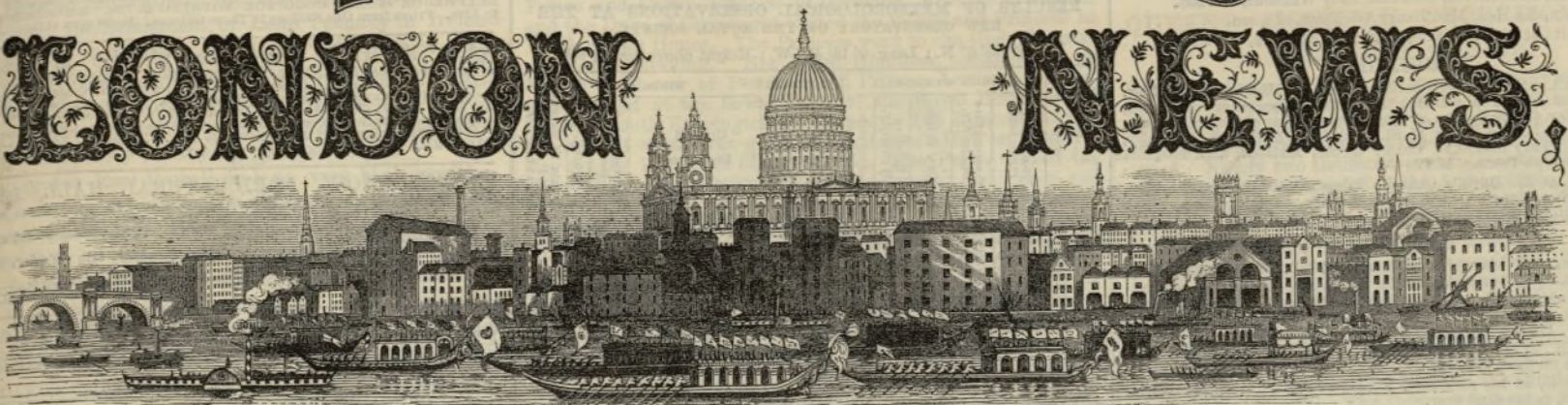


Foreign Postage.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2031.—VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1878.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



"THE YOUNG REPUBLICAN." BY M. GOUPIL.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at 5, Portland-place, Lady Constance Stanley, of a son.
On the 27th ult., at Goochvra, Cornwall, Lady Williams, of a son.
On the 28th ult., the Hon. Mrs. Henry Wickham, of a son.
On the 28th ult., at 47, Grosvenor-street, Lady Graham, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd ult., at St. James's parish church, Paddington, by the Rev. Henry Cottingham, Vicar of Heath, Chesterfield, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Canon Dalton, of Whitehaven, father of the bridegroom, the Rev. Joseph B. Dalton, Vicar of St. James's, Whitehaven, to Emily, widow of George Henry Stokes, of Darley House, Matlock, and daughter of the late Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.
On March 22, at St. David's Church, Tobago, West Indies, the Hon. Edward K. Moylan, Attorney-General of Tobago, to Rose Ellen, eldest daughter of the Hon. Robert Gordon.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at his residence, Stamford-hill, John Carter, Esq., F.R.S.A., F.R.A.S., Alderman of London.
On the 25th ult., at No. 29, Alva-street, Edinburgh, William Jaffray, late of Shanghai, eldest son of the late William Jaffray, of Berhampton, Berghal, aged 35. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.
On the 22nd ult., at the Rectory, Newton St. Loe, the Rev. George Gore, Rector of Newton St. Loe, aged 71.
On the 24th ult., at his residence, 10, Dacre Park, Lee, Kent, Charles Edwards Brackett, in his 62nd year.
On Sunday, the 26th ult., at 42, Grosvenor-gardens, London, S.W., Margaret, Baroness Gray of Gray, in her 58th year.
On the 21st ult., at Arnhem, Holland, Frances Mary, widow of the late Thomas Reid Stavers, of the Island of Java, aged 73.

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

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 8.

SUNDAY, JUNE 2.
Sunday after Ascension.
Morning Lessons: Deut. xxx., John xiii., 21; Evening Lessons: Deut. xxiv. or Josh. i., Heb. ix.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m. (state attendance of the Judges), Ven. Archdeacon Kaye (for the Bishop of London's Fund); 3.15 p.m., Bishop Clouston; 7 p.m., Bishop Abraham.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.
Whitehall (for the Bishop of London's Fund), 11 a.m., the Bishop of Chichester; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Barry (4th Boyle Lecture).

MONDAY, JUNE 3.
Prince George of Wales born, 1865.
Leave by the Prince of Wales, St. James's, 2 p.m. (last of the season).
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. C. Mackinnon on the Present Condition of Sacred Music in England).
Institution of Civil Engineers, the president's conversation at the Indian Museum, South Kensington (for gentlemen only).
Institution of British Architects, opening of biennial conference, 8 p.m. (Address by the president, Mr. C. Barry; Mr. E. Armitage on Mural Painting).

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral meetings, 11 a.m.; scientific, 3 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.
St. Andrew's, Watlington Church Mission, festival, St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Rev. Canon Robinson, 11 a.m.; meeting at National Society's Rooms, 3 p.m. (Earl Nelson in the chair).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. W. H. Dallinger on Low and Minute Forms of Life).
Friend of the Clergy Corporation, anniversary festival, Willis's Rooms, 7 p.m. (Earl Cadogan in the chair).
Institution of British Architects, dinner at Freemasons' Tavern, 6.30.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Mr. Thomas F. Dallin on Rhetoric), and three following days.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.
Epsom Races—Derby Day.
Accession of George I., King of Greece, 1863.
Agricultural Society, noon.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. M. Thompson on an Early Exulter Roll; Mr. G. M. Hills on the Measurements of Pterygium and Antennae in South England).
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.
State Concert at Buckingham Palace, instead of May 29.
Institution of British Architects, 3 p.m. (discussion on Building Regulations; Mr. J. Douglas Mathews on the Model By-Laws as a Basis of a Building Act; 8 p.m., Mr. A. Cates on Concrete and Fire-Resisting Concretions).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Guthrie on Molecular Physics—Liquids).
Hilbert Lecture, Chapter House, Westminster, 11.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Professor Max Müller on the Origin and Growth of Religion, as Illustrated by the Religions of India; Philosophy and Religion).
Royal Society, election of Fellows, 4 p.m.
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.
Easter Law Sittings end.
Oxford Easter Term ends.
Epsom Races: the Oaks.
Botanic Society, 4 p.m. (Lecture by Professor Beney).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Pollock on Romanticism, 9 p.m.).
Institution of British Architects, 3 p.m. (Mr. E. P. Anson on Iron Ribs for Roofs; 8 p.m., Mr. T. R. Smith on Rude Stone Monuments; Dr. Phené on Troy and Mycenae).
Zoological Society Gardens, 5 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Crustaceans Animals).

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.
Moore's first quarter, 3.55 a.m.
Agricultural Hall Horse Show opens (seven days).
Physical Society, 3 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on Joseph Addison).
Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. H. White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. Gordon Calthrop, Vicar of St. Augustine's, Highbury.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
Christian Evidence Society:
St. James's Westminster, 3 p.m., The Bishop of Carlisle, "God in Man's Moral Regeneration."
St. German's, Blackheath, 7 p.m., The Rev. Dr. Robinson Thornton, "Types and Symbols of the Old Testament as realised in the New Testament."
Camden-st. Presbyterian Church, 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Angus, "The Gospel its own Witness."

Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Professor H. A. Nicholson on the Succession of Life upon our Globe).
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m.—Mr. H. M. Stanley, a Geographical Sketch of the Nile and Livingstone (Congo) Basins.
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. St. George Lane Fox on the Lighting and Extinction of Gas by Electricity).
Working Men's Club and Institute Union, meeting in Jerusalem Chambers, Westminster (the Dean of Westminster in the chair).
Royal Harwich Yacht Club, annual regatta (two days).

Society for Protection of Women and Children, Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, 4 p.m. (Marquis Townshend in the chair).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Crustaceans; papers by Mr. Scholer, Professor Flower, and Messrs. Goldman and Salvin).
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Gatherall on the Angora Goat and its Naturalisation in British Colonies; Mr. S. McBean on a Ship Canal between India and Ceylon).
Biblical Archaeology Society, 8.30. (Rev. W. Houghton on the Picture Origin of Assyrian Characters).
Epsom Summer Meeting.
Royal Cornwall Agricultural Society's Show at Saltash.

Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. Callaway on the Quantities of Shropshire; papers by Professors Owen and H. G. Seeley, and Messrs. J. W. and G. Dawson).
Dr. Bernardo's Homes, annual meeting, Exeter Hall, 6 p.m. (the Lord Chamberlain in the chair, choir of 700 children).
Institution of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on the Corrosion of Iron).
East Lothian Agricultural Society Show, North Berwick (two days).

Society of Antiquaries, election of Fellows, 8.30 p.m.
Society for the Fine Arts, morning meeting.
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Gladstone and Mr. Tribe on Analogies of the Copper-Zinc Couple with Occluded and Nascent Hydrogen; papers by Messrs. Wright, Luff, Thomas, Mills, Wilson, Senior, Love, and Johnson).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Martin Duncan on the Ophiurans of the Korean Seas; papers by Rev. R. Abney and Mr. W. P. Sladen).
Inventors' Institute, 6.15 p.m.
Royal Toxophilite Society, extra target.
Alexandra Yacht Club, match—Southend to Greenhithe and back.

Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Colonel G. B. Maleson on the Native States of India in subsidiary alliance with the British Government).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Prince L. L. Bonaparte on the Non-Italian Dialects of Modern Italy).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. T. Roger Smith on Prehistoric Art and Rude Stone Monuments).
Adjournment of Parliament: the Lords to the 17th, the Commons to the 13th inst.

Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Royal Society of Musicians, annual performance of "The Messiah" for St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.
Royal Albert Hall, opera concert, 8 p.m.
Yachting matches: Corinthian and Nore Yacht Clubs.

THE WEATHER.

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

Lat. 51° 25' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | THERMOM. | | WIND. | | General Direction. | Movement in Miles. | In. |
|--------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----|
| | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Maximum, read at 10 P.M. | Minimum, read at 10 P.M. | Force. | Direction. | | | |
| May 22 | 29.95 | 50.4 | 39.2 | 68 | 0-10 | 58.6 | 41.8 | W. S.W. S.W. | 215 | 0.265 | | |
| 23 | 29.96 | 53.6 | 49.3 | 58 | 9 | 61.6 | 46.9 | S.E. S. S.W. | 357 | 0.000 | | |
| 24 | 29.99 | 53.8 | 47.5 | 53 | 9 | 60.1 | 49.8 | S.W. N. | 295 | 0.287 | | |
| 25 | 29.670 | 60.0 | 41.4 | 72 | 6 | 59.6 | 45.9 | S.W. W. S.W. | 167 | 0.015 | | |
| 26 | 29.775 | 51.7 | 45.5 | 80 | — | 59.6 | 46.1 | S.W. | 258 | 0.240 | | |
| 27 | 29.764 | 52.4 | 46.3 | 81 | 7 | 62.0 | 46.9 | S. S.W. S.W. | 258 | 0.045 | | |
| 28 | 29.757 | 54.4 | 47.4 | 78 | 10 | 63.0 | 45.3 | S.S.W. E. N. | 144 | 1.100 | | |

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.95 29.96 29.99 29.67 29.77 29.76 29.75
Temperature of Air .. 50.4 53.6 53.8 60.0 51.7 52.4 51.7
Temperature of Evaporation .. 39.2 49.3 47.5 41.4 45.5 46.3 46.1
Direction of Wind .. W. S.W. S.W. S.W. S.W. S.W. S.W.
Force .. 215 357 295 167 258 258 144

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 8.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 2 28 | 2 48 | 3 7 | 3 10 | 3 13 | 3 15 | 3 17 |
| 2 28 | 2 48 | 3 7 | 3 10 | 3 13 | 3 15 | 3 17 |

THE ILLUSTRATED PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

An English Edition of

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INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dark. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 63, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

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

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT,"
"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Plato's Wife," "The Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 33, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 5. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF ISLE OF WIGHT AND OTHER WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at EURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.
The GALLERY is now REOPENED for the season with a NEW COLLECTION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN PICTURES FOR SALE.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Wagh, Crystal Palace.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN (Instituted in 1759, for the Support and Maintenance of Aged and Indigent Musicians, their Widows and Orphans).
The ANNUAL PERFORMANCE of Handel's Oratorio "THE MESSIAH" will take place on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 8, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Three o'clock. The following Artists have already consented to assist:—Madame Lemmens-W. H. Cummings, Mr. Wadmore, Madame Patey, Mrs. Modie-Bolingbroke, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Wadmore, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The Orchestra and Chorus will be complete. Principal Violin, Mr. J. T. Wilby; Trumpet, Mr. A. Harper; Organist, Mr. E. J. Hopkins; Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins. The whole of the Area reserved for the St. James's Hall, 100, St. James's, London, W. Tickets, 5s. and 2s. 6d. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 24, New Bond-street; all the principal Musicians; and of Mr. Austin, Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

MUSICAL UNION.—Madame MONTIGNY-ROMAURY, Pianist, and MARSHALL, Violinist, expressly from Paris (last time), TUESDAY, JUNE 4, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Quintet in A, Mendelssohn's Quintet, E flat, piano, &c. Schumann's Quartet No. 5, op. 18. Beethoven's: Solo, violin and piano, &c. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, to be had of Lucas and Ollivier, Bond-street; and Austin, at the Hall. Visitors can pay at the Regent-street entrance.—Prof. ELLA, Director.

MR. E. H. THORNE'S THREE PIANOFORTE RECITALS, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, on SATURDAY, MAY 25, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, and SATURDAY, JUNE 22, at Three o'clock. Clarinet, Mr. Lazare; Violoncello, Signor Pozzo; Vocalists, Miss Beata Francis and Miss Julia Sydney. Tickets, Single, 5s.; to admit Two to the Series (Transferable), One Guinea. May be had of Mr. E. H. Thorne, 13, Neville-terrace, Onslow-gardens, S.W.; or of the Musicians.

MR. GANZ'S MATINÉE MUSICALE will take place at DUDLEY HOUSE, Park-lane (by the kind permission of the Earl and Countess of Dudley), on THURSDAY, JUNE 6, at Three o'clock. Artists:—Miss Signor Foll, Pianoforte, Mr. Ganz, Violin, Senor Sarasate, Violoncello, Signor Pozzo, Conductors, Sir Julius Benedict, Mr. Randecker, and Mr. Ganz (by kind permission of J. H. Mapson, Esq.). Tickets, One Guinea and Half a Guinea, at Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; Mitchell & Co., 33, Old Bond-street; and of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, 128, Harley-street, W.

MR. KUHE'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT at the FLORAL HALL, MONDAY, JUNE 3. Mesdames Adeline Patti, Sarda, Smeraldi, Synnerberg, and Mlle. Albani; Mlle. Nicolini, Piazza, Caponi, Graziani, Clampi, Cotegni, and Maurel. Violin, Senor Sarasate; Pianoforte, Mr. Kuhe. Conductors, MM. Vianesi, Bevilacqua, W. Ganz, and Sir Julius Benedict.

MR. MARSHALL HALL BELL'S MATINÉE, on MONDAY, JUNE 3, at 31, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, at Three o'clock (by kind permission of Mrs. Gwynne Holford). Artists—Miss Annie Butterworth; Violin, Mr. Henry Holmes; Violoncello, Sig. Pozzo; Pianoforte, Mr. M. H. Bell.—2, Abingdon, Villas, Kensington, W.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
ALL THE ROUND EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, the source whence all imitators have derived the salient features of the class of Moore and Burgess whose company now comprises no less than

FOURTY ARTISTS OF KNOWN EMINENCE selected from the members of the principal opera companies and orchestras of the United Kingdom.
THE PRESENT YEAR IS THE THIRTIETH OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS UNINTERMITTED SEASON AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL, LONDON, an event without a parallel in the history of the World's Amusement.
Fautouille, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. Doors open for all Day Performances at 2.30, for the Evening Performances at 7.0. No fees. No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Places can be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, daily, from nine a.m.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
DOUBLEDAY'S WILL, by P. C. Burnand. After which, IN A COUNTRY HOUSE, by Mr. Corney Grain. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday at Eight, every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BELPHEGOR.—For a few nights only.—Miss Leighton, Mr. Henry Neville, and powerful company. BELPHEGOR at 8.15. GOOD FOR NOTHING at 7.30. Box-Office hours, Eleven to Five. Prices from One Shilling to Three Guineas. Doors open at Seven.

MR. NEVILLE has much pleasure in announcing the ENGAGEMENT of Mrs. DION BOUCHICAULT, who will make her reappearance, prior to her departure for America and the Colonies, in a domestic drama, written expressly for her by Messrs. Tom Taylor and Paul Meritt, entitled "LOVE OR LIFE?" (Dramatised from one of Crabbe's "Tales of the Hall"). Seats can now be secured for the first representations at all the Libraries; also at the Box-Office of the Theatre, open daily from Eleven to Five. No fees for Booking.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.
The SHOW OPENS SATURDAY, JUNE 8. Hunters judged and Fodder leaped. Admission, 2s. 6d.; other Days, 1s. Doors open at Ten a.m.
WHIT MONDAY, JUNE 10.—Harness Horses judged, Parade of Prize and Commanded Horses, and Leading Practice.
WHIT TUESDAY, 11th; Wednesday, 12th; Thursday, 13th; Friday, 14th. For Programme see daily advertisement.
By order,
S. SNOOK, Secretary and Manager,
Agricultural Hall Company (Limited).

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, Islington.
Reserved Seats in the Balcony to view Parade and Leaping, 10s. and 5s.; may be engaged from a numbered Plan, at the Office in Bedford-street, Liverpool-road. Unreserved Seats, 2s. 6d. and 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1878.

On Tuesday night, the 28th ult., Earl Russell departed this life, after having, within a few weeks, completed his eighty-sixth year. The event cannot be said to have been unexpected, but it has, in the nature of things, made a deep impression upon the public mind. It is true that for some years past he had ceased to exert upon the course of political affairs in this country any great living influence, but his memory is closely associated with almost all the Parliamentary crises and triumphs of the last fifty years. His career has not been without its shady vicissitudes, but, on the whole, it has been a consistent illustration of the broad principles of popular progress from which it started. For nearly half a century he lived in the world's eye, was more or less a political chieftain with a large following, encountered with undaunted moral courage forces before which many a statesman would not unreasonably have quailed; and while it must be owned that in his political course he laid himself open to much severe criticism, it ought also to be frankly acknowledged that the respect of all political parties gathered about him like a halo before he finally sank beneath the horizon of human affairs. Perhaps no statesman of modern times has gone to his rest with more abundant honours on his head than the noble Earl, and certainly no name will illumine a larger section of modern history than that of John Russell.

Earl Russell doubtless owed not a little to his patrician descent; not a little, we may add, to the opportunities offered him by the specially transitional character of the age in which he lived; most of all, perhaps, to the loftiness of his aims, the patriotism of his motives, and the purity of his life. He was not in any sense a brilliant man. Even his highest achievements inspired no personal enthusiasm such as we have seen displayed towards some of his contemporaries. But moderate men of all parties retained their trust in him even after it had been shaken by isolated acts of indiscretion. If occasionally his political reputation appeared to have received irreparable damage, and to have become submerged beneath the billows of popular censure, it speedily rose again with a buoyancy calculated to astonish even thoughtful observers. He had done too much to be permanently thrust aside by neglect. He had been too customarily in the van of progress to allow himself or to be allowed by the public to remain long in the rear. On almost all questions which interest modern Englishmen he contrived to leave his mark, and it was such as most of them could contemplate with satisfaction and sometimes pride.

It is, perhaps, a little difficult for the present generation to estimate at its proper value the earlier Parliamentary career of the man then familiarly known as Lord John Russell. The questions to which he devoted himself with rare courage and unwavering fidelity were so far from being in vogue in those days, even among his Whig contemporaries, that the persistent advocacy of them seemed to preclude all chances of successful ambition. Religious Liberty, it is true, had made some lodgment in the House of Commons; but the position in which it stood with the constituencies, and more especially with the crowd beyond them, was deplorably precarious. Parliamentary Reform was popular out of doors, but was regarded with great suspicion and mistrust by not a few of the leaders of the Whig party. Lord John manfully gave himself to the service of both questions when even he could hardly have anticipated that the service would accomplish the purpose he had in view. It is well known to what extent he triumphed in both cases. The Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, at his instance, unexpected as it was by himself, served but as the commencement of a long series of Political and Administrative Reforms which gave wide range to the principle of religious freedom; and the Reform Bill of 1832, following as it did close upon the Catholic Emancipation Act, placed the political life of the nation beyond the reach of the monopolists of power. Thenceforward a long succession of ameliorative laws appears within the compass of British history. Even those who have lived to witness it (from 1828 to 1878) can hardly realise, on looking back, the immense changes which have been effected, or the extent of ground which legislation has traversed. The Abolition of Slavery, the Reform of Municipal Corporations

Free Trade in all its breadth, the Abolition of Church Rates, Popular Education, the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, the Settlement of Land Tenancy in Ireland upon a broader foundation, are only principal items of the catalogue of changes, whether for good or for evil, with which the name of Earl Russell, either as principal or accessory, either as initiating or assisting, will be associated in the memory of coming generations.

As an orator Earl Russell took no very high position. His presence was not impressive, his voice was weak, and his manner was frigid. Yet he acquired, in the course of his experience, no little debating powers. His information was varied and extensive; his knowledge of men and things was always readily available; and, although he seldom rose much higher in his rhetorical flights than one might witness without astonishment, this feature of them was noteworthy: invariably—at least with very few exceptions—he rose to the need of the occasion; said what had to be said on his own side of the subject; satisfied the logical demands of his supporters, and laid a solid basis of argument for the conclusions which he built upon them. He had no great sense of humour, but he was seldom dull. He handled his subjects like one who well knew to what use he could put them, and how far they might be embodied in legislative action. He very seldom suffered himself to be enticed into the discussion of abstract theories, and it would have been contrary to the bias of his nature to indulge in casuistical subtleties. He could be cautious, but caution was not one of his political characteristics. He preferred going direct to his point, and was rather impelled by his courage than led by his circumspection to gain his ends. He believed in the creed of Whiggism as expounded by the eloquence and statesmanship of Charles James Fox, and he hesitated long and much in the presence of questions to which he failed to find the application of that creed. But he was a large-minded and, spite of his somewhat cold exterior, a large-hearted man. His country will regard his memory with just pride. His political influence will not cease with his death, nor will even his adversaries fail to pay their unbought tribute to the monument of his worth. Over no man of modern times would there be a more general concurrence in inscribing upon his tomb the somewhat hackneyed but hardly less beautiful prayer of surviving friends and admirers—*Requiescat in Pace!*

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, continues at Balmoral Castle. The Crathie choir sang at the castle on the morning of her Majesty's birthday. The Queen received on Saturday last with deep regret the sad news of the sudden death of the Duchess of Argyll, mother to her Majesty's son-in-law, the Marquis of Lorne. The Rev. A. Campbell dined with the Queen. On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, attended Divine service performed at the castle by the Rev. A. Campbell. The Queen has walked and driven out daily, and the Princesses have taken frequent rides and drives.

The state concert announced for Wednesday last was postponed in consequence of the death of the Duchess of Argyll, and will take place on Thursday next, the 6th inst., at Buckingham Palace. The second and last state ball at Buckingham Palace this season is fixed Friday, July 5.

CELEBRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

The Queen's fifty-ninth birthday was officially celebrated on Saturday last, when the annual "trooping of the colours" took place in front of the Horse Guards, in the presence of a large assemblage of spectators. The Princess of Wales and Princess Louise of Wales, the Crown Princess of Germany and Princesses Victoria, Sophia, and Margaret, and Prince Waldemar of Prussia, and the Duchess of Teck with her children, and Prince Louis Napoleon, witnessed the military spectacle from the windows of the Commander-in-Chief's levee-room at the Horse Guards. The Prince of Wales was unable to be present owing to a cold, which confined him to Marlborough House. The Duke of Cambridge, who inspected the Guards, was accompanied by the Crown Prince of Germany, the Duke of Teck, and Count Gleichen, and attended by a brilliant staff. The day was also celebrated with the customary demonstrations at the ports and garrisons throughout the kingdom, salutes and *feu de joie* being fired, and the troops mustering in full force. There were also musters of the metropolitan volunteers in various parts for inspection and brigade drills, and in the aggregate nearly 7000 men were engaged. Banquets were given by the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Home Secretary, the Secretary of State for War, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary of State for India, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Attorney-General. The Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and the members of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 and her Majesty's tradesmen dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Duke and Duchess of Wellington had a dinner party, and the Marchioness of Salisbury held a reception. The west end of London was generally illuminated.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by her eldest daughter, Princess Louise, went to Mr. Hallé's concert yesterday week at St. James's Hall. The Prince and Princess gave a dinner in honour of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, at which the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess Dornberg were present. During dinner the band of the 1st Life Guards, under the direction of Mr. Waterson, played. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince Louis Napoleon, and Count and Countess Gleichen came in the evening, when there was a reception, during which the following artistes performed a selection of music—Mlle. Hauk and Mlle. Tremelli, Signori Fancelli, Rota, and Bisaccia, and M. Paul Viardot. The Prince was suffering on Saturday last from a severe cold. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Count Gleichen visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. Prince

Waldemar of Denmark arrived at Marlborough House on Sunday on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, Princess Christian, and the Duke of Connaught visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. The Princess went to the Globe Theatre on Monday evening. Her Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince Waldemar of Denmark and Princess Louise of Wales, was present at the flower show of the Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington, on Tuesday. The Princess went to the concert which was given at St. James's Hall on Wednesday for the benefit of Signor Mario. The Prince visited the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany and Prince and Princess Christian at Buckingham Palace. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duchess of Teck visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. Prince Waldemar of Denmark left London in the evening for Calais, to rejoin the Danish corvette Heimdal.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany dined with his Excellency Count Münster on Thursday week at the German Embassy. The Crown Prince drove with Count Münster the next day to see the parade of the Coaching Club in Hyde Park, and afterwards went with the Crown Princess to the South Kensington Museum. On Saturday last the Crown Prince dined with the Marquis of Salisbury in Arlington-street, and afterwards accompanied the Crown Princess to the Marchioness of Salisbury's reception at the Foreign Office. The Crown Prince attended Divine service on Sunday at the German chapel, and in the afternoon their Imperial Highnesses attended Divine service in Westminster Abbey. On Monday the Crown Prince and Princess went by special train to Chislehurst to visit the Empress Eugénie and Prince Louis Napoleon. Their Imperial Highnesses dined with his Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at the Embassy in Belgrave-square. On Tuesday the Crown Prince and Princess went to the South Kensington Museum and to the Royal Horticultural Gardens; and in the afternoon they were present at the special military musical service at St. Paul's Cathedral, where Divine service was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Cloughton, on behalf of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army. Their Imperial Highnesses dined with Lord and Lady Arthur Russell in Audley-square. On Wednesday the Crown Prince went by special train (South-Western Railway) to the camp at Aldershot and witnessed a review. The Crown Princess, with Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, visited the School of Art in Needlework at South Kensington. Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses went to the Royal Court Theatre in Sloane-square in the evening. The Crown Prince and Princess have visited the National Gallery and Mr. W. Simpson's collection of Water-Colour Drawings at Messrs. Colnaghi's in Pall-mall, and have paid visits to numerous members of the aristocracy. The Princesses, with Prince Waldemar of Prussia, have visited the Tower of London, the Royal Aquarium, Madame Tussauds', and other exhibitions.

Prince and Princess Christian dined with Lady Molesworth on Tuesday. A small party assembled in the evening to witness the performance of the comedietta "Tears."

Prince Leopold arrived in Paris on Thursday week.

Prince Louis Napoleon dined with Earl and Countess Sydney on Saturday at their residence in Cleveland-square.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has arrived in town from Dublin, and is staying with the Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Georgiana Spencer Churchill at Sir Ivor and Lady Cornelia Guest's, at Hamilton House.

The Maharajah of Kuch Behar has arrived in town.

Madame de Bülow has left the Danish Legation for Denmark.

Entertainments have been given by the Marquis and Marchioness of Conyngham, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Earl and Countess Stanhope, Viscount and Viscountess Cranbrook, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lord and Lady O'Hagan, Lord and Lady Gwydyr. The ball in aid of the funds of the "Wiltshire Society" was held in Willis's Rooms yesterday week, and was most successful.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Marriages are arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Hon. Frederick C. Lascelles, second son of the Earl of Harewood, and Miss Frederica M. Liddell, eldest daughter of the Hon. Adolphus F. O. Liddell, Q.C.; between Sir Samuel Hercules Hayes, Bart., and the Hon. Alice Anne, fourth daughter of Viscount Lifford; between Miss Edwina Fitzpatrick, second daughter of Mr. and Lady Olivia Fitzpatrick, and Mr. John Brooke, third son of the late Mr. Francis Brooke and the Hon. Mrs. Brooke, of Summertown, in the county of Dublin; between Mr. E. Ross-of-Bladensburg, Royal Engineers, and Miss Alexina Frances Lindsay, youngest daughter of the Hon. Colin and Lady Frances Lindsay; and between Mr. Richard Arthur Seymour, son of the Rev. Richard Seymour, Canon of Worcester, and Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Baillie-Hamilton, younger daughter of Admiral Cospatrik Baillie-Hamilton.

The marriage of Lord Clanmorris with Miss Ward, of Bangor Castle, is fixed to take place on June 27; and that of Miss Amy Lowder, only daughter of Sir Rutherford and Lady Alcock, and Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, Indian Staff Corps, will take place in Westminster Abbey on Aug. 1.

Mr. Henry S. Legg, F.R.I.B.A., of Bedford-row, has been elected surveyor to Christ's Hospital.

In announcing last week the death of Lady Lawrence, the wife of General Sir George St. Patrick Lawrence, her age was wrongly stated. She was in her sixty-eighth year.

William Campbell, a licensed victualler of Newcastle, known as the Scottish giant, who a short time ago exhibited himself at the Egyptian Hall, London, died on Sunday.

It is officially announced that the following ships will assemble next week at Portland:—Warrior, 32; Hercules, 14; Hector, 18; Valiant, 18; Resistance, 16; Lord Warden, 18; Penelope, 11—armour-plated ships. Thunderer, 4; Prince Albert, 4; Cyclops, 4; Hydra, 4; Hecate, 4; Gorgon, 4; Glatton, 4—turret-ships. Boadicea, 16, new fast corvette; Vesuvius and Lightning, torpedo-vessels; Lively, 2, despatch-vessel; and four gun-boats.

The Yorkshire and Lancashire papers report heavy and destructive thunderstorms in the northern and midland counties on Tuesday. A storm passed in the evening over the High Peak and was severely felt at Glossop and neighbourhood. It was most violent in the Longendale valley, where it struck one of the mills belonging to Mr. Sidebottom, M.P., and set it on fire. The lightning shattered a tall chimney and sent the stones crashing through the roof of a portion of the factory. It then struck some looms and set them ablaze, besides smashing a row of windows. Other damage was done. On the same day the monument to General Sir David Baird, the hero of the storming of Seringapatam in 1797, which was erected on a hill between Crieff and Cowrie, Perthshire, at a cost of over £4000 in 1832, was shattered by lightning.

The Extra Supplement.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY RECEPTION AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The Marchioness of Salisbury gave a brilliant reception at the Foreign Office on Saturday night, as a sequel to the Secretary of State's full-dress banquet in celebration of the Queen's birthday, which was given at the family mansion in Arlington-street. Nearly two thousand guests honoured Lady Salisbury with their presence, most of the Ambassadors, officers of the Army and Navy, and civil servants of the Crown being in full uniform. The grand staircase in the principal corridor was artistically decorated with beautiful flowers and exotics. The full band of the Royal Artillery, conducted by Mr. Smyth, bandmaster, was stationed at the foot of the principal staircase and in an apartment adjoining the state saloons, and at intervals during the reception played a selection of music from the compositions of Mendelssohn, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Auber, Gounod, and others. The company began to assemble at ten o'clock, carriages setting down in the Quadrangle and also at the Park entrance. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany arrived at twenty minutes to eleven o'clock, attended by Count Seckendorff, Countess Brühl, Mlle. de Perpigna, Major Von Panwitz, and General Viscount Bridport. The Prince wore the white uniform and helmet of the Grenadiers of the Guard. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Connaught, attended by Captain Mildmay and Captain Fitzgerald, their Equerries in Waiting, came shortly afterwards. Prince Christian, attended by Colonel Gordon, was also present. The French Prince Imperial, attended by Count Turenne, came soon after eleven o'clock. The Duke of Teck was among Lady Salisbury's distinguished visitors; also the Maharajah of Cooh Behar, accompanied by Dr. Simpson. During the reception the following part-songs were sung by the members of the band of the Royal Regiment of Artillery:—"Serenade," Mendelssohn; "Urchins' Dance," Hatton; "Departure," Mendelssohn; "Dawn of Day," Ray; "Hail, Smiling Morn!" Lord Mornington. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany left by the park entrance at a quarter to twelve, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury conducting their illustrious guests to the Queen's carriage, which awaited them. The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Christian retired soon after the departure of the Crown Prince and Princess. Our large Engraving, presented as the Extra Supplement for this week, is an illustration of the scene at such a Foreign Office Reception, upon the annual occasion of doing honour to her Majesty's birthday.

"THE YOUNG REPUBLICAN."

This picture, by a French artist, M. Goupil, is the property of Mr. J. P. Forbes, chairman of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, by whose permission the Engraving is made for our publication. It represents a boy dressed in the fashion commonly worn by "Citizens of the Republic" at Paris and in the Departments, at the time of the Directory, some eighty or eighty-five years ago, when the national armies were raised to engage in a tremendous conflict with all the monarchical and aristocratic Governments of Europe. This precocious youngster may have been the son of a fallen family of the old noblesse, and perhaps of a father who had lately died by the guillotine under the Reign of Terror, or had been massacred at the prison door, for no other crime than having a patrician ancestry. The boy has since been taught to revile and curse the hereditary honours of his parentage as well as the prerogatives of Royalty, and to profess his enthusiasm for the democratic formula, "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," whose true significance is hideously misconstrued by the political fanaticism of the day in the orgies that prevail all over bleeding France. There were such unfortunate children in the hands of those who had slain their fathers on the scaffold, and had confiscated their estates and abolished their ancient titles; one was the child of King Louis XVI. and of Queen Marie Antoinette, a prisoner and a pupil of the Jacobins, till released by a premature death. He may have figured in the garb of "the Young Republican," which is not much to our taste, but was notoriously in vogue at that period.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. W. Simpson, F.R.G.S., artist of this paper, whose sketches of Dr. Schliemann's Excavations in the Troad and at Mycenae, and of Mr. Wood's at Ephesus, have been deservedly admired, read a paper last Wednesday on the subject before the Society of Arts, in its theatre, John-street, Adelphi. A general account was given of the chief objects of interest to be seen on each of the three sites. A discussion followed, in which the chairman (the Rev. Sir George Cox), Mr. Jones, the Hon. R. Cust, and Mr. Wood, the explorer of Ephesus, took part; and Mr. Simpson, having replied, was cordially thanked.

The council of the Royal Irish Academy has awarded the Cunningham medals as follows:—One to Dr. Aquilla Smith for his inquiries into Irish numismatics; one to Dr. Carey for his important mathematical discoveries; one to Professor Dowden for his literary writings; and one to Dr. G. J. Allman for his researches into the natural history of hydro-zoology.

Mr. Albert Bruce Joy has been commissioned to execute the statue of the late Chief Justice Whiteside for St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

We learn that the most recently executed bust of the late Earl Russell is the work of Mr. C. B. Birch, to whom his Lordship sat for the purpose.

A collection of prints of the antiquities, buildings, &c., in the county of Kent is being formed for the Archbishop's library at Lambeth Palace. Those who have duplicate or other impressions are asked to aid in contribution. These engravings will further elucidate the Kentish books and records of the see, which have been long accessible on three days of each week—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Earl Brownlow on Tuesday opened an exhibition of works of art, science, and products of local industry, at the Townhall, Berkhamstead.

Last Saturday Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold at their auction-rooms the collection of water-colour drawings, the property of the late Mr. H. W. Birch, of Belgrave-mansions. The day's sale realised £5839.—At the same gallery to-day (Saturday) the ancient portion of the famous collection of pictures known as the Novar Collection will be submitted to public competition.—On Monday some rare and choice etchings and engravings, collected by the late Alderman Forder, were brought to the hammer at Winchester.

Two papers will be read before the Architectural Association at the Rooms of the Institute next Friday—one on Ruden Stone Monuments, by T. Roger Smith, Fellow; to be followed by a short paper on Troy and Mycenae by J. S. Phené, LL.D., F.S.A., Fellow.

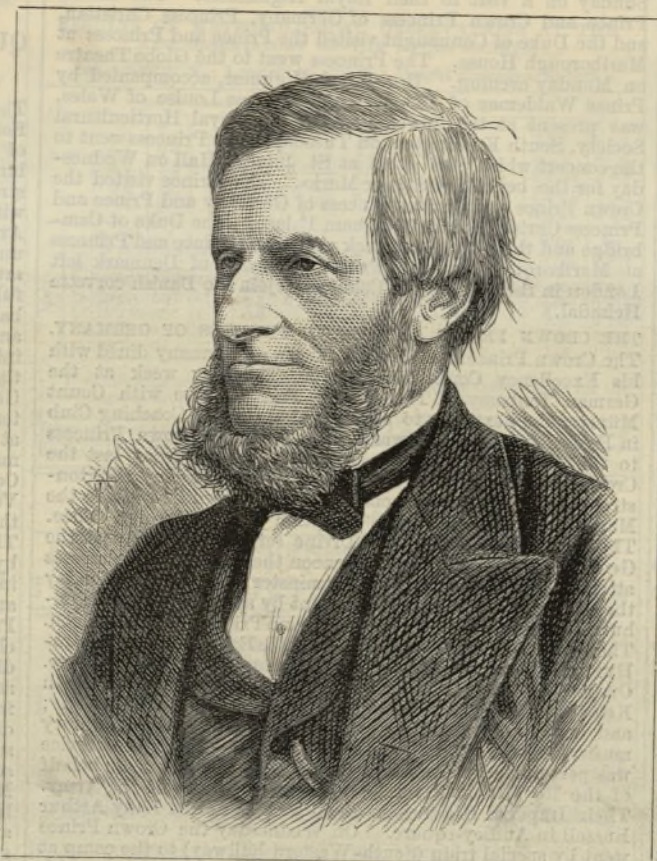
MR. GEORGE PALMER, M.P.

The election for the borough of Reading, to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Sir Francis Goldsmid, returned Mr. George Palmer, of that town, by a majority of 2223 over the Conservative candidate, Mr. Attenborough. Mr. George Palmer is a member of the eminent biscuit-baking firm of Huntley and Palmer, whose establishment ranks, together with that of Messrs. Peck, Frean, and Co., at Bermondsey, as by far the greatest manufactories of their kind in the world. That of Messrs. Huntley and Palmer was established, on a large whole-sale scale, about thirty-five years ago. It gives employment to more than 2500 workpeople, and above 1000 sacks of flour are here weekly converted into cakes and biscuits, of a hundred and fifty different varieties, in which also vast quantities of milk, butter, sugar, and eggs are used. The buildings, which cover many acres of ground, and the machinery, driven by a pair of great steam-engines of 120-horse power, have been admired by many visitors, as well as the beautiful order and cleanliness of the premises and everything that is in them; but still more the provision that is made for the comfort and health of the little army of male and female "hands," who have schools for their children, a library and large reading-room, and other institutions for their social benefit. Mr. George Palmer is a member of Mr. Bright's religious community, the Society of Friends, vulgarly called Quakers; and he is, of course, both a Liberal and an advocate of Peace, on moral and Christian principles; but in this respect, so important at the present crisis, Mr. Palmer's views may be gathered from a speech which he delivered a few evenings ago. He said "he had been called a peace-at-any-price man, but he believed he might with equal justice retort that his opponents were a war-at-any-price party. As an individual, he had his own personal convictions, but he never heard of a man who was so enamoured of his own thoughts that he would advise us to sacrifice the honour, independence, and the liberties of England in order to abide by them. Mr. Bright was not the man, when he was a Minister of the Queen, to say, 'Do away with all your soldiers,' nor did he, indeed, advise that we should do away with anything which involved the maintenance of our Army and Navy. But this was not the question before them at the present time. That question was the honour of England, and he believed that the honour of England was best consulted by a different policy to that which had been pursued by Lord Beaconsfield. He would not have them think that he was a partisan of Russia; but this much in justice to her he must say, that Russia, with England, Prussia, France, Italy, Austria, and Turkey, were parties to a certain treaty, and when the Conference at Constantinople was held to inquire into the failure of Turkey to fulfil her obligations under that treaty, he thought the proper thing for England to have done was to have joined with the other Powers in enforcing on Turkey such a treatment of the provinces under her rule as would have been consistent with the terms of that treaty. They had read a great deal about the difficulty between England and Russia. He simply said there ought not to have been any difficulty between the two countries; and the statesmen who made the difficulty were responsible for it, and were also responsible for the hundred thousand lives which had been destroyed in the war between Russia and Turkey. He did not think it was patriotic to allow the Sovereign to be able to proclaim war and bring troops from India to Europe without the consent of the House of Commons to it. He did not call that patriotic. He did not call that constitutional. He did not call it English." Such were the sentiments expressed by the new Quaker member for Reading on his election platform, from which it appears that he is likely to act in perfect agreement with the great body of the Liberal party in the House of Commons.

The portrait of Mr. George Palmer is engraved after a photograph by Messrs. Sydney and Ernest White, of Reading.

THE CITY LIBERAL CLUB.

The new premises of the City Liberal Club in Walbrook are now finished and occupied by the members. The building is plain and substantial in appearance, with but little ornament. The architect is Mr. Grayson, of Liverpool, whose designs were selected from the competing drawings of six architects, submitted to the committee of the club. In the lighting and disposition of the rooms, the arrangements for giving access to different parts of the interior, and the provision generally for the convenience of the members, the plans seem to have been carried out very satisfactorily. The club has purchased a contiguous piece of land, nearly as large as the site of the new building, and the designs were chosen with a view to the possibility of enlarging the building at some future day. At present, on entering, there is a library on the right hand. At the back is a spacious visitors' room, in which the meetings of ward committees may be held. Mounting by a handsome, well-lighted square staircase to the first floor, the dining-room is reached. This is an L-shaped apartment, in which about one hundred persons can ordinarily be accommodated. On the second floor are the reading-room, billiard-room, and a private dining-room; and above, at the top of the building, are the kitchens and all rooms connected with the cooks' department. In the basement are large wine-cellars, and the furnace of the hot-water apparatus by which the building is warmed. In the ventilation of the rooms an adap-



MR. GEORGE PALMER, M.P. FOR READING.

tation of Tobin's method has been employed, the air, however, being warmed, when that is desirable, as it enters from without. The site of the club (close to the Mansion House) was purchased for £70,000, and the building and fittings have cost upwards of £35,000. The club was formed soon after the general election of 1874 "for the purpose of promoting intercourse between Liberals, and to afford means for remedying the disorganisation into which the Liberal Party



THE CITY LIBERAL CLUB, WALBROOK.

had fallen in the city of London." The foundation-stone of the new building was laid by Lord Granville, who is president of the club, on May 29, 1876. The political business of the club is conducted by a council, the members of which are elected at general meetings of the club. The present number of members is 1150, of whom about forty are members of Parliament. The entrance fee is twenty guineas, with an annual subscription of ten guineas; and for country members, with no residence or office less than fifty miles from London, the fee is ten guineas and the subscription six guineas. The vice-presidents are Lord Wolverton, Mr. Goschen, M.P., Sir John Lubbock, M.P., Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, M.P., Baron Lionel de Rothschild, Mr. Kirkman D. Hodgson, M.P., Mr. Edward C. Baring, Mr. R. W. Crawford, and Mr. Alderman William Lawrence.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN HEATHEN BRITAIN.

The picture by Mr. J. E. Christie, which is in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, represents an imaginary scene at the time of the first introduction of Christianity into this island, which was probably under the Roman Empire, but the exact period and manner cannot be ascertained. It is remarked by Mr. Thomas Wright, in his instructive book on "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," that, among the vast number of altars, inscribed relics of temples, sepulchres, and other memorials of the Roman occupation of Britain, we find no trace of the Christian religion; although we know that the Romans continued to rule this country till the early part of the fifth century, and that Christianity had become the established worship at Rome nearly a hundred years before. The only explanation which Mr. Wright can offer seems to be that the military colonists imported by the Roman Government, to settle in the fortified towns of this remote province, were chiefly heathens of Germany and Eastern Europe, or even from Asia and Africa, whose conversion to the faith was not more an object of Imperial policy than is that of the native troops employed by her Majesty Queen Victoria as Empress of India; and that the aboriginal population of Britain could be reached by Latin Church Missions nowhere but in the immediate neighbourhood of the seaports on the south and east coast. But Mr. Wright's view of the actual state of the case is entirely at variance with the statements of ecclesiastical historians, who mention bishops of London and York, and several Roman-British priests and deacons, as having attended the Council of Arles, in the year 314, and the Council of Rimini, in 360, not to speak of the example of King Lucius, in the second century, which Mr. Wright considers a fable; or of the persecution in the reign of Diocletian, when St. Albanus is said to have suffered martyrdom. There is, indeed, a monkish legend of the foundation of Glastonbury church by St. Joseph of Arimathea; but the evidence, in general, with regard to any general profession of Christianity in Britain under the Romans is extremely slight. It is a matter of decided probability, however, that missionaries from Italy or Gaul found their way into some of the more settled and civilised districts at an early period of the Roman dominion. Whether they would be likely, at that time, to come across strange people of the native tribes, in the act of performing these dreadful rites of the primitive Druidic superstition, is a question that we need scarcely examine with reference to Mr. Christie's interesting picture. The Romans would not have tolerated such practices, either in Britain or in Gaul, under the Emperor Claudius; they did, in fact, expel the Druids and put a stop to the horrid human sacrifices long before any Christian missionaries came upon the scene. But the merits of this picture are sufficient as a work of art to make the Engraving acceptable to the readers of our Journal, and it requires no more particular comment.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN GOORKAHS.

One of the Native Indian Regiments forming the contingent which her Majesty's Indian Empire has sent to Malta to join any expeditionary force that might be ordered for active service under the command of Lord Napier of Magdala is the 2nd Goorkahs, now styled "the Prince of Wales's Own." The exploits of this gallant regiment are celebrated in British Indian military history. At Bhurtpore, at Alwal, and at Sobraon their extraordinary bravery was proved in hard-fought battles; and at the siege of Delhi, in the war of the Indian Mutiny, their conduct in standing three months and a half on the Delhi Ridge, under a constant fire, side by side with the 60th Rifles, was such as would do credit to any troops in the world. Their commander upon that occasion was the present General Sir Charles Reid; and, during the period we have mentioned, those two gallant corps, aided by some detachments of the Corps of Guides, sustained twenty-six separate prolonged and desperate attacks from the enemy, who were always ten times their number, on the Delhi Ridge, and every attack was defeated. A little incident which occurred at that time deserves to be remembered to the honour of the 2nd Goorkahs. The day before the final assault on the Delhi Gate, their commander went into the hospital, which was in Hindoo Rao's house, exposed, within perfect range, to nearly all the enemy's heavy guns, so that the house



"INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY INTO BRITAIN: CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES INTERRUPTING A HUMAN SACRIFICE." BY J. E. CHRISTIE.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

was riddled through and through with shot and shell. Although some of the worst cases in the hospital had been sent away to the Dhooon, there remained about 150 wounded men, some of whom had been wounded three or four times during the long siege. Their commanding officer told them that he was to have the command of the fourth column of troops in the assault next day, and that he hoped to see about twenty of those in hospital able to join their comrades for that service. He certainly did not suppose there could be more than twenty men fit to leave the hospital. But immediately, to his great surprise, they all sprang up, and said they were ready to join him. On the next morning actually not fewer than ninety-seven of those wounded men joined the ranks!—an instance of heroic devotedness in a whole corps of soldiery which few European services could match. The Indian Government, by a General Order expressed in highly gratifying terms, decreed that an honorary colour should be presented to the 2nd Goorkahs as a reward for their behaviour at Delhi. But, this being a Rifle Corps, it was suggested by their commanding officer that a truncheon of honour should be given instead of the colour; and the alteration was made accordingly. The truncheon was manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of London, after a design furnished by the commanding officer, and we published an illustration of it when it was exhibited at South Kensington in 1862. The head of the truncheon represents the figures of three Goorkahs, who were the chief look-out men stationed on the top of Hindoo Rao's house during the siege of Delhi. They are represented as standing over the Delhi Palace Gate, and supporting the Queen's Crown; the figures, the gate, and the staff of the truncheon, being made of bronze, and the Crown of frosted silver. Below the gateway are two crossed "Kookries," the national weapon of the Goorkahs; the staff, which is 5 ft. long, bears the inscription, "Hindoo Rao's House, Delhi, 1857." This truncheon, which cost about £100, is made so that it can, if needful, be taken to pieces and carried in a haversack. It was presented to the regiment by General Sir Hugh Rose, Commander-in-Chief in India (now Lord Strathnairn) on behalf of her Majesty, in the presence of 10,000 troops assembled at Lahore in the cold season of 1862-3. It has since been carried in the centre of the regiment, saluted with the same honours as a regimental colour; and the officers' mess-table is graced with the head of the truncheon, which is always escorted by a guard. The uniform of the 2nd Goorkahs is the same in every respect as that of the 60th Rifles; the red facings were ordered by Government to be put on this uniform as a memorial of their joint service at the siege of Delhi.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

There is, at the hour of this present writing on Thursday afternoon, a confident expectation, generally entertained throughout Europe, that the Congress of the Great Powers will meet at Berlin, one day next week, under the presidency of Prince Bismarck, to settle the Eastern Question, which means the future disposal of the Turkish Empire, with its diverse populations and divisible territories, upon the basis of some modifications of the Treaty of San Stefano, by a supposed compromise and agreement between England and Russia. We sincerely hope and trust it may be so arranged, and that the end of these troubles is at hand, with a secure and abiding peace; but there is much to be provided for, and much to be guarded against; and those who are less sanguine may be the less in risk of disappointment. Reactionary counsels may yet prevail at St. Petersburg, or mischievous intrigues at Constantinople; for there is a desperate and fanatical Russian party, which seems eager to provoke a war with England; and there is a clique of corrupt officials and courtiers in Turkey which speculates to the last on sharing the gains from British war expenditure, if it can draw our Government into a war with Russia in the East. Barring these two sources of a possible renewal of strife, the prospect just now seems fairer than it has been at any period within the last two years, but we must await the progress of negotiations a few days longer, referring the attention of our readers beforehand to the news of to-morrow and the day after, instead of recording the current rumours and trivial indications of the past week. Formal arrangements have certainly been commenced for the meeting of the Congress, which is to be held in the Radziwil Palace at Berlin, Prince Bismarck's new official residence; and it is reported that Russia will be represented by Count Schouvaloff, France by M. Waddington, Italy by Count Corti, and Austria by Count Andrássy. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says that, although the hopes of a pacific solution become stronger every day, there are still grave apprehensions that it may not be possible to conciliate all conflicting interests, and it is feared that meanwhile a dangerous crisis may be produced by the war party at Constantinople. To lessen this danger (the correspondent adds) the Cabinet of St. Petersburg withdrew General Ignatieff and appointed Prince Lobanoff in his place; and now hints are thrown out that the British Government might give some corresponding proof of its pacific disposition.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that Roumania and Serbia are endeavouring to obtain the consent of the Powers to their admission to the Congress, and that if that consent should be given Montenegro and Greece would also claim admission. Austria, however, would not consent to meet Serbia and Montenegro on the footing of independent States. Austria's views as to the San Stefano Treaty were explained on Wednesday by Count Andrássy to the Delegations. He said that what he desired was a real peace, not an arrangement that would entail fresh complications. Austria had no desire to obstruct the development of the Christian populations; but, in the delimitation of the small neighbouring states, her natural communications with the East must not be severed. He then enumerated the conditions which he has repeatedly referred to respecting the frontiers of the new Bulgaria, the duration of the Russian occupation of Bulgaria and Roumania, and the rectification of the frontiers of the small principalities adjoining Austrian territory. He said he could not explain further at present, because he did not wish to tie his hands in view of the approaching Congress.

Ada Kaleh, an island in the Danube, near the Iron Gates, was occupied on Saturday by an Austrian force, the result of an arrangement, it is stated, between Austria and Turkey.

There has been another despotic *coup d'état* in Turkey, proving again the utter futility of Constitutional or Parliamentary Government in that Empire. An Imperial decree has been issued by the Sultan announcing the dismissal of Sadyk Pasha, and the appointment in his place of Ruchdi Pasha, and the re-establishment of the office of Grand Vizier. Mehemed Ruchdi Pasha has informed the Ambassadors that the Sultan has ordered the ex-Sultan Murad to be reinstated in the Tcheragan Palace, and all persons accused of participating in the Ali Suavi conspiracy to be set at liberty. A correspondent says that the appointment of Mahmoud Damad Pasha as Minister of War was a sudden resolution of the Sultan's, taken after a long interview with Izzet Pasha, whom Mahmoud succeeds. The Tcheragan riot has rendered the Sultan

extremely suspicious and apprehensive. His suspicions are said to be now directed towards Osman Pasha and Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha, and it is to neutralise their influence that the Sultan's brother-in-law has been placed at the head of the War Department. The probability, however, is that precisely the contrary effect will be produced, for Mahmoud's name is execrated in the army.

The first detachments of the British Indian native troops have landed at Malta in good condition. The British ironclad *Minotaur* has left Port Said for Crete. The British Consul at Canea has informed the insurgent leaders in Crete that the Porte has decided to grant the Cretans an amnesty, and promises them a better form of government, provided that the insurgents lay down their arms. The leaders of the insurrection, in reply, have demanded an armistice, and strongly urge the union of the island with Greece.

In Thessaly the Turkish army has been reduced to 1600 men. The Turkish authorities intend organising a national guard composed of both Christians and Mussulmans.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Last Saturday the annual dinner in honour of Queen Victoria was given at the British Embassy. Lord Lyons had invited fifty persons to celebrate in his company her Majesty's birthday. The band of the Garde Républicaine was in attendance, and when Lord Lyons proposed the Queen's health it struck up "God Save the Queen." Afterwards the Marshal's health was given, the band playing Gounod's new hymn.—Her Majesty's birthday was also kept by the staff of the Royal Commission, who dined together at Foyot's Restaurant.

The Postal Congress has voted the convention. Marshal MacMahon received at the Elysée on Monday the foreign delegates of the Congress. In welcoming them he said he wished that the union might lead to others of a similar character in economic questions. Dr. Stephan, the director of the German Post Office, in reply, said that the success of the Congress had been greatly aided by the liberal ideas and conciliatory spirit which had prevailed during the deliberations.

A banquet, at which covers were laid for 140 persons, was given yesterday week by the National Republican Club to the delegates of the foreign sections of the Paris Exhibition. M. Teisserenc de Bort, the Minister of Commerce, proposed the health of all the French and foreign officials connected with the Exhibition. Mr. Cunliffe Owen, Secretary to the British Commission, replied on behalf of the foreign members. M. Gambetta subsequently made a speech in which he thanked foreigners for coming to France and trusting his assurance that France thought solely of peace and labour.

A report has been drawn up by the Committee appointed by the Senate to inquire into the cause of the depressed condition of trade and manufactures in France. It proposes that the Government should for the present reserve the question of the treaties of commerce and raise the duties which protect the industries now suffering. Delegates from the manufacturers engaged in the Lille spinning trade gave evidence before the Customs Committee. They declared that they were unable to compete with England, and asked for 50 per cent increase of duties.

The Senate on Saturday last voted the law respecting the goods of minors, and adopted, on the first reading, a bill relative to certain public works. In the Chamber of Deputies the Under-Secretary of State for the Interior laid on the table a bill opening a credit of 500,000fr. for the organisation of fêtes during the Exhibition. The election of the Prince de Lucinge was annulled.—In the Senate on Monday the second reading of the bill enabling non-commissioned officers to re-enlist in the army was adopted. In the Chamber M. Waddington desired a bill to be placed on the orders of the day opening a credit of 100,000fr. for the purchase of machines at the Exhibition. A similar sum was voted for the purpose of bringing to the scholastic conferences to be held in Paris persons engaged in primary education throughout France. M. Dubois's election was annulled.—The Senate on Tuesday, after a long speech from M. Chesnelong in opposition, decided, by 190 to 61 votes, on passing to the second reading of the bill relative to the ways and means for carrying out M. de Freycinet's railway scheme. The Chamber of Deputies proceeded with the verification of electoral returns, and declared the election of Baron Haussmann to be valid.

M. Victorien Sardou was on the 23rd ult. received as a member of the French Academy. The president on the occasion was M. Alexandre Dumas.

Sunday was the opening day of the Chantilly meeting, when the Prix de Diane, known as the French Oaks, was won by Baron Rothschild's Brie; M. A. Lupin's *Pristina* being second, and Count de Juigné's *Roscoff* third. Count F. de Lagrange's *Clémentine*, having injured herself, was prevented from running.

The hundredth anniversary of Voltaire's death was celebrated on Thursday in Paris and most of the great towns of France.

Madame Hahnemann, the widow of the founder of homoeopathy, died on Tuesday at her residence in the Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, aged seventy-eight.

SPAIN.

Congress has voted the Navy Estimates without any essential modifications.

Last week there was a small band marching through the villages near Junquera to the cry of "Long Live the Federal Republic." They disarmed the Customs guards on the frontier, but had ultimately to make off without making adherents. A popular agitation occurred at Barcelona, and some shots were exchanged between the military and the populace.

ITALY.

The Civil Correctional Tribunal at Naples has decided that there is no ground of action for bigamy against the late Minister, Signor Crispi. The ground on which this decision is based is that Signor Crispi when he married his present wife was free from any other legal matrimonial obligation. An order to stay proceedings has been made.

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Deputies has agreed by 86 votes to 6 to the bill for the purchase by the State of a portion of the railways in Flanders.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber of the States-General has adopted a bill by 48 votes against 32 imposing a direct succession duty to provide for the interest and sinking fund of the loan recently voted. The Chamber has unanimously rejected the contracts concluded with the Indian Railway Company for the construction of railways in Java. This rejection is in consequence of the adoption of the system by which the Java railways are to be constructed by the State.

GERMANY.

The members of the Moorish Embassy to Berlin were received on the 23rd ult. by the Emperor William, in presence

of the Minister of State, Herr von Bulow, and the Court dignitaries. The Embassy were also entertained at a dinner.

A brilliant fête was given on the evening of the 24th ult. at the Imperial Palace in honour of Queen Victoria's birthday.

The severely repressive measure brought forward in the German Parliament by the Government to punish the Socialists has been rejected by an overwhelming majority, made up of members of all shades of political conviction. The essence of the bill was in the first clause, and as that was vetoed yesterday week by a majority of 251 votes to 57—in spite of a strong speech in its favour by Field Marshal Von Moltke—the Government decided on withdrawing the entire measure. The session was then closed.

The *Morning Post* correspondent at Berlin states that the German Government has declined an invitation coming from President Hayes, of which the new United States Minister, Mr. Bayard Taylor, was the bearer, to attend an International Congress on Coinage Reform.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Compromise Committee has approved the bill for effecting an arrangement with the National Bank relative to the debt of 80,000,000 florins in the form adopted by the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath. The committee has approved the fixing of the duty on raw coffee at 24 florins, and on roasted coffee at 30 florins. It has also adopted the duties on cotton and woollen goods, as well as the commerce and customs treaty in the form proposed by the Government. The committee has thus accepted all the compromise bills in the sense of the last arrangements made between the Austrian and Hungarian Ministries, with the exception of two points—namely, the restitution question and an immaterial modification in the form of the Bank statutes.

Count Andrássy read on Wednesday a statement to the Austrian Delegation explaining the manner in which a portion of the credit vote of 60,000,000 florins is to be employed. He said that, even though an agreement were established upon European questions, complications might arise which would imperil Austrian interests. It was intended shortly to reinforce the troops in Dalmatia and Transylvania, and possibly to make other dispositions for the protection of the communications. There was a prospect of the early meeting of a Congress, and the Government would use their endeavours in behalf of the peace of Europe, and to guard the interests of the Monarchy. The Delegation resolved to refer the Minister's declarations to the Budget Committee.

RUSSIA.

The Shah arrived at St. Petersburg on Thursday week, and was received at the railway station by the Emperor Alexander and several members of the Imperial family. From the station he drove to the palace with the Emperor in an open carriage, accompanied by a large escort of Cossack horsemen. The houses were decorated with flags, and the crowd of spectators was considerable. In the evening there was a gala performance at the opera. The Shah left St. Petersburg last Tuesday for Warsaw. The Emperor accompanied his Majesty to the railway station in a state carriage.

The Imperial family left St. Petersburg on Wednesday last for Tsarskoe Selo.

General Ignatieff has left for Kieff on leave of absence.

AMERICA.

The Senate has passed a concurrent resolution declaring that the provisions of the existing treaty allowing unrestricted emigration from China to the United States might wisely be modified in the interest of both Governments and calling the attention of the executive to the subject. By 41 votes against 18, the Senate has passed the bill already adopted by the House of Representatives forbidding any further withdrawal of greenbacks from circulation.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, while objecting to the award of the Fishery Commission as exorbitant, unfair, and made by only two of the Commissioners, has agreed to report a bill authorising the payment of the amount if, after further correspondence with England, President Hayes deems that the honour and good faith of the country demand it. The House of Representatives has agreed to a bill reducing the army to 20,000 men, and prohibiting the use of troops for civil purposes. Congress has passed the Diplomatic Bill, maintaining the present salaries of the American Ministers to foreign Powers. The House of Representatives has resolved to adjourn finally on June 17.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention has adopted a platform opposing the contraction of the issue of greenbacks, and calling for a thorough investigation into the electoral frauds of 1876, so that they may be exposed, but condemning any attack upon the title of President Hayes as dangerous.

A tornado crossed a portion of Wisconsin on the night of the 23rd ult., passing from the south-west to the north-east, and devastating a long strip of country, including the towns of Mineral Point, Mount Vernon, Primrose, Oregon, and Paoli, while feeble effects of the same tornado were felt at Madison, and as far south as Chicago. In the direct path of the storm everything was demolished, and hundreds of buildings were destroyed. The debris was blown many miles. Fifty persons were killed. Several were carried to long distances by the whirlwind and then dashed to the ground. In one case a school-house, with the teacher and scholars, was carried away several rods, three of the scholars being killed.

According to a report in New York, Russian agents are in treaty for the purchase of more American steamers. They are said to have bought, among others, the City of Para, a powerful iron steamer of 3500 tons and 2500-horse power, one of the new line of vessels running between New York and Rio de Janeiro. She has accommodation for 500 passengers, can maintain a high rate of speed, and is described as well adapted for cruising purposes. The British gun-boat *Sirius* is, it is stated, lying on the coast of Maine watching the *Cimbrina*. Several other British war-vessels at Bermuda and at Halifax are in readiness to cruise along the American coasts if necessary.

CANADA.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated at Montreal on the 24th ult. in a very brilliant manner. Lord Dufferin held a review of 4000 troops, the spectators at which included many American visitors. In an address subsequently delivered Lord Dufferin specially alluded to the American visitors, expressing a hope that their presence was a proof of the indestructible friendship existing between the two countries. In his speech at the banquet in the evening his Lordship characterised the Fenian rumours and demonstrations of Celtic effervescence, but added that if the movement became serious it must be severely repressed. He praised the military spirit animating the Canadians, many of whom were daily offering to volunteer for active service. The Canadians, his Excellency said, were intrusted with the defence of half a continent of North America, which was worth living and surely worth dying for. The *Official Gazette* promulgates a proclamation declaring the Act for the better prevention of crimes of violence to be in force in Montreal from June 1.

The elections in British Columbia have resulted in the overthrow of the Elliott Government, only eight of its supporters having been returned out of twenty-five members forming the

Legislative Assembly. The Premier and the Speaker of the House were unseated.

A Canadian artillery officer has arrived at Victoria (Vancouver Island) for the purpose of superintending the erection of fortifications.

INDIA.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta sends two or three items of Indian news:—

The Queen's birthday was celebrated at Simla by a ball at the Viceroy's, and at Darjeeling by a ball given by the Maharajah of Burdwan.

The judicial investigation into the Surat riots is still proceeding. Two native editors have been charged with very serious offences in connection with these riots, and numerous persons have been already committed for trial.

Cholera of a virulent type has broken out at Morar. Out of forty-one European cases, thirty have proved fatal. There have also been one hundred native cases.

The telegraph extensions from Quetta to Khelat were opened on May 19.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated May 28, states that the Colonial Governments have accepted Colonel Glover's proposal, on behalf of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, for a duplicate Australian cable to Singapore, against an annual subsidy of £32,400 for twenty years.

Mr. G. W. des Vœux has been appointed acting Governor of the islands of Fiji.

The ship *Herschell*, 787 tons, Captain G. Kock, sailed from Hamburg on the 21st ult., having on board the under-mentioned number of emigrants, bound for Maryborough, Queensland—94 married people, 120 single men, 31 single women, 78 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 15 infants, making a total of 338 souls.

A great fire broke out at Constantinople on Wednesday night, the 22nd ult., within the precincts of the Sublime Porte, and the greater portion of the buildings were destroyed, including the Ministry of Justice and the Council of State. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Grand Vizierate, and the archives were saved.

THE MARIO CONCERT.

This event took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon. We have previously drawn attention to the purpose for which the concert was organised—the procuring of money aid for the great operatic tenor who now, in his old age, is in need of such help. In this movement Mr. S. Arthur Chappell, director of the Monday Popular Concerts, has been indefatigable, in co-operation with the other members of the committee—Sir J. Benedict, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Mr. J. Woodford. The announcement that Madame Christine Nilsson would come from abroad expressly to sing at the concert, and that it would be her only public appearance here this season, was a special feature in the arrangements, which also included the presence and co-operation—likewise gratuitous—of Mlle. de Clairvaux, Miss Annie Butterworth, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli. Mr. Reeves, who had also offered his services, was prevented by illness from appearing, for which he expressed his deep regret in a letter which was read by Mr. Arthur Chappell, to the following effect:—

When I give my services I am always most anxious to appear; but on this occasion I felt doubly so, and cannot find words to express how disappointed I am to be unfortunately prevented. Mario was always so good a comrade. He cannot, unfortunately, work longer. I can; and therefore forward you a cheque for 100 guineas, most sincerely hoping that a large sum may be collected, so as to enable him at least to live in comfort.

The good feeling of Mr. Reeves cannot fail to be generally appreciated. The concert, although interesting in itself, consisted of materials so familiar that specific detail is not needed. Madame Nilsson sang with brilliant effect in the "Jewel song" from "Faust," and in some of the characteristic Swedish national airs, besides having been associated with Madame Trebelli in the movement, "Giorno d'orrori," from the great duet in "Semiramide," and in that of "Ah morir," from Verdi's "Ernani." Madame Trebelli having, in this latter, replaced Mr. Reeves. The lady just named also sang finely in the scene and aria, "Di tanti palpiti" from Rossini's "Tancredi," and in the "Chanson Espagnole" from Bizet's "Carmen," the encore of which was replied to by singing "Si vous croyez" from Offenbach's "Fortunio." Effective vocal performances were also contributed by the other singers named as having been present, besides some clever part-singing by the members of the London Vocal Union. Sir J. Benedict, Signor Pinsuti, and Mr. Sidney Naylor, conducted. The hall was crowded in every part, and it is said that the proceeds of the concert, irrespective of Mr. Reeves's donation, amount to upwards of £1100.

The contract for the erection of the Dublin City Markets has been given to Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, of Bradford, architects, at £70,000.

The Lancashire strike continues, without any immediate prospect of cessation. At Macclesfield, however, the hands have gone in on the employers' terms.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, which was held at Exeter Hall on Wednesday evening. A very interesting part of the proceedings was the performance of an ample musical programme by a choir of 700 happy-looking children, including sailor boys from the training-ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester* and boys and girls from the country homes of the institution. The receipts for the year were £30,850, and the expenditure £28,430.

The General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland was opened at Edinburgh on the 23rd ult. by Lord Rosslyn, her Majesty's Commissioner. Principal Tulloch, of St. Andrew's University, was unanimously elected Moderator. In his address to the Assembly the Lord High Commissioner stated that he had received her Majesty's command to present to them her annual gift of £2000 for the promotion of religious instruction in the highlands and islands of Scotland. He also congratulated them upon the continued prosperity of the Church. On the same day the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland opened its sittings in Glasgow, the Rev. Dr. Andrew Alexander Bonar, of Glasgow, being unanimously chosen Moderator. It was stated that, since 1843, the free-will offerings of the free members have been upwards of twelve millions. Last year they amounted to £565,195, and this year it is expected that the sum will be larger. The Free Church Assembly has been occupied in considering the case of Professor Robertson Smith, who is charged with heresy. The first charge was on Monday found not relevant; but on Tuesday Sir Henry Moncrieff moved, with regard to the second charge, that Professor Smith's views are opposed to the idea that the Book of Deuteronomy is a thoroughly inspired historical record, and that his declarations on inspiration are unsatisfactory. This motion was carried by 301 to 278 votes.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, John Collins, to be Vicar of Hawkey.
Cazenove, J. G.; Chancellor and Canon of the Cathedral Church, Edinburgh.
Clifton, Alfred; Rector of Wislaw, Warwick.
Coventry, Henry William, Rector of Severn Stoke; Rural Dean of Bredon.
Crombie, Francis; Vicar of Bradbourne with Ballidon annexed.
Cummings, Charles Edward; Vicar of Charleote, Warwick.
Dobell, Joseph; Vicar of Gwersyllt.
Farrar, A. S.; Canon Residentiary of Durham Cathedral.
Fisher, Canon; Archdeacon of Southwark.
Gregory, Robert Stewart; Vicar of St. Mark's, Myddelton-square.
Harrison, James Gaston; Vicar of Belton, Isle of Axholme.
Healop, Gordon, Curate of Cossall; Vicar of Skirpenbeck.
Hicks, Edward; Minister of St. Paul's Chapel, Kilburn.
Hird, Francis Fraser; Vicar of Astley, Warwick.
Holloway, John Frederick Evans; Vicar of St. John's, Southborne.
Jukes, Henry Augustus; Vicar of Christ Church, Newark-upon-Trent.
Jump, Edward; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Bolton-le-Moors.
Kent, Robert Blake; Rector of St. Simon's, Salford.
Kingdon, Hollingsworth Tulley; Vicar of Good Easter.
Littlewood, John; Curate of Allesley, Coventry.
Love, Alfred; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Greenwich.
Lowndes, Owen Charles Selby; Perpetual Curate of Chapel Choriton.
Marsden, W.; Rector of St. Chrysostom's, Victoria Park, Manchester.
Montgomery, J. F.; Dean of the Cathedral Church, Edinburgh.
Morgan, William; Vicar of Pennant.
Morse, H. G.; Rector of Littleham, Devon.
Norris, George; Rector of Blo-Norton, Norfolk.
Parkyn, Jonathan Cloutier; Rector of South Sydenham.
Philpott, Vaughan Williams; Rector of Avon Dassett, Warwick.
Pope, Montagu Mercer; Vicar of Milverton, Warwick.
Powell, F. G. M.; Vicar of St. John's, Pembroke Dock; Surrogate.
Ransome, V. F.; Rector of Compton Bassett, Wiltshire.
Ransom, Simon Mortlock; Vicar of Pishill, Oxon.
Rumsey, Robert Frederick; Vicar of Burnham, Bucks.
Sandford, D. F.; Canon of the Cathedral Church, Edinburgh.
Shadforth, Thomas; Rector of Beckley.
Smith, George Maberly; Vicar of Poshurst.
Streetfield, William Champion; Vicar of Lyton.
Streveter, Paul d'Oekham; Rector of St. Leon, Cornwall.
Taylor, R. Mitford; Surrogate for the Diocese of York.
Thomas, William Clafford; Curate of St. Asaph's and Vicar Choral of St. Asaph's Cathedral.
Tuckwell, William; Rector of Stockton, Warwick.
Venn, Henry Rice; Vicar of Newtown, Isle of Wight.
Watkins, John; Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely.
Wood, Richard; Rector of Harborough Magna, Warwick.
Wybrow, Frederick Trefusis; Vicar of St. Margaret-with-Michaelchurch, Ekeley.—*Guardian*.

The Selwyn Memorial Fund now amounts to £10,000, including a donation of £1000 to the Selwyn College.

A new church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has been opened at Walton-on-the-Hill.

The ancient Church of St. Mary the Virgin has been reopened in the parish of Stoke Abbott, after restoration.

A handsome gateway has been erected in the churchyard at Hawarden, as a memorial to the late Lord Lyttelton.

The Bishop of Worcester on Tuesday reconsecrated the Chapel of St. Michael, Bartley-green, the chapel-of-ease to the parish church of Northfield.

The Rev. J. W. Alington, M.A., who has been for nearly ten years the Curate of North Woolwich, has been appointed head of the "Zulu Mackenzie Mission."

St. Michael's Church, Chester, has been enriched by the erection of a fine Munich east window representing the Nativity, Baptism, Crucifixion, and Resurrection. It is a memorial window, and is the work of Messrs. Mayer and Co.

The Rev. Francis Alexander Cramer-Roberts, Vicar of Blindley-heath, Surrey, has been nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and accepted by the West Indian Bishops, as Bishop of Nassau, in succession to Bishop Venables.

Mr. Henry Wagner, son of the late Rev. H. M. Wagner, Vicar of Brighton, has presented a memorial pulpit and canopy of solid oak inlaid with cedar, valued at £1000, to the Church of St. Martin, Lewes-road.

The churchyard garden of St. John's, Waterloo-road, is to be formally opened to-day (Saturday)—Mr. W. Cowper-Temple, M.P., presiding at the opening ceremonial. The churchyard has been laid out as a garden for the poor of the neighbourhood.

Holy Trinity Church, Hull, one of the largest parish churches in the kingdom, which has been restored at a cost of about £30,000, was opened by the Archbishop of York last week. The service was attended by the Mayor, Corporation, and the other municipal officials.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided at the tenth annual meeting of the Evangelical Protestant Deaconesses' Institution, which was held last Saturday, and took occasion to express his opinion that a great contribution was made by it to the diminution of human suffering under circumstances in which the spiritual as well as the physical condition of the patients was carefully and thoughtfully considered.

The memorial to the late Dean Hook, formerly Vicar of Leeds, was on Tuesday placed in the Leeds parish church, and will be unveiled on St. Peter's Day, June 29. The memorial consists of a recumbent figure of the late Dean in white marble. The likeness is said to be an excellent one.—The great bell for Chichester Cathedral, which constitutes the second portion of the memorial to the late Dean Hook, has arrived from Messrs. Taylor's foundry, Loughborough. It weighs three tons and a half, and is 5 ft. 6 in. high.

A large gathering of the parishioners of Shenstone recently assembled for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to their Vicar, the Rev. R. W. Essington, on the occasion of his completing his thirtieth year of ministration in the parish. A beautiful service of plate, a handsome gold repeater watch, and an address, composed the testimonial. In making the presentation, Mr. Thomas Neville remarked that they owed the restoration of the church and their handsome national schools, besides other important works, to Mr. Essington.

On Tuesday evening the bust of the late Bishop Thirlwall, which has been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, was uncovered in the presence of Dean Stanley, the Dean of Christchurch, Dr. Schmitz, the Rev. T. J. Thirlwall, and a few other friends and relatives of the late Bishop. The bust is executed by Mr. Edward Davis, and is a faithful likeness of the Bishop. It is placed in the south transept, next to that of Grote, the historian, and not far from the grave which contains the remains of Grote and Bishop Thirlwall.

On the 13th ult. the parish church of Woking was reopened by the Bishop of Winchester, after extensive alterations and improvements. This church, dedicated to St. Peter, is very ancient, some parts of it being a thousand years old, but it has suffered from age and neglect. Among the presents for the restored church there are a very fine organ by Walker, given by Mr. Ryde, of Woking; five stained-glass windows by Gibbs, given by the Rev. C. W. Arnold, of Woking College, and Mr. Wainwright, of Hoe-place, Woking; a new lectern, new communion-rails, and a warming apparatus. Mr. Wainwright has helped considerably in this undertaking, and under the Rev. J. H. Titcomb, the late Vicar, now Bishop of Rangoon, a good start was made, which has been well carried on under his successor, the Rev. F. J. Oliphant, formerly Curate.

Minster-in-Sheppey being in sad dilapidation, meetings have been held in the village and Sheerness-on-Sea to raise funds for its complete restoration. Earl Sydney, Viscount Cranbrook, J. G. Talbot, Esq., M.P., E. Leigh Pemberton, Esq., M.P., C. H. Freshfield, Esq., M.P., the Archdeacons of

Canterbury and Maidstone, have written with approval of the effort. Sir W. King-Hall, K.C.B., the Admiral in command at Sheerness, took the chair at Sheerness, and testified to the necessity of the work. The church is of the Early English period, though some portions of an earlier tower still remain. The Rev. W. Bramston is Vicar. The living is a poor one; the parishioners number 2347, and are unable to preserve their church. One of the most ancient mother churches of Great Britain appeals for an offering to enable it to hand down to the generations to come the witness that it has given for 1260 years.

Bentham parish church, which has been restored, at a cost of £3500, towards which the Rev. E. Sherlock, the Rector, contributed £500, has been reopened by the Bishop of Ripon. The building, which was previously in a very dilapidated condition, has been transformed, as we learn from the *Lancaster Gazette*, into a place of worship of which the parishioners may well feel proud. The whole cost of the chancel and fittings was undertaken by Mrs. Alfred Foster, as a memorial to her late husband, who formerly resided at Spring Head, Halifax. The restoration has been conducted by Mr. Norman Shaw. A west window, executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Baynes, is the gift of the Rev. E. Sherlock. A window in the south chancel aisle is placed there by Mrs. Sherlock, in memory of her late father, Mr. John Swainson. A fine peal of six bells, by Taylor and Co., of Loughborough (weight of tenor, 21 cwt.), has been given by Mr. Joseph Teale, of the Ridding, and Mr. Walker Joy, of Harrogate.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Rev. Henry Wace, M.A., of Brasenose, Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, and Professor of Ecclesiastical History at King's, London, has been elected Bampton Lecturer.

The Abbott Scholarship, open to sons of clergymen who can prove their need of assistance towards the expenses of a University education, has been awarded to F. M. May, Scholar and Librarian of St. Edmund Hall. A second scholarship, tenable for two years only, has this year been adjudged to L. Guiding, Exhibitioner of Worcester.

CAMBRIDGE.

C. W. Body, Inceptor in Arts, St. John's, and David Griffith Davis, B.A., Queens', have been adjudged equal for the vacant Tyrwhitt Hebrew scholarship; the emoluments will consequently be divided between them.

The Chancellor's medal for the best English poem has been adjudged to A. W. W. Dale, scholar of Trinity Hall.

The Porson Prize for Greek Iambics has been gained by H. C. F. Mason, scholar of Trinity College.

Sir William Browne's medals have been awarded as follows:—Latin ode, H. C. F. Mason, scholar of Trinity College; Greek ode, R. J. Parker, scholar of King's College; Latin epigram, T. W. Dougan, scholar of St. John's College; Greek epigram, E. C. Perry, scholar of King's College.

The Burney Prize for the best essay on "Waste and Suffering in Nature" has been awarded to Mr. H. R. Knipe, LL.B., of Trinity College.

The "Rede" lecture was given yesterday week in the Senate-House by Professor Clerk Maxwell, the subject being "The Telephone." Mr. F. S. Powell has offered to found an undergraduate ship at Cambridge University, of the value of £50 a year, in connection with the Wigan Grammar School.

The completion of one wing of the new building of Cavendish College was celebrated last week by a luncheon in the lecture-room of the new premises.

The Premier, replying to a request to receive the Lord Mayor of Dublin and a deputation upon the subject of Irish Intermediate Education, declines on the ground of the urgency of foreign affairs.

The annual election of Westminster scholars to the Universities was held on Tuesday, and comprised the nomination of H. P. Robinson (captain) and E. W. Pole, Q.S., to studentships at Christ Church, Oxford, and of F. M. Lutyens, Q.S., G. Dale, Q.S., and C. B. Collins, Q.S., to exhibitions at Trinity, Cambridge. Lutyens and Dale obtained also Triplett Exhibitions. The following were admitted from the school upon the foundation of St. Peter's:—F. W. Bain, R. H. Coke, E. Harington, C. S. H. Sandwith, E. T. Brandon, S. A. Bird, H. T. Clarke, and W. W. Bury; while G. Stephenson and S. F. A. Cowell were left "Pre-electi" for future vacancies. The annual election dinner was given in college-hall on Monday night, and was fully attended. The school has broken up for the Whitsuntide vacation, and meets again on June 20.

The annual Wykehamist dinner was held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, when the chair was taken by Lord Selborne.

A town meeting was held at Liverpool yesterday week, the Mayor presiding, with the view of establishing a college for higher education, so as to qualify for degrees in art, science, and other subjects at any of the Universities. The gathering was most encouraging.

We are requested to state that the annual examination for scholarships at Marlborough College will begin on June 12, when fourteen scholarships, varying in value from £30 per annum to £15, will be offered for competition.

Mr. Denis J. Cowles, B.A., has been appointed to an Assistant Mastership at the Oxford Military College.

Mr. Henry Tull Rhoades, of St. Andrew's, has been appointed Head Master of the new subordinate school, Rugby.

Mr. Thomas Disney, B.A., late of Rossall School and Merton College, Oxford, has been appointed Assistant Master at the High School, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

The entrance scholarship examination at St. Peter's College, Radley, has ended in the election of G. H. Baker, C. V. Bagot, and A. Hammond to the vacant scholarships.

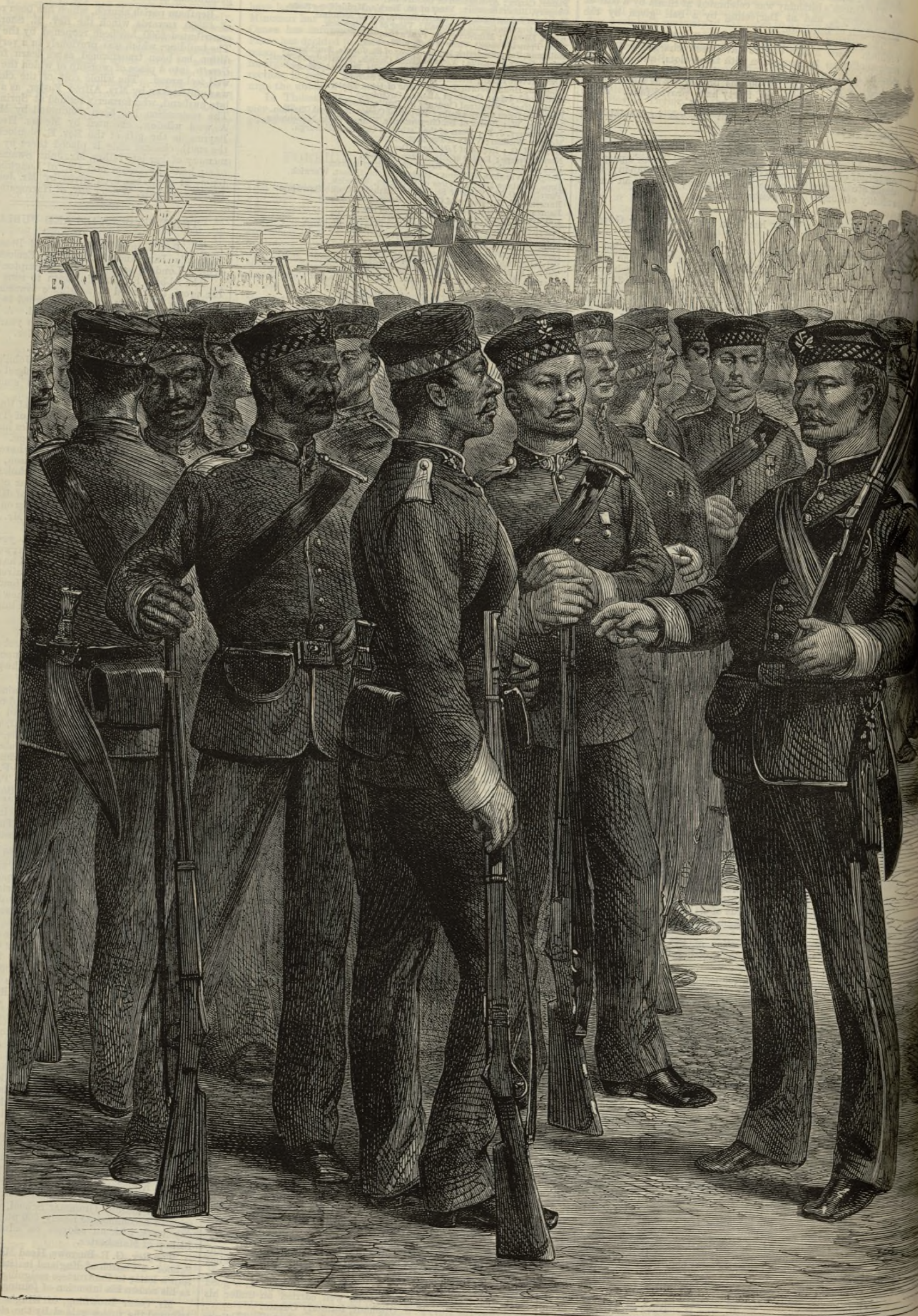
The Earl of Carnarvon presided on Tuesday night at Willis's Rooms at the twenty-third annual dinner of St. John's Foundation School, Leatherhead, Surrey. The school was instituted in 1852 for the purpose of providing a free education for the sons of the poorer clergy. Subscriptions to the amount of £1161 were announced.

The Rev. G. Ohlson, B.A., Head Master of the Grammar School, Kingston-on-Hull, has been appointed Head Master of the Grammar School, Rotherham.

The Bradford Grammar School, which has been enlarged so as to accommodate nearly 600 pupils, was reopened yesterday week with an address on educational subjects by the Bishop of Manchester.

The Rev. G. R. Burrows, Head Master of Coleford Grammar School—a Church of England institution in Dean Forest—has sent a letter to the trustees resigning his appointment, giving as his reason his intention of joining the Church of Rome.

Mr. Oscar Browning, of King's College, Cambridge, distributed the prizes gained by the students at the University Local Examinations for the Brighton Centre yesterday week, and reviewed the modern development of the University system, pointing out that Cambridge examined 15,000 persons annually.



THE INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE: THE 2ND GOORKHAS (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN).



PARLIAMENT. LORDS.

Representatives of the Government in the Upper Chamber were on Monday not wholly able to suppress their jubilation at the Parliamentary victory obtained by the Ministry in the discussion of the dispatch of Indian troops to Malta. True, there was due diplomatic gravity in the tone in which the Marquis of Salisbury, answering Lord Cardwell, lifted his voice to convey the intelligence that "within the last few days the prospects of a Congress being held have materially improved." Nor was this gravity relaxed when Lord Redesdale was neatly called to order by the Duke of Somerset for indulging in a little spontaneous combustion at the idea of Russia's casting a covetous eye at Bessarabia. But when noble occupants of the Ministerial bench returned to their seats after a successful division against the Duke of Somerset's amendment to a quarantine clause of the new Cattle Plague Bill, they appeared to be no longer able to restrain their glee; and the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranbrook, and even the Earl of Beaconsfield were absolutely radiant with smiles. The measure was passed through Committee after another similarly unsuccessful division on an amendment of the Marquis of Ripon; and the sitting, which began with the giving of the Royal Assent by Commission to several bills, closed with a few other measures being advanced a stage. Their Lordships ordinarily set an example to the Lower Chamber as to how to transact business without loss of time. But, whether impelled thereto or not by the knowledge that a couple of days' holiday would be granted to them; and, furthermore, that the Whitsuntide vacation is to begin on Friday next, certain it was that their Lordships on Tuesday showed more than usual expedition by reading the second time the Public Health Act Amendment Bill, the Metropolis Building Acts Amendment Bill, and Bills of Sale Bill; and by agreeing to the report on the amendments to the Cattle Plague Bill; besides enjoying the snub administered by Lord Bury unto Lord Stratheden and Campbell for putting his "irrepressible question" regarding the strength of the auxiliary forces and the availability of the militia for service abroad.

Thursday being Ascension Day, their Lordships, as has ever been their wont, did not hold a sitting.

COMMONS.

To receive a volley fired into your flank by one who has come to be regarded as a comrade in politics must be as irksome to an Opposition as to a Ministerial Leader in the Commons; and, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer may have winced at the Constitutional rebuke inflicted on him by Mr. Newdegate from his coign of vantage on the "Right," so may the Marquis of Hartington have resented the jet of petroleum cast upon the leaders of the Opposition by Mr. Roebuck from the prominent place occupied by the hon. and learned member below the gangway on the Opposition side of the House. Be that as it may, it may be noted that in winding up the prolonged debate on his motion censuring the transport of Indian troops to Malta without the knowledge of Parliament the noble Marquis pungently rebuffed Mr. Roebuck's charge of want of patriotism by reminding him of his censorious criticism of the Government during the Crimean War. For the Marquis of Hartington's motion there voted 226, and against it 347, leaving a majority of 121 to support the Government and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's amendment, which was agreed to, however, without a division. This result was given in a large portion of last week's issue.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has intimated that he will propose the adjournment for the Whitsuntide holidays from Friday next to the following Thursday—a sufficiently brief vacation, possibly, even for those hon. members who fear another un-Constitutional step may be taken by Government without asking Parliament—by your leave or with your leave. In the face of the zeal of the Irish Home Rulers for economy, Sir Stafford Northcote succeeded in getting various items, such as £20,000 for secret-service money, sanctioned in Committee of Supply yesterday week. When Monday came, the right hon. gentleman was soon relieved of any suspense he may have felt as to Ministers being called upon to pay out of their own pockets for the movement of Sepoy troops. General Sir William Knollys, who is gradually becoming efficient in the risky trick of walking backward which he is called upon to perform as Black Rod, having called the Speaker to the House of Lords to hear Royal Assent given to certain measures, a number of questions of comparative unimportance were put and answered, Mr. Burke being received with cheers on his reappearance at the table, Colonel Stanley returning to his natural pitch of voice, Mr. Stanhope being quite crisp and epigrammatic, and Mr. Cross less jerky than usual, but Mr. Slater-Booth wearisomely prolix. Then, replying to the Marquis of Hartington's inquiry as to the Congress negotiations, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said—

I am not yet in a position to give any detailed information upon the subject; but I may say, within the last few days the prospects of a Congress have materially improved.

A brief debate on the native Indian troops was next opened by Sir George Campbell, who elicited from Colonel Stanley that the Government had no objection to the spirit, but rather to the form, of the following resolution of the hon. member for Kirkcaldy:—

That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the cost, direct and indirect, of her Majesty's Indian troops serving within the old Indian limits east of the Cape of Good Hope.

A diverting incident of the discussion that ensued was the sudden collapse of Mr. Rylands on his being reminded by the Speaker of the immediate subject before the House. Sir Henry Havelock gave the sanction of his Indian experience to the suggestion that the native officers of the Malta division of native troops should not return to India before paying a visit to this country to gather some idea of the real strength of the English nation. Eventually Sir George Campbell's motion was negatived. Mr. Rylands, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. Jacob Bright, among others, were not to be deterred from denouncing the Eastern policy of the Government, or even from dividing against going into Committee of Supply. Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Hartington reminded these hon. members that nothing was to be gained by opposition at that stage, though the right hon. gentlemen maintained their objection to the unconstitutional nature of the proceedings of the Government in ignoring Parliament when they resolved to avail themselves of the services of Indian troops in Europe. On a division, 214 voted for and only 40 against going into Supply; and Colonel Stanley and Mr. W. H. Smith had little difficulty in obtaining respectively £350,000 for the pay of the 6000 native troops, and £398,000 for their conveyance from Bombay to Malta.

On Tuesday, various matters were touched upon during a short sitting; and some diversion was caused by Sir Stafford Northcote being likened unto Henry VIII. by Mr. Parnell, simply because the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed a not unnatural desire to secure as many money votes as he could. Wednesday was devoted to the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, which has not yet succeeded in running the gauntlet of Major O'Gorman's implacable and active hostility.

Mr. Bourke informed Lord E. Fitzmaurice on Thursday that it was the intention of the Shah of Persia to visit this country, but his Majesty had expressly desired that his visit should be regarded as *incognito*. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, replying to a question from Colonel Mure, stated that his attention had been directed to the want of telegraphic communication with the Cape of Good Hope. Her Majesty's Government were disposed to take the matter in hand, as there seemed no chance of its being done by private enterprise. He was now in correspondence with the colonial Governments interested in the subject. Mr. Dodson having inquired whether the sum of £77,448 which her Majesty's Government were obliged to provide for interest and commission in consequence of the default of the Turkish Government to pay the dividend due in February last on the Turkish Guaranteed Loan of 1855 specially charged upon the Egyptian tribute has been received in full, or to any and what amount, from the Turkish or Egyptian Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, I am sorry to say that the bulk of the sum of £77,448 has not yet been paid. The Porte gave instructions to the Khedive to pay the amount that was due, but the amount which has been received from the Khedive has been somewhat less than £8000. Why the further amount has not yet been paid I am not in a position to say, but communications are still going on with the Egyptian Government on the subject. The French Government having been advised by her Majesty's Government of the position of affairs, have recognised their liability to pay one moiety of what may be deficient, and are prepared to do so when her Majesty's Government send them the account; but as her Majesty's Government have been hoping to receive a further remittance from the Egyptian Government, we have not yet made the demand. In answer to questions put by Mr. O'Clery and Mr. Butt in reference to the question of Irish University Education, which stood for discussion to-morrow (Friday), the Chancellor of the Exchequer complained of the obstruction given to the Civil Service Estimates, observing that they had had six nights' discussion of them, but were only able to pass thirty-three votes; that 108 votes still remained; and if they proceeded in a similar ratio of speed it would take the whole of the eighteen Government nights which intervened between this and Aug. 1 to complete them, without allowing time for any of the other Government business. If, then, they did not make fair and reasonable progress with the Estimates that night, he should be compelled to ask for a morning sitting to-morrow—a course he should deeply regret, as he had every desire to afford the Irish members the opportunity they asked for for discussing the Irish University education question. In the vote of credit to which he referred every item relating to the Queen's Colleges (Ireland) was excluded, so that the Irish members would be free to discuss the question relating to those colleges on Monday, when the vote for them would be proposed. The right hon. gentleman then informed Mr. Dodson that the last instalment of the interest due on the Suez Canal shares held by the Government had been paid in full. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Dillwyn called attention to the increasing difficulty of obtaining sufficient time to discuss or to criticise the Estimates and suggested to the Government the desirability of appointing a Committee to consider the subject. Mr. Parnell attributed the chief portion of the delay or obstruction, as it was called, to the personal squabbles which had been occasioned by the violent and intemperate language used towards himself and other Irish members by English members. The Speaker called Mr. Parnell to order, telling him that he had no right to use the phrase "personal squabbles," because any member guilty of personalities was always corrected by the chair. The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped that hon. members would now have done with such discussions and allow the House to proceed with the business before it. The Marquis of Hartington exonerated the Chancellor of the Exchequer from having been the occasion by anything he had said of provoking those discussions. Sir A. Lusk observed that it was an undignified course for the Government to complain of the dead-lock of public business without taking steps to remedy the evil. The House ultimately went into Committee of Supply, when a vote on account, amounting to £2,040,000, was taken. The Committee then proceeded with the consideration of class 3 of the Estimates relating to law charges, when several votes were agreed to.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Goldsmiths' Company have voted £500 to the fund being raised for the support of the London Hospital.

Pope's villa at Twickenham was put up for sale on Tuesday and bought in at £14,000, the highest bid having been only £9100.

Mr. D. Mackenzie gave a lecture in St. James's Hall last Monday on a project for opening up Central Africa to European commerce and civilisation.

The Lord Mayor has, in addition to Mr. George Burt, nominated Mr. Thomas Bevan as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.

The annual flower show at the Crystal Palace was held on Friday and Saturday last week, the area of the exhibition comprising the north and south naves and the central transept.

Messrs. John Waterer and Sons, of Bagshot, a firm famous in the history of rhododendrons, have opened an exhibition of their handsomest bushes in a marquee in Cadogan-square.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in banking was held on Wednesday evening at the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, at which it was resolved to form a Bankers' Institute.

Mr. Stewart Freeman will again horse and run a coach between London and Brighton, and is to make his first journey from Piccadilly to-day (Saturday). The "Blenheim," horsed by Colonel Blyth, will make its first journey to Oxford to-day.

The Beaufoy and Mortimer prizes for the encouragement of the study of the works of Shakespeare and for proficiency in the English language were distributed last Monday in the City of London School, in Milk-street, Cheapside.

Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., lectured on the 17th inst. at the United Service Institution on the establishment of a colonial naval volunteer force. He particularly pointed out the measures to be adopted to counteract the naval movements of Russia, and made a practical suggestion as to the training of a large Canadian naval reserve.

A meeting of the committee appointed to promote the holding of a great Agricultural Exhibition in London next year, under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, was held at the Mansion House on Wednesday, when further donations to the extent of £1000 were announced, making about £4000 in all.

A fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Nicholson and Co., the well-known silkmongers, St. Paul's-churchyard, on Tuesday morning. The engines were promptly on the scene, and, after working for about an hour, the flames were extinguished. Although portions of the stock have been damaged, Messrs. Nicholson and Co. have resumed business.

The Bank of England directors decided on Thursday morning to reduce the rate of discount from 3 per cent, at which figure it was placed on March 28 last, to 2½ per cent.

The first annual meeting of the Society for Promoting Legislation for the Control and Care of Habitual Drunkards was held on Wednesday at the rooms of the Social Science Association—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair.

Colonel Frank Bolton, the metropolitan water examiner, reports that the state of the Thames and Lea was very turbid and discoloured during nearly the whole of the month of April. The Thames was in a condition of flood nearly one half of that time.

A correspondent of the *Times* says that, while walking in Hampstead churchyard on Sunday week, he saw pieces of parchment blown by the wind in all directions, and he found that they were old marriage licences. A little boy who was passing at the time picked one up haphazard which turned out to be his father's.

The Duke of Sutherland makes an urgent appeal for contributions to the Stafford House Fund. By the last accounts, there were 23,000 sick and wounded Turkish soldiers in Constantinople, a large number also at Gallipoli. There are now no English doctors with the army, but a number of efficient surgeons are willing to go out if funds are supplied.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed, the chairman, presiding—the scheme of the school management committee for the instruction of senior girls in cookery was discussed and agreed to. The debate on the question of mixed education, introduced by Mrs. Fenwick Miller, was resumed and again adjourned.

The anniversary festival of the Victoria Hospital for Children took place on Wednesday at the Grosvenor Gallery—the Earl of Cadogan in the chair. The total income of the charity during the past year for the general purposes of the hospital and home at Margate was £3332, while the expenditure was £3767. Earl Cadogan ably advocated the interests of the charity, and the subscriptions amounted to over £900.

The whale which arrived at the Westminster Aquarium on Tuesday night from Quebec gives every sign of a longer existence in its new home than that of its predecessor. It is a beluga, or white whale, and is 13½ ft. long. Its two companions in the same ship, which were obtained by Mr. G. A. Farini for Manchester and Blackpool, are also reported to be doing well in their new quarters.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week in May was 79,870, of whom 39,222 were in workhouses and 40,648 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 1163, 180, and 7402 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 799, of whom 541 were men, 215 women, and 43 children.

The annual festival of the United Law Clerks' Society was held on Wednesday evening at the Freemasons' Hall—Lord Justice Thesiger in the chair. The chairman, in giving "Prosperity to the United Law Clerks' Society," congratulated the company upon the fact that the institution numbered 800 members; but, at the same time, expressed the opinion that, as it took a radius of ten miles from Serjeant's Inn, the members ought to be counted, not by hundreds, but by thousands. The subscriptions amounted to £612.

There were 2349 births and 1381 deaths registered in London last week. The births exceeded by 59, and the deaths were 11 below the average. The number of deaths from smallpox was 43, against 48 in the two preceding weeks. Twenty-three of these deaths were certified as unvaccinated, 4 as vaccinated, and in the other cases no statement was made as to vaccination. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the six preceding weeks had steadily declined from 497 to 199, were 204 last week, being 36 below the average: 107 resulted from bronchitis and 64 from pneumonia. There were 14 deaths from measles, 17 from scarlet fever, 20 from diphtheria, 116 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 16 from diarrhoea. In Greater London 2901 births and 1632 deaths were registered.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday in the theatre of the University of London—Sir Rutherford Alcock presiding. The report stated that there are now 3334 Fellows of the society; the net income for the past year was £7950, and the net expenditure (including £300 special Parliamentary grant) £8940. The chairman announced that the Royal (Founder's) medal would have been awarded to Mr. Stanley, had he not received the same medal in 1873 for his discovery of Livingstone. They had, however, passed a special vote of thanks to Mr. Stanley, and selected him an honorary corresponding member of the society. The Founders' medal has been awarded to Baron F. von Richtshopen, for his travels and his explorations in China. The Victoria or Patron's Medal was presented to Captain Henry Trotter, R.E.; the gold and silver medals for physical geography were given to William John Newton and C. M. Wilson; and the gold and silver medals for political geography to W. W. Ord and G. A. Tomkinson respectively. Sir Rutherford Alcock, in the course of the proceedings, reviewed the progress of geographical discovery during the past year, and congratulated the society on the choice of the Earl of Dufferin as his successor.—The annual dinner of the society was held in the evening at Willis's Rooms.

An exhibition of roses, orchids, azaleas, pelargoniums, rhododendrons, fruit, and vegetables was opened on Tuesday in the grounds of the Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington. All the most famous growers in the kingdom were strongly represented. Previous to the opening of the show to the general public the Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, and Prince Waldemar and Princess Louise of Denmark paid a visit to the gardens. The main feature of the exhibition was the splendid display of roses by Mr. Turner, of Slough, who took the gold medal, besides other prizes for azaleas and pelargoniums. A gold medal was also awarded to Messrs. Veitch and Sons for a choice group of plants; and to Mr. W. Bull, Messrs. Lane and Son, and Messrs. Rollisson and Sons gold medals were given for miscellaneous exhibits. Mr. Wills took the first prize for a group of miscellaneous plants arranged in a space not exceeding 300 square feet. Mr. Williams (Worcester), Messrs. Jackson and Son (Kingston-on-Thames), Mr. J. Peed (Norwood), Mr. B. S. Williams (Upper Holloway), and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon were also successful exhibitors of plants; and amongst the prize-winners for fruit were her Majesty (for pineapples and cherries), Lord Carlington, Lord Bagot, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, the Earl of Macclesfield, and the Marquis of Salisbury. The show remained open until Friday.

The twenty-first annual show of the Essex Agricultural Society was held at Dunmow on Tuesday. The sum offered in prizes exceeded £1400.



MOUNTED SPORTS OF THE WOOLWICH GARRISON.



M. WADDINGTON, FRENCH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The most valued member of the present French Government is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is at least half an Englishman, and whose character does honour to both nations. This gentleman, M. William Henry Waddington, was born in France of English parents, and was educated at Rugby School. He went to Rugby in February, 1841, and remained at Rugby till June, 1845, when he went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, with an exhibition from the school. He became Scholar of his college, and graduated in 1849 as second in the First

Class of the Classical Tripos, and was bracketed equal as Chancellor's Medallist. While at Rugby M. Waddington was distinguished for his prowess at football, and his schoolfellows well recollect him, with his purple cap and dark blue and white striped jersey (the football uniform of Mr. Grenfell's House, of which he was a member), rushing through a "scrummage," in which his great bodily strength served him well. His contemporaries at Cambridge equally well remember Waddington the sculler, member of the Second

Trinity Boat Club, and No. 6 in the Cambridge boat in the University race in 1848 or 1849, when Cambridge won. M. Waddington must be the first English Public School-boy or University oarsman who ever attained to the position of a French Cabinet Minister. Soon after taking high honours at Cambridge, he settled in France and became naturalised in that country. He was President of the Conseil-Général of the Department of the Aisne, and a member of various distinguished societies in France, before entering on a political



THE KAFFIR WAR: FORT COX.



THE CATHCART TREE, TWELFTH PASS, WATERKLOOF.

career. As a member of the Left Centre of the late Assembly, he was well known for the extreme moderation of his opinions. His first appointment, as Minister of Education, was calculated to give satisfaction to those who believe that a moderate Republic is not only possible in France, but is in accordance with the views of the great majority of the French nation. Still more satisfactory, especially to Englishmen, who sincerely desire a frank and friendly understanding between England and France, has been the late appointment of M. Waddington as Minister of Foreign Affairs. His conduct in the recent negotiations and discussions upon the Eastern Question has been generally applauded. It was remarked of his speech on a late occasion that "seldom has more simple, more honest language than that of the Minister of Foreign Affairs been uttered in the Chamber. People are very agreeably surprised by the unostentatious firmness with which M. Waddington expressed his opinion, and by the authority with which he imposed it without the slightest effort on the Chamber and the country. What must strike everyone is the irresistible influence exercised by incontestable honesty. Nobody presumed, or will presume, to doubt the sincerity of M. Waddington's words; and, dissenting from or approving them, no one will venture to contradict his declarations, his desire for peace, and his firm resolution to avert from France the calamities of war. This is the personal triumph of M. Waddington; and this triumph, if reflected upon, forms a striking example and a serious lesson." Such were the comments of the *Times* Paris Correspondent upon the effect of M. Waddington's speech in the Chamber of Deputies, in which he observed, however, that the pending negotiations, which it was hoped would have a pacific result, were not yet terminated; and that, upon this occasion, the special rôle of the French Government never has been, and could not be, an active one. "It has been one of disinterested spectator, of friendly adviser, having good relations, relations of confidence and goodwill, with all the Powers of Europe, with all our neighbours, without exception. Our policy has constantly been a policy of neutrality—neutrality in the present, neutrality for the future. All the influence the Government has endeavoured to exert is moral influence—the influence which springs from loyalty and disinterestedness towards everybody, and it has been exerted in favour of peace; and I emphatically declare that the Government is at this moment free from any kind of engagement, except those resulting from the Treaties which constitute European law, and which no one here must forget are signed by France." It is understood that M. Waddington will be the first Plenipotentiary to represent France at the Congress of Berlin, for the settlement of the Eastern Question.

The Portrait of M. Waddington is from a photograph by E. Appert, of the Rue Taitbout, Paris.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

There is news from Cape Town to the 7th ult., by which we are informed of severe fighting with the hostile Kaffirs on the eastern frontier. On April 23, near Burns Hill, Colonel Wood's column had an engagement with six hundred of the enemy, who were defeated, and thirty or forty of them killed. Three days after this action, Commandant Schreimburger, with only twenty-five men, while reconnoitring towards Muwarp Krantz, was attacked by 300 Kaffirs and was compelled, by their superior number, to retire. Twelve of the enemy were, however, killed, without loss on the British side. A general combined attack was made upon the Kaffirs at Tutaba and Kandoda at daybreak on April 30. The enemy were surprised and dispersed in all directions. Colonel Wood's force, which carried the heights on the west of the Tutaba, was hotly engaged when passing through a dense bush. Captain Stevens, leading the advanced guard, had to retire, being severely wounded by a bullet passing through his upper jaw. Lieutenant Saltmarsh, of the 90th, had hardly assumed command when he was shot dead. Privates Henry Sylvester and Arthur Hallett were also killed, and Privates Ryan, Cromb, and Flaherty were wounded. Hundreds of women threw themselves between the Kaffirs and our forces, thus enabling the enemy to escape. One hundred and twenty-six dead bodies were found. Those killed in the fight with Colonel Wood's force were carried off. The forces, after being twelve hours under arms, were withdrawn. The following day twelve of a body of Kaffirs attempting to escape to the Perie were killed; one hundred women and children gave themselves up; twenty-one Kaffirs were killed, and the principal Councilor of Sezolo was taken prisoner in Zingokwe Valley on the same day. The magistrate at Keiskamma Hoek reports that 2000 rebels entered Giviwi Valley before daybreak on the 3rd ult. They were at once attacked and twenty-two of them killed, one hundred head of cattle and many sheep were captured. Fighting is reported to have taken place at Fort White on Saturday, the 4th ult., in which twenty-four rebels were killed.

The natives rarely appear in the open, and are believed to be in a starving condition. The *Cape Argus* recommends the publication of a general amnesty as the best mode of ending the war. A large number of Kaffirs have been sent to different parts of the colony in search of work; several hundred have arrived in Cape Town. Captain Blythe telegraphs from Kokstad on April 23—"All well. Rebellion quelled." He has discovered the outbreak was a preconcerted arrangement, in

which the Podos were to share, and nothing but the unexpected attack upon the disaffected Griquas prevented a serious outbreak. The Podos are to pay an indemnity. The proposals of Government grants of land in the Galeka country have been cancelled.

There is no further news from the Transvaal. Two companies of the 13th have been sent to Leydenburg, and one to Middleburg.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, arrived in England this week on his return from South Africa. Some of his sketches are in hand, and will shortly be published, in addition to those which have already appeared. Those which we give this week represent Fort Cox and "Cathcart's Tree." The latter is believed to be the largest tree in the Waterkloof; and in the last Kaffir War, after some important fighting, Sir G. Cathcart had his name and date cut in the tree. It was living till about three years ago, when it began to die. It is about 150 ft. in height, and 29 ft. in circumference. It is no doubt interesting to all those who were engaged in the last war.

In the view of Fort Cox, some other buildings are included; these are the hotel at that place, and the house of Mr. Fielding, the district magistrate.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Now and again, even in the midst of the racing season, there is a period of stagnation in the sport, and it is not too much to say that since the end of the Newmarket First Spring Meeting there has scarcely been a single race possessed of any interest whatever. We may safely pass over the third day at Newmarket last week, and this brings us to the Bath and York Meetings. The former has, indeed, lost all its old prestige, and the Biennial, in which Macgregor achieved his sensational victory in 1871, fell to the Thunderbolt—Saga colt, who, on the following day, could not get into the first three in the Somersetshire Stakes, with only 6 st. on his back. The winner was Fair Lyonesse (6 st. 7 lb.), a filly that has done little to fulfil the promise of her first race, when she ran a dead-heat with Redwing. A filly by Stratheconan—Valtz won a couple of races for Lord Zetland at York, and the Great Northern Handicap was secured by Rhidoroach (8 st. 3 lb.), who was believed to be in reserve for a more important race.

Day by day the probable field for the Derby grows smaller and smaller, and at the present time the following are the only ones that appear certain to face the starter on Wednesday next:—Sir Joseph (Glover), Thurio (Cannon), Insulaire (Goater), Sefton (J. Osborne), Bonnie Scotland (Constable), Childeric (F. Archer), Cyprus (Webb), and Attalus (Custance). The field will doubtless be augmented by some of the hopeless division, among whom the most prominent are Knight-hood, Red Archer, Jupiter, Inval, Potentate, Noble, Zanon, and Lincolnshire. But for the unfortunate accident to Beaulere he would have appeared to hold everything perfectly safe, and in his absence, and that of Emilius, who has been sent abroad, Sir Joseph is fully entitled to the position of favourite. Still, though he won four out of his five races last year in fine style, and only lost the fifth by a palpable fluke, his warmest admirers must admit that he never met a really high-class animal. Insulaire's journey to Paris, to run in the French Derby next Sunday, must seriously jeopardise his chance at Epsom; and the scratching of Maximilian, consequent on the death of the Duchess of Argyll, has deprived the race of a great feature of interest. Thurio and Sefton are, we fancy, only handicapped horses; and colts like Attalus and Cyprus never had a claim to first class; while Childeric is far too uncertain to inspire backers with much confidence. Still, in such a confessedly moderate year, it does not do to altogether ignore the chance of anything that has shown fair form; and, if the "dark" Bonnie Scotland is a really good horse, he has a grand opportunity of emulating Blair Athol's feat.

A grand meet of the Four-in-Hand Club took place in Hyde Park last Wednesday, and nine of the drags proceeded to Alexandra Palace, where there was some jumping for prizes, it being the last day of the Horse Show.

One of the curiosities of cricket occurred at Lord's on Monday last, when the Australians defeated a very powerful M.C.C. eleven by nine wickets, the entire match occupying about four hours. The ground was dead against the batsmen, and no one on either side was able to put together any runs; but the bowling of Spofforth and Boyle for the Australians, and of Shaw and Morley on the other side, was so remarkable that we append an analysis of it:—

| M.C.C.—FIRST INNINGS. | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------|-------|----------|
| | Overs. | Maidens. | Runs. | Wickets. |
| Allan ... | 9 | 4 | 14 | 1 |
| Boyle ... | 14 | 7 | 14 | 3 |
| Spofforth ... | 5.3 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| SECOND INNINGS. | | | | |
| Spofforth ... | 9 | 2 | 16 | 4 |
| Boyle ... | 8.1 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| AUSTRALIANS.—FIRST INNINGS. | | | | |
| Shaw ... | 33.2 | 25 | 10 | 5 |
| Morley ... | 33 | 19 | 31 | 5 |
| SECOND INNINGS. | | | | |
| Shaw ... | 8 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| Morley ... | 8 | 4 | 8 | 0 |

Yorkshire—thanks, mainly, to the batting of Ulyett (55), has defeated Derbyshire by five wickets. In the second innings of the latter county Emmett was in grand form with the ball, and took no less than six wickets at the nominal cost of 12 runs. The Cambridge University Eleven, which seems likely to have a most successful season, has just beaten the Gentlemen of England in a single innings, with 96 runs to spare. Mr. A. G. Steel did not bowl much, but made 74 runs; and the

Hon. A. Lyttelton (47), H. Whitfield (36), and the Hon. Ivor Bligh (37) also contributed well to the score. By-the-way, the mention of Mr. A. G. Steel's name reminds us that we appear to have horrified a correspondent by stating that he was captain of the Cheltenham Eleven, whereas it appears that he occupied that position at Marlborough.

At the first summer meeting of the London Athletic Club on Saturday last L. Junker, the amateur champion at 100 yards, ran 120 yards twice in 12 sec.; and W. P. Phillips secured the 220-Yards Challenge Cup from scratch in 22 sec.

Various events interesting to yachting men have taken place during the past few days. The cutter-matches of the Royal Thames Yacht Club were sailed on Monday. The Vol-au-Vent, usually so unlucky on the river, took the first prize of £100, and the Neva the second prize. The Junior Thames Club's second match of the season was sailed the same day. The cutter-match of the Royal London Club was sailed on Tuesday round the Mouse light-ship and back to Rosherville, the Myosotis winning the prize of £50. The cutter-matches of the New Thames Club were sailed on Wednesday. The £100 prize was won by Vol-au-Vent.

On Monday next J. Higgins and W. Elliott will scull from Putney to Mortlake for the championship of England, now held by the former. Seldom has the antagonism of the Thames and Tyne created more interest, and, as both men are said to be thoroughly well, a grand race may be expected. At present slight odds are laid on Elliott, and he seems likely to start favourite. The men are to be in their boats two hours before high water.

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COUNT SCHOUVALOFF, RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

All rational persons must rejoice at the prospect of an amicable settlement of the Eastern Question between the Governments of Russia and Great Britain. This seems to be chiefly owing to the personal industry and intelligent tact of the Russian Ambassador at the Court of our Queen. We cannot, indeed, affirm that Count Schouvaloff's late successful activity as the interpreter of these two Governments' views to each other was voluntarily undertaken by him; we should most willingly believe that it originated with the Emperor Alexander, and was expressly devised by his Imperial Majesty for the restoration of a friendly understanding. In any case, great credit will be due to the able, discreet, and conciliatory representative of that powerful Empire in this country, for the exertions he has recently made, which are calculated to promote equally the true glory, honour, and happiness of both nations, and of the Sovereigns who reign over them. His Excellency, since October, 1874, when he was appointed to the Embassy in London, which resides at Chesham House, Belgrave-square, has been much esteemed in English society; and his frank communications with Lord Derby upon the affairs of the Turkish Empire, from the insurrection of Herzegovina, in 1876, to the Russian invasion of Bulgaria last year, have won him the personal confidence of our leading statesmen. At St. Petersburg, where he had previously held an important post in the Foreign Office, Count Schouvaloff is considered, says the *Daily News* Correspondent there, "to represent that portion of Russian society, by far the most intelligent and the most European, which, while advocating every possible Governmental reform, is the most determined opponent of Panslavist Jacobinism. This, under the cloak of nationality, orthodoxy, and autocracy, has for some time past made immense progress; it has urged on the war with Turkey, and so it is now agitating for war with England. The representatives of these sentiments and ideas, of which Moscow is the centre, and the *Gazette* of M. Katkoff the organ, are to be found everywhere, and some occupy very high positions. These view the arrival of Count Schouvaloff with great displeasure, and, dreading his return to office in Russia as the successor of Prince Gortschakoff, are exerting themselves to the utmost to oppose him." In this respect, according to the writer above quoted, Count Schouvaloff's acceptableness with the Emperor Alexander is to be regarded as a sure proof of the pacific disposition of that Monarch, and of his equitable intentions with reference to the future settlement of the East. It will be remembered that his Excel-

lency left St. Petersburg on Saturday, the 18th ult., after staying there nearly a week in daily conference with his Imperial master, and sometimes with Prince Gortschakoff, the Chancellor and Prime Minister, who was then, and still is, confined by serious illness to his bed. At his very first interview with the Emperor he is said to have assailed the Treaty of San Stefano and its framers with rare frankness and boldness, representing the great mischief they have caused by risking the compromise, by a policy of adventure and giddiness, of the results of the brilliant military achievements and of so many sacrifices. He pointed out that Russia was thereby placed in such a position as compelled her either to begin the work over again, which would entail sacrifices greater than those hitherto made, while the issue would be very uncertain, or else to resign herself to yield on all essential points. The influence of those who sought to prove the treaty no mistake had till then preserved the illusion that England was not in earnest, and that she might, after all, be satisfied with the semblance of concessions. But Count Schouvaloff seems to have succeeded in destroying this illusion; and the impression produced on the mind of the Czar by his unreserved statement is reported to have been so deep that no efforts of his adversaries could succeed in removing or even weakening it. The effect of the Count's communications as to the extent of the concessions which, in his opinion, must be made, if war with England was to be avoided, was startling at first; but there is now no doubt that he has returned to London empowered to make great concessions. It is further believed that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, however sincere in its present efforts, will not at once speak out its last word, but rather leave its co-negotiator a certain discretionary power. In St. Petersburg considerable confidence is expressed that the negotiations will lead to the desired result. His Excellency twice had an interview with Prince Bismarck, at or near Berlin, first on his way to St. Petersburg, and again on his return to London, arriving here on Wednesday week, as was stated in our last publication. The Portrait of Count Schouvaloff is engraved from a photograph by G. Bergamasco, of St. Petersburg.

A second volume of the *War Correspondence of the Daily News*, 1877 and 1878, has been published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. It contains the letters written for that journal by its Special Correspondents in Turkey, Messrs. Archibald Forbes, J. A. MacGahan, and several others, from the middle of November to March 3, the date of signing the preliminary

treaty of peace at San Stefano. These able contributions to military history were greatly admired by a very large circle of newspaper readers, and their literary merits, as well as the political importance of their subject, fully warrant their early republication in a substantial book. The two volumes will be found to constitute the best and most complete narrative of the late war between Russia and Turkey, and of the more recent Greek insurrections in Thessaly and Crete, which are particularly described by Mr. J. Hilary Skinner. The leaguer of Plevna by the combined Russian and Roumanian armies, with General Gourko's advance south-west of Plevna, after the victory of the Imperial Guards at Gorny Dubnik, the laborious march over the Etropol Balkans, with some sharp conflicts there, and the occupation of Sophia, are related in the first chapters of this volume; as well as the desperate outbreak of Osman Pasha from Plevna to force the lines of the besieging host, and his final defeat and surrender on Dec. 11. These grand military operations are narrated in a style unsurpassed in vividness and force by any writings of that class, and with the masterly precision of statement that comes from actual experience, as well as study, of the stern business of soldiery. It is not too much to say that Mr. Archibald Forbes has won a fair title to be esteemed the best of all War Correspondents who have yet wielded the pen in an arduous and extensive campaign; while Mr. MacGahan has equally succeeded in delineating the aspects of a country and population afflicted by the twofold scourge of inhuman massacres and the havoc and terror of foreign invasion. These last-mentioned calamities are presented to the reader, with most fearful truth and air of reality, in the accounts of the Russian advance from Sophia to Philippopolis, and thence to Adrianople, with the hurried flight of the Mussulman inhabitants towards the Turkish capital, which was the most shocking part of the whole war. The Asiatic campaign, meantime, is related by other *Daily News* correspondents, from the capture of Kars, which was told in the preceding volume, to the leaguer of Erzeroum, defended by Moukhtar Pasha and by his successor Ismail Pasha, till the cessation of hostilities. A minute record, from day to day, of the peace negotiations in February, the intrigues at the Porte, and the continued agitation and frequent alarms in Constantinople, is furnished in the concluding chapters. This and the former volume of "War Correspondence" ought to be allowed a permanent place in the library of historical research, and will not fail to command popular attention while the present interest of the subject is kept up by the progress of events.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

And so there is to be a Congress after all. I simply note the pleasing fact with the view of respectfully suggesting to the distinguished diplomatists who are about to repair to Berlin to provide themselves with copies of a work called "Proverbial Philosophy," by Martin F. Tupper, D.C.L., M.A., F.R.S. Let them read Tupper on Congresses and on the spirit of tolerance which should be observed therein. Let them ponder in particular over the following passage:—

A wise man in a crowded street winneth his way with gentleness,
Nor rudely pusheth aside the stranger that standeth in his path;
He knoweth that blind hurry will but hinder, stirring up contention
Against him.
Yet holdeth he right on, with his face to the scope of his pursuit:
Even so, in the Congress of Opinions, the bustling highway of intelligence,
Each man should yield to his neighbour, and yield him again, concession;
Terms ill-defined, and forms misunderstood and customs, where their reasons
Are unknown
Have stirred up many zealous souls to fight against imaginary giants.

Are these not the words of wisdom? For how many weary months have we not been squabbling (and all but coming to blows) over "terms ill defined and forms misunderstood;" and how many legions of "imaginary giants" have not the zealous souls of the Jingoers conjured up. In my innocent youth I used to laugh at Tupper. I will deride him no more. He is a Sachem and a Sage.

Thursday was the anniversary of the martyrdom of Joan of Arc; and on Wednesday the Paris correspondent of a London daily paper counted no less than sixty wreaths of *immortelles* and bouquets which had been deposited at the base of the statue of La Pucelle in the Place des Pyramides. It may be remembered that, in the second paragraph of last week's "Echoes," I parenthetically expressed a mild doubt as to whether Jeanne really was burned at Rouen on May 30, 1431. But I have since been looking up the authorities on the matter; and, according to the last and best of them, M. H. Wallon ("Jeanne d'Arc," Paris, Firmin Didot, 1875), the fact of her martyrdom is incontrovertible. A terribly circumstantial tale of evidence is told, the other way, in "Chambers's Book of Days" (vol. i., page 703); but M. Wallon contemptuously dismisses the "Dame des Armoises" (who has been supposed to be Joan saved from the stake, and happily married and settled) as an impostor, quite as impudent and quite as arrant as Perkin Warbeck or Lambert Simnel.

The adventuress who declared herself to be the rescued Pucelle was, nevertheless, for a time implicitly believed in, not only by the inhabitants of Orleans, but by the ennobled family of Joan herself. The municipality of Orleans voted to "La Dame des Armoises" the sum of two hundred and ten *livres parisis* "for the good which she had done to the said city during the siege;" and at the same time funds were supplied to the Seigneur Jean du Lys (d'Arc) to enable him to join his sister, who, in 1435 (four years after her alleged cremation), was fighting somewhere down in Poitou. But, according to M. Wallon, this mediæval "Claimant," being sent for to Paris by the Sorbonne and the Parliament, was rigorously cross-examined, completely unmasked, and, as a punishment, pilloried on the "pierre de marbre" of the Palais de Justice. She was then sent about her business; but took to fighting again in the provinces, and seems to have subsided at last into a kind of baggage-wagon woman. From the sainted Maid of Orleans to Moll Flagon! Surely, the step from the sublime to the ridiculous is of the very shortest.

It is really most alarming and distressing to learn on such high authority as that of Sir Joseph Bazalgette, and Mr. Law, C.E., that Waterloo Bridge is in an extremely critical condition, and that "at any moment" it may collapse. Such was the grave statement made by the eminent engineers in question before the arbitrators who are discussing the claims of the Waterloo Bridge Company against the Metropolitan Board of Works. The company ask £750,000 for the bridge and the "goodwill" thereof; and Sir Joseph Bazalgette thinks that it will cost £33,000 more to prop up the tottering piers on the Middlesex side with iron cylinders. Altogether, Waterloo Bridge has cost a pretty penny. The original expense of the structure itself was £400,000, and the outlay on the approaches came to £600,000 more: total, one million sterling. I remember the late Mr. "Romeo" Coates being one of the principal shareholders in the company; but I am not quite certain as to whether it was that eccentric old gentleman who, when the company's affairs were at their lowest ebb, proposed that the bridge should be raffled for.

Mem: The illustrious sculptor Canova declared when he visited this country that Waterloo Bridge was the noblest edifice of the kind in the world. Baron Charles Dupin qualified it as "a monument worthy of Sesostris and the Cæsars." Its constructor, John Rennie, F.R.S. (the Rennies, father and sons, were kings among bridgebuilders), was justifiably proud of his work, and declared it to have been executed "on a scale of solidity and magnificence hitherto unknown in this country." The bridge was opened by the Prince Regent, assisted by the Duke of York and the Great Duke, in 1817; and now, after a career of scarcely more than sixty years, Waterloo Bridge is condemned by the engineers as partially crazy. Take physic, pump, and pride, prepare for a fall! Waterloo, they say, is cracked; yet the Moorish bridge across the Guadalquivir at Cordova (its foundations are Roman) is alive and hearty in the eleven hundredth year of its age. The Roman Pons Senatorius (now called Santa Maria) is sixteen hundred years old; and even the Paris Pont Neuf, which was restored and beautified under the Second Empire, dates from the beginning of the seventeenth century.

It was very cruel to take away Mr. Roebuck's traditional seat in the House of Commons from him merely because he chose to desert the ranks of Liberalism and make a vehement speech in favour of the Jingoers. For a quarter of a century he has the quondam "watch dog Tear'em" found an undisputed seat on the front Opposition bench below the gangway; but to suffer the oration which gave such offence to his former friends the seat was usurped by an exasperated Liberal; and the ousted veteran was fain to find a refuge on the Conservative benches. But whether he sit with the Government or the Opposition, John Arthur Roebuck will not be less remembered as an illustrious Englishman.

Mem: Exasperated politicians sometimes do very spiteful things; and even our courteous French neighbours occasionally lose their tempers with their political opponents. I remember reading that in 1848, after the resignation of the Provisional Government of which M. Louis Blanc was a member, the officials of the Assembly manifested their dislike for the fallen Minister by taking his stool away from him. It was not the stool on which M. Louis Blanc sat, but a *tabouret* placed in the tribune for him to stand upon when he addressed the House; and, as the stature of the honourable member is extremely diminutive, the stool was as much a matter of necessity as of convenience. When poor M. Louis Blanc made his next speech he found that his head scarcely reached above the ledge of the oratorical rostrum. But he enjoys his *tabouret* now, I

hope, when thirty years have passed since the discourteous slight put upon him.

I mentioned that Pope's villa was to be sold at the Auction Mart "early in June." As a matter of fact, the charming demesne at Twickenham was offered for sale on May 28; but the property, the biddings for which did not go beyond £9100, was "bought in" for £14,000. It was understood, I read, that this sum was nominal, and that the compact little estate would probably be disposed of by private contract. So there is yet time for Herodes Atticus—if an Atticus there be in these degenerate days—to purchase the pleasure *en bloc* and present it to the Corporation in trust for the summer use of the Lord Mayor for the time being. Failing Atticus, the Court of Common Council might, as I hinted, purchase the property. Then the old City barges would be released from their moorings at Oxford, and the grandest of aquatic pilgrimages would be made to his Lordship's Banqueting House on the banks of silver Thames. Those dinners in the Egyptian Hall and the Venetian Parlour are very grand and imposing affairs; but they are apt to become monotonous. Croquet, lawn tennis, and even quadrilles on the verdant lawn, might be now and again substituted for the florid splendour of the Mansion House; and the loving cup might be circulated among the groups of guests by means of a perambulator pushed by one of the Lord Mayor's gorgeously clad footmen.

Dr. Erasmus Wilson, at the annual dinner of the Highland Society this week, took occasion, with perfunctory ingenuity, to remark that "whether you were in Africa or India, or the United States, a Scotchman would be found to help you if you needed assistance." Remembering as I do that a friendly Scotchman once rendered me a very signal act of assistance in the far interior of Mexico, I thoroughly agree with Dr. Erasmus Wilson, although, not being a Celt, I am not quite prepared to endorse the famous surgeon's further assertion that "the Scotchman was found to be the universal link by which the world was held together." This bold piece of hyperbole reminds me of the enthusiastic patriot from North Britain who declared that some of the most famous characters of antiquity were Scotchmen. "There was the Emperor Macrianus," he said, "and the Emperor Macrinus, and Macrobius, the philosopher, and Macrochir, otherwise Artaxerxes, and, and,"—here the gentleman, not having a Lemprière by him, broke down. "Who else?" inquired a scornful Saxon. "Who else!" echoed the Celt. "Why, Alexander the Great. Was he not of the Mac Edons?"

A foolish little newspaper controversy has sprung up respecting the alleged tendency of the Irish to misplace in pronunciation the aspirated "h." As a rule, Irishmen and Americans treat "poor letter h" a hundred times better than Englishmen do, who, even if they do not pronounce "house" as "ouse" and "arm" as "arm," systematically ignore the first "h" in "which," pronouncing it "witch," and the "h" in "what," which they bawl out like "wat" in "Wat Tyler." I do not mean that we ought to say "hwich" or "hwat," but anyone gifted with an ear can discriminate the nice inflection by means of which the presence of a softly aspirated "h" in "what" and "which" can be marked in pronunciation.

I hear that Miss Georgiana Hogarth, the sister-in-law of Charles Dickens, aided by Mrs. Kate Perugini, daughter of the illustrious novelist, has been for some time past sedulously collecting, for publication, the letters of Dickens to his literary friends; and that ere long these letters, carefully and lovingly edited, will be published. The collection should be one of surpassing interest. Charles Dickens was one of the best letter-writers of his age; his epistles are strong, flowing, nervous, and incisive in style; as carefully indited as any of his literary work, yet wholly unaffected. They differ *toto caelo* from the letters of Thackeray and Shirley Brooks, both of whom were admirable correspondents. The letters of Dickens (so far as I have any acquaintance with them) rarely contained any literary criticism, or, indeed (save when they had to do with questions of "copy" for *Household Words* or *All the Year Round*), any reference to literature at all. But he wrote about the most sensible "business" letters and the finest lessons of argument and advice that ever I read. He went straight to the point, and said what he had to say, sometimes in a quaintly humorous, sometimes in a grave and earnest manner, but always logically and exhaustively. Thackeray and Shirley Brooks's letters were, on the other hand, full of scholarly allusions, anecdotes, quotations, *bons mots*, and polished *persiflage*. I estimate the one as the Chesterfield and the other as the Horace Walpole of modern letter-writers—supposing Chesterfield and Walpole to have had any heart. Which has been gravely doubted.

ART IN PARIS.

THE SALON.

(From our Correspondent.)

For the first time, the catalogue of the Salon was ready this season on the "vanishing day," which is equivalent to our "private view" day, and immediately precedes that on which the galleries are thrown open to the public, which was last Saturday. Like all catalogues which were ever yet compiled, it is not without mistakes; but, when one considers that it is a goodly volume, extending to 461 pages, naming and sometimes describing 4985 works of art in painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving of all sorts, enamelling, porcelain, and faience, and that not only is the name of every artist recorded, but the place of his birth, his school or masters, the honours he has won, and his present address are all given, it is surprising the errors are so few.

The difference between 1547, the number of works in our present Royal Academy, and 4985, the number in the Salon, scarcely expresses the true relation as to quantity between the one institution and the other. In London the Academic council purposely suppresses large canvases; in Paris, on the contrary, they appear to be specially encouraged. Many of the French pictures are 20 ft. by 30 ft. or thereby; and it would be quite easy to find a hundred pictures in the Salon of sufficient spread of canvas to fill every room in the Academy.

To accommodate and hang advantageously this immense quantity of work, the French have facilities not to be equalled in Europe. The whole resources of the first great International Exhibition—the solid stone structure which is now known as the Palace of the Champs Elysées—are at their command. For the paintings alone, twenty-five of its great rooms are required, and several of these are about 90 ft. square, while mostly all the rest are oblongs, of 90 ft. by 45 ft. The gallery which runs round the covered garden, in which the statuary is arranged, is about 1500 ft. in extent, and the whole of its wall space is occupied by water-colour drawings, architectural designs, engravings, &c.; and the ornamental ground below is a space about 700 ft. long by about 200 ft. broad. It may further be premised that a sort of projecting dado, covered with dark green baize, about three feet in height, runs round each room, forming, as it were, a broad continuous ledge, from

which the pictures rise. The frames of these, moreover, are by no means invariably gilt, a matter which our Academy makes a *sine quâ non*; on the contrary, many of them are black, with only a gilt beading or a gilt flat; and some, indeed, are black altogether.

Entering, then, by the main front, and ascending the great staircase, the landing of which is devoted to works in miniature, the visitor passes into an immense square room—one of the suite of twenty-five already mentioned—and finds himself surrounded by all that is characteristic of French art. Examples of the true and the false, the modest and the ambitious, the grand and the garish—the vices and the virtues, in short—of the great French School of Painting may be found in this one room. This, however, it must be remembered, applies only to the current year; and the general opinion seems to be that the current year is scarcely up to the usual average. To judge contemporary French art at its national best, one must go to the Great Exhibition; and this, with opportunity favouring, we propose doing before closing the present series of papers.

The four places of honour in this room are filled by four immense canvases conspicuous for their ambition, their ability, and for the extremely unsatisfactory impression they leave on the English mind. The first of these is the "Ecce Homo" of Gustave Doré, heavy, dark, and coarse in colour; but, as usual, by no means destitute of impressiveness and dignity. Our Saviour, clad in an ample red robe—but scarcely so comely of face as in the famous Prætorium picture in Bond-street—is seen descending slowly and sadly the steps which lead from the judgment-hall, a crowd of officials behind him and a mob of howling wretches, whom two Roman soldiers with difficulty keep back, awaiting him beneath. M. Doré emphasises too strongly, perhaps, the coarse features of the rabble, and thereby sacrifices much of subtlety he might otherwise obtain. The outward difference between the good and the depraved is not always so very palpable, and a cunning limner might, with telling effect, show how very slight the line of demarcation sometimes is.

Opposite this picture of Doré's hangs an immense decorative work intended for the ceiling in one of the rooms of the Luxembourg, setting forth in an allegorical sort of way "The Glory of Mary of Medici," with garlands of roses and flights of doves, and a Fame proclaiming the virtues and the beauty of the Queen, who is seen seated at the side of a circular temple of classic design, which from the nature of the projection has the appearance of tumbling into the blue empyrean, carrying with it her Majesty and all her Court. There is none of Doré's sombre and harsh colouring here; on the contrary, everything is bright—almost to garishness—and the design is daring nearly to rashness. The composition will doubtless come all right when the work is in its place on the ceiling; but as it hangs on the wall at present the world at large seems out of joint, and is evidently reeling and toppling to its fall. The author of the design is Charles Duran.

The third great canvas is from the pencil of J. G. Vibert, and represents "The Apotheosis of Monsieur Thiers." The famous statesman, with all his decorations on his breast, lies on a splendid bier wrapped in the folds of the tricolour. His well-marked profile is between us and the illuminated space beyond; at his side is a figure in deep mourning, and at his head is a nude winged figure with uplifted hands proclaiming to the shining hosts above the virtues of the dead. In the foreground is a profusion of garlands, *immortelles*, and the other paraphernalia of the tomb; while in the low horizon we catch glimpses of Paris besieged and burning. The colouring here has more harmony in it, perhaps, and the drawing and details are more perfect in their finish.

On the opposite wall hangs another allegorical work representing the "Advent of Aurora." It is from the pencil of J. V. Ranvier, and is intended for a ceiling in the palace of the Legion of Honour. It illustrates a verse from the poetry of Louis Rambaut, describing the joyousness of the advent of day. The silence of Night, whose magnificent figure is seen wrapped in her black veil, is in fine contrast with the bright aerial forms, whose blowing of trumpets and clashing of cymbals are not made the less audible because blended with the crowing of the lusty cock. All these figures are most lovely in drawing, and, were there only a corresponding perfection of colour, the picture, when in its place, would have a telling effect. As it is, the general tone is so delicate and porcelainish that one can scarcely imagine, if the ceiling is a lofty one, the whole composition being otherwise than lost. One regrets this lack of force all the more because the artist's idea of Aurora is really an excellent one from the decorator's point of view.

Among those works which may be termed Academic, because, for one reason, a study of the nude enters more or less into the composition of everyone of them, we would mention a very beautiful example by S. Arcos, representing Boreas bearing through the sky the young Chloris. It is as pure in sentiment and as graceful in design as Flaxman's Mercury carrying Psyche to her Olympian home. A. E. Castellan's "Hercules Between Vice and Virtue" is scarcely so faultless, either æsthetically or artistically. The youthful hero might well be induced to yield to the seductions of the laughing little syren on his left side, when he turned and looked at the stalwart proportions of the draped lady on his right who had for the nonce taken up the rôle of virtue. This lady is as tall and as powerful-looking as Hercules himself, and even he might have some hesitation about trusting himself alone with one of such Amazonian proportions. The disparity in size between Vice and Virtue is too great: indeed, so far as the value of the allegory goes, the two ought to appear almost a match. Better in composition and richer in colour is E. Nonclercq's "Delilah Betraying Samson." The head of the Hebrew hero, who lies asleep in her lap, is nobly conceived, and the furtive glance of the handsome woman as she holds up her finger to the waiting and watching Philistines, makes one shudder to behold it. Another excellent work of the Academic type—a phrase which we have already defined—is T. G. Wagrez's "Chiron, the Centaur, Teaching Achilles the Use of the Bow."

None of these works, however, and there are several in the room of a similar kind, are endowed with that lifelike character which is of the very essence of a true picture. They are all too much of the flamboyant order, and lack in a great measure the modesty of nature. Still, this room is representative of the modest restraints pertaining to real art as well as of its extravagances; and by far the finest exponent in this room, if not in the whole exhibition, of what reserved force really means, is Benjamin Constant. His row of chained Moorish prisoners, whom their mounted guard has allowed to halt for a moment to slake their burning thirst at a shallow stream, which winds in a sickly manner through the sandy desert, is one of the most touching and original pieces of realism we have seen for many a long day. The aspect and the very light and air of the desert are here. We see the horseman, with his ready rifle across his saddle bow, sitting, grimly and silently, while the poor wretches eagerly drink the water with the aid of their hands, or prostrate themselves on their bellies that they may more readily reach it with their

months. Behind them, at some distance on the sand, squats their footguard, and he also has his long rifle ready to his hand, and the sympathy of the spectator goes out to the row of helpless creatures, for whom he sees no way of escape. M. Constant has another masterpiece in a room much further on, representing, with equal realism and effect, a Moorish harem. Among other figure-subjects of merit are P. Billet's two woodcutters lighting their pipes with the glowing embers of their forest fire; C. Destrem's priest blessing the assembled cattle, sheep and live stock generally, in a Languedoc farm; and the young Bonaparte and his staff viewing Mameluke prisoners after one of his Egyptian battles.

Among the landscape pictures, and they are by no means the least important part of the exhibition, may be mentioned a very strange one by K. P. Daubigny, with open rough ground in front leading off to sea on the right and closing on the left with a hill and some scraggy trees. The sky is full of storm-clouds, and a lively grey tone pervades the whole picture. J. A. Benouville, M. L. J. B. Chevalier, and G. de Dramard are all landscapists of the highest order.

These remarks on the contents of the Salon we propose continuing next week.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The specialty of this week—indeed, one of the chief events of the season—occurs too late for present notice. Of the production, for the first time in England, of an Italian version of M. Victor Massé's "Paul et Virginie," announced for this (Saturday) evening, we must speak next week.

The performances since our last record have consisted of "Lohengrin," on Thursday week, with Mlle. Albani's exquisite embodiment of the part of Elsa, and the fine declamation of Signor Gayarre as Lohengrin; other features of the cast having been also as before. On the next evening "La Favorita" was given, with Madame Scalchi as Leonora, and the remaining characters likewise as on previous occasions. "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was the opera on Saturday, and included Madame Adelina Patti's brilliant vocalisation as Rosina, in which she produced the usual impression by her admirable rendering of Rossini's beautiful music, particularly in the cavatina, "Una voce," and in the introduced aria in the lesson scene. This was the bolero from "Les Vêpres Siciliennes," the enthusiastic encore of which was replied to by singing the ballad, "Home, sweet home," with an unaffected grace and simplicity that formed a remarkable contrast to the brilliancy and impulse of the performance which preceded it.

This week's proceedings opened with "Don Giovanni" on Monday; the cast having included Madame Patti as Zerlina, M. Maurel as Don Giovanni, and other more or less familiar features. On Tuesday "Der Freischütz" was given, with the same cast as recently, except the substitution of Signor Ordinas for the previous representative of Caspar, in which character that gentleman sang and acted with much effect, having been encored in the drinking-song. For Thursday and Friday, repetitions were announced—of "Ernani" and "Il Barbiere;" and on Monday Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" is to be given, for the first time these two years, with the début of Mlle. Mantilla as Selika.

The forthcoming revival of Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète" will be an event of great interest, as the opera has not been heard here since 1869. Madame Scalchi is to appear as Fides, and Signor Gayarre as Jean de Leyden.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Of this establishment there is no novelty to record in this week's notice. Madame Etelka Gerster continues to maintain, and even to enhance, the high position which she secured here last season. In repeated performances as Lucia, and as Margherita in "Faust," this artist has manifested increased powers as a vocalist, and greater dramatic intensity in the expression of sentiment and passion. The same may be said of Signor Campanini (whose return after two years' absence was recorded last week) in his repeated appearances as Faust and Ruy Blas. In the latter opera Mlle. Caroline Salla has again manifested progress.

For Thursday "Robert le Diable" was announced, with Mlle. Minnie Hauk's first assumption here of the character of Alice; and to-night (Saturday) "Les Huguenots" is to be given, with the rentrée of Madame Trebelli as Urbano, and of Signor Galassi as San Bris, and the likewise familiar feature of Mlle. Marimon as Margherita di Valois; Mlle. Salla resuming the character of Valentina.

Of the grand vocal and instrumental concert announced for this (Saturday) afternoon, by M. Padeloup (the director of the celebrated "Concerts Populaires" of Paris), we must speak next week. The programme comprises Beethoven's symphony in A; and a selection from Berlioz's "La Damnation de Faust," the vocalists in which will be Mlle. Minnie Hauk (Marguerite), Signor Marini (Faust), and Signor Rota (Mephistopheles).

OPERA COMIQUE.

The promised new work by Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Dr. Arthur Sullivan was produced, with much success, at this theatre on Saturday; when, after a very long run, "The Sorcerer," the joint production of the same gentlemen, was replaced by "H.M.S. Pinafore; or, the Lass that Loved a Sailor," a comic opera in two acts. The plot is merely a slight sketch, which serves, however, as a vehicle for that caustic humour and quaint satire in which Mr. Gilbert is such a proficient. A caricature First Lord of the Admiralty, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B., who has risen from small beginnings, seeks the hand of Josephine, daughter of Captain Corcoran, commander of the ship Pinafore, the young lady being secretly beloved by Ralph Rackstraw, one of the ordinary seamen. The First Lord visits the ship (with a boatload of female relations), and harangues the crew on the equality of men and officers, a sentiment which emboldens the sailor to declare his love to Josephine, who at first refuses him, but ultimately consents to elope with him. The plan is betrayed to the Captain by one of the crew, Dick Deadeye, a grotesque version of a misanthrope. Ralph is seized and is about to receive punishment, when a bumboat woman, nicknamed Little Buttercup, discloses the fact that the Captain and Ralph had been changed by her when intrusted as infants to her charge. On this announcement the changelings enter in reversed costume, the lovers are united, the quondam Captain, now a common seaman, pairs off with Little Buttercup, and Sir Joseph mates with Hebe, one of his cousins. There is much that goes beyond the province of farce and enters the region of rampant burlesque, but there is also much to call forth hearty laughter in the occasional satirical hits, as, for instance, when the First Lord narrates the fact of his elevation, and gives the advice to

Stick close to your desks, and never go to sea,
And you all may be rulers of the Queen's Navée;

and when he avows that

When the breezes blow,
I generally go below,
And seek the seclusion that a cabin grants.

This and similar terminal rhymes are followed, with ludicrous effect, by a choral refrain,

And so do his sisters and his cousins and his aunts.

Dr. Sullivan's music is as lively as the text to which it is set, with here and there a touch of sentimental expression, as in Josephine's ballad, "Sorry her lot;" her scena, "The hours creep on;" Ralph's ballad, "A maiden fair to see;" the duet for these characters, "Refrain, audacious tar;" and a well-written ottet, "Farewell, my own," for the principal characters. In a sprightlier style are the Captain's song, "I am the Captain of the Pinafore;" that for Sir Joseph, "When I was a lad" (encored); the very effective "Ensemble" at the end of the first act (the last part encored); the duet for the Captain and Little Buttercup, "Things are seldom what they seem;" and a capital trio, "Never mind the why and wherefore," for Josephine, the Captain, and the First Lord, the concluding portion of which had to be repeated; another repetition having been that of a travesty of the style of the old nautical ballad, sung by the boatswain's mate, to the lines:—

For he himself has said it,
And it's greatly to his credit,
That he is an Englishman!
For he might have been a Russian,
A French, or Turk, or Prussian,
Or perhaps Italian!
But in spite of all temptations,
To belong to other nations,
He remains an Englishman.

The piece is well performed throughout. Miss Howson, as Josephine, sang with much purity of voice and refinement of style, and acted very gracefully; Miss Everard gave a very quaint rendering of the part of Little Buttercup; Mr. Power, as Ralph, displayed an agreeable tenor voice and good cantabile phrasing; Mr. G. Grossmith, jun., was well made up, and acted and sang with quiet humour as the First Lord; and Mr. Barrington was a very efficient representative of the Captain, and gave his music with good effect, considering that he was suffering from a severe cold, for which an apology was made. Subordinate characters were also well filled, including those of Hebe by Miss J. Bond, Dick Deadeye by Mr. R. Temple, Bill Bobstay the Boatswain's Mate, by Mr. Clifton, &c.

The quarter-deck of the ship, with distant view of Portsmouth, is admirably represented, the scene-painters being Messrs. Gordon and Harford. The costumes are good, and the band and chorus well selected and thoroughly efficient. Dr. Sullivan conducted on the first night, and he and Mr. Gilbert, as well as the principal performers, were called forward.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The last concert of the forty-sixth season of this institution (on the 24th ult.) consisted of a performance of most of the music of Rossini's "Mosé in Egitto," a Biblical opera, which was produced at Naples in 1818. Some of the music was given in 1822 at the Lent oratorios at Covent-Garden Theatre, under the direction of Boicosa, the celebrated harpist. In the same year the opera, with a change of plot and title, had been produced at the King's Theatre, in the Haymarket (during the management of Mr. Ebers), as "Pietro l'Eremita." The work was afterwards remodelled by Rossini, with alterations and additions, and brought out on the Paris stage, in 1827, as "Moïse en Egypte." Portions of it, mixed with extracts from Handel's oratorio, "Israel in Egypt," were given at Covent-Garden Theatre in 1833, with some of the original Scriptural characters, scenery, costume, and stage action; but the performance was soon interdicted by authority. Another operatic version, with change of plot and dramatis personæ, was brought out at the Royal Italian Opera, in 1850, under the title of "Zora;" and since this date the music has been ignored, with the exception of occasional concert performances of the popular quartets, "Mi manca la voce," and the prayer, "Dal tuo stellato."

Last week's revival of the work was an important and welcome event, the music being a production of undoubted power and genius. Still, fine as are many portions of "Mosé," the style generally is too florid and secular to be suitable for oratorio performance to audiences accustomed to the grandeur and sublimity of the religious music of the great German composers. Some portions are characterised by a lightness of style similar to that of dance music, to which purpose, indeed, several of the movements have long been applied—notably, the march and chorus in the first part; Aaron's solo, in which, "Holy day, His grace paternal," presents a startling contradiction between the solemnity of the words and the levity of the music. Another instance of inappropriate prettiness is the chorus, "Hope's rosy morning," charming in its fresh melodiousness, but out of all keeping with the requirements of oratorio music.

The vocal solos, too, abound in that florid luxuriance of ornament which distinguishes the lightest of the composer's operas, between which and much of the music of "Mosé" there is no perceptible difference of style. In beauty of melody, grandeur of combinations, dramatic power, and splendour of climax, many portions of the work may compare with Rossini's greatest production, the opera "Guillaume Tell," special instances being the closing music of the first and second parts, and the grand duet, for Amenophis and Pharaoh, "Oh fate, how tell my story." These were among the several great effects produced in the Exeter Hall performance. In the duet Mr. E. Lloyd sang magnificently, his delivery of the ascending scale passage, rising to the high B in the chest voice, was a superb piece of vocalisation. In the other music assigned to Amenophis Mr. Lloyd's fine singing was also a specialty of the evening.

The soprano solos of Anais were brightly sung by Madame Sherrington, who executed fluently the florid passages in which it abounds, especially those in the unaccompanied movement in the introduction to the first part, in the duet with Zillah, "In Israel's camp," and in the quartet, "My heart sinks" ("Mi manca la voce"). The music of Zillah, including the share in the duet just named, was well rendered by Miss Julia Elton, Mlle. Mathilde Enequist having efficiently replaced Miss Anna Williams as Sinai; another substitution, also on account of illness, having been that of Mr. Bridson for Mr. Santley as Pharaoh. The first-named gentleman sang with much effect in the duet with Mr. Lloyd already specified, and in other instances. An important feature in the performance was the fine singing of Herr Henschel in the important, although chiefly incidental, recitatives and solos for Moses; Mr. Cummings having given those for Aaron with his well-known artistic taste. In some of the concerted movements, Messrs. Hilton and W. Wells rendered good service, the former having also declaimed several recitatives with much effect.

The chorus singing was excellent, and the elaborate and difficult orchestral details were finely rendered by the band; the whole performance having proved that extreme care had been taken in the preparation of this interesting revival.

The English adaptation of the book has been judiciously made by Mr. Arthur Mathison, who has constructed his libretto in three parts, instead of the four acts of the opera, retaining the principal characters of the original opera.

It is to be hoped that "Mosé in Egypt" will find many

repetitions by the Sacred Harmonic Society, the extreme beauty of the music being sufficient to atone for its want of appropriateness to its adapted purpose.

The last concert of the seventh season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society took place on Monday evening, when Dr. Sullivan's oratorio, "The Light of the World," was very effectively performed, the principal solo music having been rendered by Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Herr Henschel, and Mr. Wadmore. Several of the pieces were much applauded, and the unaccompanied quartet, "Yea, though I walk," was encored. Mr. Barnby conducted, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

The fourth of the five concerts announced by Madame Jenny Viard-Louis took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, when fine orchestral performances were given of the overture to "Der Freischütz," the "Andantino" from Spohr's "Power of Sound" symphony, a clever "Gavotte" by Mr. H. Weist Hill (encored), the instrumental movements of Beethoven's choral symphony, and Berlioz's arrangement of the "Rákóczy" Hungarian March. Madame Viard-Louis gave a forcible interpretation of Weber's concert-stück—for pianoforte and orchestra—and Mendelssohn's solo "Rondo Capriccioso;" Mr. Kummer executed, with much effect, Max Bruch's first concerto for violin, and M. Stenno-bruggen played a romance for the horn (by M. de Saint-Saens) with great success. Vocal solos were contributed by Mlle. Christiani and Signor Foli. As at the previous concerts, Mr. Weist Hill conducted with special care and skill.

An impressive military musical service was on Tuesday held in St. Paul's Cathedral on behalf of the Royal School for the Daughters of the Officers in the Army, the full choir of the cathedral being augmented by the bands of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Grenadier Guards, and Coldstream Guards.

The concert in aid of the Mario Testimonial Fund was given at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, and a notice thereof will be found in another part of the paper.

The second of three classical chamber concerts given by Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ralph (the latter an excellent pianist, formerly known as Miss Kate Roberts) was announced to take place yesterday (Friday) evening, at the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music, with a programme—chiefly instrumental—of sterling interest.

Madame Puzzi's annual morning concert took place on Friday at St. George's Hall. She was assisted by several of the most eminent singers of Her Majesty's Theatre and other celebrated artists.

The fifth of Mr. Charles Hallé's recitals took place yesterday (Friday) afternoon, when he introduced into his programme (for the first time) Brahms's pianoforte quartet in C minor (op. 60) and Gernsheim's pianoforte quintet in D minor (op. 35).

Professor G. A. Macfarren's cantata, "The Lady of the Lake," was announced for performance yesterday (Friday) evening at St. James's Hall by the Scottish Choral Society, with the co-operation of the members of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society.

The third of this season's New Philharmonic concerts will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, among the orchestral works announced being—a new overture to the opera "The Renegade," composed by Baron Bodog d'Orézy; Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony, and the "Waldweben" from Wagner's "Siegfried." Señor Sarasate is to play Beethoven's violin concerto, and Mlle. Tremelli is to be the vocalist.

At the same time the Alexandra Palace will be giving a Mozart festival, the first part of the programme being devoted to a selection from the works of that composer.

Mr. E. H. Thorne gave the first of three pianoforte recitals last Saturday afternoon at Willis's Rooms; where Mr. Sydney Smith's recital of pianoforte music took place on Wednesday morning this week. A concertina concert was given on Monday at Langham Hall by Messrs. Wheatstone. At the Steinway Hall on Monday Miss Flora Perry gave a morning concert, assisted by Madame Antoinette Sterling and others; on Tuesday Mrs. Sicklemore gave a matinée; and on Thursday, at the same place, Miss Edith Jerminham—a clever pianist who has recently completed her studies at the Stuttgart Conservatoire—gave a morning concert.

Mr. Kuhe's annual concert will take place on Monday afternoon at the Floral Hall, and will, as usual, comprise performances by most of the eminent singers of the Royal Italian Opera.

Dr. Hans von Bülow is to give two pianoforte recitals at St. James's Hall on the afternoons of Thursday next and the following Thursday.

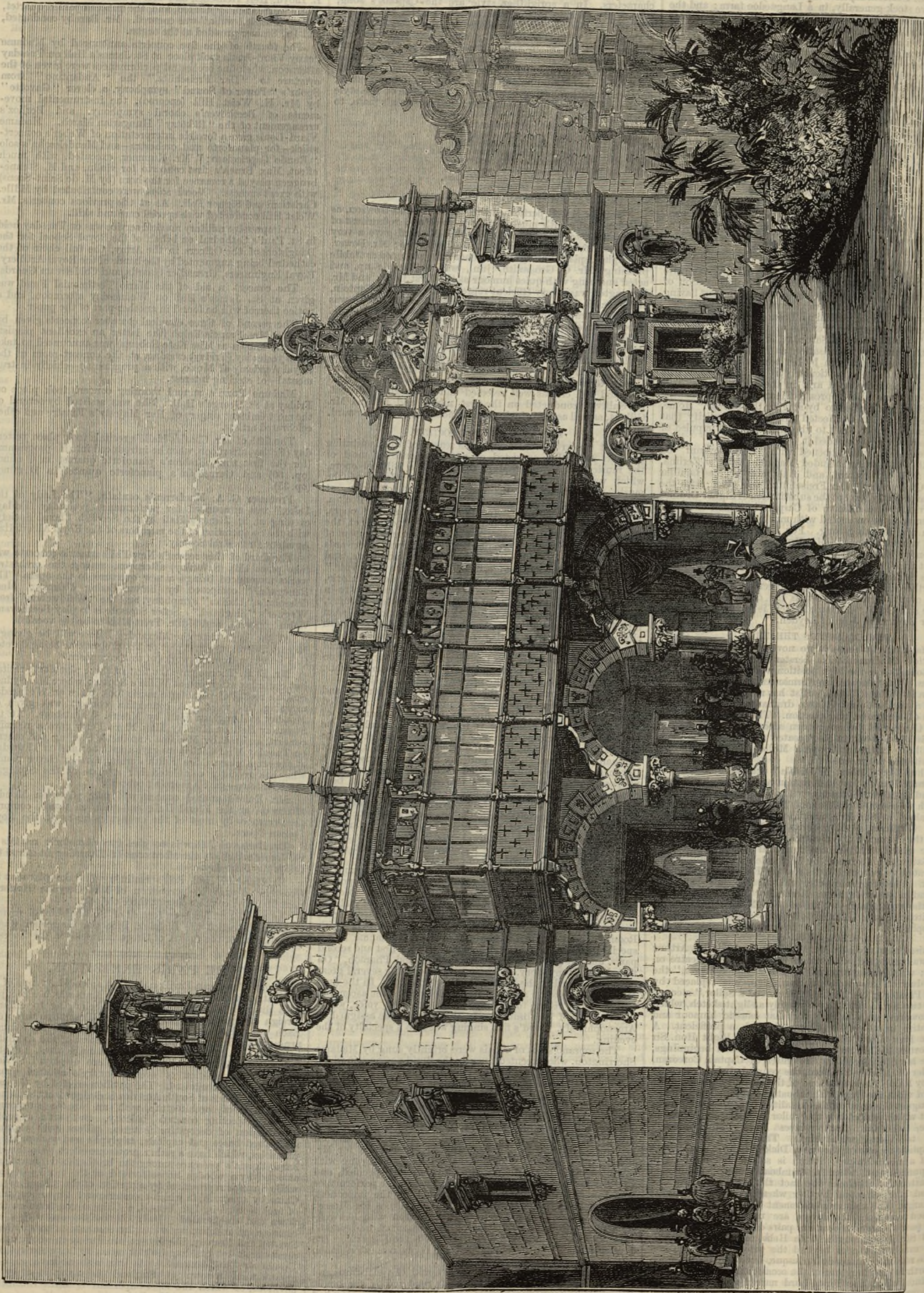
Mr. Marshall Hall Bell's matinée will take place at 31, Grosvenor-square (by permission of Mrs. Gwynne Holford), next Monday, commencing at three o'clock.

An association has been formed of Staffordshire clergymen and laymen, called the Lichfield Diocesan Gregorian Choral Association, for the revival of Gregorian music in the diocese.

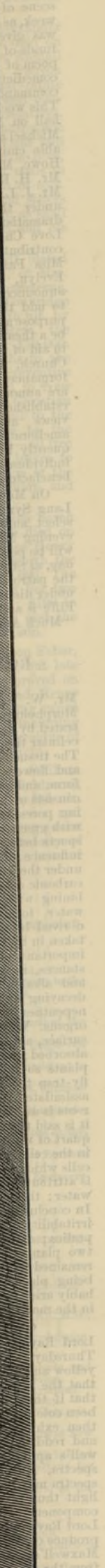
THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The South American Pavilion, in that splendid Avenue of the Exhibition Palace in the Champ de Mars which is occupied with diversely ornamental structures belonging to different foreign nations, is the subject of our illustration this week. Each of these picturesque and characteristic buildings is arranged to form the entrance to the section of the Exhibition in which the products of art or manufactures, or other industry, contributed by the nation, are displayed to view; so that the position of every country's allotted quarter may easily be recognised. The pavilion erected by the associated Republics of South America is designed in the Renaissance style of architecture, with an arcade surmounted by a projecting covered balcony, and with a profuse introduction of decorative features, pillars with enormous sculptured bases and capitals, triglyphs and pediments and pinnacles, which have a rather grotesque effect. On the other hand, Russia's presence among the brotherhood of nations is attested by a wooden house formed of the trunks of trees; while Spain is represented by a portion of the Alhambra; and China by a pagoda, in which monsters revel. Japan's specimen of architecture is, like herself, a Chinese construction toned down and ameliorated. Italy charms the eye with a combination of arcades, separated by columns of green marble. Sweden and Norway, like Russia, are strong in wood, and are represented by buildings which seem to have arrived from Upsala or Christiansund. As our readers have seen, the architectural renown of England is maintained by five pavilions, of which the most important is in the Elizabethan style, and is the work of Mr. Redgrave.

The centenary festival of the Highland Society of London was held on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Sir Charles M'Gregor. Many of the gentlemen were attired in the Highland costume.



PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: SOUTH AMERICAN PAVILION, IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.



President of the Council from June, 1851 to February, 1852; Secretary of State for the Colonies from March to November, 1852; reappointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in June, 1859; and upon the death of Lord Palmerston in October, 1865, he was reappointed Prime Minister, retaining that office in June, 1868, on the death of the Duke of Devonshire in the House of Commons. A grandson of the Duke of Devonshire, the late Lord Ampthill, is the husband of the wife of the late wife of Lord John Russell, who was the Dowager Lady

THEATRES.

We have had occasion lately to notice that more than one clergyman and several ministers of various denominations have become conspicuous for engaging heartily in defence of the drama and the stage against sectarian and prejudiced detractors of the same. Many have spoken out freely from the pulpit. They have even done more than that, and practically recognised the beneficial influence of the institution and its professors. The members of the theatrical craft, including the amateur branches, have always been forward in works of benevolence. St. George's Hall has recently been the scene of more than one worthy exhibition of the kind. Last week, as we have already noticed, a dramatic entertainment was given on Friday by the Philothesian Club in aid of the funds of the Samaritan Free Hospital, in which Mr. Tennyson's poem of "The Revenge" was recited, and Mr. Tom Taylor's comediotta of "Troubled Waters" was performed. The affair commanded a fashionable audience, and merits to be recorded. This week a similar programme was carried out in the same hall on Monday for the benefit of the Vicarage Fund of St. Michael and All Angels, North Kensington. Names of considerable eminence were enlisted in the noble work—such as Mr. Howe, Miss Evelyn, Mr. Henry Irving, Miss Ada Cavendish, Mr. H. R. Conway, Miss Marian Terry, Miss Emily Faithfull, Mr. J. L. Toole, and others. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Sidney Naylor. Among the dramatists, Sheridan Knowles was in the ascendant, "The Love Chase" and "The Hunchback" being placed under contribution. Mr. Irving read a scene from "Hamlet," and Miss Faithfull recited a poem (for the first time) by Miss Evelyn, entitled "The Eurydice." The receipts, it was announced, exceeded £170. To these performances we have to add the notice of another entertainment for a kindred purpose at the same place. This (Saturday) evening there will be a theatrical representation by an excellent body of amateurs in aid of the Sunday School connected with the Free Christian Church, Kentish Town. In the daily papers other performances, musical and dramatic, for benevolent purposes, are announced. It is exceedingly gratifying to see long-established prejudices giving way to more reasonable views and practices, and thus aiding in the task of ameliorating the sterner usages of society, which have frequently borne hardly on certain classes, albeit consisting of individuals who have really merited distinctive recognition as benefactors of their age and country.

On Monday at the Park Theatre "Handy Andy," "Auld Lang Syne," and "The Waterman" were introduced to a select audience by a good company; and this (Saturday) evening Mr. Joseph Mackay's new drama, "Hawke's Nest," will be performed at this charming little theatre. On Wednesday, at Steinway Hall, Miss Rachel Levitt gave a reading, under the patronage of the Countess of Charlemont; and to-day, under distinguished patronage, at the same place, Herr Martin Eiffé is announced to deliver a recitation from Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing."

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

LEAVES AND THEIR FUNCTIONS.

Mr. W. T. Thiselton-Dyer's fourth lecture on Vegetable Morphology, on the 21st ult., was devoted to leaves, well illustrated by remarkable plants. Leaves are an outgrowth of soft cellular tissue, originating near the growing point of the stem. The tissue arches over and forms the buds, from which leaves and flowers are developed, with much variety of structure, form, and position, and great diversity of function. The leaf consists of a delicate skin or epidermis (abounding in breathing pores, stomates), and layers of closely packed cells, filled with green chlorophyll granules (green protoplasm), with air spaces between them. The leaves afford a large surface to the influence of light and air. It is supposed that chlorophyll, under the influence of sunlight, separates the carbon from the carbonic acid in the air, gives back the oxygen, and, by combining with oxygen and hydrogen, the component parts of water, forms starch, from which sugar, oils, and fats are derived by chemical changes. The gaseous food of plants is taken in by the leaves, the liquid food, containing nitrogen (an important element in protoplasm) and many mineral substances, is absorbed by the roots. From these albuminoids and alkaloids are derived. Many plants are nourished by decaying animal and vegetable matters; some, such as the nepenthes or pitcher plant, are provided with suitable digestive organs. When raw meat, for instance, is laid on the digesting surface, a fluid is secreted by which the food is dissolved and absorbed; and an increased number of seeds are produced by plants so nourished. By the hairs on the leaves of Venus's fly-trap the insect is caught, and afterwards dissolved and assimilated. The transpiration of the water taken in by the roots is an important function of leaves. By this evaporation it is said that a sunflower gives off, through the stomates, a quart of water in twenty-four hours. The circulation is slow in the cells of the plant, but rapid along the walls of wood cells which have no protoplasm. The erect position of plants is attributed to the turgescence of the cells when filled with water; their drooping condition to deficiency of the liquid. In conclusion, the lecturer alluded to the phenomena of the irritability of plants, as shown in the sensitive plant, *mimosa pudica*; and to what is termed the sleep of plants—shown in two plants, brought under cover from Kew that day. One remained with its leaves closed, the other was awakened by being placed in sunlight. The cause is mysterious, but probably arises from the action of a stimulus creating movements in the molecules in the protoplasm of the cells.

COMPOUND COLOURS—COLOUR BLINDNESS.

Lord Rayleigh began his fourth and concluding lecture on Thursday, the 23rd ult., by showing that a combination of yellow and blue liquids produced green, and then explained that the result was due to the impurity of each colour, and that if they had been absolutely pure the mixture would have been colourless. Various methods of combining colours were then exhibited. Thus, with polarised light greenish yellow and reddish yellow gave white. With Professor Clerk Maxwell's apparatus, two or three slits produce two or three spectra, and by their overlapping definite portions of the spectra may be mixed. The colours thus formed, or the white light thus produced, may be resolved by the prism into the component parts, and do not give a continuous spectrum. Lord Rayleigh said that red and yellow might be supposed to produce orange, the colour of the spectrum between them, and Maxwell's experiments support this idea; but going upwards from the red, the intermediate colours are not always produced by mixture. Thus, purple, a combination of red and blue, is not represented in the spectrum at all. The yellow of the spectrum can be exactly imitated by mixing red and green, and with due proportions of those colours all the shades of yellow and orange. Hence it is concluded that green and not yellow is a primary colour. By rotating discs with sectors of red and green a match was produced of yellow, white, and black; and his Lordship obtained a yellow liquid by the mixture of chemical solutions, bichromate of potash (red) and

litmus (blue). This colour when passed through a prism, gave red and green, without yellow, on the screen. To specify any colour three elements are required—purity, depth (by black), tint (by white). The three colours in the spectrum by which all others can be produced, are red, green, and blue; but these colours, his Lordship said, are not quite primary. In regard to the sensation of colour, reference was made to Dr. Thomas Young's theory, that we have three sets of nerves—for red, green, and blue respectively; the degree of colour of the body looked at depending upon the amount of excitation of each of the sets of nerves. The threefold character of colours favours this view; but the explanation must be sought in the eye itself, as no one colour can be pre-eminently termed primary; and Helmholtz has proved that the sensation of colour partly depends on the state of the eye itself. Thus, after it has been fatigued by gazing on red and blue, the eye will be more excited by green. In the peculiarity termed "colour-blindness" blue and green are the only sensations produced in the eye, and to these all tints are referred. To persons who have this defect scarlet geraniums and their leaves are alike in colour, and yellow is dark. Their eyes are not affected by any compound colour into which red and blue enter. This was strikingly illustrated by the rotation of discs to produce matches of colour, selected by a colour-blind person. The colours which appeared green and blue to him, were pink and pale blue to persons with normal sight. With these interesting experiments the course was closed.

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF GIBRALTAR AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Professor Ramsay, LL.D., F.R.S., Director of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, gave the discourse at the Friday evening meeting on May 24. He began by noticing the chief physical features of the Rock of Gibraltar, the ancient Mons Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules (of which a fine picture was shown), a lofty promontory connected with the mainland by an isthmus of sand. He then described in detail the rock masses of which it is composed. The chief of these is a pale grey bedded limestone of the Jurassic age, in which fossils are rarely found, overlain by shales. The great escarpment is formed of this limestone, and the town is built upon the shales which compose the lower slopes. The connection of these strata with those of Spain and the opposite coast of Africa was distinctly traced by the aid of diagrams. The Jurassic strata are overlain by superficial accumulations, the oldest being a great mass of unstratified unfossiliferous limestone, excessively denuded, worn into gullies and ravines, evidently the result of the severe climate of the glacial epoch. The blocks were wedged out by frost, and the heaps of angular débris thus formed saturated with water flowed down the mountain slope. In the next age the climate appears to have become more genial. Europe and Africa were united. The caves and fissures were formed or enlarged; and the animals whose remains abound in the breccia doubtless migrated from the south. Slow and intermittent depression followed. The platforms, ledges, and plateaus all round the Rock are evidently the work of the sea, and deposits of marine shells occur at the height of 700 ft. After the re-elevation of the Rock long sand slopes were formed. Europe appears to have been again united to Africa, and mammals occur in the deposits overlying the limestone platforms. In the Genista Cave, Windmill-hill, Messrs. Busk and Falconer found remains of rhinoceroses, pigs, deer, oxen, hares, leopards, hyenas, foxes, and bears; and Mr. Smith found the elephants antiquus on the sea-beach at Europa Point. The Rock in those days would be covered with trees for the food of this fauna, whose affinities were rather African than European. The Professor then adverted to the bearings of the foregoing facts on the history of the Mediterranean Sea. He first explained how salt lakes are formed: the rain dissolves the salt in the rocks on which it falls, and the salt is carried down by streams and rivers. Referring to maps, he pointed out the great area of Asiatic inland drainage, and its connection with similar areas of depression, the Black Sea, Marmora, and Mediterranean, and noticed the varying depths—the Caspian, 2000 ft. to 5000 ft.; the Black Sea, 6000 ft.; the Mediterranean, east basin, 13,020 ft., west basin, 9342 ft. A sunken barrier exists between Cape Plata, Spain, and the coast near Cape Spartel, where deepest (996 ft.), three fourths of it being equal to the greatest submergence of Gibraltar. The Professor adduced reasons for believing that when this barrier was land, the Mediterranean consisted of two salt lakes, one of which may have flowed west into the other; and the westerly one, by a deep passage like the Bosphorus, into the Atlantic.

STEELE AS A POLITICIAN.

Professor Henry Morley, in beginning his fourth lecture, on Saturday, May 25, illustrated the powerfully satirical way in which Steele in the *Tatler* and *Guardian* assailed the vices of gambling and duelling then prevalent. But the political state of the country more and more excited his mind and drew it away from inferior topics. In December, 1712, he stopped the *Spectator*, partly on account of the reduced sale occasioned by the price being raised from 1d. to 2d. in consequence of the stamp duty imposed by the Tory Government to check troublesome journals, but principally that he might introduce politics into his new daily periodical, the *Guardian*, which made its first appearance March 12, 1713. In this Steele wrote eighty-two papers, and Addison fifty-one, not beginning till No. 97. As "Nestor Ironside," Steele vigorously pointed out the dangerous position of English liberty under the reactionary government of Harley and Bolingbroke (a Jacobite), then intimately connected with the King of France, with whom they were endeavouring to make a private treaty inimical to our allies the Dutch. They had disgraced the great Marlborough, who wisely dropped into his place as a mere English citizen. The sudden death of Queen Anne by apoplexy, Aug. 1, 1714, however, found the Tories unprepared, and the plot to restore the Stuart dynasty was frustrated. In support of his opinion that it was a real danger that Steele feared, Professor Morley referred to Mr. Lecky's recent "History of the Eighteenth Century." Steele had lost his place as "Gazetteer" in 1709, through offending Harley in the *Tatler*; and as he wished to enter upon political life unhampered, in 1713 he resigned his office of commissioner of stamps and a place in the Royal household, after writing a respectful yet warning letter to Harley. In the *Guardian* he attacked measures, and not men; but in No. 128 (Aug. 7, 1713) he vigorously censured the Government for conniving at the French not fulfilling their engagement to demolish the works of Dunkirk, which he clearly pointed out would be in war time a great source of danger to British commerce. For this he was virulently assailed in the Tory print the *Examiner*; but his replies were almost uniformly characterised by moderation and dignity. On Oct. 6, 1713, the *Englishman* replaced the *Guardian*; and the war against the Tory conspiracy was warmly maintained on behalf of the Revolution principles of liberty and toleration. In 1714, at the suggestion of a legal friend, Mr. Moore, who supplied him with materials, Steele produced "The Crisis," a pamphlet in which he inserted the Bill of Rights and other documents on which English liberty is based, commenting on them in a temperate, logical manner. Although before publication it had been submitted to Addison and other friends for

correction, it gave enormous offence; and by the influence of Bolingbroke, Steele, who had just entered a new Parliament as member for Stockbridge, was expelled from the House by the votes of 245 against 152, on March 18, 1714. Though conscious of the great injustice of this instance of the bitterness of party spirit, Steele received it as a very serious blow, and with much personal grief.

The Rev. W. H. Dallinger will begin a course of three lectures on Researches in Minute and Low Forms of Life on Tuesday next, the 4th instant; on Friday evening, the 7th, Mr. W. H. Pollock will give a discourse on Romanticism; and on Saturday, the 8th, Professor Henry Morley will give the first of two lectures on Joseph Addison.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EARL RUSSELL.

This venerable statesman, whose health, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, has of late been very infirm, and his life deemed precarious for some weeks or months past, died at eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, at his residence, Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park. He had long since withdrawn from public activity, and was unable to see a deputation of Protestant Dissenters, who the other day called upon him with an address of commemoration and congratulation upon the fiftieth anniversary of the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

Lord John Russell, as we used to call him in his best days, will hold rank in English history among the greatest of modern Parliamentary constitutional reformers. As a statesman, taking him all round, he was by no means the greatest of his age. He was born the heir of a great English party, directed by an association of ennobled or influential families, destined to achieve a very important and salutary task. It was that of abolishing the system of political monopolies and exclusive privileges by which the Tory Government of the last two Georgian reigns had been maintained. Borough-mongering peers, territorial magnates disposing of county representation, and close, self-elected municipal corporations, then carried Parliament in their pockets, and constituted the ruling power. The Established Church, at that time the dullest and laziest, and the least spiritual in temper, of all religious denominations, was favoured with the sole possession of many offices and trusts, public honours and emoluments, from which the Nonconformists were expressly debarred. This state of things, which grew up in the eighteenth century out of the long conflict for the Protestant Succession against the Jacobites and other domestic foes, was at length to be put an end to. The Whig party, led by Charles Fox, and making their headquarters at Holland House, undertook that needful piece of work at the beginning of the nineteenth century. It could not be fairly commenced until after the end of the struggle with Napoleon, when Fox and Pitt had departed from the world; but it was carried on by Earl Grey and other Whig noblemen and gentlemen to a victorious issue. And Lord John Russell, who was foremost in their grand enterprise, has lived not only to complete it but to see it pass into the region of mere historical recollections, and himself to be "the last of the Whigs."

The author of the Reform Act of 1832, and of the removal of civil disabilities on account of religion in 1828, though he afterwards twice became Prime Minister, in 1846 and in 1865, and held the second place in several other Ministries, added little to his well-earned renown of forty years ago. He was really, in Lord Melbourne's Cabinet, the political leader of England, as much so as Mr. Gladstone in 1868, though not enjoying the highest office; and it is a question whether, at any later period, Lord John or Earl Russell possessed the same degree of popularity as in the period following the Reform Act. Men of middle age can well remember how their boyhood was trained to look up to him as the best contemporary example of political wisdom and virtue. The gratitude of middle-class people throughout the country, and especially of Dissenters from the Established Church, to their faithful and successful Parliamentary champion, was then constantly expressed. He was less beloved, if at all, by the mass of the labouring population, who had gained no immediate enfranchisement from the measure of 1832, and who were mostly indifferent to the claim of civil equality for all religious "persuasions." We are still of opinion that Lord John Russell's actual performances had fully deserved the position he then enjoyed in the esteem of his countrymen. But he was then above forty years of age. He has lived forty years longer, and it cannot be said that he has grown a much greater statesman, or that he has done many more great things. Every subsequent distinction has been rather a *succès d'estime* than a substantial and important achievement. Upon more than one particular occasion, in the parliamentary and in the diplomatic spheres of action, there was a conspicuous failure, to say the least of it. Yet the fame of this eminent Liberal statesman is safe enough in the history of his times.

We have no leisure just now to review that history, and must be content here to set down the mere dates of the late Earl Russell's public career. He was the third and youngest son of the sixth Duke of Bedford, was educated at Westminster School, and at the University of Edinburgh, and when only twenty-one years of age entered Parliament, in 1813, for the borough of Tavistock. He represented also successively Huntingdonshire, the borough of Bandon, and the undivided county of Devon in the unreformed Parliament; and after the passing of the Reform Act sat first for South Devon, then for Stroud, and afterwards for the city of London, retaining the seat for the last-mentioned constituency twenty years—namely, from 1841 until 1861—when he was elevated to the Peerage. He was Paymaster of the Forces from 1830 to November, 1834; Secretary of State for the Home Department from April, 1835, to 1839; Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1839 to 1841; First Lord of the Treasury from July, 1846, to March, 1852; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from December, 1852, to February, 1853; held a seat in the Cabinet without office from the last date till June, 1854; was President of the Council from June, 1854, to February, 1855; Secretary of State for the Colonies from March to November, 1855; reappointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in June, 1859; and upon the death of Lord Palmerston, in October, 1855, he was reappointed Prime Minister, retiring from office in June, 1866, on the defeat of the Reform Bill in the House of Commons. A grandson, thirteen years of age, the son of the late Lord Amberley, is the successor to the title. The first wife of Lord John Russell was the Dowager Lady

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