

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 2028.—VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1878.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6d.



ARMAMENT OF H.M.S. NORTHAMPTON IN CHATHAM DOCKYARD: LOWERING AN 18-TON GUN INTO THE BATTERY.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., at 10, Eaton-terrace, S.W., the Lady Mary Bashwood, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, by the Venerable Archdeacon Harrison, Canon of Canterbury, assisted by the Rev. Thurston Dale, John William Dale, of 114, Lexham-gardens, Crowell-road, S.W., to Harriett Hannah (Annie), second daughter of the late Edward Stirling, Esq., of 34, Queen's-gardens, W., and Adelaide, South Australia.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Montague House, Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, the residence of her son-in-law, after five days illness of pleuro-pneumonia, Mary, widow of the late John Girvan, Esq., of Berkeley Lodge, Clapham Park, and 97, Wood-street, in her 76th year.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 18.

SUNDAY, MAY 12. Third Sunday after Easter. Morning Lessons: Num. xxii.; John iii. to 22. Evening Lessons: Num. xxiii. or xxiv.; 1 Tim. i. to 18.

MONDAY, MAY 13. Old May Day. Meeting of the House of Lords after recess.

TUESDAY, MAY 14. The Illustrated London News first published, 1842. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. W. Threlson-Dyer on Vegetable Morphology).

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15. Whitsunday; Scotch quarter day. Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 16. Full moon, 2.31 p.m. The Commander-in-Chief's Levée, Whitehall, 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 17. Levée by the Prince of Wales, St. James's Palace, 2 p.m. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 18. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on Richard Steele).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 18.

Table with 7 columns (Sunday to Saturday) and 2 rows of high water times.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Table with columns: DAY, Barometer Corrected, Temperature of the Air, Dew Point, Relative Humidity, Amount of Cloud, Maximum, Minimum, Wind, Direction, General, Movement in Miles, In.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Table with columns: Barometer (in inches) corrected, Temperature of Air, Temperature of Evaporation, Direction of Wind.

THE ILLUSTRATED PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878 ILLUSTREE

(PRINTED IN THE EXHIBITION BUILDING), in continuation of the Illustrated Journal issued in 1867 under the authority of the Imperial Commission,

PRICE THREEPENCE. The first Number was issued on Tuesday, May 7, and a Number will be published every succeeding Tuesday, for Thirty weeks.

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GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER EXHIBITION. Open Daily from Nine a.m. until Six p.m. Admission, 1s.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street. THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—ISLE OF WIGHT, and other WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly Alpine and Eastern, on VIEW and for SALE. EXHIBITION NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, Ten till Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

SCHOECK'S GRAND OIL PAINTING OF THE COAST OF SNOVA SCOTIA and other Works of his. Scenes of Norway, Switzerland, and the Danube—a Selected Collection of his valuable Productions during the space of Ten Years' Travel. ON VIEW at EMIL DUNKER'S NEW GALLERY, 113, Buckingham Palace-road (close to Grosvenor Hotel), S.W.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY. THE GALLERY IS NOW REOPENED for the Season with a NEW COLLECTION OF BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES for SALE.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Crystal Palace.

THE BACH CHOIR.—Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. THIRD and LAST CONCERT.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, Three o'clock. Principal Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Herr Henschel.

BACH'S MASS IN B MINOR.—LAST PERFORMANCE. THIS SEASON BY THE BACH CHOIR on SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, Three o'clock. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved, 7s.; Tickets, 5s. and 3s.

NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Conductors, Dr. Wylde and Mr. Ganz.—THE SECOND GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, MAY 18, at Three o'clock. Programme—Overture, "Leonora," No. 3 (Beethoven); Aria, "Infelice" (Mendelssohn); Orchestral piece, "Waldweben" from "Siegfried" (Wagner); Concerto in G minor for Piano-forte (Mendelssohn); Aria from "Der Landtliche" (Brüll); Symphony in D major, No. 2 (Beethoven); Concerto for Violin, No. 1 (Max Bruch); Songs, "Liebesbotschaft," and "Wenn ich ein Vöglein wär," (Festmarsch, Op. 129 (Raff)).

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—On FRIDAY, MAY 24, will be performed Rossini's Oratorio, MOSES IN EGYPT. English version by Mr. A. Mathison.

MUSICAL UNION.—MARSICK, Violinist (second time) with DE BERIOT, Pianist (last time). TUESDAY, MAY 14, Quarter-past Three.—Quartet in D (Mozart); Quartet B minor, Fiano, &c. (Mendelssohn); Trio C minor, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello (Beethoven); Solos, Violin and Piano-forte. Tickets, 7s. 6d., at Lucas and Olivier's, Bond-street, and of Austin, at St. James's Hall. Visitors can pay at the Beccles-street entrance. Madame Montigny Remary is engaged for the third and fourth Matinée.

MIDDLE JANOTHA will make her first Appearance at the Second NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERT on SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 18, and play Mendelssohn's Piano-forte Concerto in G minor; and Monsieur Marsick will play Max Bruch's first Violin Concerto.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 17, at Eight o'clock, Mr. CHARLES LUNN, Author of "The Philosophy of Voice," will deliver a LECTURE (Illustrated) in the ROYAL ACADEMY CONCERT ROOM, on VOCAL EXPRESSION AS TAUGHT BY MODERN SCIENCE. Admission, 3s., 2s., and 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber and Co., New Bond-street, W.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. DOUBLE-DAY'S WILL, a Vaudeville in Two Tableaux, by F. C. Burnand. Music by King Hall. Concluding with IN A COUNTRY HOUSE, by Mr. Corney Grant. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday Afternoon, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The ANNUAL FESTIVAL in aid of the Funds of the Charity will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on TUESDAY, MAY 21.

JEALOUSY, by CHARLES READE, EVERY EVENING, at 8.30.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

The source whence all imitators have derived the salient features of the class of entertainment brought to such a high degree of perfection and popularity by Messrs. Moore and Burgess whose company now comprises no less than FORTY ARTISTS OF KNOWN EMINENCE selected from the members of the principal opera companies and orchestras of the United Kingdom.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1878.

The reassembling of Parliament after a somewhat unusually prolonged Easter Recess is felt by the British public as a welcome relief. Why it should be so it is difficult to explain. Her Majesty's Government can command a large majority of votes in both Houses. There is probably no step they might have taken during the Holidays in regard to the critical state of our Foreign relations which they cannot with equal confidence take now. Nevertheless, the country, like a child which is glad to find daylight on waking from sleep, even though the fact of itself alters none of the conditions of danger by which it is surrounded, is reassured by a knowledge that the interval of darkness and silence has come to an end. Nothing has occurred, though it cannot but be confessed that something important has transpired, since our legislators were relegated to their temporary recreation. On the morrow of their dismissal they were startled by the information that a section of Native Indian Troops had been ordered to embark from the Eastern Peninsula to Malta. But, serious as were some of the questions raised by this proceeding, the publicity prematurely given to the tidings has not been followed by any fresh step of warlike policy. We are nearly as we were—certainly in no worse a position, probably in a better one. Negotiations with the Government of Russia have not been broken off, or, perhaps, it might be more correct to say that they have been resumed from a new point of departure. Count Schouvaloff is on his way to St. Petersburg. The Russian Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, after an interview with Lord Beaconsfield, is supposed to have spontaneously undertaken a journey home for the purpose of bringing under the notice of the Czar the objections taken by the British Government to the Treaty of San Stefano and the modifications which they would propose in Congress, supposing such a Diplomatic Body to be assembled. Meanwhile, negotiations respecting the relative position of the Russian Army around Constantinople and of the British Fleet in the Sea of Marmora are understood to be favourably progressing. Both at home and in Russia the War fever appears to have passed its crisis. As the prospect of hostilities became increasingly menacing, the Statesmen as well as the populace of both countries looked at what might ensue in a more sober light; and it would seem to be far from impossible that the perplexities of the Eastern Question may, after all, be solved without the necessity of resorting to a second and perhaps a more general war.

We are not warranted, however, in taking for granted that the controversy arising out of the state of affairs in the East has been virtually settled, even so far as the United Kingdom is concerned. Parliament has something to say both upon what has been done, and what may yet be done, in reference to this matter. The introduction of Native Indian Troops into Europe with a view to European purposes will, no doubt, be challenged when the Chancellor of the Exchequer submits to the House of Commons a Supplementary Estimate for defraying the expenses of the Expedition. But there is a prospect of something more than this. Mr. Chamberlain has given notice of a Resolution in the House of Commons which raises the whole question of the Eastern Policy of the Government. It is to the effect that "the House, sharing the earnest desire expressed in the Circular Despatch of the Marquis of Salisbury for the 'good government, peace, and freedom of the populations to which those blessings have been strange, condemns the policy of warlike demonstration which her Majesty's Government has pursued, and is of opinion that the objects in question, and an honourable and peaceful settlement of the existing difficulties, will be best promoted by a European Congress, and by a frank definition of the changes in the Treaty of San Stefano which her Majesty's Government consider necessary for the general good of Europe and the interests of England." If this Resolution had been announced on the responsibility of the Opposition Leader it might have been anticipated that the issue between those who approve and those who condemn the policy of the Queen's Government in respect of the Eastern Question

might have been speedily and perhaps decisively tried. But Mr. Chamberlain, though a very intelligent and a not unimportant member of Parliament, cannot be understood to represent the Liberal Party as a body, and, it is to be supposed, would not have given notice of such a resolution if he had not previously failed to prevail upon the recognised Chief of the Liberals in the House of Commons to accept the responsibility. Still, the mere appearance of this notice will doubtless have the effect of concentrating attention upon the actual difference that divides public opinion on the question; and, whether it should mature into a set debate or not, it will possibly have the effect of more distinctly defining in public opinion the nature and limits of the dispute which has so frequently agitated the bosom of the country.

Passing from this topic—and there is no other, either in Parliament or out of it, that does not pale in its presence—to one of a more pleasing tenour, we must express, in common with our fellow-countrymen, the gratification we feel, first, at the successful Inauguration of the Universal Exhibition at Paris (of which we made brief mention last week); and, secondly, at the conspicuously admirable position occupied on the occasion by the Prince of Wales and the British Exhibitors. The Heir Apparent of the British Throne has "won golden opinions from all sorts of men" in France. The energy with which he has worked, the success which he has achieved, and the graceful bearing which he has displayed towards all with whom he has been brought in contact, have acquired for him a tribute of affectionate admiration throughout the Republic, have possibly done something to strengthen the existing political Institutions of France, and have certainly drawn more closely together the ties which bind that country to our own. We unfeignedly rejoice in the fact; and the pride and pleasure felt by Englishmen in regard to it are rather enhanced than otherwise by the delicate abstinence of the Prince from anything that could be interpreted as an intimation of political partisanship. Let us express an ardent hope that the Exhibition, so auspiciously commenced, will continue till its close to receive those tokens of public favour which cannot but, in some degree, help to strengthen and confirm the self-respect of the French people.

THE COURT.

The Queen, the Imperial Crown Princess of Germany, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Rev. H. Montagu Butler, D.D., Head Master of Harrow School, officiated. Princess Christian lunched with her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Germany and Princess Beatrice, came to London on Tuesday. A detachment of the 2nd Life Guards escorted her Majesty from the railway station to Buckingham Palace. The Queen held a Drawingroom. In the evening the Crown Princess of Germany and Princess Beatrice went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. On Wednesday the Princesses visited the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House. Princess Louise of Lorne visited her Majesty and the Princesses at Buckingham Palace. The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty, the Crown Princess of Germany, and Princess Beatrice visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. The Queen held a Drawingroom on Thursday also at Buckingham Palace.

The Court has returned to Windsor. Her Majesty and the Princesses have visited Lady Julia Lockwood and Lady Napier at Ravenbury and Madame Van de Weyer at New Lodge. The Queen has received at dinner at the castle Prince and Princess Christian, the German Ambassador and Countess Marie Minster, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Countess of Erroll, General Lord Napier of Magdala, and Lieutenant-General Sir Daniel Lysons, Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, Admiral the Hon. Hobart Pasha (Ottoman navy), Countess Brühl, Count Seckendorff, Viscount Torrington, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, and Mr. Theodore Martin, C.B.

The Queen will visit Aldershot on Monday next, and will inspect the whole of the troops at the North Camp parade-ground, returning afterwards to Windsor.

The Hon. Evelyn Paget has succeeded the Hon. Frances Drummond as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and the Earl of Roden has succeeded Viscount Torrington as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty.

Lady Susan Bourke and Viscountess Halifax were prevented by indisposition from obeying the Royal command to attend at Windsor to receive from the Queen the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. The insignia was sent to these ladies, as well as to the Maharane Dhuleep Singh and the Duchess of Argyll.

At the Queen's Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday about one hundred ladies were presented. The Crown Princess of Germany, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Christian were present. The Queen wore a dress and train of black silk, trimmed with black and white silk embroidery, and a long white veil surmounted with a coronet of diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, brooch, and earrings of diamonds and amethysts, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert, and the Crown of India, Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order. The Crown Princess of Germany wore a petticoat of white satin trimmed with gold lace and tulle, fastened with diamonds, the petticoat with a deep border of ermine; a train of cloth of gold with deep trimming of ermine. Ornaments—earrings, and brooches of sapphires and diamonds. Head-dress—tulle veil embroidered with gold, a diamond diadem, and feathers. Orders—the Victoria and Albert, Louise of Prussia, and the Crown of India. Princess Beatrice wore a train of pale green poul de soie with velvet spots, trimmed with feathers de nacre and ruffles of shaded lisse. Petticoat of green poul de soie, embroidered with nacre and pearls, and a garniture of feathers. Head-dress—feathers, veil, and diamond stars. Ornaments—pearls and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The first state ball at Buckingham Palace is fixed for Wednesday, the 22nd inst.; and the first state concert for

Wednesday, the 29th inst. A Levée will be held at St. James's Palace on the 17th inst.; and her Majesty's birthday will be kept on the 25th inst.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are in Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Venice on Wednesday. Their Royal Highnesses received visits from the prefect and syndic of the city.

The Duke of Cambridge inspected the Grenadier Guards on Thursday in Hyde Park.

The Empress of Austria has sent from Vienna a donation of £20 to the Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich, as a recognition of the kindnesses shown to 300 sick Austrian seamen.

The German Ambassador and the Countesses Marie and Olga Münster returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, on Saturday last from Hatfield House, Herts, where they had been staying since Wednesday on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador has left town for St. Petersburg.

His Excellency the Brazilian Minister and Baroness de Penodo have left town for Paris.

His Excellency the Netherlands Minister and the Countess de Bylandt have arrived in town from visiting Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale at Linton Park, Kent.

His Excellency the Persian Minister has left London for the Continent to meet the Shah.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bardsley, Charles W., to be Vicar of Ulverston.
Blomfield, George John; Rural Dean of North Lympne.
Butlin, W. H.; Vicar of Leonard Stanley, Gloucestershire.
Cheese, James Albert; Vicar of Moulford, Berks.
Coles, Jefferys William; Vicar of Marston Magna.
Davidson, James; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Chester.
Dyer, Harwick Mills; Vicar of White Waltham, Berks.
Evans, W.; Vicar of Rhymney; Canon of St. Cross, Llandaff Cathedral.
Galbraith, John; Vicar of Chew Magna.
Gould, B. Baring; Incumbent of St. Michael's, Blackheath Park.
Harper, Frederick, Curate of Wroxall; Vicar of Shalfleet, Isle of Wight.
Herbert, E. O.; Vicar of St. John's, Middlesborough.
Jones, Samuel Rowland; Perpetual Curate of Glyn Taf, Glamorgan.
Larken, E. P., Curate of Brindle; Rector of Gotton.
Meugens, A. G. Munro; Vicar of Burton Joyce with Bulcote, Notts.
Moncrief, A.; Vicar of Alton Towers.
Monro, R. D.; Vicar of St. Mark's, Tollington Park.
Morley, Oswald; Curate of Stockport; Vicar of Prickwillow.
Mosley, Oswald Henry; Vicar of Prickwillow, near Ely.
Owen, T., Vicar of Bobbington; Vicar of Ketley, Wellington, Salop.
Price, Lewis, Vicar of Llyswell; Vicar of Llandilo.
Pughe, Charles Reay; Curate of Hurst, Berks.
Raymond, John Tuckfield; Curate of Llandawke during vacancy.
Richmond, T. K.; Vicar of Crosthwaite, Keswick.
Rudd, Eric John Sutherland; Singure Rector of St. Florence, Pembroke-shire, and Vicar of St. Florence, Pembrokeshire.
Whaley, John Blomfield; Curate of Road and Wolverton.
Williams, Daniel; Vicar of St. Harmon's.
Williams, Edward; Perpetual Curate of Eglwysnewydd.
Witts, F. W.; Vicar of Ringwood-cum-Harbridge.
Worthington, John; Vicar of Farnworth-with-Kersley.—*Guardian*.

The Rev. W. D. Maclagan, Vicar of Kensington, has been appointed Bishop of Lichfield.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith has given £50 in aid of the Curates' fund of St. Clement Danes.

Aston Sandford church was reopened on the 2nd inst. by the Bishop of Oxford, who preached.

The sitting of the Church Congress at Sheffield is finally settled for the first four days of October next.

The anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy, under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, will be held on the 15th inst.

A new font has been erected in Gloucester Cathedral. It is the gift of Mr. Gibbs, of Tyntesfield, who has presented it in conformity with the expressed wish of his deceased father. It was designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott.

The Bishop of Gloucester has reopened two churches in his diocese—that of Henbury, which has been restored, under the direction of Mr. Street, at a cost of £5500; and Charlton King's, upon which nearly £3000 has been expended.

The large five-light east window of Buxted parish church, Sussex, has been filled with stained glass as a memorial to Lady Catherine Julia Vernon Harcourt, by her husband, Colonel Harcourt. Messrs. Heaton and Co. were the artists.

The Rev. Llewellyn Jones, late Rector of Little Hereford, near Tenby, was on the 1st inst. consecrated Bishop of Newfoundland in St. Paul's Cathedral, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London and Hereford officiating.

On Sunday, the 28th ult., the parish church of Stanford-le-Hope was reopened by the Bishop of St. Albans, who preached on the occasion. The cost of the work has been about £2000, towards which Dr. Sedgwick, Rector of the parish, has been the largest subscriber.

The Rev. J. H. Barber was on the 1st inst. presented by the congregation of St. Barnabas, South Kennington, with a purse containing £90. This is the third and largest amount presented in the four years during which the rev. gentleman has had the charge of the parish.

The Bishop of Norwich has reopened the church of Walpole, in Halesworth, a parish in which it is said that Dr. Doddridge preached. The good work has been effected mainly by Miss Tatlock (who finds £50 per annum for a curate's salary) and Lord Huntingfield.

At a meeting of the Bishop Selwyn Memorial Committee, held on the 26th ult., at Lichfield, it was resolved to erect a monument in Lichfield Cathedral, and to found a Selwyn College at Cambridge, which should include provision for the education of missionary students.

The Bishop of Rochester consecrated a new church on the 26th ult., at Purley, in the parish of Coulsdon, Surrey. The site, which is situated on the road from Croydon to Brighton, was the gift of Mr. John Henry Smith, of Purleybury House, once the residence of the celebrated John Horne Tooke.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the restoration of St. Albans Abbey it has been resolved unanimously that the faculty committee receive distinct subscriptions for restoring the central western porch of the abbey, and, if possible, the two others, as a memorial to Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A.

The congregation of St. Ann's Church, Nottingham, have presented to the Rev. T. E. Bradbury, the senior Curate, a handsome silver tea and coffee service, as a token of their affection and esteem, together with an address expressing their sorrow at his leaving them for the incumbency of St. Chad's, Derby.

The Welsh tenants of the late Lord Boston have placed a handsome stained-glass window in the east end of the parish church of Llanidan, Isle of Anglesea, as a memorial to his Lordship. The window fully sustains the reputation of Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, to whom the work was intrusted.

The Bishop of Chester has consecrated a new church at Wigan, dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels, on a site given by the Rector (the Hon. and Rev. Canon Bridgeman), who has contributed £1000. The church, built from designs by Mr. Street, consists of a nave 177 ft. long, with clerestory windows, north aisle, chancel and transepts, and a vestry.

The Bishop of Manchester has consecrated a church dedicated to St. John the Baptist at Roughtown, built chiefly through the generosity of the Whitehead family, aided by some funds, transferred to this purpose, collected for a school chapel at Roughtown by the Rev. G. Venables, Vicar of Great Yarmouth, when he was Vicar of Friesland.

The proceedings of the Salisbury Diocesan Synod, attended this year by nearly 300 of the clergy and laity of Dorset and Wilts, and presided over by Bishop Moberly, in the chapter-house of the cathedral, were brought to a close at a late hour on Friday, the 3rd inst. The most important business of the synod, involving a very long debate, was the decision to organise a society of Church evangelists, lay and clerical.

A meeting was held at Truro on the 26th ult. to consider the site and funds for the cathedral of Truro. The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, presided; and among the speakers were the Bishop of Truro and the High Sheriff of the county. About £14,000 was subscribed in the room towards the erection of the cathedral. There is now a sum of about £17,000 available for this purpose. The site of the old parish church of St. Mary was unanimously resolved on as the site for the cathedral.

A crowded meeting of the parishioners and friends of the Rev. Prebendary Burrows was held in the school-room, Christ Church, Albany-street, last Saturday, for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial upon his resignation of the vicarage of Christ Church, Albany-street, on appointment to the vicarage of Edmonton. The chair was occupied by Sir William Wyatt, and the presentation (consisting of a clock and an illuminated address, along with a purse of more than £700) was made on behalf of the subscribers by Lord John Manners.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Hecdomadal Council has ordered that the Enconnia for the present year shall take place on June 18.

The following elections have taken place at Queen's:—

To open scholarships of the annual value each of £90, tenable for five years—C. G. Fagan, City of London School; J. B. Elcum, Highgate School; W. M. H. Milner, Marlborough College; W. G. Gregory, Bristol Grammar School; J. H. Hichens, Epsom College. Eglefield Exhibition, of £81 a year, tenable for four years, open *pro hac vice*—J. Fosgate, Birmingham Grammar School. Hastings Exhibition, of £90 a year, tenable for five years—1. A. Hodgson, from Appleby; 2. P. Harrison, from Leeds; 3. F. E. Loxley, from Doncaster; 4. G. E. Leatherdale, from Bradford; 5. W. T. James, from York. Holme Exhibition, of £45 a year, tenable for five years—J. W. Close, St. Bee's; J. Dixon and Wilson Exhibition, open *pro hac vice*—J. E. Williams, Somerset College, Bath. Berry Exhibition—H. S. Wood, Kirkham Grammar School. Proxime accessit to the Natural Science Scholarship—A. M. Jackson, student unattached, late of Magdalen College School.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday laid the foundation-stone of a new hall of the Union Debating Society. Speaking at a subsequent luncheon, the right hon. gentleman referred to the great value of the society in training young men in the practical use of the art of rhetoric. The other speakers included Viscount Lymington, the Hon. Sir John Brodrick, Mr. Horton, Mr. Poulton, and Mr. Burrows.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Vice-Chancellor has appointed Professor Clerk Maxwell to the office of Sir R. Rede's lecturer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Henry Edwin Savage, B.A., Scholar of Christ's College, bracketed fourth in the first class in the Classical Tripos, 1877, has been elected to a Fellowship at Corpus Christi.

The Winchester reading prizes have been awarded to C. H. E. Brookfield, Trinity, and H. E. Ryle, King's, equal in merit.

The following elections to Scholarships have been made at Trinity Hall:—M'Canee, Harrow School, £70; Fraser, Leamington College; Stevens, Reading School, sq., £35 each.

The undermentioned elections have, after competitive examination, been made at Trinity College:—

To Foundation Scholarships.—Third Year: W. Barnard, Felstead; T. Capper, Kendal; A. W. Newton, Eton. Second Year: J. J. Thomson, Owens College; W. H. Whitfield, Ramsgate. Candidates not yet in residence: R. A. Harman, King Edward School, Bath; H. F. Wilson, Rugby; W. Wyse, King's School, Canterbury; A. Scott, non-collegiate. To Minor Scholarships.—Of £75, C. L. Davies, Marlborough; J. Duff, Fette's College; F. Richards, Nottingham. Of £50, R. J. Bevor, Felstead; C. J. Hurle, Rugby; A. Macnamara, Harrow. To Exhibitions.—G. H. Devonshire, Wellington College; A. S. Palmer, Charterhouse; H. Pearce, University College. To Foundation Sizarships.—Candidates in residence: A. N. Johnson, Owens College; B. Townson, Bridgwater. Candidates not in residence: C. B. Boulden, King's College; C. P. Harvey, Derby. Exhibition in Natural Science.—J. Wilkie, Liverpool College.

At King's College J. E. C. Weldon, B.A., and G. Chawner, B.A., have been elected Fellows. The following elections have been made to scholarships and exhibitions:—

Mr. Griffith, Mr. Macaulay, and Mr. Stephen to Eton scholarships. Mr. Dickinson, of Charterhouse School, and Mr. Pagden, pensioner of the college and formerly of Wellington College, have obtained the open scholarships. Mr. Whitney, pensioner of the college and formerly of Owens College, Manchester, has been elected Price Exhibitioner. Mr. Biddell, of Oundle School, and Mr. Ropes, of the City of London School, have been elected to exhibitions; and additional exhibitions of £50, each tenable for two years, have been awarded to Mr. Johnson, of the Persa School, Cambridge, and to Mr. Morley, of Woodbridge School.

The undermentioned have been elected scholars at Magdalen College:—

Barlow, Heversham School, Milner Scholarship of £90 a year, and Biddell, Oundle School, an open scholarship of £80 a year, equal; Plant, Cranleigh School, an open scholarship of £40 a year; Champion, Shrewsbury School, and Finott, Dulwich College, scholarships of £30, equal.

The Merchant Taylors' School Choral Society, which consists of past and present pupils of the famous foundation in Charterhouse-square, gave its third annual concert on Friday evening, the 3rd inst. The great hall presented a brilliant appearance, with its company of over 1000 invited guests.

A presentation was made on the 2nd inst. to the Rev. Robert Whiston, who has lately retired from the head mastership of the Rochester King's School, by a number of his old pupils, at the Inns of Court Hotel. The testimonial consisted of an address, accompanied by a handsome silver dessert service, with a drawing-room clock and vases.

A meeting of old and present pupils of John Henry Hay, A.C.P., C.M., of Stamford House, South Lambeth-road, assembled on May 1 to present to him a handsomely-chased silver claret jug as a token of their esteem and love.

Taunton's Trade School, at Southampton, was reopened by the Mayor last week after enlargement. It is established under a scheme settled by the Endowed Schools Commission, which has absorbed the funds of some dole charities for educational purposes, and rearranged the old foundation.

The Dulwich College athletic sports take place this (Saturday) afternoon.

Several Reviews of Books, a Notice of the Magazines for May, a Report of Royal Institution Lectures, and other articles are unavoidably deferred.



The left-hand figure shows the manner of shifting the magazine bag, from behind, round to the right front, and supplying ammunition to the expense pouch on the waist-belt in front.

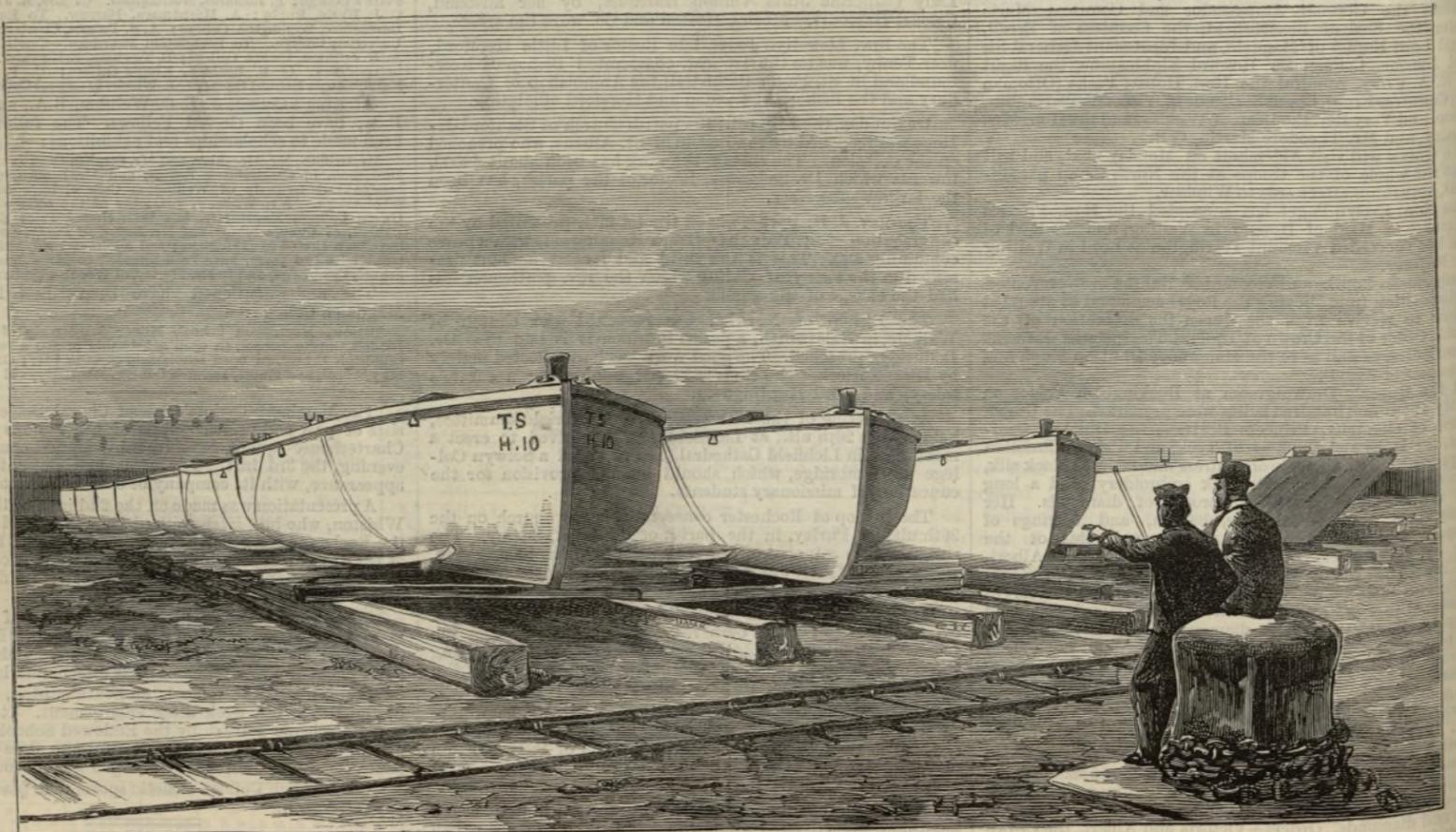
THE OLIVER MAGAZINE ACCOUTREMENTS FOR INFANTRY SOLDIERS.

NEW ACCOUTREMENTS FOR INFANTRY SOLDIERS.

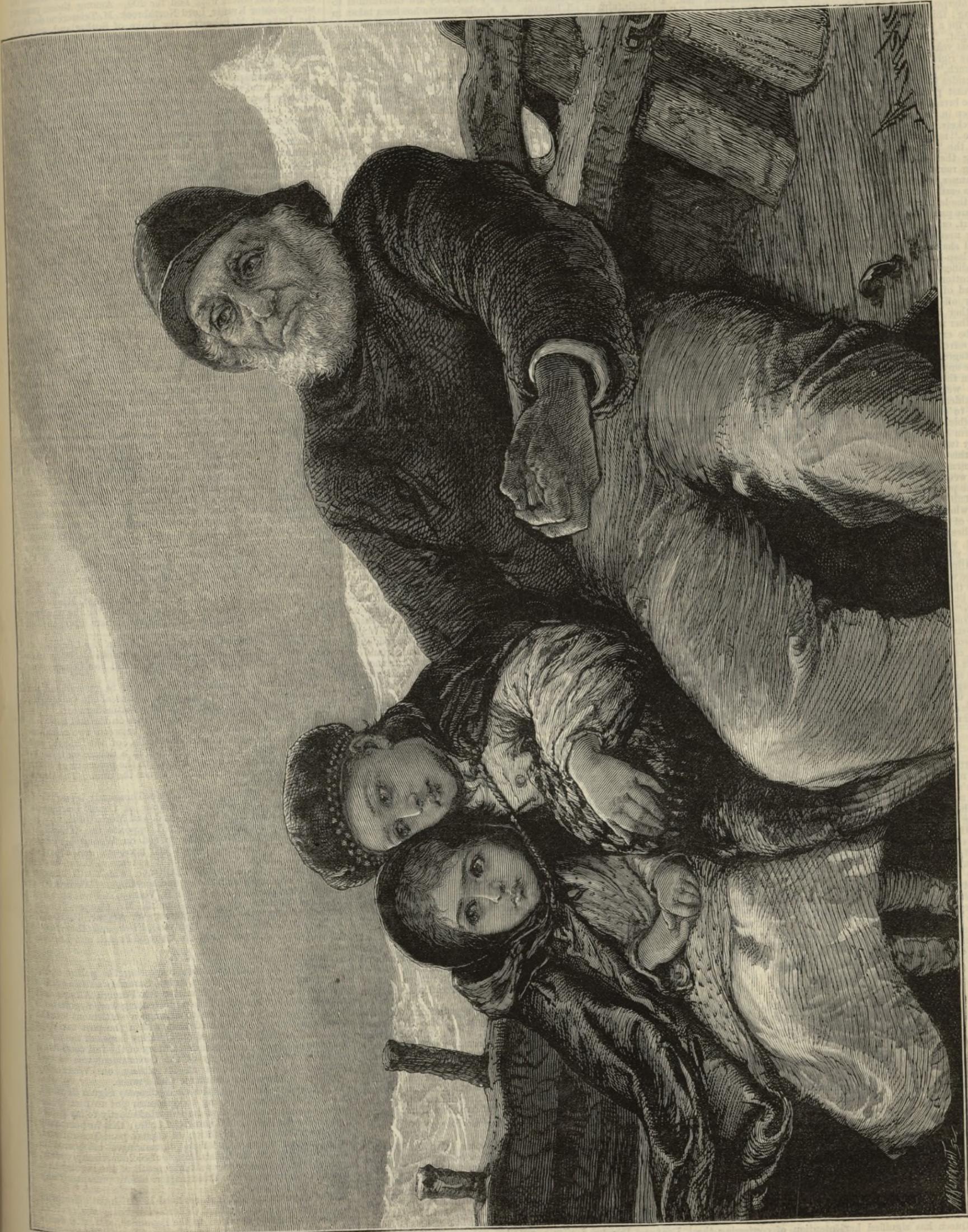
The "Oliver Magazine Accoutrements," invented by Dr. W. S. Oliver, of the Army Medical Department, have been highly approved by the chief military authorities, after manifold experimental trials at the Aldershott Camp. It has been decided by the War Department that two infantry regiments

shall at once be furnished with these new accoutrements, preliminary to their general adoption throughout the service. They possess manifest advantages over the "valise equipment" hitherto used by the British Army. Being more compact, and resting nearer the centre of gravity of the body, they are more easily carried, while the man's back is not entirely covered, but has a free access of air. The construction of these accoutrements is also more simple,

and they are more durable, and need less repair, than the valise equipment, with its numerous buckles, rings, and straps. It will at once be observed that there are no cross straps compressing the chest, like the straps of the water-bottle and havresac, as commonly worn. The full set of accoutrements, upon this new system, is comprised in two bags, one of which may contain the soldier's greatcoat and the other his "kit" and bread ration. But these two bags



TROOP BOATS READY FOR SERVICE AT CHATHAM DOCKYARD.



"THE FIRST VOYAGE." BY A. E. EMSLIE.

need only be carried together in marching from one station to another; the "kit" being laid aside as a needless incumbrance when the soldier is on active duty in the field, or on guard, on parade, and on field days. Upon these occasions the great-coat will be taken out of the "magazine bag No. 1" and suspended on its own "coat yoke," which is placed either at the back of the shoulders or across the buttocks. The No. 1 magazine bag, as a reserve, may then be left at the barracks, or at the base of supplies in a campaign, or it may be carried in the kit carts of the regimental transport service. The No. 2 magazine bag is still retained for the carriage of bread rations, 100 or 150 rounds of ammunition, and a waterproof sheet, weighing 2 lb. 6 oz., at the bottom of the bag; this waterproof sheet to be used instead of a coat cape, or for a protection against rain, or to lay on the wet ground at night. The mess-tin will be carried with the greatcoat, on the coat yoke, and the water-bottle slung on the waistbelt, behind the right hip. In front of the waistbelt is the "expense pouch," to hold twenty or thirty rounds of ammunition; besides which the soldier may have ten rounds in each of two breast pockets in his tunic or jacket. It is suggested that the breast pockets should be sewn up in time of peace, and open in time of war, as the ordinary military uniform has no pockets. The remainder of the ammunition is carried in the "magazine bag," from which it can readily be shifted to the "expense pouch" and pockets, by merely unhooking the left-hand front strap, and bringing the magazine bag round, on the waist-belt, to the right front. In like manner, when the kit is carried in the No. 1 bag, the soldier can easily get at any portion of it, the kit bag coming round to the left front. The soldier's kit is stated to consist of one spare pair of boots, one spare pair of trousers, one spare cotton shirt, one pair of socks, one towel; one "hold-all," containing needle and thread, boot-laces, knife, fork, spoon, razor, and shaving-brush; one piece of soap, one hard brush, and a clasp-knife. We should be inclined to recommend some modification of this "kit;" say, a flannel shirt instead of a cotton one; also, no razor and shaving-brush; but, instead of the clasp-knife, a pair of scissors, to clip all the hair off the face and head as close as possible, with which neither brush nor comb is required any more; and some further reduction of the "kit" would seem, in our judgment, to be expedient. But, with regard to the Oliver system of accoutrements, we should think it offers considerable advantages. It is, above all, of the utmost importance not to have any pressure either on the back below the shoulder-blades, or on the chest, but to allow free play to the heart and lungs. The weight should be borne either upon the top of the shoulders or upon the hips and buttock-bone; and if the belt has to carry weight it should rest on the hips as much as possible. For practical efficiency in the field, Dr. Oliver's system is a great improvement, as it enables the soldier to carry twice the quantity of ammunition now usually carried; but this is done by leaving his "kit" of spare clothing to the regimental transport cart or pack-horse, as the case may be. The weight of 140 rounds of ammunition is 16 lbs. 10 oz.; that of the present field kit is 10 lbs. 12 oz., and the haversack and two ball-bags, which are to be dispensed with, weigh 1 lb. 11 oz. The whole weight of clothing (without kit), food, and magazine of ammunition, to make the soldier independent of supplies for twenty-four hours, a long fighting day and camping night, will be only 19 lbs., which is 3 lbs. 7 oz. less than what he is now expected to carry. We have only now to refer to our illustration, which presents three figures; one of them, by the way, attired in the new-fashioned helmet with spike, while the others have bear-skins, like the Grenadier Guards. The one in the helmet shows a front view, with the "expense pouch" of ammunition attached to his waist-belt, but with no haversack or ball-bags, as in the "valise equipment," and no cross-straps over his chest. To the right hand is a back view of a soldier carrying a day's rations, great coat, waterproof sheet, change of boots and socks, towel, clasp-knife, and 140 rounds of ammunition in his magazine bag. The left hand figure shows the easy manner of supplying ammunition from the magazine bag behind to the expense pouch in front, as above described. Messrs. Anderson, Abbott, and Anderson, of Queen Victoria-street and of Limehouse, have taken the Government contract for making these new accoutrements.

"THE FIRST VOYAGE."

The little boy and girl who accompany the old seacoast fisherman on this trip a few hundred yards from the shore, in Mr. Emslie's pleasing picture, must feel a mixture of sensations that some people would call "awfully jolly." Awful it must be to them, no doubt, for the first time in their lives to be floating and tossing on the billowy water, imagining its depths under the boat's keel as vast as the boundless expanse before them seaward, or as the blue sky overhead. Jolly—to the boy, at any rate—is this exciting adventure, making them acquainted with a new set of experiences in locomotion, and in the possible use and enjoyment of that enticing element which all children love to play with, though too many have but the puddle and the wash-tub. The bright eyes of this young couple have an expression of solemn rapture and earnest delight, which tells more than we are competent to set forth in words of their feeling upon such an occasion; while the kind old man, who may be their grandfather for aught we know, indulges a mood of tender recollection, thinking of his own far-off childhood—

O well for the fisherman's boy,
That he shouts with his sister at play!
O well for the sailor lad,
That he sings in his boat on the bay!

And it is well that "The First Voyage" should be performed in this manner, under the safe management of a practised veteran seaman.

In the Irish Church Synod on Tuesday the Burial Service Bill was carried on a third reading. The last act of revision being completed, the new Prayer-Book will be printed at once.

Mr. Edmund Lumley, of the Midland Circuit, who (as announced at page 446) was recently appointed to succeed Mr. Unthank as one of the Masters in the Queen's Bench Division, has resigned that office.

At the Mansion House on Wednesday the Lord Mayor received an intimation of the death of Mr. Alderman Carter, one of the senior members of the Corporation, which took place early that morning at his residence at Stamford-hill. Mr. Carter was elected Alderman of the ward of Cornhill in 1851, was Sheriff in 1852, and Lord Mayor in 1859. He was in his seventy-fifth year.

The Queen has signified her intention of conferring the honour of knighthood upon the following gentlemen:—Mr. Jacob Dirk Barry, Recorder of the High Court of the Province of Griqualand West; Mr. Thomas Elder, member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of South Australia; Dr. Salvatore Naudi, LL.D., Judge of the Court of Appeal of the Island of Malta; Mr. Edward Eyre Williams, late Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The prospects of a pacific settlement have apparently improved during the past week by the opening of direct negotiations between England and Russia, through the agency of Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador to this country, who has been summoned to St. Petersburg for personal conference with the Emperor Alexander II. It is now proposed that, waiving the formal question of the extent of authority to be ascribed to a Congress, each of the opposing parties to this controversy should make a positive declaration as to what they think are their vital interests in the East which they are determined to maintain at all hazards. A similar course has been taken in the Russo-Austrian negotiations. If the English and Russian Governments come to an understanding in this respect, then the Congress may meet to give a European sanction to Austro-English-Russian arrangements.

The tone of the St. Petersburg official journals has become much more temperate. Speaking of what ought, in the interest of peace, to be the result of the journey of Count Schouvaloff to St. Petersburg, the *Agence Russe* says:—"Russia has no thought of setting aside the legitimate influence of England in Turkey, or of exercising an exclusive preponderance in that country. Moreover, facts prove the inanity of such a claim, since, in spite of the blood shed, the treasure expended, and the victories gained by the Russians, English influence is at the present moment still predominant at Constantinople. The Russian Government recognises so fully the legitimacy of English influence that, even before the war, it invited England again and again to come to a common understanding for a pacific solution of the difficulties existing, not only in regard to Turkey, but even to the far East."

The Grand Duke Nicholas, on his return to Russia, issued a farewell address to the Russian army in Turkey, naming General Todeben as their new Commander-in-Chief, and giving them to understand that they will perhaps be called upon to engage in a fresh conflict to secure the fruits of the late victorious war, but exhorting them to treat the Turks "as brothers." It seems certain that General Todeben is about to retire to the lines of Tchataldja, leaving a small force at San Stefano. The Russians offer to fall back behind a straight line drawn between Dedegatch and Adrianople, if the British fleet will withdraw at the same time. A part of the Varna garrison has reached Constantinople, but the question of the immediate evacuation of Varna, Shumla, and Batoum by the Turks is not yet settled, notwithstanding the urgency of Russia. It is, indeed, announced that on Wednesday last the Porte decided to hand over those fortresses if the Russians withdraw to Adrianople; but the details are not arranged. The Russians occupy Livana and the environs of Batoum, and fresh troops have landed at Bourgas. It is said that Russia has recently stopped the extradition of the Turkish prisoners of war who are fit for service. She thus retains about 60,000 men of Turkey's best troops, some of them being the defenders of Plevna.

The new province of Bulgaria, in the parts south of the Balkans, is far from being entirely subdued by its Russian patrons. The latest accounts of the Mahomedan insurrection speak of a movement of insurgent bands more to the west and deeper in among the mountains; but it does not seem clear whether this is owing to their having been pressed back, or merely to an attempt to take up a more central position in face of the considerable Russian forces which have been sent against them from all sides. They seem to have entirely disappeared from the Maritza Valley. Still, there can scarcely be any material alteration in the whole position, else we should have heard something from the Russians themselves. Advances from Adrianople and Philippopolis, under date the 1st and 2nd inst., report continued fighting about Haskioi, in which district twenty Mohammedan villages have been destroyed, the Russians laying blame on the Bulgarians, the Bulgarians on the Russians. There have been many arrests at Adrianople, among them Bulgarians accused of complicity in the destruction of Turkish villages. The insurgents have not descended into the plain further west than Haskioi; but the Pomaks or Bulgarian Mussulmans co-operate with the main body of the insurgents, furnishing a contingent and holding the mountain passes. To counteract this movement a Russian force is marching from Sophia.

The Turkish Government has received the proposals which have been formulated by the insurgents of Thessaly and Epirus, through the mediation of the British Consuls, Messrs. Merlin and Blunt, for the pacification of those provinces. The insurgents demand a general amnesty and mutual disarmament, and it is hoped that an arrangement will be effected on the basis of these moderate proposals. The Turkish irregular troops, Gheggas and Arnaouts from Albania, and Zeibeks from Asia, who have perpetrated horrible outrages, are to be removed from Thessaly; and the Greek volunteers are to be conveyed by H.M.S. Falcon home to Greece. In Macedonia, likewise, the British Consuls have met the chiefs of the insurgents, who have accepted the same terms as the Thessalians—namely, that the volunteers shall keep their arms and return to Greece, either on board a British man-of-war or, if they prefer it, by land. The native insurgents will return to their homes and retain their arms.

The Servians have established a strong military post at Kustendil, on the Mitrowitza and Salonica Railway line. Military communications with Old Serbia have been rendered difficult by the raids of the Mohammedan Arnaouts, 9000 of whom have taken up positions in the mountain ranges. These marauders are stated to have committed atrocities in Servian villages.

The Cabinet of Vienna has opened negotiations with the Porte in respect to the occupation by the Austro-Hungarian troops of the fortress of Ada Kaleh, which will shortly be evacuated by the Turkish garrison conformably with the Treaty of San Stefano. The Austrians reckon on the consent of the Porte, so that the free navigation of the Danube may be secured, and that Serbia may be prevented from taking possession of this fortress. Meanwhile, a contradiction is given to the reports of a concentration of Austrian troops on the Bosnian frontier, and it is declared that Austria will not occupy that province without the consent of the Porte.

The ship *Samuel Plimsoll*, 1444 tons, Captain Boaden, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 3rd inst. with 458 emigrants; and the *Windsor Castle*, 1074 tons, Captain Smith, sailed from Gravesend on the 5th inst., bound for Brisbane, having on board 114 single men, 65 single women, 102 married people, 60 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 14 infants.

The annual meeting of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb was held on Wednesday, in the lecture-hall of the society attached to St. Saviour's Church for the Deaf and Dumb, and was made the occasion of presenting the Rev. Samuel Smith, the chaplain and secretary, with a purse containing £277, contributed by 167 subscribers, as a testimonial to his valuable labours for twenty-two years amongst the deaf and dumb, for whose special ministrations he was the first ordained clergyman in England.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Prince of Wales pays daily visits to the Paris Exhibition. It is stated that 80,000 persons visited the Exhibition on Sunday. The Princess of Wales and the Crown Princess of Denmark arrived at Paris on the morning of Friday, the 3rd inst. Lord Granville presided at a banquet given on the 3rd inst. to the Prince of Wales by the British exhibitors in the Paris Exhibition. The banquet took place at the Hôtel de Louvre, and covers were laid for 200. Among those present were Senator Krantz, Lord Northbrook, M. Teisserenc de Bort, the Duke of Manchester, the Duke of Sutherland, and Mr. Lyon Playfair. The first toast proposed was "The Queen," which was received with great enthusiasm; and this was followed by the toast of "The President of the French Republic," which was proposed by the Prince of Wales. The Prince afterwards proposed, speaking in French, "Prosperity to France, and success to the Exhibition." He said that, fortunately, he was born after national animosities and rivalries had ceased. He remembered only the kindness and hospitality of France; and he hoped that the good feeling which now existed between the two nations would be perpetual. On Monday evening M. Waddington, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a dinner in honour of the Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark. It was followed by a reception. Among those present were the President of the Senate, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, the Ministers of Finance, Public Works, Commerce, and Marine, Lord Granville, Lord Lyons, the Duke of Manchester, and Lord Houghton. M. Gambetta was, at the request of the Prince of Wales, presented to his Royal Highness, and he conversed for a considerable time with the Prince and Crown Prince of Denmark.

General Grant, ex-President of the United States, has arrived in Paris; and amongst the other distinguished visitors to the city are the Archdukes Charles Louis and Louis Joseph, brothers of the Emperor of Austria, and the Prince and Princess of Flanders, brother and sister-in-law of the King of the Belgians. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha is travelling under the name of Baron d'Edla.

Marshal MacMahon received on Monday the Chinese Envoy, Kuo-Sung-Tao; also a deputation from the Academy, who presented him with a new edition of the Dictionary.

Both Houses met on the 2nd inst. The Senate, after agreeing to the bill for improving the navigation of the Rhone below Lyons, discussed a bill protecting the stocks and shares of minors. In the Chamber the President expressed the satisfaction and sentiments of the Deputies in witnessing the previous day's imposing spectacle—sentiments which they could not repress on seeing France, on the morrow of disasters, enabled by her genius and vitality to invite Europe to a grand festival of industry. On the 3rd inst. the Chamber agreed to a bill increasing the pensions of soldiers' and sailors' widows and orphans. The Chamber on Saturday last, by 319 to 147, unseated M. Renard, deputy for Valenciennes. The bill introduced in the Chamber by MM. Proust and Gambetta to raise the pensions of retired officers of the army was adopted unanimously on Monday. Both Chambers met on Tuesday. The Senate began the discussion of M. de Freycinet's railway scheme, and M. Buffet made a long speech against it. He did not advocate the entire rejection of the bill, but argued that the State purchase should be limited to the lines in the greatest difficulties. The Chamber of Deputies annulled another election, that of M. de Luppe for Pau. In Wednesday's sitting of the Senate M. Freycinet, Minister of Public Works, defended the Government bill for the purchase of railways by the State. The general debate upon the bill was concluded.

The fresh elections to eight vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies caused by the invalidation of previous elections have resulted in the return of six Republican and two Conservative candidates.

The Tuileries Commission has resolved to recommend the restoration of the ruined palace at a cost of about 4,000,000fr., and the appropriation of it to a museum of modern art.

The Postal Congress began its labours on the 2nd inst. A duel was fought on the 3rd inst. between two members of the Chamber—the Comte de Maille, of the Right, and M. Lassaint, of the Left. The former, in a debate on the previous day, applied the term "fraud" to the proceedings of the Electoral Committee of Inquiry. Hence the duel. The Count was slightly wounded.

The Poule d'Essai (French Two Thousand) brought out eight runners, and resulted in favour of Count Lagrange's Clémentine, FitzPlutus being second, and Morle third.

The Salle Evangélique, erected opposite the Trocadéro entrance to the Exhibition, was opened on Wednesday afternoon. It accommodates about 600 persons; and a prayer meeting in English will be held in it at ten a.m. daily, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, which will likewise convene occasional conferences and meetings. Wednesday's meeting was presided over by Sir H. Verney, and was attended by Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Kinnaird, Mr. Cowper-Temple, Father Gavazzi, the Revs. J. Davis, W. Arthur, F. Moran, R. M'Call, T. Monod, E. de Pressensé, Fisch, and others; both speeches and audience being a mixture of French and English.

ITALY.

Replying to an interpellation respecting the policy of the Government on Eastern affairs, in last Saturday's sitting of the Senate, Count Corti, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that, diplomacy having failed in preventing war, negotiations were now being carried on to arrange a settlement of the results of the war. He stated that within the past two days news had arrived from abroad encouraging hopes of the maintenance of peace. A motion declaratory of the full confidence of the Senate in the policy of the Government was carried unanimously. The Senate at its sitting on Wednesday approved the treaty of commerce with France.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday Signor Conforti, Minister of Justice, replying to questions put to him at the previous sitting, stated that he intended shortly to lay before the House the Penal and Commercial Codes; that he personally was in favour of the abolition of capital punishment; and, with regard to the questions of marriages celebrated in churches only and the redistribution of ecclesiastical property, it would be necessary to await the result of the inquiry that had now commenced into these matters before presenting any bills on the subject.

The Pope on the 2nd inst. received 120 Irish Catholics, who were introduced by Cardinal Cullen. His Eminence read an address expressing devotion to the Papal See, and afterwards presented his Holiness with an offering of Peter's Pence. The Pope, in reply, congratulated the deputation, as Irishmen, upon the fact that their country had always held intact the treasure of the Faith, and he concluded by wishing Ireland every prosperity.

SPAIN.

The Minister for the Colonies has read in Congress the bill authorising a Cuban loan of 500,000,000 pesetas to be guaranteed on the Cuban customs duties.

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HOLLAND.

In the Second Chamber the marriage of Prince Henry to the Princess Marie of Prussia has been unanimously agreed to.

GERMANY.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany on Monday received the Russian military Attaché, General von Reutern, who is said to be the bearer of an autograph letter from the Czar to the Emperor William. On Tuesday his Majesty accorded a private audience to Mr. Bayard Taylor, the newly-appointed American Minister, who presented his credentials. Colonel Elphinstone, Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Connaught, arrived in Berlin on Wednesday, and was received by the Emperor and the Princes of the Royal family. The Emperor's intended visit to Wiesbaden has been given up for this year. Until his departure for Ems his Majesty will reside partly in Berlin and partly at Babelsberg.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred upon the German Empress the new Russian order for Nursing Soldiers Wounded in the Field. The German Central Relief Committee, presided over by the Empress, sent about £10,000 sterling to the Russian Relief Committee.

The German Society for the Exploration of Equatorial Africa and the German African Society have amalgamated, under the title of the African Society in Germany. The seat of the society, which is connected with the International African Association, is at Berlin. The Geographical Society at Berlin, the second oldest in Europe, celebrated on the 30th of last month the fiftieth anniversary of its existence.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Reichsrath reassembled on Tuesday after the holidays. In the Lower House a Government bill relative to the compromise in the matter of the debt of 80,000,000 fl. due to the National Bank was declared urgent, and referred to the Committee. On Wednesday the Compromise Committee adopted the bill without amendment.

SWEDEN.

The First Chamber, in its sitting of Wednesday, rejected the army organisation scheme which had been passed by the Lower House, and which was brought forward by the Agricultural party in opposition to the Government.

AMERICA.

Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, has issued a call for 5,000,000 dol. of Five-Twenties Bonds.

The Senate passed on Tuesday, by 33 votes against 25, the second reading of the bill sent up from the House of Representatives forbidding any further withdrawal of legal-tender notes from circulation.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations recommends that the so-called Japanese fund shall be returned to Japan.

Fernando Wood has, by 109 to 108, succeeded in getting the Tariff Bill before the House of Representatives.

Mr. S. B. Packard has been nominated United Consul at Liverpool, and Mr. Fairchild Consul-General in Paris.

CANADA.

In the Dominion House of Commons the Hon. Edward Blake, President of the Council, introduced a bill last week authorising the Governor-General of Canada to issue a proclamation prohibiting citizens from carrying arms under severe penalties in any district where riotous violence may be threatened.

The elections for the Quebec Legislature have resulted, as far as known, in the success of thirty-three Liberals, twenty-nine Conservatives, and one Independent.

The county and district masters of the Orange association in Montreal have replied in the negative to the address of the Protestant clergy asking the Orangemen to desist from a public celebration of July 12 next. Three hundred and sixty-seven Orange delegates voted for, and only six against, the projected public parade.

A New York paper announces that a number of Fenians have assembled at Buffalo and are preparing to invade Canada. Later advices state that the American Government has received no official information confirming this news. No alarm is manifested by the press of Canada at the rumours of Fenian preparations, and confidence is expressed in the will and power of the United States Government to enforce the obligations of neutrality.

INDIA.

A telegram from Calcutta announces that Mr. Cooper, the British Political Agent at Bhamo, in Burmah, has been assassinated, as well as two sepoy, by the sepoy guard. The crime is not supposed to be due to political motives.

The death from typhoid fever of the Governor-General of the Portuguese East Indian Colonies is announced.

WELLINGTON MONUMENT IN ST. PAUL'S.

In spite of an amount of ornament which strikes the eye as being redundant and almost meretricious, the Wellington Monument in St. Paul's Cathedral is the finest design combining architecture and sculpture which this country has yet produced. We furnished our readers with a full description of its various details in these pages a few months ago; and the large engraving in the present number of our Journal will further help them to something like an adequate estimate of the general character and effect of this remarkable monument. The sarcophagus, on which the fine effigy of the Duke rests, is, like the rest of the work, of white marble; but the frieze of cherubs' heads, the ceiling of the canopy (which is supported on eight white marble columns carved with foliated diaper), the shields, the military trophies, the wreaths, and the decorative and ornamental portions generally, are of bronze; and it is to this artistic combination of bronze and marble that the rich Renaissance effect of the whole is mainly due. The large groups at each end of the canopy are also in bronze, and it is upon these that the fame of Alfred George Stevens as a sculptor will finally rest. At the west end of the canopy a seated female figure represents Truth plucking out the tongue of Falsehood; and the seated female figure at the east end is that of Valour holding a club and shield, and thrusting beneath her feet a crouching male figure which embodies with fearful reality the idea of Cowardice. We have still to regret that these two noble groups are so imperfectly seen, and we have no hesitation in supporting the suggestion that the heavy carved oak screen which separates the nave from the chapel—formerly the Consistory Court—in which the monument is erected, be entirely removed and replaced by a low architectural balustrade. The strong blinding glare from the window ought also to be tempered, and then the chapel would have what at present is so much needed—softened light and monumental repose. The chapel is 57 ft. long by 25 ft. wide; and the monument itself, which was commenced twenty years ago, is about 30 ft. in height, exclusive of the crowning equestrian figure, which is shown in our illustration, but which was finally dispensed with as being inconsistent with the sanctity of a cathedral. This monument has cost in production and erection about £30,000. Since the death of Mr. A. G. Stevens, three years ago, it has been completed by Mr. L. W. Collmann, with the special assistance of Mr. Hugh Stannus, his junior partner, who was a pupil of the late sculptor.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"In the name of the Prophet, Figs!" Stop a bit. I mean Ox-tails. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in presiding at a lecture on "Cookery recently delivered at Hawarden, took occasion to repeat that which one hears stated with mournful frequency: namely, that, in the matter of food, we are "the most wasteful people on earth." Then Mr. Gladstone told the old story of the Englishman travelling in the United States, and seeing in the yard of an hotel a great heap of ox-tails, which, he was told, were thrown away as refuse. The circumstance that American hotel-keepers do not usually have slaughterhouses attached to their premises somewhat militates against the credibility of this anecdote. Still it is a fact that ox-tail soup does not appear among the recipes in the renowned Mrs. Hale's "American Cook Book;" although the lady gives directions for making a very savoury dish out of ox-cheek, which in England forms an item in the dietary of convicts. This is the celebrated culinary manual in which we are warned that it is wicked to eat black puddings.

Mr. Gladstone seemed to entertain the hypothesis that ox-tail soup was introduced into this country by the French Roman Catholic priests who took refuge among us at the outbreak of the first French Revolution. Mr. Samuel Smiles, on the other hand, has in one of his admirable books put another theory forward, to the effect that it was the Huguenot refugees from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes who taught English people to eat the bovine caudal appendage. "The consequence was," continued the eloquent ex-Premier at Hawarden, "that we got in that shape a most excellent soup, for there can scarcely be a more excellent soup than ox-tail; and that is the very reason why in one point we are more economical than the Americans."

Innocent Mr. Gladstone! That "excellent soup," ox-tail, is not by any means an economical article of diet, and for these reasons. The ox is a very large animal, and he has only one tail, and that not a large one in proportion to his size. Thus, ox-tails are very expensive. Miss Acton (to whom I do not always pin my faith) counsels the consumption of no less than three tails for two quarts of soup; but to make a *potage queue de bœuf* sufficient for eight guests, I conceive that two moderately-sized tails would suffice. For these your butcher will charge you from eighteenpence to two shillings apiece. Moreover, soup made simply of ox-tails is a very insipid production. The *potage* must be based on a good beef stock and flavoured with vegetables. On the whole, ox-tail soup, well made, is quite as expensive as mock-turtle, which is scarcely a poor man's dish.

Mem: Prior to 1760 I find no mention in any cookery-book in my possession of ox-tail soup. On the other hand, I find plenty of evidence to show that in the way of food, and in the first half of the eighteenth century, we were not by any means "the most wasteful people on earth." Mrs. Glasse gives half a dozen recipes for dressing ox-palates—roasted, baked, ragooed, stewed, fried, and pickled. Who eats ox-palates now? Cookery-books published long before Mrs. Glasse's discourse of "hogs' earslets," pigs' ears, cows' udders, calves' foot pie, deer's "umbels" (whence "humble pie"), and stewed ox-heels. Such things are now usually regarded as next door to offal. The tail of the ox has risen to a degree of favour among well-to-do people which it is difficult to understand; and the demand for it by the rich has enhanced its price tremendously. The ingenious Dr. Kitchener (in the "Cook's Oracle"), writing fifty years ago, quotes the price of an ox-tail at sevenpence.

It is always interesting to trace the links between the present and the remote past; and an esteemed lady correspondent at Jersey has favoured me with an instance of a link connecting, very closely indeed, the age of Queen Victoria with that of Queen Anne. My correspondent, who is barely middle-aged, knew an old lady who survived until 1864, and who was the god-daughter of the Princess Amelia, daughter of King George III., and aunt of George III. Now the Princess Amelia was born in the year 1711, nearly four years before the death of Queen Anne. Here is another link, within my own experience, between the two eras. In my youth I saw a venerable old lady, my godmother's mother, who was one of the daughters of Mrs. Thrale, and who remembered Dr. Johnson perfectly. She was his "Queenie." Johnson, as we all know, was "touched for the evil" by Queen Anne.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in the Commons on Monday, in order to reassure Mr. Fawcett, who had expressed his apprehension lest some day or another an arbitrarily-minded Prime Minister might seek to coerce free-born Britons by filling our garrison towns with Indian troops, comprising Sikhs, Mahrattas, Pindarees, Ghoorkas, Kitmagars, Kuzzilbashas, Madapolams, and Ferocious Dhoolies, proceeded to remind the honourable member that under the Bill of Rights no foreign troops of any kind can be landed in the United Kingdom without the sanction of Parliament. The incident reminds me of a note and incites me to propound a query. First, I note that some three and twenty years ago it was my fortune to see a very large body of foreign troops: the German Legion to wit, commanded, if I mistake not, by a certain Baron von Stutterheim, encamped at Shorncliffe, in the county of Kent, where they were reviewed by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. The gallant fellows were, it is true, Christian Teutons, and not Heathen "darkies;" but in war it does not matter much what kind of men you use so long as they are "killable" by bullet and bayonet.

Now for the query. Will some legal correspondent be good enough to tell me whether the Bill of Rights, of which Sir Stafford Northcote spoke, has, strictly speaking, any existence at all? I am not so fortunate as to have a copy of the "Statutes at Large" on my shelves. A bill in Parliament has, I take it, no legislative force. It is only a project of law. When it has passed both Houses, and has received the Royal Assent, it ceases to be a Bill, and becomes an Act, and the law of the land. The merest schoolboy (lamentable urchin!) must have heard of the "Petition of Rights" preferred by Parliament in 1627-8, and to which Charles I. gave a churlish consent, not by "Le Roy le veut," but by "Soit fait comme il est désiré?" Is this the instrument meant by the Chancellor of the Exchequer? Or is it the "Declaration of Rights" said to be embodied in the Act for settling the Succession to the Crown, passed in 1689, First William III.? One may as well be verbally precise in such matters, lest the Ferocious Dhoolies should swoop down upon us.

We had foreign troops galore in our midst—French Huguenots, Hollanders, and Swedes—in England, Scotland, and Ireland, the very year after the Bill said to comprise the Declaration of Rights became an Act; and I find Swift noting among the historical characters who "have made a mean, contemptible figure in some action or circumstance of their lives," no less a personage than William III., "when he sent to beg the House of Commons to continue his Dutch Guards, and was refused."

I think that I have read somewhere that at one period of our great war with France, at the end of the last century or the beginning of the present one, a large body of Russian troops (then our dear allies) were quartered in the Channel Islands.

What are we believe in these latter days? I read in one great daily paper a leading article on the pageant of the First of May, beginning—"The Paris Exhibition has been opened with a splendour and a success which may bear comparison with the most showy spectacles of the Empire." In another great daily paper I read—"A more hopeless failure than the ceremony of the opening of the Exhibition has proved to be it is not possible to conceive." Which of the two great dailies is right? For my part, in the face of these opposite poles of opinion, I begin gravely to doubt whether the Paris Exhibition was opened on the First of May at all. It will certainly, from an industrial point of view, not be worth looking at until the First of June.

The supply of refreshments at the Exposition seems to have been brought down to an irreducible minimum. I hear only, in the way of "provand," of four very modestly provided buffets in the building, and of a very few restaurants in the park. In 1867 the exterior zone of the dishcover-like structure in the Champ de Mars, was wholly given up to restaurants and cafés. There were three great English buffets and dining-rooms—Spiers and Pond's, Bertram and Roberts', and Trotman's. There were French, Spanish, Bavarian, American, Russian, and Tunisian establishments for luncheon and dining purposes. We used to call this tremendous array of cook-shops "Grub-street." Of course, the restaurant and café keepers of the Boulevards grumbled horribly at the loss of patronage which the plenitude of refreshments at the huge bazaar opposite the Trocadéro entailed upon them; but in 1878 it would seem "Boulevard interests" have been duly respected; and the visitor to the Exposition is bound to return to Paris in a half-starved condition in order that *M.M. les restaurateurs* may have the pleasure and profit of overcharging him.

Glass hives may be admirably instructive to those who wish to study the habits of bees; but I question the propriety of exhibiting that very busy bee the man of letters in a transparent work-room. At the Bibliothèque Nationale in the Rue de Richelieu, Paris, the tapestry-hung portal which was wont to veil the entrance to the reading-room from the profane vulgar has just been replaced by an enormous sheet of translucent plate glass, and through this glass, not darkly, but very clearly indeed, the public at large are enabled to watch the students in the Salle de Travail in the acts of reading and writing. I cannot help thinking, however, that if the public really derive any gratification from the spectacle of three or four hundred people condemned to hard labour (sometimes for life), toiling on an intellectual treadmill, they should be bound to pay, say a penny a head, for their entertainment. The "takings" might be handed over to the *Société des Gens de Lettres*, and might constitute the nucleus for the relief of authors when they are old and broke.

N. P. Willis, the American traveller and essayist, used to say that the highest honour and the most brilliant compliment which, in his opinion, could be paid to any human being would be to have the Winner of the Derby re-named after him. For my part, I should esteem it a superlative honour to be permitted to "set the fashions" (were I capable of setting them); but this exalted distinction has been unmistakably awarded this year to a learned and deeply mystical painter of the Præ-Rafaellite school. At the private views both of the Grosvenor Gallery and of the Royal Academy Exhibitions there were among the lady visitors scores of instances of the fashions for May, 1878, having been "set" by Mr. E. Burne Jones. Præ-Rafaellite toilettes, Præ-Rafaellite *coiffures*, and, strangely enough, Præ-Rafaellite figures abounded. I remarked one lady who was at least eleven heads high, and correspondingly slim. But Mr. E. Burne Jones did not monopolise all the *modes*. I observed numerous "arrangements" in amber and black, peach colour and purple, sage green and sky blue, and one very sumptuous "nocturne" in rose pink, combined with what the late Lady Morgan used to call "dun-ducketty-mud-colour." The mysterious Mr. Whistler has evidently been influencing the milliners. Dread portent!

P.S.—1. *Re* the Marquis of Worcester's "Screwed Ascent Instead of Stairs" (*J. L. N.*, April 29), I have learnt that at Cavers (?) House, near Harwich, there is a spiral staircase for servants within the "noell" of the principal ascent.

2. Two slips of the pen to acknowledge. A correspondent from St. Helen's-place, E.C., reminds me (*à propos* of bird-slaughter at Nice, Cannes, &c.) that the "Riviera di Levante" extends only eastward from Genoa, and that the shore stretching westward is the "Riviera di Ponente." From another source I receive the correction that for Edmond Beales, "M.P.," should be written "M.A." Of course it should. Can we forget our Beales, M.A.

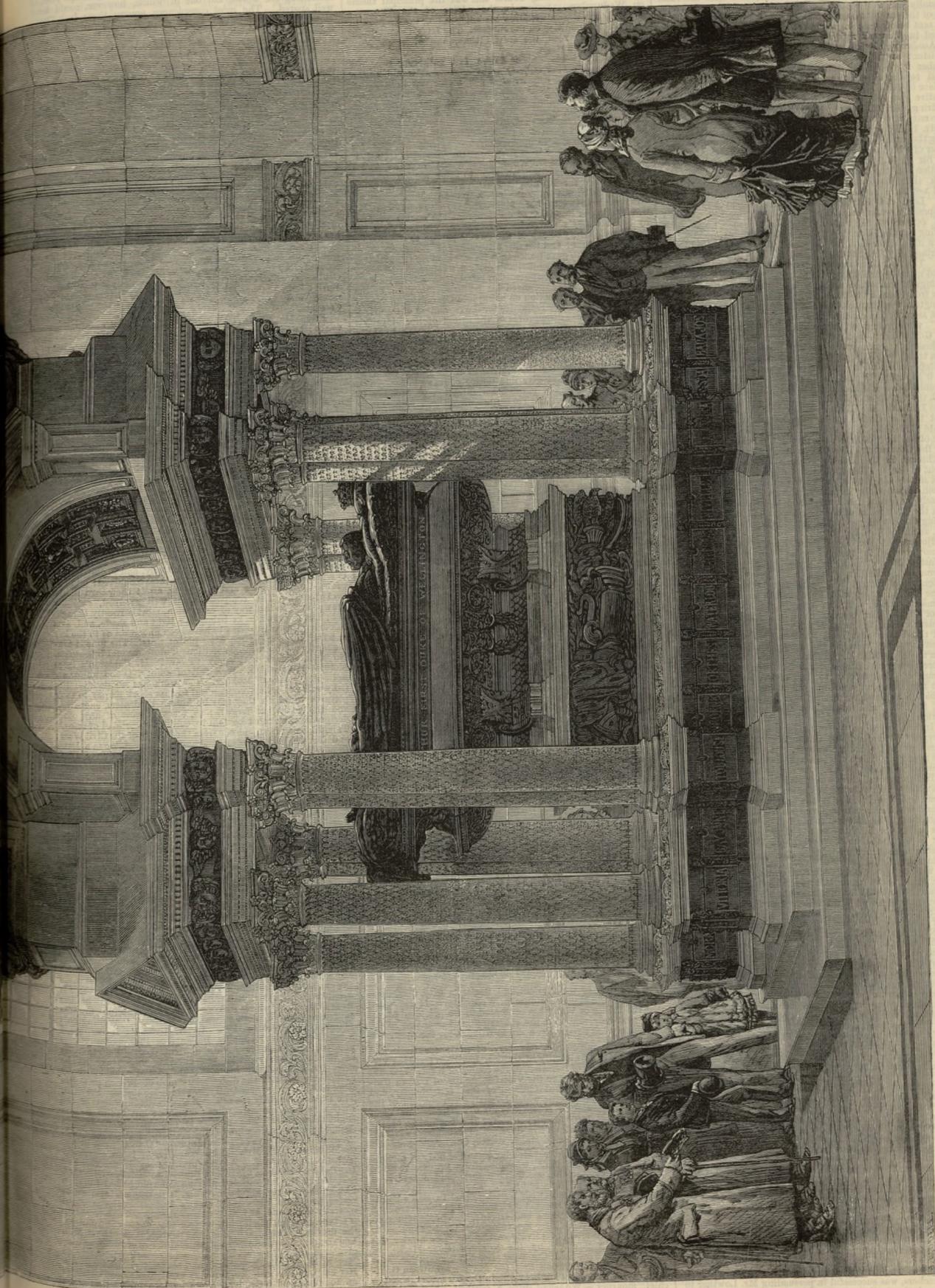
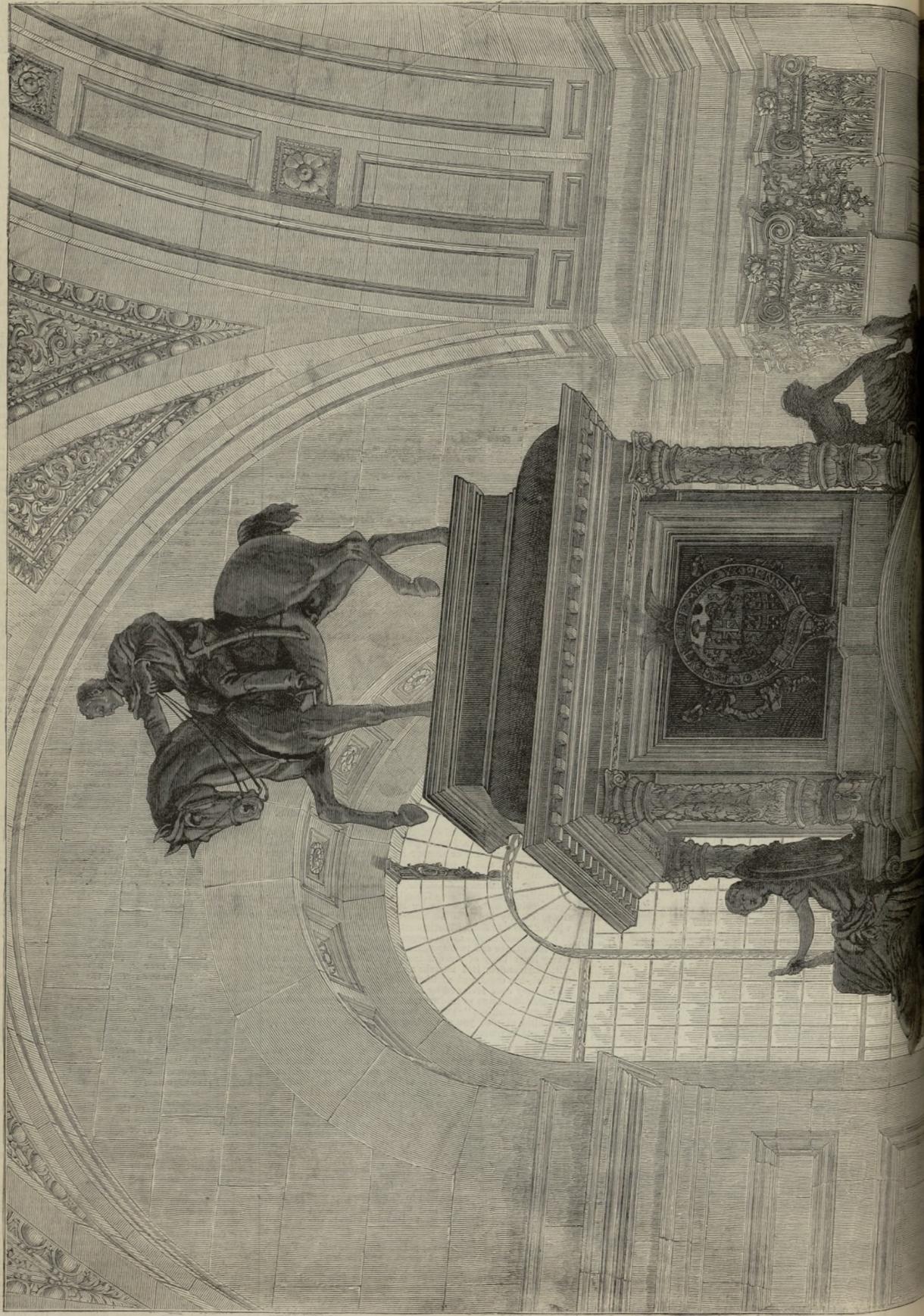
3. From Hucknall Torkard, near Nottingham, comes the pleasing tidings that the parish contains 8500 inhabitants. I am very glad to hear it. I never owned a gazetteer, and derived my information from the "A.B.C. Railway Guide," which says:—"Hucknall, Notts. From St. Pancras 133 m. Pop. 4257." Perhaps I reckoned without my Torkard, concerning which the "A. B. C." says nothing.

4. A very friendly correspondent from Pomeroy, Ohio, U.S.A., gives (*re* Mr. Tennyson's "Ballad of the Fleet") and on the authority of a lady who is a native of the Azores, the proper pronunciation of "Flores" as "Floars," and of "Azores" as "Azoars." Many thanks, Pomeroy, Ohio; and cordial compliments to the dwellers by that "Belle Riviere" which I should so dearly like to revisit. G. A. S.

The annual dinner of the Society of Accountants took place on Wednesday evening at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Bath.

A deputation of Dissenters and others waited upon Earl Russell on Thursday to congratulate the venerable peer on the fiftieth anniversary of the passing of the Act for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

There were 2702 births and 1545 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 193, and the deaths by 37, the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 80 and 63 in the two preceding weeks, further declined to 60 last week. Of these 33 were certified as unvaccinated and 10 as vaccinated. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 497, 398, and 345 in the three preceding weeks, further declined to 284 last week, and corresponded with the corrected weekly average: 162 resulted from bronchitis, and 93 from pneumonia. There were 29 deaths from measles, 27 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 117 from whooping-cough, 29 from different forms of fever, and 23 from diarrhoea.



THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT IN ST. PAULS CATHEDRAL.

PARLIAMENT.

REASSEMBLING OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Eastern Vacation, as it may, perhaps, be allowable to call it, ended for the Commons on Monday; but hon. members generally did not show any great alacrity in reassembling. One of the earliest to arrive was Mr. Roebuck, who retains the first seat below the gangway on the Opposition side (as represented in the weak reflex of Philip's House of Commons in the Academy), albeit the Ministerial benches boast few more consistent supporters of the Government than the hon. member for Sheffield. Mr. Hanbury having been introduced to the Speaker as member for North Staffordshire, in place of Sir C. B. Adderley (now Lord Norton), the Conservative and Liberal whips indulged in a little preliminary file-firing, Sir W. Hart-Dyke moving for new writs for the University of Oxford and West Kent to fill the seats vacated by Mr. Hardy and Mr. Talbot; and Lord Kensington fulfilling the same duty for County Down and Carmarthen, the former of which has lost Mr. J. S. Crawford through death, and Sir E. C. Stepney having retired from the representation of the latter place. The Right Hon. W. H. Smith then hove in sight—and the "Saucy Arethusa" could not have borne down more nobly than the ubiquitous First Lord did in the coolest manner upon the enemy in Opposition waters, actually taking up temporary quarters on a corner of the front Opposition bench, and even bearding Admiral Hartington, or, rather, affably nodding to him on his quarter-deck, so to speak. Meantime a cloud was gathering. But Sir Stafford Northcote kept his weather eye open. The first signs were notices of a series of motions from Liberal members who "wanted to know, you know," a variety of things in connection with the transport of native Indian troops from Bombay to Malta. Replying to the Marquis of Hartington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose voice was as free as ever from exacerbation, said that "active negotiations" were going on regarding the Eastern Question; that Government had wellnigh secured the pacification of Thessaly; and, with respect to the movement of Indian troops to Malta, the Government had decided to take that step some time ago, but "it was not thought necessary, nor is it according to practice, that such a decision should be communicated to Parliament." Still in the same even tone, as though the matter was the most ordinary thing in the world, did the Leader of the House remark that an estimate of the cost of the expedition would soon be laid on the table, and intimate that if the right hon. member for Birmingham had a charge of having "deceived the House" to bring against himself or the Government it would be better for him to make the impeachment in the House, where it could be answered, than out of doors. This cool way of disposing of the question did not satisfy Mr. Fawcett and a few other Radical members. The hon. member for Hackney (who gave promise of being ultimately cured of his conventicle style of oratory) said, though the Chancellor of the Exchequer had no intention of deceiving the House, yet it was beyond dispute that they were misled, as Sir Stafford Northcote had explicitly stated prior to the adjournment for the Easter Recess that there had been no change in the policy of the Government in the East. No change in their policy! He viewed this removal of Indian troops from their proper sphere of action as a radical and dangerous change of policy, a course to be deprecated on financial grounds, on constitutional grounds, and as affecting the good government of India. Sir George Campbell strongly criticised the measure from the point of view of an "old Indian;" warned the House that Lord Napier of Magdala was one of the most lavish of men, as was shown by the nine millions spent in the Abyssinian Expedition; and insisted that possibly not more than two battalions, the 31st Punjaubi's and 2nd Goorkhas, of the troops to be dispatched from India were fit for European warfare. In a suave, conversational tone which may not have been altogether unwelcome to his hearers, Sir William Harcourt put this question with some elaboration: Did the Crown claim the right to move the whole of the Indian forces anywhere without communication with Parliament? Therefore, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made another and a longer answer. He mildly suggested that the appropriate time to discuss the subject would be when the estimate was brought up. As for the actual order given to the Indian troops, that was "strictly within the proper Constitutional prerogative of the Crown." But the right hon. gentleman added:—"So far as the bringing of Indian troops to England is concerned, I believe I am right in saying that such a step would be contrary to the Bill of Rights, and that it is one which no Minister of the Crown could advise her Majesty to take without the consent of Parliament." Mr. Laing argued that the experience gained by him in India taught him that the dispatch of Indian troops to Malta was fraught with danger. But Sir J. Hay warmly supported the measure, pointing out that no evil resulted from the employment of Indian auxiliaries in the China and Abyssinian wars. Whilst Mr. Newdegate condemned the reticence of the Government in the matter, and viewed with gloom any infringement of the rights of the House, and Mr. Rylands thanked the hon. member for North Warwickshire for this mark of independence, Mr. Baillie Cochrane accorded hearty support to the Government, and Sir Robert Peel, acting as a dignified fugleman to Mr. Newdegate, portentously laid stress on the necessity of the Conservatives preserving an unbroken front with regard to this and every other phase of the trouble in the East. When Mr. E. Jenkins ventured to remonstrate with the right hon. gentleman for endeavouring to drag on the hon. member for North Warwickshire, Sir Robert turned round and proffered his hand to Mr. Newdegate, who shook it—not in the liveliest fashion, it must be confessed. This first skirmish ended in Mr. Fawcett's withdrawal of his motion for adjournment. One or two minor questions having been disposed of, the House drifted into Committee of Supply, and had to submit to some rather ironic references to the little amount of business transacted by the House of Lords, and to the largeness of the sum asked for its maintenance. Sir Andrew Lusk (who will be a canny Scot to the end of his tether) and Mr. Parnell (shaven and shorn, so as to resemble a kind of Hibernian Shakespeare) were the exponents of economy; but we need scarcely add that Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson succeeded in preserving this vote and others intact from the hands of Mr. Parnell.

From Bermondsey to the East is a leap, yet not too wide a leap for hon. members. On Wednesday, the Bermondsey Vestry Bill having first been rejected by 122 to 117 votes, Mr. Chamberlain gave notice of a motion urging Government to bring about a European Congress. Returning to the question of the dispatch of Indian troops, the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that the expenses would in the first instance be defrayed by India, but that the Government would have to repay the amount. He added that the troops were bound for Malta. Mr. Meldon, once again making himself advocate of the Irish National School Teachers, was successful in persuading Mr. Lowther to accept a resolution in their favour. Mr. Pease called attention

to the faults of the Licensing Laws, various bills were introduced, and the House was counted out before nine o'clock, while Mr. Hubbard was dwelling on Mr. Monk's Congé d'Elire Bill.

Mr. Cowen's County Courts Bill was the principal theme on Wednesday. Acting on the advice of the Attorney-General, Mr. Cowen withdrew his bill pending the decision of the Select Committee on the subject. The Irish Tenant-Right Bill was then read the second time, and other measures were advanced a stage.

In storm-clouds appear to be fast gathering over the devoted heads of her Majesty's Government as would appear by the two votes of censure of which notice has been given, and the sundry questions daily asked of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, all redolent of an angry and antagonistic spirit. Mr. Chamberlain, who has already thrown down the gauntlet, intimated on Thursday that, in consequence of representations he had received from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he would postpone his application to appoint a day for the discussion of his motion on the Eastern Question. Thereupon Sir H. D. Wolff gave notice that he would move the following amendment to the motion of the hon. member for Birmingham:—"That this House, being anxiously desirous of securing a pacific solution of all differences between her Majesty's Government and the Government of Russia, is of opinion that the course pursued by her Majesty's Government is not inconsistent with the rights and dignity of any of the Powers parties to the treaties of 1856 and 1871; and the due observance of European law." Mr. Forsyth also gave notice that he would move the omission of the words in Mr. Chamberlain's motion, "condemns the policy of warlike demonstration pursued by her Majesty's Government." Mr. Fawcett then announced his bellicose intention by the following notice of motion on going into Committee of Supply on the Supplementary Estimates for the movement of troops:—"That this House disapproves of the action of her Majesty's Government in summoning the native Indian troops to Malta without having first communicated its intention to Parliament." In reply to Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Cross said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had already stated that he would bring forward the Estimates for the movement of the Indian troops as soon as possible, and give due notice of the matter. The Marquis of Hartington notified his intention on Monday to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer when the Supplementary Estimate for the expenses of the Indian native contingent would be laid on the table; and whether the right hon. gentleman would state upon what day it would be considered in Committee. Mr. E. Jenkins gave notice of a question to the Home Secretary on Monday with respect to the treatment of debtors under the prisons regulations. Mr. Samuelson asked as to the progress of the inquiry into the murder of Mr. Ogle by Turkish soldiers. Mr. Bourke, who (as usual) was scarcely audible, said that a telegram had been received on the 6th inst. from the Consul-General stating that the inquiry was closed, but giving no further information. One of the points to be investigated was whether Mr. Ogle had been murdered by Turkish soldiers. At present it was impossible to form an opinion whether that was or was not the case. On the motion of Lord Kensington, a new writ was ordered for Reading, in the room of Sir Francis Goldsmid, deceased. Mr. A. Grey and Mr. Ridley, the "double return" for South Northumberland, appeared at the table, and, having each taken the oath and his seat, retired. The former gentlemen was introduced by Mr. W. B. Beaumont and Sir A. E. Midleton, and the latter by Earl Percy and Sir M. W. Ridley. The House will have to determine which of the hon. gentlemen will be regarded as the rightful representative. Colonel Stanley, in answer to Sir G. Campbell, said he had previously stated that the Governor of Cape Colony drew out warrants monthly for the expenses of the British troops, but the actual advances were made out of the Imperial funds. The Imperial and colonial troops were acting as one force under one command, and therefore it was impossible to deal separately with them. The whole expenses of the supplies and transport of the colonial troops and volunteers were met by advances from the Imperial Treasury, but no money was advanced for the pay of the colonial troops. The colony was at present paying the Imperial Government a monthly instalment of £10,000, which it was hoped might be shortly increased. Sir G. Campbell gave notice that he would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether there was sufficient security for the repayment of the money advanced by the Imperial Government. The Civil Service Estimates in Committee of Supply furnished ample pabulum for discussion during the remainder of the night.

The May meetings have been in force throughout the week, but we have not space to record them.

Sir John Strachey has been appointed extra Knight Grand Commander of the Order of India.

The Eastern Question continues to be hotly debated, but we lack space to report the speeches.

Messrs. Waterer, of Bagshot, will hold their annual exhibition of rhododendrons in the gardens of Cadogan-square next month.

Numerous telegrams have been received from different parts of the world of satisfactory observations having been made of the transit of Mercury on Monday afternoon.

A meeting of the Agricultural Society's City Committee was held at the Mansion House on Wednesday. It was stated that the Prince of Wales has consented to be president of the show next year, and that the subscriptions amount to £3000. The society has fixed upon a site at Kilburn for the show.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for India and member for the University of Oxford, has been gazetted Viscount Cranbrook, of Hemsted, in the county of Kent. Viscount Cranbrook has written to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University taking a grateful farewell of that constituency, and expressing the deep sense which he shall ever entertain of the generous appreciation accorded to his services. The Vice-Chancellor has fixed Monday next for the beginning of the poll, which will continue five days. The candidates are Professor Smith, Liberal, and Mr. J. Talbot, Conservative.

An inquest was held last Monday upon the body of the late Sir Francis Goldsmid, M.P., who died from injuries received at the Waterloo station on the 2nd inst., and a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. The funeral took place on Wednesday at the Jewish burial-ground in Ball's Pond-road. The deceased Baronet was followed to the grave by a large gathering of relations and friends, the procession consisting of more than forty mourning-coaches, in addition to an immense number of private carriages. The service was impressively conducted by the Rev. Professor Marks, of University College and the West London Synagogue, who made an eloquent oration over the grave. Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P., who succeeds his uncle in the baronetcy, acted as chief mourner.—We shall give a portrait of Sir Francis Goldsmid next week.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

SECOND NOTICE.

Mr. J. Pettie, R.A., comes forward in great strength this year, exhibiting six works, not one of which, however, could be well spared. The most conspicuous among these is "The Hour" (46), a masterly figure of a Spanish Señora, in a flaming crimson dress and black mantilla, who is descending a staircase, punctual to a moment to a *cita á lugar señalado*, but whose attitude and expression somewhat leaves us in doubt as to whether the expected *caballero* will be equally punctual to the rendezvous. Grace, vigour, and brilliance of colour are the leading qualities in this work, which in the way of story is trite, even to the hackneyed stage. The Señora's face is admirably painted; but Mr. Pettie disappoints us when, beneath a cataract of somewhat involved drapery, we find the lady's foot slurred over in a very confused and misty manner. She is evidently a Sevillana; and the ladies of the Andalusian capital have exquisitely pretty feet, and are remarkable for being as well shod as for the untidiness of their hair. "*Bien calzada, mal peynada, Sevillana*," says the proverb. Mr. Pettie's portrait of "Colin Hunter, Esq." (164), is full of expression; and there is amazing breadth and decision in "A Member of the Long Parliament" (171). The portrait of "S. Taylor Whitehead, Esq." (204), in a mediæval doublet, and with a gold chain round his neck, is assuredly one of the finest and most Vandyke-like portraits that Mr. Pettie has ever painted. "Rob Roy" (614) we confess that we do not by any means like. The colour is crude and staring, and the whole pose and expression are suggestive more of a tipsy gillie than of Rob Roy Macgregor, who, his foible in the way of stealing cows notwithstanding, was essentially a gentleman. With a redder and rougher head, this whisky-drinking cateran would more appropriately pass muster as the "Dougal Creature."

From Mr. W. Q. Orchardson, R.A., we have only three works; but they are all of considerable merit. "Conditional Neutrality" (41) is a fine, bold, brilliant study of a troublesome young gentleman of the "Master Jackey" order. The boy's red sash is a little too violent in hue. In "A Social Eddy:—Left by the Tide" (308), Mr. Orchardson has painted one of the pleasantest pictures in the Exhibition. The subject is slight enough, being merely a ball-room episode, showing how a young lady, who ought to be encircled by obsequious beaux and importuned with solicitations to join in the mazy waltz or the enlivening Sir Roger de Coverley, is abandoned high and dry on a settee in an antechamber, while rivals, twice her age and not half so well favoured as she, sail, with triumph in their countenances, towards the Halls of Dazzling Light. The costumes and furniture are in the style of the First Empire, and the whole is painted with a sparkling yet sober picturesqueness. Mr. W. F. Yeames, R.A., has only one picture, a very important one, being an episode from the chronicles of the Great Rebellion, and entitled "When did you see your Father last?" (329). The junior branches of a Cavalier family are under vigorous examination at the hands of a Committee of Round-head Sequestrators who have taken possession of the Royalist's manor house. A little boy in blue has been perched upon a stool in front of a table, at which sit the members of the awful tribunal; his little sister, weeping bitterly, and in the custody of a grim soldier, is to be the next witness examined; and two grown-up ladies, pale and trembling, await their turn in the background. The composition is well grouped, carefully drawn, and, in the way of expression, most earnestly thought out; but the work lacks balance in light and shade, and, as a colourist, the artist seems to have been uncertain as to the key in which he should pitch his scale of tints. The tone is consequently an unskilful alternation of dullness and brightness. No such remark will apply to Mr. P. H. Calderon's large picture (190), which, albeit full of ability, is too uniformly light and "clean" looking. The work has no definite title (why will not artists condescend to affix short names to their pictures by which they may be known by dealers, engravers, and the public at large?); so, for the want of any other designation, we must be fain to call it a "cartload of nuns." This, likewise, is an episode from the history of the Civil Wars; and Mr. Calderon quotes at length in the catalogue a letter from Oliver Cromwell to a Mr. Squire at Fotheringhay, sending him a pass permitting him to remove a female relative of his, Mr. Squire's, from a nunnery at Loughborough, which is to be "wrecked by the troops by order of Parliament." "I like no war on women," writes Oliver. Accordingly Mr. Squire gets his cousin Mary and another nun, a Miss Andrews, out of the convent, and conveys them, in a broad-wheeled waggon, to a place of safety. Their departure is watched by other members of the Loughborough sisterhood, who look very sad, as well they may do, under the circumstances. We are not told what became of them when the nunnery was "wrecked" by Cromwell's Ironsides. Two portraits, numbered respectively 15 and 458, do not call for much notice (nearly all the Academicians in vogue seem to think that portrait-painting is the leading branch in art); in No. 500 Mr. Calderon gives us yet another "Portrait of the Marquis of Waterford in his Robes as a Knight of St. Patrick;" but he deigns to be a little more picturesque and a little more imaginative in "La Gloire de Dijon" (829).

Miss Elizabeth Thompson (Mrs. Butler) intends to return next year, so rumour says, to Burlington House. The gifted lady, who should never have left the 'vantage-ground' which she so nobly conquered at the Royal Academy, had best make the greatest haste within her power to come back; for there is a battle-painter, Mr. E. Crofts, an Englishman, but hailing from Düsseldorf, who is making terribly rapid strides towards supremacy in depicting warlike scenes. "Wellington's March from Quatre Bras to Waterloo" is as good a battle-piece as Hyppolite Bellangé or Philippoteaux ever painted, and that is saying a great deal. The troopers of the Scots Greys, who are cheering the Duke as he rides by, followed by his staff, are capitally balanced by and contrasted with the disconsolate mob of French prisoners who, under a guard of infantry, are trudging through the mud. The Duke is slightly too tall, and the scarlet uniforms of the British soldiers are somewhat too bright; but these are but slight blemishes. The picture is emphatically noble, and should be made national, by being forthwith engraved in line. "One of the last lays of Robert Burns—'O wert thou in the cauld blast,'" by Mrs. E. M. Ward (380), is an extremely pathetic performance. A very pretty damsel, described in Dr. Robert Chambers's "Life of Burns" as Miss Jessy Lewars, is seated at the harpsichord playing some old ballad tune, to which the poet, musing in a corner, is devising a fresh set of verses to please his comely young hostess. Burns looks mortally sick; and, as Dr. Chambers remarks, "the anecdote is a trivial one in itself; but we feel that the circumstances, the deadly illness of the poet, the beneficent worth of Miss Lewars, and the reasons of his grateful desire of obliging her, give it a value." Precisely the same remark will apply to Mrs. E. M. Ward's sympathetic and tenderly painted picture. Her harp, in this instance, is a very pretty one; but its strings are too few and too slender. From so accomplished an artist we have a right to expect a more powerful threnody.

Last week we were only enabled to glance briefly at the

works of Mr. Briton Rivière, A.R.A. We return with pleasure to his four admirable contributions, in which he is alternately grave and gay, and shows himself, as usual, as great a master of the humorous as he is of the pathetic. Of the moon-scene in the ruins of Jamshyd's Palace (201) we have light spoken; but attention must now be called to the intensely droll picture called "An Anxious Moment" (392). A flock of geese, waddling through a narrow outlet into a lane, have come on a battered old hat, part of the caparison, to all seeming, of some scarecrow past service. The geese do not know what the "dickens" to make of this dilapidated head-gear. They are uncertain whether it is a trap for catching geese or something good to eat; and in every eye and every bill there is an irresistibly comic expression of bewildered anxiety. The birds are superbly painted. In "Victims" (1008) Mr. Rivière is quite as funny as in the "Anxious Moment." Two laughing, bare-legged children, sporting on the shore, have dragged a couple of luckless dogs—a black one and a white one—into the sea, and are hauling the animals hither and thither through the surf, well-nigh to the dislocation of their paws. One feels almost inclined to pity the much-tugged-at "victims" until, on narrower inspection, it becomes clear that they are enjoying the fun, and that they rather like being victimised than otherwise. "Sympathy" (496) is the gem of Mr. Briton Rivière's quartet of beautiful contributions. A little wee girl is sitting, in the very dolefullest of dumps, on a staircase. She has apparently been banished in disgrace from some children's entertainment which is going on up stairs. So she sits on the first-floor landing, her chin resting on one chubby little palm, her eyes turned wistfully upwards, and with an expression of infinite woe in every lineament. She has not quite reached the weeping stage, but you can see that the tears are ready to flow, and that the turning on of the New River from the main is imminent. Let us call this tiny delinquent Sabrina, daughter of Sir Hugh Myddelton, Bart. In her distress the lorn child finds a friend, a consoler, a sympathiser. A hairy form snuggles close to her; a warm breath fans her cheek; a cool, moist nose is laid close to hers. It is only a dog—a white dog—a bull-terrier, the purity of whose breed is questionable, but who has evidently the heart that can feel for another. He, too, is looking wistfully upwards; and in this the exquisite perception of the artist and the subtle refinement of his thought are strongly indicated. The bull-terrier is only a dog, after all. His love and compassion for the sorrowing child are almost human—why not quite human?—in their intensity; but his grosser and more materially doggish nature cause him to cast up his eyes ruefully to where the children's party is going on—conscious, as he is, that by his fidelity to his little mistress he is forfeiting his share of the "goodies" which are being dispensed above. He is glad to be able to console his afflicted companion, yet he is doggishly sorry that no lumps of flaky piecrust, no "rich licks" of raspberry-tart, are to be his. Well, supposing that he is gluttonous. Have not most of us been gluttons in childhood? This "Sympathy" as a "dog" picture we place in the very front rank of Mr. Briton Rivière's productions—next, indeed, to his memorable "Charity." Still, albeit we concede the existence of much power and much picturesqueness in the moonlight view of Jamshyd's Palace, we are not entirely satisfied with Mr. Rivière's serious work this year. We see no picture of the calibre of "Circe," of "Daniel," of "Lazarus." Has Mr. Rivière never heard of a certain demigod called Hercules? In the Twelve Labours of that Hero he might find twelve transcendently suggestive subjects for his gifted pencil.

Mr. E. Long, A.R.A., is represented by two pictures. "The gods and their Masters" (129) is an Egyptian subject, admirable in a technical sense, but subjectively neither so striking nor so agreeable as the "Egyptian Feast" of last year. Here we have a bevy of dusky women busily employed in modelling, carving, or chasing the plastic and graven images which were adored in ancient times on the banks of the Nile. Here are all the monsters venerated—the snake-gorged ibis, the sacred ape, the cats and the fishes. The Egyptians likewise worshipped onions and cheese; but of the caseous and allibonous deities of these inscrutable idolators Mr. Long has made no pictorial mention. The picture is strikingly clever, but it leaves no pleasurable sensations on the spectator's mind. How should a factory of mumbo-jumbos do so? Enough of old Egypt, and its strange, unlovely types of humanity. This swarthy land seems to exercise a strange fascination over painters, which is scarcely participated in by the public. Mr. Long contributes a work of much more popular interest in his nobly posed and thoroughly picturesque three-quarter length portrait of "Mr. Henry Irving as Duke of Gloucester" (472). Apart from the nervous vitality with which this production is imbued, its technical excellencies in execution and finish merit the highest commendation.

Mr. George D. Leslie, R.A., is a most accomplished, conscientious, and painstaking artist, yet he certainly does not seem to be a very industrious one. We have this year only one exhibit from his pencil, bright and delicate, "Home, Sweet Home." Mr. Leslie has scarcely attained middle age; and, although we have no wish to see him claiming year after year the Academician's privilege of displaying eight pictures, his admirers are certainly entitled to look for more than a solitary manifestation of his powers. Perhaps (although we hope such is not the case) Mr. G. D. Leslie's health is not robust; perhaps he is fastidious, and is averse from reaching a certain standard of excellence fixed by himself; perhaps he is as generous as he is modest, and by sending in only one picture wishes to leave all the more space available for younger and struggling brethren. At all events, "Home, Sweet Home" is a very charming picture of the domestic-ideal order. We are introduced to the music-room of a young ladies' boarding-school in the early years of the present century. One of the senior pupils—or a junior governess, possibly—is seated at a spinet, or it may be a primitive piano, playing and singing one of the most delightful of English ballads, of which, by-the-way, the melody is said to be a Sicilian one, while the words were written by an American, John Howard Payne. The group of school-girls is represented with naïve grace; and all the accessories—the furniture, the maps on the walls, the prim school library, the flowers, the open window, are rendered with delightful simplicity and tenderness of feeling.

Mr. Hubert Herkomer shows just a little too much of the muscularity and the petulant ardour of youth. Looked at as a painter, he is as a member of the Alpine Club, as the fiercest of football players, as the most pugnacious of amateur boxers, as the most vigorous among the athletes of the Deutsche Turn-verein. He almost overpowers us with his manly vigour and happy audacity. Thus, "Eventide—a Scene in the Westminster Union," although noticeable as a most vigorous representation of a crowd of ancient female paupers supping their afternoon tea, and although replete with expression, is bold and broad, wellnigh to the verge of coarseness. "A Welshwoman" (1176) is powerful, but the reverse

of agreeable; and "Souvenir de Rembrandt" looks more like a "Souvenir de Jordaens" than of the darkly cunning and mysterious Geretz Van Rhyn. Rembrandt, for all his apparent roughness, was full of refinement; refinement is precisely the quality in which Mr. Herkomer is deficient.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

SECOND NOTICE.

The contents of Sir Coutts-Lindsay's tasteful salons decidedly improve on closer acquaintance; and this remark, unfortunately, applies to very few picture exhibitions of the present season, in which displays the really superior works are, like angels' visits, or the plums in a school pudding, of the very rarest occurrence. There is no danger, however, of exhausting the good things at the Grosvenor Gallery in a single visit; and each successive tour of inspection reveals fresh works demanding earnest attention and meriting sincere commendation. Praise, however, it is obvious, must be awarded in cautiously varied degree. Mr. Alma-Tadema, for example, although as usual admirable, is not perhaps so forcible this year in New Bond-street as he is at Burlington House. He has no performance at the Grosvenor equal in stately grandeur to "The Sculptor's Model;" and his most ambitious production entitled "Cherries" (30)—a figure of a classically-attired lady semi-recumbent on a leopard-skin, with a large plateau of cherries before her, fails to atone by the beauty of its execution for the triviality of its subject. The cherries are exquisitely painted; but the work would be more pleasing were it five times smaller than it is. On the other hand, the minute studies representing "Architecture" (27), "Sculpture" (28), and "Painting" (29) might with advantage have been enlarged to five times their actual dimensions. As regards a "Bacchante" (25) and "Hide and Seek" (26) we might feel inclined to opine that Mr. Tadema had borrowed for the nonce the microscopic pencil of Meissonnier, did we not remember that the unequalled limner of Greek and Roman life can, when he pleases, rival and wellnigh surpass the illustrious French artist in delicacy of manipulation. Mr. James Tissot, altogether absent from the Academy, makes a brave show here. This painter must claim the golden palette and the ivory and mother-of-pearl maulstick as painter in ordinary to Vanity Fair. "Spring" (31), "Croquet" (32), a delightful sunlight effect, with a juvenile *croquetteuse* in short skirts, and the well-known "polished ebony pianoforte legs" which Mr. Du Maurier has made so fashionable; "Evening" (33), which may be termed at once an "arrangement in yellow" and a glorified excerpt from a Book of the Fashions, are all brimful of *verve*, elegance, and manual dexterity, and quite as replete with the show, the glitter, the ostentation, and the frivolity of the London Season. Mr. Tissot points no moral; but his tales are certainly most skillfully adorned. He is no satirist. He takes Society as he finds it, and paints it in its habit as it lives; and Society, we conceive, ought to be very much obliged to so deft an expositor.

Mr. W. B. Richmond is making considerable progress in his art. He has seemingly abandoned the "grand" style, in which he was not destined to shine; and among the four portraits which he here exhibits warm eulogy must be accorded to the two delightful pictures of children, "Nial Diarmid Campbell" (38) and "Elspeth Angela Campbell" (41). Mr. W. G. Wills, the poet and dramatist, sends a capital composition in oil, called the "Bell-ringers" (143). It is full of life and movement, but is somewhat mournful in colour. Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., who is so prolific of portraits at Burlington House, has only one here—a most powerfully and sympathetically painted head of "W. Strickland Cookson, Esq." (60); but, from a high-art point of view, he is splendidly represented by the weird and wan picture of "Ophelia" (59), the richly coloured but confusedly composed "Mischief" (61), and the colossal composition of "Time and Death" (62). Mr. C. E. Hallé appears to great advantage as a most refined and skilful portraitist in "Mrs. Dalyell" (63), "Lord Reay" (64), "Mrs. Poynter" (66), and "H. P. De Lapasture, Esq." (67); but (much as we disapprove of French names being attached to pictures when English designations would serve) Mr. Hallé ought to have called his "Rain Cloud" (65) "La Source Habillée." The young lady with the urn on her shoulder is an amusingly naïf plagiarism from "La Source" of the late Mr. Ingres; only M. Ingres' water nymph is nude; and Mr. Hallé has cast a little semi-diaphanous drapery over his heroine. Mr. G. H. Boughton makes a triumphant mark in two pictures fully characteristic of his most shining qualities—tenderness, simplicity, purity of design, culture of thought, and gravity of handling—"March Weather" (72) and "The Rivals" (115); the last a wondrously dexterous study, representing the interior of a stone-quarry, in which the "Rivals," two stalwart quarrymen, are hewing away with might and main at separate blocks, in the hope of softening the heart of a bonny lass (she is a little too tall) who sits watching the amorous and muscular competitors. "The Rivals" will add largely to Mr. Boughton's bright and growing reputation. Mr. Frederick Leighton, R.A., has two pictures, a portrait of Miss Stewart Hodgson (94) and a delightful full-length portrait of a little "tot" of a girl, whose only defect is that, like Peter Schlemil, she seems to have lost her shadow. At all events, the little lady casts no adumbration whatever on the ground she walks upon. Mr. Edgar Barclay's "Peach Blossoms—Capri" (90) are most beautiful in execution; and there is much brilliance in the same artist's "Olive Harvest" (97). The effect of Mr. Felix Moscheles' dignified and pathetic head of "Grief" (31) is marred by an aberration of the painter's hand which has given an unpleasant contortion of the kind known as "squinty" to the eyes of his model. Mr. Otto Weber shows much strength and breadth in "Landscape with Cattle" (132) and "Study of a White Cow" (134). Mr. John Collier, whose advances in portrait painting are very noticeable, exhibits a very fine picture of "Mrs. Charles Beaty Pownall." Mr. Walter Crane appears as the exhibitor of no less than ten works, in all of which he approves himself to me an ardent disciple and candid imitator of the style, manner, and feeling of Mr. E. Burne Jones. The most important and the most meritorious of Mr. Walter Crane's performances is "The Fate of Persephone" (119). Proserpine, gathering flowers in the fair field of Enna, was therefrom, as Milton tells us, "gathered" by gloomy Dis; and a very gloomy Dis, or Pluto, has Mr. Crane depicted in the act of deporting the daughter of Demeter, otherwise Ceres, in a chariot drawn by two alarmingly coal-black steeds. The picture constitutes a glowing picturesque piece of decoration; but it is otherwise—in drawing, composition, and treatment—full of extravagance. Mr. Crane appears to better advantage in "Violet and Lily," daughters of Edmund Routledge, Esq.

We should like Mr. P. H. Morris, A.R.A.'s "Michaelmas" (132) much better if we had not seen something very like it before in a picture of "Cookham Lane," by the late Frederick Walker. Mr. Morris's geese are Mr. Walker's; only the silly flock in the former picture are being driven by a girl mounted on a donkey; whereas the goose-conductor in "Cookham Lane" was on foot. Herr Von Angeli's portrait of "His

Grace the Duke of Argyll" is in all respects worthy of an artist who is essentially a Court painter—the Winterhalter, indeed, of the existing epoch. There is much sound, honest painting in Mr. Carl Schloesser's interior, "A Grocer's Shop in the Tyrol" (114)—the figure weighing sugar-loaves is capital; and Mr. W. Wreford Major's portrait of "Mrs. Edward Strick" is surprisingly skilful and expressive; while Mrs. Louise Jopling wins golden opinions for her excellent portrait of "Evelina, Daughter of Sir Nathaniel Rothschild" (77). The same talented lady exhibits a charming "courting" scene, entitled "Pity is akin to love." The figures are admirable, and the old white and blue Nankin in the background is very delicately painted.

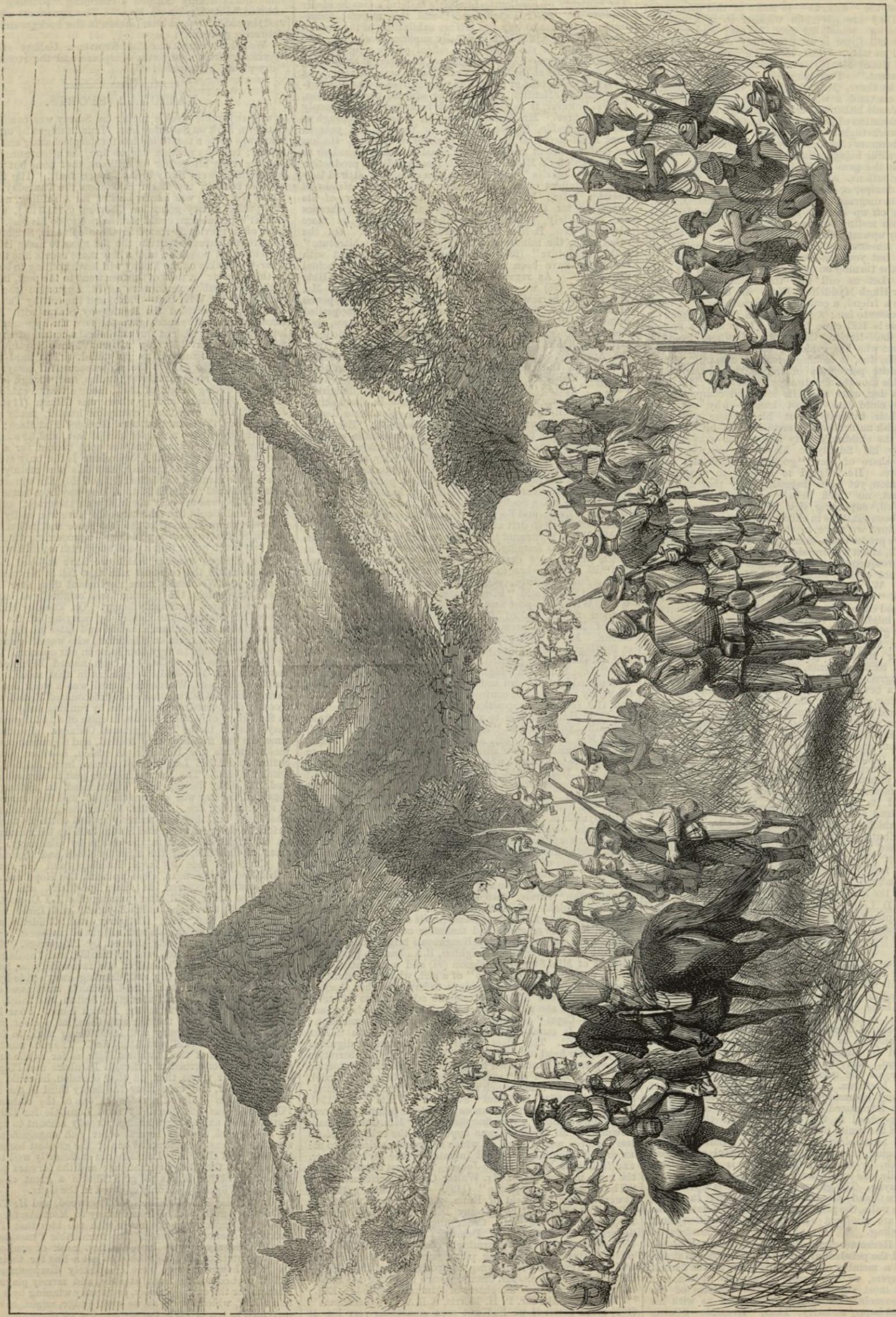
We shall return to the Grosvenor Gallery ere long; especially with a view to the sculpture and the etchings and "dry point" engravings.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

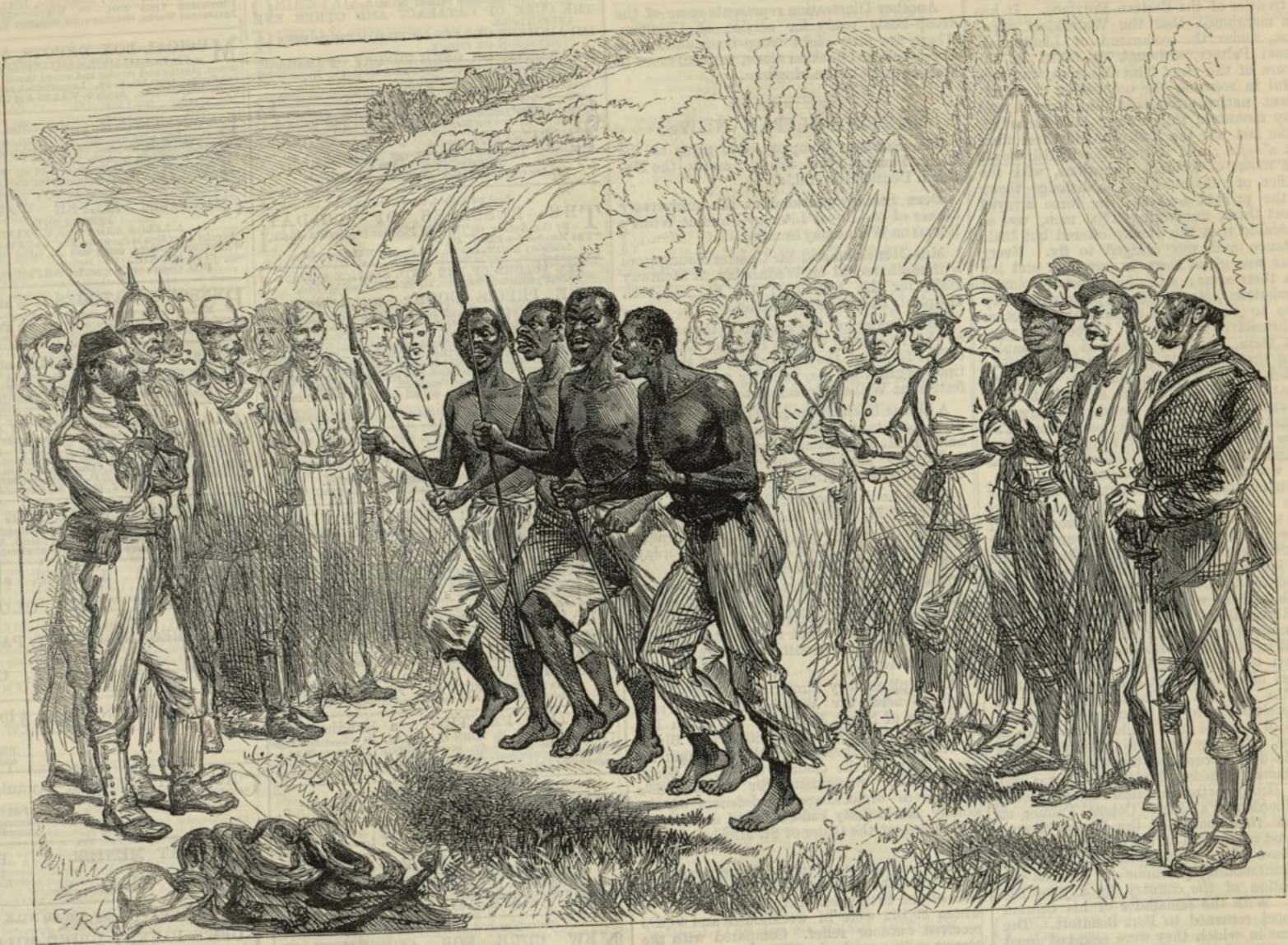
A very enjoyable week's racing in Surrey was concluded at Sandown Park on Saturday last. True, it might be urged that May 4 was quite a month too late for steeplechasing and hurdle-racing; but the weather was so fine, the attendance so good, and the scene altogether so brilliant, that none but the most hypercritical were likely to find much fault. The ring had another turn in the Esher Stakes on the Thursday, as The Reeve (7st. 9lb.) was hardly backed for a shilling, nearly all the public money going on Chevron (8st. 3lb.), whom all Archer's persuasions could not induce to do his best. As we have often previously stated in these columns, Sandown only requires an improvement in the flat races to make it as near perfection as possible; and a few more events like the Two-Year-Old Stakes on the Friday will leave nothing to be desired in this respect. A field of thirteen went to the post, including such good public performers as St. Augustine (the newly-named colt by Wild Oats—Faith) and the colt by The Rake—Tragedy, who divided the Brocklesby Stakes with Devotee. Penalties and allowances gave the race the appearance of a handicap, and neither of the cracks had a chance of conceding 20lb. to a smart filly by Albert Victor—Noyau, though St. Augustine managed to get third. The hard-working Hesper, after two gallant though unsuccessful essays on the flat at Epsom, reappeared over hurdles, and, though burdened with the hunting weight of 13st., made a fearful exhibition of his four opponents, among whom was Citizen (11st. 5lb.). Jacobin, Lord Lonsdale's champion hunter, made a grand struggle for the Great Southern Hunters' Flat Race; but his penalties proved too much for him at last, and he succumbed to King of Tyne, a horse that was once backed for a Derby. The Grand International Steeplechase is the only event that needs comment on the last day, and this was mainly noticeable for the running of Shifnal (12st. 7lb.), the winner of the Grand National in March last. A long way from home Citizen (11st. 10lb.) was the only one in it with the crack, and there can be small doubt but that he would have won easily, had he not over-jumped himself at the last fence and fallen heavily, leaving Shifnal to pass the post alone—a proceeding which suited him very much better than a punishing finish would have done.

The glorious weather which we have enjoyed for some time past made the constant rain that fell at Newmarket on Tuesday and Wednesday more unpleasant than ever by contrast; fortunately, the "going" was originally so hard that it never became thoroughly heavy. On Tuesday Mida confirmed her Metropolitan victory by carrying off the Coffee-Room Stakes in Fordham's hands, and later in the day the same jockey won again on Sheldrake, who was afterwards sold to Peck for 1250gs., a very dear horse in our opinion. The colt by Blinkhoolie—Curieuse, has been named Berzeneze, and secured a Two-Year-Old Sweepstakes in that name. Except for the great race, Wednesday's card was a weak one; and, having said that Silvio considerably discounted Thunderstone's recently discovered staying powers by running away from him in the Prince of Wales's Stakes, in spite of a 14lb. penalty, we may pass on to the Two Thousand Guineas. Punctually to time the ten numbers were hoisted, and a general move was made towards the Birdcage, in which, however, Childeric, Sefton, and Athol Lad did not appear, being saddled at the Ditch Stables. The lot reached the post in admirable time, and, no delay having been experienced in getting them together, the flag was at once dropped, and they moved away in an unbroken line. The first to bear his colours to the front was Inval, but they had scarcely settled down to their work before he dropped back, and Sefton took up the running wide on the right, attended in the centre by Glengarry, just in front of Childeric, on the right by Oasis and Bayonet, and on the Stand side by Inval, Insulaire, and the favourite, Athol Lad being next, close up with the Hope colt. But little change occurred in these positions, and the lot kept close order until after passing the T.Y.C. post, when Athol Lad, the Hope colt, Bayonet, and Inval were all well beaten, and, with Glengarry and Childeric also in difficulties, Sefton came on with a slight advantage of Insulaire, who in turn was closely pressed by Pilgrimage. Halfway down Buses-hill Sefton was in trouble, and Insulaire drew out with half a length's lead of the favourite, who, however, closed on him in the dip, and, drawing away stride by stride from thence to the post, Lord Lonsdale's mare came on and won very cleverly by half a length. Sefton was third, beaten a length and a half from the French horse. Four lengths away came Childeric fourth; and then, at a clear interval, Oasis was fifth, Glengarry and Inval being next, in front of Bayonet, and last of all was Athol Lad. The race was thus an exact repetition of the Dewhurst Plate, as far as the first and second were concerned, for though Insulaire met Pilgrimage on 2lb. better terms than on that occasion, he could get no nearer to her, and once more the lucky third in the Middle Park Plate has achieved a victory in one of the classic races. Pilgrimage was purchased by Lord Lonsdale for 190gs. in October last, and as her winnings already amount to upwards of 47000, and she has several other rich engagements this season, she must be accounted one of the greatest bargains in the history of the turf. Insulaire ran sufficiently well to keep his place in the Derby quotations; and the forward position gained by Sefton seems to give Thurio a great chance at Epsom, as Pilgrimage is only engaged in the Oaks.

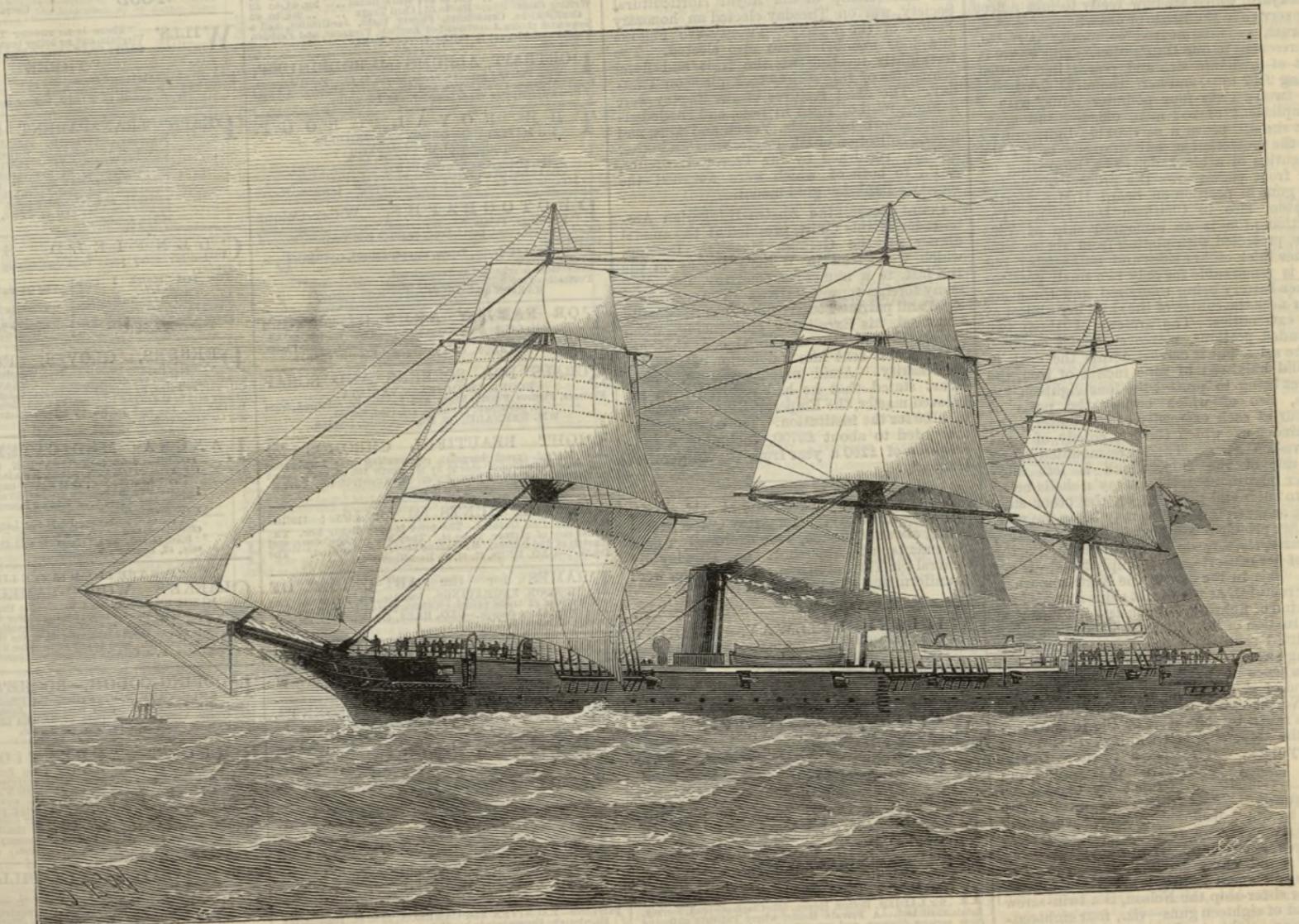
On Monday last W. Elliott, of Pegswood, and H. Thomas, of Hammersmith, sculled from Putney to Mortlake for 4100 a side. The match was not made with the idea that Thomas had much chance of defeating the formidable Tynesider, who has so suddenly sprung into the first rank of scullers, but the supporters of Higgins wished to get a line for their man. In this, however, they were completely disappointed, for Elliott dashed to the front at once, and merely played with Thomas for the entire journey, eventually winning by a length and a half, which, as far as we could judge, might have been increased to ten or even twenty lengths at pleasure. Elliott does not scull at all in the same finished style as Higgins, but depends far too much upon his arms; still, he has immense strength and comparative youth in his favour, and the championship match on June 3 bids fair to be unusually interesting.



THE KAFFIR WAR: DRIVING THE KAFFIRS OUT OF THE IRON MOUNT AND WATERKLOOF.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST



THE KAFFIR WAR: AMUSEMENTS IN CAMP—FINGOES DANCING THEIR WAR DANCE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



H.M.S. GARNET, UNARMoured CORVETTE.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Two sketches by our Special Artist in South Africa represent scenes of the recent campaign against the hostile tribes of Kaffirs on the frontier of the Eastern Province. It has been mentioned that the Waterkloof expedition, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, although it failed in the capture of the chief Tini Macomo, was successful in securing the occupation of an important native stronghold—the rugged and bushy mountain ridges near Fort Beaufort. In the last war the Kaffirs made their point d'appui; and it took the British troops three weeks of arduous operations, with the sacrifice of valuable lives, to dislodge them. On the present occasion the force arrayed against them, numbering 1700 men, was so formidable that the enemy offered but little resistance and was obliged to fly. Every chance was given them to surrender and lay down their arms; and the Special Colonial Commissioner, Mr. Chalmers, promised if they did so to guarantee Government protection for themselves and cattle. Three days were given them, but they declined to comply, saying that they did not trust the promise, and did not want the Government; and, as to the cattle, they said, "Come and take them if you can." It was then decided to surround and make a combined attack upon them. The Kaffirs opened fire on the Burghers as they advanced, but were soon silenced. The "war cry" was raised, but no response was given. The enemy appeared panic-struck, and took to the kloofs and ravines, abandoning their cattle to be captured. The kloofs were shelled by the artillery, while the European infantry searched them with volleys of musketry. The Fingo levies and Burghers were then sent in, and scoured the country. Several Kaffirs were shot, but there was no casualty on our side. Notwithstanding the shelling of the "bush," two hundred Kaffir women and children came out when the firing had ceased, and were marched to Fort Beaufort. The caves and krantzes afforded almost complete protection from the heaviest artillery fire. Some of these positions were so strong that it is said a score of resolute men could set an army at defiance. To prevent the Kaffirs in the Amatola district breaking through and occupying these fastnesses, Major Cherry was sent with a strong patrol to watch the approaches from Moordenaar's Kloof. Colonel Palmer, at the same time, patrolled the Kroom Mountains; and companies of the troops and native police have since been stationed at two or three commanding positions to prevent the reoccupation of the country by any of the enemy. With the remainder of his column the Colonel returned to Fort Beaufort. The operations in which they were engaged must have been very fatiguing and harassing, owing to continuous bad weather.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS AT CHATHAM.

Among the new ships constructed at Chatham Dockyard, which are now ready to join a fleet for service in the Baltic or elsewhere, is H.M.S. Garnet, an unarmoured composite corvette, represented in our Illustration. This vessel is but of moderate size and power, her burden being 2162 tons, and her armament consisting of twelve sixty-four pounder guns, with a complement of 232 men, officers, and crew. But she will prove a serviceable light cruiser for the protection of our commerce or for the execution of a blockade. The Engraving on our front page shows the process of placing the guns in position on board H.M.S. Northampton, also in Chatham Dockyard. The Northampton is an armoured ship of 7323 tons, protected with plating from six to nine inches thick on her sides and bulkheads; but she is remarkable for only two small portions of her battery being armoured, and these not in or near the centre of the ship, but almost at the extremities. The armour of these two defended portions, moreover, is not confined to the sides, but is carried across the deck in a solid bulkhead of nine inches of iron, the object being to protect the four eighteen-ton guns, two of which occupy the posts of honour at each extremity of her battery, the remainder of which consists chiefly of eight twelve-ton guns. These are mounted along the side of the ship, which is left altogether unarmoured, the enemy's shells being free to enter and pass out on the other side, doing as much mischief as may be on the way. Another principal weapon of offence—besides, of course, the torpedo gear with which, like the rest of her consorts, she is amply fitted—is her ram. This in the case of the Northampton is not structural, as with most ships intended for this kind of fighting, but consists of a V-shaped construction of iron, that can be lowered down and fitted saddlewise on to her slightly projecting stem, to which it is securely bolted, and whence it projects like a spur. The method of shipping the eighteen-ton guns in the Northampton must be described. The gun is raised by the sheers on the jetty alongside the ship, and is then lowered into the battery-deck. Here is a wooden framework placed to receive the gun, and upon which it is hauled by tackles to the gun-port. The gun is once more raised by the "dismounting gear," consisting of two strong screws worked by a capstan from the deck above; and, its own carriage being swung round under it, it is finally lowered into its permanent position. The Northampton, like her sister-ship the Nelson, is a twin-screw ironclad of eighteen guns—viz., four eighteen-ton guns, eight twelve-ton guns, and six twenty-pounders; and she will be rendered additionally formidable by carrying two

torpedo-boats, 60 ft. long, with a speed of twenty-five knots. She is 286 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, carries 1150 tons of coal, and is of 1000-horse power.

Another Illustration represents some of the troop-boats ready for service at Chatham. There are forty-eight troop-boats and twelve horse-flats at Chatham alone, and 240 more at various ports in the kingdom.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Saddlers' Company have given to the China Famine Fund £26 5s., and to the National Dental Hospital, £5 5s.

Dean Stanley presided at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Monckton and Sir Charles Young gave a dramatic recital on Wednesday, at Steinway Hall, for the benefit of the St. Elizabeth Hospital, Great Ormond-street.

Lord Derby has forwarded to the secretary of the University College Hospital £10 in aid of the funds of the institution, at the same time regretting his inability to attend the festival at Willis's Rooms on the 21st inst.

A dinner in aid of the funds of the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children was held on Monday evening at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Recorder of London. The subscriptions amounted to £2000.

Prince Louis Napoleon, Count Beust, Lord Napier of Magdala, and Midhat Pasha are expected to be present at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, next Saturday, at which Lord Salisbury is to preside.

The Grocers' Company have given £100 in aid of the sufferers by the famine in China. A telegram recently received from the Shanghai committee of the relief fund states that the distress is likely to continue for another six months at least.

A complimentary dinner to his Excellency Major-General Sir William F. T. Jervois, Governor of South Australia, was given last Tuesday at Willis's Rooms—Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General in London for the colony, in the chair. Sir M. H. Beach stated that, recognising Sir W. Jervois's services in organising the defences of the colony, her Majesty had conferred on him the First Class of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fifth week in April was 80,538, of whom 39,842 were in workhouses and 40,696 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 2061, 764, and 9623 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 789, of whom 554 were men, 205 women, and 30 children under sixteen.

The King of the Belgians, having accepted the membership of the Royal Horticultural Society, was on Tuesday elected an honorary Fellow of the society. Twenty-five Fellows and four members were also elected. The fortnightly meeting of the fruit and floral committee of this society took place on Tuesday. The chief features of the display were a fine group of roses in pots, and rhododendrons, shown by Messrs. Veitch and Sons, and a good collection of odontoglossums and other orchids, furnished by Sir Trevor Lawrence, M.P., to both of which were awarded the society's Banksian gold medal.

Count Beust, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at this Court, presided at the annual dinner of the German Hospital, Dalston, which was given in Willis's Rooms on the 2nd inst. to a numerous company, including many foreign representatives. The customary loyal and patriotic toasts were enthusiastically honoured, his Excellency announcing, when giving the health of the Queen, that her Majesty had sent him a donation of £100 for the charity. Amid much cheering, Count Beust stated that he had received from his beloved master, the Emperor-King, a donation of £100 for the institution. The contributions amounted to about £3700, including a subscription of £200 a year from the Emperor of Germany.

All the infantry battalions at Aldershot, including those of the 1st Army Corps, numbering about 7000 men, were exercised in field movements at Aldershot on Tuesday by General Sir Thomas Steele. The reserves were in uniform and all nearly accoutred.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS, 1878.—First and Third Class TOURIST TICKETS, available for TWO MONTHS, will be issued from May 1 to Oct. 31, 1878. For particulars see Time-Tables and Programmes issued by the Company. Derby, April, 1878. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

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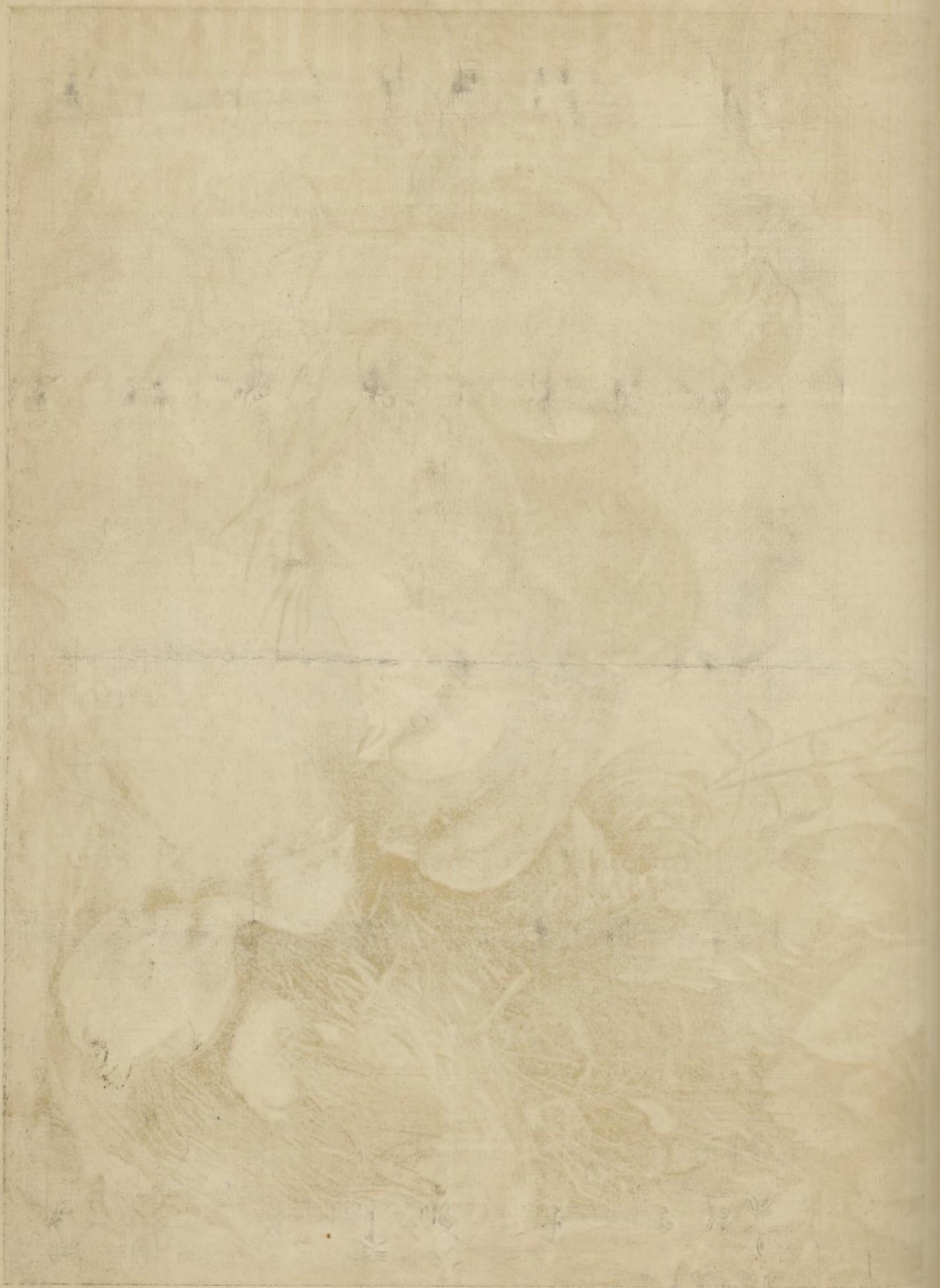
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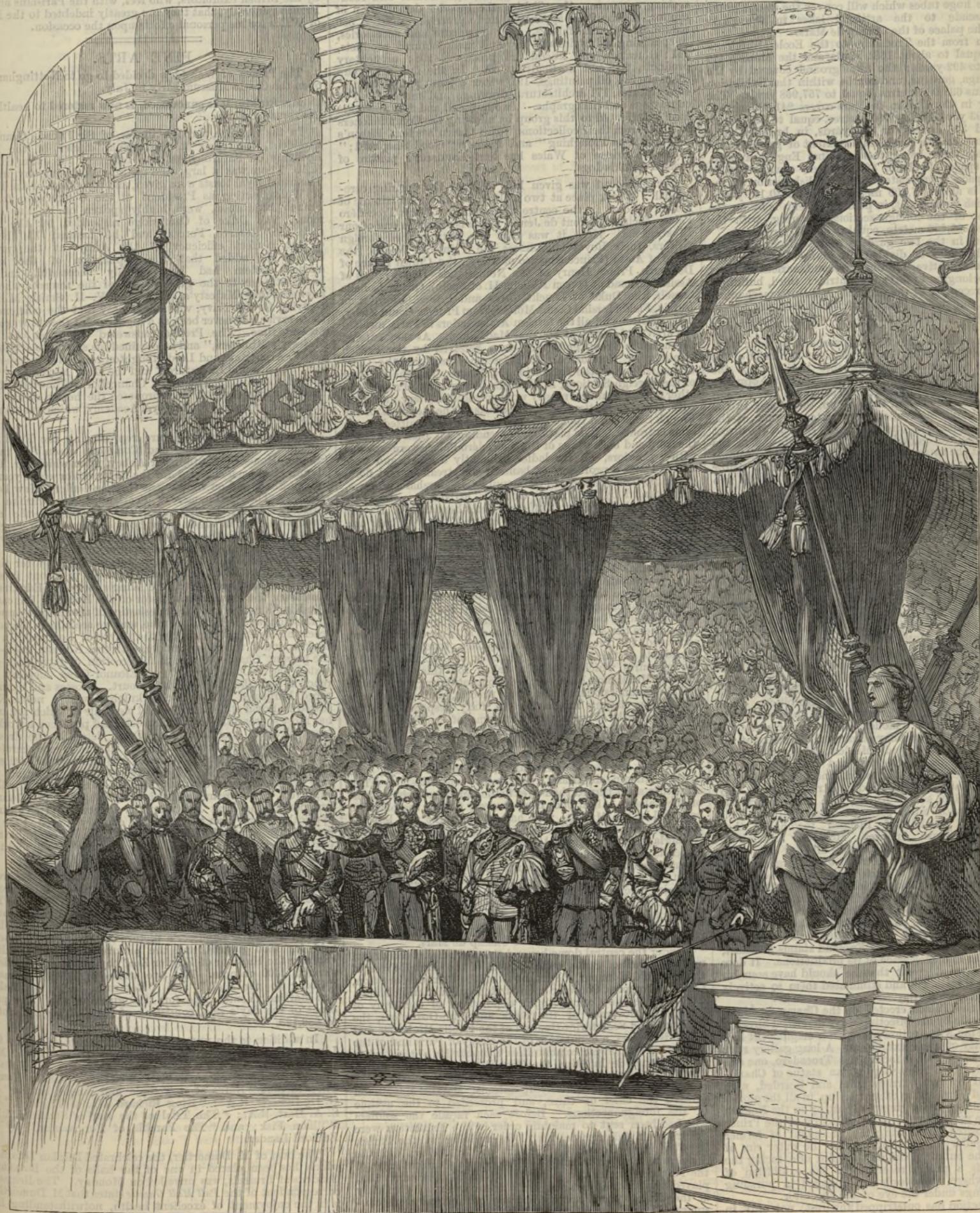
WHO ARE YOU?



Paris Exhibition

Supplement to the Illustrated London News

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1878.



MARSHAL MACMAHON OPENING THE EXHIBITION FROM THE GREAT TRIBUNE IN FRONT OF THE TROCADERO BUILDING.

OPENING OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Universal Exhibition at Paris was opened on Wednesday week, as stated in our last publication, by the President of the French Republic, Marshal MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, in presence of a large assemblage of distinguished visitors, amongst whom the most illustrious was his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, together with several other Royal Princes. A general description of the plan of the Exhibition and its principal buildings may here be given, preparatory to our future notices of some of its remarkable features, which will probably find place among our Illustrations during the season.

The space occupied by the Exhibition is divided into two unequal parts by the Seine, one dominating the other. At the extreme end of the more elevated portion stands the Trocadéro Palace, which looks down on the sister construction in the Champ de Mars on the other side of the Seine. The Trocadéro Palace, of which we have given an Illustration, is a white stone structure, consisting of a rotunda supported by columns, crowned by a dome not unlike that of the Invalides, and flanked by two lofty towers. On each side of the building extends a colonnade in the form of a semicircle, the rotunda boldly projecting forward. From the base of the Trocadéro Palace extends a flight of steps downwards towards the level plain, and a cascade of water is to be poured down here on festive occasions. The object for which the Trocadéro Palace is especially destined is to serve as a lecture and concert hall, and likewise to receive within its walls the members of the numerous learned societies and industrial congresses who propose to assemble here during the Exhibition period.

The Trocadéro is connected with the Champ de Mars by means of an open iron way thrown across the Pont de Jena, underneath which iron way, and on the Bridge of Jena itself, are placed the huge tubes which will convey the waters of the Trocadéro Cascade to the artificial lakes in the parks surrounding the palace of the Champ de Mars.

The length from the Trocadéro to the Ecole Militaire is 1540 metres, equal to about 1684 yards, and the breadth 450 metres, equal to 492 yards; the total ground covered by the various buildings, gardens, and courts, within the Exhibition walls being thus 693,000 metres, equal to 757,968 yards. The main building in the Champ de Mars covers 241,000 metres, equal to 263,593 yards, being 700 metres, equal to 765 yards, in length, and 330 metres, or 360 yards, in breadth. The annexe buildings cover a considerable extent of ground, conspicuous among them being the principal English annexe, occupying a space of about 8000 metres, equal to 8750 yards. The space appropriated to the English section in the main building is about 27,600 metres, equal to 30,187 yards. Thus the English department, in point of extent, is by far the most important of the foreign sections, covering, with the annexe included, 35,600 metres, equal to 38,937 yards.

Constructions in the two gardens of the Champ de Mars and the Trocadéro may be divided into four categories—first, official and administrative buildings; second, various annexes and pavilions belonging to foreign countries; third, buildings devoted to the reception of the products of French mechanical industry; and, fourth, restaurants, of which there are a great diversity, in ornamental buildings of various design and fashion.

The Champ de Mars Palace is approached by four main entrances. The Porte Tourville, on the right-hand side of the Ecole Militaire, conducts the visitor into the heart of the French machinery department; Porte Duplex, at the opposite angle on the left, leads into the department of foreign machinery; Porte Dessaix and Porte Rapp, the former in the centre of the Avenue Suffren, and the latter in that of the Avenue de la Bourdonnaye, on the opposite side, are the direct routes to the fine-arts galleries. Portes Grenelle and of the Seine, situated at the two extremities of the Exhibition grounds bordering the river, are the best entrances by which a visitor can view with advantage the panorama presented by the two palaces, the garden, and the Seine.

The main Exhibition Building, in the Champ de Mars, is of quadrangular shape, and its front aspect, which is very light and graceful, bears the visible outward impress of its destiny—namely, the temporary sojourn of the treasures of art and the manifold productions of civilisation. It is crowned by two figures of geni, below which are six emblematical statues of European nations, England being twice symbolised—first as Britannia and secondly as a Colonial Power. Commencing from the Ecole Militaire, the Palace of the Champ de Mars is bisected by two long uncovered ways, which divide it, so to speak, into two nearly equal parts, the right being devoted to the products of French industry, and the left to those of foreign nations; the centre of these two parallel routes being occupied by the section of the fine arts of all nations. One of these lateral routes possesses a peculiar feature, presenting a specimen of the architecture of all the different foreign nations who have contributed to the Exhibition. The Prince of Wales's Indian pavilion stands first, followed by the severe but tasteful façade of a model factory: then comes a row of pleasure villas, such as one may admire on the banks of the Thames about Richmond and Maidenhead; after which the United States, Sweden, Norway, and Italy successively show their dwellings of brick or wood, and their palaces of marble. Japan, China, Spain, and Austria-Hungary may be studied next; then comes Russia, with houses curiously painted; Switzerland, with cottages and dairies; Belgium, with fretted models of Flemish townhalls; then Greece, Denmark, South America, Morocco, Luxemburg and Monaco, Portugal and Holland—all in the order named. These houses stand to the right of the grand street, and the architectural sample of each nation forms the façade to the industrial and art sections which lie behind. The whole of the left side of the street and the left wing of the Exhibition building to the rear are occupied by French houses and by the French sections of exhibits, so that France alone has chartered a space equal to that of all other nations clubbed together. Among foreign countries England stands foremost, both for the extent and excellence of its productions. It does Mr. Cunliffe Owen great credit that he should have seen his countrymen so well installed, and stimulated them so actively to be ready for the opening day.

The centre of the Palace erected on the Champ de Mars, bounded on each side by the bisecting ways described already, and cutting the Fine Arts Section in two, is a magnificent hall reserved for the city of Paris exhibitors. A long gallery runs across the front of the Palace facing the Trocadéro, one end of which is guarded by a bronze equestrian statue of Charlemagne, supported by two warriors grim and bearded, with battle-axe in hand; and at the other rises up, in all the glories of dome and cupola, an Indian temple abutting on the English section, where the magnificent Indian collection of the Prince of Wales is deposited. Following the precedent of former Exhibitions, the gallery of machinery forms the outer rim of the two sides of the building, and on the third side, facing the Ecole Militaire, is a gallery reserved for the exhibition of manual labour, where workpeople are engaged in pursuing their various callings under the eye of the spectator.

The English section has outstripped the rest, not only in

its state of forwardness, but in the preparation of its catalogue, which is on the point of being issued both in English and in French. It contains an excellent coloured plan, part views of the two main buildings, notes by Mr. Brandreth Gibbs on the machinery, agricultural implements, and live-stock lists, of the British and French Chambers of Commerce, a digest of the French tariff, and a statistical summary of British trade and industry. It thus gives a large amount of useful information indirectly bearing upon the Exhibition, in addition to a catalogue of the British section. It displays also the relative condition and enterprise of the various industries and districts. We learn that the exhibitors number more than 1500, London and its suburbs contributing about 700; Manchester, 64; Birmingham, 56; Glasgow, 43; Leeds, 40; Edinburgh, 38; Sheffield, 35; Dublin, 28; Huddersfield, 24; Liverpool, 22; Bradford, 18; Belfast, 17; Norwich, 16; Bristol, 15; and Nottingham, 13. Some classes, again, are crowded, while others are all but empty, or even entirely so. Class 7 (Organisation and Appliances for Secondary Instruction) is left blank, and four out of the six horticultural classes are likewise blank; while there is only a single exhibitor of products of forest cultivation, useful and noxious insects having also only one entry. There are thirty-one brewers and distillers among the exhibitors. Vegetables and fruits have only one entry, which proceeds from Edinburgh. Paperhangings, shawls, and flowers and ornamental plants have only three each; cutlery, five; maps, travelling apparatus, and camp equipage, military materials and apparatus, six each. At the other end of the scale, mining and metallurgy have 108 entries; chemical and pharmaceutical products, 89; civil engineering apparatus, 81; machines and apparatus in general, 79; woollen yarn and fabrics, 69; agricultural implements, 68; navigation and life-saving apparatus, 45; clothing, 44; agricultural and food-making apparatus, 41. Taking the broader demarcation of groups, mechanical apparatus and processes muster 530 exhibitors; textile fabrics, 292; furniture and accessories, 244; mining industries and raw and manufactured products, 241; education and liberal art processes, 208; alimentary products, 98; and horticulture, 25. In the fine art group there are 283 oil paintings, 191 water colours and drawings, 46 sculptures, 171 architectural drawings and models, and 42 engravings and lithographs. Two hundred and fifty amateurs have contributed to this group by allowing the Commissioners to select from their collections. The Queen has lent Mason's "Return from Ploughing" and Paton's "Good Shepherd;" while the Prince of Wales has lent Landseer's picture of himself and his dogs.

Some account was given last week of the opening ceremonial. It took place at two o'clock, in the grand tribune of honour erected in the centre of the front of the Trocadéro Palace, facing the Pont de Jena. This is shown in one of our Illustrations. Here it was that the distinguished foreign visitors, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Aosta (Prince Amadeo of Italy), the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, Don Francis of Assisi (husband of Queen Isabella II. of Spain), Queen Isabella herself, the Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince Orloff, from Russia, Field Marshal Count Moltke, from Prussia, Count Zichy, from Austria, and all the foreign Ambassadors in Paris, awaited the arrival of President Marshal MacMahon. As they entered through the front gate they were received by the French Minister of Commerce, M. Teisserenc de Bort, the Chief Commissioner of the Exhibition, M. Krantz, and the Director of the Foreign Sections, M. Georges Berger. The Princes and other foreign grandees mostly wore splendid military uniforms, with many decorations on their breasts. The members of the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies were admitted at the same entrance. The platforms extending on each side along the front and both wings of the Trocadéro Palace were crowded with spectators, all the ladies brilliantly dressed, and were adorned with a profusion of banners and streamers and floral garlands. The President of the Republic, in Marshal's uniform, accompanied by two French Generals, arrived in a state carriage, preceded by his staff officers in another carriage. Having alighted at the outer gate, he entered the vestibule and passed on the left into a spacious hall, where the Presidents and Vice-Presidents, the Special Commissioners, and some illustrious foreigners were presented to him. The Marshal left the hall after having invited those who had just been presented to him to follow him. He stopped before the foreign Commissioners stationed on his route, and approached the platform raised in front of Madame de MacMahon's box, in the very centre of the middle colonnade. Here the Minister of Commerce, M. Teisserenc de Bort, addressed the President of the Republic, together with the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, stating the measures which had been taken for this Exhibition. Marshal MacMahon briefly replied, congratulating the Minister and the Commissioners upon their success, and also thanking foreign nations for having so fully responded to the appeal made by France. In the name of the Republic, he declared the Exhibition now opened. A salute of guns from the forts Mont Valerien, Montrouge, Bicêtre, and Nogent was simultaneously fired, and the cheering from the crowd outside the Trocadéro, along the quays, and in the Champ de Mars, was most enthusiastic. Then all within sight turned their eyes to the immense basin in front of the Palace. All at once from the very foot of the platform occupied by the Marshal, who had on his right and left the Prince of Wales, Don Francis of Assisi, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the Duke of Aosta, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, Generals, Ambassadors, and Ministers, there poured an enormous volume of water, which passed by successive cascades into two lower basins, and then reascended in two immense fountains reaching the level of the Trocadéro. The delight of the spectators was unbounded, and from the Trocadéro terrace the scene was enchanting. The Marshal rose, and, followed by a numerous procession, went down the right avenue which leads to the Pont de Jena and the Champ de Mars.

Under the central dome beyond the river had been drawn up the Council of State, a deputation of the Grand Cross of the Légion d'Honneur, deputations of the Cour de Cassation, Cour des Comptes, Conseil Supérieur de l'Instruction Publique, the Institute, the Cour d'Appel, deputations of the Army of Paris, the Governor of the Bank and Sub-Governors, the Directors and Secretaries-General of the Public Ministries and Administrations, a deputation of the clergy of Paris and of the Protestant and Jewish communities, a deputation of the Conseil de Préfecture de la Seine, the Conseil-Général of the Seine, the Municipality of Paris, the Maires of Paris, and many other public authorities and official corporations. Marshal MacMahon greeted the chief of these, and proceeded to the avenue of the foreign sections. Before each façade the soldiers who had been sent to maintain order in the Exhibition were drawn up in full regimentals. On arriving at the buffet, M. Ferdinand Duval, the Prefect of the Seine, did the honours to the Marshal and the Princes, while the orchestra of the Tziganes, under the peristyle of the Hungarian section, played the Austrian national air. There was much cordiality at the buffet, where some cakes and champagne were consumed. The higher officials of the Exhibition staff were pre-

sented to the Marshal, and the procession resumed its march. The Marshal's visit lasted a long time. He was received in turn by all the presidents of the sections, and was enabled to judge of the promise which the Exhibition at present gives of success. The British section appeared to everybody the most advanced, and the Anglo-Indian collection elicited universal admiration. We give an Illustration of the scene in the British section, where the President of the Republic was accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. After having taken leave of M. Teisserenc de Bort and M. Krantz, whom he congratulated on the success of their work, the Marshal and the Princes left the Exhibition.

The Prince of Wales, as President of the Royal Commission for the British Section, is accompanied in Paris by the following members of that Royal Commission:—The Duke of Manchester, the Duke of Sutherland, Earl Granville, the Earl of Northbrook, Lord de l'Isle and Dudley, Dr. Lyon Playfair, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Sir John Rose, Admiral Sir Alex. Milne, General Sir Alfred Horsford, Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Mr. Charles Barry, Mr. Lloyd, M.P., Colonel Arthur Ellis, Mr. E. Ashworth, Mr. I. Lowthian Bell, M.P., Mr. William Holms, M.P., Mr. Leighton, R.A., Mr. A. J. Mundella, M.P., Mr. W. Rathbone, M.P., Mr. Ripley, M.P., Mr. Calder Marshall, R.A., Mr. Cunliffe Owen, the able Executive Superintendent, and Captain G. Harris, R.E., with others specially in charge of particular departments. On Friday week his Royal Highness was entertained with his colleagues of the Royal Commission at a grand banquet, to which the French Minister of Commerce and French Exhibition Commissioners were invited; and he made speeches, both in English and in French, congratulating them on the prospects of the Exhibition. This banquet was offered to his Royal Highness by the British exhibitors, who feel, with the Parisians and the French generally, that they are greatly indebted to the Prince of Wales for his personal efforts upon the occasion.

FINE ARTS.

The Prince of Wales has decided to go to Nottingham and open the Castle Museum early in July.

Mr. Ruskin, it is announced, is now restored to health, and has resumed work.

In the absence, through illness, of Sir Francis Grant, the President, the chair at the annual dinner of the Royal Academy on Saturday last was taken by Sir John Gilbert, R.A. There was a large and distinguished company present. The usual loyal toasts were given, and the efforts of the Prince of Wales, acting as President of the Commission for the French Exhibition, were highly spoken of by the chairman. The Duke of Cambridge responded for the Army and the Reserve Forces, and he assured his hearers of the perfect efficiency of the Army at the present time. He added that the application of the short-service system had been highly successful, and he bore testimony to the good quality of the reserves who had answered her Majesty's call. Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., in replying for the Navy, was able to say that the efficiency of that service had never been at a higher point than it was at the present time. The Premier answered the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," and he confined his speech to art-topics. Sir W. Armstrong and Lord Houghton respectively responded for "Science and Literature," and the Lord Mayor for "The City of London." The Lord Chancellor acknowledged the toast of "The Guests," and proposed the health of the President and prosperity to the Royal Academy, which was acknowledged by the chairman.

The large historical picture representing the First Parliament of King, Lords, and Commons assembled in the Chapter-House of Westminster Abbey, upon which Mr. T. H. Maguire has been engaged for the last seven or eight years, is now finished, and on view at the German Gallery, New Bond-street. The "Hammer of Scotland," the warlike and capable Edward I., is seated on his throne—the same coronation chair in which every crowned Monarch of England has sat since, with the same Scottish stone underneath which is always to secure dominion and power to its possessor. The first Prince of Wales, the hapless Edward II. of after times, stands at the King's side; and more to the front is seen, leaning on his battle-axe, the King's brother, Edmund of Lancaster, the immediate ancestor of the House of Lancaster. The King's nobles and the ecclesiastics of the realm are ranged to the right and left of his throne, and we see him in the act of receiving Sir Ralph Sandwich, the Mayor of London. In the background in the gallery underneath the Norman Arch—for the present Chapter-House is an erection of later date—are seated the "Chère Reine" of Eleanor-Cross memory and renown, and the ladies of her Court. Crosses and banners, robed burgesses and steel-clad knights, with a noble King seated in Royal state, are pictorial elements of which the artist has most successfully availed himself, and produced a work at once pleasing and imposing. Every detail in the dresses, accoutrements, and armorial insignia has been most carefully studied by Mr. Maguire in the most trustworthy authorities, so that the picture may be regarded, so far, as representing the very form and pressure of the time. We understand it will be engraved. The preamble of this memorable writ of Edward's summoning the First Parliament is so good, and so entirely applicable to our own time, that no apology is needed for reproducing the *ipsissima verba*:—"As it is a most equitable rule that what concerns all should be approved of by all, and that common dangers should be repelled by united efforts."

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold last Saturday the collection of modern pictures, nearly all of which are of cabinet size, the property of the late Mr. F. T. Turner, of the Cedars, Clapham-common; two pictures by Turner, and a collection of modern pictures, the property of Mr. Brogden, M.P. Sir Edwin Landseer's picture of "Highland Nurses" sold for 1600 guineas, and the picture of "Boats Fouling entering the Harbour of Zuyder Zee," by Clarkson Stansfield, fetched 1400 guineas. The two works of Turner—namely, "Going to the Ball" and "Returning from the Ball," San Martino, Venice, sold for 1200 guineas each. The proceeds of the day's sale, consisting of 105 pictures, amounted to £36,123.

In addition to the numerous gifts of works of art to the Liverpool Gallery of Art, mentioned in our last issue, Mr. George Arkle, banker, has presented to the Town Council seven valuable works in oil from his collection at Anfield House. They include "Ruins of a Temple and Amphitheatre," by G. D. Roberts, R.A.; "King Richard III. of England," by S. A. Hart, R.A.; "The Trial of the Earl of Strafford," by William Fisk; and "The Parable of Forgiveness," by J. Eckford Lander.

The bust of M. Dumortier, the celebrated Belgian botanist, which has been placed in one of the halls of the Botanical Gardens at Brussels, was unveiled on Monday. The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that M. Dumortier is in the enjoyment of excellent health, notwithstanding his very advanced age.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Faust" was given on Thursday week, with the exquisite performance of Mdle. Albani as Margherita, in which character that excellent artist displayed all the grace and charm of voice and style of former occasions, with enhanced dramatic power. The brilliant delivery of the jewel song (the latter portion encored) and the gentle pathos of the garden scene were admirably contrasted by the expression of agony and remorse at the death of Valentino, and of penitence in the cathedral and prison scenes.

M. Jamet, who recently made his debut as Caspar in "Der Freischütz," was less successful in his performance as Meistofele. The cast in other respects was as heretofore, including Mdle. Synnerberg as Siebel, Mdle. Sonnino as Marta, Signor Gayarre as Faust, Signor Cotogni as Valentino, and Signor Raguer as Wagner.

On Saturday Verdi's "Ernani" was given, and Mdle. Thalberg essayed, for the first time, the part of Elvira, a character of a more serious kind than any in which she had previously appeared. Her success was considerable, and her performance will no doubt gain by repetition in dramatic intensity. The delivery of the important aria "Ernani, involami" was a very brilliant and effective piece of vocalisation; and in several situations, especially in the impassioned final trio, Mdle. Thalberg displayed much histrionic as well as vocal talent. The same occasion brought back M. Maurel, who repeated the fine performance, as Don Carlos, which was a feature in the cast of the opera in 1874. Signor Bolis as Ernani and Signor Bagagiolo as Don Silvio sang with occasional effect, although evidently indisposed. Other characters were filled by Madame Corsi (Giovanna), Signor Raguer (Don Jago), and Signor Fille (Ruiz). Signor Vianesi conducted on the Thursday and Signor Bevigiani on Saturday.

On Monday "Don Giovanni" was repeated, and on Tuesday "Tannhäuser" was performed, for the first time this season. On the former occasion a new tenor, Signor De Bassini, made his first appearance here as Don Ottavio, and was favourably received. Of his merits we shall have further and better opportunity to speak.

The representation of "Tannhäuser" included the exquisite embodiment of Elisabetta by Mdle. Albani, which was previously so great a feature in the opera as given here. Notwithstanding a cold and hoarseness—for which an apology was made—the grace and charm of the singer were apparent throughout her performance. Signor Gayarre, as Tannhäuser, gave the music of the part with much effective declamation; M. Maurel, as heretofore, sang finely as Volframo; and other characters were likewise filled as before. Signor Vianesi conducted on both the occasions just referred to.

On Thursday Madame Adelina Patti was to reappear as Caterina in "L'Etoile du Nord;" yesterday (Friday) "Ernani" was to be repeated; and for this (Saturday) evening "I Puritani" was announced.

The first of this season's concerts in the Floral Hall, on Saturday afternoon, included the fine singing of Mdle. Albani, besides effective performances by other eminent members of the Royal Italian Opera Company, the programme having consisted of a familiar selection. Signori Vianesi and Bevigiani and Sir J. Benedict conducted.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The two closing performances of last week consisted of repetitions—"La Traviata" on the Thursday and "Dinorah" on Saturday. In the former Mdle. Minnie Hawk, as Violetta, sustained the good impression previously made; and in the latter the brilliant singing of Mdle. Marimon as Dinorah, and the fine voice and style of Mdle. Tremelli as the principal Goatherd, were again successfully displayed.

On Monday "Il Flauto Magico" was repeated; and on Tuesday "Faust" was given, with the reappearance of Signor Fancelli in the title part; and the performances, for the first time here, of the character of Margherita by Mdle. Minnie Hawk, and of that of Siebel by Mdle. Tremelli. Both these ladies confirmed the great success previously made by them. The cast in other respects was as before, and the representation of the opera generally was a very satisfactory one.

For Thursday "Les Huguenots" was announced, with the first appearance here of Mdle. Mathilde Wilde as Valentina, a new Marcello in the person of Signor Dondi, and Miss Cummings as Urbano for the first time.

This (Saturday) evening Madame Etelka Gerster is to return, as Amina in "La Sonnambula."

Mr. Charles Hallé's eighteenth series of recitals began on Friday, the 3rd inst., at St. James's Hall. The programmes are to comprise concerted as well as solo pieces, several works are being announced for the first time of performance at these concerts. The opening occasion comprised M. de Saint-Saens's elaborate pianoforte quartet in B flat (op. 41), that by Schumann in E flat (op. 47); Schubert's "Fantasie Sonata" in G, for piano solo; and a selection from Kiel's "Deutsche Reigen," for piano and violin. The pianist having been Mr. Hallé, the violinist Madame Norman-Néruda, and their coadjutors Herr Straus (viola) and Herr Franz Néruda (violin), it need scarcely be said that the selection was worthily rendered.

The Royal Society of Musicians celebrated its 140th anniversary, at Willis's Rooms, on Friday, the 3rd inst., with the Lord Chief Justice of England as president. His Lordship made an excellent address on the high objects and purposes of music and in advocacy of the claims to assistance of those who follow it as a profession and are unable to provide for the time of their disablement. Other speeches were delivered by his Lordship, by the Earl of Dudley, Lord Hampton, Sir Thomas Gladstone, Sir J. H. Maxwell, Mr. Marks, and Mr. Hullah. During the evening some agreeable vocal music was contributed by Miss Mary Davies, Madame Mudie Bolingbroke, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Maybrick, and the gentlemen of the London Vocal Union; and brilliant pianoforte and violin solos were played respectively by Madame Arabella Goddard and Señor Sarasate. A splendid concert grand pianoforte was lent for the occasion by Messrs. Broadwood, who have been for many years among the greatest benefactors of the society. Many musical celebrities were present, and a large collection was made, among the donations having been £50 from Messrs. Broadwood, £30 from the president of the evening, the same amount from Messrs. Chappell, and £21 from Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.

The first performance of the twenty-seventh season of the New Philharmonic Concerts took place at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon, when Schubert's greatest symphony (No. 9, in C major), Weber's overture to "Oberon," and Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas" were finely played. As in previous years, the orchestra is on a grand scale, and comprises many of our best instrumentalists, headed by Mr. Pollitzer as principal first violin. The concert included Señor Sarasate's admirable rendering of Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto and of an "Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso" by M. de Saint-Saens (the latter encored and replaced by M. Sarasate's

"Spanish Dance"). Several vocal solos were expressively sung by Mdle. Redeker. Mr. Ganz and Dr. Wylde divided the duties of conductor.

At last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert, the overture and some ballet music from "Le Roi de Lahore" were performed for the first time in England. These pieces belong to an opera of M. Massenet, recently produced with much success in Paris. Saturday's concert also included the performance of a "Prelude," "Invocation," and "Danse des Saturnales" from M. Massenet's music to "Les Erinnyes" (a French version of the "Eumenides" of Æschylus). There are some powerful orchestral effects in these pieces, which were conducted by the composer, and favourably received. The "Divertissement" in the first series was encored. The other orchestral music consisted of Wagner's overture to "Rienzi" and Beethoven's "Pastoral symphony." Vocal pieces were contributed by Miss Anna Williams and Herr Westberg, the latter of whom made his first appearance here, and was well received. Miss Zimmermann was to have played Schumann's "Introduction and Allegro Appassionato," for pianoforte (with orchestra), but was prevented by a sudden and severe bereavement. Mr. Manns conducted, with the exceptions specified. Next Saturday's concert is the last of the series.

The fourth subscription concert (and last of the season) of the Borough of Hackney Choral Association took place at the Townhall, Shoreditch, on Monday evening, when fine performances were given of Gade's cantata "The Crusaders," and a miscellaneous selection. There was a full band and chorus, and the solo vocalists were Miss Marian Williams, Mr. Barton McGuckin, and Mr. Thurley Beale. The performances were ably conducted by Mr. E. Prout.

Professor Ella entered on the thirty-fourth season of his "Musical Union" concerts at St. James's Hall last Tuesday afternoon, when the string quartet party consisted of M. Marsick, an accomplished Belgian violinist, and MM. Wiener (second violin), Hollander (viola), and Lasserre (violin). The quartets were Beethoven's in C, from op. 59, and Haydn's in D, No. 49. M. De Beriot (a son of Malibran) made a successful first appearance here in the performance of some pianoforte pieces of his own composition and Rubinstein's sonata for piano and violoncello (op. 18).

The first of two grand operatic concerts was given at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday afternoon, when the principal artists of the Royal Italian opera contributed to a varied programme.

The third subscription concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir took place on Thursday evening, when the programme consisted of an interesting selection of English music, solo and concerted.

Herr Boscovitz gave his fifth piano recital at Steinway Hall on Thursday afternoon, assisted by Madame Matilde Ziméri as vocalist; and on the evening of the same day Messrs. J. Ludwig and H. Daubert gave a chamber concert at the Royal Academy concert-room.

A series of special musical performances is to be inaugurated at the Alexandra Palace this (Saturday) afternoon. Madame Antoinette Sterling, Miss Anna Williams, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli will be the principal vocalists, and the chorus will number 1200.

The third and last concert this season of the Bach Choir is to take place this evening, when Bach's mass in B minor ("Die Höhe Messe") will be performed, for the third time by this society since its production at these concerts, two years ago.

The annual concert of Mr. Ambrose Austin, the worthy manager of the concert arrangements at St. James's Hall, will take place on Wednesday evening next, when an attractive programme will be provided.

The Hove School Board, Brighton, has received sanction from the Education Department to borrow £8800 for the erection of a new school, for the site of which they are also borrowing £1500.

Two memorial stones of a new Calvinistic Methodist chapel, now in course of erection at Newtown upon a commodious site, the gift of Lord Sudeley, were laid on the 3rd inst. by the Hon. F. Hanbury Tracy, M.P., and Mr. David Davies, M.P.

The several available branches of the Army Corps, numbering about 11,000 men, paraded at Aldershot on the 3rd inst. for inspection by General Sir Thomas Steele. They formed two lines, and, after marching past in the usual way, performed movements incidental to a field-day.

The space in front of the Bank, the Mansion House, and the Stock Exchange was experimentally illuminated by electric light on Monday night. The general effect was satisfactory, and the gas lights that were used for comparison were virtually extinguished by the superior brilliancy of the electric burners.

The Rev. James Jackson, aged eighty-two years, has lost his life in the Cumberland mountains. His body, greatly disfigured, was found on the 3rd inst. at Ennerdale, near the Pillar Rock, where Mr. Barnard, of London, was killed last year. The deceased was at one time Incumbent of Rivington, in Lancashire. An inquest held on Saturday resulted in a verdict of accidental death.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held on Monday, at its house, 7, Adelphi-terrace. Among the members elected were the Bishops of Sierre Leone and Barbadoes, and the United States Church Bishops of Tennessee and Haiti. A paper on the Physical Geography of the East, by Professor J. L. Porter, LL.D., was read. A discussion ensued, in which many Eastern explorers and others took part.

The employés of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, the well-known publishers of La Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, assembled last Monday evening at the Cannon-street Hotel for the purpose of hearing an announcement of interest to them. The chair was occupied by Mr. Petter, and the proceedings—at which more than 600 workmen, clerks, and others attended—were prefaced by a substantial tea. At the conclusion of tea Mr. Jeffery stated that Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, with the view of benefiting those of their employés who had given or might hereafter give long and faithful service to the firm, had resolved to set aside from year to year a fixed proportion of their profits to form a fund out of which certain benefits might be paid. Full particulars of the scheme were given, and it was stated that the amount appropriated for carrying out the proposal for 1878 amounted to £600. At the conclusion of Mr. Jeffery's statement, the meeting was addressed by Mr. Petter and Mr. Galpin, who were most enthusiastically received. Sir Charles Reed and several others spoke, each congratulating the firm upon the step it had taken. Before the proceedings terminated, Mr. Petter and Mr. Galpin were presented with handsome testimonials in silver, as a mark of the esteem in which they are held by their employés; Mrs. Petter and Mrs. Galpin receiving from the workwomen employed in the establishment a similar compliment in the shape of a pair of elaborately-bound albums.

THEATRES.

ROYALTY.

The reopening of the little Soho theatre by Miss Emily Fowler is of the happiest omen. It is altogether a great improvement on former managements. She is not only an excellent actress in the line of fashionable comedy, but she has an excellent taste in the kind of pieces that merit representation, and also in the manner in which they ought to be represented. Miss Fowler has inaugurated her reign by placing two dramas, elegant in design and treatment, in the front of her good intentions, by way of example as to what she hopes she may be able ultimately to accomplish; and we have no doubt but that she will fulfil the promise thus virtually given to a select public. The first is a new petite drama, by Mr. E. H. Brooke, entitled "Bessie," a piece in one act, the story of which is exceedingly simple. The heroine is the wife of an engineer (Mr. E. H. Brooke), who is disconsolate on account of her husband's supposed neglect, and frequent absence from her on the excuse of work. As she perceives no increase of income from his extra labour, she is easily tempted into unworthy suspicions by a meddling neighbour. By her advice she demands a separation; he yields, but ere he goes leaves his savings'-bank book in the child's cradle. This is found in due time by the jealous wife; and their reconciliation speedily follows. Thus preluded, the comedy of "Nell Gwynne" makes its appeal to an audience already in good humour. The play is in four acts, and from the pen of Mr. W. G. Wills, to whom we have been so lately indebted for "Olivia" and "Jane Shore." We have called it a play, but it is rather a poem than a play. It consists, in fact, of four scenes, showing Nell Gwynne at Court, successfully resisting the plots of the Duke of Buckingham (Mr. H. Vaughan) and the Duchess of Portsmouth (Miss C. Duvernay). The character exactly fits Miss Fowler, who sustains it with a grace and a vivacity which are irresistible. The story, so much as there is of it, has the slenderest historical basis. It opens with a scene at Whitehall, where we see the lively actress pitting herself against the wily Duke and the jealous Duchess. Nell Gwynne has acquired too much influence over the Merry Monarch, Charles II. (Mr. Edmund Leathes), and they are determined on obtaining her dismissal from Court. But the woman of genius is equal to the occasion, and parries with facility the artificial weapons of the corrupt courtier and titled courtesan. The final triumph is reserved for her; but not before she has won our esteem by evincing herself to be the friend of the people, among whom she had been born and bred, and from whom she had received that strength and independence of character which makes her equal to the Monarch whose love she had secured, and more than equal to the noble's whose machinations she had defeated. In all this Miss Fowler vindicated her art and showed herself perfect mistress of the situations. Henceforth this lady must take rank as the leading and most original actress of the day. The drama in which she performs these wonders must achieve a lasting popularity.

Messrs. Matthison, Beerbohm Tree, and George Grossmith, jun., gave a most pleasant entertainment of readings and music before a large and fashionable audience at Willis's Rooms last Saturday afternoon.

Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crowe) gave a reading on Tuesday in aid of St. Matthew's National Schools, Hammersmith, consisting of portions of "Macbeth," the sacred poem of "The Leper," by N. P. Willis, Miss Berger's "Yeoman's Story," and one of Douglas Jerrold's "Candle Lectures."

For some time the Pulpit and the Stage had been in antagonism, and the most absurd notions had been expressed from the former touching theatres and the drama. Something of this has of late been altered, and the clergy themselves have come forward in defence of histrionic entertainments. It was natural they should do so, seeing that the drama in its first rude form was of their own shaping. Among the ministers of religion who have done honour to their calling by defending in the Church the kindred institution of the Theatre we may name the Rev. J. Pantom Ham, who has just published a volume containing four lectures entitled "The Pulpit and the Stage" (Chas. Henry Clarke). In the composition of this work he has been assisted by Mr. Fred. Whympy, who has added to the discourses practical annotations which much increase their value. In thus taking up the question these two writers are but following the example of the Bishop of Manchester, Professor Blackie, the Rev. J. W. Horsley, the Rev. Stewart D. Headlam, the Rev. H. R. Haweis, and many others. These lectures treat of the theatre as a social fact and force, as related to the moral and religious sentiment of society, and also to the State. Their general tone is eloquent and yet moderate. Altogether, they are likely to be serviceable to the cause of good sense and public recreation.

No exhibition of lace will be held this summer at the South Kensington Museum.

Mr. B. Whitworth, M.P., on Tuesday opened at Hull an Art and Industrial Exhibition, promoted by the Hull and District Band of Hope League. The competition for prizes is limited to total abstainers. There was a good display of needlework, oil and water-colour drawings, working models, and a variety of other articles.

An explosion occurred last Saturday afternoon at Balham House, Balham-hill, the house of Mr. J. M. Holt, M.P., by which Mr. Holt and another gentleman were seriously injured. The explosion is said to have been caused by some experiments which Mr. Holt and a friend were making with reference to signalling at sea. Mr. Holt had his arm fractured and his head and face much injured. The other gentleman had his right hand blown off, and was removed to Guy's Hospital, where it was found that amputation was necessary.

Encouraged by the success which attended the opening of the Royal Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington at a nominal admission fee on Easter Monday, the council of the society are organising a flower show on a large scale for Whit Monday, to which admission will be at the fee of 2d. Some of the leading nurserymen have promised to exhibit, and a subscription list has been opened to provide prizes for the working classes and their children and the smaller nurserymen in the neighbourhood of London.

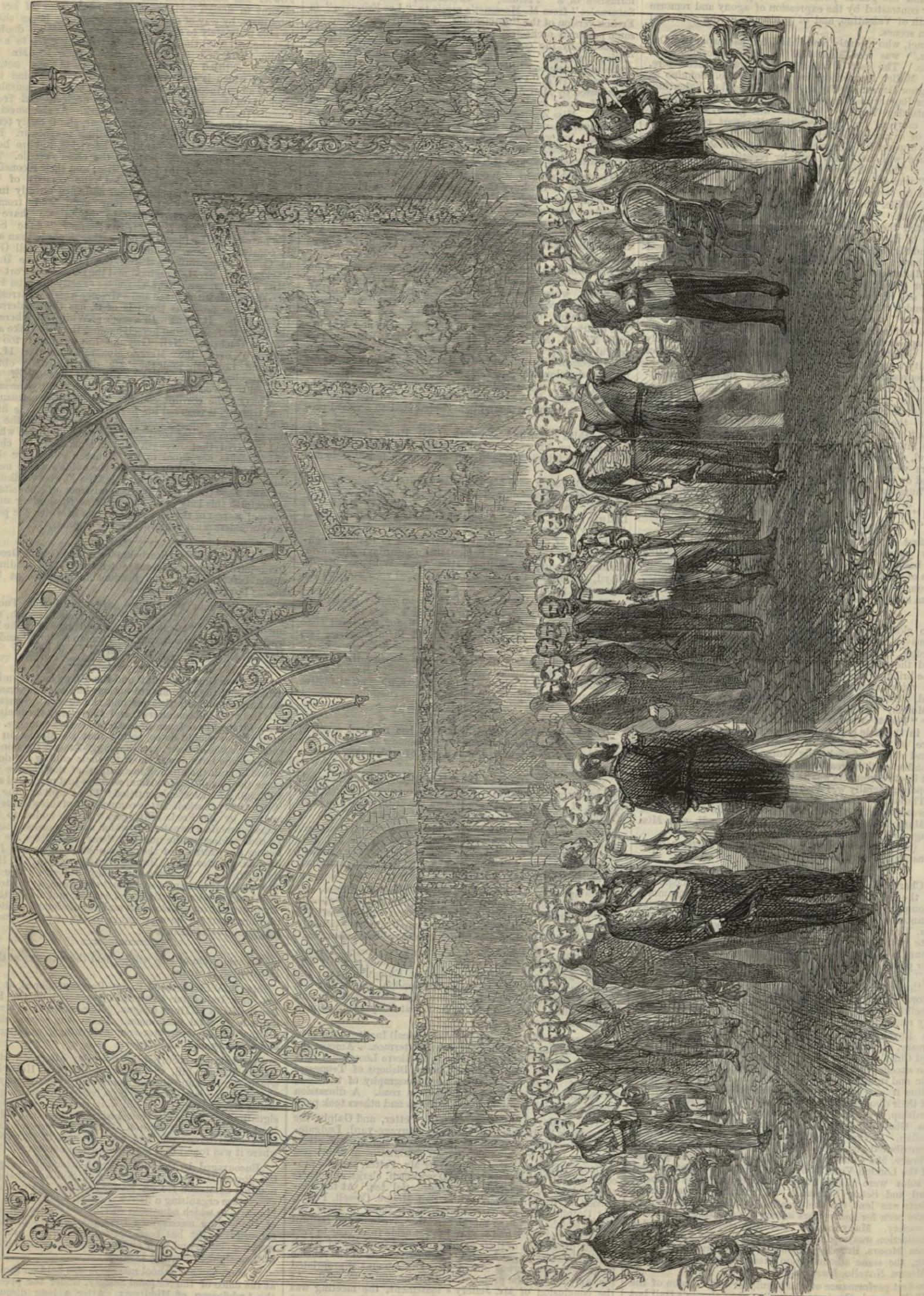
A conference of school managers was held on the 2nd inst., at the office of the National Society, under the presidency of the Archdeacon of Middlesex. After a long discussion, the following resolutions were agreed upon:—"That this conference desires to express its sense, not only of the great importance of maintaining the voluntary schools, but of the most urgent need of increased assistance towards their maintenance. That a committee be appointed to draw up a statement on the whole subject of the voluntary schools, and to arrange for a deputation to Government to represent the case, and to pray for relief."

THEATRES.

NOTHING BUT THEATRE. The reception of the...

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. The...



OPENING OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION: RECEPTION OF FOREIGN PRINCES AND AMBASSADORS BY MARSHAL MACMAHON IN THE TROCADERO BUILDING.

The reception of the...

At the reception...

The reception...

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR F. W. GREY.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick William Grey, G.C.B., died on the 2nd inst. at Lynwood, Sunningdale. He was born Aug. 23, 1805, the third son of Charles, second Earl Grey, K.G. (the celebrated Prime Minister), by Mary Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of William, first Lord Ponsonby, of Imokilly, and was brother of the present Earl Grey, K.C.M.G. He entered the Navy in 1819, became Lieutenant in 1825, Captain in 1828, and was raised to Flag rank in 1855. He was in command of the Endymion in China in 1842, of the Hannibal in the Crimea, 1854; and from 1857 to 1860 served as Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope station. From 1861 to 1866 he was Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty. He was a magistrate for Northumberland, Sussex, and Berks. The Admiral married, July 20, 1846, Barbara Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Frederick Sullivan, Vicar of Kimpton, Herts.

SIR W. MITCHELL.

Sir William Mitchell, Knt., F.R.G.S., died at Strode, Ivy-bridge, Devon, J.P., on the 1st inst., aged sixty-six. He was intimately associated with and was the originator of many useful regulations and systems in maritime commerce, and was editor and proprietor of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette. To him is due in great measure the establishment of the international code of signals for all nations, and he strenuously supported the measure for the formation of the Royal Naval Reserve. For his services in connection with the national mercantile marine he received the honour of knighthood in 1867. Sir William was the son of Mr. John Mitchell, of Modbury, Devon; he married, in 1835, Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Andrews, of Modbury, and leaves a son, Augustus Andrews, barrister, and other issue.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Colonel George Ferguson, on the 30th ult., in Paris, aged seventy-four.

John Lambert, Esq., J.P., of Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington, and of Banstead, Surrey, on the 29th ult.

The Rev. Canon Barker, M.A., Rector of Thornton-le-Moors, Chester, on the 25th ult., aged sixty-seven.

John O'Reilly, Esq., retired Commander R.N., on the 25th ult., at Greenwich, aged eighty-six.

William George Wells, Esq., barrister-at-law, and Tutor in Equity to the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, on the 30th ult., aged fifty.

John Tennant, Esq., of St. Rolox, Lanarkshire, J.P. and D.L., an extensive and wealthy merchant of Glasgow, and a liberal contributor to public charities there, last week, aged eighty-two. His son, Charles Tennant, Esq., J.P. and D.L., is now of The Glen, Peebles-shire.

The Right Hon. Charlotte Earle, Dowager Lady Grantley, relict of Fletcher, third Baron Grantley, who died without issue in 1875, and youngest daughter of the late Sir William Beechey, on the 1st inst., at Brighton, aged seventy-five.

Lady Menzies (Anne Balcarras), wife of Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., of that ilk, and sixth daughter of James Alston Stewart, Esq., of Urrard, on the 29th ult., at Farleyer, Perthshire.

Major-General Ferdinand Whittingham, C.B., second son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Samford Whittingham, K.C.B. He served as A.D.C. to Sir Hugh Gough in China in 1842, where he was present at many actions.

The Right Hon. Frances, Dowager Lady Dynevor, widow of George Rice, fourth Baron Dynevor, and eldest daughter of General Lord Charles Fitzroy, son of Augustus Henry, third Duke of Grafton, K.G., on the 30th ult., at 19, Prince's-gardens, aged seventy-five.

Edward Foy, Esq., of Park Gate, Cheltenham, Major late 71st Highland Light Infantry, at Torquay, on the 29th ult., aged seventy-three. He was only son of the late Colonel Nathaniel Foy, R.H.A., and the Lady Sophia, his wife, sister of the tenth Earl of Devon.

Auguste James Des Champs De la Tour, Esq., J.P., on the 26th ult., at Everton House, Lymington. He was the only son of the late Auguste Des Champs De la Tour, Esq., of Milford, Hants, by Anna Maria, his wife, daughter of the late George Stanley Heywood, Esq., Captain Grenadier Guards. He married, in 1858, Maud, daughter of the late G. Lowther, Esq., of Hampton Hall, Somerset, and widow of Thomas Legh, Esq., of Lyme Park, Cheshire.

Major-General Pearson Scott Thompson, C.B., lately in command of the fifth sub-district, at his residence, Beverley, on the 1st inst. He joined the service in 1842. He served with distinction in the 7th Dragoon Guards and 14th Hussars, the latter of which he commanded for some years. He saw active service in South Africa in the Kaffir war and in Central India, and was thanked by the Governor of Bombay in Council and mentioned in despatches.

Captain Robert Grant, of the Royal Artillery, aged thirty-six. He was a nephew of the President of the Royal Academy and of the late Sir Hope Grant, upon whose staff he served at Madras. He was subsequently Aide-de-Camp to the late Lord Elgin when Governor-General of India, and was with Lord Mayo on the expedition to the Andaman Isles. Captain Grant accompanied the Prince of Wales during his tour in India, officiating as Quartermaster of his camp and Grand Master at the installation of the Star of India. On the return of the Prince of Wales from India Captain Grant was sent, in company with Captain Biddulph, on a mission to Cashmere, where he contracted the illness from which he died.

The Zoological Society have made an important addition to their aviaries in the shape of two birds of paradise.

On the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the library of Lambeth Palace last Saturday to meet Miss Leigh and other friends of the Mission Home for English Women in Paris. After a statement by Miss Leigh a resolution was passed expressive of the sympathy of the meeting with the work of the mission, and pledging those present to assist in raising funds for a church in course of erection.

The famous series of Baedeker's handbooks to foreign countries and cities, published at Leipzig, has long been familiar to English travellers on the Continent. Baedeker's "London and its Environs," a revised edition of which has just appeared, will be equally serviceable to our countrymen visiting their own metropolis. It is a complete practical guide to all the notable public buildings and institutions, parks and gardens, places of amusement or instruction, and suburban excursions, besides trips to Brighton and the Isle of Wight. The maps and plans are especially good, including a large Plan of London, a Map of the Environs, a railway map of London, and a railway map of the United Kingdom, with small plans of such places as the Crystal Palace, the Zoological Society's Gardens, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, and the South Kensington Museum.

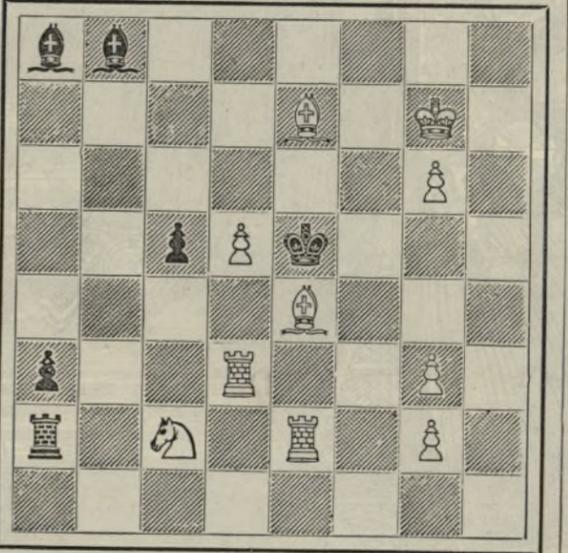
CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope. B DE B M (Orange State, So. Africa).—The game is extremely interesting, and it shall have early publication. We shall be glad to hear from you again on the subject of chess in your district. G P D (Kingsbridge).—You will find the solution of No. 1783 below. J T H (Holloway).—The Chess Club in connection with the Athenaeum, Camden-road, should suit you. Your proposed solution of No. 1784 will not answer. F O N H (Liverpool).—The problem shall be examined, and if not deficient in point it shall be published. E PATNE.—There being no date to your card, your reference to "last week's problem" is too indefinite for a precise answer. Write again. J O (Tingwick).—If White had played 26. B takes R (ch), as you suggest, the game would probably have continued 26. B to K Kt 4th, 27. R takes R (ch), K takes B; and, as White must now lose some of his Pawns, Black, with his Queen against two Rooks, should secure at least a draw. J G F (Barnsate).—The corrections of No. 6 are noted. TOM THUMB (Edinburgh).—We addressed a notice to you some months ago requesting your name and address, as a preliminary to publishing the problem by the late Dr. F. The price of the book to subscribers is 12s. 6d. A K (Great Portland-street).—We are very glad to hear from our old correspondent again. The game is very acceptable. G F (Boulogne).—White can castle on either side of the board in the position described. The "Book of the Congress," published by Bohn, contains the rules and regulations for playing Chess. L and I (Mayfair).—If you send a diagram of the position we will endeavour to furnish you with the solution. CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1782 received from D H, E H H V, Bishop's Pawn, Arty, Lulu, W Stuchfield, and J H Walton. CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1783 received from W S Beeton, East Marden, H F Woolrych, D H, and H Bee. CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1784 received from Paul's Roost, Leonora and Leon, A Elinaker, R Roughed, J Wentone, T W Hope, Elsie, R T King, L of Truro, N Brocke, A R G, Hematite, E Worsley, W Alston, F Gray, C S Cox, American, J Lyndford, B R S, G Fosbrooke, P Hampton, St J E, D Leslie, Orson and Valentine, O Darragh, S Western, W C Dutton, L Burnett, F G V S Adams, H Burchier, M Meredith, S Threlfall, T R Young, W Cowell, R Robson, Hereward, R E E Davies, G F Drew, Copiapu, C E Vallianny, H P Woolrych, Polichinelle, Dr F St, East Marden, Dabbhill, W S B, A Wood, Green Old Age, Semei, Fleet-street, W Borough (Shepherd's-bush), T W M (Sunbury), G W McVitie, S H Ravenscroft, P Is Page, S F V, W R W (Croxley), Sande, Tonks, A N Cherril, C A Peters, L Tommude, Ivan Thumh, W Lessen, R H Brooks, Arthur, R Betts, E L G, John and Clara Beulah, D H, G B Carlon, G H V, E H H V, Ernest Vitty, Emilie Fran, C Wood, Medical, Hugh F Lord, Bycroft, A F, D Eyre, Bedford Institute, T W S (Dawlish), C H Stepan, P Phelan, W Searle, Bishop's Pawn, J Carp, W P Welch, N Rumbelow, J M Haly, John T Fairbank, Hampstead Heathen, J G Finch, W Stuchfield, W Scott, Ellen Payne, Pompey and Caesar, A M Holland, C Fitzherbert, H Roe, J H Walton, H Beurmann, J de Honsteyn, and Bishop.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1783. WHITE. 1. K to Q 8th. 2. R to B 6th (ch). BLACK. Q to R 5th (ch)*. 3. Kt to K 7th. Mate. * If Black play 1. Q to Kt 3rd (ch), White's answer is 2. Kt to B 7th (ch); if 1. K takes R, then 2. Q to R 3rd (ch); if 1. Q or R takes R, 2. Kt to B 7th (ch); if 1. B takes Kt, 2. Kt to K 7th (ch); and if 1. P to B 4th, 2. Kt to K 3rd (ch), mating on the following move in each case.

PROBLEM No. 1786. By J. H. THOMPSON (Derby). BLACK.



WHITE. White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LIVERPOOL. The following interesting Game was played recently, at the Liverpool Chess Club, between Mr. L. SCHULL and the Rev. Mr. OWEN.—(Pianchetto). WHITE (Mr. S.) 1. P to K 4th. 2. P to Q 4th. 3. B to Q 3rd. 4. P to K B 3rd. 5. P to Q B 3rd. 6. Kt to K 2nd. 7. P takes P. 8. Q Kt to B 3rd. 9. Q takes Kt. 10. B to K 3rd. 11. Castles (K R). 12. B to Kt 5th. 13. B to R 4th. 14. P to K 5th. 15. P takes Kt. 16. Kt to K 4th. 17. Q to K 3rd. 18. Kt to Kt 5th (ch). 19. Kt takes P. 20. Kt takes R. 21. Q to B 4th. 22. Kt takes Q. 23. P to K Kt 3rd. 24. K to Kt 2nd. 25. K to R 3rd. 26. Q R to Q sq. 27. Kt takes P. 28. P to K B 4th. 29. R to K Kt sq. 30. K to R 4th. 31. R to Q 2nd. 32. P to Q R 3rd. 33. K to R 5th. BLACK (Mr. O.) 1. Kt to B 4th (ch). 2. Q to R 3rd (ch). 3. Kt to Kt 6th (ch). 4. K takes P. 5. Kt takes R. 6. Q takes B P. 7. R takes Kt. 8. K takes P. 9. K takes Q. 10. B to Q 7th. 11. B to K 6th (ch). 12. R to K Kt sq. 13. B takes P. 14. B to K 4th. 15. K takes P. 16. P takes Kt P. 17. P to Kt 7th. 18. B to Q sq. 19. B to B sq (ch). 20. B to Q 3rd. 21. B to K 3rd. 22. R to Kt 5th (ch). 23. P to B 4th. 24. White resigned. He has not time for this. K takes P is the best move here. Black plays the conclusion of the game with admirable force and precision.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE. The twenty-third annual meeting of the West Yorkshire Chess Association was held on Saturday last, at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds. There was a large attendance of Yorkshire amateurs—among others, the old-time champion of the county and one of the founders of the association, Mr. J. Rhodes, J.P.—and six tournaments were arranged, with prizes amounting to £21. Forty competitors entered the lists, and the play commenced at two o'clock in the afternoon. At six o'clock, in accordance with good old Yorkshire custom, the competitors and spectators adjourned to a substantial tea, after which play was resumed and was continued until the visitors were obliged to leave by rail for their several homes. The winners in the various tournaments were as follow:—No. 1, Gregson and Holliday; No. 2, Stokes, Finlison, and Dyson; No. 3, Brown and Macmaster; No. 4, Coking, Woodhead, and Jackson; No. 5, Bisby and Sudd; No. 6, Gaunt and Craven. The next meeting of the association will be held at Wakefield, in April, 1879. In connection with the Paris congress of this year, there will be an end-game tourney in addition to the one for problems described in our last issue. Competitors are required to contribute three positions, which should reach the honorary secretary, M. Camille Morel, 38, Rue Laborde, Paris, on or before Aug. 1 next. The amount of the prizes in these tournaments has not yet been arranged, but it will be as large as the funds in hand will permit. The Huddersfield College Magazine announces a problem tourney, open to composers of all nations, in which competitors are required to contribute three original problems in from two to four moves. Seven prizes will be given, as follow:—First prize, a silver cup, value £5, presented by Mr. Medley from the Lowenthal fund; second, £3 3s.; third, £2 2s.; and four special prizes for lesser amounts will be given for the best problems in two, three, and four moves respectively. The problems must be sent to Mr. John Watkinson, Huddersfield, before Sept. 1 from composers residing in the United Kingdom, and before Dec. 1 from composers residing abroad. Mr. H. C. Andrews will award the prizes.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 20, 1876) of his Excellency Marshal Duke de Saldanha, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Portugal to this country, who died on Nov. 21 last at his residence, No. 12, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, was proved in London on the 30th ult. by Doña Carlota Isabel Maria Duchess de Saldanha, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate in England being sworn under a nominal amount. The testator gives the sword presented to him by the glorious city of Oporto to his son, the Marquis de Saldanha; and in token of his gratitude, love, and respect to the noble and loyal Portuguese army he bequeaths his Marshal's baton to the No. 1 Regiment, in which he was enrolled in 1805. All his effects in England, and the one third of his property which he is entitled to dispose of in Portugal, he leaves to his wife and dear partner—to the angel whom God in his mercy sent to him to be the support and consolation of his old age.

The will and codicil (dated March 7 and 8, 1875) of Miss Harriet Hurst, late of 37, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, and of St. Paul's, Stamford, Lincolnshire, who died on Feb. 23 last, were proved on the 26th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Wall and the Rev. Henry Walter Seawell, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. There are numerous pecuniary legacies; and the testatrix directs her executors to divide the large residue of her property among such charitable institutions and in such shares and proportions as they shall in their uncontrolled discretion think fit.

The will (dated July 11, 1873) of Mr. John Mugggeridge, late of The Dell, Tunbridge Wells, and of Carshalton, Surrey, who died on March 21 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Mrs. Mary Ann Mugggeridge, the widow, the Rev. Nathaniel Ernest Mugggeridge, the son, and James Vickers Walmsley, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator leaves to his executors £100 each; to his wife £500, and his residence, The Dell, with the furniture and £2000 per annum, for life; and the rest of his property upon certain trusts for all his children and the issue of his deceased son, John Frederick.

The will and codicil (dated Oct. 1, 1875, and Jan. 31, 1877) of Mr. Charles Stanton Gray, late of Chelmsford, who died on Feb. 26 last, were proved on the 18th ult. by Charles Harrison Gray, Walter Gray, and Stanton Gray, the sons, and John Linnett Blomfield, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Hannah Harrington Gray, £200, and a residence, with the furniture, and the income of £8000 for life. There are some other legacies, and the rest of his property is to be divided between his seven children.

The will and seven codicils (dated March 12, 1873, Sept. 28, 1875, Aug. 2 and Dec. 1, 1876, and Jan. 31 and Feb. 23, 1878, of Mrs. Augusta Nona Hunt, late of Womham Godstone, and of No. 46, Nelson-square, Blackfriars, who died on Feb. 24 last, were proved on the 25th ult. by Leonard Shuter, the brother, and Mrs. Fanny Valpy Perkins, the sister, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. Among other legacies, the testatrix gives £3000 upon trust for such purposes in connection with the almshouses built by her at Godstone as her trustees shall in their discretion think fit, and the said almshouses she gives to her brother. The patronage and right of presentation to the church of the Ecclesiastical District of Allhallows, Southwark, she leaves to the trustees of Keble College, Oxford; she also leaves £12,000 to her trustees to apply, in their discretion, in such manner as will best promote the spiritual welfare of such Ecclesiastical District. The residue of testatrix's property is left among her brother and sisters, the children of deceased sisters and her sisters-in-law.

The will and codicil (dated April 30, 1866, and Dec. 12, 1871) of Admiral Sir Charles Eden, K.C.B., late of No. 9, Queen's-gate-place, who died on March 7 last, were proved on the 25th ult. by Frederick Morton Eden and Brice Hugh Pearce, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator bequeaths £100 to each of his executors, and annuities to two of his servants. The residue of his estate he gives to his wife, Lady Fanny Lucy Cecilia Charlotte Eden.

The will and codicil (dated Nov. 6 and 7, 1877) of Admiral Sir Adolphus Slade, K.C.B. who died on Nov. 13 last, were proved in the Court of Probate on Friday, the 3rd inst. The opposition raised by Brevet-Major C. Slade, Rifle Brigade, and Captain J. R. Slade, Royal Artillery, who joined in trying to set up a former will, under which they took larger legacies, collapsed on the opening of the case of the executors, who were Sir Lintorn Simmons, Mr. Strickland, of Hoare's Bank, and Mr. J. C. McCoan. The personal property in England was sworn under £80,000, in addition to which there is property in Turkey, variously estimated at from £25,000 to £50,000. The testator leaves his house, 3, Hyde Park-place, London, and £15,000, to Mrs. Watson; £6000 to Brevet-Major Charles Slade; £2000 to Captain John Ramsay Slade, Royal Artillery; £1000 to Captain Montagu Slade, 10th Hussars; £500 to C. McCoan, and various small legacies. To Sir Alfred Slade, Bart., as heirlooms, with the Slade settled estates, his English and Turkish orders, medals, and sabres, and two pictures. To Basil Alfred Slade, son of Sir Alfred Slade, his sextant, telescope, and uniform sword. To the Hon. Barbara Dowager Lady Slade, to Harry H. Slade, and to Marcus Slade, £150 each for life. The house at Constantinople to Harry Slade for life, and afterwards to Sir Alfred Slade, Bart., with the Slade settled estates. The residue (i.e., about £50,000 or £75,000, according to the value of the Turkish property) to the Marquise de Faverges, sister of testator, for life; after her death to Mrs. Watson, for life, and after her death to Sir Alfred Slade, Bart., or his successor, in accordance with the trusts of the Slade settled estates.

Lord Carnarvon on Tuesday opened the new municipal buildings at Newbury, Berkshire.

Mr. Unthank, Master of the Queen's Bench Division, has resigned, and his place has been filled by Mr. E. Lumley.

It is announced in the Gazette that the Queen has appointed Lord George Francis Hamilton Fourth Charity Commissioner for England and Wales.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers in Scotland have made a grant of £2000 towards the support of the North British Railway servants, who are on strike.

The thirty-first anniversary festival of the Asylum for Idiots, which is situate at Earlswood, Redhill, took place on the 3rd inst., at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street—Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., M.P., Recorder of London, in the chair. The subscriptions amounted to about £1500.

The preliminary Wimbledon prize list, with the conditions of shooting for the July meeting, which has been issued by the National Rifle Association, contains a large number of minor changes from that of last year.—Nearly 3000 of the metropolitan volunteers assembled in Hyde Park last Saturday, the occasion being the first of the series of brigade field days.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CURTAINS. OETZMANN and CO. beg to announce that they have now received all their New Designs in CURTAINS and CURTAIN MATERIALS, British and Foreign, of every description, some of the designs are very artistic. An early inspection solicited.—OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 27 to 29, Hampstead-road, near Tottenham-court-road.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT. SUBSTANTIAL ARTISTIC FURNITURE. OETZMANN & CO., HAMPSTEAD-ROAD. NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT. OETZMANN and CO., 27, 28, 29, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street, Finsbury, Electric-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishings, China, Glass, Paper-Hangings, Pictures, Sewing, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout.

THE IMMENSE RANGE OF PREMISES formerly the EAGLE BREWERY having been REBUILT and ADDED to their SHOW-ROOMS, it is now one of the largest and most commodious Establishments in the world. Comparison of price and quality respectfully solicited before deciding elsewhere. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer SPECIAL ADVANTAGES to Country Customers in delivery of Goods by their own large PATENT VANS, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

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ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.—Sold everywhere. Wholesale, R. Ellis and Son, Ruthin, North Wales; London Agents, W. BERT and SONS, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

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FRY'S CARACAS COCOA. "The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air (Dr. Hassall). "A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

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SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN, Devonshire Serge Factors, Plymouth. The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE is the only true Yachting Serge. Sea Water cannot injure it. Any Length is Cut by the Factors, who arrange to pay the carriage of all Parcels above Two Pounds in value to and as far as London.

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INVIGORATING and INVALUABLE. "I have used your FRUIT SALT for many years, and have verified the statement that it is not only refreshing and invigorating, but also invaluable, as giving speedy relief in cases of heartburn, sourness of the stomach, and constipation and its great evils. The thanks of the public are due to you for your unceasing efforts to relieve suffering humanity. Long may you live to be a blessing to the world!" B. HURST, Ph.D., Vicar of Colerly. "St. Thomas's Vicarage, Anfield Plain, Litchfield, Green, Co. Durham, March, 1878."

"Hill Crest, Epping, Essex, April 29, 1878." DISTASTE FOR FOOD.—"Sir,—In testifying to the value of your FRUIT SALT, I have great pleasure in pronouncing it to be a most efficacious remedy in cases of Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, and General Debility. I have tried all kinds of saline at different times, but none of them have afforded me that speedy and lasting relief which makes such a feature in your medicine. You are free to use this letter in any way you may think most convenient. It comes quite unsolicited, and many of my friends are willing to endorse the remarks made therein.—Yours truly, "To Mr. Eno." (Signed) "S. GRANT SPRAGUE."

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT IT.—"ALL our Customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration—they have received so much benefit from it." JERSEY, 1878. WOODS BROTHERS, Chemists.

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CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." With-out it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. Price 2s., 3d., and 4s. 6d. Agent in Paris, Pharmacie de Beral, Rue de la Paix.

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TAMAR INDIEN.—Owing to the marked success of this fruit-essence—so agreeable to take and universally prescribed by the Faculty for Constipation, &c.—Base Imitations are being foisted on the public. The genuine preparations bear the title "Tamar Indien." Price 2s. 6d. per Box. E. GRILLON, Wool Exchange, E.C.; and all Chemists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURANT GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT, NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

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A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PRE-MATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

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For the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH. A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

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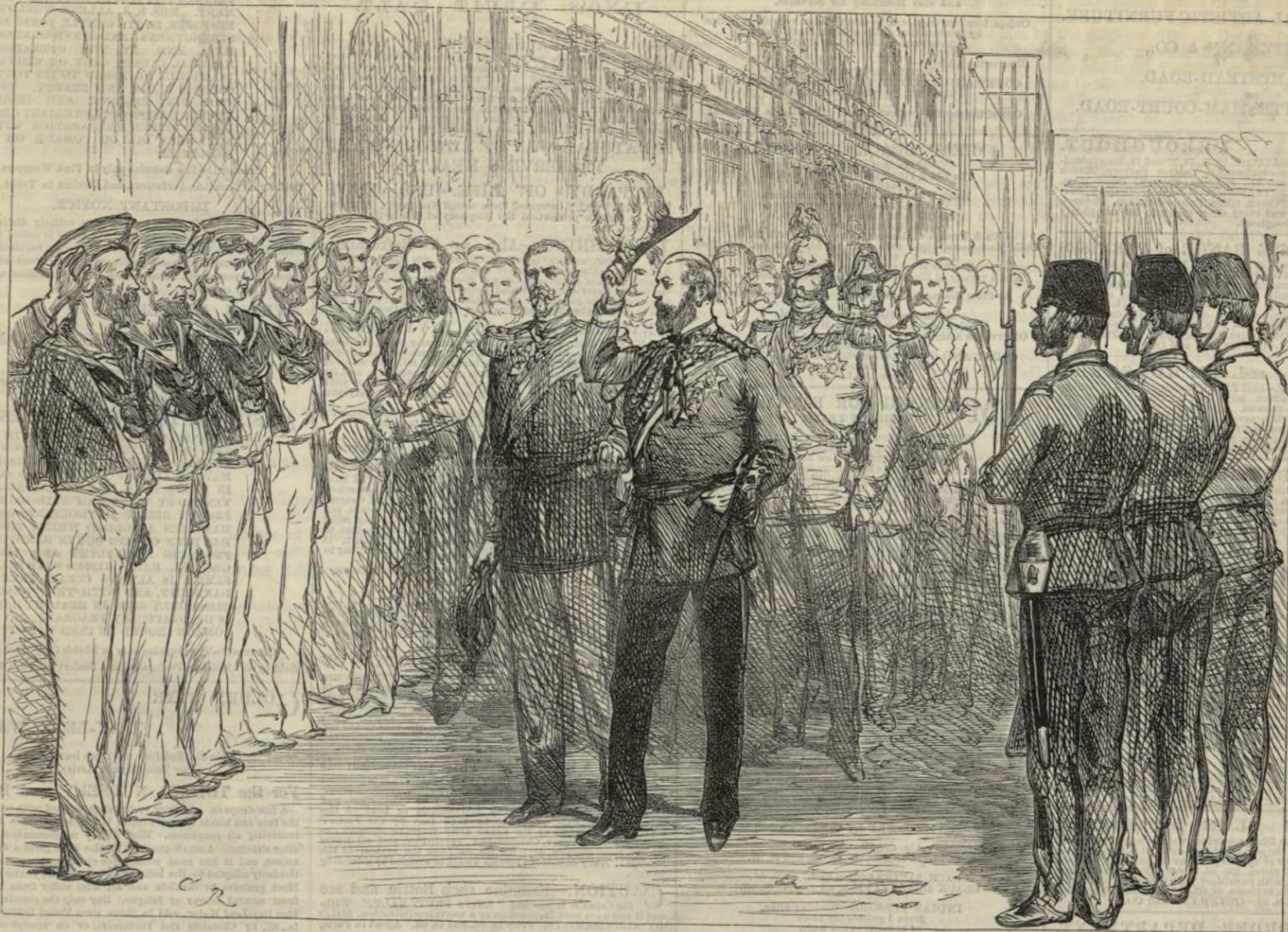
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