the gallant little band of light horsemen. It is not for *having executed* the charge 'Cardigan's Light Bobs' should be praised, but for the *manner* in which it was performed.

One thing is quite certain, and that is, although the Russians are by no means backward in praising the gallantry of the troops who rode in the celebrated charge, yet *their* account of the brilliant affair is somewhat different to *ours*. Some of the gilt is rubbed off the gingerbread we have been accustomed to have pushed down our throats in our nurseries. The student of history, who desires to form a correct conclusion upon any event, cannot arrive at so happy a result unless he reads the accounts of both sides and carefully weighs them in the balance.

Practical experience has convinced us of the folly of forming an opinion upon the evidence of only one party to an issue. Charles I. appears to have been a very bad man so long as you read the effusions of his enemies only; but when you take in hand the works written by his partisans you will pass

over a good deal of the murdered king's iniquity to Cromwell's side of the account. And what does all this go to show in relation to Lord Lucan? Simply, that were all sides of the question of the Balaclava Charge presented to inspection, the result might prove that Lord Lucan has been ill-used and misjudged on insufficient evidence; and that until the whole matter be opened to public gaze, it is cruel and shameful to ascribe to Lord Lucan the blame that ought doubtless to be laid on other shoulders. For myself I confess I am sufficiently loyal to my old school, and to those who have helped to add lustre to the brilliancy of its reputation, to reverence the name of the brave old warrior, the gallant 'O. W.,' who proved himself worthy of the Russian Emperor's honour in 1828.

Nor let us forget that on Balaclava's fateful field Lord Lucan himself was wounded.

Lord Raglan in his despatch relative to the Battle of Balaclava said: 'The arrangements of the Lieutenant-General (Lord Lucan) were so able and effective, as at once to ensure success, and inflict a heavy loss upon the enemy.'

Lord Lucan's services, after the Balaclava affair, included the Battle of Inkermann and the Siege of Sevastopol.

The undermentioned decorations were the reward of his conduct in the conspicuous position he was called upon to occupy during the war in the Crimea.

He was made a Commander of the French Legion of Honour, received the First Class of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie and the Turkish war medal, and in addition to the English war medal with four clasps (the complete number awarded), his lordship received the Star of a Knight Commander of the Bath, an Order in which he has since been promoted to the dignity of a Grand Cross. On 24th of December, 1858, Lord Lucan was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and on the 22nd of August, 1865, he attained the grade of a General.

The Colonelcy of the First Regiment of Life Guards was conferred on the old cavalry soldier on the 22nd of February in the same year that he reached the rank of General, and he retains that honourable dignity at this moment.

We hope the General may live to carry in his hand the bâton of a Field-Marshal, and to bear it for many a year to come.

Lord Lucan has been Lord-Lieutenant (*Custos Rotularum*) of the county of Mayo since 1845; is a magistrate of Middlesex; and in addition to the earldom, is Baron Lucan of Castlebar in the peerage of Ireland, and a baronet of Nova Scotia, the last-mentioned dignity dating from 1632.

Lord Lucan's eldest son, Lord Bingham, a Lieutenant-Colonel when he retired from the army, late Coldstream Guards, served in the Crimean War as aide-de-camp to his father, and received the war medal with clasps for Alma, Balaclava, and Inkermann, the Fifth Class of the Medjidie, the Turkish war medal, the Legion of Honour, and a brevet Majority.

We must not omit to state that Lord Lucan was one of the Westminster Stewards in 1836.

Of this grand old soldier what can we say more in concluding our notice of him, than to express the wish, in which all 'O.W.s' will heartily join, that he may continue for sometime yet as he began—to march with the current century.

School Notes.

WE wish to correct an error in our last number. The late Mr. G. R. H. Somerset was stated to have graduated at All Souls. It should have been Christ Church. Owing also to the carelessness of a transcriber, the fact that he was admitted (fifth) into College in 1836, and was made Captain in 1840, was omitted; which we are now glad to insert.

The first Greek Prose prize has been awarded to J. Langhorne, Q.S., and the second to H. R. James, Q.S.

The prizes for Arithmetic, founded by the late C. H. H. Cheyne, Esq., have also been awarded. F. E. Lewin, Q.S., obtains the senior, and W. E. Marshall, T.B., the junior prize.

The following have been recommended for election by the examiners, Mr. H. L. Thompson and Mr. J. Marshall:—

To vacancies in College:—R. Symms,* J. Watt, J. W. Aris,* H. M. Mansel-Jones, H. Withers,* C. F. Rogers, F. H. Collier.

Prælecti:—J. M. Dale, E. F. Peck, A. S. Waterfield, H. P. Lowe, D. S. Long, A. W. Taylor.

To Exhibitions.

Founder.

G. G. Phillimore	}	Bishop Thomas.
F. W. Yglesias		
R. H. Bellairs		Bishop Williams.
H. Morgan Brown		Lord Burleigh.
P. H. Fawcett		W. Titley.
H. Harrison		C. W. Cracherode.

* Not of the School.

The fellows left from last year's Cricket Eleven are as follows:—F. T. Higgins (capt.), H. Wetton, C. W. Crowdy, W. C. Dale, F. W. Bain.

It was most gratifying to see the Eleven open the season with such a signal victory over the Old Haileyburians as occurred on April 30th. For particulars we refer our readers to the account given on a subsequent page.

The four, at present engaged in practising for Henley, consists of—

1. W. W. Bury.
 2. R. T. Squire.
 3. R. H. Coke.
- Str.* E. T. Brandon.
Cox. Uncertain.

The present members of the eight are :—R. H. Coke (capt.), W. W. Bury, R. T. Squire, E. T. Brandon, R. C. Batley, C. F. Ingram.

WESTMINSTER AND THE 'NEW QUARTERLY.'

WE reprint the following extract from the *Journal of Education* for April. Our readers may recollect that some time back an article appeared in the *New Quarterly Magazine*, strenuously advocating the removal of the School into the country. This article, which was briefly dealt with in *The Elizabethan*, Vol. II., No. 22, has lately been reprinted, with several other articles of a similar nature, in a work entitled, 'Our Public Schools,' published by C. Kegan Paul and Co. The following forms part of the first notice of the work in the *Journal of Education* :

* * * * *

The article on Westminster presents, in point of style, an agreeable contrast. The whole is cleverly put together, and the first half, which is historical, shows some research and knack of telling an anecdote. But here our praise must end. The writer has had a brief given him, and fairly earned his fee; but what may pass as an *ex parte* pleading in a periodical, becomes a gross calumny when incorporated in what pretends to be a permanent record of our Public Schools. We use strong language, but not stronger than we are prepared to justify. On p. 240, we read, 'It is a fact that the resort of many Westminster boys, on Saturday evenings, was a place of Terpsichorean entertainment from which the license is now withdrawn.' The writer, when he made this statement, must have known that, as far as in him lay, he was signing the death-warrant of Westminster. No sane parent would send his son to a school whose pupils, he believed, frequented in numbers the Argyll Rooms. Whether it is true or false—a judicial sentence of execution, or a wanton aspersion founded on the gossip of the playground, and employed by an unscrupulous advocate—our readers shall decide after reading the following statement, which Dr Scott has authorised us to make (we suppress the names):

'Mr. P. was challenged to give his authority. He said he had been told by one of the boys (H. C. B.), that a letter had been received from an old pupil, stating this. B., now at Trinity College, Cambridge, who was a boy of singularly truthful character, absolutely denied all knowledge of any such letter, or of having ever heard of such a thing; and wrote to Mr. P. to that effect. Mr. P. finally replied, he should return all letters *unopened*! He could not justify his assertion—but has *reprinted* it notwithstanding. It is a mere slander.'

Compared with this, the other mis-statements and contradictions, of which the article is full, are almost venial. We have only room to note a few.

In support of this assertion, that 'the intellectual training at Westminster is a failure,' it is noted that in 1877, 1878, the School competitors for Exhibitions and Studentships were beaten by outsiders. In the years 1879, 1880, the School candidates for Exhibitions were at the head of the list. These years are omitted here, though 1880 is quoted elsewhere in regard to University Honours.

Much is made of the disadvantages of a dual system of government. 'The Under-Master claims to be independent in Under-School and in college; the Head-Master desires to assert his supreme control over both. The powers of the two potentates are vague and indefinite. They meet like light and darkness in a belt of twilight, and no man can exactly define their beginning or their end.' The office of Under-Master was abolished by the Act of 1868, and has now ceased to exist, nor is there any longer any division into Upper and Under-School remaining.

'The changes among the younger Masters are rapid . . . Many of them have indeed found that their prospects of obtaining independent scholastic positions are rather prejudiced by association with a school which has been so uniformly unsuccessful.' It would be strange, if true, that men who find they cannot better their position, should be so keen to throw up their posts. As a matter of fact, within the last ten years, two assistant masters have left Westminster for Headmasterships at (Bradfield and Hereford), and six for Masterships at other schools, viz., Harrow, Rugby, Charterhouse, Cheltenham, Clifton, and Sherborne.

On p. 212, 'there were four boarding houses'; but on p. 252, the houses, (like Falstaff's rogues in buckram) have grown to six. Two boarding-houses have been added to point the contrast between past greatness and present decay. In the same way, when the houses were fuller, the boys are said to be 'herded together like pigs in a sty'; at present as we are told, with equally bad grammar and logic, 'each of the various bodies into which the school is divided are mischievously small.' The numbers specified are 40 and 35, not fewer than an Eton or Winchester house-master is permitted to take.

But the writer evidently thinks that any argument is good enough to belabour Westminster, and cares no more for consistency than he does for fact. On p. 245, the influence of the Abbey is transient; on p. 251, it is life-long. On p. 247, Charterhouse is weak; on p. 257, it is strong. The sermons in the Abbey are either stirring utterances of famous preachers, from which the schoolboy has caught his first feeling of religious fervour, and first discovered his own gift of words, or they are shadowy expositions of a negative faith and barren discussions of a profitless eschatology, not for the most part calculated to fix the attention of schoolboys.

Most will have guessed what is the purport of all this unscrupulous special pleading; but, by a com-

mon rhetorical device the writer does not declare his object till the final paragraphs, when it appears as the conclusion to which he is forced by his premises. This object is, of course, to prevent the development of the school on its present basis, by the acquisition of the Capitular Houses assigned to it by the Public Schools Act of 1868. With this in view, everything is studiously represented in the most unfavourable light, excepting only the character of the Masters. This is spared, in order to base upon it the argument, that since such men have failed, nothing better can be hoped for in the future.

The removal of the School is advocated, and the evidence of Dean Liddell and Dr. Scott, before the Royal Commission in 1862, is quoted in its favour. The fact is kept out of sight, that this evidence was given under circumstances wholly different from the present. At that time, the School had no apparent chance of obtaining any space for extension; it had no separate existence in law, could hold or own no property, had no income of its own; it was a branch of the general collegiate foundation, occupying certain premises, and having certain expenses of maintenance defrayed for it. If, for any purpose, additional outlay were called for, the amount was so much to be deducted from a divisible surplus, *i.e.*, from the private income of canons, who decided whether the outlay was desirable. Under such conditions, naturally, the Master's task was so hopeless, that removal, were it possible, seemed the only chance. But, as already noticed, there were no funds available for the purpose; and if money could have been found, the new school could never have been Westminster, except in name.

The Public School Commissioners made recommendations in their report of 1864, but provided no funds (as asserted p. 255), for the simple reason that they had no power to do so. They advised that a house should be pulled down; the Chapter rebuilt it on a larger scale. They advised that a building should be erected for school purposes; the Chapter ignored the recommendation, and framed in 1867 a scheme for transfer of estates to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in which the whole future income of the School, for all purposes, was to be fixed for ever at £1,400 a year. By the same scheme, the personal income of the late sub-Dean was alone fixed at £2,400 a year, besides allowances worth about £200 more, and this he drew until his death.

The Act of 1868 gave the School new life; it acquired a separate corporate existence, an income for general purposes of nearly £4,000 a year, and the reversion, subject to life interests and the payment of £10,000, of three houses as mentioned above. When the School is in possession of these, the site will no longer be unduly cramped; adequate space for classes, and additional fives' courts can be provided.

These additions correspond in substance with the recommendations of the Commissioners in 1864. This fact is suppressed, while their opinion, under the then existing conditions, that the School was not likely to prosper, unless removed or converted into a day-school, is quoted and insisted on. Two of the

six Royal Commissioners have been from the first members of the governing body. Since this has been established, the School has prospered and increased—the applications for admission are largely in excess of the vacancies. The name of College survives, while its real significance is often forgotten. The College embraces the whole foundation, from the Dean to youngest chorister. The boys in College were that part of the School which was also on the foundation; the College garden was the common garden of the corporate body; it had no special connection with the School, as the writer imagines.

The real unfairness of the article lies in the spirit which pervades it. 'Who can refute a sneer?' The best answer to its calumnies lies in the fact that the numbers of the School are at present 229, having about doubled since the governing body came into existence, some thirteen years ago, and that the applications for admission are largely in excess of the space available. Such a fact outweighs a bushel of assertions.

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At a time when the whole controversy has just been raked up afresh, this clear statement, proceeding from a neutral quarter, ably vindicates the School from the charges contained in what was and is a tissue of misrepresentation and anonymous calumny of the most unfair and ungentlemanly description.

CRICKET.

THE Cricket season at Vincent Square opened on Saturday, April 30th, with a match between the School and the Old Haileyburians, which resulted in a victory for Westminster. The School won the toss, and sent Higgins and Bain to face the bowling of Buckland and Erskine. Both batsmen played steadily, and it was not until the total was at 33 that Higgins 'skied' a ball, which was taken by Ponsonby in the deep field, having played a hard-hit innings of 24, which included a couple of fours, three threes, and but one single. Wetton now joined Bain, but after 5 more runs the latter was splendidly caught by Baker at point—2 for 38. Crowdy was well taken at the wicket by Gurdon at 50; and Dale succumbed at 58. Eden now joined Wetton, when the best cricket of the day was shown. Both batsmen hit brilliantly, and the score had reached 114 before Wetton was clean bowled by Cazenove, for a faultless and prettily-played innings of 33, which comprised a four and five threes. Burrige then joined Eden, but the next over Eden was caught in the slips, without adding to his score of 29, 6 for 114. Roller and Burrige now got together, and a most determined stand was made, which brought the score up to 145, when Burrige was clean bowled by Erskine. Kimber fell at 167, and Roller at the same figure, having played very well for a creditable score of 29. Harington was bowled by Baker without scoring, and so the innings closed, without bringing any alteration to the total of 167.

The Old Haileyburians went to the wickets with 167 runs to make in two hours and a half. Nor did it seem likely that they would reach that figure, when five wickets had fallen with the total at 24, none of their batsmen seeming to understand the bowling of Eden. However when Baker joined Ponsonby a good resistance was made to the bowling, and a separation was not effected until the telegraph showed 47, Baker being bowled by Wetton, who had taken the ball from Eden. E. T. Gurdon joined Ponsonby, and put 18 together in very short time, being caught by Burrige at cover-point, at 76. Erskine and Ponsonby put on 26, but the former was clean bowled by Higgins at 102. The second ball of Eden's next over disposed of Ponsonby, who had played sound cricket for his score of 35; and two balls later on Rogers was caught and bowled by the same bowler without scoring. The Old Haileyburians were thus defeated by 65 runs. Score:—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

F. T. Higgins, c. Ponsonby, b. Buckland	24
F. W. Bain, c. Baker, b. Erskine	6
H. Wetton, b. Cazenove	33
C. W. Crowdy, c. Gurdon, b. Erskine	6
W. C. Dale, b. Erskine	7
G. Eden, c. Cazenove, b. Erskine	29
W. A. Burrige, b. Erskine.....	18
C. T. Roller, c. Behrend, b. Erskine	29
R. Kimber, st. Gurdon, b. Erskine	5
E. Harington, b. Baker	0
H. Healey, not out	0
Extras	10
Total.....	167

OLD HAILEYBURIANS.

A. R. Buckland, c. and b. Eden.....	5
H. N. Behrend, b. Eden	2
R. C. Ponsonby, b. Eden.....	35
C. Gurdon, b. Eden	5
C. E. Baker, b. Wetton	17
E. M. Hill, b. Eden	1
A. P. Cazenove, b. Higgins.....	1
E. T. Gurdon, c. Burrige, b. Eden	18
T. E. Erskine, b. Higgins	10
F. R. Squire, not out	0
A. G. L. Rogers (subs.) c. and b. Eden.....	0
Extras	8
Total.....	102

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

WESTMINSTER.

	Wides.	No balls.	Runs.	Wkts.	Overs.	Maiden overs.
Eden	—	—	45	7	20-4	5
Higgins	—	—	24	2	17	8
Healey	—	—	13	0	4	0
Wetton	—	—	12	1	5	1

OLD HAILEYBURIANS.

Buckland	—	—	21	1	16	8
Erskine	2	—	70	7	29	9
E. T. Gurdon ..	—	—	5	0	5	2
Hill	—	—	20	0	5	0
Cazenove	—	—	21	1	6	1
Baker	—	—	12	1	6-1	2

Obituary.

DURING Passion Week passed away another Old Westminster of the elder generation, the Rev. Jacob Ley, B.D., Vicar of Staverton, Northamptonshire. He was admitted fourth into College in 1818, under Dr. Page, who was succeeded in the Head-mastership in the course of the following year by Dr. Goodenough, afterwards Dean of Wells. At Election 1822, Mr. Ley was elected to Christ Church, where he obtained second-class honours both in classics and mathematics in 1825. He graduated M.A. in 1828; and filled the offices of tutor, censor, catechist, and librarian of Christ Church, and of proctor of the University in 1839; in 1840 he graduated B.D. He resigned his college offices in 1845, but retained his studentship for many years. From 1845 to 1858 he was vicar of St. Mary Magdalen in Oxford. In 1858 he obtained the Christ Church living of Staverton (to which a Westminster student must be presented); and at Staverton he resided till the day of his death.

Our Contemporaries.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of *The Blue*, *The Blundellian*, *The Bradfield School Chronicle*, *The Carthusian*, *The Derbeian*, *The Durham University Journal*, *The Eastbournian*, *The Elizabethan* (Barnet), *The Felstedian*, *The Forest School Magazine*, *The King's College Magazine*, *The Laxtonian*, *The Lily*, *The Malvernian*, *The Marlburian*, *The Meteor*, *The Reading School Magazine*, *The Taylorian*, *The Tonbridgian*, *The Ulula*, *The Wellingtonian*, and *The Wykehamist*.

The Blue publishes what must have been an exciting debate on ghosts. Most of the honourable members had weird legends to recite, such as the discomfiture of a ghost by the judicious throw of a boot; the little joke of a headmaster in unwittingly acting the rôle of a spirit; unearthly visions caused by the fumes of green tea, and many other such-like things, with which it is not meet to disturb our readers' nerves. We should like to extract yet another Freak of Genius:

Query.—'Who was Æsop?'

Answer.—'Æsop was a hairy man, who wrote fables and sold his copyright for a mess of potash.'

Two clever notices of celebrities at School will be found in *The Bradfield School Chronicle*: the 'Mauvais Sujet' and the 'Bon Enfant.' These well-known characters have a local habitation in every school we know of, but not a name in the English language, to render these very elastic French expressions. *Scapegoat* or *Scapegrace* might do for the former, according as one took a high or a low view of human nature; the latter is mostly a *Prig*, combining the cardinal virtues of affectionate officiousness, arrogant prudishness, and flaunting hypocrisy. The lines 'To a snowdrop,' by 'La-di-da,' are a very good satire on the consummate bosh of modern too-tootism. 'Nothing in all nature so beautiful as the passionate pulsations of pain.' So says some flabby nincompoop, quoted by the author. How about toothache, forsooth? Really, if

the faint lily-maniacs want a parallel passage to fade over or go into fits about, let them remember Laura Matilda's 'billowy ecstasy of woe' in the 'Rejected Addresses.'

The Elizabethan pays our paper of that ilk a compliment in quoting and commenting on some 'eloquent words' which a recent editorial of ours has been accused of. We are content to plead guilty to the soft impeachment, though in strict propriety we ought to pass over the allusion with a bashful blush.

The ninth volume of the *The Forest School Magazine* commences with our very good wishes. The number contains a series of short interesting pieces. This is rather a happy parody:—

'The quality of libel is well known.
* * * * * It is twice blest.
It advertises both the man who writes
And him that's writ about; it profiteth
The rising journal better than its news.
It is the attribute of Truth itself,' &c.

The Laxtonian sustains its reputation for Theatricals, Singing Competitions, and Translations of Martial. The reporter and critic of the first contents himself with one awful pun, and passes on; towards the end he displays acute perception in distinguishing between the dress of a lord, an honourable, and a gentleman! We admire the poem 'Sick unto Death' from beginning to end; and the elegy on George Eliot, even though we cannot quite conscientiously concur with the literal application to that authoress of the opening line:

'A thing of beauty is a joy for aye.'

The italics are ours. We venture to condense a story which appears in this number:

Wishing to see an old schoolfellow, the writer called at a cottage to inquire the way. An old woman who lived there told him that she was going to pass his destination and if he wished, she would accompany him. 'All right,' said he, 'for bad company is better than none.' After walking for an hour and a half, he asked if he had reached his destination. 'Oh yes,' replied the old lady, 'we passed it three quarters of an hour ago; but as *bad company is better than none*, I ventured to bring you on here.'

In a debate on Cremation, reported in *The Malvernian*, we find a naïve suggestion that our dead bodies should be used for manure. 'Why sutt'nly!' as the Colonel says. What next?

The Taylorian contains some touching lithograph sketches of private life amongst the ancient Romans. The 'emmigration' (*sic*) of L. Tarquinius Priscus with his brats and Penates to Rome in a pre-historic furniture van might be adopted as a high-art advertisement of 'Families Removed by Road or Rail.' The other drawings are good ideas for 'mural painting,' especially the delineation of Romulus on his way up to the stars, quickened by a little dynamite, for speedy deification *à la Russe*.

The Utula gives a thrilling account of a snow-fight between 'Town and Gown' at Manchester, in which the former of course were defeated. 'A Coxswain's Yarn' is a 'considerable side-splitter'—as Mark Twain would put it—but we doubt if the freshest tyro ever said or did such impossibly green things.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LIBER.—We will consider your proposal.
X. Y. Z.—Thanks.

NOTICES.

All contributions for the June number of *The Elizabethan* must be sent in before June 16, to the Editor, St. Peter's College, Westminster.

All other communications must be addressed to the Secretary of *The Elizabethan*, St. Peter's College, Westminster, and on no account to the Editor or printers.

The yearly subscription to *The Elizabethan* is 4s. It is requested that all subscriptions now falling due, or not yet paid up, should be forwarded to R. H. COKE, Treasurer of *The Elizabethan*. Post Office Orders to be made payable at the Westminster Palace Hotel Post Office. Subscribers resident at Oxford can pay their subscriptions to W. A. PECK, Esq., Christ Church, Oxford.

Most of the back numbers of *The Elizabethan* can be obtained from the Secretary, price 6d. each.

Subscribers are requested to notify any change of address to the Secretary.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions of his correspondents.

Floreat