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ROYAL SAILOR BOYS: THE SONS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES LEARNING HOW TO SPLICE A ROPE.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS. DOWNEY.



## Ayuntamiento de Madrid



MAY 25, 1878

nance, and movements of the Army will be limited to the present occasion, and will be looked back upon by future generations as furnishing no trustworthy precedent for a similar experiment.

Our working population is beginning to feel the grip of hard times—in Lancashire especially. The force of other causes of depression operating upon the manufacturers and commerce of the kingdom has been enhanced by the political uncertainty consequent upon the unsettlement of the Eastern Question. To some extent, the state of things in Lancashire might have come about even if there had been no war in Turkey, and, perhaps, it is doubtful whether a prompt pacific disposal of the Eastern Question will so far revive the cotton trade in the North as to answer the expectations, or meet the needs, of the masters and operatives engaged in it. The popular tumults which have disturbed some of the seats of industry in Lancashire disclose abysses of possible trouble which we had flattered ourselves had long ceased to exist. We cannot help thinking that the scenes and incidents which have recently scared the law-abiding British public are abnormal; that they do not correctly indicate the true feeling of our workpeople; that they exemplify rather the propensities of an idle and vicious mob such as may be easily gathered in every large and populous town; and that, even under present circumstances of distress and excitement, Lancashire, in the main, will not forget the honourable position which it achieved during the cotton famine. But one cannot but discern in what has happened a strong argument for a prompt and peaceful solution of foreign complications. We have to be just before we can be generous. It is no narrow maxim of political morality that charity should begin at home. Our own people have the first claim upon our considerate attention and sympathy. There might be emergencies to which duty would compel us to pay heed, even at the expense of our fellow-countrymen; but it can hardly be contended that such stress is put upon us at the present time. At any rate, if it can be done with honour, a peaceful termination of disputes with Russia is ardently to be desired, as well in alleviation of the present sufferings of our own people as in the prevention of still greater sufferings by them and others hereafter.

### THE COURT.

At the Council held by the Queen on Thursday week at Windsor Castle her Majesty declared the intended marriage of her third son, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, to Princess Margaret Louise of Prussia, third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, and great-niece of the Emperor of Germany, and declared her Royal consent thereto, which consent was signed under the Great Seal. There were present at the Council the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, each of whom had audiences of the Queen. After the Council the following gentlemen were introduced to her Majesty's presence and kissed hands on their appointments:—Mr. Edwin Corbett, on his appointment as Envoy to Athens; the Hon. Lionel West, on his appointment to Madrid; Mr. Clare Ford, C.B., C.M.G., on his appointment to Buenos Ayres; and the Hon. Francis Pakenham, on his appointment as Minister Resident and Consul-General to Chili. The Queen then conferred the honour of knighthood upon Colonel Henderson, C.B., and invested him with the collar and badge of the Order of a Knight Commander of the Bath (Civil Division). The Crown Prince of Germany, accompanied by Princesses Victoria, Sophia, and Margaret, and Prince Waldemar of Prussia, arrived at Windsor in the evening. Colonel J. C. McNeill, Esquerry in Waiting, attended his Imperial Highness from Dover. The Crown Princess of Germany, accompanied by Prince and Princess Christian, met the Crown Prince at the railway station, Windsor, and accompanied him to the castle.

The Crown Prince came to London yesterday week and was present at the Levée at St. James's Palace. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at the castle. The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen gave a banquet in the Waterloo Gallery at eight o'clock in honour of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, the Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, and Princess Beatrice, conducted by the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain and attended by the Duchess of Wellington and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting upon her Majesty and the Prince and Princesses and the Master of the Household, entered the Grand Reception-Room, where the company invited were assembled. The Crown Prince of Germany led in the Queen and sat on her right; the Duke of Connaught led in the Crown Princess and sat on her Majesty's left; the German Ambassador led in Princess Christian and sat opposite the Queen, and Prince Christian led in Princess Beatrice, who was placed on the Crown Prince's right. The band of the Scots Guards, under the direction of Mr. J. P. Clarke, bandmaster, played a selection of music during the banquet in the vestibule. After the banquet her Majesty's private band, under the direction of Mr. W. G. Cousins, played in St. George's Hall.

The Prince of Wales arrived at the castle on Saturday last, and lunched with the Queen. The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of her Majesty. The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, Colonel the Hon. F. A. Wellesley, and Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone were included in her Majesty's dinner party. The Bishop of Peterborough also arrived at the castle.

The Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, the Duke of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, Princesses Victoria, Sophia, and Margaret, and Prince Waldemar of Prussia, attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Bishop of Peterborough and Prince and Princess Christian lunched with her Majesty. The Duke of Connaught left the castle in the afternoon for London. The Queen's dinner party included the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, Mdle. Perpigna (Lady Superintendent to the children of the Crown Prince and Princess), the Bishop of Peterborough, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Count Seckendorff, Colonel von Mischke, the Earl of Roden, and Lieut.-Gen. Beauchamp Walker.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, with Princesses Victoria, Sophia, and Margaret, and Prince Waldemar of

Prussia, took leave of her Majesty and left the castle on Monday for London. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the castle at seven in the evening for Balmoral. Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales came from London and joined her Majesty at the railway station, and accompanied her to Scotland. The Royal travellers partook of tea at Leamington, where a halt of twenty minutes was made while the saloon was arranged for the night journey. The Queen breakfasted at Perth at twenty minutes past nine on Tuesday morning, the committee-rooms of the station being tastefully decorated with flowers for the occasion. The Duke of Athole received her Majesty upon her arrival. A large assemblage was present to meet the Queen upon her departure. Ballater was reached at two o'clock; a guard of honour of the 79th Highlanders was in attendance. Her Majesty and the Princesses drove in open carriages to Balmoral, where they arrived at three o'clock.

The Queen attained her fifty-ninth year yesterday. The official celebration of the birthday takes place to-day (Saturday), which is also the thirty-second anniversary of the birthday of Princess Christian (Princess Helena).

The Marchioness Dowager of Ely has succeeded the Duchess of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting; and the Hon. Mary Pitt and the Hon. Amy Lambert have succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Evelyn Paget as Maids of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée on the Queen's behalf on June 3. This will be the last Levée of the season.

### STATE BALL.

By command of the Queen a state ball was given on Wednesday evening at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, attended by their suite and escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present at the ball. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg, the Prince of Leiningen, Count and Countess Gleichen, and the Maharajah Duleep Singh and the Maharanees were invited to the ball; and Prince Ibrahim Pasha was present.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany and the other members of the Royal family, conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and attended by the great officers of state, the Mistress of the Robes, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household in waiting, entered the saloon at twenty minutes to eleven o'clock, when dancing commenced.

The principal members of the corps diplomatique, with the ladies of their families, were present, and about 2000 other invitations were issued for the ball.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught met the Crown Prince of Germany at the Paddington station on his arrival from Windsor Castle yesterday week, and accompanied him to Buckingham Palace. The Crown Prince and the Duke of Connaught visited his Royal Highness and the Princess at Marlborough House. Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales returned to London from Sandringham. The Prince held a Levée at St. James's Palace, and dined with the Earl of Coventry and the gentleman-at-arms at their mess-room in the palace. His Royal Highness visited the Queen at Windsor on Saturday last, and in the evening accompanied the Princess to Her Majesty's Theatre. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, accompanied by Prince Waldemar, Princess Victoria, Princess Sophia, and Princess Margaret, visited their Royal Highnesses on Monday at Marlborough House and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by their Imperial Highnesses, attended the debate in the House of Lords in the evening. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess dined with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House on Tuesday, and accompanied them afterwards to the Prince of Wales's Theatre. The Prince and Princess were present at the state ball at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday. The Princess, accompanied by Princess Louise of Wales, drives out daily. The Prince dines to-night (Saturday) with the Premier, in celebration of the Queen's birthday.

Lady Suffield and Colonel Teesdale have succeeded the Countess of Macclesfield and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke as Lady and Esquerry in Waiting to their Royal Highnesses.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, after their arrival at Buckingham Palace on Monday, visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Buckingham Palace. On Tuesday the Crown Prince visited the Royal Academy and the Grosvenor Gallery, and, accompanied by the Crown Princess, lunched with Count Münster at the German Embassy. Their Imperial Highnesses afterwards went to the exhibition of drawings of the Dutch masters in Savile-row, visited Mr. and Mrs. Lowther at Kensington-gore, and passed the evening with the Prince and Princess of Wales. On Wednesday the Crown Prince and Crown Princess visited Princess Louise of Lorne at Kensington Palace, and afterwards, accompanied by Princesses Victoria, Sophie, and Margaret, and Prince Waldemar of Prussia, went to the flower show at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park. The Crown Princess paid a visit to the Hon. Colonel and Lady Constance Stanley, and the Crown Prince called on the Duchess of Cambridge; also on the Austrian, French, Italian, and Turkish Ambassadors; and on the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Westminster, and the Marchioness of Salisbury. Their Imperial Highnesses were present at the Queen's state ball in the evening.

The Duke of Connaught, with the officers of the first battalion Rifle Brigade, was entertained at the Royal Artillery mess on Tuesday, on joining the garrison at Woolwich. The Duke, Past Grand Senior Warden, has consented to preside at the eightieth anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and has appointed Monday, July 8, as the date of celebration.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with the Secretary of State for India and Viscountess Cranbrook on Saturday evening in Grosvenor-crescent. Afterwards Lady Cranbrook had a reception, which was numerously attended.

Prince Louis Napoleon dined with Lord and Lady Gerard on Tuesday at their residence in Grosvenor-square.

His Excellency Count Schouvaloff arrived at the Russian Embassy, Chesham-place, on Wednesday, from Berlin.

Countess Bernstorff and Countess Victoria Bernstorff have arrived in town on a visit to Madame de Bunsen.

Lord William Hay was married to Miss Candida Louise Bartolucci, third daughter of Signor Bartolucci, of Rome, on Saturday last, at St. Augustine's Church, South Kensington. The wedding party afterwards met at Sir Henry and Lady Lefroy's house, Queen's-gate, for breakfast, the Duchess of Wellington and about seventy friends being present.

## The Extra Supplement.

### THE YOUNG SAILOR PRINCES.

The large Engraving presented as an Extra Supplement with this week's Number of our Journal, accompanied by the front-page Engraving, will be acceptable for the sake of their subject to the loyal and patriotic English people, who cherish an equal regard for the British Navy and for their beloved Queen, with all her sons and grandsons. Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, aged fourteen, and Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, who is nearly thirteen years of age, were placed as Naval Cadets on board H.M.S. Britannia, the training-ship in Dartmouth Harbour, in October last; a step in their education which proved that their father, the Prince of Wales, and doubtless their mother also, the amiable Princess of Wales, appreciate the manly virtues of a sailor's life. Their uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh, has set them an excellent pattern and personal example in that profession; and we believe the two Royal Sailor Boys are likely to do much credit to her Majesty's sea-service, as well as to their illustrious family, and to the instructors who are set over them, from the boatswain teaching them how to splice a rope up to their preceptors in scientific navigation, and Captain Fairfax in command of the ship. They are accommodated with separate apartments and a servant of their own; and they have a private tutor, the Rev. Mr. Dalton, to direct their general studies; but they will pass through the same course of instruction, in four successive classes, as the other hundred and thirty cadets on board the Britannia and her consort the Hindostan. We congratulate their Royal Highnesses, their parents, and the other members of their illustrious House, but the Queen above all, and the country over which she reigns, upon this judicious arrangement. Both our illustrations of this interesting subject are copied from the admirable photographs taken by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of London and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who have produced the best likenesses of her Majesty and others of the Royal Family yet published.

### THE NEW CHANNEL PASSAGE STEAMER.

The directors and proprietors, and not less the customers or passengers, of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, must be congratulated on the successful performance of their new steamer, the Calais-Douvres, a double boat contrived somewhat differently from the Castalia, to prevent sea-sickness in the passage between Dover and Calais. The designer and builder of the Calais-Douvres, Mr. Andrew Leslie, of Hebburn-on-Tyne, instead of joining together two half-ships, as in the Castalia, has given to each twin part the form of a perfect ship. Through the wider space thus left between the stems of the sister vessels the water rushes with the velocity of a mill-race, giving the paddle-wheels, which are placed amidships and between the twin ships, a "bite" that never fails while the vessel is in motion, and as the water escapes through the widening space at the stern it tends to propel her by the expansive force of the pent-in current. As the ship has to carry the French mails, speed is an important matter so far as the company owning her are concerned, and in this respect she has answered the expectations that had been formed of her capabilities, making the trip across from pier-head to pier-head, a distance of twenty-five miles, in an hour and a half. With a high rate of speed and the minimum amount of rolling and pitching and tossing yet attained, the new ship further offers a maximum of comfort. The spacious saloons, handsomely fitted up, are all above deck, so that free ventilation is secured, and there are also comfortable compartments or smaller cabins, which will be let either in separate numbered seats or to be used as private rooms by families. A few figures will show the superiority of the new vessel to the old Channel boats in point of size. She is 300 ft. in length, and has a breadth of 60 ft., or half as much again as many of the Atlantic steamers; and what is of not less importance to the regularity of the passage, she draws only about 6 ft. of water, so that she can enter the harbour of Calais when the tide is comparatively low. This vessel, indeed, though of 2000 tons burden, draws one foot of water less than did the Castalia, whilst her length is 10 ft. and her breadth one foot greater. The two hulls are each about one foot wider than were the Castalia's half hulls, whilst the channel between them, in which the paddles work, is 2 ft. narrower. The effect of these and other details of construction, as contrasted with the arrangements of the Castalia, is to give a plentiful supply of water to the wheels, thus enabling them to utilise a much larger proportion of power than can be the case with a parallel channel. The two hulls are fixed together by means of four transverse iron girder bulkheads, entirely spanning the channel between the two minor vessels on which the boat proper rests; and it is noteworthy that the vibration resulting from this arrangement is scarcely observable. The steering apparatus employed is known as Brotherwood's patent. It is said to be so easily workable that one man, by means of a small wheel, can practically do what he pleases with the ship. This vessel is intended to accommodate as many as 1000 passengers. Her engines, four in number, of 400-horse power, nominally, have the enormous effective force of 4000-horse power. They were built by Messrs. Black, Hawthorn, and Co., of Gateshead-on-Tyne. The ship was originally begun for the English Channel Steam-Ship Company; but when that company was wound up she was purchased by her present owners—the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. The two smaller illustrations, which accompany our Engraving on this subject, need a word of explanation. The first is an end view, looking between the two hulls, showing the position of the paddles, which are placed amidships in the interior space. It will be perceived that there are no exterior paddles, but only those placed between the two hulls. The second of our small Engravings represents the pair of rudders at one end of the double ship. The ends, with their respective pairs of rudders, are precisely similar fore and aft, the ship being designed, like some of the Thames steam-boats, to move in either direction at pleasure, without turning round. For this purpose, the two ends are so constructed and so furnished with rudders that either can be made to answer for bows or stern. There is an arrangement by which either pair of rudders can be put out of gear. When the end in question is to be made the forward end of the ship the rudder is closed up to that part of the hull in the line of the keel, and is locked by letting down a pin into the rudder, so as to form a solid end forward. When this end becomes the aft or steering end of the ship, the pin is raised to unlock the rudder, which can then be shifted by the helm to port or starboard, as shown in the illustration.

Mr. Benjamin Francis Williams, of the South Wales Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Carmarthen, in place of Mr. B. T. Williams, Q.C., M.P., of the same circuit, who resigned the office upon being elected to represent that constituency in Parliament.



The large drawing presented as an Extra Supplement with this week's Number of our Journal, accompanied by the fol-

### The Rudder.

The Paddles, between the Two Halls.

THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY'S NEW DOUBLE STEAM-SHIP, CALAIS-DOUVRES, FOR THE CHANNEL PASSAGE.





TURKS AT WORK ON THE LINES BEFORE GALLIPOLI.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

C.R.



## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Our Special Artist in Turkey furnishes this week's *Illustrated London News* with two sketches of warlike precautions now going on at the Dardanelles and in the Sea of Marmora, notwithstanding the pacific tone in which Count Schouvaloff's late conference with the Emperor of Russia is spoken of by the newspaper and telegraph correspondents at St. Petersburg and Berlin. The Turkish soldiers at work strengthening their lines of fortifications at Boulair in front of Gallipoli, is one of our Illustrations of the War that has scarcely yet been terminated between that Empire and Russia; while the situation of the British squadron in the Gulf of Ismid, a few hours' sail eastward of Constantinople, gets some light thrown upon it by the apparatus used at night on board H.M.S. Agincourt, in looking out for possible torpedo-boats, though her Majesty's Government is actually still at peace with the Russian Empire and every other Power. It is not incumbent upon us to reconcile these contradictory facts and incidents, but to represent their visible aspects to the eyes of our readers, and there is no occasion for any further comment, as we have already described both the position and manœuvres of Admiral Hornby's naval force, and the military defensive preparations of the Turks on the shore of the Dardanelles. We can but hope that neither the one nor the other will have to stand the brunt of a conflict with the Russian forces in that part of the world, but that the efforts of diplomacy to bring about a peaceable settlement of the Eastern Question may soon be crowned with abiding success.

Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador to her Majesty Queen Victoria, arrived in England on Wednesday last, having returned from St. Petersburg after his conference with the Emperor Alexander II., and having again seen Prince Bismarck, on his way back, as well as in his journey from this country to Russia. The result of these deliberations will not be made public till it has been officially dealt with in the communications of our Foreign Office with the Russian Government; but Count Schouvaloff had an interview with Lord Salisbury on the day after his arrival. There is a rumour of some propositions which the Russian Government believe will be acceptable to the English Cabinet; the questions bearing upon Turkey in Europe to be submitted to a Congress, whilst those bearing upon Asia Minor it is proposed should be made the subject of a separate convention between Russia and Great Britain. The Russian propositions are stated to be drawn up in the most conciliatory terms; but we are by no means assured that they will be found sufficiently definite and explicit to form the basis of amicable deliberations in the Congress which is once more talked of, and which must be allowed to take full cognisance of the whole Eastern Question.

Prince Labanoff, the new Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, on Sunday received the principal Russian residents, to whom he made a speech expressing hopes of peace, at the same time warning them against being too sanguine, the situation being still one of great tension. There is still considerable activity in the Russian army near Constantinople. Troops are being continually sent to join the forces of General Todleben before the Turkish capital, and these, in turn, are replaced by other regiments from Adrianople. It is, however, alleged that this movement among the Russian troops is simply a withdrawal to a more healthy locality inland. It seems that General Todleben lately ordered the divisional commanders to throw out and maintain advance posts all along the line. This appeared from the Turkish side to be an advance of the Russian army. In one village it brought the two outposts together, and the Turks fell back, leaving a narrowed space between themselves and the Russians. This movement, and the demand of General Todleben for the evacuation of the fortresses, caused great excitement and alarm in Constantinople. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday the Russian troops continued their forward movement towards the Bosphorus, till General Skobelev, reinforced with artillery from Tchataldja, has stationed his troops quite close to the Sweet Waters. Osman, Baker, Ahmed Mukhtar, and Fuad Pashas have inspected all the Turkish lines, and ordered the detachments in the front not to retire. A Russo-Turkish commission is to fix the exact line of demarcation.

There have been serious political riots among the Mussulman population at Constantinople, led by a frantic Softa, or student of Moslem theology and law, named Ali Suavi. About noon last Monday a crowd of his fanatical followers, bent on deposing Sultan Abdul Hamid, went to the Tcheragan Palace, occupied by the ex-Sultan Murad, and demanded to see him. The crowd persisting after being refused admittance, the ring-leader was shot by one of the sentries on duty; after which the mob dispersed. The incident caused considerable excitement in the afternoon, but by nightfall quiet was restored. Next morning 5000 refugees assembled and sent a deputation to the Porte, representing that provisions had failed, that sickness was increasing among them, and asking for relief. They were promised that henceforth rations should be regularly distributed to them.

The Greek insurrection in Crete has not yet been appeased, and intelligence was received at Athens on Saturday that hostilities had been renewed between the insurgents and the Turks in the neighbourhood of Canea. Over 30,000 refugees, from Thessaly and Macedonia, are stated to be now upon Greek territory, and in a destitute condition. Many of them have enlisted in the Greek army.

The transport of British Indian troops through the Suez Canal, on their way to Malta, has been going on briskly since the end of last week. The *Goa* and the *Duke of Athol* were the first vessels to pass. We learn that the *Madura* and *Hospodar*, with Indian troops on board, reached Suez on Saturday, and entered the canal. The same evening the steamer *Suez*, towing the *Brambletye*, arrived at Suez, and left for Port Said next morning. At noon on Sunday the *Canara* steamer arrived, and entered the canal in the afternoon. The steamer *St. Osyth*, with a regiment of Ghoorkas on board and the whole staff of the expedition, was detained three days at Aden repairing her machinery.

The Russian papers have published the appeal put forward by a national committee, of which the Czarevitch is president, for raising subscription funds to purchase and equip a fleet of armed vessels to attack an enemy's merchant-ships in case of war. His Imperial Highness remarks that Russia has an adversary whom it is necessary to attack at sea. Russian sailors will soon be able to find out that adversary's weak point if they have abundance of good and rapid ships. "Dozens of vessels," he adds, "under the command of competent captains, may be scattered all over the commercial routes of the enemy, and put a stop to his universal trade." But he also points out that the ships will be available in time of peace as a Russian merchant navy.

The scheme for a supplementary grant to the St. Gothard Railway, having been submitted for ratification to the popular vote in the canton of Zurich, has been rejected by a large majority. This will, it is supposed, decide the other cantons interested to act in a like manner, and the railway will either have to remain unfinished or be completed at the sole cost of Germany and Italy.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

Madame MacMahon entertained the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark at breakfast at Versailles on the 17th inst., and afterwards showed them over the galleries of the palace, and the two Triansons. Marshal MacMahon was present with the Archdukes Albert and Frederic of Austria at the races held on Sunday at Longchamps. In the evening a banquet was given at the Austrian Embassy in honour of their Imperial Highnesses, when the President of the Republic and the Duchess of Magenta were present. The Count and Countess of Flanders were received on Monday by the Prince de Camille Chimay, President of the Royal Belgian Commission in the Belgian Fine-Arts section, which was declared formally opened. In the evening they went to a ball at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Marshal MacMahon and the Duchesse de Magenta were among the company entertained by M. and Madame Waddington. Before quitting Paris the Prince of Wales took leave of Marshal MacMahon at the Elysée. His Royal Highness has forwarded 1000*fr.* for the sufferers by the recent explosion in the Rue Béranger. The number of victims is now ascertained to be fourteen.

The Chamber of Deputies on the 16th inst. discussed the bill regulating the pay of non-commissioned officers, which was ultimately agreed to. It then considered the election of M. Douville-Maillefeu, the only Republican election of the fifty held this year which has been impeached by the Left. The Under-Secretary for the Interior repelled the imputations of official influence, and the election was confirmed by 354 to 112. Next day the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill reorganising the General Staff, which, with six dissentients, was passed; Marshal Canrobert, however, protesting against the dissolution of a corps which, he maintained, had rendered great services and was not responsible for the disasters of 1870. The Chamber annulled another election—that of M. Fournier for Rochelle. In the Chamber on Monday the election of M. de Prunières for Embrun was annulled. In the Senate on Tuesday Bishop Dupanloup questioned the Government respecting the proposed celebration of the centenary of Voltaire, which, he said, was intended as an anti-Catholic manifestation. A volume containing extracts from Voltaire's works directed against Catholicism ought not, he maintained, to be allowed to circulate. M. Dufaure, in reply, said it was impossible to bring Voltaire before a jury. He was no unreserved admirer of Voltaire, but he acknowledged his great abilities and the refinement of manners produced by his writings. If tolerance now prevailed, if criminal codes were softened down, it was due to his works. Alongside grand passages there were, no doubt, detestable ones; but attacks on Christianity now no longer read would only be dragged into prominence by a prosecution. Voltaire's works had been published a thousand times, and the Government had not considered it its duty to hinder their further publication. The Left cheered the Ministerial reply, and the subject dropped. The sitting of the Chamber was almost entirely devoted to business. Several bills were laid on the table, amongst which was one by M. Naquet for the re-establishment of divorce. The election of M. Dutreil at Laval was invalidated, and that of M. Jolibois at Saintes was approved of.

The Postal Congress has adopted a proposal fixing the rate for letters at 25 centimes for 15 grammes, and that for post-cards at 10 centimes; the rate for patterns, newspapers, and printed matter was fixed at 5 centimes for 50 grammes; the limit of the weight allowed for printed matter being raised to two kilogrammes.

A remarkable collection of pictures made by M. Laurent Richard has been brought to the hammer this week.

The Academy has awarded the Prix Langlois to Mr. Mackenzie Wallace for his book on Russia, the French translation of which has met with immense success.

M. Ambroise Thomas's "Psyche," entirely remodelled, and to a great extent rewritten, was revived on Tuesday at the Opéra Comique, with signal success.

One hundred thousand persons visited the Paris Exhibition on Sunday last, being the largest number yet recorded.

The *Vengeur*, an ironclad frigate, was launched on the 16th inst. at Brest amid cheers for the Republic.

The Catholic journals continue with great acerbity their protests against the proposed celebration of the Voltaire centenary, and now urge the city of Paris and the provincial towns to send delegates to place a crown on the statue of Joan of Arc on the 30th inst., the anniversary of the death both of Voltaire and the Maid of Orleans. A letter has been addressed by the French Minister of the Interior to the Prefect of the Seine, on the subject of a resolution of the Municipal Council of Paris respecting the proposed public celebration of the centenary. The Minister maintains that the resolution treats of matters with which the Council has nothing whatever to do, and that therefore it cannot be sanctioned.

## ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday last Signor Baccarini, the Minister of Public Works, brought in a bill for the construction of new railways to the extent of about 4000 kilometres, at a total cost of about 830,000,000 lire. The expenditure for national lines is wholly to be borne by the State; and as regards the local, district, provincial, and inter-provincial lines, the Government will contribute in various proportions.

The Pope on Saturday received a deputation of the English Catholic Union, composed of one hundred persons, having at their head the Earls of Denbigh and Gainsborough, and the prelates Wells and Patterson.

## HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber has passed, by 64 against 15 votes, the bill authorising a loan of 43,000,000 guilders to cover deficits and complete public works.

## GERMANY.

The German Emperor has addressed a letter to Prince Bismarck acknowledging the numerous expressions of sympathy and devotion which have been sent to him. In reply to an address from the University of Berlin, the Emperor stated that these expressions of sympathy convinced him that the attempt upon his life was the act of a solitary individual, and that the mind of the mass of the people was healthy.

The German Council have introduced a bill into the Reichsrath to authorise repressive measures against the Social Democrats. The bill was submitted on Monday evening to the German Parliament. Clause 6 of the original Prussian draught has been struck out, and some modifications affecting merely the wording of other clauses have been made. In the preamble of the bill it is pointed out that the promoters of the measure are far from contemplating any lasting restriction of the right of public meeting and free exchange of opinion.

One consequence of the present agitation arising out of Hoedel's offence is the resignation of Dr. Falck, the Minister of Public Instruction. But it is stated that the Emperor will not accept his resignation.

The marriage of Princess Mary with Prince Henry of the Netherlands is, according to present arrangements, to be celebrated on Aug. 24.

As in going, so in returning, Count Schouvaloff called at

Berlin. After an interview on Monday morning with Herr von Bülow, the German Secretary of State, he had an audience of the Emperor William at about eleven o'clock, which lasted some time. After his audience with the Emperor Count Schouvaloff paid a visit to Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador to Germany, and had with him a conference of an hour's duration. In the afternoon he visited Prince Bismarck.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

After three days' debate, the resolution presented by the united Opposition in the Austrian Reichsrath was withdrawn on the 16th inst. and the Money Bill passed by a large majority, only about thirty-five members of the Extreme Left voting against it.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on the same day adopted the bill providing the credit of 60,000,000 *fl.* voted by the Delegation, the only dissentients being the members of the Extreme Left. In the course of the debate, Herr Tassa said that the Government regarded the affairs of the Balkan Christians as a European question, which they still intended to settle in concert with Europe. In Monday's sitting of the Upper House the bill providing for the credit of 60,000,000 *fl.* was adopted without any modifications, after a short speech from Herr Tassa, in which he repeated the declarations made by him in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Bank Committee of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on Wednesday adopted without amendment the Bill relating to the debt of 80,000,000 *fl.* due to the National Bank. The Committee afterwards adopted the amendments made in the Bank Bill by the Upper House, which were identical with those passed in Austria.

The Upper House of the Reichsrath has adopted the statutes of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. With the assent of the Minister of Finance, it has been determined that the privilege granted to the Bank shall last until the end of 1887.

## SWEDEN.

The Riksdag has unanimously approved the credit of 2,000,000 Swedish crowns required by the Government for providing means for the due preservation of neutrality.

In the Second Chamber on Monday the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that no Power had proposed that the Baltic should be treated as a closed sea; and there was no truth in the report that negotiations had been carried on with the German Government respecting the entry into it of a British fleet.

## AMERICA.

President Hayes has sent a message to the United States Senate recommending the appropriation of the necessary sum for the Fisheries Award, with such discretion to the executive of the Government in regard to its payment as in the wisdom of Congress the public interests may seem to require.

In the House of Representatives, after great confusion and excitement, the Democrats succeeded in securing a quorum, and the House passed by 14 votes against 2 Mr. Potter's resolution, directing an inquiry to be made by a Select Committee into the alleged frauds said to have been committed in Florida and Louisiana during the late presidential election. The Republicans abstained from voting. The Select Committee of the House has been appointed. It consists of seven Democrats and four Republicans, Mr. Potter being the chairman.

The *Times*' Correspondent at Philadelphia states that 5000 Communists made a demonstration in St. Louis on Sunday, marching in procession through the city to Lindell Park, bearing banners with appropriate mottoes. No arms were displayed, and complete order prevailed. A large force of troops and police was kept in the armories during the day.

The Finance Committee of the Senate has favourably reported to the House on the bill prohibiting the further contraction of greenback currency.

The American correspondent of the *Times* says that the report that the Russians had purchased the steamer *State* of California has been confirmed.

## CANADA.

Much excitement is reported to prevail on the Canadian side of the frontier, on account of the possibility of a Fenian invasion. The Canadians are everywhere on the alert.

Canada will join the International Postal Union on July 1.

## AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney, dated May 21, states that the New South Wales Parliament has been prorogued until July 2.

## NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram from Auckland dated May 18 states that Sir George Grey, at an interview with the native King and Kewi, proposed arrangements for a final settlement of all outstanding differences between the Maori population and the colonists. The terms of settlement were accepted personally by the King and Kewi, who are engaged in seeking the concurrence of the other native chiefs.

## CHINA.

A telegram has been received from the committee of the China Famine Relief Fund at Shanghai stating that rain had fallen in several of the famine-stricken provinces, that sowing was general, and that the prospects of a harvest are encouraging.

## ELECTION NEWS.

As the result of the five days' polling in the Oxford University, Mr. Talbot, the Conservative candidate, has been returned by a large majority; the numbers being—Talbot 2687, Smith 989.

Mr. George Palmer, the Liberal candidate for Reading, has been returned for that borough by 2223 votes, a majority of 658 over Mr. Attenborough, a Conservative.

Lord Castlereagh has been elected to represent county Down by a majority of 1375, the result of the poll being 6076 for the Conservative candidate, and 4701 for Mr. W. D. Andrews, Q.C., the Liberal. On learning the result the Premier sent a telegram stating that he "felt encouraged by the distinguished demonstration of the electors of county Down in favour of the policy of the Government."

Two election petitions have been presented at the Common Pleas Rule Office of the High Court of Justice, from South Northumberland, one against the return of Mr. Ridley, and the other against the return of Mr. Grey. It is not alleged that there have been any corrupt practices; a scrutiny of the votes is all that is sought.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society on Wednesday the Prince of Wales was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year.

Sir George Nares is named for a second command of the discovery-ship *Alert*, which is about to make a cruise to the Antarctic regions.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Hugh Guion Macdonell, now secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Berlin, to be secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Rome, and of Sir John Walsham, Bart., now secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Madrid, to be secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Berlin.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

On the Thirtieth of May, 1778, died François Marie Arouet, called Voltaire, dramatist, poet, historian, political economist, wit, philosopher, and philanthropist; one of the greatest writers that France ever produced, and one of the greatest—stay, stay. This is not a place for the ventilation of the *odium* stay, stay. I leave it to learned, logical, and impartial Mr. John Morley to decide whether Voltaire was a virtuous person or a villain. The patriarch of Ferney certainly made noise enough in the world while he was alive; and now that he has been dead close upon a hundred years there is a greater ferment than ever about him. The *Times* correspondent in Paris tells us that the approaching celebration of the Voltaire centenary is the sole topic of the day. It has momentarily superseded even the Exhibition in absorbing interest. One feature of the rejoicings is to be an "oratorical fete," and among the personages who are to "orate" on the occasion I find such famous names as those of Victor Hugo, Littré, Emile de Girardin, Legouvé, Ernest Renan, Edmond About, and Louis Viardot. How eloquently all these celebrities will talk, to be sure!

But the oratorical celebrities are not to have all the talk to themselves. His Eminence Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, has issued a flaming pastoral vehemently denouncing Voltaire as an enemy of religion, a flatterer of the friends of iniquity, a scornful of morality, a precursor of the Revolution, a servile and selfish apostate, and an insulter of France in the person of Joan of Arc. It is certain that, in his scandalous poem of "La Pucelle," François Marie did say some very unhandsome things concerning the heroic Maid of Orleans; and it is curious that he should have died on the day which is the anniversary of the burning (if she was burned) of poor Joan at Rouen. But what is there in a day, any more than in a name? May 30 is likewise the anniversary of the deaths of King Arthur (?), Jerome of Prague, Peter Paul Rubens, and Alexander Pope.

People in England are, with respect to the character of Voltaire, pretty much in the state in which we were left after Johnson's sledge-hammer denunciation of the philosopher, who had called him "a superstitious dog," qualifying the epithet subsequently by the admission that the author of "Rasselas" was "an honest fellow." But the Doctor showed no more mercy to Arouet than he did to Jean Jacques. "Rousseau, Sir," he said to Boswell, "is a very bad man. I would sooner sign a sentence for his transportation than that of any felon who has gone from the Old Bailey these many years. Sir, I should like to see him work in the plantations." Boswell ventured to ask the great lexicographer whether he thought Rousseau to be as bad a man as Voltaire. "Sir," thundered the Doctor, "it is difficult to settle the proportions of iniquity between them." This judgment was pronounced more than a hundred years ago; and the majority of Englishmen are still inclined to say "Ditto," not to "Mr. Burke," but to Dr. Johnson.

Mem: I know of no complete English translation of the works of Voltaire. John Hunt (Leigh's brother) published, about fifty years ago, a translation of the "Philosophical Dictionary;" and I have met with three or four English versions of "Candide," all, in general, very badly executed. It is a remarkable fact that a set of the works of Voltaire in French is, looking at its size and literary importance, about the cheapest work that can be procured at a London second-hand bookseller's. I have bought the Kehl edition, in thirty-five volumes, for as many shillings; whereas in Paris this particular edition would have cost me at least a hundred and fifty francs. The fact is, that being mainly of the Johnsonian way of thinking we shrink from giving Voltaire a place on our shelves.

We are coming, in the way of civilisation, not only to a pretty but to a charming, a fascinating, and a deliriously delightful state of things. I was asked the other day by an estimable lady to dine "at her club;" and the lady's husband, together with the spouse of the invited guest, was to be of the party. My kind hostess's club, in this particular instance, was the "Russell," the new *cerule* in Regent-street, over against the Polytechnic Institution; but she is likewise, she tells me, a member of another and exclusively ladies' club, the "Albemarle." I have belonged, myself, these many years past to the Megaxenodochion; and at the next meeting of the members of that awful institution I shall assuredly move that ladies (provided they are married and will pledge themselves not to talk about Herr Wagner's music, Mr. Whistler's "arrangements," or Spirit-rapping) shall be eligible in future as candidates for membership.

How we used to laugh two score years syne at Mark Lemon's farcical comedy of the "Ladies' Club." Was it not the lamented Robert Keeley who sustained therein the part of a Guardsman (with a terrible wife) in a monstrous bearskin? The ladies have the laugh on their side now, and I am told that, in the way of elegant comfort and refined luxury, the "Russell" is a model club.

Mem: Something very like the germ of a ladies' club may be traced in the "Ordre de la Mouche à miel," founded in 1707 in the Château de Sceaux, under the perpetual presidency of the Duchesse du Maine. Every member wore an emblematic medal with the legend, "*Piccola, si; ma fa pur gravi le ferite.*" "A little thing, but she stings sorely." The Duchess was a dame of diminutive stature. Gentlemen were admitted as honorary members (or as drones, perhaps) of the Honey-Bee Society, taking at the time of their initiation a fearful vow. "Should I be unfaithful to the statutes of the order," the trembling chevalier was bound to repeat, after the perpetual president or Queen Bee, "may all honey be, for me, transformed into gall, all beeswax into tallow, all flowers into nettles; and may wasps and gnats transfix me with their stings." I would that I were a member of the Honey Bees. But there are no diminutive Duchesses nowadays. All the ladies wear such very high heels.

There has been this week a discussion in the House of Lords on the expediency of introducing physical tests into the competitive examinations for officers in the Army. Numbers of gallant young fellows are "plucked" every year, and thus deferred from serving their country simply through their deficiency in what used to be called "book learning;" and it is contended that, to equalise the chances of the athletic dunces against the bookworms, a certain number of marks should be attainable for proficiency in such physical attainments as swimming, leaping, walking, and riding. But why not also wrestling, polo, rowing, cricketing, and especially boxing? Shaw the Life Guardsman had been a professional pugilist (to be sure, he was not a commissioned officer), and he killed at least half a dozen Frenchmen with his own hand at Waterloo. Captain Barclay of Ury was a gallant soldier as well as a wonderful pedestrian; and, five days after winning his memorable wager of walking a thousand miles in a

thousand consecutive hours, he set out to join his regiment in the wretched Walcheren expedition.

I really think that the athletes ought to have a chance as well as the hard students. What do you say, Mr. Wilkie Collins? It is surely not necessary that every officer in an army should have brains. I remember, in this connection, meeting many years ago in the parlour of a little village inn somewhere in Lancashire a broad-shouldered person of imperfect education who asserted that Napoleon Bonaparte had caused the Pope to be shot, that he had poisoned three of his wives, and that he was a cannibal. With the vanity of youth I ventured to set him right on these points, whereupon (with a look of infinite disdain) retorted the broad-shouldered person, "Thee may think theeself a mighty clever lad; and thee may know a lot about Boneyparte; but I'll joomp thee for two pound." I "dried up," as the Americans say. I was not capable of "joomping" him for two pence, much more two pounds; and I have never forgotten that homely but practical rebuke.

I alluded just now incidentally to the Waterloo campaign; and I am desirous, in connection therewith, of putting very respectfully a question to that admirable painter Mr. George D. Leslie, R.A. The costumes of the schoolgirls in his delightful picture of "Home, Sweet Home," in the Royal Academy Exhibition, belong unmistakably to a period not later than the year 1815. It strikes me that the exquisite ballad of "Home, Sweet Home" was not composed until full ten years later, when it was first sung by Miss Maria Tree in a piece called "Clari, the Maid of Milan." Never mind the slight anachronism, Mr. Leslie. Time was meant for slaves; and painters are essentially Children of Freedom. "Home, Sweet Home" is a charming picture.

In the matter of ox-tails. A courteous correspondent, signing himself "Eboracum," demurs to a recent statement of mine that ox-tails cost from eighteenpence to two shillings each. He asserts that in any town in North Yorkshire he can purchase bovine continuations for sixpence apiece; and they may be had, he says, at as cheap a rate in Cheshire, the county from which Mr. Gladstone has possibly drawn his experience in the way of ox-tails. With the soup made from the meat on those caudal vertebrae I am not passionately in love; otherwise I would at once emigrate to Cheshire or to North Yorkshire; but, without disputing the accuracy of "Eboracum's" statements as to the district in which he himself resides, I beg to remark that my experience of the price of ox-tails is drawn from a Book of Fate bound in red roan, gilt lettered, from the perusal of which tome I generally rise a sadder and a wiser man. I mean my Butcher's Book; wherein I find that my (and confiding) purveyors, Messrs. Niniveh, Bull, and Co., charge me from eighteenpence to two shillings each for ox-tails. When Mr. Gladstone is in Harley-street he probably pays a great deal more for his tails than he does when he is at Hawarden.

"Eboracum" tells me that a great many of the "internal arrangements" of animals which I cited as being nearly obsolete articles of food, enter systematically into the composition of a Scotch haggis. That may be; but the Caledonian dainty is not habitually a guest at an English dinner-table. I was once, under kindly coercion, induced to taste haggis in its own dear native land; but no tortures, even to the acutest, will ever force me to confess what I thought and felt about the haggis after I had partaken of it. Dante, I fancy, did not tell *all* that he dreamed he had witnessed; and the Ghost in "Hamlet" categorically refused to give any detailed explanation of the secrets of his place of residence between cock-crow and midnight. Haggis is a mystery (did you ever read Meg Dods's Cookery Book?) and its components should not be lightly inquired into.

Why are there no pictures at the Mansion House? In the Alderman's Parlour and other apartments at Guildhall there are numerous paintings in oil; but the Municipal Palace is destitute of any works of pictorial art, although, on the other hand, it contains several beautiful specimens of statuary. If the Court of Common Council would add the sum of £500 to the not excessive annual allowance made to the Lord Mayor, each successive mayoralty might be signalled by the acquisition of at least one good picture of moderate dimensions. But there is another thing which I have always thought has been lacking to the state and dignity of the Chief Magistrate of the City of London. Surely his Lordship lacks a villa a few miles from town (preferably on the banks of the Thames), where in summer time he could give garden parties. In olden times when, beyond St. Giles's pound there was little westward but open country, the Lord Mayor had a "banqueting house" in what is now the middle of Oxford-street; and there in summer time the municipal junketings used to take place. Pope's villa, Twickenham—grotto, groves, lawn, garden, cedars of Lebanon, and all—is, I observe, to be sold at the Auction Mart early in June. Why does not the Court of Common Council purchase the historic demesne as a summer pleasure for the Lord Mayor?

G. A. S.

## GILMORE'S AMERICAN BAND.

This renowned band, attached to the 22nd Regiment of New York, made its first public appearance at the Crystal Palace, in the concert-room, on Tuesday evening, when a concert was given, at which its performances were the chief attraction. The band, consisting entirely of wind instruments, numbers sixty-five, including many highly skilful solo players. It has for many years been held in high estimation in America, where it has frequently performed with great success.

The principal displays of the band on Tuesday were in Litolff's overture to "Robespierre," a transcription of Wely's nocturne, "Les Cloches du Monastère," an arrangement of Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise," Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser," and a selection of themes from Meyerbeer's operas. In all these the performances were excellent for sonority, brilliancy, precision, and gradation of time. Several members of the band played solo pieces with great executive skill; besides which, Miss Lillian Norton (from America), sang "The Star-spangled Banner," and Dr. Sullivan's song, "Once Again," with great effect. Vocal solos were also contributed by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. Barton McGuckin, and Baron Carlo Mora played pianoforte pieces. Mr. Gilmore conducted the performances of the band with special ability.

On Wednesday a second concert was given, and drew a place in the afternoon in the Handel orchestra, and drew a large attendance. The American band again distinguished itself by its excellent performance of Liszt's "Rhapsodie" and Wagner's overture; in addition to which it was heard in two or three instances in association with the bands of the Royal Artillery, Scots Guards, Royal Horse Guards (Blue), Royal Engineers, and the Crystal Palace orchestra—these associated bands having opened the concert, before the entry of the American instrumentalists, by a fine performance of Auber's "Exhibition Overture." Solo pieces were excellently rendered by Madame Patey, Miss Lillian Norton, and Mr. E. Lloyd;

and there was a selection of choral music of different nationalities, grandly sung by a choir of 3000 voices. Among many special effects was that produced by the Prayer from Rossini's "Mosé in Egitto," which was enthusiastically encored. The office of conductor was divided between Mr. Gilmore, Mr. Manns, and Mr. Proudman; and Mr. J. Coward presided at the organ.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Robert Nicholas Fowler, banker, of Cornhill, was on Tuesday chosen, without opposition, Alderman of the Ward of Cornhill, in succession to the late Mr. Alderman Carter.

A breakfast in connection with the Peace Society took place at Devonshire House, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday—Mr. J. S. Wright, of Birmingham, presiding. The annual meeting of the society was held in the Weigh-House Chapel.

Ministerial banquets in honour of the Queen's birthday will be given this evening (Saturday) by the Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Bradford, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and other members of the Cabinet and official dignitaries.

The Royal Horticultural Society announce that their great flower show will be held under the large tent on the four last days of this month, beginning next Tuesday, the 28th. The prizes to be awarded amount in value to £1000. The band of the Royal Horse Guards will attend.

Mr. Bateman, the president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, has issued cards of invitation to a soirée from nine p.m. to midnight, at the Indian Museum, South Kensington, for Monday, June 3, the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the society.

Encouraged by the success of a former undertaking of this kind, the vestry of St. Pancras have erected, on the site of the old Fitzroy market, off Tottenham-court-road, a new set of baths and wash-houses, at a cost of about £35,000, which were opened on Wednesday by Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, M.P., chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

The Rev. Newman Hall has been presented by his congregation with a new pulpit, which is considered to be one of the largest and most ornate to be found in any Congregational church in the kingdom. It is composed of alabaster and marble, enriched with mosaics, including some stones brought by Mr. Hall himself from Mars Hill, at Athens, and the Coliseum at Rome.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London on Wednesday Sir Charles Reed, who presided, announced that he had been invited by the Prince of Wales to act as juror for Great Britain upon the Education Section of the Paris Exhibition, and that he had felt it his duty to accept this service. The information was received with applause. The regulations for the Crystal Palace Scholarship, the examination for which is to be held next month, were submitted and approved.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the masters of the various City companies at dinner in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House on Tuesday. Among the guests, 270 in number, were Lord and Lady Hatherley, Lord Norton, Lord and Lady Ellenborough, and the Master of the Rolls and Lady Jessel. Fifty-six of the City companies were represented on the occasion by their Masters, the Master of the Mercers' Company being the senior.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week in May was 80,246, of whom 39,420 were in workhouses and 40,826 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875 these figures show a decrease of 1224, 9, and 7828 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 769, of whom 488 were men, 231 women, and 50 children under sixteen.

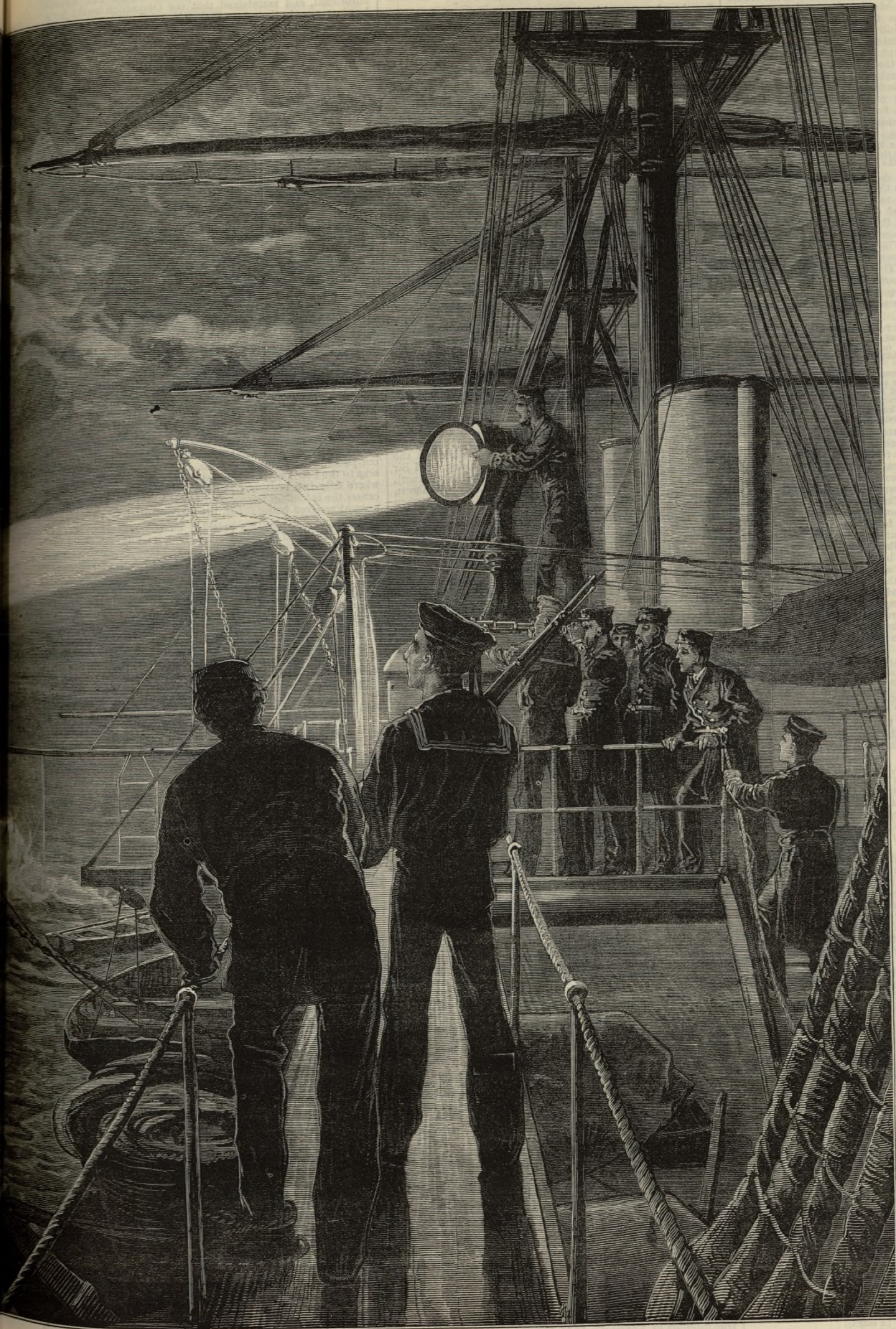
The seventh annual council of the Agricultural Labourers' Union Association was held on Tuesday in the Lecture Hall of the Weigh-House Chapel, under the presidency of Mr. A. Macdonald, M.P. The general secretary read the report, which showed that upwards of £5700 had been spent in relief, migration, and emigration during the year. Mr. Chamberlain presided at the conference on Wednesday, and addressed the delegates at some length, principally in reference to their demand for the suffrage.

The first summer flower show of the Royal Botanical Society, held on Wednesday in Regent's Park, was attended by over 5000 visitors. First to arrive were the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, with their children. Their Imperial Highnesses stayed from noon till past one in the gardens, and left after consenting to add their names to the list of vice-patrons of the society. The Duke of Teck, president of the society, and Princess Mary also visited the show early in the afternoon. A long list of prizes was awarded.

The conference appointed by the Society of Arts, at the suggestion of the Prince of Wales, to consider the question of the national water supply and measures for its improvement was opened on Tuesday at the rooms of the society, under the presidency of Sir Henry Cole. Mr. A. H. Brown, M.P., read a paper in which he spoke of the general impurity of the water supply for rural districts. A discussion followed, in which the speakers generally agreed that there is an abundant supply of good pure water in this country to be obtained by sinking artesian wells or by utilising the rainfall. Sir Henry Cole presided over the resumed sitting of the conference on Wednesday, when the requirements of London formed the main subject of discussion. A resolution was passed urging upon the Government the importance of taking steps, with the least possible delay, by means of a small permanent scientific commission, to investigate and collect, for the information of the public, the facts connected with water supply in the various districts throughout the United Kingdom, in order to facilitate the utilisation of the national sources of water supply for the benefit of the country as a whole.

There were 2514 births and 138 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 180, whereas the deaths were 58 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had declined in the four preceding weeks from 80 to 48, were again 48 last week; 25 of which were certified as unvaccinated and 11 as vaccinated; in the remaining 12 cases the medical certificates did not give any information as to vaccination. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the five preceding weeks had declined from 497 to 225, further fell last week to 199, and were 52 below the corrected weekly average: 112 resulted from bronchitis and 60 from pneumonia. There were also 28 deaths from measles, 26 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 102 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 21 from diarrhoea. In the Greater London 3021 births and 1609 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 68.0 deg., being 6.1 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 48.3 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 108.7 hours.





THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE SEA OF MARMORA: SEARCHING FOR TORPEDO BOATS BY THE ELECTRIC LIGHT ON BOARD H.M.S. AGINCOURT.

FROM A SKETCH BY AN SPECIAL ARTIST.



## PARLIAMENT.

## THE MOVEMENT OF INDIAN TROOPS TO MALTA.

A placid flow of words seemingly more suitable to the archiepiscopal than the political arena proceeds from the mouth of Lord Selborne when his Lordship takes upon himself in his capacity as an ex-Lord Chancellor to deliver a long speech upon any important State question. On Monday the noble and learned Lord had a distinguished audience in the House of Lords to hear him evolve his Constitutional reasons for taking mild exception to the transport of Indian native troops to Malta. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany were among the illustrious personages present. But it may be questioned whether his Lordship held the attention of his auditors throughout his inordinately prolonged discourse. To some, indeed, it may have occurred as the minutes flew by and still Lord Selborne prosed on that peers might come and peers might go, but he would go on for ever. The ex-Chancellor stood on his legs two hours in order.

To call attention to the question whether the Indian troops excepted from the vote recited in the preamble to the Mutiny Act can consistently with constitutional law be employed during time of peace elsewhere than in her Majesty's Indian possessions without the previous consent of Parliament.

Quite as an abstract question did Lord Selborne raise this question—not to take exception to the policy of the Government in ordering Indian troops to Malta. And in accordance with this idea, the noble Lord elaborately dwelt upon the Bill of Rights, the Mutiny Act, Parliament's objection to the unauthorised employment of Hanoverian troops in garrisoning Gibraltar and Fort Mahon in 1775, the Government India Act of 1858, and General Peel's strong opposition, in 1863, to the use of Indian troops in China. These Acts and precedents the noble and learned Lord laid particular stress upon—emphasising them as much as his equable style of oratory would allow him to do—for the purpose of maintaining these two propositions:—

1st. That the previous consent of Parliament is necessary before any Imperial forces in addition to the 135,422 men voted for the year commencing April 1, 1878, and mentioned in this year's Mutiny Act, can be employed in times of peace elsewhere than in India, whether these be native Indian troops or any others.

2nd. That, under the Indian Government Act of 1858, the Indian revenue cannot legally be used in the immediate case excepted by that Act without the previous consent of both Houses of Parliament for the payment or for the other expenses of Indian native troops serving out of India, and that such use of these revenues is not made legal by any intention on the part of the Government to ask Parliament for repayment.

Lord Chancellor Cairns manifested no disrelish of the task of answering his rival. Give the noble and learned Lord who adorns the woolsack a subject for disputation, indeed, and the thin face becomes animated, and a Donnybrook-Fair liveliness is almost assumed by the erst sober figure in grey wig and black gown. Not altogether without cause, therefore, may the Lord Chancellor's crisp oratory have been accepted as a relief to the somniferous eloquence of the previous speaker. If it had a fault, the Lord Chancellor's expanded criticism and defence smacked too much of forensic fluency. It would be impossible to deny, however, the effectiveness of the speech. It began by asserting that the Government would be prepared, at a proper time, to explain the reason why they directed the Indian troops to be dispatched to Malta. The noble and learned Lord then plunged into a smart criticism of the Marquis of Hartington's motion in the other House, affirmed there was complete justification of the step taken by the Government in the Mutiny Act, and sweepingly went on to say, in proof of the fallacy of the noble Marquis's motion—

Now, my Lords, I find that with regard to the forces of the Crown serving under the Queen's commission, there are forces in Canada, in New South Wales, in Victoria, in New Zealand, in British Guiana, in Jamaica, in Honduras, in St. Vincent, in Gambia, in Antigua, in Sierra Leone, and in St. Helena. These are all forces of the Crown, and they are not included in the numbers mentioned in the Mutiny Act.

Rather risky may it have seemed to hark back to the reign of Charles II. for a precedent as to the prerogative of the Crown; but the Hibernian mind is sometimes not over discriminating. More apt were the references to the previous employment of Indian troops in Aden, China, Egypt, Abyssinia, and the Straits Settlements. As for the India Act of 1858, the Lord Chancellor entirely disputed the fact that it was intended by it to prevent the use of the native force out of India. On the contrary, the negating of Mr. Gladstone's amendment to restrict the employment of Indian troops to India was alluded to in order to show that Parliament was averse to the restriction twenty years ago. Coming to the Mutiny Act, the noble and learned Lord argued that nothing whatever in "its recital in any way fetters the legal and Constitutional power of the Crown to move the troops, except that they cannot be moved into the United Kingdom, and that the expenses are to be borne by the Imperial Parliament." Earlier in his speech, the Lord Chancellor frankly confessed, however, that "what has been done by the Government has in one respect, and in one respect only, transcended the powers they possess, that one respect being the expenditure of money, and that they must come to the House of Commons and obtain the retrospective assent of Parliament to it." Lord Cardwell having gravely supported Lord Selborne's arguments, and Lord Napier and Ettrick having spoken emphatically in favour of the Government, some diversion was occasioned by the vehemence and earnestness with which the Duke of Rutland (to the evident amusement of the members of the Ministry immediately under him), using much Demosthenic action, if not eloquence, denounced the Government for sending the Indian troops to Malta without the sanction or knowledge of Parliament. Lord Denman was understood to accord support to the Ministry. But Lord Granville became as nearly emphatic as the kindness of his nature permitted in animadverting on the cavalier manner in which both Houses had been treated in the matter, and in defending the course taken by Lord Selborne.

The Earl of Beaconsfield was in his happiest vein in the short speech which served to sum up the debate. Easily and airily, with graceful action and in a distinctly audible voice, hitting out here and there with quite his old neatness, and causing the stern faces of his opponents to relax into smiling acknowledgment of his gladiatorial skill, the noble Earl let slip a series of epigrams that appeared to send his listeners away happy and contented. The Prime Minister pluckily said he would be quite ready on a fitting occasion to vindicate the conduct of the Government. With incisive point and sarcasm, his Lordship asked—

What were the only arguments used in a speech of two hours and which was answered in a speech of equal length—for I particularly watched the time of each! (Laughter). . . . The first was this: You have no right whatever to move her Majesty's native forces from India to Malta; the second was—You have not only no right to do that, but you have no right to call upon India to bear the expense of such movement. These were the two great points; one point for each hour (A laugh).

With equal succinctness, the Earl of Beaconsfield asserted there was nothing whatever in the Mutiny Act to hinder Government from moving the Indian troops whithersoever they might please; and that India would not be called upon to bear the expense of the transport of the native force to Malta. Carrying the attack into the enemy's camp, the noble Earl gallantly gave Earl Granville a pungent bit of advice. Alluding to

Lord Granville's disinclination to risk being placed in a minority, the Prime Minister pungently said—

But you will never be in a majority if your nerves are so very delicate (Much laughter). You must assert your opinions without fear and with perseverance; and, if they are just and true, and right, you will ultimately be supported by the country; but at this moment I do not think they are just, true, and right (cheers); or, rather, I will say what has been said so often, but which may be repeated now, "What is true is not new, and what is new is not true."

Laughter hearty and loud was elicited by these lively sallies. But there were noble ladies in the galleries whom his Lordship had closely reconnoitred through his eyeglass before rising to speak; and it may have been with a view to afford them a notion of his ability to change in a minute from one part of the oratorical gamut to another that the Prime Minister, in conclusion, shook his fists at an imaginary enemy and deepened his voice into tragedy as he finished with the oracular statement, "that what we have done we have done with the belief that it was for the good of the public service, and that though you may assail and condemn us, we will remain silent under the accusation rather than vindicate our conduct by injuring the public we are bound to serve."

The Lords, it will be seen, discounted the interest in the debate on the same subject in the House of Commons, where the Indian discussion has been the one topic worth dwelling upon. Most of the precedents cited by Lord Selborne were being brought before the Lower House about the same time on Monday evening by the Marquis of Hartington in introducing the following motion:—

That, by the Constitution of this realm, no forces may be raised or kept by the Crown in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, within any part of the dominions of the Crown, excepting only such forces as may be actually serving within her Majesty's Indian possessions.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, as chosen champion of the Ministry, justified the step of dispatching troops from India to Malta without the knowledge of Parliament on the grounds that the emergency necessitated the transfer. With much vigour did the right hon. Baronet acquit himself of the task of moving this amendment:—

That this House, being of opinion that the Constitutional control of Parliament over the raising and employment of the military forces of the Crown is fully secured by the provisions of the law and by the undoubted power of this House to grant or refuse supplies, considers it to be unnecessary and inexpedient to affirm any resolution tending to weaken the hands of her Majesty's Government in the present state of foreign affairs.

Sir Charles Dilke made good his reputation as an effective debater in controverting the arguments of the Secretary for the Colonies; and among the other chief speakers on the opening night were Mr. O. Morgan, Mr. Laing, and Sir William Harcourt (almost cured of his elephantine manner), the ineffably sagacious Mr. Chaplin, and Mr. Stanhope, who received a special compliment from Mr. Gladstone when the right hon. gentleman came to speak in the debate on Tuesday. The second night's discussion was most noteworthy for the trenchant way in which Mr. Fawcett wielded the cudgels on behalf of India; for the Attorney-General's ponderous advocacy of his brief; for Mr. Gladstone's energetic condemnation of the idea entertained by the Government that "diplomacy is best backed when bayonets are gleaming outside the door;" for Mr. Newdegate's denunciation of the Government; for Sir Henry Havelock's vindication of the sepoy's fidelity; and for Mr. Childers's complacent and unsparing censure of the Ministry.

At the meeting of the House on Thursday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to the Marquis of Hartington, said that he proposed to take the discussion on the estimates for the Indian forces on Monday next. The adjourned debate on Lord Hartington's resolution respecting the employment of the native Indian troops was resumed, Mr. Cross leading off in defence of the action of the Government, contending that it was not only politic but legal and constitutional. Considering the exceptional circumstances under which the interests of the country were placed it would, he thought, have been the height of folly if the Government had published their intentions to all the world. They were bound to take all the precautions in their power to support the position which they had assumed, and it would have been not only rash, but a crime, to have neglected this obvious proceeding. If Mr. Gladstone's indictment of the acts of the Government was meant as a censure, why had not the Opposition at once proposed a vote of censure? The Government merely advised her Majesty to exercise her undoubted prerogative at a time of imminent danger, and some months after the House had passed a vote of credit and sanctioned the calling up of the Reserves. There was no ground for Lord Hartington's resolution. With regard to the speech of Mr. Newdegate, he regretted that the hon. gentleman had taken the course he had done, and thought that if he had given full consideration to all the facts of the case he would not have so readily listened to the arguments of Mr. Gladstone, who had attacked the Government in an incisive speech and accused them of abrogating the Bill of Rights. He disputed the position taken by Mr. Gladstone, and protested against the action of the Government being dealt with through the language of the Attorney-General. He repudiated the charge of having infringed the Bill of Rights. The bill under which the Indian troops were employed had originally contained a clause providing that those troops should not be used out of India, but that clause was withdrawn because it was foreseen that a great emergency might arise in which it would be absolutely necessary to remove those troops out of Asia. The control of Parliament still remained with regard to supplies, and he challenged the member for North Warwickshire to say that under no emergency could the Indian troops be moved by the Crown. It was unfair at such a time to press the Government on a point on which they had shown there was a real emergency, and he was confident that the verdict of the country would support them in all that they had done. Mr. Newdegate having offered an explanation of the position he had taken on this subject, Mr. Herschell followed in an able speech, denying that any such emergency had arisen as would justify the Government in the novel and dangerous course they had taken. He repudiated, for his own part, and on that of his friends on the Opposition side of the House, the charge of faction which had been so freely made, and retorted that it might be quite as factious and as mischievous to the country to accuse opponents of the want of patriotism at a time when it was known that such a charge was totally unwarranted. Mr. Roebuck deprecated the state of division into which the country was apparently thrown by such discussions, and urged that the effect of such a division in the eyes of foreign Powers must be prejudicial to the action of the Government and the true interests of England. As to the conduct of the Opposition, if it were not factious he knew not how it could be characterised. Much had been said about the privileges of Parliament and the rights of the people being trampled on; but it was impossible for any one to believe that any of those rights or privileges were endangered by the dispatch of 7000 troops from India to Malta in the present emergency. It was not, in his opinion, the duty or the right of an

honest Opposition to come forward under such circumstances to embarrass the Government; but this sort of policy had unfortunately been an old characteristic of the action of the Opposition, which was on this occasion deserving of the reprobation of the country. Mr. Hall spoke in support of the amendment. Mr. Waddy expressed his belief that what the Government had done was utterly illegal and unconstitutional, and maintained that the Opposition would have been wanting in their duty if they had allowed the movement of the Indian troops into Europe to be erected into a precedent without a strenuous protest against so novel a procedure.

## BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Lord Salisbury presided at the fifteenth anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, which took place at Willis's Rooms last Saturday evening. Mr. Archibald Forbes proposed the toast of "The Military, Naval, and Auxiliary Forces;" Lord Napier of Magdala replying for the Army, Lord Clarence Paget for the Navy, and Lord Gerard for the Auxiliary Forces. The toast of "The Foreign Ministers," proposed by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., was acknowledged by Count Beust; and among the other speakers were Prince Louis Napoleon, Lord Houghton, the Earl of Dunraven, Cardinal Manning, Mr. Goschen, M.P., Mr. H. M. Stanley, and Professor Morley. In proposing the principal toast, Lord Salisbury made a long speech, abounding in happy hits, on the relations of politicians and the press. He thought if there were no Parliamentary reports debates would speedily disappear; in fact, he was told that already there was a time of night when they did so and wrangles commenced. The action of the Special Correspondents, he added, had changed the face of European politics. The subscriptions amounted to £1200.

The anniversary festival of the British Orphan Asylum was celebrated on the 16th inst. by a dinner at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's—Sir Charles H. Mills, M.P., presiding. Mr. Alfred Mackenzie, the secretary, read a list of subscriptions and donations amounting to £1334, including a hundred guineas from the chairman.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the governors of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, was held on the same day—Lord Kinnaird in the chair. The hospital contains 104 beds in five larger wards, besides sixteen beds in the isolated wing and eight beds in smaller separate wards. The total number of children admitted to the hospital last year was 927, a larger number than in any previous year. The out-patients admitted were 9800. The number of children sent to the Convalescent Hospital, Cromwell House, Highgate, where fifty-two beds are provided, was 396. From various causes the income of the hospital has suffered diminution, the amount received being £9634, the expenditure being £9954.

The Duke of Grafton presided on the 17th inst. at the annual festival of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, held in Willis's Rooms.

About 1600 of the friends and supporters of the Home for Little Boys, at Farningham, visited that institution last Saturday and inspected the work being carried on both in and out of doors. A meeting was afterwards held in the chapel, when the claims of the charity were advocated with reference to the Sunday-school collection in aid of the funds on May 26.

A meeting in support of the Homes for Working Boys in London was held on Monday afternoon at the Mansion House—Sir F. Fowell Buxton occupying the chair—when subscriptions amounting to £285 were announced.

Mr. Alderman Abbiss presided on Monday at the seventy-first annual meeting of the Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, held at Exeter Hall. The report shows that during the year the society has expended over £6300 in pensions granted to aged Christian folk. At the present time there are 1056 pensioners on the books, of whom 110 are recipients of ten guineas, 283 of seven guineas, and 487 of five guineas, the remainder receiving smaller amounts. The year's expenditure was £2526, and the income leaves a deficiency of £27.

The twenty-first annual dinner in aid of the funds of the Royal Hospital for Incurables was given on Tuesday evening at the Cannon-street Hotel—Mr. R. N. Fowler occupying the chair. The subscriptions amounted to £2500.

Mr. J. R. Erichsen presided on Tuesday evening at the annual dinner of University College Hospital, at which allusion was made to the death of Sir Francis Goldsmid, the treasurer of the institution, with a recognition of the loss which it had sustained. Subscriptions were announced amounting to £850, including 100 guineas from Sir Julien Goldsmid, M.P., and 25 guineas from the chairman.

The annual meeting and May festival of the Reformatory and Refuge Union took place on Tuesday evening at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. A choir of about 800 children gathered from the various refuges and homes in London occupied the orchestra, and sang at intervals during the evening a number of their school pieces in a very pleasing manner.

Mrs. Stirling gave a reading in aid of the Quebec Literary and Scientific Institute, in the Lecture Hall, Lower Seymour-street, on Wednesday evening.

The fifty-first anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum was held on Wednesday at the Alexandra Palace, under the presidency of Mr. Edward Dawson Salt, of the firm of Thomas Salt and Co., brewers, Burton-on-Trent. The total subscriptions amounted to about £5000, including £300 from the chairman, and £1600 as donations from the firm of which he is a member and those connected with it.

Mr. Gladstone took the chair on Wednesday evening at the fourth annual festival of the East London Hospital, at which about 300 persons were present. The right hon. gentleman, who was accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, made an earnest appeal on behalf of the institution, and £1160 was subscribed.

The annual meeting of the members of the Early Closing Association was held on Wednesday evening at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn, under the presidency of Mr. G. Williams, who was supported by several employers of labour.

A fancy-dress ball which took place on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms in aid of the funds of the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital was a great success.

The fortieth annual meeting of the Aborigines Protection Society was held on Wednesday evening at the Devonshire House Hotel. Mr. Justice Fry presided, and amongst the speakers were the Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley, Mr. E. Jenkins, M.P., Mr. E. Sturge, Mr. Alderman Fowler, and the ex-Patriarch of the Armenians in Turkey, who is on a mission to the Great Powers of Europe to plead the cause of his suffering countrymen.

The thirty-ninth anniversary of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Wednesday—Captain the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N., vice-president, in the chair. The report stated that 11,878 widows, orphans, and shipwrecked men had been relieved during the past year, at an expense to the society of £22,920.



## ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

## FOURTH NOTICE.

"In 1740 seven daring Scottish Jacobites signed an association engaging themselves to risk their lives and fortunes for the restoration of the Stuart family." So Sir Walter tells us in his "Tales of a Grandfather;" and this strictly historical but certainly not novel statement has been taken by Mr. Claude Lathrop as a text whereon to construct a clever picture of seven hard-featured North-country gentlemen, in "the costume of the period," sitting at a table and plotting away as hard as ever they can (10). The picture fails in effectiveness simply through the baldness and meagreness of its drama. The seven conspirators excite no kind of interest in the spectator; and, indeed, how should they, seeing that they have no more story to tell than the Nedy Knife-grinder had? Jacobitism, on the other hand, with all the frequency with which it has been pictorially treated, is not by any means exhausted as a subject for painters. Not a tithe of the dramatic "situations" in "Waverley" or in "Red Gamblet" has yet been illustrated by the pencil; and there is the richest of graphic mines still unexplored in the late Dr. Doran's "London in the Jacobite Times."

"Our Lord and the Two Disciples on the Road to Emmaus" (58), by Mr. J. R. Herbert, R.A., demands that it should be spoken of reverently because of its subject, and respectfully for the sake of its painter—a pure, earnest, austere Christian artist, single-minded and unaffected in his pietism as a Lesueur, a Scheffer, or an Overbeck. Mr. Herbert's picture is in its very detail a deeply thoughtful one; but this is not the place in which to enter into a detailed elucidation of the religious symbolism underlying the accessories in the foreground and middle distance. Everything in the work, suffice it to say, has its meaning and application; and the task of the critic will be most adequately fulfilled in directing the attention of all visitors to the Academy to the painting, and in advising them to study it attentively. We should have liked the colour better had it been pitched in a somewhat lower key. Mr. Herbert's remaining composition is "David, the Future King of Israel, while a Shepherd at Bethlehem" (234)—a most refined and touching work. A very fine study of Oriental life, bright, vigorous, and free, is Mr. Edgar Barclay's "Women Moulding Water-Jars, Algeria" (53); and there is much merit in Mr. Fred. G. Cotman's stately portrait of "Mrs. Dearman Birchall." Humour of the raciest kind, combined with powers of execution of a very high order, are manifest in Mr. John R. Reid's "Country Cricket-Match, Sussex" (77). The drama and the costumes are frankly modern; and we may compliment Mr. Reid not only on the courage which he has bestowed in depicting an episode of life in 1878, but on the acute perception which has enabled him to discover that modern life is, in many aspects, quite as picturesque as the most "stagey" reproductions of the manners and dress of that eighteenth century which is, just now, in such high favour among our painters, who, if they ever condescend to bestow a glance on the nineteenth, rarely choose to remember the existence of any later year than 1815.

Mr. Val Prinsep's two small pictures, "Study of a Kashmiri Nautch Girl" (44), and "Martaba," another effigy of a young lady of the Kashmirian *corps de ballet*, are interesting in a double sense: first, as showing that Indian dancing girls (in despite of the popular delusions on the subject) may be neither pretty nor graceful; and next presenting us with two small instalments of the very rich banquet of more important works which Mr. Val Prinsep is, doubtless, preparing, now that his prolonged and exceptionally favoured Indian experiences have been completed. When Lady Hamilton asked Nelson's cockswain (who had brought her a letter from the hero) whether he would have a glass of port or a glass of sherry, or one of grog, he replied (thanking her Ladyship), "that he thought he would like the port and the sherry while the grog was getting ready." Mr. Prinsep's admirers must accept the two nautch girl studies as glasses of wine. A mighty bowl of punch will be ready in time. Mr. Erskine Nicol, A.R.A., has four pictures—"A Colorado Beetle" (177) so droll as to be well-nigh farcical; "The Lonely Tenant of the Glen" (247), a most powerful and picturesque study of a rocky landscape, worthy in many parts of Mr. Peter Graham, but which that inveterate wag, Mr. Nicol, has chosen to render comical by the introduction of his lonely tenant, who is an old Scottish dame, with ten thousand wrinkles in her face, staggering under a load of brushwood which she has collected for fuel; "The Missing Boat" (534); and "Under a Cloud" (467). The last is emphatically the best of the series. We are introduced to our old friend the Irish cottier, with his bullet head, his twinkling eye, his half-cunning half-good-natured countenance. He is as usual backward with his rent, and is having an interview of anything but a pleasant nature with the Squire or the Squire's land-agent. In the introduction of a plate of biscuits and a decanter of sherry placed on a little table behind the irate landlord's chair there is a touch of that sly humour which so pre-eminently distinguishes Mr. Nicol. It is evident that the destination of the sherry and biscuits depends solely on the payment or non-payment of the rent and arrears owing. No cash, no creature comforts. The good tenant is regaled. The naughty tenant is sent thirsty away.

The cheerfully picturesque predominates in Mr. F. G. Walker's strikingly able and genially painted work, "The Convent Garden"—a large picture, full of figures very carefully grouped, and with landscape surroundings admirably executed. In his "Convent Garden" Mr. Walker has steered a judicious middle course between two widely divergent types of conventual existence chosen by a certain school of French painters and a particular school of English ones. Our Pre-Raphaelite countrymen delight in representing the mystical and ascetic nun—the religious who wears a hair tunic and a spiked girdle, who fasts, and keeps vigils, and scourges herself, and kneels on shards and pebbles. That there is such a nun we have no doubt. The French painters, on the other hand, paint convent gardens full of jocund, romping sisters, prattling and chattering away as briskly as ever they can, and not averse, it would seem, from occasional indulgence in "a little bit of scandal." That there are also such nuns—during the "recreation" hour at least—is possible enough. Mr. Walker's nunery is a *juste milieu* between the convent described by Gresset in "Vert Vert" and by Victor Hugo in "Les Misérables," and those rigid and lugubrious communities of cloistered nuns which Mr. Millais and Mr. Holman Hunt were so fond of depicting in their early days.

Mr. H. T. Wells, R.A., sends a very fine, manly portrait of Henry J. Armistead, Esq., A.R.A., the sculptor (352), and an equally satisfactory portrait is that of "The Lady Mayoress" (365), by Mr. Edward Hughes. The work is a presentation to the Lord Mayor from the members of the Court of Common Council belonging to the Ward of Bishopsgate. In "Palm Sunday" (397) Mr. F. Goodall, R.A., has essayed the somewhat dangerous experiment of giving a distinctly devotional element to what are evidently and simply full-length portraits of a little girl and her mamma belonging to the upper ranks of life. The imposing array of diamond rings on the lady's fingers jars

with the solemn sentiment which it has been attempted to infuse into the work. As a painting, the picture is full of technical merit. A curiously quaint picture, evidently executed with some purpose, but the object of which is not clearly defined, is Mr. Blewitt's "From out the Corridors of Time" (399). The scene represented is one of the galleries of a museum. That is one of the "Corridors of Time." There we see a number of glass cases full, seemingly of Egyptian mummies and coffins, vases, lachrymatories, and other vestiges of antiquity drawn from those other corridors, the tomb-chambers of the Pyramids. The subject is solemn and suggestive enough; but Mr. Blewitt's mummies look too spruce and too lively. The details are executed with singular dexterity. Miss A. F. Mutrie again shows her well-nigh unrivalled proficiency as a flower-painter in the beautiful study entitled "Faithful to Spring" (403). Mr. Colin Hunter is surprisingly vigorous in "Store for the Cabin" (417), a boat laden with peat discharging its cargo on the rocky shore of some loch or lough. The landscape and figures are painted with great force and depth; but the general handling is just a shade too rough and the colour too morose. "Fallen Among Thieves" (435), by Mr. Laslett J. Pott, is an excellent work in *genre* by an artist who has long since approved himself equal to the production of any important work of a seriously historical nature. But the tide of public favour runs in the direction of *genre*; and Mr. L. J. Pott is fain to go with the tide. It is a foolish young prodigal of the last century who has "fallen among thieves;" and the thieves themselves are a crew of well-dressed professional sharper who are cheating young Hopeless out of his money in the jauntiest possible manner. The baldheaded sharper who has taken off his wig in order that he may be more at his ease in swindling his dupe is an excellent study of character. The picture is full of dramatic interest and varied play of expression; and, although the story told is old unto staleness and triteness, it has been so vivaciously and so skillfully told by Mr. Pott that it amuses instead of wearying us.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil (dated Sept. 2, 1856, and May 24, 1872) of Mr. George Stone, late of No. 24, South Bank, Regent's Park, who died on March 23 last, were proved on the 8th inst. by Mrs. Lucy Seeley, the sister, and Jonathan Sills Pidgeon, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator, after bequeathing a few small legacies, including nineteen guineas to the Bloomsbury Dispensary, leaves the rest of his property to his sister, Mrs. Seeley, for life, and at her decease the whole of the large residue, which it appears will amount to considerably more than £200,000, is to be then divided between St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner, the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, and the Bloomsbury Dispensary, of which he was secretary for some years.

The will and three codicils (dated May 19, 1873, Feb. 9 and April 23, 1874, and Nov. 6, 1877) of the Rev. Benjamin Parsons Symons, D.D., formerly Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, who died on April 12 last at Burnham House, St. Giles, West Oxford, were proved on the 10th inst. by Mrs. Margaret Dyne Jeune, the niece, and Francis Henry Jeune, the great-nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. Among numerous legacies, both pecuniary and specific, the testator bequeaths to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, and the Church Pastoral Aid Society £500 each; to the Bridgewater Infirmary, £100; and to Wadham College, £1000 Consols, for the purpose of founding one Exhibition to be called "Symons's Exhibition." All his freehold property in the county of Buckingham he devises to the said Francis Henry Jeune; and his estates in Somersetshire upon trust for his great-nephew, John Frederick Jeune. The remainder of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his said niece, Mrs. Jeune.

The will (dated Dec. 27, 1875) of the Rev. Thomas Harvey, late of The Rectory, Cowden, Kent, who died on Jan. 28 last, was proved on the 7th inst. by Mrs. Emily Jane Harvey, the widow, and the Rev. Henry Gordon Harvey, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths to his said son £3500. The income of the remainder of his property, real and personal, is to be paid to his wife for life; then £5000 is to be held upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of his daughter, Mrs. Emily Clara Boyse; £10,000 upon trust for his grandson, Spencer Philip Harvey; and the residue is to go to his son, the Rev. Henry Gordon Harvey.

The will and codicil (dated June 12, 1877, and Jan. 17, 1878) of Mr. Thomas Sharland, late of Marwood House, Sydenham, who died on the 6th ult., were proved on the 2nd inst. by John Sharland, the son, and Thomas John Lambert, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Sharland, his furniture and effects, £600, and £600 per annum for life; annuities to his sister and to his son Thomas; and the residue to his children.

The will and codicil (dated Aug. 3, 1863, and Nov. 8, 1867) of Sir Leopold Cust, Bart., late of Cordangan Manor, Tipperary, who died on March 3 last, were proved on the 8th inst. by Dame Charlotte Sobieskie Isabel Cust, widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated Dec. 21, 1874) of General Sir Philip Melmoth Nelson Guy, K.C.B., formerly of Ryde, Isle of Wight, but late of Schöne Aussicht, Wiesbaden, who died on March 10 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Dame Anne Elizabeth Guy, the widow and acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £9000.

We quoted last week from the *Manchester Guardian* some statements respecting the will of the late Sir Francis Goldsmid which we are requested to correct. The entailed estates, which devolve upon Sir Julian Goldsmid, so far from "being valued at £100,000 a year," would be overestimated if their revenue was calculated at a third of that sum.

The *Daily News* understands that it is the intention of Dr. Hooker to retire at the close of the present year from the presidency of the Royal Society, and that he will probably be succeeded by Mr. William Spottiswoode.

Princess Louise of Lorne has consented to distribute the prizes gained at the popular flower show of the Royal Horticultural Society, to be held at South Kensington, on Whit Monday. The Princess has expressed her willingness to open the exhibition of fans at Drapers' Hall, on June 19.

Entertainments have been given by the Austrian Ambassador, the German Ambassador, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, the Duchess of Cleveland, Countess Stanhope, the Countess of Cardigan and Lancaster, Mr. Brandling and the Countess of Jersey, Lady Carew, Lord and Lady Inchiquin, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns, Lord and Lady O'Hagan, Lord and Lady Gwydyr, and Mrs. W. H. Smith.

## QUEEN'S REVIEW AT ALDERSHOTT.

The Aldershot Division of troops, officially designated the First Army Division, under the command of General Sir Thomas Steele, was reviewed by her Majesty on the North Camp parade-ground on Monday week. The Queen was accompanied by two of her daughters—the Crown Princess of Germany (Princess Royal of Great Britain) and Princess Beatrice. They came from Windsor by railway to Farnborough station, arriving at twenty minutes past twelve, and were received by the General and his Staff. They drove through the North Camp to the Royal Pavilion, with a guard of honour, and with the customary salute of guns. The whole division paraded before her Majesty at half-past three o'clock. The Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, was on horseback beside the carriage-and-four which conveyed her Majesty and the two Princesses. His Royal Highness was attended by the Adjutant-General, Sir Charles Ellice, the Quartermaster-General, Sir Daniel Lysons, and the other officers of his Staff.

The different corps as brigaded were:—Artillery, the C Battery C Brigade, mustering 136, and the E Battery, C Brigade, 126, of the Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Strangways. The Cavalry Brigade, under Lieut.-Colonel Wardlaw, composed of the 1st Dragoons, 423; the 16th Lancers, 301; and the 18th Hussars, 343; the Field Artillery, I Battery, 3rd Brigade, 147; the M Battery, 6th Brigade, 188; the O Battery, 6th Brigade, 196, the L Battery, 6th Brigade, 169; the N Battery, 6th Brigade, 195, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Gosling; the Royal Engineer troops, 414, Colonel Cooke; the Transport Branch of the Army Service Corps, 784. Infantry.—1st Brigade, commanded by Major-General Pakenham.—Royal Engineer companies, 292; 31st Regiment, 697; 49th Regiment, 924; and 52nd Regiment, 1028. The 2nd Brigade, commanded by Major-General Peyton—the 20th Regiment, 960; the 86th Regiment, 888; the 41st Regiment, 984. The 3rd Brigade, commanded by Major-General Anderson. The 2nd Battalion of the 4th Regiment, 1015; the 26th Regiment, 1065; the 3rd Battalion of the 60th Rifles, 894; the Army Hospital Corps, 973. This gives a total on parade of 13,142, while the total number of the Aldershot Division is 16,749; but this grand total, besides "not in the ranks" and "casualties," includes 40 military police, 204 of the Depot Battery, Coast Brigade, and Staff of the Royal Engineers, 371 of the Supply and Ordnance Army Service Corps, and 90 of the 1st Dragoons on detachment duty. The number of horses on parade was 2487, and that of guns 42.

About four o'clock her Majesty drove slowly along the lines of troops. The first line was made up of the Royal Horse Artillery at close intervals; the cavalry in columns of squadrons; the infantry in line of battalions in quarter columns, twenty paces interval between brigades, and six paces interval between regiments. The Royal Engineer companies were attached to the First Brigade, and the Army Hospital Corps to the Third Brigade. The second line was composed of the field batteries at half intervals, the Royal Engineer troops at half intervals, and the Army Service Corps at half intervals. The 52nd Regiment was attached to the First Brigade, and at the rear of the combatants was the Regimental Transport.

When the Queen had returned to the saluting-point the movement of the troops commenced. The division first marched past in the usual order, the Royal Horse Artillery, the cavalry, and the field batteries preceding the other branches of the division. Next came the Royal Engineer troops and the Army Service Corps, and then the infantry in quick time, the formation being double companies. When the Royal Horse Artillery, the cavalry, and the field batteries had marched past for the first time, they moved round by the rear of the infantry to the ground between the B Lines and the Farnborough road, and formed up for trotting past. The infantry, after marching past in columns of double companies, formed up by brigades in line of battalions in quarter column, six paces interval between regiments. In this formation it marched past for the second time. The brigades followed each other at an interval of two minutes. When the rear of each brigade had passed the saluting-point by thirty yards, the battalion on the then right flank took ground to its right in fours, and the remaining battalions did the same in succession at the double as they cleared the battalion on their right. Each brigade then moved to a new alignment about 150 yards in the rear of the original alignment. In the new alignment the brigades were formed in line of battalions in quarter column, ten paces interval between brigades and six paces between battalions. The bands were massed in the rear of the second brigade. As soon as the front was clear of the Infantry, the Horse Artillery, the Cavalry, and the Field Batteries trotted past, the first two of these forces moving quickly round by the rear of the Infantry and forming up on its right, the Royal Horse Artillery at close intervals, and the Cavalry in quarter column of squadrons. When the field batteries had trotted past, they at once formed up at close intervals on the left of the infantry. The new alignment then stood—Royal Horse Artillery and cavalry on the right, infantry in the centre, field batteries on the left. The intervals between different arms were twenty-four yards. So formed, the whole line advanced in review order till it was within a few paces of the margin indicated by the flagstaff. At the sound of the bugles artillery, cavalry, and infantry then came to a halt, and, amid the music of many bands playing the National Anthem and the cheering of the spectators, the Queen left the ground and proceeded to Farnborough station on her return to Windsor.

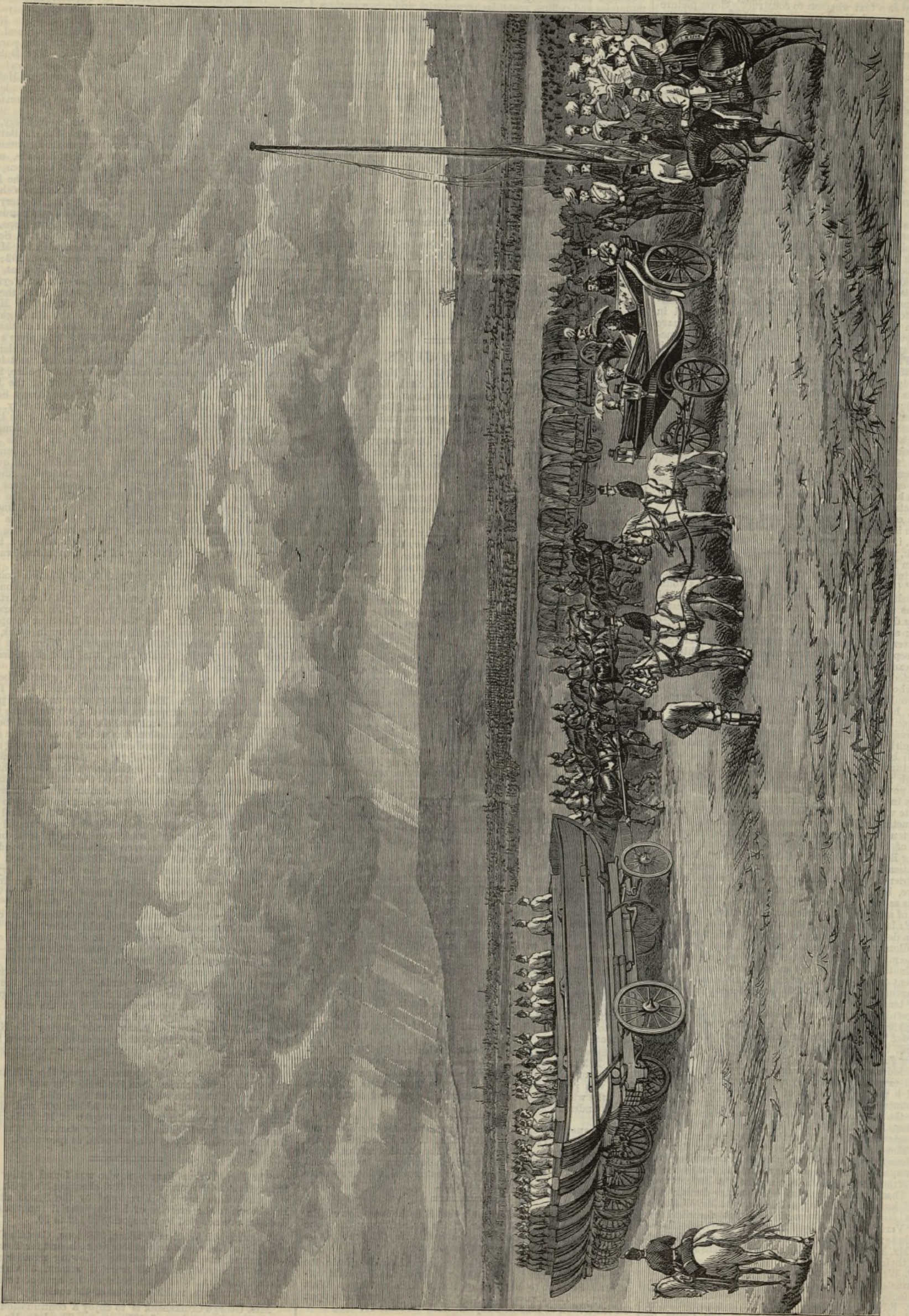
The opinion generally expressed among the military men who witnessed the review from the inclosures was that a finer set of men than those who were then inspected by the Queen had rarely, if ever, been seen at Aldershot, and that the marching was excellent. Lord Napier of Magdala, accompanied by Colonel Dillon, his military secretary, was among the distinguished officers who attended as spectators.

The Rev. Fergus Ferguson, who was found guilty by the Presbytery of Glasgow under a libel charging him with heresy, was on Wednesday night restored by the Synod sitting in Edinburgh to the exercise of his ministerial functions. The decision was adopted by a majority of 142 to 90.

The ship Sir William Wallace, 968 tons, Captain Colville, sailed from Gravesend on the 18th inst., bound for Townsville, Queensland, and had on board the following number of emigrants—39 married men, 38 married women, 33 single men, 52 single women, 58 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 9 infants, making a total of 328 souls.

Mrs. George Cruikshank is to enjoy a continuation of her late husband's pension of £95 a year. The late Mr. Cruikshank's library, prints, plates, and wood-blocks have been sold by Messrs. Sotheby for £1132 11s.—The collection of Mr. Baldwin, of Dalton-in-Furness, sold, with others, on Saturday last, by Messrs. Christie and Co., consisted of eighty-nine modern pictures by English and Continental artists, the sale producing £14,495.





REVIEW OF THE FIRST ARMY CORPS BY HER MAJESTY AT ALDERSHOTT: STORE WAGGONS AND PONTONS PASSING BEFORE THE QUEEN.



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COLONEL RAYNSFORD JACKSON'S HOUSE AT BLACKBURN, FIRED BY THE RIOTERS.



CENTRE OF THE TOWN OF OVER DARWEN.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

But for the victory of Woodlands (8 st. 1 lb.) in the Great Cheshire Stakes, and the result of the Dee Stakes on the last day, we need not have reverted to the Chester Meeting. Certainly, Woodlands had very little to beat; but as it was nearly four years since he was "first past the post," his owner must have been thankful to see him win under any conditions. The distance was under a mile and a quarter, and it is quite possible that, for some seasons past, the horse has been run out of his course, and may yet get back all the money that has been lost over him if he is kept to short races. The Dee Stakes was rendered unusually important by the debut of Red Archer, a colt by Toxophilite—Ornament, who came from Manton with the reputation of being superior to Sefton, and had been backed down to 20 to 1 for the Derby. He, however, had the greatest difficulty in getting rid of the moderate Miss Pickle filly; and as Reefer gave him 7 lb. and finished within a length of him, we may give up the idea of his proving a second Savernake or Pell Mell. At the same time, he is a big, unfurnished colt, who may do far better later in the season. We hear that the added money at Chester is to be much increased next year, and certainly, unless some strong measures are speedily taken, the meeting bids fair to disappear from the list of fixtures altogether in the course of the next few years. The Duke of Hamilton took the lion's share of the prizes at Ipswich, where Charon reappeared after a long retirement, consequent upon his partial break-down, and defeated Queen of Cyprus in the Queen's Plate. Beautiful weather and very large fields were the chief characteristics of Alexandra Park, where race-goers ended the week; but the sport, though excellent of its kind, calls for no comment.

The immense number of horses now on the sick list at Newmarket quite ruined the prospects of the Second Spring Meeting, which began on Tuesday; and the withdrawal of Thurio from the Burwell Stakes condemned the three days' racing to a level of dull mediocrity. The Duke of Hamilton was again in great force; and the style in which his Lollypop cut down Ecceas over the Rous Course shows the son of Souvenir and Sugarstick to be about the fastest horse at present in training. Witchery, who is too small to hold her own in the best company, was beaten by Exmouth; and Thornfield, a son of Favonius, upset a great favourite in Alchemist, in another two-year-old race.

Mr. C. Chaston has been elected master of the Essex and Suffolk foxhounds, in succession to Major Holroyd, resigned.

The present week is the first really important one of the cricket season; and, unfortunately, the heavy rain which has fallen each day has rendered the play very unreliable. Of course, the great event has been the debut of the Australian team at Nottingham, where they suffered a defeat in a single innings, with 14 runs to spare, at the hands of the county eleven. From the cause we have mentioned, however, it would be unfair to comment on their play until they have had some more satisfactory trials; so we will only say that several of them bat in fine form; and that, considering that they have only recently landed from a long voyage, their bowling and fielding deserves great praise. They met with a very enthusiastic reception, and were entertained by the county club at a banquet on Wednesday evening. Cambridge University secured a signal victory over Yorkshire by ten wickets. Mr. A. G. Steel, the late captain of the Cheltenham School Eleven, has proved a most valuable acquisition. He is a fine bowler, and on this occasion took no less than thirteen wickets at the small expense of 85 runs, besides making 41 off his own bat. The other prominent scorers were the Hon. E. Lyttelton (74) and Mr. D. Q. Steel (38). Greenwood (38) and Lockwood (41) did best for Yorkshire. At Oxford, the Eleven has suffered a disastrous defeat from Sixteen Freshmen; but here again the state of the ground gave the bat no chance. Kent sent a wretched team to Lord's to oppose the M.C.C. and Ground, and "one innings and 104 runs" was the verdict against the county.

Oxford scored a signal victory over Cambridge in the Inter-University Bicycle Races, which were run at Cambridge last Saturday. W. D.A. Crofton (Worcester College, Oxford) won the Two Miles in 6 min. 10.1-5th sec., and the Ten Miles in 33 min. 28 sec., very fine times in the face of a strong wind; and A. A. Weir (Worcester College, Oxford) beat his nearest opponent in the Twenty-five Miles by about a mile and a quarter, cutting Keen's best time by 2 min. 7½ sec. As his times from eleven miles to the finish are the best on record, we append a table of them, for which we are indebted to the *Sporting Life*:

Mile.	H. M. S.	Mile.	H. M. S.	Mile.	H. M. S.	Mile.	H. M. S.
1	0 3 15	3	15 14	5	0 47 2	7	0 3 27
2	0 3 26	4	15 15	6	0 50 27	8	0 3 25
3	0 9 41	5	16 14	7	0 53 52	9	0 3 25
4	0 12 58	6	16 17	8	0 57 15	10	0 3 23
5	0 16 14	7	16 18	9	1 0 45	11	0 3 21
6	0 19 42	8	16 19	10	1 4 13	12	0 3 20
7	0 23 1	9	16 20	11	1 7 44	13	0 3 18
8	0 26 29	10	16 21	12	1 11 7		
9	0 29 48	11	16 22	13	1 14 31		
10	0 33 5	12	16 23	14	1 18 0		
11	0 36 33	13	16 24	15	1 21 24		
12	0 40 6	14	16 25	16	1 24 36		
13	0 43 35	15	16 26	17	1 27 48		

The Hon. I. Keith-Falconer competed in both the shorter races; but was beaten off on each occasion.

A meeting of bicycle clubs took place at Hampton Court last Saturday, when seventy-four out of the 250 clubs which have been established in the country were represented. The route of the procession, which numbered

about 1000 clubmen and upwards of 700 independent riders, was past the Lion Gates and Hampton-green through Hampton, towards Hanworth, Teddington, past the Clarence Arms into Bushey Park, and along Chestnut-avenue.

"The Bicyclist's Pocket Book and Diary" has just been issued from the *Country Office*. It will be found most useful for reference and registration to all who make the bicycle their hobby.

On Saturday evening last the six-days' contest between horsemen and bicyclists at the Agricultural Hall resulted in favour of Leon, the Mexican, who covered upwards of 969 miles in the time, and gave the "iron horses" no chance. Cann (910), White (864), and Phillips (850), finished nearest to him in the order named. The stud of nineteen horses ridden by Leon were sold by auction at Aldridge's Repository, on Wednesday, for 626 guineas.

This (Saturday) afternoon the first summer meeting of the London Athletic Club will be held at the club ground, Stamford-bridge, beginning at three o'clock.

The Horse Show in the Alexandra Park opened on Friday and is to continue till Wednesday next, with a prize-list of nearly £1000, there being special jumping prizes daily. The Coaching Club were to drive to the show in the afternoon.

The annual meeting of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron was held last Saturday afternoon at Willis's Rooms. Commodore the Earl of Wilton presided, and there was a large attendance. Mr. Grant, the secretary, presented the annual report and balance-sheet, which showed that the club was in a most flourishing condition. Arrangements were made for the coming season, and the regatta will take place at Cowes at the usual time in August next.

On the occasion of the Trial Eight at Putney last Saturday Mr. E. Ayton Safford was presented by the Thames Rowing Club with a handsome silver salver, value twenty-five guineas, together with life membership of the club, in recognition of his services and devotion to the club.

## THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF FANMAKERS.

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Section III.—Sticks of Fans of Ivory, Bone, Wood, &c.—1st Prize, Gold Medal, Freedom of the Company, and £10; 2nd Prize, Silver Medal and Freedom of the Company; 3rd Prize, Bronze Medal and Freedom of the Company.

CLASS II.—Modern European Fans, not made in Great Britain or Ireland, but manufactured elsewhere in Europe during the present century.—1st Prize, Silver Medal; 2nd Prize, Silver Medal; 3rd Prize, Bronze Medal.

CLASS III.—Ancient Fans, completely made in Great Britain or Ireland by British subjects before the present century.—1st Prize, Silver Medal; 2nd Prize, Silver Medal; 3rd Prize, Bronze Medal.

CLASS IV.—Ancient European Fans, not made in Great Britain or Ireland, but manufactured elsewhere in Europe before the commencement of the present century.—1st Prize, Silver Medal; 2nd Prize, Silver Medal; 3rd Prize, Bronze Medal.

CLASS V.—Exotic Fans, of Ancient or Modern make, not manufactured in Europe.—1st Prize, Silver Medal; 2nd Prize, Bronze Medal.

CLASS VI.—Collection of Fans of not less than 12 in number. 1st Prize, Gold Medal; 2nd Prize, Silver Medal; 3rd Prize, Bronze Medal. Diplomas will be given in all cases.

N.B.—Cost of production of the specimens sent will be considered in Classes I. and II. The Fans, &c., will be exhibited, by kind permission of the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Drapers, at their Hall, Fenchurch-street, London, on June 19, 1878, and following fortnight.

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Intending Competitors, Exhibitors, &c., requiring further information, may communicate with the undersigned Hon. Sec. of the Exhibition Committee, James Curtis, Esq., 12, Old Jewry-chambers, London, E.C.

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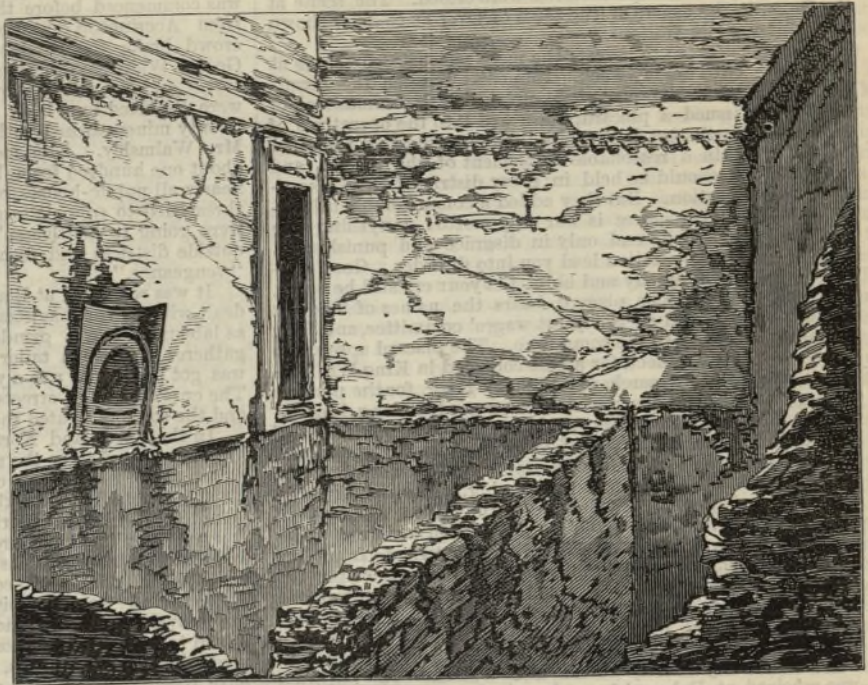
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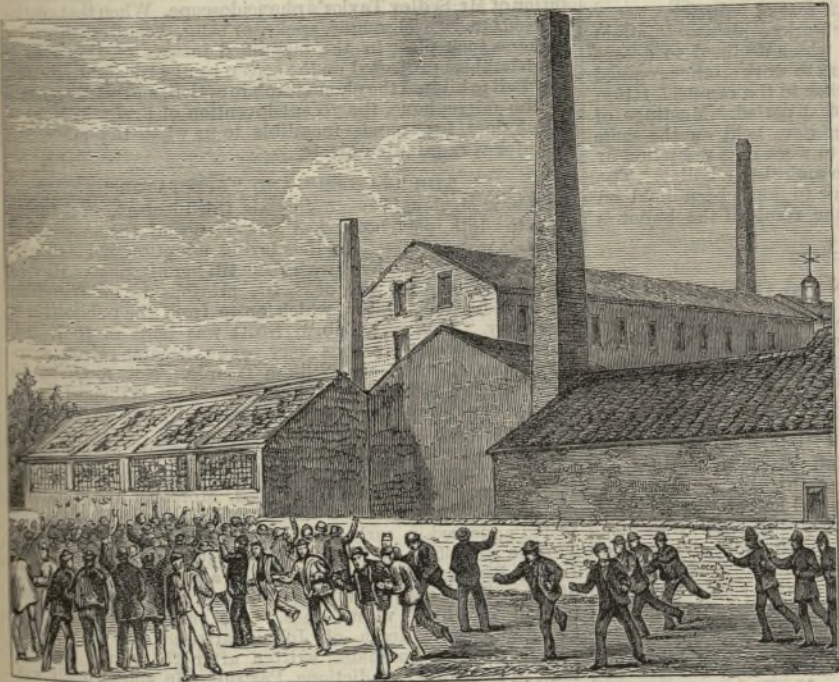
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The unhappy strife between the cotton-factory hands and their employers in Lancashire, upon the proposed reduction of ten per cent in the rate of wages, has occasioned deplorable acts of outrage and mischief in the towns of Blackburn and Burnley, and in several neighbouring places—Haslingden, Accrington, and Over Darwen—which are situated about twenty miles north of Manchester. These violent proceedings seem not to have been committed by the ordinary industrial population of those towns and villages, who are usually as quiet and well behaved as the inhabitants of any district in England. A roving band of idle bullies, chiefly boys and young men, collected from many different quarters, has been passing from town to town in the cotton-factory district, making the dispute and "lock-out" of the hands a pretext for lawless and insolent conduct. Tuesday week, in the fifth week of the strike or "lock-out" (terms both equally applicable to the case of workpeople refusing to work at the wages offered them), was a day of great anxiety throughout the cotton-factory district. A conference between the executive committee of the Masters' Association and the delegates of the local workpeople's associations was held that day at Manchester, with a view to an amicable settlement. This desirable result failed of attainment, the proposals of the workpeople being re-



BIVOUAC OF LANCERS IN VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY DRILL-SHED, BLACKBURN.

jected by the employers' committee, in which it is a standing rule that no proposition shall be adopted by a majority of votes, if there be even a single vote against it. The news of their unfavourable decision was telegraphed on the same afternoon to Burnley and Blackburn, places within ten miles of each other, which were just then visited by the organised disturbers of the public peace.

At Darwen, indeed, there had been an outbreak of disorder and violence in the week before, when Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ashton were burnt in effigy, and the windows of their house were broken, in revenge for the part taken by Mr. Ashton as one of the millowners; Mr. G. Snape, another employer, likewise had his windows broken; and the keeper of a public-house in Duckworth-street was also burnt in effigy for refusing to give beer to the rioters. Police reinforcements, to the number of 170 men, were summoned from Manchester, Bolton, Bury, and Preston, and these were assaulted with stone-throwing as they marched in small parties from the railway-station; a dozen of the police were much injured. This took place at Over Darwen, on the Thursday previous to the outbreak at Blackburn; and the perpetrators of this outrage seem to have shifted their scene of action from one town to another when the amount of police force collected in the first place had become too strong for



them. The mob actually engaged in such acts of violence at Over Darwen seemed to vary from two to five hundred, many of whom were youths between fifteen and twenty years of age, and were not recognised as belonging to any of the cotton factories; but crowds of spectators, men, women, and children, of the townspeople, were in the streets looking on, and not interfering to prevent the mischief. They were all in an excited state, running about, cheering and hooting, without any apparent object. There has been severe distress among the workpeople since the factories were closed. The scene at the Cross, in the centre of the town of Over Darwen, is shown in one of our illustrations.

We now proceed to narrate the more serious occurrences at Blackburn on Tuesday week. Immediately upon the termination of the conference at Manchester, the committee of workpeople issued a placard, addressed "to the operatives of North and North-east Lancashire," announcing that they had failed to obtain a reasonable settlement of the dispute, and that meetings should be held in every district for the discussion of the question. But they added a commendable injunction—"Remember, peace is our only motto! Anything like riot and tumult will end only in disgrace and punishment. Don't even let provocation lead you into disorder. Good conduct will elicit sympathy and help. Let your cry still be peace, law, and order." The placard bears the names of Thomas Birtwistle, chairman of the joint wages' committee, and John Whalley, secretary to the committee. The placard appears to have had but little effect, for a mob collected in King William-street, whence they marched to Blakey-moor, for the purpose of organising themselves; and then proceeded along Barton-street, Fish-lane, and King-street. The mob consisted of about three thousand, most of them armed with sticks, and having their pockets filled with stones. They went round to the different mills, shouting and groaning, and smashed nearly every pane of glass in the windows of the mills. As may well be imagined, the ordinary inhabitants were in a state of great terror. The police were altogether powerless, from the smallness of their number, to quell the disturbance or prevent the damage. The outbreak was so sudden and unexpected that the authorities were unprepared for it. Steps were immediately taken by the Mayor, Mr. James Dickinson, to provide the necessary assistance. He telegraphed to Preston for the military shortly before nine o'clock. The telegram was received at Fulwood barracks; but, as many of the men were absent on leave, both of the cavalry and the 15th Foot, it was eleven o'clock before they were brought together and ready to start. The Lancers, numbering about forty, were the first to leave the barracks, and proceeded by way of Newhall-lane to Blackburn. A detachment of 107 men of the 15th Regiment, under the command of Major Starkie, arrived at Blackburn at half-past twelve o'clock. They marched to the Townhall, and were ordered to Nova Scotia, where it was understood the rioters were still carrying on their work. The rioters had, however, dispersed; and the soldiers, after parading the streets, returned to the Townhall, where they were billeted. The Lancers arrived at Blackburn soon afterwards, and were billeted in different parts of the town. Before the arrival of the military the mob had committed many acts of wanton destruction.

A portion of the rioters attacked the residence of Alderman W. H. Hornby, jun., called Brook House, and completely wrecked the front of it, even tearing out the blinds of the rooms. The house of Colonel Raynsford Jackson (chairman of the Masters' Association), Clayton Grange, was next burnt to the ground by the mob. This was one of the largest and most handsome country seats in the neighbourhood of Blackburn, and it is now in ruins, only the bare outer walls remaining. The mansion, surrounded by ornamental grounds, stood near the high road between Blackburn and Ribchester. After wreaking their malice upon Mr. Hornby's residence, the mob, consisting of 4000 or 5000 persons, proceeded to Colonel Jackson's residence, groaning, shouting, and singing alternately. Colonel Jackson was at home, making arrangements for sending away his wife and child next day, as he feared that some violence might be done to them, when Mrs. Jackson, who had been out visiting a friend, drove up. She informed her husband that the mob were coming, and that they had thrown stones at the carriage, smashing the panels, and injuring the footman. Colonel Jackson directed his wife and child to be driven to Lovely Hall, the residence of Major Starkie. Scarcely had they time to get clear away when the mob came up, yelling and cursing, and proceeded to smash the windows of the house. Colonel Jackson escaped from the back of the premises, and drove by a circuitous route to Blackburn. A haystack was fired by the mob, and valuable articles in the house were destroyed. Not satisfied with this, they set fire to the furniture and the hangings, and in a short time the mansion was in flames. The library contained a valuable collection of works and a number of exceedingly rare oil-paintings. The furniture and appointments were most elegant and costly; everything was destroyed. The amount of damage is estimated at £12,700. The mob returned to Blackburn cursing and howling, and smashing windows as they went. They dragged a covered wagonette from the coach-house, placed an effigy of Colonel Jackson inside, set fire to it, and dragged it back to Blackburn. Great indignation is felt at the wanton outrages committed by the mob in that town. The Mayor read the Riot Act next morning to a crowd gathered in front of the Townhall. An attempt was made to renew the riots on the Wednesday, and many more windows were broken; but the police and military kept possession of the principal streets.

In the town of Burnley on Wednesday week, and on the same evening at Oswaldtwistle, near Accrington, there were similar acts of violence, but not quite so bad as at Blackburn. The inhabitants of Burnley are said to feel almost relieved that the crisis in their town has passed over with no graver damage than a severe bruising to the police, the burning of a warehouse belonging to Mr. Kay (one of the largest employers of labour), the breaking of every pane of glass in the house of Mr. Rawlinson (the secretary of the masters' association), and the destruction of the windows, interior decorations, and furniture of Mr. J. H. Whittaker's residence. A message was sent by the Mayor, Mr. W. Robinson, to the barracks at Manchester, as well as to Preston and Leeds, for military assistance. The infantry at the brigade dépôt at Burnley was strongly reinforced, and at eleven o'clock a troop of the 5th Dragoon Guards, commanded by Captain Sankey and Lieutenant Mathison, arrived. Later, at half-past two in the morning, came a troop of the 17th Lancers from Leeds, commanded by Captain Belford and Lieutenant Kevell Davies. Meanwhile, the Riot Act was read, but was apparently not very well understood by the people. Next morning a meeting of the borough magistrates was held, and large placards were posted all over Burnley, notifying to the inhabitants that the Riot Act had been read, and warning them to remain quiet in their homes. This was supplemented by a still more formidable document, explaining the full meaning of the Act and setting forth at length the pains and penalties imposed by it. Either this placard or the presence of the military had a soothing effect on the riotous spirit of the preceding night.

Between ten and eleven o'clock on the night of Wednesday

week serious disturbances took place at Oswaldtwistle. A large crowd assembled round the house of Mr. John Howarth, manufacturer, Vine House, and began to throw stones at the windows, when they were fired upon from the inside with cartridge loaded with small shot. Five persons were more or less injured, two of them mere boys. Two policemen are alleged to have fired the shots, and it is maintained that the crowd were retiring by the advice of a delegate when the shots were fired. The police allege that the window breaking was commenced before they fired. A strong force of police from Accrington charged and dispersed the crowd. The crowd broke the windows of the lodge belonging to Mr. George Walmsley, chairman of the Accrington bench of magistrates, and also the windows of the manager's house. They were dispersed by a body of policemen and one hundred and twenty miners armed with stones, who had been retained by Mr. Walmsley. The mob was swelled by a contingent of about one hundred from Blackburn, who levied black mail on nearly all public-houses on the way, and demanded drink or threatened to commit some damage. Gangs of young men were going to gentlemen's houses and grocers' shops in the outside districts and demanding either bread, or money, or "vengeance."

It was remarked at Blackburn that, so far, the few rioters dealt with by the magistrates include two or three described as labourers, one a grinder, one a pork butcher, one a rag-gatherer, and one a tailor; and that when a factory operative was got hold of he was a youth of seventeen or eighteen years. The crowds in the streets were to a large extent lookers-on, and the soldiers treated them with commendable patience.

In the North and North-east Lancashire districts, the following is stated to be the number of looms and spindles in the cotton factories that are closed:—Preston, 39,000 looms and 2,300,000 spindles; Blackburn, 64,000 looms and 2,000,000 spindles; Blackburn district, comprising Clitheroe, Whalley, Darwen, Accrington, Church Oswaldtwistle, Clayton-le-Moors, and Harwood, 5000 looms and 1,000,000 spindles. There are probably 120,000 workpeople thrown out of employment. These include weavers, spinners, and their dependents, and it is the weavers, by far the most numerous body, who are determined to resist the proposed 10 per cent reduction. They plead that for many years, even during prosperous times, they have received a low rate of pay, in order to abide by the Blackburn standard list of prices; and since the present depression arises from overstocked markets, they contend that they ought not to be the sufferers, but the masters who have injudiciously caused it by extensive buildings and running overtime. The employers refuse to move from the position they have assumed, inasmuch as without the reduction they feel it impossible in many instances to carry on their industry. Some there are who have contracts extending over several months, and who have kept their mills at work. It is earnestly to be hoped that an arrangement may soon be made for re-opening the factories in this populous seat of industry.

A meeting of delegates from the workpeople's associations was held at Blackburn last Monday, which declined to accept the suggestion that they should return to work on the proposed reduction for three months, with a view to the reconsideration of the matter at the termination of that period. Meetings of the Blackburn spinners and weavers were held on the same day, the former agreeing to go back to work on a reduction of 5 per cent, and the latter deciding to appeal to a ballot. The meeting of the masters, which was to have been held on Tuesday, has been postponed until the result of the ballot is known.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### GROWTH OF PLANTS.

Mr. W. T. Thiselton Dyer, in beginning his third lecture on Vegetable Morphology on Tuesday, the 14th inst., commented on the very early indications of a diversity of forms for diverse functions discernible in the embryo plant, such as the rudiments of a skin or bark, a core of woody fibre, lateral appendages (stems and leaves), and a root. He then, by the help of large diagrams, explained how the adult plant, from its growing points (masses of uniform cells at the tips of roots and stems), gradually increases in breadth and height. Internally, as the cells become remote from the growing-point, they lose their uniformity, become incapable of subdivision, and assume permanent forms adapted for their respective functions. Externally, from growing-points (same with single terminal cells and others, with terminal groups of cells) the other organs of the plant are duly evolved with definite relation to successive divisions. In commenting upon the vertical and circumferential growth of plants, and the inequalities of growth due to external and internal conditions, Mr. Dyer said that the causes were still involved in mystery. Mr. T. A. Knight had made many experiments, with the view of ascertaining the influence of gravitation and the centrifugal force in the growth of stems upwards and of roots downwards, and had obtained some interesting facts. Much light, however, is to be expected from the recent investigations of Mr. Darwin, to whom we are so much indebted for a deeply interesting monograph on climbing plants. Among other illustrations of the effects of mechanical force upon growing plants, and the way in which they are rectified, the lecturer explained how wheat which has been laid by a storm, sometimes recovers its erect position.

### COMPOUND COLOURS.

Lord Rayleigh, M.A., F.R.S., began his third lecture on Thursday, the 16th inst., by noticing some exceptions to the rule which ascribes the colours of bodies to absorption. For instance, the colour of gold and other metals is due to reflection. The absorption colour, also, greatly depends upon the degree of thickness of the substance through which the light passes. The colour reflected from a body almost opaque is complementary to its true colour (i.e., as green is to red); but if the light pass too far into the substance before it is reflected no colour appears. Lord Rayleigh showed that crystals of the beautiful coal-tar dye magenta, which to the eye appear yellowish green, become crimson by transmitted light. His Lordship then proceeded to the consideration of compound colours, ingeniously illustrated by coloured paper discs, sectors of which could be combined, the different colours being mixed by rotation of the discs placed upon a whirling-table, and thus rendered visible to the audience. For private experiments the discs may be revolved on a large pin. Many interesting results were thereby produced. The rotation of a disc half black and half white gave light-grey; increasing the black reduced the luminosity, the effect resembling that of diminished light. Various shades of any colour were formed by adding black to it in different proportions, and various tints by adding white in a similar manner. This was specially demonstrated with the colour red. A combination of black, yellow, and white discs produced drab, and browns and drabs were shown to be darkened varieties of yellow, orange, and red. Lord Rayleigh having ascertained by experiments the exact proportions of each colour required to be placed upon the disc in order to procure certain varieties of shades and tints, recorded the figures, and arranged them in a tabular form. This he exhibited; and he showed that, by reference to it, he

was able to predict the results of certain combinations of colour and produce them at will. Thus, a combination of 45 parts red, 49 green, and 50 blue gave the same grey as a combination of 34 white and 132 black. The result of a mixture of 23 green, 44 yellow, and 99 blue matched that of a mixture of 118 black and 48 white. Among other combinations, it was shown that red and green will produce a match for black, yellow, and white; and that a pink, the result of a mixture of red and yellow, may be matched by combining black, white, and red.

### SPEECH.

Mr. A. Graham Bell, the inventor of the articulating telephone, gave the discourse at the Friday evening meeting on the 18th inst. He began by reminding the audience that speech is not an inherent faculty in man, but is acquired by instruction and long practice. He then referred to the formation of sound by vibrations in the air, and noticed the fruitless attempts to catalogue articulate sounds in a universal phonetic alphabet. The organs employed in speech and their functions were next described and illustrated. The vocal chords resemble a reed, and it was stated that by substituting different reeds in the throat of a man who had lost his larynx his voice could be made soprano or bass. Van Helmont endeavoured to produce vocal sounds artificially, and selected Hebrew as the original sacred language; Von Kempelen formed a speaking machine, and from an imitation of this, by Sir Charles Wheatstone, Mr. Bell produced the sound "mamma!" Mr. A. Melville Bell, the father of the lecturer, after long study of the physiological bases of speech, described in England, in 1866, his system of "visible speech," in an alphabet consisting of diagrams, in which each letter represents its own sound, expressing to the eye its exact position in the physiological circuit, and giving, with the minutest shade of difference, every sound that can be formed by human organs. By books printed with this alphabet, the Chinese learn to read their own language with very much greater rapidity than before; and this alphabet is very successfully employed in teaching the dumb to speak in North America and other countries. After explaining and illustrating this system, Mr. Graham Bell briefly referred to other methods for teaching speech to those who are dumb through deafness, including those of Dr. Watson and Van Praagh; and a boy, a pupil of Miss Hull, brought forward by that lady, spoke intelligibly to the audience. Mr. Bell next explained the way in which the sounds proceeding from the throat are modified by the mouth and tongue; and he showed how Helmholtz, by resolving the voice into its constituent tones, had been able to imitate the vowel sounds by combining tuning-forks together, with suitable resonators. In relation to the communication of sound by vibrations of the air, Mr. Bell alluded to sympathetic vibrations; for instance, a silent tuning-fork will take up the sound from another fork vibrating near it, and the pendulum of a clock may be set in motion by the vibration of another pendulum. This was followed by the exhibition of Mr. Sedley Taylor's phonoscope. When that gentleman uttered vowel sounds, spoke, or sang, beautiful chromatic changes took place in the magnified images of thin films of soap-bubbles projected on the screen by electric light. Finally, Mr. Bell exhibited the phonograph in action, and briefly referred to the microphone, the recent invention of Professor Hughes, which does for sounds inaudible to us what the microscope does for very minute objects.

### THE "TATLER" AND "SPECTATOR."

Professor Morley, in beginning his third lecture, on Saturday last, the 18th inst., noticed as an evidence of the happiness of Steele's married life his wife's loving adoption of his illegitimate daughter, who lived with them till her marriage. He then briefly sketched the life of Swift, previous to his friendship with Steele and Addison, which arose from the publication of the witty "Tale of a Tub." Swift was born in 1667, and, having lost his father when very young, became private secretary to his relation, Sir William Temple. Not receiving his expected promotion, through the death of William III., he entered the Church, of which he was really an earnest, conscientious member, in spite of appearances to the contrary. In fact, as Professor Morley pointed out, Swift was apt to do himself injustice by imputing his own good acts to unworthy motives, and was too readily believed. Moreover, the symptoms of the disease of the brain under which he was finally prostrated appeared in early life, and tinged all his career. In 1707 he published an ironical pamphlet, under the name of Isaac Bickerstaff, attacking the astrological almanacks of the day, and promising to give definite predictions instead of their vague ones. He accordingly foretold the day of the death of John Partridge the astrologer; and in another pamphlet, written after that date, asserted that, in spite of contradictions, Partridge (in spirit) really was defunct. With Swift's consent, Steele adopted the name Isaac Bickerstaff as editor of the *Tatler*, which appeared April 12, 1709, and in several papers kept up the joke, asserting that all useless persons who lived merely to eat, drink, sleep, and dress are really dead, and that only such as study to improve their own minds and those of others and do good really live. Throughout the *Tatler* there is much dramatic power and accurate delineation of character, especially shown in the description of the "Trumpet Club." A rich vein of true religious feeling pervades the work, and it contains charming pictures of the beauty of domestic life in the natural home, and this at a time when the licentious plays of Congreve and Farquhar held the stage. With the aid of Addison, the undertaking prospered. But the energetic Steele was not satisfied. The last number of the *Tatler* appeared on Jan. 2, 1711; and on March 1 the enlarged work appeared as the *Spectator*, published daily, price one penny. In the first number Addison describes his own peculiar character as a "spectator of mankind." At first the friends wrote alternate numbers, and afterwards they had coadjutors; but, if any failed, Steele had to supply the deficiency; hence much of his work bears marks of haste, and is thus inferior to that of Addison, who would not write unless he pleased, and had something to say. It was Steele who described the "Club," including Sir Roger de Coverley, a character he soon gave up to Addison, who made the knight his own property. Three of the Coverley papers were supplied by Eustace Budgell, Addison's unfortunate nephew, who committed suicide in 1737.

Professor Guthrie, F.R.S., will begin a course of three lectures on studies in Molecular Physics on Thursday next, the 30th inst. On Friday evening, the 31st inst., Professor Flower will give a discourse on the Native Races of the Pacific; and on Saturday, June 1, Professor Morley will give an additional lecture on Richard Steele, and, on June 8 and 15, two lectures on Joseph Addison.

By a return recently issued we learn that the emigration from the Mersey to the United States and British North America in 1877 was only about 6000 in excess of the arrivals at Liverpool from those countries. The emigrants numbered 51,079 and the immigrants 44,990; of the latter nearly 30,000 were steerage passengers.



## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Thursday week Madame Adelina Patti made her third appearance this season. The opera was "La Traviata," and the great singer repeated her performance of the character of Violetta with all its former brilliancy and pathos. The former quality was specially manifested in the opening "Brindisi," and in the allegro "Sempere libera" of the aria "Ah! fors' e lui," the earlier portion of which was a fine piece of expressive singing. In the duet with Germont, and in that with Alfredo, Madame Patti sang with a deep pathos, which was still more strongly evidenced in the closing music of the death scene.

The same occasion brought back Signor Nicolini, who reappeared as Alfredo, the music of which part he rendered with his well-known characteristics. Signor Graziani's fine performance as the elder Germont was, as often before, a special feature in the cast of the opera.

On Friday "Tannhäuser" was repeated, and on Saturday the opera was "Un Ballo in Maschera," with a familiar cast. "I Puritani" was given again on Monday, and on Tuesday Madame Patti appeared as Leonora in "Il Trovatore," the cast of which was in other respects also as on former occasions. For Thursday "Lohengrin" was announced; for Friday, "La Favorita;" and for this (Saturday) evening, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia."

The second Floral Hall Concert of the season took place on Saturday afternoon, and included fine performances by Madame Adelina Patti and other eminent vocalists of the Royal Italian Opera Company.

An Italian version of M. Victor Massé's "Paul et Virginie" is to be produced on Saturday next, June 1.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Thursday week was to have brought back Signor Campanini (after an absence of two years) in his well-known impersonation of Faust; but his indisposition caused the sudden transference of the part to Signor Fancelli, who sang with the same artistic taste as on many previous occasions in the same character. Mdlle. Minnie Hauk and Mdlle. Tremelli repeated their highly effective performances respectively as Margherita and Siebel, and the cast was otherwise also as recently.

On the next evening Madame Gerster made her third appearance this season, and gained another genuine success by her brilliant and impassioned singing as the heroine in "Lucia di Lammermoor." In the grace and refinement of the opening larghetto of the cavatina, "Regnava nel silenzio," and the florid passages of the closing portion, in the duets with Edgardo and Enrico, and, above all, in the contract-scene, and the grand scena of delirium, the performance of Madame Gerster was one of exceptional power, and elicited special demonstrations of applause; Signor Fancelli and Signor Del Puente sang finely in their respective characters of Edgardo and Enrico. After the opera, a new ballet, entitled "Les Papillons," was produced with much success. It introduced, for the first time here, Mdlle. Malvina Cavalazzi, a clever dancer, and included the skilful dancing of Mdlle. Marie Müller and other pupils of the National Training School for Dancing. The ballet is invented and arranged by Madame Katti Lanner, and is placed on the stage with brilliant effects of scenery and costume.

Signor Campanini's reappearance took place on Saturday, when he appeared as the hero in Marchetti's "Ruy Blas," which was given for the first time this season. Of the opera itself we spoke fully on the occasion of its production by Mr. Mapleson, at Her Majesty's Theatre, in November last, when the title character was sustained by Signor Fancelli. Signor Campanini was warmly greeted on Saturday, when he sang with much effect, especially in the duet with the Queen, in the third act (the latter portion of which was encored), and in the aria, "Mortale affanno il core," in which he was greatly applauded. Mdlle. Caroline Salla also reappeared on the occasion, and repeated her performance as Maria de Neubourg, Queen of Spain, with the same effect as in last year's representations of the opera. In the scena "Larva dorato," in passages of the second finale, in the important duet with Ruy Blas in the third act, and in the final duet with that character, and in several other instances, Mdlle. Salla again produced a very favourable impression. Mdlle. Parodi as Casilda gave the aria "C'era una volta" with good effect, and rendered serviceable aid in the concerted music, including the duet "Meco vorreste;" Signor Rota, as Don Sallustio di Bavan, having sung finely therein, and in his aria, "Ai miei rivali." Madame Lablache was again the representative of Giovanna di la Cueva; and other characters were also efficiently sustained.

On Monday "I Puritani" was repeated; and on Tuesday "Il Trovatore" was given, with Mdlle. Tremelli's first performance of the character of Azucena, in which new assumption the singer again made a very favourable impression. As Leonora, Mdlle. Salla sang very effectively, as in last season's representations of the opera; Signor Fancelli having again rendered the music of Manrico with special power. As hitherto, Signor Del Puente was an efficient Count di Luna. A morning performance of "Faust" was given on Wednesday. The first and second acts of "Dinorah" and the new ballet were announced for Thursday; and "Lucia di Lammermoor" for this (Saturday) evening.

Mr. Manns's benefit concert took place at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last, when a varied selection was provided, including Mendelssohn's "Scotch" Symphony. A novelty on the occasion was a serenade for stringed instruments in D (op. 23) by Herr Henschel, the well-known baritone. The piece is symphonic in structure, consisting of four movements—a March, "Andante," "Scherzo," and Finale—each containing some clever and effective writing. It was conducted by the composer, and was well received. M. de Beriot played with good effect the first movement of Grieg's pianoforte concerto, Señor Sarasate gave a fine performance of his own fantasia for violin on themes from "Faust" (encored), and the two executants just named were associated in the variations from Beethoven's "Kreutzer" sonata for piano and violin. The concert began with the overture to "Oberon," and the programme included vocal performances by Mdlles. Fides Keller, Misses Robertson and Penna, Mr. Barton McGuckin, and Herr Henschel. The lady first-named—a contralto—made a very successful first appearance here. With the exception of Herr Henschel's composition, the performances were conducted by Mr. Manns, who was warmly applauded.

A new series of performances of operas in English will begin at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, June 4, to be continued on Thursdays and Tuesdays until the 27th of the month, inclusive. The performances will be under the direction of Mr. Richard Temple, with Mr. Manns as conductor. The twenty-third series of Saturday afternoon concerts will begin on Oct. 5.

The reception of Gilmore's renowned American band of sixty-five performers took place at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday evening and Wednesday afternoon. Details of the performances will be found in another part of the Paper.

The second of this year's New Philharmonic Concerts took place last Saturday afternoon at St. James's Hall, and com-

prised effective orchestral performances of Beethoven's second symphony (in D), and his third "Leonora" overture, and a "Fest March" by Joachim Raff. Mendelssohn's first pianoforte concerto (in G minor) was finely played by Mdlle. Janotha (who was encored), and M. Marsick, the Belgian violinist, gave a skilful rendering of Max Bruch's first violin concerto. Vocal pieces were contributed by Mdlle. Thekla Friedländer. The duties of conductor were shared by Dr. Wylde and Mr. Ganz.

Miss Philp's concert on Monday evening drew a large and fashionable attendance at St. James's Hall. The programme, which was of varied interest, comprised several effective vocal compositions by the concert-giver, who has long since earned a special reputation by the production of a large number of such pieces. Monday's selection included her "Romance Française," "Ninon," sung by Mr. Colnaghi (encored); her songs "Clear and Cool," "La Pazzo," and "Perché," rendered by herself; "The Train," by Mr. Pyatt; "Somebody's Waiting," by Mdlle. Helene Arnim (encored); "The Clang of the Wooden Shoon," "The Poacher's Widow," "The Better Land," by Madame Antoinette Sterling (all encored); "The Lovers' Ride," by Mr. Cummings; and the duettino, "Amo te solo," by Miss Philp and Mr. Cummings; besides the part-songs "What is love?" and "The Hop-Pickers," sung by the members of the London Vocal Union, and both encored. Other vocal music was contributed by the singers named, by Madame Emily Davison (a first appearance), Mdlle. Gaetano, Miss Wakefield, and the two Misses Allitsen—these two ladies and Messrs. Cummings and Pyatt having rendered the vocal portion of Brahms's "Liebeslieder" Waltzes, with the four-hand pianoforte accompaniment of Miss Cronin and Herr Fruntzen. The two last-named artists played effective pianoforte solos; and Herr Van Biene, the eminent violoncellist, executed with much skill, a "Valse Caractéristique" by Dunkler, which was encored; other encores besides those specified having occurred during the evening.

The third performance of the new season of Professor Ella's Musical Union took place on Tuesday afternoon at St. James's Hall with an excellent selection.

The programme of Herr Franke's chamber concert of Tuesday evening, at the Royal Academy of Music, was of similar sterling interest to those of his previous concerts.

The sixth concert of the Philharmonic Society's sixty-sixth season took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening. Of the performances we must speak next week.

Herr Boscovitz gave his sixth pianoforte recital at Steinway Hall on Thursday afternoon, the vocalists being Signor Brocolini and Mr. Welby Wallace.

"Moses in Egypt" was produced by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening.

The new comic opera by Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Mr. Arthur Sullivan is to be produced at the Opéra Comique Theatre this (Saturday) evening. The title is "H.M.S. Pinafore; or, the Lass that Loved a Sailor."

An extra (afternoon) ballad concert is to be given by Mr. John Boosey at St. James's Hall to-day (Saturday).

Mr. E. H. Thorne announces three pianoforte recitals at Willis's Rooms; the first to be given this afternoon, the others on June 8 and 22.

The last concert of the season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will take place next Monday evening, when Mr. Arthur Sullivan's overture, "The Light of the World," will be performed.

Madame Jenny Viard-Louis will give the fourth of her excellent vocal and orchestral concerts, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday morning next.

Much interest is felt in the concert to be given at St. James's Hall next Wednesday afternoon in aid of the Mario Testimonial Fund. The great singer of former days is now, in his old age, in a position such as is said to require money help; and this it is to be hoped will be largely supplied by the concert referred to, at which Madame Christine Nilsson will sing—coming expressly from abroad for the purpose—in addition to Madame Trebelli, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and other distinguished vocalists.

An interesting sale is announced by Messrs. Pattick and Simpson to take place at their rooms in Leicester-square on Thursday next, when all the numerous unpublished manuscripts of Rossini—vocal and instrumental—will be offered to public competition. These compositions were purchased of Madame Rossini, the composer's widow, and will be offered for sale in lots. The quaint titles of some of the pieces afford amusing proof of Rossini's humorous tendency.

The Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre will begin on Aug. 3, again under the management of Messrs. A. and S. Gatti.

The Emperor of Germany has accepted the dedication of Madame Oury's Imperial grand polonaise, composed in honour of Princess Charlotte of Prussia's wedding day.

Signor Schira, who has composed operas and other works in English, has had conferred upon him by the King of Italy the rank of officer in the Order of the Crown of Italy, a distinguished body in which he was already enrolled as a cavaliero.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., have just brought out—in their handy and cheap octavo edition—Handel's "Semele," a secular oratorio composed in 1743. The original words, by Congreve, were intended for an opera, but not being found suitable for stage purposes, modifications and changes were made, and the work was brought out as an oratorio in 1744. The edition here referred to has been supervised by Mr. E. Prout, who has adopted that of the German Handel Society, with a few judicious alterations in the pianoforte accompaniment, by which a closer adherence to the original score is obtained.

"The First Spring Day" and "When I am dead" are very expressive and musically settings, by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie, of lines by Christina Rossetti. These songs are characterised both by poetic feeling and artistic skill. They are published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.; as are "Six Characteristic Pieces" and "Two Polka Mazurkas" for the pianoforte, by G. J. Van Eyken—all of which have much individuality, and are well written for the instrument.

"Songs of Israel" (Boosey, Patey, and Co.). This is a volume containing psalms, hymns, and chants, with Hebrew words, as used in the Synagogue service, and an English paraphrase; the music being composed and arranged for four voices, with an accompaniment for pianoforte or organ, by A. Saqui, choirmaster of the old Hebrew congregation, Prince's-road, Liverpool. The music is characterised by clear and flowing melody and appropriate harmony, and has a special interest in its purpose as a portion of Jewish worship.

Lord Derby contributes £500 to be invested for the establishment of scholarships in the Liverpool elementary schools.

## THEATRES.

A new three-act drama, entitled "Family Honour," written by Mr. Frank Marshall, was produced at the Aquarium last Saturday. The simplicity of the story which serves as the basis of this play stands in remarkable contrast with the dialogue. The last is very ambitious, and much over-written; a fault, however, which the audience willingly condoned on account of its general elegance and special pertinency. There, too, is a gravity in the subject and style which disposed the hearer to concede a privilege due to its special importance. It commanded, as it were, attention for the earnestness of its treatment and the sincerity of its purpose. The scene is laid in Italy, where Lady Mary Tresham (Mrs. Hermann Vezin) is depicted as residing with her niece Margaret (Miss Marie Litton), who is honoured with a pair of lovers, Sir Eric Marvel (Mr. W. Farren), and the Hon. Algernon Craft (Mr. Harold Kyrle). The rivals are contrasts in character and conduct. Sir Eric, though an elderly man, is the favoured lover, and evidently merits the lady's preference. In revenge for this Algernon slanders the lady's mother, that he may destroy the peace of the woman by whom he is rejected. In pursuit of his wicked designs he seeks the help of one Dick Jumble, an old coachman, with a knowledge of family secrets. This character is, perhaps, the most dramatic in the piece, and is ably acted by Mr. Fawn. Algernon even adopts the most villainous means of annoyance, and assails Sir Eric with anonymous letters. He has also another agent in aid of his nefarious designs, one Ishmael Stray (Mr. E. F. Edgar), the half brother of the heroine. This man repents of his bad work, but not until he has raised a doubt in Sir Eric's mind, which causes a separation of four years between him and his innocent lady. Both Sir Eric and Stray are wanderers in the Crimea during that period; and here Algernon follows the former with the purpose of moving him to divorce his wife, by inventing infamous falsehoods against her reputation. But he overdoes the thing, and provokes the husband to a display of indignation which frightens him into a confession of his guilt. Sir Eric's reconciliation with his injured wife is facilitated by the fact of her being already in his establishment at Castellamara, in the disguise of a housemaid. Such a story, slight as it is, has many good points; and, as the drama was, on the whole, capably acted, its unequivocal acceptance need excite no surprise.

A special morning performance took place at the Gaiety, on Wednesday, in aid of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Library, and Art-Gallery, now approaching completion at Stratford-on-Avon.

Leococ's comic opera "The Rajah of Mysore" has been revived at the Gaiety. The piece is otherwise known as "Eighteen Years in One Hour," but the present is the original title. The adaptation is the work of Mr. G. M. Layton, and Mr. E. Royce sustains the principal character. It is not the only piece founded on the phenomena of delirium, as the Persian tale of "Mourjahad" might be adduced to prove. Mr. Royce's impersonation of the Rajah is exceedingly droll.

At the Surrey two pieces originally produced at the Grecian were revived, one entitled "Lion's Love; or, Still in the Toils," and the other the pantomime of "Roley Poley." Mr. Conquest himself appeared in both; and, notwithstanding the noisy audience of the first night, the performance must be set down as successful.

At the Adelphi on Monday Mr. Charles Kelly very ably sustained the character of Pierre Lorange, the hero of the sensational drama entitled "Proof," hitherto performed by Mr. Bandmann.

At the Alhambra a new ballet has been introduced succeeding "The Grand Duchess." It is entitled "Golden Wreath," and includes Mdlles. David, Pertoldi, Gillet, and others, besides the corps de ballet. It is both showy and effective, and is the invention of Mr. T. Albery as to its action and story, arranged by M. Bertrand, with new music by G. Jacobi, and magnificent scenery by A. Calcott and his assistants.

Mr. S. Hayes, whose management of the St. James's has been conducted with great spirit, took his benefit on Saturday and Monday last.—Mr. Henry Neville took his benefit at the Olympic on Thursday, when he played the character of Belphegor for the first time in London.—This morning the last matinée at the Globe takes place, when Mr. E. Righton's benefit begins, the second performance for the same purpose being announced for this evening.—The annual benefit of Mr. R. G. Thomas, the manager of the Mohawk Minstrels, will take place on Wednesday next at the Agricultural Hall. A great variety of entertainments is promised, concluding with a grand dress ball.—Mr. Joseph Mackay's new drama, to be played at the Park Theatre on June 1, is entitled "Hawke's Nest." Mr. George L. Gordon's new piece, "Auld Lang Syne," will be played for the first time at the same theatre on the previous Monday. Mr. Lin Rayne, Mr. George Temple, Mr. Desmond, and Miss Emmerson, with others, are engaged.

A dramatic entertainment was given at St. George's Hall, yesterday (Friday), on behalf of the Samaritan Free Hospital.

Herr Martin Eiffé, who intends giving a series of Shakespearean recitals at the Steinway Hall, is a German, and comes to us from the Ducal Court Theatre of Meiningen. Having studied for some time in England, Herr Eiffé speaks our language with fluency. His first recital, which took place on Monday evening, was "Richard III.," which he rendered very finely. At this recitation was given the music composed expressly by Herr W. Mahldorfer.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Lord Harlech to be Lieutenant of the county of Leitrim in the room of the late Earl of Leitrim.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Erato, which sailed from Plymouth, with emigrants, in February last.

Official mail advices received at Cairo from Kartoum announce that the Nile has begun to rise in a satisfactorily abundant manner in Upper Egypt.

Mr. Edmund Macrory, of the Northern Circuit, has been elected a Bench of the Middle Temple, in place of the late Mr. J. B. Torr, Q.C.

The thanks of the Government of the United States of America have been received at the Foreign Office for assistance rendered to an American vessel by her Majesty's ship Bullfinch, when in distress in the Bahamas.

The spring general meeting of the National Rifle Association was held on Tuesday afternoon in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution. In the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Cambridge, the chair was taken by the Earl of Wharncliffe. The Wimbledon meeting will begin on July 8, the camp being ready for occupation two days before that date. The regulations and programme for the meeting have been already published, and, with few exceptions, the council has adhered to the lines of 1877.





A QUAKER BURIAL: FUNERAL OF MRS. JOHN BRIGHT.

A QUAKER BURIAL: FUNERAL OF MRS. JOHN BRIGHT.

The funeral of Mrs. John Bright, which took place on the 25th inst., was a most interesting and impressive occasion. The deceased lady, who was 82 years of age, had long been ailing, and her death was the result of a long and painful illness. She was a devoted wife and mother, and her death was a great loss to her family and to the community.

The funeral took place at the Quaker meeting-house in the Strand, London, and was attended by a large number of friends and acquaintances. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Bright, who was assisted by several other ministers. The burial took place in the Quaker cemetery in the Strand, and was a most impressive occasion.

The funeral procession was one of the most interesting and impressive that has been witnessed in London for many years. It was led by the Rev. Mr. Bright, who was followed by a large number of friends and acquaintances. The procession was accompanied by a band of music, and the funeral was a most impressive and interesting occasion.



## A QUAKER FUNERAL.

The family bereavement which has lately visited one of the most eminent and popular of English statesmen must have excited feelings of respectful sympathy and sincere regret among hundreds of thousands of his countrymen. The burial of the late Mrs. John Bright took place one day last week in the graveyard attached to the Friends' Meeting-house, in George-street, Rochdale. Shortly before noon the funeral procession set forth, a simple hearse and nine plain carriages, without any of the customary undertakers' pomp, attended by 150 of Mr. Bright's factory workpeople, from his house at One Ash. Crowds of spectators along the route witnessed, in reverential silence, but with looks and gestures expressive of their concern, the passage of the unadorned funeral to the Quaker place of worship. In the adjacent ground there presently assembled the sorrowing members of the Bright and Leatham families, with some of their private friends, and leading persons of their religious Society. The scene differed only from an ordinary largely-attended funeral by the utter absence of ceremonial parade, and of any sort of ecclesiastical attire, which distinguishes this sober, steadfast, God-fearing community of old-fashioned English Puritans. Two of the Friends, Mr. W. Braithwaite, of Manchester, a barrister, and Mr. W. G. Turner, of Liverpool, spoke as they felt themselves moved to speak the words of divine consolation and of devout Christian resignation. There was no clergyman in gown and bands, with book in hand, to recite a prescribed form of lessons, prayers, and exhortations, beautiful and touching as is that portion of the Church of England's liturgy. But the deep solemnity of the occasion was, nevertheless, fully realised. Mr. Bright, whose emotion was of course manifest to all near him, was accompanied by his sister, Mrs. M'Laren, his youngest son, his brother, Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P. for Manchester, and Mr. Leatham, M.P., his brother-in-law. Among those present also were Mr. Arthur Pease, of Darlington, and Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., with several ladies. Our illustration of the scene at the grave will be viewed with interest, for the sake of an estimable public man, whose name is cherished with much regard throughout the kingdom, and for the sake too of the Society of Friends, whose character stands so high among the sundry varieties of Protestant Christian associations. The yearly meeting of the Society, in Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, is likely to prove of unusual importance, having to decide finally upon certain measures proposed last year, or the year before, to improve its organisation, which it is hoped will give it an enlarged activity, while preserving its well-known principles in their strictest integrity. The total number of its members in England and Wales is scarcely 15,000 at the present time, and has been almost stationary for many years past.

## CALLS TO THE BAR.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been called to the Bar:—

Inner Temple.—Rowland Ponsonby Blennerhassett, M.P., Oxford; John Richards Kelly, B.A., Cambridge; Dalzell Tanzi Savary, M.A. Cambridge; Percy John Hibbert, B.A., Cambridge; Charles Edward Ellis, B.A., Cambridge; Jonathan Formby; Richard Basil Huth; Evelyn William Rashleigh, B.A., Oxford; Sydney Lovell Phypson, B.A., Cambridge; Oswald Sullivan Macleay, M.A., Oxford; John Greenwood Shipman, B.A., Oxford (Inns of Court Civil Law Student, 1877, Inner Temple Pupil Scholar in Common Law, 1878, and Oxford Vinerian Law Scholar, 1878); Arthur Montague Bernard, B.A., Oxford; Richard William Shepherson Giddy, B.A., Cambridge; Charles Josiah Etherington, B.A., Cambridge; and Hugh Montgomerie Hamilton.

Middle Temple.—Lucas Burnell Blacker King, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin; Ross Scott, M.A., Queen's College, Belfast; George Vere Benson, Downing College, Cambridge, M.A.; Walker Derham, Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A.; John Turner, Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A.; Joel Langley; Westby Brook Percival, University of London; Navrojee Rastomjee Motabhooy; Joaquim Parsich Joaquim.

Lincoln's Inn.—Edward Dawson Preston Tewart, M.A., Oxford; James Head Staples; James Trustram, LL.B., Cambridge; Thomas Snow, B.A., Oxford; Edward Woodfield Paul, B.A., Oxford; Henry Clerke Brown, B.A., Oxford; John George Butcher, M.A., Cambridge, Fellow of Trinity College; Charles Reginald Hoffmeister, B.A., Cambridge; Matthew George Farrer, University of Oxford; William John Sparrow, B.A. and LL.B., London; and John Darke Stanton, B.A., Oxford.

Gray's Inn.—William Edmund Ball, LL.B.; William Foot Husband, LL.B.

In connection with the April examination of candidates for admission on the Roll of Solicitors of the Supreme Court, the Examination Committee recommend the following gentlemen, under the age of twenty-six, as being entitled to honorary distinction:—

George Henry Pugh, Henry Arthur Dudding, John Curtis, Alfred Harold Ruston, Frederick Arthur Lake, and Thomas Richard Glyn. The Council of the Incorporated Law Society have accordingly awarded the following prizes of books:—To Mr. Pugh, the prize of the Honourable Society of Clifford's Inn; to Mr. Dudding, the prize of the Honourable Society of New Inn; to Mr. Curtis, Mr. Ruston, Mr. Lake, and Mr. Glyn, prizes of the Incorporated Law Society.

The following gentlemen, who were also recommended, have received certificates of merit:—Arthur Armitage, George Ley Bodilly, Henry James Gidney, Robert Thomas Griffiths, George Charles Grubbe, William J. Storrow Scott, and William Cleeve Symons, jun.

The Examination Committee further certified that the answers of the following candidate were highly satisfactory, and would have entitled him to honorary distinction if he had not been above the age of twenty-six:—Edward Newton Fuller, LL.B. (would have been entitled to a prize).

The number of candidates examined in this Term was 139; of these 115 passed, and 24 were postponed.

The cottage of Colonel Greaves, C.B., at Datchet, was broken into last week, and a quantity of plate stolen.

It has been definitely decided to hold next year's Royal Agricultural Society's show upon the Brondesbury (Kilburn) site, the sanction of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners having been obtained for the land to be used for that purpose.—The Bath and West of England Agricultural Society will hold its annual meeting at Oxford in Whitsun week, and bids fair to outdo all previous meetings in interest and importance.

The Duke of Westminster on Monday laid the memorial stone of a school and manse to be erected at Mold, North Wales, in connection with the Congregational Church, of which the Rev. D. Burford Hooke is pastor. There was a luncheon, under the presidency of Sir Robert A. Cunliffe, Bart., at which Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., the High Sheriff of Flintshire, the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and other leading local gentlemen, were present.

The Indian Famine Relief Fund, which has been in course of collection at the Mansion House for the last nine months, and which has reached the magnificent total of £515,200, was finally closed on Monday. The balance sheet of the fund, which was presented to the committee, showed that the amount of public subscriptions received between Aug. 15 and May 15 last was £515,200. The sum transmitted to Madras was £508,063, and the expenses of collection £9136, of which £7757 was spent in advertising appeals and subscription-list in the newspapers at the request of donors. Sir Thomas White, the late Lord Mayor, who occupied the chair, replying to a vote of thanks for his having initiated the fund, attributed much of the success of the appeal to the public confidence in the committee by whom he was surrounded. A telegram announcing the closing of the fund was dispatched to the Duke of Buckingham, at Madras.

## TWO NOVELS.

Change of scene is as welcome to novel-readers, probably, as to other weary mortals, and so much, and a great deal more, is to be found in the two volumes entitled *By Proxy*, by James Payn (Chatto and Windus), an author who may always be depended upon, whatever may be one's ultimate judgment of his work and one's state of mind at the end of his story, to keep one awake during the actual reading. At certain intervals, not very far apart, you may trust him, however dull he may just have seemed about to become, to propitiate you with some pleasant description, or to rouse you with some piquant remark, or to excite your curiosity by some ingenious contrivance, or to enlist your sympathies, or to provoke you to irresistible laughter. There are those who say, moreover, that he shows a wonderful knowledge of the human heart and of the motives that regulate the actions of mankind (as his vigorous sketch of Mrs. Conway, on this occasion, bears witness); and, however that may be, it is quite certain that, as regards some kinds of women, there is much shrewdness and cleverness, wit and humour, in the graphic touches with which he hits off the peculiarities of their contradictory natures. A young English lady, with all the charm that belongs to good looks combined with good sense, to simplicity relieved by archness, to a quiet manner veiling a strong spirit, and to playfulness chastened by self-respect, he seldom or never fails to introduce for the gratification of his readers and for the indulgence, perhaps, of the vein in which he is conscious of excelling. Nor, on the present occasion, is he untrue to his antecedents, either as regards his happy knack of delineating the contrarieties of womankind or as regards his skill in the portraiture of an English girl after his own heart. But something was said above about a change of scene; and it is time to explain what is meant. The author, having surveyed mankind from China to Peru, determined to take his readers a far journey into the former country, where they would be likely to encounter many novelties, and where, perhaps, they might be brought under the influence of that impressive magnificence which is proverbially connected with the unknown. At any rate, the story opens with a description of two Englishmen who are making their "slow way up a tributary of the Cha-Ho (otherwise Imperial Canal)" upon a certain "moonlit night" in the spring of a certain year. They are seated in a "covered boat," moving along the canal at the rate of speed congenial to Chinese boatmen in the Celestial Empire; and in the prow, lying asleep, are a guard of Chinese soldiers, "commanded by Fu-Chow, their captain." Here we have the principal characters of the tale; for the other characters, though, for the most part, better drawn, more interesting, more agreeable, and more natural, are, from the constructive point of view, subordinate. The two Englishmen are upon an excursion which, on their part, "required money, courage, an armed guard, and, above all, a quietness of demeanour and conduct in the presence of much that was irritating, and more that was ludicrous, which," says the author most truly, "all Europeans, and we fear we must add especially our military fellow-countrymen, do not possess." And one of the two Englishmen is about the worst possible example ever created, in fact or fiction, of our most outrageous fellow-countrymen. He not only displays his supreme contempt for China and Chinamen and all their ways, but he gains admission to a Chinese temple and actually steals a sacred relic. Of course he does not steal it for any useful purpose, such as that for which a starveling might steal, and would consequently lose his character for ever; he steals it out of sheer hardihood and swagger and disregard of other people's feelings, with some vague idea of having it set in a pin and parading it at home, and expects, no doubt, at the very worst, to have a fine inflicted upon him by the "beggars." But the Chinaman is more sensitive than Europeans generally suppose, and he is particularly sensitive on the subject of his sacred relics and of insults and robberies whereof such relics are the object. Moreover, the Chinaman is vindictive and cruel; he does not shrink from putting even "foreign devils" to unspeakable torture and to an agonising as well as ignominious death. And he regards sacrilege, especially when committed by a "foreign devil," as the most heinous of crimes. Now the Englishman who steals the relic has, in the naughtiness of his heart and the fulness of his contempt, managed to give mortal offence to Fu-Chow, the captain of the Chinese guard; and Fu-Chow has some inkling of the deed perpetrated by the Englishman. Now it has been said that the Chinaman is vengeful and cruel. Who, then, cannot foresee the consequences? Who does not forthwith see the Englishman betrayed, or rather informed against, taken unawares, thrown down, disarmed, tortured, and sentenced to a death of torment and disgrace? And hereby hangs the title. For a Chinaman, it is well known (by hearsay and travellers' tales), will even die, and die a painful and ignominious death too, for a consideration, a mere trifle, in the place of another, who thus dies "by proxy." But, of course, it is necessary to hoodwink the public, in whose presence the substitute is to be executed. And how can a Chinaman, however willing—nay, anxious—to earn an honest penny by being flayed alive, be mistaken for a "foreign devil"? Such a thing would be impossible: only an Englishman—or, at any rate, a European—can be substituted for the condemned. Now, the condemned's friend, being poor, desires to provide for his wife and daughter; and the condemned himself, being rich, can afford to pay a large sum for the privilege of dying "by proxy." Does anybody see a way, then, out of the difficulty? It would be hardly fair to the author to tell the whole of his plot. Suffice it to say that even a credulous reader will probably consider that a large demand is made upon him. But that will not prevent him from enjoying the entertainment provided for him, inasmuch as, to say nothing of some touching and some amusing sketches of English life, the peculiarities of China and its inhabitants, with their cunning, their avarice, their cruelty, their chopsticks, their joss-houses, and their pigeon-English, offer rare opportunities to the author, who has a very pretty notion of picturesque description and of making the flesh creep and the gorge rise as well as of tickling the fancy and evoking the laugh. The novel has "twelve illustrations by Arthur Hopkins."

There is no rushing through the three volumes of *A Noble Queen*, by Meadows Taylor (C. Kegan Paul and Co.); they require, and deserve, close and studious attention. This, no doubt, a drawback, so far as the popularity of the novel is concerned; but it does not detract from, nay, it rather enhances, the reputation of the late Colonel Taylor, who was something very much more than a writer of fugitive fiction. There is a substantiality, a solidity, about all his romances, a reality as well as a realistic air, which raises them far above the domain of light literature to which they nominally belong; we go to them to learn, as well as to beguile the lingering hour; and in them, to a greater extent perhaps than in any other written work, we find India and its natives, with their habits, manners, customs, predilections, and prejudices, alive and acting before our eyes. This posthumous novel may not be so lively or so attractive as its predecessors; but it can scarcely be called less instructive. It is, of course, based upon history, and the "noble Queen," who gives the title to the tale, is a

historical character, a sort of Indian Zenobia, as much of an Amazon but more of a gentle woman than she of Palmyra is represented to have been. Chand Beebee is the name by which she was known and by which her memory was, and probably is, reverentially cherished; she was famous, "not only as the preserver of Beejapoor, but for the heroic resistance she made to the Moghul armies in their first invasion of the Dekhan and siege of Ahmednugger." Quite in the old style of the writers whose romances were founded upon the chivalrous deeds of chivalrous persons, and whose pages seemed to flash with costly equipments and gleam with polished arms, whilst a sound of martial music seemed to reach the reader's ear and more than seemed to set his blood a-tingling, is the description of Queen Chand in the latter part of the first volume. The picture of the Queen, richly appraised, with a light morion of steel upon her head and high-reaching yellow Persian boots upon her feet, sitting her spirited Arab, man-fashion, with a perfect seat, holding a falcon upon her right wrist, and enjoying a morning ride with a gallant suite in attendance upon her, is painted in a manner that to some extent recalls a scene from "Ivanhoe" or "The Talisman." Very stirring and novel withal is the incident with which the Queen's ride is diversified when a tame leopard is let loose to hunt an antelope—an incident unfamiliar, no doubt, to most readers, and all the more interesting on that account. Very much in the old knightly style, again, is the description of the sudden meeting between the Queen and Abbas Khan, her subject, slave, and foster-son. And here we touch upon the borders of the romance which underlies and leavens the historical lump. For Abbas Khan is the hero of the romantic portion, the portion of the story in which the mysterious influence of love is at work. He is introduced, in the very first chapter of the first volume, badly wounded on the field of battle, whence he is being conveyed through a hostile country and over dangerous spots to a place of safety. In that place he is tended by a blind old Dervish of great skill as a leech, and by the Dervish's granddaughter, of great tenderness and no little experience, notwithstanding her youth, as a nurse, and with such personal charms and such winning ways as are calculated to steal the heart of a young man right out of his bosom through the very gash made by the enemy's weapon. Her name is Zora. And Abbas and Zora, the invalid and the nurse, look, he with wonder and gratitude, she with pity and interest, into one another's eyes, and unconsciously see their fate. She appears to him to be an angel; he appears to her to be a demi-god: the consequence is plain to the rawest novel-reader. But did true love ever run smooth, even in the days of good Queen Chand? Now there was in her day a certain Nawab, a man of Belial. His name was Osman Beg; and, at the risk of saying something that is not good about the dead, one cannot abstain from expressing a belief that he "feared not God, neither regarded man." He was powerful and unscrupulous, and he cast something much worse than sheep's-eyes upon the bewitching Zora. Hence, grief and tribulation to her and to Abbas; hence abductions, and escapes, and rescues. Whether Abbas and Zora ultimately eluded the villain, were joined together in Indian matrimony, and lived happily ever after, or whether they fell victims to the machinations and violence of Osman Beg, may be learnt without difficulty and with an expectation of excellent entertainment from the pages of the novel itself. To blurt out the secret here would probably raise a complaint of spoiling sport. It should be added that, besides Abbas and Zora, there is another pair, a brother and sister, Europeans, whose adventures help to enliven as well as to sadden, and in both cases to intensify, the dramatic aspect of the story. The date of the events described is that of the memorable period when "Queen Elizabeth reigned in England;" and the coincidence of two such phenomena as "good Queen Chand" in the East and "good Queen Bess" in the West was not likely to be lost upon the author. It is true that Queen Chand was but a Queen Dowager and a Queen Regent, but there was sufficient coincidence to justify the author in drawing his readers' attention to the striking but not very generally known fact that "the contemporary of our Queen Elizabeth in the Dekhan kingdom was a woman of equal ability, of equal political talent, of equal, though in a different sense, education and accomplishments," a woman who, "through all temptations and exercise of absolute power, was at once simple, generous, frank, and merciful, as she was chaste, virtuous, religious, and charitable—one who, among all the women of India, stands out as a jewel without flaw and beyond price." A character so estimable will surely be considered worthy of so much, or so little, attention as is required for the perusal of a certainly well written, though somewhat heavy, intermixture of fact and fiction.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the public on and after Monday next until further notice.

The Stoke-on-Trent Town Council has authorised the Mayor to sign a memorial to the Privy Council praying for a borough commission of the peace and a borough police force.

The Salisbury Plain programme for this year's manoeuvres has been abandoned. The First Army Corps will be assembled at Aldershot, and continue in the neighbourhood of the camp during the whole period of its mobilisation.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the Metropolitan Inner Circle Completion Railway Bill met on Monday for the first time—Mr. Percy Wyndham in the chair. The case for the promoters was laid before the Committee by Mr. Pope, Q.C.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held on Monday evening at its house, 7, Adelphi-terrace. Among the members elected several were resident in the United States and in the colonies. A paper on Physical Geography was read by Mr. J. Thornhill Harrison, M. Inst. C.E., in which he gave a description of the changes which have taken place in the position of the earth. A discussion ensued, in which several took part.

A new graving-dock was opened on the 16th inst. in the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. R. and H. Green, Blackwall; and the screw-steamer Dunrobin Castle, of 3000 tons, one of Mr. Donald Currie's Cape mail-packets, was docked in the presence of a large assemblage of shipowners and others. The dock is constructed of Fife's Aberdeen granite, and is 410 ft. in length, 65 ft. in breadth at entrance, 84 ft. at middle, and has 23 ft. of water on sill and 25 ft. on bottom.

Lord Carnarvon presided on the 17th inst. at a meeting of the Social Science Association, at which the necessary steps were taken for providing for the thorough representation of this country at the international congress for the repression and prevention of crime, including penal and reformatory treatment, to be held at Stockholm on Aug. 20 next.—Lord Henry Lennox will take the chair at a meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science next Monday, when the subject for discussion will be "The Artistic Improvement of Poorer Localities of Large Towns, with Especial Reference to the East End of London."



## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR J. M. INNES, BART.

Sir James Milne Innes, eleventh Baronet, of Balveny and Edengight, Banffshire, J.P. and D.L., died on the 11th inst., at the latter place. He was born Feb. 24, 1808, the second son of Sir John Innes, Bart., by Barbara, his wife, third daughter of George Forbes, Esq., and granddaughter of Sir John Forbes of Monymusk, and succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his elder brother, the tenth Baronet, Dec. 3, 1838. Sir James was formerly in the Civil Service of the Honourable East India Company. He married, April 4, 1837, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Thurburn, Esq., of Keith, and had seven sons and three daughters. His eldest son, now Sir John Innes, twelfth Baronet, was born Nov. 25, 1840.

SIR W. GREY.

Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., died on the 15th inst. at Parkfield, Marlton, Torquay, aged sixty. He was fourth son of the Hon. and Right Rev. Edward Grey, Bishop of Hereford, by Charlotte Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of James Croft, Esq., of Greenham, Berks, and was consequently nephew of Charles, Earl Grey, Prime Minister. He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1840, became a member of the Governor-General's Council in 1862, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1867. He retired from the Indian Service in 1871, and in 1874 was appointed to succeed Sir John Peter Grant, also a former Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, as Governor of Jamaica, from which office he retired in 1877. He married, first, July 8, 1845, Margaret Hungerford, daughter of Welby Jackson, Esq., E.I.C.S.; and secondly, Jan. 26, 1865, Georgiana Chichele, eldest daughter of J. C. Plowden, Esq., and leaves issue by each wife.

SIR W. SNAGG.

The Hon. Sir William Snagg, Chief Justice of British Guiana, died on the 17th ult. at Cleveleys, Demerara, aged seventy-one. He was the son of William Snagg, Esq., of St. Vincent, West Indies, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in 1829. He was appointed Attorney-General of Grenada in 1847, was Chief Justice of Antigua and Montserrat from 1856 to 1868, and of British Guiana from 1868 till his death. He was knighted in 1859. Sir William was thrice married—firstly, 1838, to Ann, daughter of John Turner, Esq., which lady died 1861; secondly, 1865, to Adeline, daughter of Charles H. Okey, Esq., Puisne Judge of Antigua; and, thirdly, 1876, Constance Marian, daughter of the late Major John Larkins, Bengal Artillery.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Edward Press, Esq., fifty years Coroner for Norfolk, on the 15th inst., in his seventy-seventh year.

Henry Jephson, M.D., J.P., on the 14th inst., at Beech Lawn, Leamington, in his eightieth year.

Charles William Greenly, Esq., on the 10th inst., at Titley Court, Herefordshire, aged eighty-three.

The Rev. Thomas Woodroffe, M.A., Canon of Winchester, on the 14th inst., at Amberwood, Hants, aged eighty-eight.

Henry James Schooles, Esq., M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General, late of the School of Musketry, on the 12th inst., at Hythe, Kent.

Charles Hamilton Jackson, Esq., Member of H.M. Legislative Council, Island Secretary and Administrator-General, on April 14, at Spanish Town, Jamaica, aged sixty.

Mr. G. W. Lovell, in his eightieth year. He was the author of "The Provost of Bruges," "Love's Sacrifice," "The Wife's Secret," and other five-act plays, which attained considerable popularity at the time of the production.

Charlotte Isabella, Lady Lawrence, wife of Lieutenant-General Sir George St. Patrick Lawrence, K.C.S.I., C.B., and daughter of Dr. John Brown, Surgeon-General, Bengal, on the 12th inst., at The Knowl, Red-hill, aged eighty-nine.

Logan White Raeburn, Esq., of St. Bernard's and Charlesfield, Midlothian, last surviving son of the late Henry Raeburn, Esq., and grandson of the late Sir Henry Raeburn, of St. Bernard's, on the 8th inst., at Leipzig, aged forty-four.

Henry Carroll, Esq., J.P. and D.L., on the 10th inst., at Ballynure, in the county of Wicklow, aged seventy-nine. He was the only son of Walter Bagenal Carroll, Esq., of Ballynure, by Charity, his wife, daughter of Richard Rice, Esq., of Mount Rice, in the county of Kildare, and was High Sheriff of Wicklow, 1826.

Geoffrey Joseph Shakerley, Esq., J.P., on the 14th inst., at Belmont Hall, Northwich, aged seventy-eight. He was the younger son of the late Charles Watkin John Shakerley, Esq., of Somerford Park, Cheshire, and Shakerley, in the county of Lancaster, by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of J. Moreland, Esq., of Chapplethwaite Hall, Westmorland.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Stewart, on the 6th inst., at Guernsey. The deceased officer, who was in his fifty-first year, had recently returned home from Ceylon on sick leave. He joined the 57th Regiment as an Ensign in January, 1846, and served in the Crimean campaign from July, 1855, taking part in the siege and fall of Sebastopol and the expedition to Kinburn. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart served also in the New Zealand campaigns of 1861 and 1863-5, and succeeded Colonel Logan in command of the 57th Regiment in July, 1876.

The Rev. Robert Main, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Radcliffe Observer, at the Observatory, Oxford, on the 9th inst., after a long illness. Mr. Main was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated sixth wrangler in 1834, and was afterwards elected Fellow of Trinity College. He took orders in 1836, was appointed Radcliffe Observer in 1860, in succession to Mr. Johnson, and became a member of Pembroke College, Oxford, the same year. Mr. Main was formerly First Assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and wrote several astronomical works.

Last week the quantity of fresh meat brought to Liverpool from the United States and Canada amounted to 5375 quarters of beef, 1050 carcasses of mutton, and 260 pigs.

The six persons charged with being concerned in the murder of the Earl of Leitrim and his clerk and driver were finally examined on the 17th inst. Anthony and Michael McGranaghan were released, but the other prisoners were committed for trial.

A committee of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church has pronounced against a claim (which was largely supported) for restoration to the privileges of church membership made by a Mr. Steel, who had been suspended by his kirk session for having married his deceased wife's sister.

## CHESS.

CLAYGATE (Essex).—Your proposed solution of No. 1788 will not answer. It is not necessary to send your real name with the solution of a problem.

BISHOP'S PAWS.—We are obliged for the trouble you have taken, but you are mistaken in supposing that No. 1783 has any solution other than the one published. After 1. Kt to K 3rd; 2. R to K 7th (ch); 3. K to B sq. If White plays as you suggest, 3. Kt to Q 6th (dis. ch), Black's reply is 3. Q takes R.

P.L.P. (Guernsey).—The only collection of end-games published in England is that by Kling and Horwitz; but their book is out of print. A work on the subject was published in Paris, a copy of which you may obtain by applying to M. Preti, 72, Rue St. Saver, Paris.

H.R.G. (Brombury).—You will find a position wherein King and Rook win against King and Knight in our issue of March 23 last.

C.M. (Paris).—We are greatly obliged by your courtesy. Second letter received and contents noted.

R.W.B. (Dover).—We require the name and address of contributors of games and problems before publishing either. If you will send yours, the problem shall be examined.

J.W. (Brompton).—The first move of the solution of No. 1755 is R to Q 3rd.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1784 received from Guppy, Eugene Enmore, M.T. Check, Nemine, and W.S. Beeston.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1785 received from H.B. R. Betts, A. Wood, J.K. B. Phelan, Eugene Enmore, Emile Frau, J.K. P. Th. Halli, W.S. Beeston, A.S.O.S., S.F.V. (Redland), and H. Beumann.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1786 received from H.B. Americaine, Simple Simon, E. Worsley, N. Cowell, Orson and Valentine, L. of Truro, C. Darrach, Simplex, M. Rawlings, P. Hampton, St. J. E. A. Kilnaker, E. Remond, Black Knight, L. Bennett, R.T. King, S. Western, T. Edgar, Only Jones, N. Brook, Robin Gray, Leonora and Leon, Paul's Roost, C.S. Cox, F.G.V., J. Wontone, Mechanic, G. Reeves, R.W. Robson, B. Champneys, R. Schofield, N. Ingersoll, L.S.D., M. Meredith, A. Scott, R. Gray, M. Whiteley, G. Foshbrook, W.C. Dutton, B. R. Stone, T.W. Hope, T.R. Young, S. Threlfall, C.H.S., W. Nelson, J. Lyndford, H.R.G. R. Boughhead, Engineer, C.C.E. Bernard, L. H. Stansfield, D. Leslie, L. Burnett, A. Mackenzie, Triton, G. Wright, H. Burgher, J.P.S., Nicholas, W. Alston, H.A.R. J. Williams, J.S. Waring, M.D. Dr. F. St. N. Rumbelow, Cant. Arty, W.S.B., H.P. Woolrich, G.H.V.E.H.R.V., Tonks, Lulu, W.S. Beeston, Coplanino, E.L.G., S.H. Roberts, E.P. Valliancy, A.F. Mosley, W.R.W. Leeson, P. le Page, M. and N. R.H. Brooks, H. Bee, J. de Honstern, and H. Beumann.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1785.

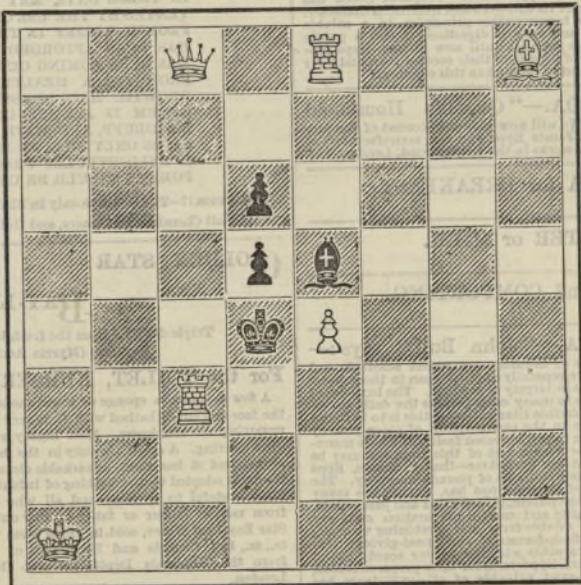
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. B to R 7th K to K 6th\*  
2. B to Q 8th (ch) K moves  
3. Q mates.

\* If Black play, 1. K to K 4th, then 2. Q to K 4th; if 1. K to Q 6th, then 2. Q to Q 4th; if 1. R to Q 6th, then 2. Q to Q 2nd; and if 1. F moves, then 2. Q to Q 2nd, making in each case on the following move.

## PROBLEM No. 1788.

By B. S. WASH (St. Louis).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game played recently between the Revs. G. A. Macdonnell and S. W. Earnshaw. (King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. Kt to Kt 3rd	R to K 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	B to B 4th	22. R to Q B 2nd	R to Kt 3rd (ch)
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	23. Kt to Kt 2nd	R to K sq
4. P to B 3rd	B to Kt 5th	24. R takes R	P takes R
5. B to K 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd	25. Q to B 3rd	R to K 3rd
6. P to Q Kt 4th		26. R to Kt 2nd	R to K sq
		27. B to B sq	R to R sq
		28. P to R 3rd	Q to K 2nd
		29. B to Q 2nd	Kt takes B
		30. Kt takes Kt	B takes P
		31. Q takes P	R to Q sq
		32. Q to R 2nd	B takes K P
		33. P takes B	

The advance of these Pawns so early in the game rarely tends to the advantage of the attack.

7. P to Q B 4th P to Q B 4th  
8. P to Kt 5th B takes Kt  
9. B takes B Q Kt to K 2nd  
10. P to Q 4th P takes Q P  
11. P takes P P to Q 4th  
12. P to Kt 2nd Kt to K B 3rd  
13. P to K 5th Kt to K 5th  
14. Castles Kt to K B 4th  
15. R to K sq  
16. Q to Q 3rd is obviously a much better line of play here.

16. P to Kt 3rd Q Kt takes Kt P  
17. B takes Kt Kt takes B  
18. R to B sq P to K B 4th  
19. Kt to Q 2nd Castles (Q R)  
20. R to Q B sq K R to K sq

Threatening to win the Q P, inasmuch as after 16. R takes P; 17. B takes Kt, B takes P (ch), White cannot take the Bishop without submitting to mate on the stroke.

16. P to Kt 3rd Q Kt takes Kt P  
17. B takes Kt Kt takes B  
18. R to B sq P to K B 4th  
19. Kt to Q 2nd Castles (Q R)  
20. R to Q B sq K R to K sq

Black misses the shortest road to victory here. 38. Q to Kt 6th (ch), followed by R to Q 7th, leaves White without resource.

33. Q to Kt 4th (ch) Q takes Kt  
34. K to R sq Q takes Kt  
35. Q to K 6th (ch) K to Kt sq  
36. Q takes Kt P R to K 4th (ch)  
37. K to Kt sq Q takes P  
38. Q takes B P Q to Q 5th (ch)

If he had played 33. R to K sq, Black could have continued with 33. Q to Kt 5th, &c.

34. K to R sq Q takes Kt  
35. Q to K 6th (ch) K to Kt sq  
36. Q takes Kt P R to K 4th (ch)  
37. K to Kt sq Q takes P  
38. Q takes B P Q to Q 5th (ch)

All these moves of White are exceedingly well timed.

20. Kt to B 3rd  
21. Q to Q 3rd P to B 4th  
22. Q takes Kt  
23. B to Q 3rd Q to Q 2nd  
24. B to K 6th, and wins.

## THE CITY CHESS CLUB.

The following amusing Partie is one of twenty-two played simultaneously by Mr. W. N. Potter at the City Chess Club on the 15th inst.

(Queen's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	16. P to Q 5th	P takes P
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	17. P takes P	Kt to K 2nd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to K B 4th	18. Q to Q 4th	P to B 3rd
4. P to K 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. R takes R	Q takes R
5. Kt to B 3rd	B to K 2nd	20. P to Q 6th	
6. B to K 2nd	Castles		
7. Castles	P to Q Kt 3rd		
8. P to Q Kt 3rd	Q B P takes P		
9. B to Kt 2nd	P takes P		
10. K P takes P	B to Kt 2nd		
11. P takes P	R to Q B sq		
12. R to Q B sq	R to Q B sq		
13. B to Q 3rd	Kt takes Kt		
14. Kt to K 4th	B to Kt sq		
15. B takes Kt			

The usual and better move at this point is 3. Kt to B 3rd.

16. P to Q 5th P takes P  
17. P takes P Kt to K 2nd  
18. Q to Q 4th P to B 3rd  
19. R takes R Q takes R  
20. P to Q 6th

All these moves of White are exceedingly well timed.

20. Kt to B 3rd  
21. Q to Q 3rd P to B 4th  
22. Q takes Kt  
23. B to Q 3rd Q to Q 2nd  
24. B to K 6th, and wins.

## CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Blackburne gave an exhibition of chess sans voir, at the Ladies' College, Little Queen-street, Holborn, on Friday last, playing on the occasion against six ladies—viz., Mrs. Down, Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. Sheddock, Miss Wallington, and Misses Florence and Ellen Down. Play commenced at seven o'clock in the evening, and terminated before ten. The game between Mrs. Down and the blindfold player was very interesting, and was eventually won by the lady. The other games were won by Mr. Blackburne.

On Wednesday last Mr. W. N. Potter played twenty-two games simultaneously at the City Chess Club, and succeeded in winning seventeen, losing one, and drawing four. The solitary victor was Mr. Staniforth; and among those who secured drawn games were Messrs. Bussy, Lord, and Stevens.

The twelfth annual meeting of the West German Chess Association will be held at Frankfurt, commencing on July 27 next, and extending over the three following days. The programme includes a tourney of first-class players for two prizes, value respectively 400 and 150 marks.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

Nearly 10,000 of the metropolitan volunteers were under arms last Saturday.

Of the numerous parades, the brigade field-day in Bushey Park, under the command of Colonel Burnaby, Grenadier Guards, was the most important, both in point of interest to the large number of spectators present and—what is of greater importance—the excellent instruction imparted. The brigade was composed of the London Rifle, nearly 600 strong, ten companies, under Colonel Hayter, M.P., and Colonel W. Haywood; the 21st Middlesex (Civil Service), about 350 of all ranks, in six companies, under Major Currie (in the absence of Lord Bury); the 26th Middlesex (Customs and Docks), eight companies, about 500 of all ranks, under Colonel Kennard, M.P., and Colonel Wigram; and a strong company of the latest addition to the Middlesex force, the Bank of England Rifles, under Captain Gray, which was attached to the Civil Service corps. These 1500 men were conveyed by two specials from Waterloo to Teddington, and reached the ground about half-past five o'clock, where Colonel Burnaby, assisted by Captain the Hon. R. Carington as Brigade Major, and Captain Boyle as aide-de-camp, speedily got them to work in the new attack formation, previously, however, calling the mounted officers together and explaining most clearly the nature of the movements, the urgent necessity of their correct and prompt execution, and also pointing out the necessity of the mounted officers taking up their proper positions when the movements were made. The drill was a long one, lasting, as it did, until darkness was fast setting in.

There was a brigade field-day at Blackheath, in which the 2nd London, 10th (Bermondsey), and 23rd (Rotherhithe) Surrey, and 26th Kent corps took part; the Queen's and St. George's were at Wimbledon, with other corps; the 3rd London and Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade in Regent's Park; and the London and Westminster Rifles were inspected, in the grounds of Lambeth Palace, by Col. Sir C. Russell, V.C., M.P.

The 46th Middlesex were inspected by their honorary Colonel, Sir Charles Russell, V.C., M.P., in the grounds of Lambeth Palace. The regiment paraded in six good companies, and, with recruits, numbered about 450 of all ranks, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Routledge. After marching past three times in a most creditable manner, and performing the manual and firing exercise, a long series of battalion movements were gone through in a steady manner, the whole concluding after about two hours' drill with an effective advance in review order. Sir Charles Russell complimented the corps on its good drill and appearance, and bespoke a good muster for the official inspection, which will be made by the Duke of Cambridge in person.

The Tower Hamlets Brigade mustered in good strength at their head-quarters, and marched, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mapleson, to Regent's Park, where a piece of ground was admirably kept by the police. After a good drill by the Colonel, the following officers—viz., Captains Ewer, De la Mare, Bennett, Gole, Thompson, Fletcher, Wilde, and Smith were called out in turn to handle the battalion. The regiment looked very smart in their scarlet uniform.

The 3rd City and the 19th Middlesex also had good musters for drill in Regent's Park; the 36th Middlesex and London Irish were in Hyde Park; the Queen's (Westminster) and the St. George's went to Wimbledon-common; and the 2nd London had a brigade drill with the 10th and 23rd Surrey and 22nd Kent Corps upon Blackheath.

Amongst the other corps who held parades were the 2nd and 3rd Middlesex Artillery, the 37th Middlesex, the Artists', and the London Scottish, while the 1st London Artillery went to Plumstead for heavy-gun practice.

The annual inspection of the 49th Middlesex takes place at noon to-day (Saturday), in the Guards' ground, Hyde Park.

The prize meeting of the Devon County Rifle Association was held last week, when Captain Wakelin, Exeter Rifles, became the winner of the National Rifle Association bronze medal and the county badge for the best aggregate score.

## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JUNE.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is very near Mars during the evening hours of the 3rd, she is near Jupiter during the morning hours of the 18th, near Saturn during the morning hours of the 23rd, she is near Venus during the morning hours of the 27th, and near Mercury on the last day. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the 1st	at 48 minutes after 1h.	in the morning.
First Quarter	" 8th	" 55 "	" morning.
Full Moon	" 14th	" 51 "	" afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 22nd	" 15 "	" afternoon.
New Moon	" 30th	" 81 "	" afternoon.

She is nearest the Earth on the night of the 9th, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 22nd.

Mercury is a morning star, rising on the 5th at 3h. 0m. a.m., or 49 minutes before sunrise; on the 10th at 2h. 54m. a.m., or 52 minutes before the Sun; on the 15th at 2h. 49m. a.m., or 55 minutes before the Sun; on the 20th at 2h. 49m. a.m., or 55 minutes before sunrise (the times of rising of the planet alter but very little from the 15th to the 20th); on the 25th at 3h. 1m. a.m., or 45 minutes before sunrise; and on the last day at 3h. 20m. a.m., or 27 minutes before sunrise. He is at his greatest western elongation (24 deg. 2 min.) on the 2nd, in his ascending node on the 25th, near the Moon and (the third time this year) at his least distance from the Sun on the last day.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 2h. 18m. a.m., or 1h. 33m. before sunrise, which interval increases day by day to 1h. 43m. by the 10th, to 1h. 56m. by the 20th, and to 2h. 9m. by the last day, the planet rising on this day at 1h. 38m. a.m. She is due south on the 1st at 9h. 5m. a.m., in the middle of the month at 9h. 10m. a.m., and on the last day at 9h. 19m. a.m. She is near the Moon on the 27th.

Mars is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 10h. 51m. p.m., on the 10th at 10h. 33m. p.m., or 2h. 21m. after sunset; on the 20th at 10h. 13m. p.m., or 1h. 55m. after the Sun, and on the last day at 9h. 51m. p.m., or 1h. 33m. after sunset. He is due south on the 1st at 2h. 33m. p.m., in the middle of the month at 2h. 15m. p.m., and on the last day at 1h. 56m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 3rd.

Jupiter rises on the 9th at 11h. 2m. p.m., on the 19th at 10h. 22m. p.m., and on the 29th at 9h. 40m. p.m., or 1h. 22m. after sunset. He is due south on the 1st at 4h. 1m. a.m., on the 11th at 3h. 20m. a.m., on the 21st at 2h. 38m. a.m., and on the last day at 1h. 59m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 18th.

Saturn rises on the 1st at 1h. 34m. a.m., or 2h. 17m. before sunrise; on the 10th at 0h. 59m. a.m., on the 20th at 0h. 21m. a.m., and on the last day at 11h. 38m. p.m. He is due south on the 1st at 7h. 30m. a.m., on the 11th at 6h. 53m. a.m., on the 21st at 6h. 15m. a.m., and on the last day at 5h. 41m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 23rd, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 24th.



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processes the cocoa bean passes through ere it is sold for public  
use, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw  
during the visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account  
of the cocoa and the way it is made, and the reasons why it  
is so fit for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise  
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adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively  
short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be  
ranked cocoa, which, although known here several centuries pre-  
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our table was Mr. James Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has  
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Prepared originally on homoeopathic principles, it is a soluble  
and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public  
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manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

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saries of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found  
in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by  
year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manu-  
facture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be  
gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps  
and Co.—now sell over four millions of pounds annually. The  
'Homoeopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has, during the many years  
it has been before the public, gained great and just repute,  
which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly  
entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are  
technically known as 'fresh-forming' and 'heat-giving' prop-  
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and such analysis and most valuable of all—experience has  
proved it to be."

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what it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive  
into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for  
myself whether or not it is really so good as it is advertised. With  
this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps  
and Co., in the Euston-road."

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that the steady increase shown by official statistics in its con-  
sumption during recent years seems to be a matter of surprise.  
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name, since 1838, has been so continuously before the public, and  
whose Homoeopathic Cocoa is as familiar in our homes as the  
proverbial 'household words.' Those whose business it has been  
to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and complex  
processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the  
crude cocoa bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot  
but admit that the popularity Messrs. Epps's productions have  
secured is fully deserved. The vastness of these works may be  
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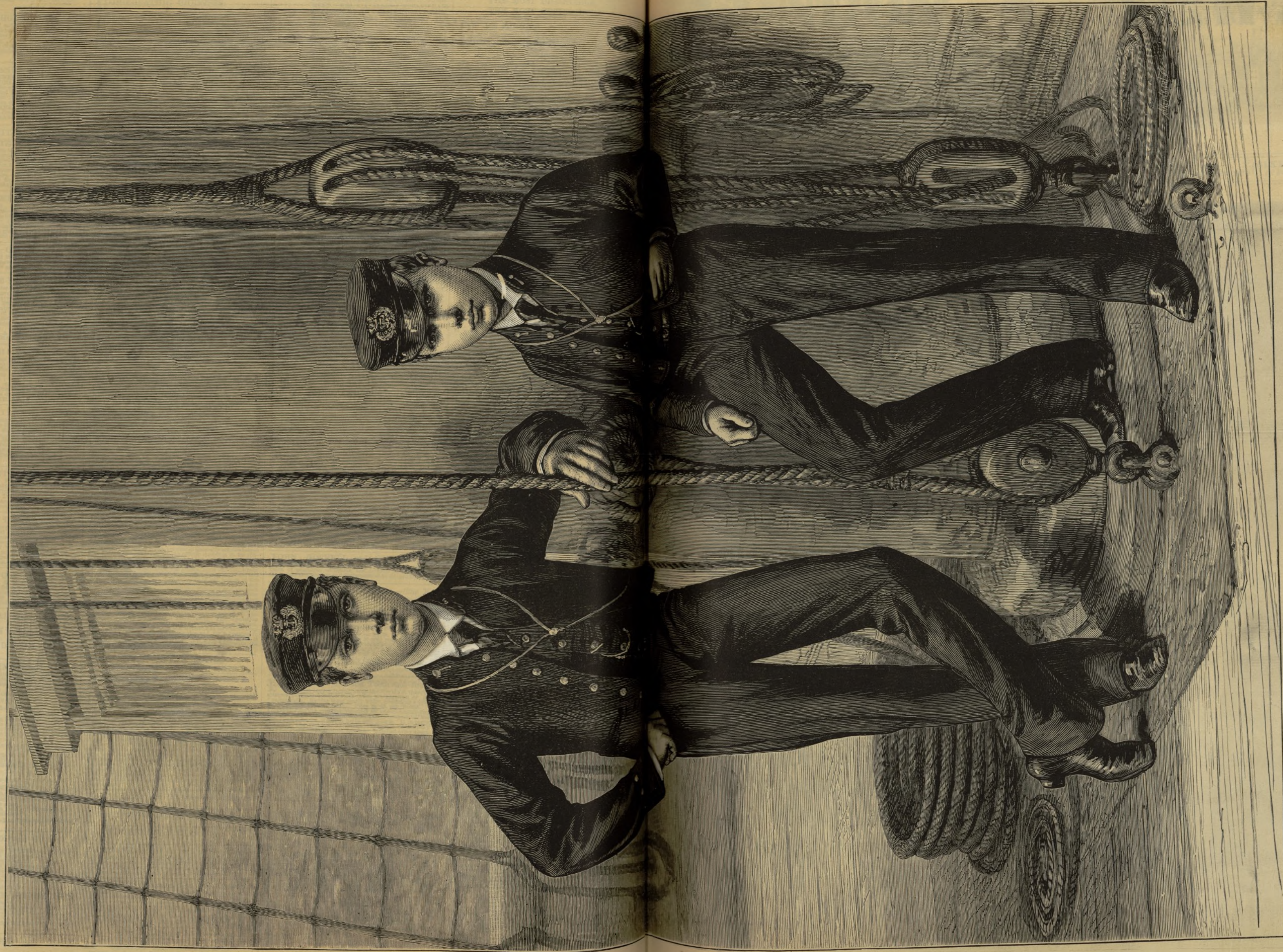
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18, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.; AND 39, RUE ST.  
MARCO, PARIS.









PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.

PRINCE GEORGE FREDERICK OF WALES.

OUR YOUNG SAILOR PRINCES—A SKETCH ON BOARD THE BRITANNIA.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS. BOWYET.



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