

WRECK IN GIBRALTAR BAY.

The screw-steamer Queen Elizabeth, of Glasgow, on her voyage home from Calcutta, was wrecked on the night of Thursday, March 12, at Calaparra, seven miles from Cabrera Point, the western headland of Gibraltar Bay. She had seventy persons on board, crew and passengers, with a valuable cargo of indigo, raw silk, jute, tea, shellac, and other Indian produce. Her course had been through the Red Sea, the Suez Canal, and the Mediterranean. It is supposed that the look-out man had mistaken the shore lights. About nine o'clock in the evening the ship ran upon a ridge of shingle, 400 yards from shore, with deep water between it and the beach. Her broadside was exposed to a heavy rolling sea. The fires were soon quenched by the water that filled the ship, and all the people were driven on deck. The life-boat alone could be used; it made three trips to shore and landed twenty-five persons in safety. But in the fourth trip, being overcrowded by sailors jumping in, the life-boat was upset. Twenty-three persons were drowned; amongst them were the Rev. Mr. Allardyce, his wife and four children, Mrs. Snakling, the purser, the surgeon, and the chief officer of the ship, with three Spanish sailors, who had come off from shore to help the shipwrecked English. Of these twenty-five now remained. They had a line connecting the ship with the shore. It was not till the middle of the next day, the 13th, that the British Consul at Algiers, Colonel Gordon, C.B. (late of the 75th Regiment), heard of the disaster. He then hastened to the place, sent to Gibraltar for the rocket apparatus, and set men to make a raft of the wooden planks, oars, and cork bolsters that were washed ashore from the wreck. By this raft four men were got ashore, but the connection line was lost, and nothing more could be done for some hours. On the next day (Saturday, the 14th), after much accidental delay, the rocket apparatus of the Control Department at Gibraltar was sent off to the place where its aid was so badly wanted. It did not get there till half past six in the morning of Sunday, the 15th, by a toilsome and difficult night march, with sixteen laden mules, over the rocks and watercourses of the beach. The expedition was commanded by Major Anley, R.A., with Assistant Commissaries Dunstan and Berthon in charge of the apparatus. It was assisted by forty men of the Royal Artillery, under Lieutenant Yorke, R.A. By means of the rocket a rope was passed to the ship, and Colonel Gordon's raft was sent to and fro, with four or five persons each time, until all were landed, including the stewardess and two ayahs, or Hindoo nurses. Fires were lighted, food and coffee were prepared, and dry clothes were given to the poor starved and chilled people, under a shelter made of blankets in a nook of the cliffs. They were afterwards taken to Gibraltar, and everything was done for their relief. Some attempts have since been made to recover part of the ship's cargo.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Zoological Society have lately made an important addition to their living collection in the Regent's Park, in the shape of a new rhinoceros, belonging to the species called by naturalists the Soudanic or Javan rhinoceros. In general appearance this animal, a figure of which we now give, nearly resembles the large Indian rhinoceros, or *Rhinoceros unicornis* of Linnaeus, and, like the latter, has but one horn on its nose. It is, however, readily distinguishable by its smaller size, its long prehensile upper lip, and the different arrangement of the folds of the strong heavy skin which covers the back. The present specimen, which is believed to be the only individual of the species ever brought alive to Europe, was for some time kept in captivity in some tea-gardens at Batavia, in Java. Having been purchased by the agents of some well-known dealers in animals, it was conveyed to this country, and ultimately transferred to the Zoological Society for the sum of £800. The Javan rhinoceros is of the male sex, and, though certainly by no means adult, is believed to have acquired nearly its full stature. It is lodged with its brethren and sisters of the same genus in the elephant-house in the middle garden. There is, we believe, no specimen of this rhinoceros in the British Museum.

The Zoological Society have devoted a large sum of money lately bequeathed to their institution to providing a series of lectures, on Tuesday and Friday evening in summer, in the room where Mr. Wolf's beautiful coloured drawings are, up stairs next to the serpent-house. The first lecture was given last Tuesday, by Dr. P. L. Schäfer, F.R.S., the able and accomplished secretary to the Zoological Society. He described, rather in the way of a classified catalogue, the collections of vertebrate animals in these gardens. In succeeding lectures he will give a scientific and popular description of the mammals and birds, and probably also the reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. Dr. Garrod and Dr. W. B. Carpenter will lecture in May; the latter will treat of the invertebrate animals, more particularly those in the aquarium. Dr. Schäfer gave some interesting statistics of feeding the many hundreds of animals under the society's care. He also described the chief foreign zoological collections—that of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, and those of Antwerp, Brussels, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Berlin, Cologne, Hamburg, America, and Australia. We are glad to hear that the London Zoological Society intend to build a new and commodious house for the "large cats," the lions, tigers, and leopards.

DR. BEKE'S MOUNT SINAI

Our readers are probably aware that some controversy has taken place regarding the correctness of the positions generally attributed to Mount Sinai and the other holy places connected with the history of the exodus of the Israelites. It has been commonly believed that the children of Israel crossed the Gulf of Suez in their flight from Egypt, and that the mountain on which the Law was delivered to Moses is one of the peaks of the mountain range situated within the peninsula between that gulf and the Gulf of Akaba. Yet the well-known traveller in Abyssinia and the Holy Land, Dr. Beke, has long denied the correctness of such conclusions. Paradoxical as his view may appear, it is based on an argument briefly stated. We are told in Scripture that when "Moses fled from the face of Pharaoh" (Exodus ii. 15) he "dwelt in the land of Midian." Now, as every reader of the Bible knows, the land of Midian forms part of the "east country"—that is to say, the country situate to the east of the Jordan. Hence, argues Dr. Beke, it is a fundamental error to place Midian, the "east country"

into which Moses fled, anywhere west of the Jordan, and, yet more, within the peninsula situated far away to the west of the "south country." Again, we read that in their exodus the Children of Israel crossed the *Yam Suph*, or "Red Sea." But we also read that five centuries later Solomon, King of Israel, and Hiram, King of Tyre, sent a fleet to Ophir by way of the *Yam Suph*, or "Red Sea in the land of Edom" (1 Kings ix. 26), which is well known to be the Gulf of Akaba; and Dr. Beke contends that this *Yam Suph* or Red Sea was the same in both cases, and that consequently it was the Gulf of Akaba and not the Gulf of Suez that was crossed by the Israelites; the latter gulf having been as unknown to Moses as it was to Solomon and Hiram.

From these and various other considerations, which would occupy too much time to dwell on here, Dr. Beke came to the conclusion in his work "Origines Biblicæ," published in the year 1834, that Mount Sinai must be situated to the east of the meridian of the Gulf of Akaba and valley of the Jordan, and not to the west of it, where it has universally been placed.

During the forty years that have elapsed since these views were enunciated, the author has only become more firmly attached to them; and towards the end of last year he undertook a journey, in which he was accompanied by Mr. John Milne, F.G.S., into the country lying to the east of the head of the Gulf of Akaba, where he felt firmly convinced he would find the true Mount Sinai. He has found what he considers to answer his expectation. In the evening of Jan. 30 the travellers encamped at the foot of Mount Bâghir, one of the loftiest peaks of the mountain-range between the Wady-el-Arabah, the broad valley-plain extending from the head of the Gulf of Akaba to the Dead Sea, on the west, and the Wady-el-Ithem, along which passes the road to Petra, on the east; which mountain is called *Jebel el Nur*, or the "Mountain of Light," as Dr. Beke thinks, because of the light which appeared on its summit and served as a guide to the Children of Israel in their flight from Mizraim (Egypt).

On the following morning, Mr. Milne ascended this newly-discovered Mount Sinai, which has an elevation of about 5000 ft., and on the summit he found numerous horns and skulls of sheep, with a few bones, it being the custom of the Bedouins,

KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The island kingdom of Hawaii, commonly called the Sandwich Islands, in the middle of the North Pacific, with its Christian and civilised native population and its Constitutional Government, has been more than once described in our Journal. A portrait of the late reigning Monarch, William Charles Lunaliilo, who succeeded Kamehameha V. in December, 1872, was engraved for our pages; and we also gave one of the Dowager Queen Emma, widow of Kamehameha IV., when that lady came to England.

His late Majesty, King Lunaliilo, who died on Feb. 3 this year, was thirty-nine years of age. He was the son of Charles Kamehameha and of a lady named Kekaulohi, belonging to the Royal Hawaiian family. On the death of Kamehameha V., leaving no heir to the throne, Lunaliilo was elected King. His character was generous and amiable, and his mental abilities were quite equal to those of an average European. He had received a fair English education, and showed a certain degree of literary talent, with a taste for reading our best poets. The accomplishments and virtues of this Hawaiian Prince were, unhappily, marred by the habit of indulgence in spirituous liquors. The early end of his career, by an attack of consumption, is due to that unfortunate cause. His short reign has been characterised by a desire to follow the advice of trustworthy and judicious Ministers; and he has bequeathed most of his property, reserving a life interest for his aged father, to the endowment of an hospital for the sick or infirm poor.

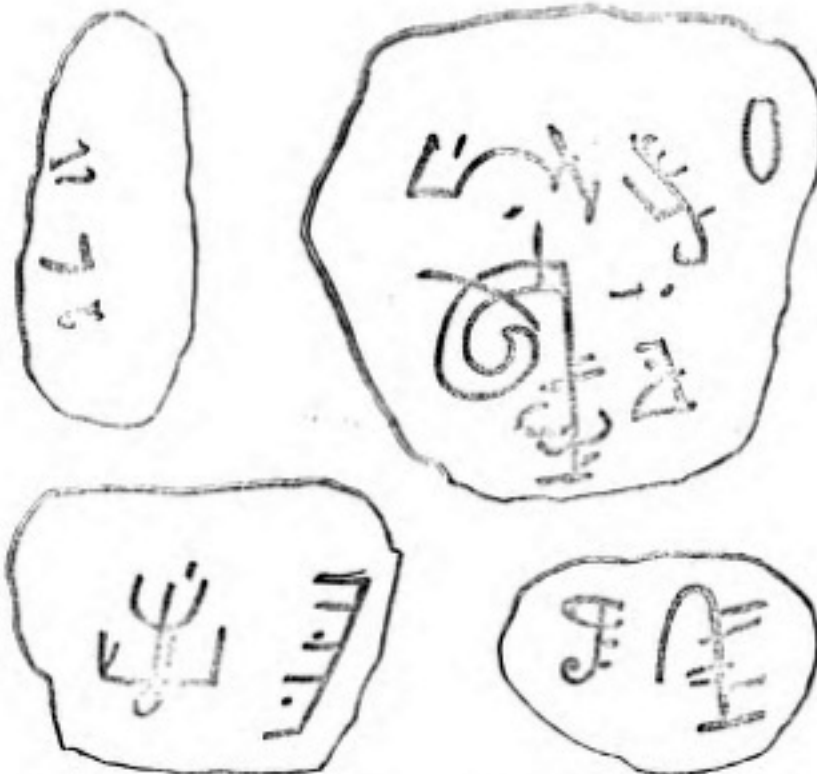
His successor, elected by the Hawaiian Legislative Assembly on Feb. 12, is King David Kalakaua, son of the late Hon. C. Kapaemāhewa and the High Chieftainess Keohokalohe, both of kin to the ancient royal family. Kalakaua, who is in the thirty-eighth year of his age, was educated, with his brother and sisters, at the English school of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, and is said to speak and write our language as well as his own. He is an accomplished musician; and his sister, the wife of Governor Dominis, composed both words and music of the Hawaiian National Hymn. The new King has been employed as clerk in the Government offices, and as Secretary to the Privy Council; he has also sat in the Legislative Assembly. His wife is Queen Kapiolani, widow of the late Hon. B. Namakaha, who was uncle to the Queen Dowager Emma.

The election of Kalakaua was vehemently opposed by a faction, who wanted Emma to be made the reigning Sovereign. A formidable mob of rioters assailed the Legislative Assembly, beat and wounded several members, and destroyed the furniture of the building. The Hawaiian Government was obliged to ask the British Consul, Major J. H. Wodehouse, and Mr. H. A. Pierce, the American Minister resident, for the aid of sailors and marines from the ships—H.M.S. Tenedos and the United States vessels the Benicia, Tuscarora, and Portsmouth—lying in the harbour of Honolulu. By their assistance the riot was soon quelled, without loss of life; and it is hoped that King Kalakaua may have a long, peaceful, and prosperous reign. His younger brother, Prince Leleiohoku, is acknowledged heir presumptive, as the King, though married twelve years since, has no children.

The funeral of King Lunaliilo, which took place on Feb. 28, is the subject of a sketch by Sub-Lieutenant H. J. Morgan, of H.M.S. Tenedos, which we have engraved. The body had lain in state at the Iolani Palace. On the day of the funeral the King and Queen, Prince Leleiohoku, Queen Emma, and the chief Ministers, nobles, courtiers, and representatives of foreign nations, were seated around the coffin. This was adorned with silver plates of heraldic and significant designs, bearing the name of the deceased, the dates of his birth and death, and the motto, in his native language, "Righteousness is the life of the land." On the rich black velvet pall lay the crown, hat, and sword of the late King. The choir of Kawhiahae, led by Mr. Atkinson, chanted an opening anthem. This was followed by reading of Scripture and prayer. The Rev. H. H. Parker delivered a sermon or address in Hawaiian, urging with pathetic force the universal topics of religious consolation and

admission. After the singing of another hymn, the coffin was carried out by twelve stalwart native pall-bearers, down the steps to the hearse, which was in waiting. The hearse, or more properly funeral-car, which was constructed for the occasion, and surmounted with a crown draped with crape, was drawn by four horses, also draped, and in charge of Mr. C. E. Williams. A little in advance of it were ranged the kahili bearers, seventy-two in number, each bearing one of these ancient gaudy emblems of Royalty. These kahili are all made of feathers, and in size vary from four to six feet in length and twelve to twenty inches in diameter; they include almost every colour, black, white, red, crimson, purple, green, blue, and variegated shades. Some were made from the feathers of peacocks, tropical birds and parrots; others from feathers brought from the guano islands; but the finest were made of the small bright red and yellow feathers of the rare mountain birds of Hawaii. It was a fine sight to see these brilliant plumes borne on lofty poles, and swaying in the breeze, as the procession marched through the streets. Meanwhile, the British and American ships of war above mentioned sent 400 sailors and marines ashore, to do honour to the Royal funeral. The Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, and other lodges joined in the procession. It included the King and Queen, Queen Emma, Prince Leleiohoku, Prince Kamehameha, and others of the Royal family; the Bishops and clergy, both of the Protestant and the Roman Catholic Church; the Ministers of State, the Governors of islands and towns, the Judges, the members of the Assembly and other official persons. Having arrived at the Royal mausoleum, a small Gothic building of stone, in Nuunuu Valley, the coffin was there deposited in a vault, while the band played a musical dirge; a hymn was sung, and a prayer was offered, which closed the proceedings. The British Royal Marines and seamen of the Tenedos, with those of the American ships Benicia, Tuscarora, and Portsmouth, formed a guard of honour, and fired a salute before leaving the tomb.

A new exchange was opened at Barrow-in-Furness on Monday. About 150 persons, representing the principal firms in North Lancashire and Cumberland, attended, for whose convenience a special train was provided on the Furness Railway. The ceremony was performed, at one o'clock, by Mr. J. T. Smith, Mayor of Barrow, who delivered an appropriate speech.



ANCIENT INSCRIPTIONS FOUND ON A STONE NEAR DR. BEKE'S MOUNT SINAI.

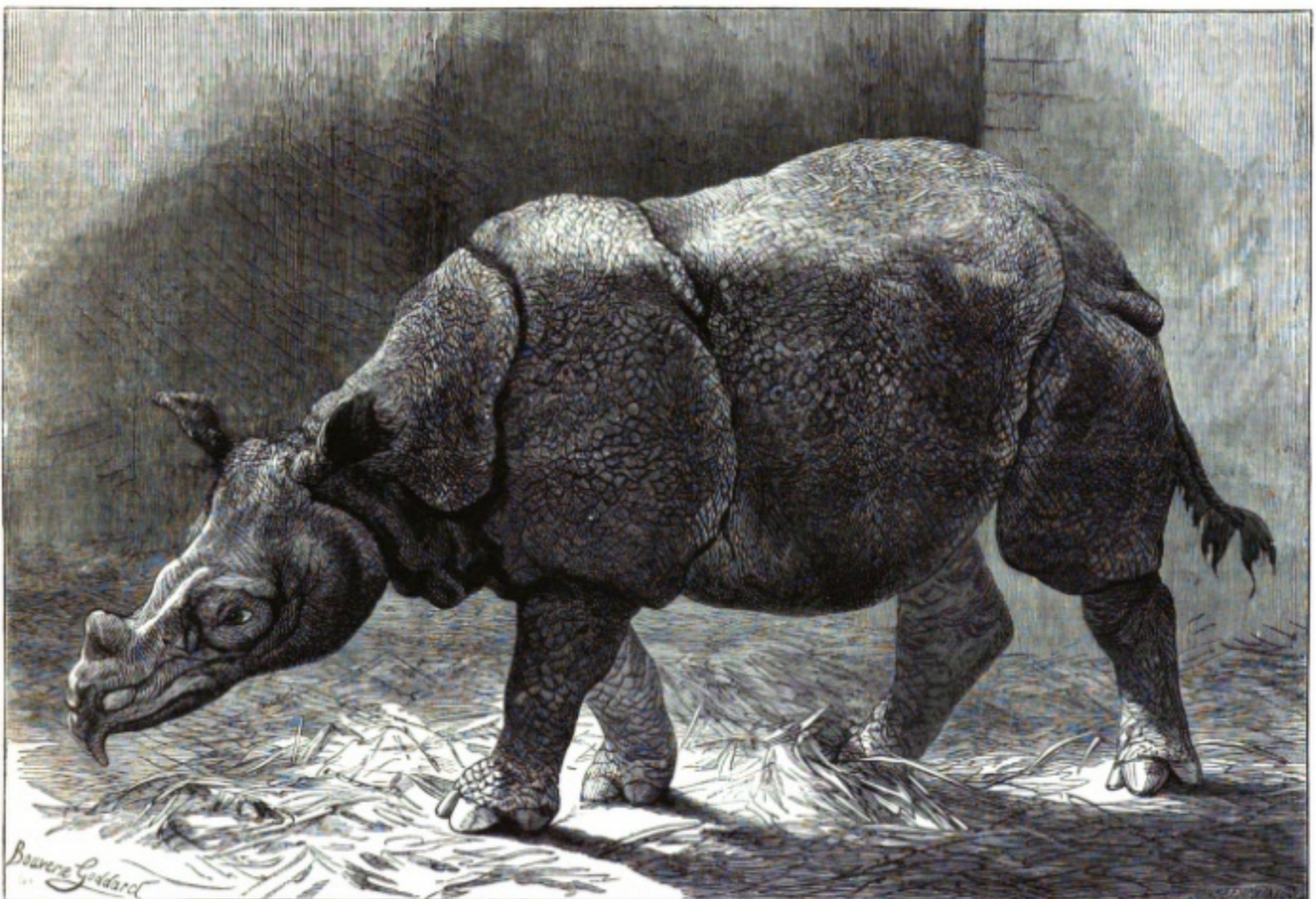
and also of occasional pilgrims, even from a great distance, to come here to perform their devotions, and to offer sacrifice. One of the most noted of these pilgrims is the famous Mohammedan saint, Sidi Ali ibn Akeim, whose tomb and mosque are at El Haram, near Jaffa. Half-way up the mountain the traveller came to a pile of four large boulders of granite, the material of the mountain, three of them standing up facing the north, and one at the back of the others facing the south, and on all of them are engraved inscriptions, which he copied. The stones, which are much weather-worn, are externally of a dark brown colour, against which the inscriptions make themselves visible from their being of a somewhat lighter colour. The lines of these "Sinaitic inscriptions" are about three quarters of an inch broad, and very shallow, being not more than an eighth of an inch deep. The inscribed figures are very rude: they can hardly be phonetic, neither is it easy to say what they are intended to represent. By a communication from Dr. Beke, we are enabled to give facsimiles of the copies made of these curious inscriptions. We also present two views of Dr. Beke's Mount Sinai, from sketches by Mr. Milne; the one being taken from the south, at the junction of Wady Amran with Wady-el-Ithem, near the foot of the mountain, in proximity to which junction is a large stone, covered on two sides with an inscription in the Coptic or ancient Arabic character. The other view was taken at a greater distance from the south-west, on the opposite shore of the Gulf of Akaba, or Red Sea, beyond the Jerrat Fira'on, or "Pharaoh's Island." This is a barren rock, with a strongly-fortified Saracenic castle, now in ruins, occupying its entire summit; on which island the dead body of the oppressor of the Children of Israel is said to have been cast ashore after he and his host were drowned in the Red Sea.

The correctness of Dr. Beke's topographical theory must be left to the judgment of scholars. It is stoutly opposed by Major C. W. Wilson and Major H. S. Palmer, the two officers of the Royal Engineers who conducted the ordnance survey of the peninsula between Suez and Akaba; and by the Rev. F. W. Holland, author of some laborious and learned investigations upon this subject. We are not prepared on this occasion to discuss the matter; but our illustrations may be serviceable to those disposed to examine it for themselves.

The school board at Bradford is erecting a series of eight schools, and the first of these was opened on Monday, but without any ceremony. It will accommodate 500 scholars, and has cost £14,000.



WRECK OF THE STEAM-SHIP QUEEN ELIZABETH AT CALAPARRA, NEAR GIBRALTAR.



THE NEW RHINOCEROS IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.