

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

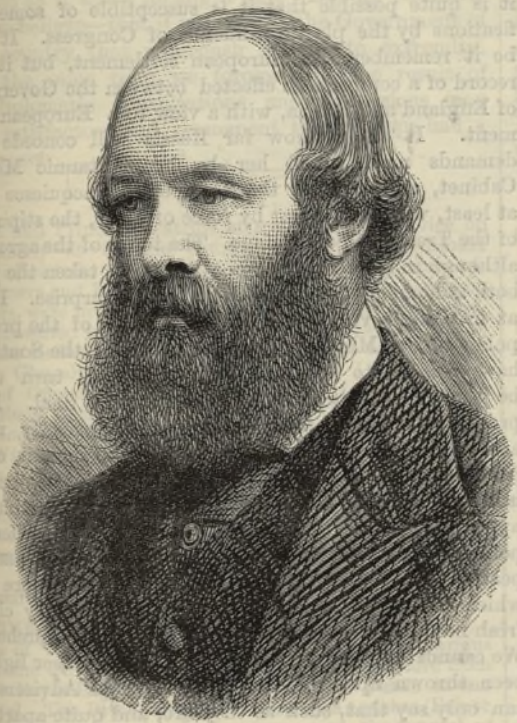


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2034.—VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1878.

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



MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

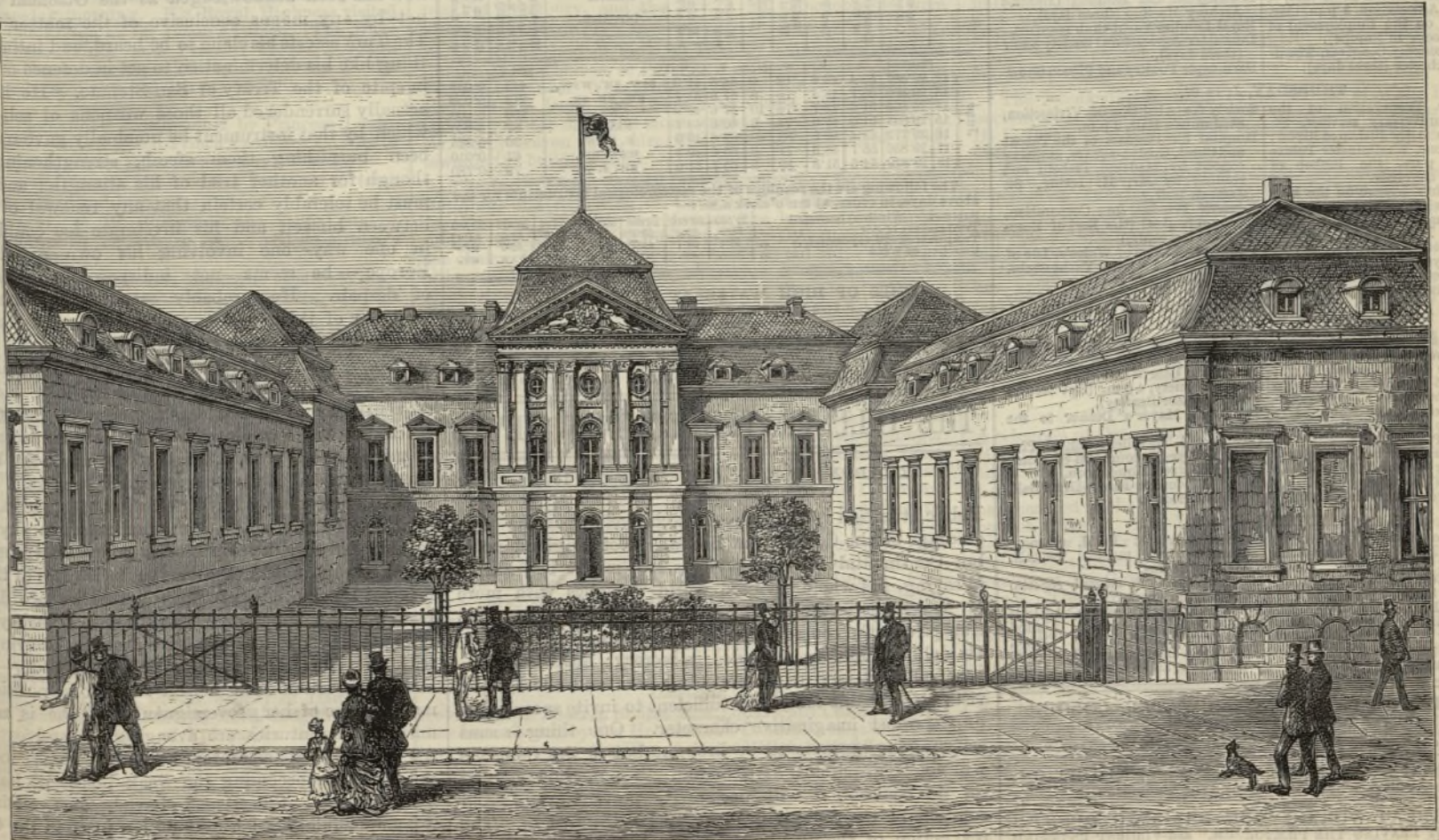


EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.



LORD ODO RUSSELL.

THE BRITISH PLENIPOTENTIARIES AT THE BERLIN CONGRESS.



THE RADZIWILL PALACE, THE PLACE OF MEETING FOR THE CONGRESS AT BERLIN.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th ult., at Chicacole, Madras Presidency, the wife of W. F. Grahame, Madras Civil Service, of a son.
On the 18th inst., at Violet-hill, Rochester, Kent, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel William Raffles Tucker, Royal Engineers, of a son.
On the 15th inst., at 40, Portman-square, W., the Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach, of a daughter.
On the 13th inst., at 18, Rue Molitor, Paris, the wife of the Hon. William F. B. Massey-Mainwaring, of a daughter.
On the 9th inst., at Simla, the wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Cunningham, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at St. Jude's, South Kensington, by the Rev. J. H. Cooper, M.A., Rector of Tarperley, Cheshire, assisted by the Rev. R. W. Forrest, D.D., Vicar of St. Jude's, Wilfrid Hans Loder, second son of Robert Loder, Esq., of Whitebury, Northamptonshire, to Sarita Winifred, third daughter of the late C. Rowe, Esq., of 27, Pembroke-square.
On the 6th inst., at Christ Church, Mayfair, by the Venerable Lord Alwyne Compton, the Marquis of Sligo, to Isabelle, youngest daughter of the late Vicomte de Peyronnet.
On the 15th ult., at the Reformed Episcopal Church, Victoria, B.C., by the Right Rev. Bishop Oridge, James William, only son of the late Sir James Douglas, K.C.B., to Mary Rachel, only daughter of the Hon. A. C. Elliott, Attorney-General.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at his residence, 2, Baring-crescent, Exeter, Robert Shute, Esq., formerly for some time of Liverpool, and of Crediton, Devon, aged 83.
On the 31st ult., at The Cottage, Rusep, Sussex, Thomas Edward Dunn, M.I.C.E., M.S.A., and late of the E.I.R., aged 43 years, deeply lamented by numerous relatives and friends.—R.I.P.
On the 17th inst., at Leigh Court, Bristol, Sir W. Miles, Bart., in his 82nd year.
On the 15th inst., at Plumstead, Kent, Dame Emma Maria, the beloved wife of Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., in his 68th year.

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

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 29.

SUNDAY, JUNE 23.

First Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: Josh. iii. 7 to iv. 15; Acts vi. Evening Lessons: Josh. v. 13 to vi. 21, or xxiv.; 2 Peter iii. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Bombay.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. John Troubridge, Minor Canon; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Stanley Leathes; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Vaughan.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. F. J. Holland.

MONDAY, JUNE 24.

Nativity of St. John the Baptist. Midsummer Day. Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, annual commemoration, Savoy Chapel, 11 a.m., Rev. E. J. Beck, preacher.
Fancy Dress Ball at Willis's Rooms, in aid of the building fund of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, Soho-sq. London Orphan Asylum, Watford, elections, Cannon-street Hotel, 10.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, Clapton, annual meeting and elections, 2 p.m.
Statistical Society, anniversary, 3 p.m. West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
Church Missionary Society, special meeting, noon.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Rev. S. J. Whitmore on the Ethnology of the Isles of the Pacific; papers by Mr. W. S. Smith, Mr. A. L. Lewis, and Mr. G. Atkinson.)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

Oxford Encenia, or Commemoration of Founders.
Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, anniversary, elections, &c., 11.30 a.m.
Church Defence Institution, anniversary, 2.30 p.m. (the Earl of Dartmouth in the chair).
Mansion House, meeting on behalf of the Church in the Transvaal, 3 p.m. (Mr. G. Fogg on the Employment of Indian Troops in Europe).
Domestic Economy Congress, Town-hall, Manchester (three days).

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

Society for Propagation of the Gospel, anniversary services, St. Paul's, 11 a.m. the Bishop of Ripon; conversazione, Westminster Palace Hotel, 8 p.m., the Bishop of Carlisle in the chair.
Dr. Waldstein's lecture on the History of Greek Sculpture (for ladies), British Museum, 3.30 p.m.
University Hall, Gordon-square, annual meeting, 3.30 p.m.
Royal Society Club, anniversary, 6.30 p.m.
Botanic Society, evening fête, 8 to 12.
Royal Academy, soirée, Burlington House.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838. Society for Propagation of the Gospel, Conference at St. James's Hall; 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, presidents; Westminster Abbey, sermon, 7.30 p.m., Dr. W. B. Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania.
Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, anniversary festival, 1.30 p.m. (the Prince of Wales in the chair).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr. Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution, half-yearly court, Guildhall Coffee-house, 11.30 a.m.
Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
Royal Albert Hall, opera concert, 8 p.m.
British Orphan Asylum, Slough, midsummer examination, distribution of prizes, &c.
Cheshire Yacht Club.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 3d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

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

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

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of ISLE OF WIGHT and other WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly Alpine and Eastern. NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 15, 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. WASS, Crystal Palace.

OLYMPIC.—LOVE OR LIFE? New Play by TOM TAYLOR and PAUL MERITT, in which Mrs. Dion Boucicault will appear Every Evening at 8.15.

NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Conductors, Dr. Wylde and Mr. Ganz.—The FIFTH and LAST GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, JUNE 29, at Three o'clock. The Programme will include Beethoven's Symphony in C minor, Piano Concerto in A minor (Schumann), "Die Verführten" (Beethoven), "Tannhäuser" (Wagner), Overture, "Pandora" (Alice Mary Smith), Pianiste, Mr. Alfred Jaell. Violinist, Monsieur Henri Wieniawski. Violoncello, Mlle. Papirni and Miss Elene Webster. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Area Stalls, 5s.; Balcony Stalls (front row), 7s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s., at Chappell's, Austin's, and the usual Agents.

MUSICAL UNION.—JAEHL, PAPINI, LASSERRE, & Co. TUESDAY, JUNE 25, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Quarter past Three. Quartet. (Posth.), op. 130, Beethoven; Quartet, E flat, Piano, &c., Schumann; Andante and Scherzo, op. 31; Quartet, Mendelssohn; Solo, Violin, Réverie—Vieuxtemps; Prelude and Valse, op. 42, in A flat, Chopin; Impromptu, F major, Tchaikowsky. Tickets to all parts of the Hall, 7s. 6d. each, to be had of Lucas and Olivier, Bond-street; and Austin, at the Hall. Visitors can pay at the Regent-street entrance. Prof. ELLA, Director.

MR. WILLEM COENEN'S MATINÉE MUSICALE. On SATURDAY, JUNE 29, at Three o'clock.—Programme: Sonata, Op. 53, in C, dedicated to Count Waldstein (Beethoven); Mr. W. Coenen; Song, "An Old Chelsea Pensioner" (Molloy), Mr. Bernard Lane; Solo Violin, "Ballade et Polonaise de Concert" (Vieuxtemps), Mr. V. Buziau; Song, "Treue Liebe"—"True Love" (Coenen), Miss Helene Arns; Solo, Piano, "Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 2 (Liszt), Mr. W. Coenen; Sonata in G, Op. 13, for Piano and Violin (Schumann), Messrs. W. Coenen and V. Buziau; Song, "Yes" (Coenen), Mr. Bernard Lane. Mr. Coenen will play a complete set of solos on the Melodion, recently invented by Messrs. Kirkman and Son. Song, "When I come, love, say not welcome" (Macfarren), Miss Arns; Solos, a "Twilight" (Coenen), Mr. Henry Smith, and Mr. Duncan Hume. Vocalists, Miss Alma Yorke. Tickets, 5s. each, may be had of Messrs. E. H. Thorne, 55, New Bond-street; and Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s, 1, Berners-street.

MR. E. H. THORNE'S LAST PIANOFORTE RECITAL will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on SATURDAY, JUNE 22, at Three o'clock. Beethoven's Grand Sonata in F flat, op. 100; Chopin's Pict for two Pianos; Schubert's Fantasia in F minor (four hands); and Pieces by Bach, Sullivan, Ruy, Bennett, Heller, and E. H. Thorne. Pianoforte—Mr. E. H. Thorne, Mr. Herbert Thorne, Mr. Henry Smith, and Mr. Duncan Hume. Vocalists—Miss Alma Yorke. Tickets, 5s. each, may be had of Messrs. E. H. Thorne, 55, New Bond-street; and Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s, 1, Berners-street.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. DOUBLEDAY'S WILL, by F. C. Burnand, and the PARIS EXHIBITION, by Mr. Corney Grain. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

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

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, the source whence all imitators have derived the salient features of the class of entertainment brought to such a high degree of perfection and popularity by Messrs. Moore and Burgess whose company now comprises no less than

Forty Artists of known eminence selected from the members of the principal opera companies and orchestras of the United Kingdom. THE PRESENT YEAR IS THE THIRTIETH OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS UNINTERRUPTED SEASON AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL, LONDON. An event without a parallel in the history of the World's Amusement. Fautouls, 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 Programme. 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.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. MR. CHARLES SUTTON, the American Comedian, having fully verified the high encomiums passed upon him by the leading Journals of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, has been engaged by Messrs. Moore and Burgess for the remainder of his stay in this country. He will therefore appear at EVERY PERFORMANCE given by this world-famed Company throughout the present month.

MR. CHARLES SUTTON, one of the best American Comedians that has ever appeared in this country, has been engaged by Messrs. MOORE and BURGESS for the remainder of his limited stay in this country, and will appear at

ST. JAMES'S HALL EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, THREE AND EIGHT also.

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

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

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.				
June 22	30.05	55.4	49.6	89	9	64.6	49.3	SSW. SW. WSW.	443	0.050	
23	30.08	56.7	49.4	78	8	67.8	51.7	SW. NE. SE.	213	0.050	
24	30.05	51.6	43.7	76	10	57.6	48.9	NE.	266	0.000	
25	30.04	51.5	42.6	74	9	60.8	44.7	NNE. N.	87	0.250	
26	30.72	54.4	45.7	85	—	62.6	49.9	N. WSW.	96	0.325	
27	30.80	55.7	48.3	77	9	65.6	49.1	WSW. SW.	67	0.010	
28	30.79	54.5	45.1	89	9	65.7	51.0	SW. S. W.	79	0.780	

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 .. 29.959 29.816 29.868 29.853 29.704 29.827 29.880
Temperature of Air .. 53.1 59.6 57.7 57.7 54.6 59.0 61.0
Temperature of Evaporation .. 53.2 57.7 57.7 57.7 53.2 59.2 61.0
Direction of Wind .. SSW. SW. NE. NNE. WSW. WNW. SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 29.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 23 17 45	8 16 8 38	9 10 9 43	10 15 10 45	11 17 11 45	— 0 15 0 40	1 1 1 5

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1878.

Public attention is fixed almost exclusively upon the proceedings of the Congress at Berlin. Not England only, but Continental Europe—perhaps, we might be justified in saying, the whole civilised world—watches with more or less anxiety the little which has been suffered to transpire of the course taken by that diplomatic assembly. Its deliberations are shrouded in secrecy; not wholly impenetrable, it is true, but opening here and there, upon vistas of probable fact, quite sufficient to invite speculation of the most imaginative character. One thing seems certain—the business to be brought before the Congress will not be dispatched at a bound. The method adopted for its transaction will necessarily prevent any rapid solution of the main difficulties to be disposed of. The real action of the Plenipotentiaries gathered together at Berlin will be got through chiefly by private conference in the intervals between successive adjournments of the official body. This arrangement, or perhaps we may more accurately say, mutual understand-

ing, bodes well for the eventual success of the Congress, and will probably have the effect of preventing explosive debates within the Council Chamber itself. But it also portends considerable delay, and may possibly keep in suspense some of the vital questions awaiting European decision for some weeks yet to come. It is, however, quite a godsend to speculative correspondents, who project upon the cloud of mystery which hangs before them all sorts of spectral illusions for the daily entertainment of the public. We have got used to this kind of thing. We are becoming less impatient, and, it may be, less credulous than we were some two or three months back. We feel ourselves constrained to limit our credence to the few facts which may be met with in the constantly widening range of fictions proposed to our faith. We have, therefore, to submit, as best we may, to long spells of uncertainty, consoling ourselves, meanwhile, with the assurance that we shall know all that is worth knowing if only we are content to duly wait for it.

One document relating to the business of Congress, likely to throw some light upon its probable decisions, has recently turned up, as if by accident. It comes before the British public in a somewhat remarkable way. It first appeared textually in the columns of the *Globe* newspaper. It purports to be Memoranda of Agreement between England and Russia, and bears the signatures of "Schouvaloff" and "Salisbury." Evidently authentic, so far as it goes, it is quite possible that it is susceptible of some modifications by the plastic influence of Congress. It is not, be it remembered, a European settlement, but it is the record of a compromise effected between the Governments of England and Russia, with a view to a European settlement. It shows how far Russia will concede to the demands made upon her by her Britannic Majesty's Cabinet, and how far that Cabinet will acquiesce in, or, at least, will not contest by force of arms, the stipulations of the Treaty of San Stefano. The terms of the agreement, although in some cases enigmatical, have taken the public, both at home and abroad, with no little surprise. It looks at first sight very much like a reversal of the professed policy of our Ministers since the affairs of the South-East have come into question. It may not turn out to be so; in fact, it cannot be regarded as final. It may properly be explained hereafter as perfectly natural and possibly statesman-like. But for the present, coming forth suddenly, as it does, from the depths of mystery, and isolated, as it is, from everything likely to explain its appearance, it is unquestionably startling. There are points in it which those who desire the maintenance of peace will accept with approbation, and there are points which politicians who would keep the country clear of fresh national responsibilities will view with apprehension. We cannot profitably discuss them until further light has been thrown upon them by her Majesty's Advisers. We can only say that, such as they are, and quite apart from their intrinsic merits, they encourage very distinctly our hopes of peace.

One very incalculable factor in the proposed settlement of the Eastern Question has been much overlooked. What Russia, or Austria, or England may deem it expedient to arrange in regard to the reconstruction of that which until now has been acknowledged as the Ottoman Empire, is not by any means conclusive of the matter in dispute. The Turk asserts his claim to be heard, and intimates something like his determination to act in defence of his rights, in spite of the Treaty of San Stefano. He has not yet actually surrendered all those weapons of self-protection which by that instrument he nominally gave up. He has been burnishing them afresh, strengthening them as though for another trial of his strength; and, while he must be tolerably certain that any renewal of hostilities between himself and his inveterate foe could end only in one way—one involving his own expulsion from Europe—he seems not indisposed to take counsel of despair. He probably sees the influence which a display of this mood on any decided and desperate act of opposition would exert upon the Congress. It is clear, we think, that he is resolved, at any risk to himself, to get back as much as he can of what he has lost. He may consequently, as at the late Conference at Constantinople, defeat the wisest combinations of the Plenipotentiaries, as he may, as he appears inclined to do, upset the board, and thus put an end to the present diplomatic game. Fervently as we deprecate any further effusion of blood, and clearly as it may be foreseen that another resort to physical force would probably develop into a confused wrangle of the Great European States over the territories of the Sultan, it is not by any means impossible that we are destined to pass through some such awful crisis. Turkey does not sympathise, nor does she give promise of sympathising with the European system. She can hardly—such may be her conviction—put herself in a worse position for the maintenance of her sovereignty than she is now. The misdeeds of centuries are avenging themselves upon her. All her special advantages—geographical, social, and political—are becoming the weak places of her national independence. She seems to have become convinced that it is impossible for her to hold her place in the Comity of Nations, and with fanaticism unrestrained by reason she yet hesitates whether it might not be preferable to meet her doom sword in hand than submissively to await it. This is now the principal element of danger in the situation—one that may explode at any moment, and

thereby frustrate every immediate attempt to settle the affairs of Europe upon a peaceful basis.

It may be that we are taking an extravagantly alarmist view of the possibilities before us. We hope it may be so. Still, it would be irrational to exclude from present calculations any contingency which might occur to disappoint the hopes raised by the meeting of Congress. It can hardly be absent from the minds of the Plenipotentiaries themselves. Possibly it has been taken into consideration in some of those private consultations which are being actively resorted to at Berlin. If the rule of justice constituted the main end to be aimed at, and each of the Signatory Powers were resolved to subordinate particular interests to public good, even the recusancy of Turkey (should it, unhappily, be affirmed) might be speedily and resolutely put an end to. If Turkey should defy Europe it will be simply with a view to divide it, and so to take its chance in the ensuing confusion. But if the Great Powers of Europe could arrive at an agreement that they will not be divided, the Turkish shaft would fall short of its mark. All the Powers, it is certain, desire peace—none more so than Germany, whose Chancellor, Prince Bismarck, exercises so potent an influence over the deliberations of the Congress. We wait, not without sensitive anxiety, the further proceedings of that body. Our confidence in its success is not so unshaken as it was a fortnight ago. But we earnestly trust—nay, believe—that it will not be the Government of our own country that will push matters to extremity, while, at the same time, we foresee that the result of existing diplomatic consultations and discussions may prove less satisfactory and permanent than Europe had a right to expect.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Trinity Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Archibald Campbell officiated. Captain J. Bousfield and Lieutenants N. G. Chalmers and R. L. Napier, 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, were invited to luncheon at Balmoral on Monday, and were presented to the Queen. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has made various excursions during the week, having visited the Glassalt Shiel, the Dhu Loch, the Linn of Dee, the Linn of Quich, and other picturesque localities. The Rev. Archibald Campbell has dined with the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, is expected to arrive at Windsor Castle to-day (Saturday) from Balmoral.

The Queen's State Concert will take place at Buckingham Palace on Friday, July 5. The State Ball originally fixed for that evening will take place on Friday, July 12.

The Court went into mourning for the late King of Hanover on the 14th inst., and will go out of mourning on the 28th inst. By command of the Queen, there has been a general mourning for a week, which ended yesterday.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales continued his inspection of the various sections of the Universal Exhibition until his departure from Paris. His Royal Highness visited the Shah of Persia at the Grand Hotel. The Prince and Prince Ernest Augustus (Prince Royal of Hanover) were the chief mourners at the funeral of the late King George of Hanover, which took place on Tuesday at the Lutheran church in the Rue Chauchat. Both Princes wore full military uniform. The Prince left Paris the same evening on his return to England; he travelled by the ordinary mail train to Calais, and crossed thence by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company's special screw-steamer Maid of Kent, Captain Pittock, and proceeded from Dover by special train to Victoria station, arriving there at a quarter to six on Wednesday morning. His Royal Highness visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. The Duke of Teck visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. The Princess, accompanied by Princesses Louise Victoria and Maude of Wales, has driven out daily.

The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by Princess Louise of Prussia, his affianced bride, and Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, is expected to return to London to-day (Saturday).

His Excellency the Danish Minister has returned to town from Ickwell Bury, Bedfordshire.

His Excellency Mr. E. W. Stoughton, the United States' Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg, has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from St. Petersburg.

The Duke of Buccleuch has left Montague House, Whitehall, for Edinburgh, to do duty with the local militia, of which he is Colonel.

The Duke and Duchess of Leinster and Ladies Eva and Alice Fitzgerald have arrived at Carton House, Maynooth.

The Marchioness of Salisbury has left Arlington-street for Châlet Cecil, near Dieppe.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale have arrived in town.

The Earl of Dudley has left Dudley House, Park-lane, on a fishing excursion in Norway.

His Excellency the Chinese Minister and Madame Kuo had a reception at the Chinese Legation, Portland-place, on Wednesday, being the first time a representative of the Celestial Empire has given such an entertainment. The residence was arranged in accordance with English taste. The Chinese Minister and Madame Kuo received their guests at the entrance of the drawing-room, the hostess being dressed in the costume of a lady of rank in her own country. The reception was especially interesting from its being the first occasion on which a Chinese lady has appeared in general society with gentlemen as well as ladies present.

Mr. S. Bruce, of Comber, in the county of Down, was married to Miss Louisa Julia Colthurst, third daughter of Sir George Conway Colthurst, Bart., of Ardrum, in the county of Cork, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Monday. The bridesmaids were Miss Anne and Miss Alice Colthurst (her sisters), Lady Kathleen Bernard, Lady Ina White, Miss M. Cochrane, Miss M. Baird, and Miss Villiers Hatton and Miss E. Fitzgerald (her cousins). The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white poul-de-soie, trimmed with garlands of orange-flowers, and over a wreath of orange-blossoms a veil of tulle illusion. The bridesmaids wore white silk dresses trimmed with gaze mouchet and tricoloured ribbons. Each wore a dark-blue enamelled heart-shaped locket, with a B in pearls and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The religious ceremony was solemnised by the Rev. James Fleming, Canon of York, Vicar of St. Michael's,

Chester-square, and the Rev. J. W. Goucher, Curate of St. George's. Sir George and Lady Colthurst received the wedding party and other friends at breakfast at their residence in Eaton-square. The bride and bridegroom left for Oatlands Park Hotel to pass a few days previously to their departure for the Continent on their wedding tour.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, Thomas Watson, to be Perpetual Curate of Thorn St. Margaret. Beechens, James; Rector of Whitwell, Rutland. Bradley, W. F.; Vicar of St. Peter's, West Bromwich. Bullinger, Ethelbert W.; Perpetual Curate of St. Stephen's, Walthamstow. Russell, Barton Thomas; Assistant Inspector of Schools. Coelett-Williams, J. F.; Senior Curate of High Wycombe, Bucks. Craig, H. Tudor; Chaplain of the Second Class to the Forces at Colchester. Day, Thomas Talbot; Perpetual Curate of Benthall. Deane Charles, late Curate of Twickenham; Vicar of Hounslow. Dearsly, Charles Henry; Vicar of Bishopstone, Sussex. Evans, Evan; Perpetual Curate of Llangarwen, Cardigan. Fulford, W.; Curate of Abbot's Langley; Vicar of Windsor. Gurney, Augustus W.; Rector of Little Hereford with Ashford Carbonell. Hayhurst, T. F.; Rector of Davenham; Honorary Canon of Chester Cathedral. Hodgson, Christopher Albert; Rector of Barton-in-Fabis. Hopkinson, Charles Girdlestone; Perpetual Curate of All Saints', Hindley. Hughes, William; Perpetual Curate of Newchurch, Carmarthen. Izat, John Robert; Vicar of Wroxton-cum-Balscote, Oxon. Jackson, Gildart; Canon of the Cathedral, Edinburgh. Jackson, John; Vicar of Countesthorpe, Leicester. Jones, Thomas, Curate of Pembroke Dock; Curate of Newcastle Emlyn. Llewellyn, Peter; Rector of St. Mary Magdalen, Lincoln. May, Henry John; Registrar of the Diocese of Guiana, South America. Meares, John; Chaplain of the Pembroke-shire County Gaol. Mercer, John Francis; Rector of East Carlton. Meredith, W. M.; Senior Chaplain of the Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Edinburgh. Nathan, T.; Curate of Glascombe; Curate of St. Mary's, Swansea. Pace, Henry H.; Rector of West Chelborough, Dorchester, Dorset. Ricketts, Martin Henry; Vicar of Knighton, Radnorshire. Roberts, John; Curate of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire. Robins, W. H.; Vicar of Gillingham and Upberry, with the Chapel of Lyding. Savage, George; Vicar of St. Mary's, Spring Grove. Scott, Henry Thomas; Rector of Swetnam. Shepherd, James; Vicar of St. John's, Newhall. Thornton, Robinson; Vicar of St. John's, Notting-hill. Tomkins, William Smith; Chaplain of the West of England Sanatorium. Tower, Charles Marsh; Ainslie; Rector of Brympton. Upperton, Charles Stuart; Vicar of Ince; Rural Dean of Chester. Wyatt, Archdeacon, F. J.; Vicar-General of the Diocese of Guiana.

The Bishop of Rochester on Wednesday consecrated a new church for the district of Upnor, near Rochester.

The new Church of the Holy Trinity, Ashton-under-Lyne, was consecrated on Wednesday morning.

The Bishop of Manchester on Monday consecrated the new Church of St. Mary, which has been erected in Palmerston-street, Bradford-cum-Beswick.

The chancel of Stireley church, Shropshire, was reopened on Trinity Sunday, after its restoration by the Rector of the parish, the Rev. E. W. Stubbs.

The Rev. G. H. Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton-square, examining chaplain to the Bishop of Truro, was on Tuesday installed as a Canon of Truro in the pro-cathedral.

A festival of choirs in connection with the York Diocesan Choral Association was held in Selby Abbey church on Tuesday afternoon, and was very successful. Four hundred and thirty vocalists took part, representing nineteen choirs.

Speaking at a luncheon last Wednesday on the reopening after restoration of the parish church of Claybrooke, in Leicestershire, the Bishop of Peterborough expressed the hope that the union of Church and State would always continue.

The Rev. Septimus Kingsford, late Assistant-Chaplain of the English church in St. Petersburg, has been presented by his congregation with 1900 silver roubles in a Russian casket, as a mark of their appreciation of his zealous work for ten years amongst them, and of their deep regret at his departure.

The nineteenth anniversary of the English Church Union has been kept this week. The annual meeting was held at Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday, when Mr. Wood, the president, gave an address upon the present position of the struggle in which the union is engaged. The Rev. J. Edwards, jun., of Prestbury, and the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie were among the subsequent speakers.

The Archbishop of York on Tuesday consecrated the new Church of St. Thomas, at Purston, a colliery village adjoining Featherston, near Wakefield. The site for the church was given by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church College, Oxford, and the memorial stone was laid on April 18, 1876, by Mr. Percy Craven Hall, Mrs. Hall having contributed £1000 towards the building fund.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting on Monday (the last but one for the present session), at 7, Whitehall, F. H. Dickenson, Esq., in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—viz., Building new churches at Camberwell, St. Mark, Surrey; North Kensington, Christ Church, Middlesex; Purley, near Caterham, Surrey; and Southwark, All Hallows, Surrey; rebuilding the church at Swaffham Prior, near Cambridge. Enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Child Okeford, near Blandford, Dorset; Clayhanger, near Tiverton, Devon; St. Dogwell's, near Wolfscastle, Pembroke; Leeds, near Maidstone, Kent; Lenton, near Grantham; Pencarreg, near Lampeter; Quethiock, near Liskeard; Radcliffe, near Nottingham; Shipton Bellinger, near Marlborough; and Week S. Mary, near Stratton, Cornwall. Under urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards building the churches at Charlton, near Dover, and Solva, Pembroke, and towards reseating and restoring the churches at Paull, near Hull, and Llaubadarn Fawr, near Aberystwith, were each increased. Grants were also made from the Mission Buildings' Fund towards building, &c., mission churches at Ashley, near Ryde, Isle of Wight; Finsbury Park, St. Thomas, Middlesex; Marshside, near Canterbury; Miskin, Glamorgan; and Tenby, St. Mary, Pembroke.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Professor H. J. S. Smith, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, has been elected by the Hebdomadal Council a member of the governing body of the City of Oxford High School for Boys.

The Rev. E. C. Woolcombe, M.A., Fellow of Balliol, has been elected Grenfield Lecturer on the Septuagint for the ensuing two years.

Mr. Ronald Bayne, of the City of London School, has been elected Heron Exhibitioner of University College.

The Gaisford Prizes have been awarded as follows:—Greek Verse (Aristophanic Iambics), A. D. Godley, Scholar of Balliol; Greek Prose (a Platonic Dialogue), P. E. Raynor, Scholar of New College.

Commemoration festivities will begin at the end of this week, and will include the usual round of balls and concerts, flower show, and Masonic fête.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. E. J. Gross, M.A., has been promoted to a Senior Fellowship at Caius; and Mr. J. S. Reid, LL.M., late Fellow of Christ's, has been elected a Fellow of Caius. Mr. Reid was bracketed equal with Mr. Hallam, of St. John's, at the head of the Classical Tripos in 1869.

R. W. Hay has been elected to a Tancred Studentship in Divinity at Christ's.

The Brotherton Prize for Sanskrit, connected with Corpus Christi, has been gained by W. F. Webster, B.A., of Trinity.

The Whewell International Law Scholarships have been awarded to W. R. Phillips, LL.B., Trinity Hall; and T. Thorneley, B.A., LL.B., Trinity Hall.

At St. Catharine's, Davies, University London, and Moffatt (King's School, Canterbury) have been elected to scholarships of £60; Chisman, City of London School, £50; Flack (Perse School, Cambridge), and Spurge (School House, Brentwood), £40 each; Gardner, private tuition, and Knight, Islington Proprietary School, £35 each.

LONDON.

The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the recent general examination for women:—

Honours Division.—M. L. Bostock, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; A. M. M. Bretherton, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; C. E. Collet, North London Collegiate School for Girls; E. E. M. Creak, Newnham Hall, Cambridge, and private study; E. H. Ellis, North London Collegiate School for Girls; K. Holland, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; A. McLaren, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; M. G. Middlemore-Whittard, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; F. H. Pridaux, Queen's College and private tuition.

First Division.—C. Arnold, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; M. Bennett, North London Collegiate School for Girls; M. H. E. Crump, Ladies' College, Cheltenham; E. A. Heppel, Notting-hill High School; E. Kitson, North London Collegiate School for Girls; A. M. Marsh, Bath High School; S. E. Mason, North London Collegiate School for Girls; H. M. Richards, private study; M. A. Robertson, private study; F. H. Smith, private study; F. L. Wadsworth, private study, and University College, Bristol; S. E. Wells, The Mount School, York; E. M. Wilks, Notting-hill High School.

Second Division.—M. B. Fry, private study; S. Slater, private tuition.

To prevent misunderstanding, we are requested to state that the admission of women to classes in University College, Gower-street, does not apply to the faculty of medicine, but only to the faculties of arts and laws, and of science.—Earl Granville has accepted the invitation of the president, council, and senate to lay the first stone of a further extension of the college buildings on July 9, the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of University College.

Scholarships have been awarded at Rugby as follows:—Classical—Kingdon, Pearce, Townend, J. H. Sargent, W. H. Speed. Mathematical—Hayashi, Kingdon, Nisbet. French—The Hon. R. Lister. Science—Schiller. Townend is from Mr. Vecqueray's, near Rugby; Hayashi, from Japan and Mr. West's, Bournemouth; Schiller, from the Rev. W. G. Wilson's, Forncett St. Peter's; all the others already in Rugby School.

The following have been elected to scholarships at Marlborough:—Seniors—H. L. Callendar and A. Hawkins. Berens—H. Brinton. Juniors—A. F. Hort (Mr. Waterfield's, East Sheen), F. E. Rowe, T. H. Parr (Mr. Lloyd's, Winchfield), W. H. Sharp (Mr. Grenfell's, Park-gate), R. C. M. Harvey, C. H. Roberts, H. V. Bradley (Mr. Lloyd's, Winchfield). Honourably mentioned—G. J. Elliot, H. R. Firth. Free Nominations—G. Lyon, J. R. B. Tomlin, and C. E. Cooper.

Tuesday, being the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, was Speech Day at Wellington College, when, notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, there was a large attendance. The list of distinctions gained during the year included a first class in classical tripos at Cambridge, gained by G. C. Allen, and first class classical moderations, Oxford, S. Ball.

At the recent open examination for scholarships at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, Mr. Knight, of the Islington Proprietary School, was elected a scholar; and at the late college examination at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Mr. Barnes, of the same school, was elected to a scholarship, and gained the college prize for Divinity and also the Butler's Analogy prize.

The Rev. Dr. Currey, Master of the Charterhouse, distributed at King's College, on Monday, the prizes gained by the students of the evening classes. The list of prizemen occupied twenty pages. The name of most frequent occurrence in it was that of C. E. Tomlin; and this gentleman, together with Messrs. Ingram, Hyde, Strickland, and Sutton had been elected an associate of the college. The highest aggregates of marks were gained by Messrs. Tomlin, Carr, Etheridge, Johnston, and Harris.

The scholarship founded by the Prince of Wales in connection with the Norfolk County School has been awarded to H. L. Brereton, son of the Rev. Prebendary Brereton, of Exeter Cathedral.

The old scholars of the Merchant Taylors' Schools dined together on Tuesday night in their large hall, Charterhouse-square. The object of the reunion was to celebrate the removal of the schools from Suffolk-lane to the site of the old Charterhouse School, and of affording the old Merchant Taylors an opportunity of renewing their acquaintance with one another. Dr. Bellamy, President of St. John's College, Oxford, presided.—Next day the Mercers' Company entertained the Governors of St. Paul's School to dinner in the Grocers' Hall, Princes-street, their own hall being under repair. The Master, Mr. G. F. Aston, occupied the chair.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

A telegram of Cape news to the 29th ult., received by way of Madeira, says that the rebel chief Tini Macomo was captured on the 27th. He will be brought to trial without delay. Major Lanyon, having received reinforcements from the Government, has marched to the relief of Griquatown, which was threatened by the natives. The latter were attacked and completely defeated by Major Lanyon's forces. In the House of Assembly the debate continues upon the question of the constitutional legality of the Governor's action with regard to the Colonial forces. The terms of the motion are equivalent to a vote of censure upon the Government. A telegram of the same date states that the Trans-Kei is so settled that General Thesiger is of opinion that the 24th Regiment may be removed to King William's Town, and the 96th has been left free to go to Natal to assist the Government there. It is said that three or four days before Sandilli narrowly escaped falling into the hands of our troops. The enemy were breaking up into small parties, and in order to prevent marauding the King William's Town district was to be patrolled by police.

Two more illustrations of the late campaign from sketches by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, are presented in this Number. One shows the manner in which the Kaffirs are accustomed to carry their wounded off the field in action. The other is a scene in a public-house or gin-shop (though rum is more in demand than gin for native customers), which is much frequented by the Kaffirs within the colonial pale. What is called "Cape Smock" is a very bad and fiery sort of brandy. The Kaffirs are much addicted likewise to the smoke of tobacco. They squat or sit on benches, stand or lounge about the room, in a free and easy manner, and talk of the war.

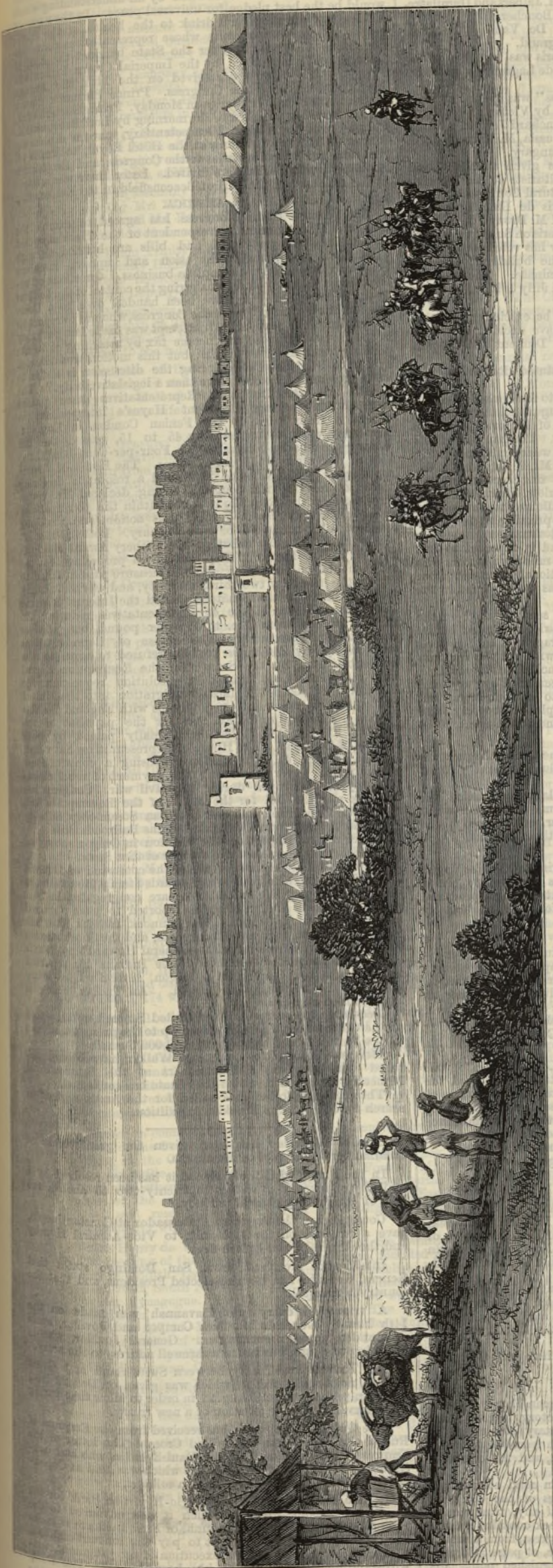
THE KAFFIR WAR: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



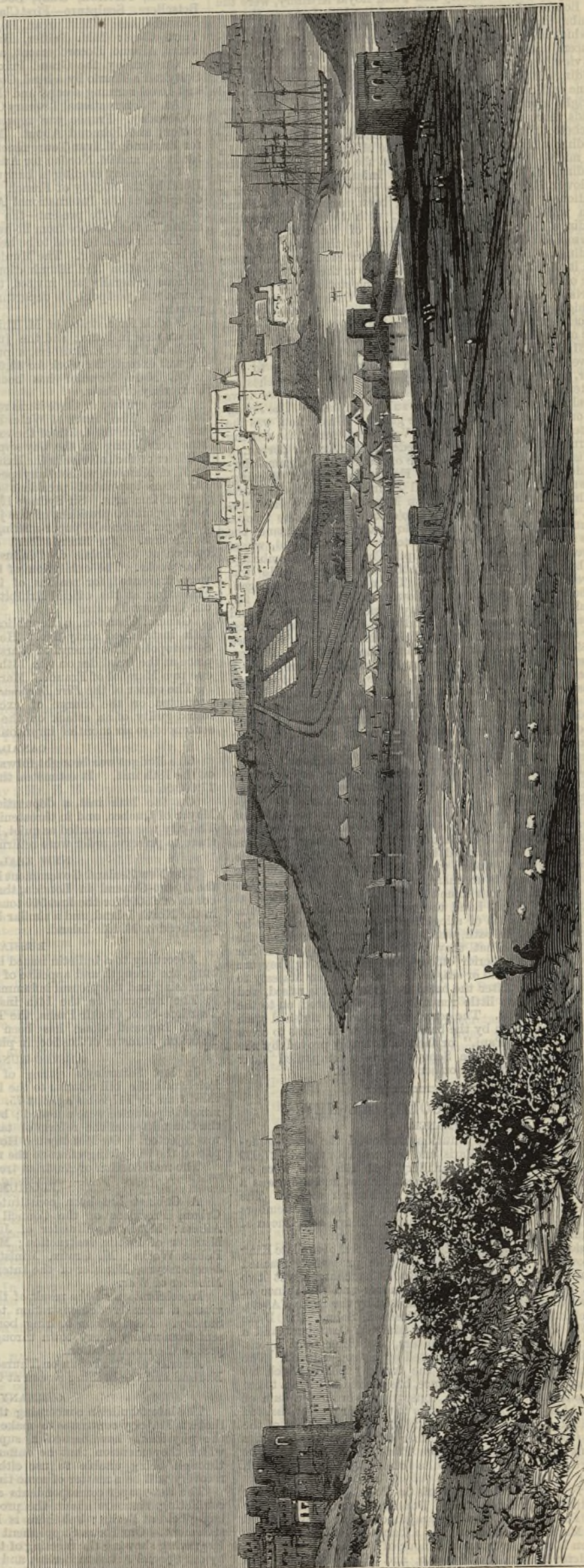
KAFFIR MODE OF CARRYING OFF THE WOUNDED.



SPIRIT SHOP UP COUNTRY, ON THE ROAD TO FORT JACKSON.



THE INDIAN NATIVE CAVALRY CAMP AT MALTA.



CAMP OF INDIAN NATIVE INFANTRY AT MALTA.

THE INDIAN TROOPS AT MALTA.

Our Illustrations of the Cavalry Camp and one of the Infantry Camp formed by the Indian native troops at Malta will have much interest for military readers and those who have visited the island. The cavalry camp is situated three miles and a half from the town of Valetta, and half a mile from the Palace of Sant' Antonio, in a country much intersected by stone walls of the small fields, which rather obstruct the encampment. The mixed troops here assembled, with one or two batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery and Field Royal Artillery, were the 1st Bombay Lancers, a squadron of the 10th Lancers, the 9th Bombay Native Infantry, and the 26th Regiment of Infantry; to which have since been added Hodson's Horse (the 9th Bengal Lancers) and other regiments. On the hill in the background of this view (the upper Engraving in the page) some of the principal buildings in Valetta are conspicuously seen, from the Convent, at one end, to the Cathedral at the other, in the line from left to right along the summit; Monte Verdala, with its towers, stands more to the left hand, in which direction also is the Boschetto, the Governor's summer residence. The blocks of building next the Cathedral are the Military Sanitarium. In the middle foreground, just behind the encampment, are the buildings of Castel Attard. The Infantry Camp, shown in the lower Engraving on the same page, is that which was mentioned in our last as having been formed on the island upon which stands Fort Manoel, with the old Quarantine buildings in the western harbour of Valetta. To the extreme left hand, in the foreground of this view, are some buildings of Sliema; Fort Tigne and Fort St. Elmo, the latter with its lighthouse, guard the entrance to the harbour. The spire of St. Paul's Church, the telegraph station, and the twin turrets of St. John's (Roman Catholic) Cathedral, rise from the high ground of the upper town, beyond the isle of Fort Manoel. The ships lying in the harbour to the right hand are some of the Indian transports. The troops here in camp are the 31st Punjab, the 13th Punjab, and the 25th Madras Native Infantry, the last-named being placed close to the water. Our views of the encampments are from sketches by Lieutenant Allan Gilmore, of the 61st Regiment; we have several more illustrations of this subject in hand. The review held on the 1st inst., of which we gave an illustration, was the last held by General Sir Charles Van Straubenzee, the retiring Governor of Malta, who is succeeded by Sir Arthur Borton.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, arrived in Malta from England on Sunday evening, and was to stay in the island till Thursday. He visited Forts St. Elmo, Tigne, and Manoel, on Monday morning and afternoon, and in the evening at six o'clock reviewed the troops. General Sir Arthur Borton, the Governor, who commands the forces stationed there, proceeded to the parade-ground, where the troops were already drawn up. The Duke of Cambridge and his suite arrived immediately afterwards. He was received with the usual salutes. The march-past then began, the field artillery leading, followed in order by the 9th Bengal Cavalry, the 1st Bombay Lancers, the Madras and Bombay Sappers and Miners, and then six Indian regiments, under the command of General Ross—in all about 1600 horses and 6500 men. After these came the Royal and Maltese Artillery, the Royal Engineers, and seven English regiments, numbering altogether 5000 men. The English troops were commanded by General Airey. The Indian regiments were much admired for the steadiness with which they marched past, showing evidence of excellent drilling and training. The Duke of Cambridge expressed himself much pleased with the appearance of all the troops.

Lieutenant F. Goldney, of the 43rd Regiment (Assam) Bengal Light Infantry, has furnished an illustration of the manner in which recruits are sworn into our Indian army. The ceremony takes place in the presence of the whole regiment, formed up in three sides of a square, in the centre of which are the colours, borne by two jemadars, or native lieutenants. The pundit, or Hindoo preceptor of the regiment, is in attendance, accompanied by a small boy, bearing in his hands a small jar of water, which has been consecrated by the pundit. The recruits are marched up to the colours, and the pundit proceeds to pour some of the holy water into their right hands; with the left hand the recruit holds the edge of the colour, while the oath of allegiance is read in a loud voice by the preceptor. This oath, which each recruit repeats, is to the following effect:—That they will serve her Majesty or her heirs, obey their superior officers, and go wherever they are ordered, either by land or sea, as it may please her Majesty to command them. After the oath, the right hand is raised, and the water, or what little remains of it, is poured on to the turban of the recruit. The ceremony is usually finished with the National Anthem by the band. Their willingness to cross the dreaded "Kala Pani," or the sea, is amply proved by the readiness with which the Sepoys have accompanied their regiments recently ordered on service to Malta.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon on Thursday reviewed the army generally garrisoned around Paris and its neighbourhood—27,000 infantry, 6000 cavalry, and artillery, with 108 guns, were on the ground. The review was a great success, and there was a splendid gathering of all the élite of French society. The Shah, King Ferdinand of Portugal, all the leading members of the Diplomatic Corps, the French Ministry, the Queen of Spain, and the Prince of Denmark were present.

Considerable pomp characterised the funeral of the late King of Hanover on Tuesday at Paris. The procession reached the Lutheran Chapel, in the Rue Chauchat, about two o'clock. The Crown Prince of Hanover and the Prince of Wales were the chief mourners, followed by the Duke d'Aosta, the Archduke Regnier, the Princess of Solms, the Duke d'Aumale, the Duke de Nemours, Marshal Canrobert, and a host of Ambassadors and Ministers, including Lord Lyons. Marshal MacMahon was represented by his son Patrick. The Prince of Hanover, touched by the friendly feeling which his father had always found in France, has desired to leave a token of remembrance. He has in consequence ordered a sum of 3000*fr.* to be distributed in his name to the poor people, assisted by the Protestant Consistory, and 2000*fr.* to the indigent of the arrondissement in which his father died. The body of the late King will be removed from Paris in a few days, to be entombed in the Royal vaults of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

The Prince of Wales left Paris on Tuesday; and the Duke de Montpensier and his family, Don Ferdinand, father of the King of Portugal, and the Maharajah of Johore have arrived there. Marshal MacMahon gave a banquet and soirée at the Elysée on Monday evening in honour of the Shah of Persia.

M. Henri Martin, the historian, and M. Renan, author of "The Life of Jesus," have been elected to the vacant seats of M. Thiers and M. Claude Bernard among the "immortal forty" of the French Academy.

The verdict of the public as to the comparative unattractiveness of this year's Salon has been strikingly confirmed by the jury. They have awarded all the three chief prizes to

sculptors—viz., M. Barrias, for "Les Premières Funérailles;" M. Delaplanche, for "La Vierge aux Lys" and "La Musique;" M. Hector Lemaire, for "Samson Trahi par Dalila." The first and second take the Médailles d'Honneur, and the third the Prix du Salon, which gives a promising artist three years' study abroad. The medallists of the salon are as follow:—Painting—First Class: MM. Ferrier, Ronot, and Gautier. Second Class: MM. Butin, Flabaut, Brozik, Dubuffe, Aubert, and Zuber. Third Class: MM. Dagnan, Leblant, Jeannin, Pointelin, Courtois, Carteron, Guay, Bouillard, Leloir, Dameron, and Betsellere. Sculpture—First Class: MM. Jallbert and Dumilatre. Second Class: MM. Turcan, Beglard, Boucher, and Lemaire. Third Class: MM. Peiffer, Hugues, De Vaurel, Lefèvre, Frère, Albano, Decorchemont, and Engrand.

On Sunday the Grand Prix de Paris was won by Prince Solykoff's Thurio by a head, Count F. de Lagrange's Insulaire and Inval running second and third.

An "International Literary Congress" was opened at Paris on Monday. France was represented by Victor Hugo, Jules Simon, and Edmond About. Mr. Blanchard Jerrold appears for England, M. Ivan Tourgueneff for Russia, M. Mauro Macchi for Italy, and M. Nordau for Austro-Hungary.

On Tuesday evening a banquet was given at the Grand Hôtel by the Society of French Agriculturists to the foreign delegates at the International Agricultural Congress. About 360 persons were present—the Marquis de Dampierre presiding, in the absence from ill-health of M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

The national festival to be held at Paris on Sunday promises to be very imposing. The Municipality has voted 60,000*fr.* for the decoration and illumination of the buildings, and the citizens generally are invited to illuminate. The Shah of Persia will postpone his departure until July 1 in order to be present.

Models for a statue of M. Thiers, to be erected at Nancy, are on view in Paris; and the judges have decided in favour of that of M. C. E. Guilbert, a pupil of Dumont and Chaper. He will execute the work for 45,000*fr.*

M. Marc Monnier has been appointed Rector of the University of Paris.

There are two or three items relating to the Paris Exposition to record. The Prince of Wales has inaugurated the Canadian trophy, which the death of the ex-King of Hanover prevented him from doing on the day appointed. The pavilion of the Minister of the Interior in the Exhibition was opened on Sunday by M. de Marcère, without any speeches. Mr. F. Leighton, R.A., has been appointed president of the first section of the jury of fine arts. Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Bart., M.P., has been appointed president of the jurors allotted to the section for paper materials, paper-making, and printing at the Paris Exhibition. An international chess tournament has been opened at the Palais de l'Industrie, and is expected to last some weeks. The exhibition of French military painters who were prevented, for reasons of international courtesy, from exhibiting at the official Exhibition, has been opened in the old Taitbout Theatre.

General Charette, a Republican life senator, died on the 15th inst., aged sixty-five. He was twice wounded before Sebastopol. The funeral of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers took place at the Invalides on the 13th inst., with all the honours due to a Marshal of France. Marshal MacMahon attended.

The editor of the *Père Duchesne* has been tried by jury, and acquitted on the charge of exciting to assassination; but found guilty of an attack on the principle of property, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 2000*fr.* fine.

CANADA.

The Budget was brought forward in the Quebec Legislature on the 18th inst. It estimates the surplus for next year at 17,000*dols.*

On the 14th inst. a deputation of labourers visited the Mayor of Quebec, and in threatening terms demanded work. The city was represented as quiet, however, and the troops sent there to preserve order were returning to their stations.

NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand Government has advised Sir Julius Vogel, the Agent-General in London, that it is prepared to give a bonus of £5000 for the first 500 tons of beetroot sugar produced in the North Island, and a similar bonus for the same quantity produced in Middle Island.

RUSSIA.

According to a bulletin issued last Saturday at St. Petersburg, the strength and appetite of the Empress of Russia were increasing and the pleural inflammation gradually subsiding.

The Emperor on the 14th inst. received in audience, at Tsarskoe-Selo, Chakir Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador.

An Imperial ukase has been published appointing M. Nabokoff Minister of Justice, in place of Count Fahlen.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In last Saturday's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath the bill relative to the Bank Statutes was read the third time by 147 votes against 75. Several other measures of minor importance were adopted; but a resolution authorising the Committee on the reform of taxation to sit in permanence was rejected. On Monday the House read the third time and passed the bill giving effect to the new compromise laws.

The mobilisation of Austrian troops began last Saturday.

BELGIUM.

A Cabinet has been constituted as follows:—M. Frère-Orban, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Bara, Minister of Justice; M. Van Humbeek, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Sainctelette, Minister of Public Works; M. Graux, Minister of Finance; M. Rolin Jacquemeyns, Minister of the Interior; and General Rénard, Minister of War.

In celebration of the result of the recent elections in Belgium, a monster demonstration took place at Antwerp on Sunday. Deputations bearing bouquets and garlands were sent from nearly every town throughout the country to take part in the manifestation.

A series of fêtes began on Thursday to inaugurate the new Kursaal and the bathing season at Ostend.

GERMANY.

The latest bulletin concerning the German Emperor states that his Majesty continues to make satisfactory progress; but the physicians have issued a supplementary statement, in which they mention that he suffers much from helplessness, through being unable to use either arm, and his complete recovery will be a matter of some time.

The newspaper correspondents at Berlin send columns of conflicting rumours about the proceedings of the Congress being held at Berlin; but there is little, if any, trustworthy statement. Our Extra Supplement this week contains a large Engraving showing the meeting of the Congress, from a sketch by our Special Artist in Berlin; and we give, at page 536, particulars of the Congress, and of the distinguished politicians and diplomatists assembled at Berlin. After the opening of the Congress on the 13th inst. a State banquet was given in the White Hall of the Royal Palace in honour of the Congress. The guests, who numbered 160, were seated at a horseshoe-shaped table, the place of honour being occupied by the

Crown Prince and Princess. Towards the close of the entertainment the Crown Prince rose, and, speaking in French, proposed the following toast:—"The Congress which has assembled at Berlin has desired to inaugurate its labours by expressing its wishes for the recovery of the Emperor, my father. I thank the representatives of the European Cabinets for this mark of their sympathetic sentiments; and I do not think I can better reply than by expressing for myself, and in the name of my august father, a sincere desire to see their efforts crowned by an understanding which would be the best pledge for universal peace. In the name of his Majesty the Emperor I drink to the health of the reigns of the Governments whose representatives form the illustrious Congress." After the State banquet the Emperor and the Empress received on the 14th the foreign Plenipotentiaries to the Congress. Prince Bismarck gave a dinner to the Plenipotentiaries on Monday. Prince Gortschakoff, who is very ill, was visited in the morning by Lord Beaconsfield. Count Corti, the Italian Plenipotentiary, gave a diplomatic dinner on Thursday evening at the Hôtel Royal, to which the foreign Plenipotentiaries to the Congress and the foreign Ambassadors in Berlin were invited. Later there was a soirée at the residence of the Earl of Beaconsfield in the Kaiserhof.

AMERICA.

The United States Congress has agreed to extend the Session. The American correspondent of the *Times* says that the sittings are protracted and bills are hurried through with little care, amid confusion and uproar, members being anxious mainly to complete business. Questions of organising the army and transferring the control of the Indian to the Secretary of War have been handed over to a Commission of eight members of the Congress, who are to report at the subject next Session. An attempt was made last Saturday in the House to impose an income tax by attaching it to the pending Internal Revenue Bill; but this motion was defeated by 139 to 94. The House during the discussion is stated to have "resembled Bedlam more than a legislative body."

The Senate and the House of Representatives have passed a resolution asking President Hayes's interposition to obtain a fresh trial of the Fenian Condon in England. Yesterday week the Senate, by 45 to 15, passed the bill making greenbacks receivable for Four-per-Cent Bonds, also, on and after Oct. 1, for customs. The House of Representatives, by 215 votes to 21, passed a resolution declaring that the forty-fourth Congress having declared Mr. Hayes President of the Republic it is not within the power of any subsequent Congress to reverse that action, and that any attempt to do so would be revolutionary. Both Houses on all night on Monday debating the Fishery Award Bill. A motion in the House of Representatives proposing that the rules should be suspended and the measure passed failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority, and was accordingly lost. On Tuesday the Senate discussed the Internal Revenue Bill passed by the House of Representatives reducing the tax on tobacco from 24*cts.* to 16*cts.* per pound, but failed to come to an agreement. The House of Representatives on Tuesday, by 140 votes to 105, refused to agree to the bill substituted by the Senate for the Resumption Repeal Bill. Congress has passed a resolution requesting the Executive to restrict Chinese immigration into the United States, and to enter into negotiations with England for the object. The Appropriation Act for the payment of the Halifax Fishery Award has been finally passed by both Houses of Congress. The House of Representatives has voted, by 144 against 61, a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for ever prohibiting the payment of rebel claims for property destroyed during the civil war. Congress has failed to pass the bill for the repeal of the Resumption Act, the Arctic Expedition Bill, the Brazilian Steam-ship Subsidy Bill, and the Southern Pacific and Texas Railroads Bills.

Later returns respecting the election in Oregon show that a Democrat has been elected Governor of that State.

The United States troops, under the command of General Howard, are stated to be moving towards Stein's Mountains, in order to surround the Indians who are congregated in the region. Another Indian rising is reported to have occurred near Camp Harney, Oregon. The Bannock Indians have left Stein's Mountains to join the insurgents, and the Shoshones are also on the march from Nevada. General Howard's position is consequently regarded as critical. The Indians are reported to have attacked Canyon City, Oregon, several whites being killed in the fighting that ensued. An Indian rising apprehended in Wisconsin.

According to estimates of the United States harvest, based on the Government returns received up to the present time, the total wheat crop will be about 400,000,000 bushels.

Messrs. Fenton, Groesbeck, and Walker have been nominated United States Commissioners at the International Monetary Conference, which the Senate has confirmed.

The schooner Eothen has sailed for the Arctic regions to search for relics of the Franklin expedition.

Colonel Wellesley has been given the grand cross of Commander of the Star of Roumania.

In the Bonn Old Catholic Synod it has been resolved by a majority of seventy-five votes to twenty-two to abolish the rule of compulsory clerical celibacy.

Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople, gave a banquet on the 13th inst. to Vice-Admiral Horn and the officers of the British fleet.

Intelligence received from San Domingo states that General Gonzales has been re-elected President, and that the country is tranquil.

A triumphal entry into Havannah was made on the 14th inst. by Generals Martinez Campos and Jovillar, amid unbounded popular enthusiasm. General Jovillar, who is returning to Spain, has issued a farewell address to the army.

The Extradition Treaty between Switzerland and Great Britain, notice to terminate which was given on Dec. 22 last, has been prolonged until Aug. 22, in order to allow time during the interval for the negotiation of a new treaty.

The Queen of Denmark has received from the Empress of Russia the decoration of the Red Cross. The letter of the Empress warmly thanks all the Danish ladies who had contributed to the success of the bazaar which was held at Copenhagen in aid of the wounded Russian soldiers.

In an action brought by the Anglo-Egyptian Bank for the recovery of about £700,000 which it had advanced to the Egyptian Government, the Tribunal of First Instance at Cairo has condemned the Government to pay the amount claimed, with interest, and has ordered execution of the judgment, notwithstanding that an appeal has been lodged.—The *Daily News'* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that the financial reforms continue, and that the special committee of inquiry is now examining the War Department. Before leaving Cairo the Khedive settled three large claims of defalcating debt, and others are to be arranged forthwith.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Goldsmiths' Company have voted £25 to the funds of Mrs. Hilton's Crèche, Infant Home and Infirmary, at Stepney.

Mr. Henry Mead has been elected a Common Councilman, in the room of the late Mr. E. R. Rigby, who represented Bishopsgate Ward for thirteen years.

At a meeting of the Middlesex magistrates last Saturday the license granted by the Board of Inland Revenue to the Grosvenor Gallery was confirmed.

During the absence from London of the Marquis of Salisbury the general business of the Foreign Office will be conducted by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Grocers' Company have voted £100 towards the support of the National Hospital for Consumption on the separate principle at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, the majority of the patients being residents in London.

On account of the absence from England of the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon has consented to preside at the sixty-third anniversary festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, at Willis's Rooms, next Wednesday.

At a general assembly of the Royal Academy held on Wednesday evening Mr. W. F. Yeames, painter, was elected an Academician; and Mr. Frank Holl, painter, and Mr. E. Crofts, painter, were elected Associates.

Monday being Trinity Monday, a special general court was held at the Trinity House on Tower-hill, at which the Duke of Edinburgh was re-elected Master, and Admiral Sir R. Collinson, K.C.B., Deputy-Master, for the ensuing year.

About 200 members of the Marine Society visited the War-spite training-ship on Tuesday, when the vessel was inspected by the Right Hon. W. H. Smith. Prizes were distributed by Lady Rowney to the lads, who were addressed by Mr. Smith.

By permission of the Lord Mayor, Miss Emily Faithfull addressed a crowded and enthusiastic meeting on Wednesday in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House on "The Extravagance of Modern Life; its Cause and Cure." Lord Shaftesbury was chairman.

The hon. treasurer of the London School of Medicine for Women, 30, Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, has received a notification from Mr. George Oakes, of New South Wales, of a legacy amounting in value to nearly £7000 having been left to the institution by his late wife.

Wednesday being Grand Night at the Middle Temple, a considerable number of barristers and students attended. The Benchers had a numerous assembly of guests, including the Duke of Teck, Cardinal Manning, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Redesdale, and Mr. Raikes, M.P., Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons.

Messrs. F. Buckland and S. Walpole opened at Gravesend on Monday one of a series of inquiries into the question of the destruction of the fry and spawn of sea fish in the Thames estuary. This particular inquiry was held in accordance with a memorial from Gravesend, representing the injury done by whitebait fishing.

General Viscount Templeton, K.C.B., has accepted the office of Almoner of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. The annual commemorative service will, by permission of her Majesty, be held as usual at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, on St. John's Day (June 24); and the general assembly will take place at the Order's headquarters, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, all that remains of the old historic priory.

On the invitation of the council of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, a fashionable company, numbering about 3000, assembled on Wednesday evening at the South Kensington Museum. The guests were received by Mr. William Hawes, deputy chairman, and other members of the council, in the throne-room of Akbar Khan. Musical and other entertainments were plentifully supplied by the management for the evening.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week in June was 78,038, of whom 38,305 were in workhouses, and 39,733 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 1558, 1056, and 7318 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 774, of whom 550 were men, 174 women, and 50 children under sixteen.

The Council of Legal Education have awarded, as the result of the Trinity examinations, a certificate of honour to Mr. Stuart Macaskie, of Gray's Inn, holder of a first class studentship in Jurisprudence and Civil Law, 1876; Bacon scholar, 1876; and Lee prizeman, 1877. The Barstow scholarship in International and Constitutional Law, open to students of all the Inns of Court, which has just been instituted, has also been awarded by the council to Mr. Stuart Macaskie.

A dinner in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts was held on Tuesday night, at the City Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of Earl Granville. The noble chairman, Mr. Forster, Mr. Goschen, and other members of the Legislature spoke in terms of praise of the measures brought forward by the late Earl Russell; and resolutions in favour of promoting civil and religious liberty were passed amidst acclamation.

Baron Henry de Worms presided on Sunday at the seventh general meeting of the Jewish Convalescent Home, founded in memory of Judith, Lady Montefiore, and now established at Portland-road, South Norwood. The meeting was held at the Bayswater Synagogue. In 1877, 273 patients, of whom 97 were children, were admitted to the home. The budget amounted to £1718.—Mr. N. Montefiore presided last Sunday at the distribution of the prizes gained by the pupils of the schools of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' congregation. The Rev. Dr. Artom, Chief Rabbi, gave an address.

There were 2120 births and 1300 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 195, and the deaths 40, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 40 and 42 in the two preceding weeks, declined to 24 last week, and were fewer than in any week since the middle of November last. Of these fatal cases 9 were certified as unvaccinated and 7 as vaccinated; in the remaining 8 cases the certifying medical practitioners omitted to give any information as to vaccination. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had steadily increased from 199 to 270 in the four preceding weeks, declined again to 200 last week, but exceeded the corrected weekly average by 6: 121 resulted from bronchitis and 54 from pneumonia. There were 20 deaths from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 101 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 21 from diarrhoea. In the Greater London 2606 births and 1534 deaths were registered. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 39.8 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 115.4 hours.

Sir Rutherford Alcock yesterday week presided over a meeting of the subscribers to the African Exploration Fund in connection with the Royal Geographical Society, at which the committee presented a report stating that several projects had been suggested, but they proposed the exploration of the country intervening between the caravan road now constructing from Dar-es-Salaam, a few miles south of Zanzibar, and the northern end of Lake Nyassa. A resolution was adopted declaring that the route recommended by the exploration committee was the best to be pursued.

A magnificent rose show was opened in the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens on Tuesday. First prizes in the various classes were taken by Mr. Wyatt (executor of Mr. Keynes), and Messrs. Paul and Son, of Cheshunt. Next to roses in importance were the pelargoniums. The principal prizes in this department were awarded to Messrs. Watson, Foster, and Turner, Mrs. Lemitta, &c. In addition to the rose and pelargonium show, there was also a miscellaneous exhibition, in which gold medals were awarded to Baron Lionel de Rothschild, and Messrs. Veitch, Rollison, B. S. Williams, J. Wills, W. Hall Carter and Co., W. Brown, and Rivers and Son.

The Parkes Museum of Hygiene has been instituted at University College as a memorial to the late Dr. E. A. Parkes, F.R.S., Professor of Hygiene at the Army Medical School, Netley, and Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine at University College. A large room, comprising 3500 square feet of area, and an adjacent room which is being fitted up as a library, have been allotted to the museum, which it is intended to make a centre for information in all matters relating to hygiene. The contributions in money already amount to more than £800, and contributions in kind are abundantly promised. The Clothworkers' Company have voted 20 guineas towards the sustentation fund of the museum. The Lords of the Admiralty have forwarded plans and drawings of hospital-ships and other articles having reference to naval hygiene.

The annual conference of the members of the Working-Men's Club, together with representatives from several towns, was held on Monday evening in the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi—Sir George Young, Bart., in the chair. There was a large attendance of delegates. Mr. F. Beesley read a paper entitled, "How can Working-Men's Clubs best Raise Money either for their Establishment or After Development?" which elicited a discussion. A paper by Mr. S. Browne on "The Union in its Relation to Clubs" stated that the union had been a very foster-parent to many successful clubs, and therefore they should do their best to keep it free from debt and enable it to carry on its work. Suggestions were also made whereby the union might become independent of donations and subscriptions from the general public, and be maintained wholly by affiliated institutions. The subjects of the papers were discussed at considerable length.

The prizes gained by the members of the Medical School attached to the Charing-cross Hospital were distributed on Wednesday by Mr. Baron Pollock. Mr. F. Hird, the Dean of the school, read an encouraging report of the progress of the school, and the distribution of the prizes was then proceeded with. The prize-winners were as follow:—Mr. H. J. Jacob, the Llewellyn Scholarship, £25, silver medals for Midwifery, Senior Medicine, and Senior Surgery; Mr. James Turton, the Golding Scholarship, £15, silver medals for Materia Medica, Senior Anatomy, and bronze medals for Junior Medicine and Surgery; Mr. S. M. Hughes, the Governor's Clinical Gold Medal and the Pereira Prize and bronze medal; Mr. Charles Curde, silver medal for Forensic Medicine; Mr. A. C. N. Goldney, silver medal for Forensic Medicine; Mr. John Smith, silver medal for Practical Chemistry; Mr. J. F. Williams, silver medal for Botany; Mr. E. E. Newnham, bronze medal for Junior Anatomy; Mr. W. G. Barrows, silver medal for Chemistry.

On Monday the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex paid a state visit to the Central London District School at Hanwell, in which the pauper children of the City of London and St. Saviour's (Southwark) Unions are lodged and trained. The school contains 1350 boys and girls, either destitute gutter children or whose parents are in the workhouses of the City and Southwark. The amount paid last year from the rates for the maintenance and education was £35,735, of which £18,523 was provided from the City, and £17,212 from St. Saviour's. The latter parish has by far the larger proportion of children in the school; but as the charges are borne from the common fund, the City, being the wealthier district, has to bear by far the greater share of the total cost of the institution. After a complete inspection of the building, the visitors took their leave, the Lord Mayor expressing to Mr. Deputy Sewell, the chairman of the board of managers, their thanks for so pleasant and profitable a visit, and to the school authorities their delight at the admirable order in which the school seemed to be.

The annual fête in support of the Stockwell Orphanage Institution was held in the grounds of the Orphanage on Wednesday, and, notwithstanding the heavy rain which fell in the middle of the day, about 3000 persons paid the charge for admission imposed for the benefit of the funds of the charity, the occasion being also made use of to celebrate the birthday of Mr. Spurgeon, the president. The orphanage receives destitute fatherless boys between the ages of six and ten, maintains and clothes them, and gives them an education fitting them to make their own way in the world. The institution is conducted on the cottage or separate house system, each house being under the care of a matron, and the number of boys in the orphanage at the date of the last report of the trustees is 236; the total general receipts of the year were £6716, and the expenditure £6434. In the evening a meeting was held in the grounds, the chairman and speakers occupying a temporary platform provided for the purpose. In the course of the evening Mr. Spurgeon stated that the receipts during the day amounted to £463.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has directed the following alterations to be made in the names of streets and numbering of houses in the metropolis:—Goldsmith's-grove, Goldsmith's-walk, Cottage-place, and Grove-square, Shoreditch, will be re-named Goldsmith's-square, E., and the houses re-numbered consecutively. Sun-court, Sutton-street, St. George's-in-the-East, will be re-named Yule-court, E., and the houses re-numbered. The houses in Kynaston-road, Stoke Newington, will be re-numbered. Isledon-road and Clarence-road, Seven Sisters-road, will be incorporated under the name of Isledon-road, N., and the houses in Clarence-road re-numbered. St. Mark's-road, Tollington Park, Islington, will be incorporated with Moray-road, and the houses re-numbered. The subsidiary names in Gomm-road, Rotherhithe, will be abolished, and the houses re-numbered. The new road connecting Devonshire-road with Dartmouth Park-road, Forest-hill, is to be named Waldram-road, S.E. Tulleriestreet and Windmill-street, Shoreditch, will be incorporated as Tulleriestreet, E., and the houses re-numbered. The houses in Jewin-street, City, will be re-numbered. Albert-road, St. John's-road, Upper Holloway, will be re-named Miranda-road, N., and the houses re-numbered.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Last Saturday evening nearly 3000 of the metropolitan volunteers underwent their annual Government inspection at the hands of General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.; Lieutenant-General Stephenson, C.B., commanding the Home District; Colonel Burnaby, commanding Grenadier Guards; Colonel Gipps, commanding Scots Guards; and Colonel Waller, R.A., Inspector of Auxiliary Artillery for the Home District. Of the four inspections held, the greatest public interest was centred in that of the City battalion 3rd London Rifles, which came off on the parade-ground at the back of the Horse Guards, before Lord Napier of Magdala, who is hon. Colonel of the regiment, and in the presence of about 10,000 spectators. Lord Napier expressed himself well satisfied with the appearance of the men, and praised them for triumphing over the difficulties which they had to encounter. Recent events, he said, showed the value of the volunteer corps, and people at home would be content to trust the home defences to the volunteers if the regular troops had to be called abroad. His Lordship said he very much regretted the suspension of the Easter Monday review, which was of the first importance, not only to the volunteers and their officers, but to those of the regular army who handled the large force assembled on such an occasion. The London Rifle Brigade were inspected at the camp at Mitcham, where they have been since the 8th inst.; Colonel Gipps, Scots Guards, inspected the 19th Middlesex, which mustered upwards of 800 men, under Colonel Stewart Oxley, in the Regent's Park; and Lieutenant-General Stephenson and Colonel Waller, R.A., inspected the 2nd Middlesex (Customs) Artillery Volunteers at the Tower, the Customs corps having nearly 600 men on parade, under the command of Colonel Sir W. Palliser. In each case the inspection was most favourable.

The County Prize Meeting of the Surrey Rifle Association was held on Wimbledon-common on Thursday and Friday last week, when the following were the chief winners:—First Series, Queen's ranges: £10, Sergeant Peat, 5th; £8, Bugle-Major bhrimpton, 11th; £6 each, Corporal Holland, 7th, and Private Clowser, 4th; £5 each, Sergeant Smith, 18th, and Sergeant Killick, 5th. Lord Lieutenant's Prizes: £15, Sergeant Beardsworth, 7th; £12, Private Brown, 19th; £9, Private Serle, 23rd; £7, Private Spon, 1st; £5 each, Captain Gale, 10th, and Corporal Godbeer, 5th. Challenge Cup and Gold Medal: Private Hancock, 1st Surrey. High Sheriff's Prize: Private Hetherington, 9th Surrey. Watney Challenge Cup: Private Vine, 2nd Surrey. Bronze Medal of the Rifle Association: Sergeant Peat, 5th Surrey. Volley Prize: 3rd A.B. Surrey.

Last Sunday morning the Royal Naval Volunteer Artillery, to the number of about 300, mustered on the Thames Embankment, under the command of Sub-Lieutenant Brown. They were then inspected by Viscount Ashley, Lieutenant of the brigade, and marched to Westminster Abbey, where they attended Divine service. The sermon was preached by the Dean.—The Honourable Artillery Company mustered strongly on Sunday for a church parade. Preceded by their fine band, the regiment marched to the Church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, of which parish their newly-elected chaplain, the Rev. W. Rogers, M.A., is the Rector.

The annual competition for the cup, value 80 guineas, by the Cambridge University Long Range Rifle Club was concluded on Wednesday. There were eighteen competitors. The winner was Mr. A. P. Humphry; Mr. Young came second, and Sir Henry Halford third.

After an encampment of a week's duration at Douglas, Isle of Man, the 4th Administrative Battalion of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers returned to Liverpool last Saturday evening in the Isle of Man Company's steamers Tynwald and Douglas. The men, who number about 900, were under canvas during the whole time. The weather for the most part was inclement.

The annual inspection of the 5th Lancashire, popularly known as the Liverpool brigade, which is under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Tinley, took place in Sefton Park last Saturday; and at the close of the proceedings Colonel Berry, the inspecting officer, said:—"Colonel Tinley, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 5th Lancashire Volunteers, before dismissing you I must say that I am very much pleased with what I have just seen. I have noticed great spirit and attention in all your movements, and until I saw you to-day I had no idea that a volunteer corps could work so well. I am happy to say that I shall be able to make a very favourable report of you to the Secretary for War."

The N.R.A. bronze medal for Durham was won on the 13th inst. by Private R. Clementson, 3rd Durham Rifles.

Mr. Lowther, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, yesterday week received a deputation from a committee appointed in Dublin for the purpose of promoting the formation of a volunteer force for Ireland. The right hon. gentleman, in reply, pointed out that, looking to the unfortunate divisions which existed among the people of Ireland, it was impossible to deny that considerable danger would arise if this movement were to be generally carried out.

The opening of the Wimbledon Prize-Meeting for the present year is fixed for the 8th proximo; but the camp will be ready for occupation on Saturday, the 6th. The number of entries for the Queen's and the St. George's prizes have this year exceeded those of any previous occasion. For the Queen's over 2500 entries have been made, which exceed by upwards of 300 those of last year; whilst the St. George's prizes entries are over 2000, as against 1800 last year. The cause to which this augmentation is assigned is the decision of the council to supply the competitors with Martini-Henry instead of the ordinary Snider rifle.

Viscount Sandon, M.P., has become a vice-patron of the Civil Service Life-boat Fund.

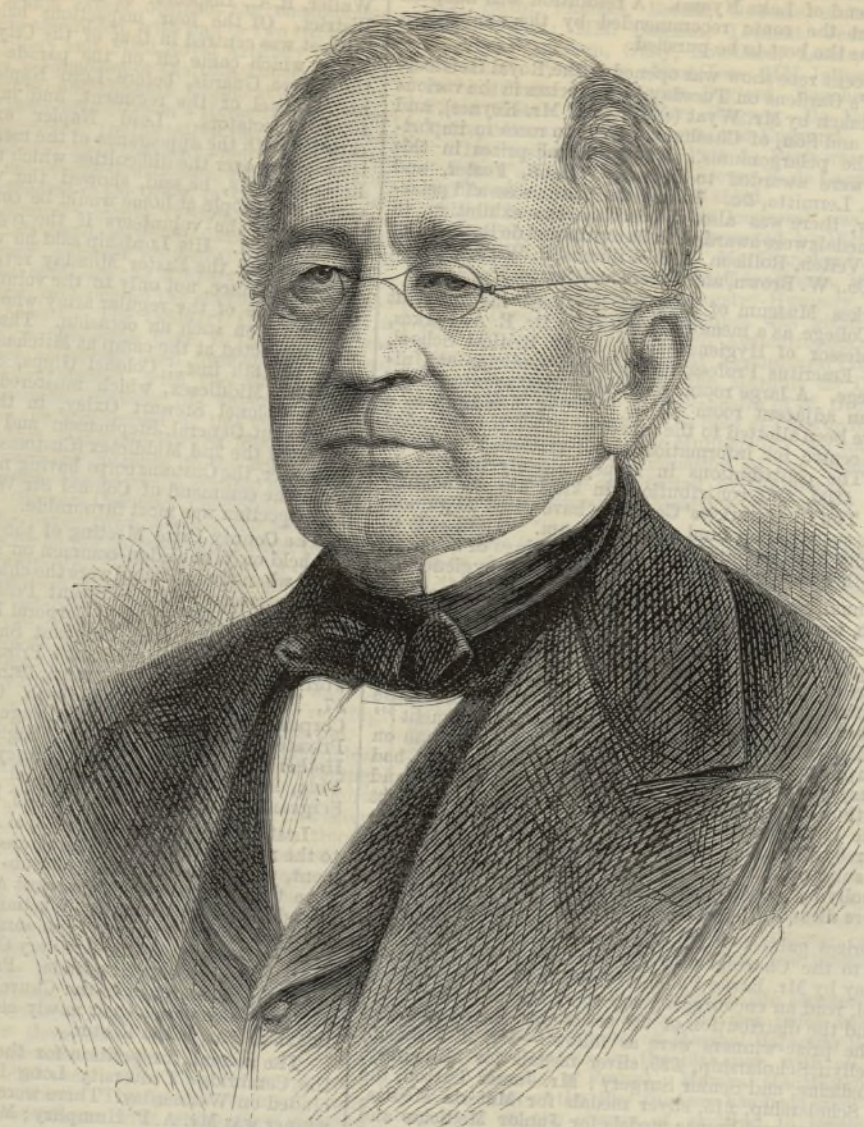
Mr. J. W. N. Bower, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, Dublin, has been appointed Chief Constable of Leeds, in the place of Mr. W. Henderson, transferred to Edinburgh.

In the twenty-seventh report of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland it is stated that the increase of cases last year as compared with 1876 was 257, chiefly among females belonging to the lower classes of society. They find that after the fourth generation the predisposition to insanity declines.

King George of Bonny is on a visit to this country for the benefit of his health. Some years ago the father of King George came to England in reference to some question connected with the slave trade carried on in his dominions, and he was accompanied by the present King, then a little boy.

The Norfolk Agricultural Association held its annual show of stock and implements on Wednesday at North Walsham. Amongst the exhibitors was the Prince of Wales, who took a first prize for a yearling filly, a first for shorthorn bulls, a first for heifers, a first and second for Southdown lambs, and a first for ewes. The Marquis of Exeter, Earl Spencer, and Mr. J. J. Coleman also took prizes, the latter a considerable number, both for polled cattle and Southdown sheep. Lord Suffield presided at the dinner.

PLENIPOTENTIARIES AT



PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF (RUSSIA).



COUNT SCHOUVALOFF (RUSSIA).



PRINCE BISMARCK, PRESIDENT.



MAHOMET ALI PASHA (TURKEY).

CONGRESS OF BERLIN.



COUNT ANDRASSY (AUSTRIA).



M. WADDINGTON (FRANCE).

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The diplomacy of the actual political world does not seem to differ, after all, in some respects from "Diplomacy" at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. On Monday a few of their Lordships reassembled after the short Whitsuntide vacation, and, having heard Royal Assent given by Commission to a large number of bills, indulged in a brief rest till the time came for questioning Ministers. Then the much-talked-of *Globe* version of the Memorandum said to have been signed by the Marquis of Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff came on the tapis. The void occasioned by the absence of the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury at Berlin was at once made evident. Replying to Earl Granville's courteously couched question as to the authenticity of the *Globe* Memorandum, and particularly of the clause referring to the British Protectorate of Asia Minor, the Duke of Richmond, so far from showing his habitual sangfroid, exhibited signs of latent asperity. In the tone of one who had (if the phrase be permitted) been "sold," the Lord President of the Council suggested by his answer that the awkward document had been obtained by some such surreptitious means as those which Mrs. Bancroft has recourse to in the comedy of "Diplomacy." The publication was totally unauthorised by her Majesty's Government; and, as an explanation of the policy of the Government, was "incomplete, and therefore inaccurate." Till full information could be given, the noble Duke appealed to the indulgence of Parliament to excuse the Government from replying to any further question on the matter. When this desirable moment would arrive the Duke of Richmond could not inform Lord Granville. But Earl Grey wished to have a more explicit statement. Would the noble Duke say whether the Memorandum was complete as far as it went? No; his Grace would make no such admission. Whereupon Lord Houghton was inflated, and expanded some portentous periods against the unfortunate document. Earl Grey, too, sprang to his legs again, and, leaning over the table, darted a few more stinging questions at the Leader of the House. The Duke of Richmond, however, warmly refused to budge from his first explanation; and, a few bills having been advanced a stage, the sitting closed, having lasted less than half an hour.

The five-and-twenty minutes' sitting of Tuesday was mostly of interest to the Lord Chancellor and the robed and bewigged personages (one of them Mr. Ralph Disraeli, the Prime Minister's brother) sitting at the table, for the formula gone through was that of mulling over the names of various local measures which were advanced a stage.

The entire business transacted by their Lordships on Thursday consisted of an advanced stage being given to the Truro Chapter Bill, and a notification made by the Lord Chancellor that on the following evening he would introduce a bill on the subject of intermediate education in Ireland.

COMMONS.

Colonel Stanley has seen his commendable patience rewarded. The Secretary of State for War succeeded on Thursday week in getting the following votes sanctioned in Committee of Supply: £256,000 for medical establishments; £535,400 for Militia; £74,400 for Yeomanry; £485,300 for Volunteers—in spite of Mr. O'Clery's motion against the grant because Ireland was not allowed to have a Volunteer Force; and £185,500 for the Army Reserve.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's first answer regarding the *Globe* Memorandum was elicited yesterday week by Mr. W. James. The right hon. gentleman had not had time to examine the document, but said it had certainly not been communicated by the Government, and he could not state whether it was authentic before examining it. A fruitless effort was made by Mr. Selater-Booth to proceed with the Valuation of Property Bill, there being a strong expression of agreement with Mr. C. S. Read's amendment that a representative county board ought first to be established. Then Mr. Gray ventilated an Irish local grievance, and appealed in his most persuasive brogue for a Select Committee to inquire into the alleged tyrannical treatment of tenants on the Galtee estate. Approved by a few other hon. members from the sister isle, the motion was opposed both by the Attorney-General for Ireland and Mr. Lowther on the not unreasonable ground that it would be inadvisable to rake up an old grievance by instituting inquiry into the administration of one particular estate. Mr. Gray's motion, however, was only negatived by a majority of 24—74 to 50.

Sir William Knollys, who is becoming quite an adept in the art of walking backwards, seemingly the chief qualification necessary for the able performance of the onerous duties of Black Rod, on Monday summoned the Speaker to hear Royal Assent given to certain measures in the House of Lords. On the return of the right hon. gentleman, various hon. members grew quite warm and earnest in discussing the question of tramways and steam-power thereon. The Aberdeen Tramways Bill was the measure which gave rise to the debate. Sir W. Barttelot, objecting to the surreptitious introduction of steam on tramways, moved that the bill be read the third time that day three months. Mr. A. Peel, as Chairman of the Committee on the subject, felt bound to defend the decision come to, that a trial ought to be given to steam-power on tramways. Among the hon. members most emphatic in their condemnation of this employment of steam were Mr. H. Vivian and Mr. Dillwyn. Something like a hint of future taxation of tramways escaped the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Eventually the Aberdeen bill was read the third time by a majority of 97—216 to 119; and other similar measures were not divided against. The approach to the table of Mr. Otway and Mr. Giles, the new members for Rochester and Southampton, was the signal for cheering from the Opposition and Ministerial benches respectively. The preliminary questions having exhibited the capacities of Mr. Cross, Colonel Stanley, and Lord Sandon for returning Ministerial answers, the Leader of the House himself replied to the Marquis of Hartington's inquiry respecting the *Globe* Memorandum, and confined himself to an explanation virtually identical with that delivered in the Upper House. Questioned by Sir W. Barttelot, Mr. Hanbury stated why he did not intend to bring on his motion of censure against Mr. Gladstone for his article in the *Nineteenth Century* condemning the transport of Sepoy troops to Malta. With a quiet touch or so of irony, as when he referred to what he "presumed he would call his intelligence," Mr. Gladstone declared in rather prolix terms that he had no desire to prolong the discussion, but was of opinion that such a motion ought not to be introduced unless it was intended to persevere with it. Thereafter, the Epping Forest Bill was read the second time and referred to a Select Committee; Mr. Read's amendment having been rejected by 137 to 107 votes, the House went into Committee and agreed to the first clause of the Valuation of Property Bill; and the rest of the sitting was occupied by the plaints of Irish members as to the delay in bringing forward the Irish Estimates.

On Tuesday a debate arose on the motion of Mr. W. Holms:—

That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the operation of the Patronage Act of 1874, and its effect on the reciprocal relations of the various religious denominations in Scotland, and to ascertain how far the people of Scotland are in favour of maintaining the connection between Church and State in that country.

The Lord Advocate could not assent to the motion in the form in which it was brought forward; but the most noteworthy feature of the discussion was the Home Secretary's sharp attack on Mr. Gladstone, in congratulating him on being an apt pupil of the Marquis of Hartington in regard to the speech the noble Marquis made in Scotland last autumn. To this attack the Marquis of Hartington replied briefly but pungently; and the debate was adjourned.

Mr. Courtney on Wednesday made himself the champion of the ladies. But his motion for the second reading of the bill to grant the franchise to women was defeated by a majority of 79—219 to 140.

The proceedings of the House on Thursday were of an unusually dull and uninteresting character. They were inaugurated by the presentation by Mr. Gladstone of a petition emanating from a public meeting of the inhabitants held at the Townhall of Calcutta. The right hon. gentleman stated the petition contained strong and elaborate, but temperate and properly worded, arguments against the Act of the Legislative Council in reference to the Vernacular Press of India. It was accompanied by extracts and statements of opinions against the Act, and he gave notice that he would ask the Chairman of the Public Petition Committee whether they could be printed with the petition. Mr. Bourke, in reply to Mr. Serjeant Simon, was supposed to have said (for it is extremely difficult in the gallery to hear this hon. gentleman) that the claims on account of the seizure of the Lark, in 1872, and of the Octavia, in 1876, had been frequently brought under the notice of the Spanish Government. No sum had been named as the amount of compensation. The *Chargé d'Affaires* had last year, and again this year, been directed to remonstrate with the Spanish Government. In the case of the Octavia, the Spanish Government denied its liability in consequence of the suspicious circumstances under which she had been seized. Replying to a question from Mr. Baxter, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was true that Sir Charles Du Cane had been appointed Chairman of the Board of Customs. He believed that in most of the earlier appointments, including that of Sir C. Stephenson, there had been no previous experience gained by those Chairmen of the service of the department. Mr. Childers gave notice that on Monday he would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer what provision the Government proposed to make for the additional expenditure incurred since the financial statement. The Scotch members then enjoyed another field night on the further consideration of the Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Bill.

The strike in the cotton-manufacturing districts is at an end, most of the men having returned to work at the 10 per cent reduction.

According to the report of the Meteorological Department, the temperature on Monday morning was four degrees higher at Haparanda, in Lapland, than in London.

A divisional field-day was held on Wimbledon-common last Saturday by Major-General Stephenson, C.B. The Duke of Teck and many officers of distinction watched the proceedings.

Lord Granville presided on Monday in St. James's Hall at the annual distribution of prizes to the scholars of the North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for Girls, and spoke at some length on the question of the sound and thorough education of women.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have obtained authority from the Scotch Court of Session to disentail their estates in Sutherlandshire and Cromarty, the succeeding heirs, the Marquis of Stafford and Viscount Tarbert, being consenting parties to the disentailing.

At a concert given on Tuesday evening by 1000 children at the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, the platform upon which they stood partly gave way, and about 800 of them came down. Fortunately the fall was not sufficient to cause fatal injuries, and after a little delay the concert proceeded.

The Winter Gardens and Pavilion at Blackpool, which have been erected at a cost of over £100,000, will be opened by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London, in full state, on Thursday and Friday, July 11 and 12, upon the invitation of the directors. The civic authorities will be accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the ladies of the Sheriffs.

Mark Twain's patent scrap-book is a useful invention for preserving in a convenient manner newspaper clippings, as well as the engravings in illustrated papers, sketches, photographs, and the like. The pages are gummed in bars and squares, so that it is ready for immediate use. It is published by Messrs. Slote, Woodman, and Co., at their London branch, 4, Great Saint Thomas Apostle.

On Thursday a deputation from the South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire Miners' Association waited upon the Home Secretary for the purpose of urging the importance of a better means of inspecting mines, with a view to the greater safety of miners. The main points urged were that those with whom the responsibility rested should be qualified men, that a better means of ventilation should be secured, and that blasting should be prohibited. The right hon. gentleman, whilst admitting the importance of the views expressed, said, with regard to the blasting, that the first step towards its prohibition must necessarily be with the men where it was in practice, as it was said that many were in favour of its continuance.

The trustees of Prison Charities have made the following donations to convalescent hospitals:—King's College Convalescent Home, Hemel Hempstead, £105; Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, Walton-on-Thames, £105; Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home, Woodford Hall, Woodford, £105; All Saints' Convalescent Hospital, Eastbourne, £105; Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary, Margate, £105; St. Peter's Sanatorium, Thanet, Kent, £105; Seaside Convalescent Hospital, Seaford, £52 10s.; Lincolnshire Seaside Convalescent Home, Mablethorpe, £52 10s.; London and Dover Convalescent Home, Dover, £52 10s.; London and Brighton Female Convalescent (ordinary free fund, £21), and Home, Crescent House, Marine-parade, Brighton (ordinary free fund, £31), £52 10s.; London and Brighton Convalescent Hospital, Black Rock, Brighton, £52 10s.; London City Mission Seaside Home, Isle of Wight, £52 10s.; Hahnemann Convalescent Home, West Cliff, Bournemouth, £31 10s.; Convalescent Home for Poor Children, St. Leonards-on-Sea, £26 5s.; Hospital for Sick Children, Dyke-road, Brighton, £21; Hastings and St. Leonards-on-Sea Home for Invalid Gentlewomen, £21; London and Brighton Invalid Home, Chesham-road, Kemp Town, Brighton, £21; Convalescent Home, Croydon, in connection with the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, £21; making a total of £1086 15s.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The Lord Chamberlain has bidden us all, gentle and simple, clowns and courtiers, put ourselves in mourning for the late George V., some time King of Hanover. I wonder by how many people who "don't go to Court" the camerarial command will be obeyed. By a good many, perhaps, if they are of Dr. Johnson's way of thinking in a similar case. Boswell tells us that on the first night of the performance of Goldsmith's last comedy the mighty Samuel was invited to dine with Mr. Steevens and some other friends; and the whole party were afterwards to proceed to the theatre. Boswell went early to Johnson's, in order to "carry him to the tavern"—the colossal infant!—where the dinner was to take place, and found the Doctor ready dressed, but in coloured clothes. It happened to be the season of some Court mourning; and Boswell told his illustrious friend that all the guests at Mr. Steevens's would be in black. He received the intelligence with a profusion of thanks, and hastened to change his attire, all the while repeating his gratitude for the information that had saved him from an appearance so improper in the front row of a front box. "I would not," added he, "for ten pounds have seemed so retrograde to any general observance." There have been few men with so little of the Snob or the Humbug about them as Samuel Johnson; yet I believe that he would have tried to dance on the tight rope or assumed tights and spangles had he been told that it was a proper and decorous thing so to do.

Mem: I remember, as a small boy, having worn mourning for King William IV., in the shape of a large, thick band of crape encircling a heavy, fluffy beaver hat. A schoolboy's hat was, in those days, expected to last at least eighteen months. As it grew old it turned a dun brown in hue, and at last it became "mangey." The crape, after a few showers of rain, turned "gummy." It faded to a dull red colour, and "crinkled" itself into the most fearsome forms. Surely a statue is due to the man who invented silk hats and elastic cloth hatbands for mourning wear.

The bill of fare at the grand dinner given by the Prince Imperial of Germany last Sunday, at the Palace at Potsdam, specially in honour of the Earl of Beaconsfield, has been going the round of the papers. It is the eminent M. Urbain Dubois, the author of "Artistic Cookery" and "Cosmopolitan Cookery," who is *chef* to the German Emperor. M. Dubois will have much more work to do, it is to be hoped, ere the Congress separates. He should invent some new dish to mark the august nature of the occasion. Nesselrode pudding dates, unless I am mistaken, from the Congress of Vienna. It was devised by Momy, the Russian arch-Chancellor's *chef*; and the accomplished author of "Kettner's Book of the Table" tells us that the illustrious Carême "almost burst with envy" at the triumph achieved by his rival. He could not but praise the pudding; but he declared that Momy had taken the idea of it from a chestnut pudding invented by himself—Carême. It is questionable, nevertheless, whether an iced pudding *à la Richelieu*, the foundation of which is rice, is not as succulent and more wholesome than a Nesselrode.

I have a dim recollection of some dish *à la Metternich*, but I cannot presently call to mind any plat *à la Talleyrand*, *à la Hardenberg*, *à la Caulaincourt*, *à la Pozzo di Borgo*, all great diplomatists and greater gourmets. M. Urbain Dubois will not, I trust, allow the golden opportunity afforded him by the meeting of the European Arcopagus to slip by unheeded. I should like to see him try his hand at a "Chaud-froid à la Bismarck," a "Tourne-dos à la Schouvaloff," a "Macédoine géographique à la Andrassy," and, especially, at a *Surprise à la Beaconsfield*. What a surprise it should be!

Some benevolent friends were good enough to ask me to dinner last Saturday at the Ship, Greenwich—why is it no longer styled the "Ship, Torbay?" "Torbay" acted as a zest, the more so because you had not the least idea of its meaning; and I partook with chastened delight of an unaccustomed accessory to the lobster balls, the whiting puddings, the salmon cutlets, and the whitebait. The (to me) new dainty was a crab omelette *à la Gold Seal*. The "Gold Seal" I take it are a club of guardsmen; and the crab omelette has become a speciality of the Ship. "Twice cabbage—Death," says the Greek proverb; and medical men are tolerably unanimous in describing in horrifying terms the deleterious effect of "dressed crab." Still, the "Gold Seal" omelette has left me in the land of the living.

Not unhorried, however. I must have turned pale; and I know that I experienced a sinking sensation when, in Monday's *Times*, I read that Messrs. Frank Buckland and Spencer Walpole had started on an official tour in Kent and Essex to hear evidence touching the wholesale destruction of the "fry," or immature fish, in the estuary of the Thames; and that grave doubts had been raised as to whether the so-called "whitebait" was a fish at all, and whether the sale, under the name of whitebait, of the small fry of all kinds of fishes should not be prohibited—or at least considerably restricted—in the interest of the piscine food supply. In the "Book of Sports" for 1843 I find a naive little song on the subject which is so exercising Mr. Frank Buckland and his colleague, and from which I may quote two verses:—

The naturalists do much discuss,
And make a most terrible learned fuss,
And all to no purpose—which is much worse—
About these same little whitebait.

Some say that they are salmon small;
"They're the fry of herrings!" others bawl;
Some swear they are no fish at all,
But only a species of—whitebait.

I hope that "whitebait at Greenwich" will not be put down by Act of Parliament; and, by-the-way, Urbain Dubois, whom I mentioned above, remarks that it is not exclusively in the estuary of the Thames that whitebait are found. At Nice they are called "poutin," on the shores of the Adriatic "ianchetti," and at Bordeaux "blanchaille."

No; my dear correspondents who have been shrieking with delirious joy (through the penny post) at the thought of having detected me in an error when I said that I could find no mention of the Beluga, or white whale, in Wood's Natural History. I made no blunder at all in the matter. The Rev. J. G. Wood has himself politely written to me to explain that the Beluga is described and "figured" in his unabridged "Natural History," in three volumes, published ten years ago. My edition is the abridged one in a single volume, published in 1872, and it contains no notice of the Beluga.

A correspondent writes from Satara, Bombay, to ask (1) whence comes the well-known lines quoted in Charles Lamb's "Chapter on Ears" about "a party in a parlour, all silent and all," &c.; (2) who was the author of the whimsical *sequitur*—

Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love;
But why did you kick me down stairs?

Touching the "party in a parlour," I find the line and a half

quoted in Elia's Ear-paper ascribed, in a note to "the Complete Works of Charles Lamb" (Chatto and Windus, 1875), to Wordsworth, and as being contained in the first edition (1819) of "Peter Bell." But I find a fuller quotation in the epigraph of "Peter Bell" by Shelley to his wildly grotesque poem of "Peter Bell the Third." It is a five-line stanza, beginning—

Is it a party in a parlour,
Crammed just as they on earth were cramm'd;
Some sipping punch, some sipping tea, &c.

"W. Wordsworth" is given as the writer of the lines. "The Poetical works of Percy Bysshe Shelley," edited by William Michael Rossetti. London: Moxon. Mine happens to be the unannotated edition; so, in the interests of my Satara correspondent, I wrote to Mr. W. M. Rossetti, and that gentleman courteously informs me that Wordsworth did write the lines—there is no uncertainty or burlesque about the matter—and that they appeared in the first edition of "Peter Bell," but were omitted from subsequent editions.

With respect to the droll "Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love," &c., I wrote (not having an index to *Notes and Queries* at hand) to an old and dear friend whose tincture of letters poetic is far deeper than mine, and he tells me that the lines in question are in a comic song written by the stately tragedian John Kemble.

Mem: I warn all potential and revered correspondents from the Caves of Elephanta, the Straits of Malacca, the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, the Engadine, and Lake Memphremagog (the cry is still they come; and there is no use bidding "good John" to shut up the door: first because I have no "good John," and next because my door is provided, for the convenience of the postman, with a letter box) that I am a very untrustworthy authority indeed as to the wording or the "whence come they?" of poetical quotations. I can recollect a somewhat large number of things, but I have the wretchedest of verbal memories imaginable. At school I could rarely "say" my lesson by heart, but I used to earn a handsome income in the way of raspberry tarts and friendly feeling by "doing" the other boys' lessons for them. Once in my adult life did I attempt to sustain a subordinate part in a performance of private theatricals; but I broke down hopelessly in a speech of eight lines. These are noticeable facts in the phenomena of Memory. So many men, so many kinds of memory. Take the local memory of a cabman, for instance. Take a betting-man's memory for bygone racing "cracks." Take a pilot's memory. Mere verbal memory may be, to a certain extent, a gift; but it is one that rarely bears good fruit without constant and severe drilling in youth, and that drilling I never had; but, as regards the remembrance of things, I have always held that to be told you have "a good memory" is less a compliment than an insult. It is as though you had an intuition of particular facts instead of having toiled hard to dig them out of the rock of knowledge, and cut, and polish them.

G. A. S.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

MINUTE FORMS OF LIFE.

The Rev. W. H. Dallinger, in his second lecture, given on Tuesday, the 11th inst., briefly recorded and illustrated some of the latest and most refined results of the methods employed and described in his preceding lecture. The most powerful lenses were employed, including the fiftieth of an inch; but the more important part of the work was done with a new thirty-fifth of an inch, made for the lecturer by Powell and Lealand, with a special view to these observations. The organism studied was a very minute form of the septic series, hitherto undescribed. It was often found only the 5000th of an inch in long diameter, but its usual size was the 4000th of an inch. The form of its body was a constricted oval, with a very fine long flagellum in front, and two others attached to the sides of the anterior portion of the body. These usually trailed gracefully behind, but were of great service in aiding this apparently structureless speck in altering, quickening, or arresting its movements, the apparently volitional diversity of which could not be observed without wonder. Besides its great power of translative movement, it also possessed a curious capability of motion with two of its attached flagella; and, by the rapid coiling and uncoiling of these, the body was made to come down like a minute hammer upon the decomposing tissues upon which it fastened itself, and which it thus aided in breaking up. The life-history was illustrated by transparencies drawn from nature. Following one of the organisms steadily, the first thing that occurred was a most delicate and exquisite process of self-division into two, a new lateral flagellum being provided for each half in the act of separation. This continued for some hours, terminating either in death or in a complete metamorphosis by which the last of the series of divisions lost its lateral flagella, became oval, attached itself to a common form, and the two blended rapidly into a still spindle-shaped sac. From this it was distinctly seen that tens of thousands of the minutest conceivable nearly opaque specks (either spores or eggs) were poured out. By careful observation these specks were seen to develop gradually into the parent form and size. Thus one more was added to six preceding instances, proving that these lowest organisms arise, not in that which is not living, but, like all other living things, in that which has been vital. A further instance was brought forward to point out diversity and assist in generalisation; and from the whole Mr. Dallinger strongly maintained that even amongst these apparently structureless organisms there was no caprice; their life-cycles were as rigidly circumscribed as those of a butterfly or a wasp. In short, the only forces seen in operation were those formulated in the great Darwinian law of the origin of species.

The Rev. W. H. Dallinger began his third and concluding lecture on Tuesday last, the 18th inst., by pointing out the importance of knowing whether the spores or ova of the septic organisms, whose life cycle was described in his last lecture, could resist heat more successfully than the adult forms; for if they could the heat that destroyed the matured organisms in a putrefactive fluid would not necessarily prevent their re-appearance. He therefore tested the endurance of the germs, by exposure to dry heat, with the utmost precaution, to ensure the presence of the germs in the drop of fluid evaporated from dryness, and arranged for safely re-moistening the area of evaporation, and then observed, with the best lenses, whether germination took place. The result of a large series of experiments proved that the spore of the new organism described in his last lecture could resist a temperature of 250 deg. Fahrenheit. But as it is in the heat endured in a fluid that the death-point of the adult is determined, Mr. Dallinger devised a very delicate glass apparatus, by means of which the germs might be transferred to tubes terminating in delicate cells, in which their germination might be studied without transfer, after they were heated to various temperatures in a Papin's digester. Dr. Bastian recently stated that it is "perfectly easy" to test the death-point of minute germs in fluid; but Dr. Dallinger showed that this statement was based upon

a complete misapprehension of the requirements of the case. Any drop of the septic fluid would doubtless give us germs in some stages of development; but we require the germ in the condition before germination has begun—the only one in which any inferences on its heat-resisting power can be made. That, when once germination has begun, heat-resistance is immediately diminished, is well proved in relation to far higher and larger seeds. We must be sure that germs in the required condition are really in the fluid before exposure. This the lecturer accomplished by his apparatus, and thereby proved that the limit of the endurance of the new organism was 220 F. There is therefore a difference of 30 degrees between the destructive power of a dry and a moist heat. With three other septic organisms there was found to be respectively 38, 32, and 28 degrees of difference between the two methods of heating their germs. As the adult forms were destroyed at temperatures varying from 140 to 142 F., the destruction of the organism is not that of its germs; and, therefore, said the lecturer, to infer that the presence of an organism in a fluid after its exposure to a heat known to be destructive to the adult is determined by "spontaneous generation" is simply to beg the question; and in a specific instance, in which Dr. Bastian had made such an inference, Mr. Dallinger showed that the germs of the form in question had not been destroyed by the heat used, and, therefore, it had naturally reappeared. Finally, the evidence of variation under change of environment in these minute forms was demonstrated, and the conviction was expressed that it is amongst these minute forms that the most marked and manifest evidence of variation and the survival of the fittest may be looked for.

MOLECULAR PHYSICS.—SOLIDS.

Professor Guthrie began his third and concluding lecture on Thursday, the 13th inst., by explaining that, though the sequence of expressions, solids, liquids, and gases, is the most common, having been derived from the historical order of study, yet the individual peculiarities of gases are less marked than those of liquids, and these less so than those of solids; so that, in systematic descriptions, the common order may be reversed. A solid, properly so called, retains the "neighbourhood" of its parts. It may undergo strain; but, so long as there is no rupture—so long as the strain is in the limits of elasticity—the solid particles may be supposed to retain "their next-door neighbourhood." The bending of a lath was taken to illustrate the fact that a solid cannot undergo change of form without suffering local change of volume. The solid wave, or travelling variation of volume in a solid, was exhibited in the longitudinal vibration of a brass rod, clamped in the middle, whereby a stationary wave system was set up. From the relative lengths of columns of wood and air, which, when vibrating longitudinally, gave rise to the same note, the relative rate of wave-motion was experimentally derived. After briefly referring to the conditions which determine other kinds of solid vibration, such as the plucked and twisted string and rod, the lecturer called attention to the analogies between water waves in round and square troughs and the vibrations of round and square metal plates, as illustrated, in the case of the plates, by a large collection of impressions in sand of their nodal lines, and in lycopodium of their regions of greatest motion. The latter phenomenon was connected with the effect of an impinging and scattered air-wave in producing the approach of an obstacle to the source of sound. In regard to the passage of radiant heat through solids, the Professor explained how the same generalisation holds good with them as with liquids—namely, that halogen compounds are diathermanous. It was then shown how the structure of solids may and does affect the passage of heat of conduction; and the difference was pointed out, and illustrated, between the quantity of heat conducted and the velocity of its motion. The lecture was concluded with some remarks concerning the effect of colloidal or glue-like bodies in effecting the cohesion of crystalloids and in modifying crystalline form and the amount of water of crystallization.

LIQUEFACTION OF GASES.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., at the last evening meeting of the season, on Friday, the 14th inst., after alluding to Dr. De la Rue's munificent present of a set of apparatus resembling that by which Cailletet last winter liquefied the permanent gases, such as oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, and common air, described and illustrated Faraday's important discoveries in this department of physics, exhibiting some of the original specimens and apparatus. In 1810 Davy proved that the chlorine which had been hitherto regarded as the element in a solid form was really a hydrate; that is, a compound of the greenish coloured gas with water. In 1823, Faraday, during his experiments upon the hydrate, found that it fused at a blood heat, filling the closed tube with a yellow atmosphere, and containing also two liquids, one of which proved to be liquid chlorine gas, liquefied by its own pressure. Davy immediately applied this method to the production of liquid muriatic or hydrochloric acid; and Faraday proceeded to reduce a number of gases to the liquid state, including sulphurous acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic acid, ammonia, and nitrous oxide (laughing gas). Further investigation of this subject was superseded by his illustrious researches in electricity and magnetism; but, in 1844, he was led to resume his experiments with gases in consequence of the increased knowledge of the properties of liquid carbonic gas gained by Thilorier, who prepared it pure, in large quantities, boldly sealed it up in glass tubes, and ascertained its tension and rate of expansion at different temperatures. Faraday's object was now to subject the gases to great pressure with considerable depression of temperature; and the mode by which this was accomplished was fully explained by Professor Dewar. The pressure was obtained by means of the hydrostatic press, and the intense cold, by the evaporation of solid carbonic acid in the form of snow, mixed with ether, whereby a temperature 100 degrees below the freezing point of water, centigrade, was obtained. Faraday thereby succeeded in liquefying olefiant gas and five other gases; and, although he failed with the permanent gases, he clearly indicated the way in which their liquefaction might be, and has been, effected, by the construction of apparatus for producing very low temperature with greatly increased pressure. During his experiments Professor Dewar employed a metallic thermometer, formed by a thermo-junction of iron and copper, connected with a very sensitive galvanometer, and graduated for temperatures below the freezing-point of water; and by this he demonstrated that the boiling-points of solid carbonic acid and nitrous oxide were respectively 80 deg. and 90 deg. C. below the freezing-point. The carbonic acid and ether bath *in vacuo* gave a still lower temperature—115 deg. All this corroborates Faraday's theory, that gases are the vapours of liquids having a low boiling-point. Among other striking experiments, the Professor, by a hydraulic machine, compressed solid carbonic acid gas (snow) into ice, and exhibited its fracture. The lecture was concluded with an account of the way in which M. Raoul Pictet at Geneva and M. Cailletet at Paris last winter succeeded in liquefying the permanent gases, such as oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, and common air, and even solidifying some—for instance, hydrogen. Professor Dewar said that there was nothing really new in their methods,

the principle being Faraday's. Pictet's apparatus (not fitted for the lecture-room) was explained by the help of a diagram; but, by means of Cailletet's, Professor Dewar liquefied the hydro-carbon gas acetylene and carbonic acid gas; and further showed that the latter could not pass into the liquid state if the temperature exceeded 32 deg. centigrade, the "critical point" of Dr. Andrews. Liquefied oxygen and common air appear as a thin mist or spray for a few seconds only. In some cases the pressure employed was 280 atmospheres, and the temperature 140 degrees below freezing-point. During the discourse allusion was made to the beautiful researches of Professor Andrews, who has demonstrated that there is no gap between the liquid and the gaseous states of matter, and that liquids may gradually pass into gases.

ADDISON AS HE IS IN HIS WRITINGS.

Professor Henry Morley in his second and concluding lecture on Addison on Saturday last, the 15th inst., in his opening remarks expressed his dissent from the dictum of Dr. Johnson, that he who would form a good style should give his days and nights to the study of Addison. He deprecated the exclusive study of any model, and expressed his opinion that, while Addison's writings have a charming, almost feminine, delicacy and keen perception of character, they are inferior to those of Fielding in manly vigour, breadth of grasp, and depth of insight into human life. All Addison's writings partake of the nature of his character—a mixture of strength and weakness, with a pervading desire to offend no one. The Professor illustrated this by considering him, on his weaker side, as a dramatist and a politician, and, on his stronger side, as a critic, a humourist, and a moralist. Addison's shy nature prevented him from being a successful dramatist. He could not mix with the busy world, see and enjoy life, or sympathise with its sorrows, as Steele did. His opera "Rosamond," which was produced with a view to supersede the Italian opera by English words and music, was an almost ridiculous eulogy of the Duke of Marlborough; his tragedy "Cato" contains fine passages and moral maxims, but is rather a servile imitation of Corneille than of Shakspeare; and as it abounds in eulogies of liberty and patriotism, and as it attacked neither of the great parties of the State, its representation was enormously successful, being vociferously applauded by both Whigs and Tories; but it contains none of the real fire of life. His comedy of "The Drummer," written to expose foppery and free-thinking, was not so successful. In his political writings Addison's feminine weakness also appears. He could not grasp the great questions of the day. He fretted at the party strifes, and, seeing only the petty details, did not recognise the great principles involved in them. When he wrote in the *Freeholder* on behalf of the Government at the time of the rebellion in 1715, Steele said that it had chosen "a lute instead of a trumpet." As a critic Addison was truly great through his fine scholarship and delicate perception of beauty and humour; yet even in his criticism his weakness appears. Thus, in his essays on "Chevy Chase" and "The Babes of the Wood," in which he appears as a leader in the reaction against classicism, he submits to the ruling taste by pointing out resemblances to Virgil and Horace. His fame as a critic will rest upon his valuable series of articles upon Milton, which undoubtedly first established Milton as a great author. It is, however, as a gentle humourist that Addison is unrivalled, and he will always live in the *Tatler* and *Spectator*. If he be considered too didactic as a moralist, it must be remembered that he was brought up for the Church, and that all his family connections were clerical. His disposition was truly generous, and he bore no malice to his bitterest detractors; the religious element in him being very strong. After correcting the erroneous statement that Addison did not write the hymns attributed to him, because Captain Thomson ignorantly incorporated them in the works of Andrew Marvell, Professor Morley read "The spacious firmament on high," and said this expressed the essence of Addison's character, who not only "saw God in creation, but in human nature."

The Royal Institution season closed with Mr. Dallinger's third lecture, on Tuesday last, given above.

Last week the American food supply at Liverpool consisted of 5207 quarters of beef and 100 carcasses of mutton; while in live stock, 1081 head of oxen, 60 sheep, and 700 pigs, as well as 58 horses, were landed. These figures show an increase in the dead meat when compared with the previous week, and a falling off in the supply of cattle to the extent of 1000 head.

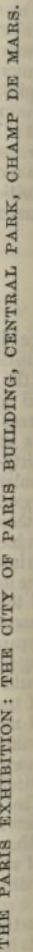
Rochester has returned Mr. Arthur Otway, a Liberal, by a majority of 280 votes, he having polled 1284, as compared with 1004 given to Mr. Seton-Karr, the Conservative candidate; and at Southampton, Mr. Giles, a Conservative, has been returned by 2552 votes, against 2304 recorded for Mr. Bompas, Q.C., who had come forward in the Liberal interest.

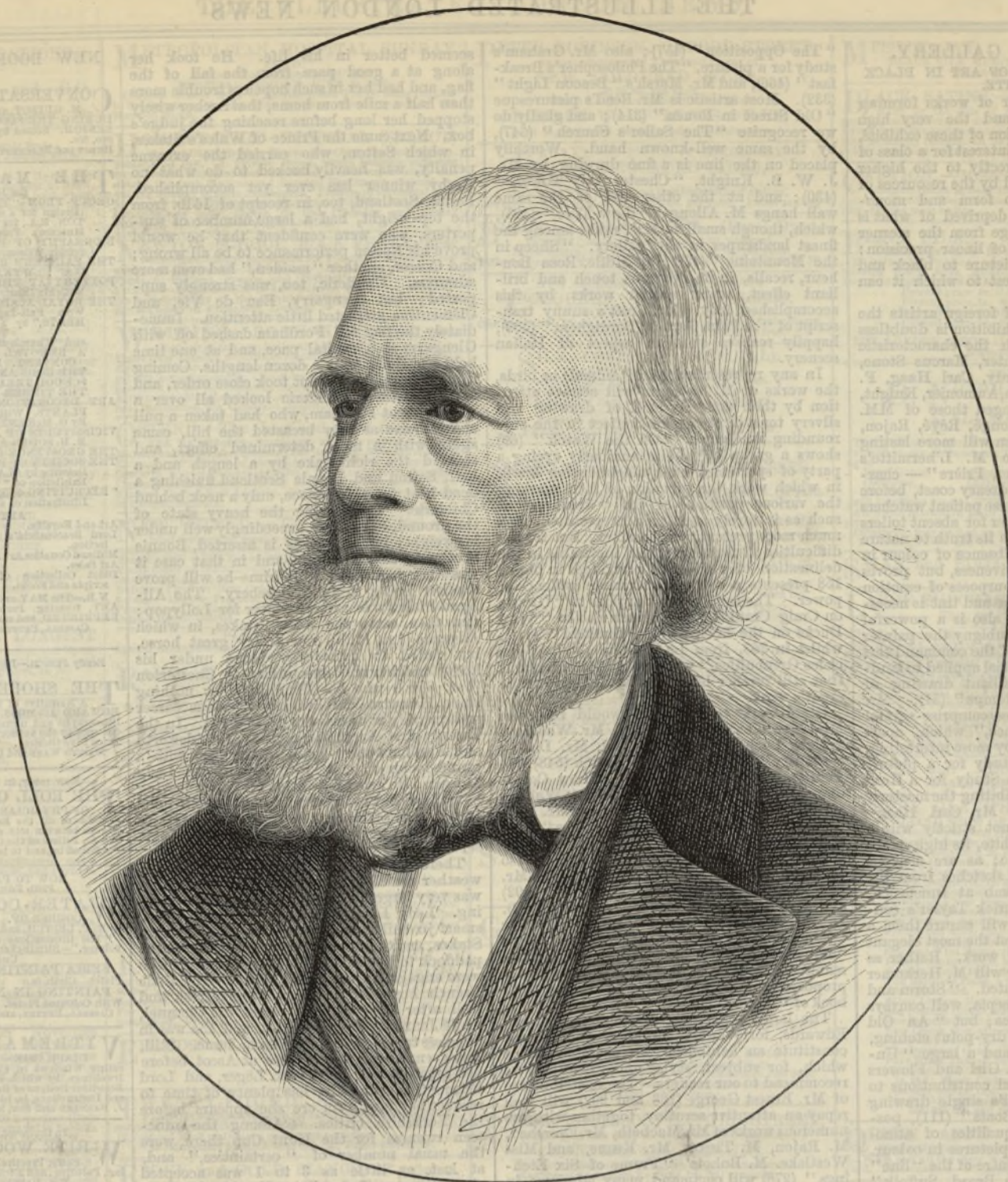
Last Saturday the concluding meeting of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows was held at Exeter, when Mr. Riley, of Halifax, was elected Grand Master, and Mr. Outram, of Sheffield, was appointed Deputy Grand Master. In a contest which took place between Mr. Collins, of Wolverhampton, and Mr. Watson, of Nottingham, for the corresponding secretaryship of the order, Mr. Collins won by three votes.

The year's Mint Report shows, as usual, no coinage of crowns. Half-crowns shared the fate of crowns for some years, but in 1873 the Mint issued a circular to bankers asking their opinion whether it would be for the public convenience that the florin, first coined in 1849, or that the half-crown should be the coin adopted, or that both should be in circulation; and about two thirds of the answers received were in favour of having both in circulation. The coinage of half-crowns was thereupon resumed, and above four millions of them have been coined in the last four years, and about as many florins.

It appears from a Parliamentary return that the number of plaintiffs entered in county courts in England and Wales from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1877, were as follows:—Not exceeding £20, 1,007,563; between £20 and £50, 16,879; and above £50, by agreement, 384; 603,146 actions were determined without and 1101 with a jury; 10,261 were decided in favour of the defendant, 6996 ended in a nonsuit, and in the remainder judgment was given for the plaintiff. The total amount for which plaintiffs were entered was £3,330,246; the amount of debts for which judgments were obtained by the plaintiffs on the original hearing was £1,571,976. The costs, exclusive of fees, were £116,531, and the total amount of fees was £429,555.

Mr. Roebuck on Monday addressed a meeting at Sheffield, which was attended by between three and four thousand of his constituents. Referring to his political career, he said that during the past forty-five years there was no Act for the benefit of the people ever proposed that he did not support. As to the Eastern Question, he denounced Russia in strong terms, and highly approved of the conduct of her Majesty's Government. The meeting passed resolutions thanking Mr. Roebuck for his past services, promising to support his candidature at the next election, and praising the action of the Government with regard to the Eastern Question.





THE LATE MR. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, AMERICAN POET AND JOURNALIST.



MANNER OF SWEARING IN RECRUITS TO OUR INDIAN NATIVE ARMY.

THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART IN BLACK AND WHITE.

In the increased number of works forming the present collection, and the very high quality of a large proportion of these exhibits, may be read the growing interest for a class of productions appealing directly to the higher artistic instinct. Unaided by the resources of colour, and restricted to form and monochrome, the artist is here deprived of what is at all times an open refuge from the sterner demands and difficulties of linear precision; and hence to reduce a picture to black and white is the most severe test to which it can be subjected.

To the contributions of foreign artists the success of the present exhibition is doubtless much indebted; for, with the characteristic examples of Messrs. Poynter, Marcus Stone, F. Taylor, Heywood Hardy, Carl Haag, F. Powell, Herkomer, Johnson, Aumonier, Knight, and others, must be ranged those of MM. L'hermitte, Rischgitz, Allongé, Réyé, Rajon, &c. To no work here seen will more lasting memories cling than to M. L'hermitte's "Femmes des Pêcheurs en Prière"—charcoal (315)—wherein, on a dreary coast, before a rude stormy shrine, these patient watchers breathe their heartfelt prayer for absent toilers on the sea. So powerful is its truth to nature and touching pathos, the absence of colour in no way lessens its impressiveness, but proves how little for the higher purposes of emotion and expression the aid of hue and tint is necessary. By the same artist also is a powerful portrait in charcoal of Daubigny the painter (324); and in illustration of the command this artist has over similar material applied to landscape, we refer to his brilliant drawing of "Mont St. Père au Printemps" (51). Mr. Poynter's vigorous sketches comprise several made for "Atalanta's Race," which, apart from their merit, are thereby most interesting. But more complete as a study for a picture are "Jael" (574) and "A Study for a Head of Perseus" (586), both exhibiting the masterly power of this artist. If Mr. Carl Haag's "Coraan Reader" (3) be not strictly within the range of Black and White, its high qualities make it most welcome; as are also his three frames of admirable sketches from the Emperor Maximilian's Tomb at Innsbruck. The delicacy of Mr. Frederick Taylor's contributions of animal form will ensure them a ready recognition as amongst the most elegant examples of contemporary work. Rather as an etcher than as a painter will M. Herkomer this season be best appreciated. "Storm and Calm" (120), a drawing in sepia, well conveys some of his characteristics; but "An Old Woman Reading" (191), a dry-point etching, Rembrandtesque in force, and a large "Unfinished Plate" (219) of a Girl and Flowers are among the most original contributions to the Gallery. Mr. F. Powell's single drawing of "Loch Fyne Herring-Boats" (111), possesses all those delicate qualities of atmospheric effect marking his pictures in colour. Deservedly occupying the centre of the "line" is Mr. Aumonier's "Easton Broad, Suffolk" (91), a large and powerful work in charcoal, realising that sense of space and light so essential to all fine landscape art. In close proximity Mr. Knight's "O'er the Moor" (56) charmingly conveys a harmony of subject and effect in the tone investing the scene portrayed. On opposite walls of the gallery are two remarkable drawings of animals in Mr. Hardy's "Disturbed" (140), a lioness and cubs coming to the front of their lair, and Mr. Goddard's "Tigers" (346), stealthily advancing within spring of their victim. In this class of subject may be mentioned "Caught" (92), a picture of dogs by Mr. Charlton; and very truthful to nature are the two studies by M. Van Marcke, respectively styled "Heads of Oxen" (212) and "Heads of Cows" (236).

Forcible in effect and general arrangement, Mr. Marcus Stone's sketch, "Peace" (24), is well adapted for extension into a finished picture; whilst complete in studied tone and design, Mr. J. W. B. Knight has made an impressive work in "Gathering Nets" (29). To what extent the finish of a charcoal drawing can be carried may be seen in M. Réyé's "Forest of Fontainebleau" (58), contrasting with a charmingly suggestive study (58) by Mr. Slocombe illustrating an opposite principle of treatment. A crayon study (367) is a well-drawn head by Mr. Marks, who exhibits, likewise, a sepia drawing of his Academy picture, "Convocation" (38). In M. Fantin's embodiment of the weird Götterdämmerung will be found a high degree of imaginative power and technical dexterity. "Barbara" (97), by Mr. Johnson, is a charming drawing, as refined in feeling as it is precise in execution. Among the most notable works in the gallery is Mr. Smythe's "Waiting" (374), a scene he may have witnessed at Dieppe or some other French seaport, where a number of fishwomen are awaiting on the steps of the old quay the coming in of the laden boats. The figures, though small in size, involve numerous difficulties of foreshortening and drawing most successfully treated, whilst the detail of character and feature are rendered with equal power. "The First Parting" (426), by Mr. Lawson, commands our sympathy and approval; while we place Mrs. Allingham's little gem (460) in the front rank of the exhibition. In its lofty aim and delicacy of manipulation Mr. Cave Thomas's careful drawing, "The Watchers" (523), appeals to us as a conception of the highest sentiment and beauty. Sensible of the difficulties attending the representation of such scenes as "The Entry of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales into Ramnugger, Benares" (331), we congratulate Mr. Hall on his charcoal drawing of that event. Very clever is Mr. Wyllie's sketch of

"The Opposition" (457); also Mr. Graham's study for a picture, "The Philosopher's Breakfast" (466), and Mr. Marsh's "Beacon Light" (332). Most artistic is Mr. Read's picturesque "Old Street in Rouen" (314); and gladly do we recognise "The Sailor's Church" (547), by the same well-known hand. Worthily placed on the line is a fine drawing by Mr. J. W. B. Knight, "Chester City Towers" (430); and at the other end of the same wall hangs M. Allongé's "Low Tide" (305), which, though small in size, ranks among the finest landscapes in the gallery. "Sheep in the Mountains" (327), by Mlle. Rosa Bonheur, recalls, in its dextrous touch and brilliant effect, many similar works by this accomplished lady. Mr. Croft's sunny transcript of "A Palm Garden, Bordighera" (306), happily realises such an aspect of Italian scenery.

In any representations of animals or birds, the works of M. Rischgitz will attract attention by their mastery of skill of drawing and silvery tone of atmospheric effect in the surrounding landscape. "On the Watch" (69) shows a group of rabbits anxiously eyeing a party of sportsmen on a neighbouring knoll, in which work the precision of form marking the various positions of the "watchers" is such as is rarely seen even in pictures of a much more pretentious character. But for the difficulties of foreshortening, inevitable in the delineation of a covey of partridges in flight, 158 presents a still more striking evidence of power. The same remark applies to "Grouse on Craig Crankie" (195), and also to "Wild Ducks on the Loch Lowes, Dunkeld" (345), whilst in 363, from La Fontaine, "La Grue et les Grenouilles," we have a touch of humour that still further heightens the interest of the artist's work.

Other works to which we would refer are Miss Montalba's "Venice" (12), Mr. Weedon's "Black Loch, Ross-shire" (259), Mr. Dadd's "Charity" (80), Mr. Hayes's sketch (548), M. Achille Dieu's landscape (86), "Low Comedians" (122), by Mr. Dollman, and "Waiting for His Majesty's Mail" (144), by Mr. Williams. Mr. Tenniel's "Friends or Foes" (302) and "The Ass in the Lion's Skin" (304) deserve a comment our space forbids; as also the sketches of M. Du Maurier and Mr. Sambourne, Mr. Brewtall's pastoral (392) and Mr. Darvall's study for a drawing (382). In the same list we place M. Bauerle's "Pencilings" (396) and Miss Staples's "Baby's Better" (405). Alone in purport and manner is Mr. Watkins's fine drawing of a proposed shield illustrative of the seventh book of "The Aeneid."

The large collection of etchings by Mr. Edwards, forty-one in number, would alone constitute an exhibition, an examination of which, for subject, style, and execution, we recommend to our readers. The contributions of Mr. Ernest George (188 and 292) will well repay an attentive scrutiny, together with the numerous works of Mr. Macbeth, Mr. Evershed, M. Rajon, M. Tissot, Mr. Keene, and Miss Westlake. M. Buhot's "Frame of Six Etchings" (278) will command many admirers, in company with Mr. Bradley's powerful Venetian scenes, and the broadly treated efforts of M. Chauvel.

In sculpture there are some clever terracottas by Miss Chaplin, a marble figure of Andromeda by F. Junck, and a fine bust of the Princess Alice of Hesse by Mrs. Thornycroft.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though the Grand Prize of Paris, which was run last Sunday, is scarcely within the province of this article, still it has always been such a thoroughly international affair that we cannot pass it over without a few lines. The subscribers originally numbered no less than 289; but these eventually dwindled down to nineteen, and even of this poor remnant only eight came to the post. The most notable of the absentees were Beauclerc and Sir Joseph. Insulaire was naturally a very strong favourite, as he seemed to hold Thurio quite safe on the Derby running, and the opposition otherwise was very weak. Still the bookmakers fielded stanchly, for Count Lagrange's pretty little horse has done an immense deal of hard work this season, while Thurio appeared much improved by the gallops he has had since Epsom. The result of a tremendous finish was that Thurio beat Insulaire by a head, the latter being the same distance in front of his stable companion, Inval, while Clémentine was next; so that Count Lagrange, who originally took forty-one entries, had the poor satisfaction of supplying the second, third, and fourth. Thurio was ridden by Cannon, who has previously carried off the same race on Ceylon and Trent. Insulaire is certainly a most unlucky horse to run second for such valuable races as the Dewhurst Plate, Two Thousand, Derby, and Grand Prix; still, it must not be forgotten that in a good year he could never have won as much as he has done.

The death of the ex-King of Hanover has certainly shorn Ascot of much of its customary attraction, as there was no Royal procession on Tuesday, and the sombre dresses of the ladies contrasted strongly with the gorgeous display generally seen upon the lawn. Moreover, it must be admitted that the sport was not up to the usual high standard, partly because the three-year-olds of the present season are such a very moderate lot, and partly because influenza, which is so terribly prevalent at the various training quarters, kept many horses at home. The Gold Vase, the first really important race of the day, was reduced to a match between Verneuil and Lady Golightly. Odds of 5 to 4 were laid upon the latter, though she looked decidedly light and tucked up; while the horse was full of muscle, and never

seemed better in his life. He took her along at a good pace from the fall of the flag, and had her in such hopeless trouble more than half a mile from home, that Archer wisely stopped her long before reaching the judge's box. Next came the Prince of Wales's Stakes, in which Sefton, who carried the extreme penalty, was heavily backed to do what no Derby winner has ever yet accomplished. Bonnie Scotland, too, in receipt of 16 lb. from the top-weight, had a large number of supporters, who were confident that he would prove his Epsom performance to be all wrong; and Censor, another "maiden," had even more admirers. Childeric, too, was strongly supported; but Glengarry, Eau de Vie, and Clémentine attracted little attention. Immediately the flag fell Fordham dashed off with Glengarry at a capital pace, and at one time held a lead of nearly a dozen lengths. Coming into the straight the lot took close order, and at the distance Childeric looked all over a winner; but Fordham, who had taken a pull at his horse as they breasted the hill, came again with a most determined effort, and secured the rich stake by a length and a half. Sefton and Bonnie Scotland finishing a dead-heat for third place, only a neck behind Childeric. Considering the heavy state of the ground, Sefton ran exceedingly well under his weight; but unless, as is asserted, Bonnie Scotland was dead amiss—and in that case it was very foolish to start him—he will prove another Ladas to Lord Rosebery. The All-Aged Stakes was a mere canter for Lollypop; and then came the Ascot Stakes, in which Advance (5 st. 12 lb.) ran a very great horse, but failed to quite stay home under his heavy weight, and succumbed to Chesterton (7 st. 8 lb.), who has done little or nothing since Hampton checked his victorious career so decisively at Doncaster last season. In the Twenty-first Ascot Biennial Mr. Houldsworth and Fordham were again to the fore with a grand-looking colt by Adventurer—Lady Morgan. He had been off his feed after leaving home, and did not therefore start such a good favourite as Strathern; but, from the style in which he cantered home, he ought to do yeoman service in the popular green and gold.

There was a great improvement in the weather on Wednesday, and the attendance was very large for the second day of the meeting. Lady Lumley made short work of some smart juveniles opposed to her in the Fernhill Stakes, and then there was a good muster in the paddock to inspect Jannette and Insulaire, who were engaged in the Ascot Derby. The little French horse looked marvellously fresh and well after his two trips across the Channel, while Jannette was very light, and she was in hopeless trouble a long way from home. Still, Achievement ran even worse at Ascot before her great victory in the St. Leger, and Lord Falmouth's grand filly has plenty of time to recover her best form ere she appears before the Yorkshire critics. Among the nineteen runners for the Hunt Cup there were the usual number of "certainties," and, at last, as little as 3 to 1 was accepted about Kinton (7 st. 8 lb.). He gave his supporters very small hope at any part of the journey, and, before reaching the road, Julius Caesar (8 st. 6 lb.) had taken a clear lead, and eventually won as he liked from the unlucky Belphebe (7 st. 12 lb.), who was three lengths in front of Rosy Cross (7 st. 11 lb.). Eleven very moderate fillies contested the Coronation Stakes; indeed, their quality can be guessed from the fact that Redwing, a bad roarer, scored a clever victory from Strathfield, the pair being some distance in front of the others. The utterly unaccountable defeat of Attalus by Sonsie Queen terminated the worst day that unfortunate backers have had for a very long time, the only exception being in favour of the consistent supporters of Archer, as the crack won no less than five races, in only one of which did he ride the favourite.

Only four ran on Thursday for the Gold Cup, which was won by Verneuil; Silvio being second, St. Christophe third, and Hampton fourth. A good start was made. Verneuil jumped off with a lead, having St. Christophe second, and Silvio last, in which order they rounded the top turn and went into Swinley Bottom at a slow pace, half way through which Silvio drew into second place, and the lot took clear order on approaching the turn for home; but Verneuil held his own to the end, and won easily by six lengths.

Mr. Hume Webster's first annual sale of yearlings at Marden Park last Saturday proved a great success, as the twenty-one averaged 288 gs. A colt by Blair Athol—Aventurière (1000 gs.), and a colt by Prince Charlie—Beatrice (700 gs.) headed the list.

The Australians have suffered another defeat, the Gentlemen of England beating them in a single innings at Prince's this week. The scoring was small on each side, and the most noticeable feature of the match was the fine bowling of Messrs. A. G. Steel and H. Boyle for their respective teams.

The New Thames Yacht Club sailed two matches on the 13th inst., the course being from Gravesend round the Mouse Light-ship and back to Gravesend. The £100 prize was won by Florida, and the £40 by Neptune.—The Channel match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club came off last Saturday, from the Nore to Dover, and the winner was Mr. W. Jessop's Florida, Julianar being second. The Florida won £100, and the Neva and Miranda won £50 each.—On the same day the annual Corinthian Yacht-Match, open to all vessels of the Royal Alfred Club, took place at Kings-town. The course was forty-two miles. After a spirited race the Rear-Commodore's 20-ton cutter Enriquetta won.

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THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Our Illustrations of the Paris Great Exhibition for this week's publication comprise a view of the Pavilion of the City of Paris, situated between the two Fine Art Galleries, in the very centre of the Champ de Mars; also the façade of the Italian section, with its curtained portico and side arcades; the Norwegian Pavilion, of carved timber; the inmates of the Dutch and of the Algerine pavilion, the latter being employed in making coffee; a Turkish shoemaker at the work of his trade; and some thirsty visitors drinking at the Japanese fountains.

The Municipality of Paris has provided for its Exhibition quarters a remarkable structure of iron, brick, porcelain, and red terra-cotta, a hundred mètres long, thirty-five wide, and seventeen mètres high, its front looking towards the Trocadéro. In this front, surmounted with the City arms, in which a golden ship occupies the escutcheon shield, there is a deeply recessed and lofty doorway, ornamented with tiles of coloured porcelain. The chief architectural feature of the building consists of huge square pilasters at the angles of the edifice, rising from the ground to above the roof, and terminating in decorated capitals. These pilasters are composed of an iron frame of perpendicular rods filled up with earthenware slabs. The interior of the Paris City Pavilion, with its ornaments and contents, may be described on a future occasion.

The Italian façade presents a series of five arches, the central arch being nearly twice the height and width of the other four arches, the whole length of this façade being 32 mètres, or 104 ft. The central arch is twofold, that is to say, with two concentric arches in the archway, which rises to the height of 30 ft. The arches are constructed of white marble and terra-cotta intermixed; their span is traversed, in each opening, by a horizontal piece of marble, in which are inserted mosaics representing the portraits of illustrious Italians, poets, artists, and historians, the arms of Italian cities, and other subjects; other decorations, in black and white, are introduced above or at the sides. The central arch is supported by terra-cotta pilasters and two pillars of stucco coloured green to imitate cipollino marble. Heavy red curtains are suspended within the arches, and a few statues are placed there.

The Norwegian Pavilion in the Champ de Mars has a very pleasing aspect, with the simplicity of its material and the compactness and gracefulness of its design. The small Dutch pavilion, near the Avenue de Suffren, in the interior of which three Frisian women, attired in their national dress, may usually be found working or waiting, furnishes a subject for our Illustrations. Passing over the Seine, from the Champ de Mars to the Trocadéro Park, we enter the little Moorish pavilion of the Algerines, which is, like the Dutch one just now spoken of, a café or house for the sale of refreshments. There is not an inch of room to spare, either around the customers' seats and tables or in the kitchen, where fragrant cups of Mocha are prepared by a skilful coffee-maker, whose complexion betokens the negro race. A Turk, not at all "malignant," but still amply "turbaned," sits here in the placid enjoyment of his lengthy hookah. The Turkish or Moorish shoemaker is found quietly busy in another part of the Exhibition.

THEATRES.

Signs of active disposition still prevail in theatrical management. The results, however, are not important. Miss Ada Cavendish, whose career at the St. James's was distinguished by spirit and perseverance, took on Saturday a benefit at the Gaiety previous to her departure for America. The benefit itself was promoted by a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, in recognition of her talents and industry; the appeal was responded to with cordiality and generosity on the part of the public. There was a large and fashionable audience. The play chosen was "Much Ado About Nothing," the part of Beatrice being admirably supported by the *bénéficiaire*, and that of Benedick by Mr. Henry Neville. Mr. G. W. Anson was Dogberry, and Mr. Maclean Verges. The remainder of the cast was efficiently filled. A poetical address by Dr. Westland Marston was promised, but, owing to the regrettable illness of the writer, was not supplied. In place of it, Miss Cavendish delivered a prose oration of her own, which was racy, and pointed, and pretty. The farce of "A Regular Fix" followed, in which Mr. Sothorn appeared as Hugh de Brass, and acted the part with peculiar effect and originality.

The St. James's reopened on Monday, Mr. Hayes having made an arrangement with Mr. Charles Head for the performance of *opéra-bouffe*. Lecocq's work entitled "The Little Duke," lately produced at the Philharmonic, was performed with a good company—Miss Alice May appearing as the Little Duke, assisted by Miss Emma Chambers, Miss Ethel Pierson, Mr. Edward Wingrove, and Mr. J. D. Stoyte. With such artistes, the venture ought to prove profitable.

At the Haymarket "A Crushed Tragedian" has been withdrawn in favour of "The Hornet's Nest," a farcical comedy, in four acts, by Mr. H. J. Byron, in which Mr. Sothorn had already appeared at New York, as Sydney Spoonbill, an apparently soft gentleman, in love with his cousin, who ultimately turns the tables on those who would impose on his apparent simplicity. Mr. Sothorn's acting in the character is wonderfully elaborate and singularly telling. In all probability, he will long continue to sustain it with increasing popularity.

A patriotic attempt has been made to place the famous charge of Balaklava on the stage at the Standard; and a piece with that title was prepared by Mr. J. B. Johnstone, and has been played to numerous and enthusiastic audiences. Mr. Pennington, who, it will be remembered, was one of the famous Six Hundred, appears as the hero, and acts so well as to command and deserve the applause of the house. He is attired in the costume of his regiment as Frank Walton, the lover of Annie Blair (Miss Florence Clarke). He has to contend with a false friend, who had taken advantage of certain pecuniary difficulties which he had himself caused to supplant him in the affections of his betrothed, and thus forced him to enter the army. In the course of the celebrated charge Frank is wounded and reported to be slain, and Annie is sorely tempted by her family distresses; but, just as she might have yielded to interested pressure, her lover reappears. Mr. Pennington acted with care, taste, and judgment, as well as vigour. The piece is likely to become exceedingly popular.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment continues to prosper. "Doubleday's Will" evidently pleases the audience. On Monday Mr. Corney Grain added a new musical and monological sketch, which is of a more ambitious aim than usual. The scene is laid in Paris among the tourists to the Exhibition, and describes in a grotesque manner various eccentric events. Mr. Grain shows a familiar acquaintance with the French language, and uses French phrases with exceeding humour. A parody in French of Mr. Toole's popular song, "He always came home to his tea," is loudly applauded.

The Paris Exhibition, also, occupies a lecture by Mr. J. L. King at the Polytechnic Institution, which includes a review of the history of previous exhibitions and of the various de-

partments of the present—a review replete with valuable information. The microphone and telephone continue to obtain attention, and many curious particulars are stated which amply reward it.

Miss Glyn has announced another season of readings at her residence, 13, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, which will begin on June 25 and continue through July. The readings will be from Shakspeare, as usual; but she will be assisted by one of her pupils, Miss Stringfield, who will recite a poem at each reading.

Tenders are still invited for the next period of seven years' lease of Drury-Lane Theatre. At the meeting of shareholders last Saturday there were only three offers made, and those much below the last rental. The meeting was accordingly adjourned until the 29th ult.

The Plymouth Theatre has been destroyed by fire.

THE CONGRESS AT BERLIN.

The Conferences of the Plenipotentiaries representing all the principal States of Europe, to examine the Treaty of San Stefano, and to settle the political constitution and territorial distribution of the provinces of the Ottoman Empire, were formally opened at Berlin on Thursday week, and they began their important discussions last Monday. A Special Artist has been sent to Berlin for this Journal to supply Illustrations of the Congress, and of the incidents which are likely to attend its meetings. We present, on the front page of this week's Number, a view of the exterior of the Hotel Radzivil, at Berlin, the mansion lately occupied by Prince Bismarck as his official residence in the capacity of Imperial Chancellor, and just now devoted to the accommodation of the Congress. Portraits are also given, on the same front page, of the British Plenipotentiaries—namely, the Earl of Beaconsfield, our Prime Minister, the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Lord Odo Russell, British Ambassador at Berlin. The Portraits displayed in the two middle pages of this Number are those of Prince Bismarck, President of the Congress; Prince Gortschakoff and Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Plenipotentiaries; Count Andrassy, the chief Austrian Plenipotentiary, and Prime Minister of Austria; M. Waddington, Foreign Minister and Plenipotentiary of France; and Mahomet Ali Pasha, one of the Turkish Plenipotentiaries, who was lately Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army in Bulgaria. The large Engraving presented for this week's Extra Supplement shows the scene at the meeting of the Congress, in which the figures of the different personages are to be identified by the aid of a plan of the room with its tables, and the seats assigned to them respectively at the upper table. Some particulars of the meeting of the Congress, and of the distinguished politicians and diplomatists there assembled, will be acceptable to many of our readers.

In due accordance with diplomatic usage, the presidency has been assumed by Prince Otto von Bismarck as leading Plenipotentiary of the State in which the Congress is held. The Imperial Chancellor is assisted in the representation of the German Empire by Baron Bülow, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who in his chief's absence has the responsible control of the Foreign Office, and also by Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador to Paris. Baron Bülow, formerly in the Danish service, which he quitted for that of Mecklenburg-Strelitz after the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein by Prussia, is a great favourite with Bismarck, whose intimacy he gained some thirty years ago, when they were jointly accredited to the German Diet at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine. The Baron, an excellent man of business, of an amiable disposition, is on the best of terms with the whole Diplomatic Corps.

Alexander Michaelovitch, Prince Gortschakoff, Chancellor of the Russian Empire, was born July 16, 1798. He attended the Holy Alliance Congress at Verona in 1822 as Attaché of Count Nesselrode, the then Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and, showing diplomatic skill, rose rapidly above the heads of his contemporaries. Appointed Secretary of Legation in London in 1824, he became Chargé-d'Affaires in Florence in 1826, Counsellor of Legation at Vienna in 1832, and Envoy at Stuttgart in 1842. After a prolonged stay at the latter capital he, in 1850, was appointed to represent Russia at the Frankfurt Diet. In this capacity he laid the foundation for his subsequent brilliant career. Austria, in those days, after weathering the storms of 1848, had reassumed the control of Germany and reigned paramount in the Diet. But, if she was mainly indebted to Russia for crushing the Hungarian rebellion and foiling Prussia's effort to unite Germany, the debt of gratitude she owed to the Czar was too overwhelming to be paid otherwise than by ingratitude. Prince Schwartzberg's famous dictum to that effect still tingles in the ears of diplomacy. The Russian Court and people being indignant at the treatment awarded them, it devolved upon Prince Gortschakoff to profit by the opportunity he had for weakening Austria's position in Germany. Prussia no doubt had bowed to Austria, and the minor Sovereigns, fearing unification from the former, were only too happy to make common cause with the latter; but Prussia happened to be represented at Frankfurt by Herr von Bismarck. The grudge Prince Gortschakoff owed to Austria cemented an alliance between the two, which strengthened the position of both. When Gortschakoff, appointed to Vienna on the strength of his anti-Austrian sentiments, had passed the Crimean War period at the Austrian capital, the basis was laid for a tangible agreement between Russian and Prussian statesmen. Russia having been impeded in the East by the very Power she had helped to set up against Prussia, the idea arose of weakening Austria to the advantage of Prussia, less directly interested in the East. From that time probably dates the general sketch and design of such changes as have startled us the last twelve years. The new policy being cordially approved by the new Czar, Prince Alexander Michaelovitch, in May, 1856, a few days after the conclusion of the Paris Treaty of Peace, was appointed Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. To make room for him Nesselrode went out, and with him Russian Conservatism and Holy Alliance views. The new Minister showed at once his bias by encouraging the Slavonic movement in Austria, and uttering the since celebrated phrase, "L'Autriche n'est pas un état, ce n'est qu'un gouvernement." In 1859 he had the pleasure of seeing Bismarck transferred to St. Petersburg as Prussian Envoy, when the relations between them became more intimate. Three years subsequently Herr von Bismarck went to Paris, likewise in diplomatic service, to sound Napoleon upon his scheme. The end of 1862 saw Bismarck in office at Berlin, when the alliance between him and his Russian colleague was soon patent to all. Russia did not seriously object to the Danish campaign; Prussia sided with Russia against Austria and the rest in the Polish rebellion. Again Russia did not interfere when Prussia settled accounts with Austria, and to prevent Austria's recovering strength protected Prussia's rear against Austria in 1870. In return for the services rendered and in keeping with her immediate interests, causing her to guard against France rather than

Russia, Prussia had nothing to say against Russian proceedings in the East. At present Prince Gortschakoff to a certain extent relies upon Prince Bismarck to help him to garner up the harvest of last year's campaign; but, as Prince Bismarck is in favour of peace, and has distinctly informed his friend of his inability to make promises, it will mainly depend upon Prince Gortschakoff's making up matters with England whether the Congress leads to an amicable settlement.

General Count Peter Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador in London, was born in 1828, and unites in his person the civil and military services in the usual Russian style. The scion of a distinguished family, he gave early promise of future merit, and successively served in the Paris Embassy, the Home Office, and the Military Department. In 1864 he was appointed Governor-General of the Baltic Provinces, at which post he combined a certain friendly feeling towards the German inhabitants with the carrying out in a moderate degree of the Russian national programme. The cleverness, address, and moderation displayed by him in this important charge two years later procured him the direction of the third department in his Majesty's private Chancery. This being the department through which the Czar's absolute will is exercised over everyone and everything, Count Schouvaloff's position was now the highest in the land, and on a par with Prince Gortschakoff's, who disposes of foreign affairs. Count Schouvaloff wielded this administrative power for a period of eight years, and, though practically the supreme judge of 80,000,000 people, earned well-deserved praise for judicious and humane conduct. His enemies called him Peter IV., but had to admit that he was a considerable improvement upon his predecessors in office. The part he played in the Khiva campaign as a special messenger of his Sovereign to the Queen is well known. He soon after went to London as Ambassador, and, whatever his action in the first part of the Oriental crisis, succeeded in maintaining peace by his journey to St. Petersburg a few weeks ago. By impressing upon the Russian Court his conviction that England was in earnest and would not shun war if unavoidable, Count Schouvaloff is believed to have considerably contributed towards the present aspect of the controversy.

Gyula, Count Andrassy, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs and First Plenipotentiary of his Government, was born March 8, 1823. A resolute antagonist of the Austrian Government in the Hungarian Parliament of 1848, he led a Hungarian force against Vienna in 1849, and became a member of the Revolutionary Government, in whose behalf he represented Hungary at Constantinople. He was one of the forty Magyars sentenced to death in 1850, after the surrender of the Hungarian army to the Russians at Vilagos. From Constantinople he proceeded to Paris, where he lived ten years, coming into frequent contact with French statesmen. Having received full pardon in 1856, he returned to Hungary in 1860, joined the Deak reconciliation party, and was elected President of the Lower House. After the Hungarian demands had been fulfilled in 1866, Count Andrassy was nominated Hungarian Premier, and, remembering that Prussian victory restored independence to his country, vigorously protested against Austria attacking Prussia's rear in 1870. His policy carrying the day, Count Beust, the advocate of the opposite course, went out, when Count Andrassy succeeded him as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He has since clung faithfully to the Prussian alliance. So long as he is in office good relations with Austria are regarded at Berlin as certain. His Eastern policy is apparently based upon the conviction that Austria, having so many divisions to deal with at home, had better proceed cautiously in nationality quarrels, especially as she lacks Continental allies for an opposite course.

The chief Ottoman delegates to the Congress are Alexander Caratheodori Effendi, late Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and General Mehemet Ali Pasha, formerly Commander-in-Chief in the Quadrilateral, and lately in command of the southern portion of the lines before Constantinople from Makrikoi to the Sweet Waters of Europe. Caratheodori is a cousin of Aristarchi Bey, who introduced him into the diplomatic career, and was for some time, during his uncle's stay as Ottoman Minister in Berlin, secretary to his legation. He acted as protocolist to the international conference for fixing the tonnage dues on the Suez Canal, as well as to that of Brussels for a reform of the usages of war. Caratheodori is a man who, as regards knowledge of the subject, command of the French language, and intelligence, is well adapted to the post selected for him. During most of the time this Eastern complication has lasted he has been the working man at the Turkish Foreign Office, and most of the State documents issued are from his pen. Whatever the opinion about the cause which these State papers undertook to maintain, there could be little doubt that in most cases the defence was very able. The appointment of M. Caratheodori, too, a Christian, a Greek, to such a post is without precedent, and may have contributed to his choice, the Porte seizing this opportunity to prove the existence of that practical equality of all Ottomans, without distinction of race or religion, which has hitherto been found in a great measure on paper only. It must, at any rate, be regarded as a clever move on the part of Turkey to send a member of one of the subject Christian races to defend the political interests of the Empire. Mahomet Ali, on his side, is probably the best man the Porte could have selected to defend its military interests; for, whatever may be the opinion about his capacity as a Commander-in-Chief, he is undoubtedly one of the best-informed men in the Turkish army; and, having commanded, during the war, first at Novi Bazar, then in the Quadrilateral, and lastly at Sofia, he has had more opportunities than any other soldier of acquiring local knowledge and studying the relative importance of the various military positions and lines, which will be of great moment in the future delimitation of territory remaining in the hands of Turkey, and which she ought to be thoroughly able to defend. In the palace the choice of Mahomet Ali may have all the more recommended itself as being a plausible mode of making another change of commanders of the army before Constantinople.

The protocol of the Congress will be drawn up by Privy Councillor von Radowitz; Count Herbert Bismarck, German Secretary of Legation and Private Secretary to Prince Bismarck, and Count de Mouy, French Secretary of Legation.

The deliberations of the Congress are daily being held in Bismarck's new official residence, the former so-called Radzivil Palace, purchased some years ago at the expense of the Empire, and reconstructed as a mansion for the Chancellor. The palatial building, situated in the Wilhelmstrasse, a highly aristocratic street, and adjoining the Foreign Office, with which it communicates, was originally built by Count Schulenburg, a favourite of grim old Frederick William I., who at the inauguration took a fatal cold. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Royal family, and was held by them until Frederick William II., the degenerate son of a valiant race, bestowed it on a Countess Dönhof, one of his many mistresses. In the beginning of this century the palace was purchased by the Radzivils, one of the leading Polish families, then nearly connected by marriage with the Hohenzollerns.

The palace, an old-fashioned structure in the flat Renaissance style characteristic of the latter part of the eighteenth century, occupies three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth being taken up

by a paved court, with a garden in front. Unpretending in size and design, the building has yet an aristocratic air. The large windows of the central section betoken noble halls; the low side wings indicate indifference to the use of space; while the obsolete architecture and the time-worn, discoloured bricks of the roof combine with the new pointing of the walls to show antiquity in an excellent state of repair. The interior of the building is in keeping with the front view. A wide hall and a spacious staircase lead to the central circular saloon, the appointed home of the Congress. All the apartments are in white stucco, with Grecian columns, perhaps a little bare, but noble in their chaste and lofty simplicity. There is a special entrance to the wing inhabited by Princess Bismarck, guarded by well-proportioned statues of Germania and Borussia. Close to the saloon, the ceiling of which is decorated with the escutcheons of the various German States, is Prince Bismarck's study and a reception hall furnished in gorgeous Persian taste. All these rooms, with several adjoining chambers appointed as Bureaux, are allotted to the Congress. From the first three rooms large folding-doors open upon a splendid old park, the umbrageous recesses of which may be visited by the Plenipotentiaries either for private *tête-à-têtes* or for recreation after the fatigues of the exhausting debate.

Since the construction of the building, which has lately undergone considerable alterations, a large music-room of immense dimensions formed one of its greatest attractions.

The last owner, blessed with a numerous family, had this splendid hall divided into four different compartments. Bismarck, on acquiring possession of the house, had these partitions removed and the salon restored to its former size and beauty. This magnificent room, decorated in the richest Renaissance style, has been designated as the place for the assembly of the Conference. The vaulted ceiling, embossed in white and gold, rests upon pillars of pure marble, of which costly material the panellings and cornices are also made. The walls are covered with a fine delicate grey tone. An enormous elegant chandelier and several branch lights render night nearly as bright as day. The curtains and furniture are of crimson damask. The adjoining rooms, five of which will be reserved for the use of the members of the Congress, are all elegantly fitted up. Bismarck had opened this suite of rooms only a few evenings during the last Parliamentary Session, when he entertained the deputies. He has lately removed from the Foreign Office, his former domicile, to the new palace, which now admits the delegates of the Great Powers convened for a definitive solution of the Eastern crisis.

In arranging the rooms for the meeting of the Congress the plan adopted is as follows:—As soon as the grand staircase has been ascended a vestibule is reached which leads into a room set apart for the secretaries of the Congress, and thence into the hall of Congress, which is fitted up throughout on a magnificent scale. This saloon is of imposing dimensions, and

of Mr. Millais—attired in a figured dress, to which the fashionable hoops of that day give expansion and amplitude, seated in an arm-chair, sewing on to her lover's three-cornered hat "The White Cockade," the badge so celebrated in Jacobite minstrelsy, has just been engraved by George Zobel in mezzotint. This plate is published by Mr. Tooth, of the Haymarket, and, from its softness and fidelity to the original in tone and sentiment, bids fair to become popular.

The ceremonial opening by the Prince of Wales of the Nottingham Fine-Art Exhibition, which it was feared would be postponed by the untimely death of Mr. Ward, the Mayor, will be held at the date originally announced—viz., July 3. The Town Council were strengthened in the carrying of this resolution from knowing that it was the express wish of Mrs. Ward and the family of the late Mayor that the original date should not be altered.

We have received a carefully compiled catalogue, by J. S. Gale and W. Bidgood, of the engravings now being exhibited in the great hall of Taunton Castle, Somersetshire. These engravings, amounting to several hundred, illustrate all the various methods of working, whether in mezzotint, aquatint, woodcutting, etching, or line; and the collection is ample enough to furnish the visitor with a history of the art from the times of Israel von Mecken, Andrea Mantegna, and Albert Dürer down to the chromolithography of to-day. A succinct preface to the catalogue comes from the pen of Mr. W. E. Surtees.

A curious picture, painted in 1844 by Mr. John Parry, of old houses in London in process of demolition, with a hoarding on which all the posters of the period are painted—an historical reminiscence done in the manner peculiar to Mr. Parry—will this day be offered for sale by Messrs. Christie and Manson. Mr. Parry, although calling himself only an amateur in art, was sufficiently skilled with his pencil to give to such a work permanent value; and all those who remember the exhibition of his works held in the Haymarket several years ago will be quite ready to allow that he might well have claimed to be a professional in art as well as in music.

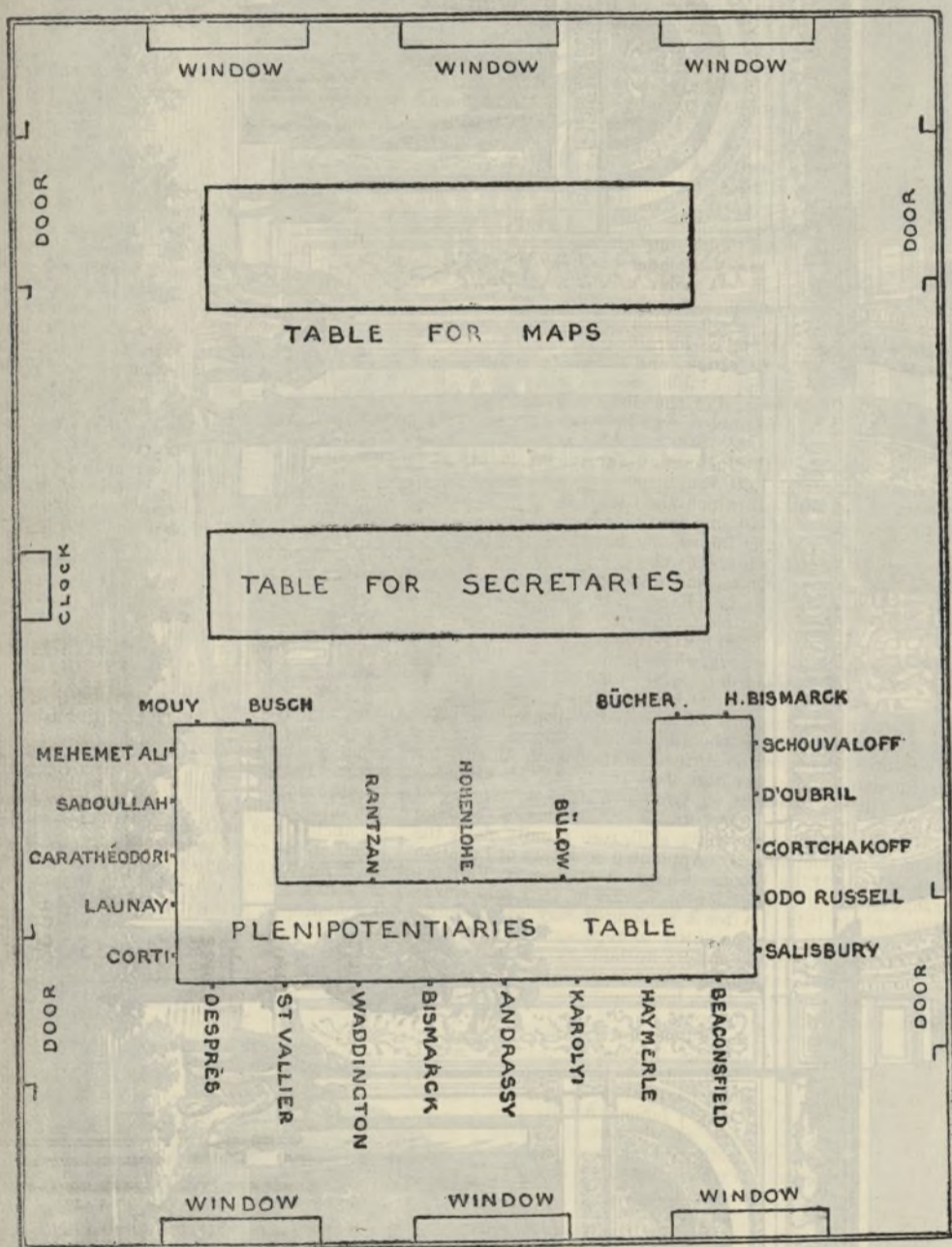
The Edinburgh correspondent of the *Times* rejoices at the opportunity the artists of that ancient capital will have of studying that distinctively English branch of art, painting in water colours, arising from the circumstance that a loan collection from South Kensington is now being exhibited in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art. "Around this nucleus," he says, "there has been gathered a large number of representative works from private collections, both in England and in Scotland, and the result is one of the most interesting and instructive exhibitions that have been placed within the reach of the lovers of art in Edinburgh for many a day. The catalogue shows the number of works from South Kensington to be close on a hundred; while the general collection numbers three hundred and fifty, five of them being pictures lent by her Majesty." In another part of the same building Professor Archer, the superintendent of the Museum of Science and Art, has got together an interesting loan collection of art-fans of all forms and nationalities.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold by auction on Monday a remarkable collection of antique furniture and artistic objects, formerly in the possession of the late Mr. Gregory Gregory, of Harlaxton Manor House, Lincolnshire. Among the lots sold were several important historical portraits, many antique works in tapestry, silver, and various precious woods, carved and inlaid. The first-named embraced, among other lots, five grand panels of Beauvais tapestry, the first subject being that of an old man leading a young girl to two other females, signed F. Boucher; the second that of Vulcan forging the armour of Achilles, with numerous other figures, and rich scroll and shell border; the third, illustrative of the triumph of Bacchus, and with numerous classical figures *en suite*; the fourth with Neptune, Amphitrite, and other sea deities; and the fifth with Apollo, nymphs, and other mythological figures. Commencing at £3000, this work, which was in perfect preservation, both as regards colour and fabric, rose to £5100, at which sum the five panels were knocked down to Mr. Durlacher. The total sum realised by the sale (exclusive of silver) was £15,180 18s.

The third annual exhibition, under the patronage of her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Germany, of paintings on china by artists and amateurs is the most successful which has yet been held either as regards the quality of the work or the amount of interest created by the competition. The art-pottery galleries of the Messrs. Howell and James, called into existence, in the first instance, for the display of the Doulton ware, may now be regarded as an "institution." The first prize for amateurs was gained by Edward Langstaffe with a plate in blue, showing an octopus inclosing within its deadly tentacles a predatory fish. "The Angler Caught" is the name of the subject, and the border of the dish is worked in with sea shells and corals, making a very beautiful and original design. The other amateur prizes were gained by Lady Augusta Cadogan, Lady Willoughby, and Mrs. Nesbitt. The special prize fell to Miss Edith S. Hall, while the gold medal of the Crown Princess of Germany was carried off by the Countess of Warwick. To the professional artists the prizes fell in the following order:—Miss Linnie Watt, Mrs. Ellen Mallam, and Franz Dange, the special prize being Miss Ada Hanbury's. Ornamental designers and flower-painters form a separate section, and the prizes were awarded to Miss Charlotte E. Spiers, Edward Kennard, Miss Florence Lewis (who also carried off the special prize), William Bradshaw, and A. W. Beech. The judges were, as usual, E. W. Cooke, R.A., and Frederick Goodall, R.A.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* has telegraphed that the O'Connell Monument Committee, originally appointed so far back as 1862, met the other day at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, and adopted a formal contract transferring the work begun by the late Mr. Foley to his pupil and assistant, Mr. Thomas Brock. It was stated that, in addition to the sum of £2000 paid to Mr. Foley, whose model of the monument is accepted as a full release for that sum, there stands to the credit of the committee £11,205 invested in the Three-per-Cent Stocks. Mr. Gray, M.P., observed that Mr. Brock had already completed, to the entire satisfaction of all persons concerned, the several works left unfinished by Mr. Foley, and that he expects to have the O'Connell monument on its site in Sackville-street, Dublin, within three years. He is to receive £10,500 for the work, which sum will be paid in instalments as the work progresses, on the certificate of H. H. Armistead, A.R.A. In connection with this subject we may add that Mr. Dollard, of Dublin, has just published, "by authority of the O'Connell Centenary Committee," a remarkably handsome quarto volume, amply illustrated with portraits, architectural and other views, and "dedicated to the Irish race wherever dispersed, and to all the friends of civil and religious liberty throughout the world." Whatever bears on the life and labours of O'Connell is set forth with loving care and amplitude.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are closed to the public until further orders.



PLAN OF THE HALL OF THE CONGRESS AT BERLIN, WITH THE SEATS OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

very tastefully decorated, the carpet being of a light colour with a large admixture of gold. In the centre of the room there is a horseshoe-shaped table, and in the middle, on the outer side, is the presidential seat of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bismarck. On the side of the Congress hall, near the secretarial room, there are two conference rooms, to which the members of the Congress can retire for consultation. On the other side a buffet has been arranged which leads into an open space to the garden and colonnade.

We refer to our ground plan of the hall in which the Congress meets, with the position of the three tables, the upper table for the assembled Plenipotentiaries, the second table for the Secretaries, and a lower table for maps of the Turkish Empire and its provinces; and with the seats respectively allotted to the Plenipotentiaries, at the upper table, all indicated by their names. If the reader should seek to compare this Plan with the view of the Meeting of the Congress presented in our Extra Supplement, notice must be taken that the view last mentioned is taken from the opposite or lower end of the hall, so that the positions of the different figures appear here in the reverse order to that of the names printed around the table on the accompanying Plan, which is that of the hall and tables regarded from the upper end. But there will be no difficulty in recognising at once the majority of those well-known personages; Prince Bismarck, with Count Andrassy at his right hand, both standing at the centre of the upper side of the table; Lord Beaconsfield, in official uniform, standing at the right-hand corner, in front of the window; Lord Salisbury, sitting next to our Prime Minister at the side wing of the table, with Lord Odo Russell at his right hand; the spectacled face of Prince Gortschakoff, having Count Schouvaloff and M. D'Oubril with him, cannot be mistaken for a moment. The French Plenipotentiaries, M. Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. St. Vallier, sit to the left hand of Prince Bismarck; those of Italy, Count

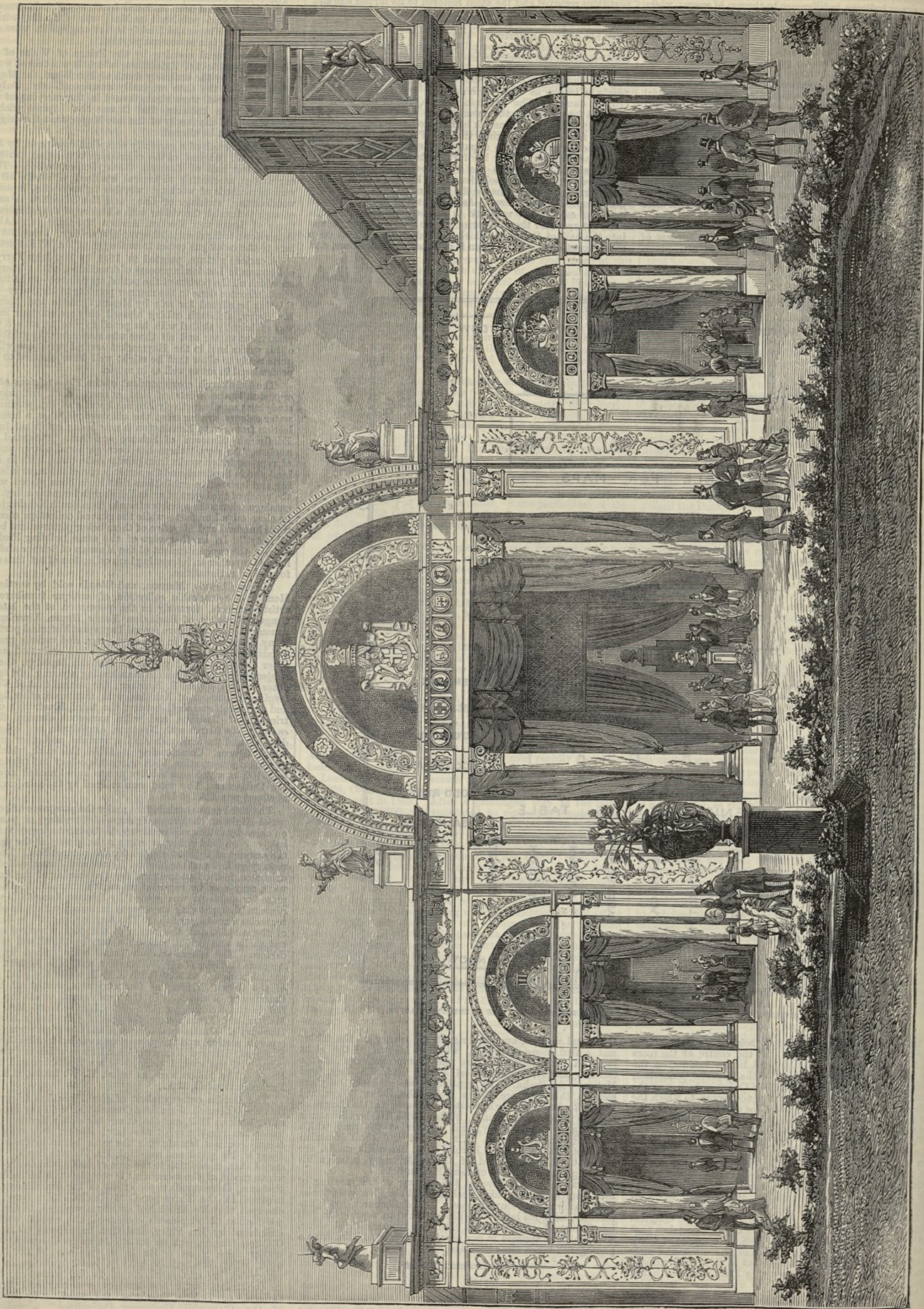
Corti and another, are standing at the corner of the table; and seated along that side, which is shown to the right hand in our Engraving, are the Plenipotentiaries of the Sultan—namely, Carathéodori Pasha, Sadoulla Bey, and Mahomet Ali Pasha. The gentlemen whose backs only are seen in this view are Prince Hohenlohe, Baron Bülow, and Count Rantzau, directly opposite the President of the Congress; and the principal Secretaries, Bücher (with Herbert Bismarck standing by him), Mouy, and another at the seats which appear in the foreground. The second and third Austrian Plenipotentiaries, Count Karolyi and Baron Haymerle, are seated to the right hand of Count Andrassy, between his standing figure and that of Lord Beaconsfield.

It was only, we believe, at the opening or first meeting of the Congress, on Thursday week, that all the Plenipotentiaries wore uniforms or Court dresses. Prince Bismarck has quite recently, since his late severe illness, taken to wearing his full beard, instead of the shaven chin and the moustache alone, with which he appears in our separate Portrait of him, from a photograph taken some time ago.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. John Ruskin has supplemented his remarkable collection of Turner's drawings, now on view at the Fine Art Society's Gallery, New Bond-street, by many drawings executed *sua manu*. These have great interest, apart altogether from their art merit, because they form, as he expressed it, in his quaint and pregnant "notes," a little autobiography of drawings from childhood until now, out of which some useful points might be made evident respecting the service of particular methods or the danger of particular errors."

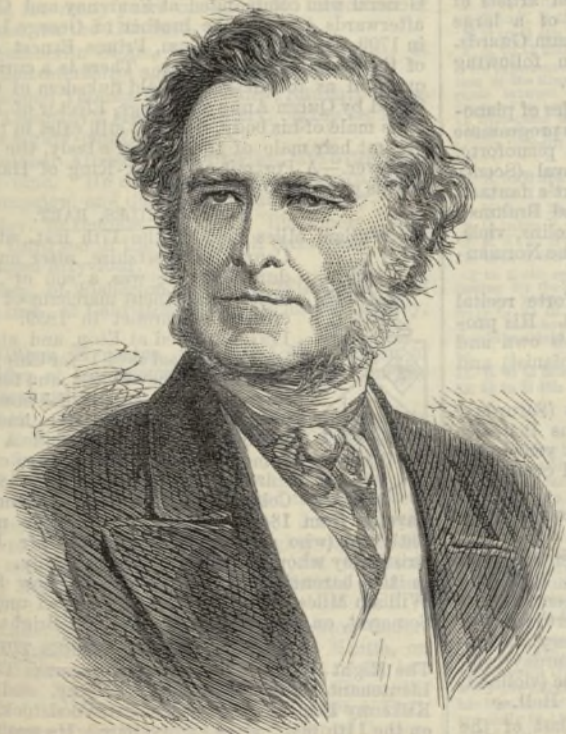
"The White Cockade," by J. E. Millais, R.A., representing a young lady of the Jacobite times—a period dear to the pencil



PARIS EXHIBITION: THE ITALIAN FAÇADE, CHAMP DE MARS.



PARIS EXHIBITION: THE NORWEGIAN PAVILION, CHAMP DE MARS.



THE LATE RIGHT HON. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P.,
RECORDER OF THE CITY OF LONDON.



THE LATE MR. J. A. MACGAHAN,
CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY NEWS" IN TURKEY.

MR. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P.

The death of this learned and estimable member of the legal profession, who during more than twenty years held the office of Recorder of the City of London, was lately recorded in our Obituary column. He was born in 1804, a son of the late Sir John Gurney, one of the Barons of the Exchequer. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1828. He sat in the House of Commons, as M.P. for Southampton, from July, 1865, and was a Conservative and Churchman. He was employed more than once in important public services, as Commissioner of Inquiry in Jamaica after the negro insurrection of 1865, and in settling the legal details of the Treaty of Washington for the Alabama compensation to the United States. The Portrait is from a photograph by Sarony, of New York.

MR. J. A. MACGAHAN.

This able and adventurous travelling journalist, the late Special Correspondent of the *Daily News* in Turkey, died on Sunday, the 9th inst., at Constantinople, as was mentioned in our last week's paper. He was a native of Ohio, in the United States of America, and was about thirty-three years of age. He came to Europe in 1870 as Special Correspondent of the *New York Herald* during the war between France and Germany; he was afterwards the Correspondent of that journal at St. Petersburg, whence he set out alone, in spite of many obstacles, upon his journey into Central Asia, and contrived to join the Russian military expedition to Khiva. His account of that expedition, and of his own adventures, is preserved in his book "Campaigning on the Oxus;" and our readers will probably remember that we and they were then indebted to Mr. MacGahan for his assistance in procuring illustrations of the Russian campaign in Central Asia. He was next commissioned by the *New York Herald* to attend the Carlist War in Spain, where he accompanied the staff of Don Carlos. Soon afterwards the Pandora expedition of Captain Allen Young to the Arctic Regions, by a special arrangement with the managing proprietor of the *New York Herald*, furnished Mr. MacGahan with fresh occupation; and his book, "Under the Northern Lights," is a permanent memorial of that expedition. In the spring of 1876, he went to Turkey as Special Correspondent of the *Daily News*, and it was by his letters that the English public mind was aroused to protest against the atrocious cruelties perpetrated in Bulgaria under the Turkish Government. Mr. MacGahan and his countryman, Mr. Eugene Schuyler, of the American Legation at Constantinople, subsequently formed a special commission of inquiry to obtain more precise information of those deplorable outrages and wholesale massacres of the Christian population. At the outbreak of the late war, Mr. MacGahan undertook, with Mr. Archibald Forbes, the task of observing and narrating the operations of the Russian army in Bulgaria; and the success with which he has performed this task is well known to all English newspaper readers. The portrait of Mr. MacGahan is copied from a photograph taken at Constantinople of the assembled English newspaper Correspondents there.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mdlle. Cepeda, the Spanish prima donna, made her second appearance here yesterday (Friday) week, when she repeated her performance as Lucrezia Borgia with enhanced success. On Tuesday the lady appeared, for the third time, in the same character; and this (Saturday) evening she is announced for Valentina, in "Les Huguenots."

On Wednesday "Guglielmo Tell" was given, for the first time this season, with a cast similar to that of former occasions. The other proceedings of the past and present weeks have consisted of repetitions of operas cast as recently noticed.

One of the specialties of the season will take place on Monday, when Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète" will be revived, after an interval of nearly ten years. The next novelty will be the production, for the first time in England, of "Alma," an Italian version of Flotow's new opera, "L'Enchantresse."

The third Floral Hall concert of the season on Saturday afternoon again drew a large attendance. The brilliant singing of Madame Patti was a prominent feature among many effective performances by eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera company. Sir J. Benedict and Signori Vianesi and Bevinani conducted.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The promised debut of Mdlle. Eugénie Pappenheim took place on Saturday last, when that lady appeared for the first time in England in the character of Valentina in "Les Huguenots." Mdlle. Pappenheim's voice is a very powerful mezzo-soprano; possessing, however, the upper compass of a soprano. She is a singer of very exceptional merit, excelling both in the expression of declamatory passion and tender sentiment. This was notably manifested in the duet with Marcello in the *Pré aux Clercs*, and still more so in the great duet with Raoul, which forms such a fine climax as to justify the frequent practice of terminating the performance of the opera therewith, as was done on Saturday. Mdlle. Pappenheim is also an excellent actress, having an imposing stage presence, and her actions and gestures being always appropriate and graceful, even when most earnest and impassioned. She achieved a great and deserved success, having been greeted with enthusiastic applause in several instances, especially after the closing duet. Her next performance was to be on Thursday last, again in "Les Huguenots." The cast of the opera included Madame Trebelli as Urbano, Signor Fancelli as Raoul, Signor Del Puente as Nevers, Signor Rota as St. Bris, and Herr Behrens as Marcello.

"Robert le Diable" was again given on Thursday week, when Herr Behrens made his first appearance this season, and resumed the character of Bertram, the cast having been otherwise the same as recently. "Faust" was repeated yesterday (Friday) week, and "La Traviata" was given again on Monday, cast as before, with the exception of Mdlle. Gerster's first assumption here of the part of Violetta, in which that lady achieved another success.

"Rigoletto" was to be repeated yesterday (Friday), with the first appearance of Signor Frapolli as the Duke; and this (Saturday) evening one of the special events of the season will take place—the production of an Italian version of "Carmen," the most important and successful stage work of the late Georges Bizet.

Last week's concert of the Philharmonic Society brought back Mr. Alfred Jaell and M. Wieniawski, each of whom made his first appearance this season. The former gentleman gave a brilliant rendering of Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat (that generally known as the "Emperor"), and the last-named artist performed, with admirable executive power, a manuscript concerto, for the violin, of his own composition, being

his second work of the kind. It consists of three divisions—"allegro moderato," "romance," and "finale alla zingara," the two last movements being the most effective. The orchestral pieces were Mr. Cusins's overture, "Les Travaillieurs de la Mer;" Haydn's symphony in D (No. 7 of the "Saloman" set); and the overture, scherzo, norturno, and march from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music. Miss Thursby (who made so successful a debut at the previous concert) again created a great impression by her fine singing in Mozart's scena, "Ma, che vi fece, o stelle," and Handel's aria, "Mio caro bene" (from "Rodelinda"). Mr. Cusins conducted, as usual. The sixty-sixth season of these concerts will terminate on July 3, with the eighth performance of the series.

The fourth and last subscription concert of the twenty-third season of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, on Thursday, the 13th inst., included some fine singing by the choristers, in pieces which, although not new, are always welcome, especially when so admirably rendered as at these concerts. The elder Samuel Wesley's motet for double choir, "In exitu Israel," Festa's old madrigal, "Down in a flowery vale," and that by Weekes, "As Vesta was descending;" Pearsall's ingenious imitation of that style, "Sir Patrick Spens," in ten real parts; Mr. Leslie's "Resurgam," and other part-songs, were very effectively given; a specialty having been Mendelssohn's sublime hymn, "Hear my prayer," for soprano solo, chorus, and organ. The soprano part was very expressively sung by Miss Emma Thursby, who afterwards made a great impression by her brilliant execution of Proch's air, with variations, "Deh torna mio bene." Mdlle. Eugénia Papirini made her first appearance in England with great success, especially in her first performance, the air (with recitative) "Lascia ch'io pianga," from Handel's opera "Rinaldo." Other vocal solos were contributed by this lady, Miss Orridge, Mr. Barton McGuckin, and Mr. Santley. Mr. Leslie and his choristers are selected to represent English choral music at the Paris Exhibition next month, a choice the justice of which can scarcely be disputed.

Signor Arditi's concert took place at the Steinway Hall on Friday, the 14th inst. The excellent conductor, who was for many seasons associated with Her Majesty's Theatre and Her Majesty's Opera at Drury-Lane Theatre, provided a very interesting selection, which comprised the clever vocal performances of Mdlle. Giulietta Arditi, who made a successful debut on the occasion. The young lady was also associated with the talented elocutionist, Miss Cowen, in a duologue, which was very effectively rendered by both. Mdlles. Alwina Valleria, Caroline Salla, and José Sherrington, Signori Campanini and Urio, and other well-known vocalists, contributed to the programme, which likewise included skilful performances on the pianoforte by Signor Tito Mattei and on the violin by Signor Erba. Signor Arditi conducted.

The fourth of this year's New Philharmonic Concerts took place at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon, the programme having been, as usual, of varied interest.

A very interesting "Vocal Recital" was given by Herr Henschel at St. James's Hall on Monday evening. The programme included a selection from Schubert's "Die Schöne Müllerin," a series that comprises some of his finest songs. These were admirably sung by Herr Henschel, as were other lieder, the compositions of Carl Loewe, Brahms, and the vocalist. The selection was varied by some clever pianoforte playing by Herr Carl Faeltel, who gave Beethoven's "Sonata Appassionata," and solo pieces by Raff, Chopin, and Rubinstein.

Mr. Brinley Richards's morning concert—including pianoforte performances by himself and some of his pupils—took place on Monday at the Langham Hall.

Dr. Hans von Bülow gave his last performance this season at the matinée of Professor Ella's Musical Union, on Tuesday.

Mr. Lindsay Sloper (the eminent pianist) gave the first of two "matinées d'invitation" at Langham Hall on Tuesday, when the programme comprised pianoforte recitals by some of his present and former pupils. The second matinée, on Tuesday next, is to include the performance of a selection from Mr. Sloper's vocal and instrumental compositions.

This week's performances of operas in English at the Crystal Palace consisted of "Lucia di Lammermoor" on Tuesday, and "Il Trovatore" on Thursday.

A series of four grand operatic concerts began at the Royal Aquarium on Wednesday evening, the programme having comprised performances by most of the principal artists of Her Majesty's Theatre, with the co-operation of a large orchestra, reinforced by the band of the Coldstream Guards. The remaining concerts are to take place on following Wednesdays. M. Charles Dubois is the conductor.

Mr. Charles Hallé completed his interesting series of pianoforte recitals yesterday (Friday) afternoon, when his programme comprised Mozart's quartet in E flat, No. 2, for pianoforte, violin, viola, and violoncello; Schumann's carnival (Scenes Mignonnes), op. 9, for pianoforte alone; Schubert's fantasia in C major, op. 159, for pianoforte and violin; and Brahms's quintet in F minor, op. 34, for pianoforte, two violins, viola, and violoncello. Mr. Hallé's coadjutors were Madame Norman-Néruda, M. L. Ries, Straus, and Franz Néruda.

Mr. Alfred Jaell gave an interesting pianoforte recital yesterday (Friday) afternoon at the Steinway Hall. His programme comprised various solo performances of his own and others, in association with Mdlle. Debillmont (pianist) and M. Wieniawski (violinist).

One of the specialties of the season occurs this (Saturday) afternoon, when the annual concert of Sir Julius Benedict will take place at the Floral Hall. As in past years, the principal vocalists of the Royal Italian Opera will contribute to a varied and interesting programme.

The last of Mr. E. H. Thorne's pianoforte recitals takes place this afternoon at Willis's Rooms.

Among the miscellaneous concert announcements of this week were Wheatstone's concertina concert at Langham Hall on Monday evening; that of Mrs. G. M. Green (pianist) at Langham Hall on Thursday (when Bach's concerto for four pianos was to be performed); and Mr. John Boosey's afternoon ballad concert at St. James's Hall to-day (Saturday), and in the evening the concert of Madame Varley-Liebe (violinist) and Mr. Theodore Liebe (violinist) at Steinway Hall.

A specialty in next week's music will be the last of the series of excellent orchestral concerts given by Madame Jenny Viard-Louis at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening. The programme comprises Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony, Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser," a "Suite" for orchestra by M. Massenet, entitled "Scènes Pittoresques," and Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in G.

Next week's concert announcements include those of Madame Etelka Gerster, at St. James's Hall, on Monday; of the London Sunday School Choir, at the Crystal Palace, on Wednesday; of Madame Trebelli, at St. James's Hall, on Thursday, in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Diseases of

the Throat and Chest; the matinée of Mr. Coenen, the pianist, at Messrs. Kirkman's; and Mr. Mapleson's second grand operatic concert at the Royal Albert Hall—the two last on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. George Magrath, the skilful young American pianist (whose performances we have already had occasion to commend), announces a matinée musicale for Friday next, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place.

A special concert has been organised by Madame Etelka Gerster, in aid of the fund for the wives and families of the shipwrecked sailors of the Grosser Kurfürst. The performances will take place at the German Embassy, on July 8.

We have already referred to the arrangements for the forthcoming triennial Musical Festival at Norwich, the date of which will probably be postponed to the second week in October, so as to secure, if possible, the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and a larger number of the county aristocracy than are usually residing in Norfolk in September.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.
THE EX-KING OF HANOVER.

His Majesty George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus, Ex-King of Hanover, Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, in the Peerage of Great Britain, and Earl of Armagh, in the Peerage of Ireland, Duke of Brunswick Lüneburg, K.G., G.C.H., a Prince of the United Kingdom, and a General in the British Army, died on the 12th inst., at his residence in the Rue Presbourg, Paris. His Majesty was the only child of Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover, Duke of Cumberland, K.G., the fifth son of George III. and brother to George IV. and to Edward, Duke of Kent, father of her Majesty the Queen, to whom, therefore, the late King was first cousin. He was born at Berlin, May 27, 1819, three days after the Queen, and succeeded his father Nov. 18, 1851. The kingdom of Hanover was annexed to Prussia by decree, Sept. 20, 1866, to which, however, King George never submitted. His Majesty was quite blind from the age of fifteen, his affliction being chiefly alleviated by music, to which he was greatly devoted and of which he was himself a skilful proficient. He married, Feb. 18, 1843, Princess Mary Alexandrina, eldest daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, and leaves a son, Ernest Augustus, Crown Prince of Hanover, Duke of Cumberland and Prince of the United Kingdom, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, G.C.H., Colonel in the British Army, who was born in 1845; and two daughters, Princess Frederika, born Jan. 9, 1848, and Princess Maria Ernestina, born Dec. 3, 1849. The title of Cumberland, long held by the Cliffords, became associated with Royalty in 1644, when it was conferred on the gallant Prince Rupert, at whose death, unmarried, it became extinct. Its next creation was in 1689, when George, Prince of Denmark, obtained it. After that Prince's death it remained unappropriated until 1726, when it was granted to Prince William Augustus (second son of George II.), the General who commanded at Fontenoy and Culloden. It was afterwards given to the brother of George III.; and finally, in 1799, to George III.'s son, Prince Ernest Augustus, father of the Ex-King of Hanover. There is a curious genealogical question as to whether the old dukedom of Cambridge, conferred by Queen Anne on George, Elector of Hanover, and the heirs male of his body, does not still exist in the person of the present heir male of the Elector's body, the Crown Prince of Hanover.—A Portrait of the ex-King of Hanover was given in this paper of June 3, 1876.

SIR W. MILES, BART.

Sir William Miles died on the 17th inst., at his seat, Leigh Court, Somersetshire, after an illness of some duration. He was a son of Mr. Philip John Miles, an eminent merchant of Bristol, and was created a Baronet in 1859. He was born in 1797, educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; and sat as M.P. for Chippenham 1818-20, for New Romney 1830-2, and for East Somersetshire 1834-65. He was the head of the banking firm of Sir W. Miles, Bart., and Co., of Bristol; a Deputy Lieutenant and a magistrate for Somersetshire; was chairman of the Somersetshire Quarter Sessions from 1835 to 1870; and Colonel of the North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry from 1843 to 1866. Sir W. Miles married, in 1823, Catherine (who died 1869), daughter of Mr. John Gordon, of Bristol, by whom he had a numerous family. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, now Sir Philip John William Miles, who was recently returned unopposed for East Somerset, on the death of Mr. Richard Bright.

RIGHT HON. W. F. FOWNES TIGHE.

The Right Hon. William Frederick Fownes Tighe, P.C., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kilkenny, and Colonel of the Kilkenny Fusiliers, died at his seat Woodstock, in that county, on the 11th inst., aged eighty-four. He was the elder son of William Tighe, Esq., M.P., of Woodstock, by Marianne, his wife, daughter and coheir of Daniel Gahan, Esq., M.P., of Coolquill, in the county of Tipperary, and succeeded to the family estates at his father's death, in 1816. He received his education at Eton, and at Cambridge. He served as High Sheriff of the county of Kilkenny in 1823, and of the county of Carlow in 1837; and was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the former in 1847. He was sworn of the Privy Council in Ireland in 1846. Colonel Tighe married, April 18, 1825, Lady Louisa Madeline Lennox, fifth daughter of Charles, fourth Duke of Richmond and Lennox, K.G.

(grandfather of the present Duke), at one time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and had an only daughter, who died an infant. Colonel Tighe's only brother, the late Daniel Tighe-Bunbury, Esq., of Rossana, in the county of Wicklow, J.P. and D.L., formerly of the Grenadier Guards, died before him, leaving a large family, the eldest son of which, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Edward Tighe, has succeeded to the extensive landed property of the gentleman whose death we record. The family of Tighe is one of the most influential among the resident country gentlemen of Ireland. In the times of the Irish Parliament they possessed the patronage of the boroughs of Wicklow and Inistigo; and as far back as 1656 Richard Tighe was member for Dublin in Cromwell's Union Parliament.

SIR THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY.

Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., LL.D., the distinguished Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, and one of the most accomplished and learned of Record editors, died on the 15th inst., at his residence, 126, Portdown-road, Maida-vale. He was the son of Major Thomas Bartholomew Price Hardy, Esq., of Kingston, Jamaica, and was born at Port Royal, in that island, in 1804. He entered the Record Office, then kept in the Tower of London, in 1819, and in 1861 succeeded Sir Francis Palgrave as Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, and in 1869 received the honour of knighthood. Sir Thomas married Mary, daughter of Charles Macdowell, Esq., of Weston-super-Mare, a lady eminent as a novelist, as is also Miss Isa Hardy, their daughter. The death of Sir Thomas Hardy will cause a void hard to be filled in historical and archaeological literature. Few men have passed through life more honoured and esteemed. The services which he rendered to the public records of England were of inestimable value.

THE DEAN OF CORK.

The Very Rev. Achilles Daunt, D.D., Dean of Cork, died on the 17th inst., at St. Ann's, Blarney, in the county of Cork. He was born in 1833, the eldest son of Achilles Daunt, Esq., of Tracton Abbey, in that county, J.P., by Mary, his wife, third daughter of John Isaac Heard, Esq., M.P. for Kinsale, and was descended from the ancient family of Daunt of Owlpen, Gloucestershire. At college he gained a classical scholarship and the Vice-Chancellor's prize for English verse, and afterwards became Donnellan Lecturer. Mr. Daunt was ordained in 1855 to the curacy of St. Matthias, Dublin, of which he became Incumbent in 1867, having in the interim officiated for twelve years at Ring Curren, near Kinsale. Subsequently he was appointed a Canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, and in 1875 became Dean of Cork. Dean Daunt was, like his Bishop who has so shortly predeceased him, and at whose interment he himself officiated, a forcible and eloquent preacher, and was extremely popular in the diocese of Dublin. He married, Feb. 24, 1863, Catherine Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Leslie, of Castlemartyr, and leaves three daughters.

MR. BOLCKOW, M.P.

Henry William Ferdinand Bolckow, Esq., the chief founder of the great iron industry of Middlesbrough, and its first Mayor and member, died on the 18th inst. at Ramsgate. Mr. Bolckow was a German by birth. Thirty-six years ago he started in the iron trade, and was at his death the chairman of the colossal iron and coal company of Bolckow, Vaughan, and Company (Limited). Mr. Bolckow gave a public park to the town, which he represented in the Liberal interest. He was in his seventy-second year, and has sat for Middlesbrough in two Parliaments.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

William Cullen Bryant, the American poet, died on the 12th inst., aged eighty-four, at New York, it is supposed from the effects of remaining uncovered while at the unveiling, in Central Park, of the bust of Mazzini. He was born at Cummington, Massachusetts, Nov. 3, 1794, and from a very early age was distinguished as a poet. His great work, "Thanatopsis," was written when he was but nineteen years of age. He was called to the Bar on leaving college in 1815, but soon afterwards adopted literary pursuits, and became a voluminous contributor to periodicals. Besides numerous poems, which gained great popularity both in America and here, Bryant published translations of Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey;" and he made three extended visits to Europe, which are graphically described in his "Letters of a Traveller." Mr. Bryant had been connected with the New York Evening Post for upwards of half a century.—A Portrait of Mr. Bryant is given at page 581.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Dr. Middleton, for many years one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools in Scotland, on the 11th inst., at Bothwell.

Nathaniel Chamberlin Stone, Esq., on the 31st ult., at Aylestone Hall, Leicestershire, aged seventy-seven.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. J. Hockley, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's Madras Artillery, on the 1st inst., at Ipswich, in his eighty-eighth year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Picton Bowlby, late 64th Regiment, aged forty-nine. He saw much active service in India, in the Persian campaign, and during the Indian Mutiny.

Richard Birley Baxendale, Esq., of Blackmore End, Kington, Herts, third son of the late Joseph Baxendale, Esq., on the 1st inst., aged fifty-four.

John Davis, Esq., of Fisherton Delamere, Wilts, J.P. and D.L., on the 14th inst., at Lauriston House, Richmond, Surrey, aged sixty-four.

The Rev. William Kynaston Groves, A.M., Rector of Thorpe, Derbyshire, at his Rectory, near Ashbourne, on the 11th inst., aged seventy-three.

The Hon. Letitia Dorothea Herbert, widow of the late Hon. and Very Rev. William Herbert, Dean of Manchester (son of Henry, first Earl of Carnarvon), and brother of Joshua William, sixth and last Viscount Allen, on the 14th inst., at Lancaster-place, Richmond, aged ninety-three.

Thomas Dixon, Esq., banker, Chester, J.P., on the 30th ult., at his residence, Littleton, aged eighty-eight. He was the eldest son of Thomas Dixon, Esq., of Littleton, Captain R.N., by Anne, his wife, daughter of Thomas Griffies, Esq., of Chester.

John Pryce Lade, Esq., of Nash Court, Boughton-under-Blean, Kent, J.P. and D.L., late Major East Kent Militia, on the 4th inst., aged seventy-nine. He was only son of the late John Hobdall Lade, Esq., of Boughton, by Eliza Evors, his wife, niece of Sir John Powell Pryce, Bart., of Newton Hall, and derived his descent from Robert Lade, Recorder of Canterbury, cousin of Sir John Lade, Bart.

Nicholas Kendall, Esq., of Pelyn, Cornwall, J.P. and D.L., on the 8th inst., aged seventy-eight. He was son of the late Rev. Charles Kendall, of Pelyn, by Ann, his wife, daughter of the late Francis John Hext, Esq., of Tredithy, Cornwall. Served as High Sheriff of Cornwall in 1847, and sat in Parliament for the Eastern Division of that county from 1852 to 1868. He was formerly Magisterial Governor of Gibraltar, where two attempts were made on his life.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

E.T. (Bath).—Thanks for your letter. We have not been furnished with any information respecting the Counties Chess Association.

B.L. (Berlin).—It was pointed out in the note appended to the move.

C.W.E. (You must have set up the position incorrectly; there is no Rook en prise for Black to capture with a Pawn).

EAST MARDEN.—We concur with your views upon the construction of No. 1790, the more readily as we do not look for the quality of "difficulty" in the solution of a two-move problem.

M.P.N. (Problem No. 1788 cannot be solved by 1. B to B 3rd (ch), K to B 4th; 2. R to K 4th; for Black can then continue with 2. B to K 4th (ch), &c.

E.S.K. (Fawley).—Similar problems were published a century ago.

SALEM (India).—The result of our examination of your budget of problems is that all of them are ineligible. Nos. 2 and 5 have second solutions, and Nos. 1, 3, and 4 are too simple in construction.

TRIAL (Glasgow).—We think very highly of the problem referred to.

S.H. (Nottingham).—We are not surprised to hear that the 121-move problem can be solved by a shorter process than was contemplated by the author, and shall be glad to see your analysis.

A.S. (Manchester).—Thanks for the games, which are very acceptable.

G.A.M. (We do not know the name of the president of the association mentioned in your letter. Why not write to the secretary for the information?)

W.J.C.B. (Wellington).—If, in No. 1787, 1. Kt to B 4th, White mates by 2. Kt to K 4th.

J.A.W.H. (Edinburgh).—We had marked No. 4 for insertion this week, but it failed under a final examination. No. 1 has been already published in another journal; No. 2 can be solved by 1. Q to K 4th; No. 3 appeared in this column some months ago; No. 4 can be solved by 1. Q to K 3rd; No. 6 is too eccentric in construction; and No. 7 can be solved by 1. R to Q 4th (dis. ch). Nos. 5 and 8 are still under examination. We shall be glad to hear from you in reference to this report upon your contributions.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1788 received from O. Govett, J. G. Finch, Trowbridge Working Men's Club, U.K.S., J. Trotter, W. Speedwell, and Thaddeus of Warsaw.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1789 received from J. G. Finch, Dr. F. St. G. Rushby, Capt. H. Benham, J. K. U.K.S., Miranda, R. S. Bates, M. Thomas, Lawrence Dwyer, John Taylor, O. McNiel, R.A., and G. B. Heath.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1790 received from H. B. C. Govett, Trowbridge Working Men's Chess Club, S. Nathan, Painter of Shepherd's Bush, G. Rushby, Capt. J. K. Trial, P. P. Villiamy, Copingdon, Lamas, R. Roughhead, E. Worsley, J. Lyndford, D. Leslie, Leona and Leon, H. Burgher, Triton, G. Foshrooke, T. W. H. W. Powell, A. R. G. St. J. E. J. Spiera, E. Esmond, M. Rawling, W. F. Pettit, R. T. King, Orson, R. Ingersoll, T. Edgar, S. Threlfall, B. R. Stone, American, Robin Gray, Esq., C. G. E. Leeds, J. Worsley, Tippet, T. Greenbank, L.S.D., P. Hampton, R. Schofield, E. Lewis, Paul's Root, B. Parkinson, Simplex, Harrovian, W. Lee, N. E. D. N. Brock, Carlota, L. L. White Star, P. Page, Tonks, W. Scott, J. J. Amery, E. B. R. (Manchester), Alpha, U.K.S., E. L. Green, Hereward, A. Wood, C. G. Bennett, W. Lesson, C. J. Moss, E. I. G. N. Rumbelow, E. G. (Trinidadian), Bishop's Pawn, O. Wood, R. H. Brooks, J. H. Walton, Walter Hall, J. de Honestein, J. Ashe, Emile Frau, B. Phelan, C.P.D., E. S. Kennedy, W. S. B. East Marden, Bycroft, G. H. V. E.H.H.V., Lulu, Dr. F. St. G. and C.W.E.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1789.

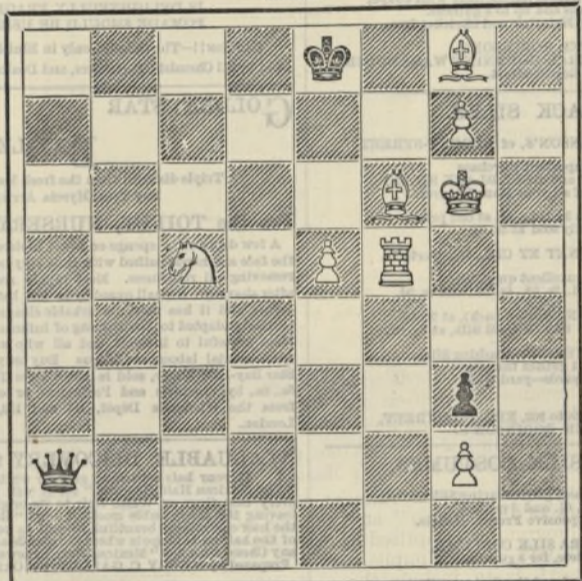
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to K 2nd P. B, or Kt takes Kt* 2. B to K B 6th 3. Kt to Q 8th. Mate.

* If Black play 1. K to K 3rd or moves 1. Kt from Q 7th or 1. R takes P, 1. R takes Q or 1. Kt takes Q, White continues with 2. Kt (from Q B 6th) to Q 4th (ch), and mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 1792.

By W. H. TAYLOR (Yokohama).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN NOTTINGHAM.

An interesting game played at the Nottingham Chess Club between Mr. S. HAMEL and Mr. F. S. ENSOR.—(King's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. K to Q 4th Q to R 5th (ch)
4. K to Q 2nd

We expressed our opinion of this variation of the King's Gambit in a note to a game between these amateurs which appeared in our issue of the 1st inst. In that game Mr. Ensor, who was first player, moved 4. K to K 2nd—a better line of play than the move in the text.

4. K to B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
5. Q to B 3rd Kt to K 8th (ch)
6. Kt to Q 2nd P to B 3rd
7. Kt to Q 4th P to Q 4th
8. K takes P Q to B 7th
9. K to K 5th (ch)

P to K 5th appears much more embarrassing for the defence. If then the Kt retreats, White has gained time, and, in reply to Kt to R 4th, he can play Q to R 4th, and, however Black plays, White should be able to develop his forces rapidly.

10. K to Q 3rd Q to B 3rd
11. K to Q 4th P takes P (ch)
12. Q to B 4th

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

On Friday last Mr. W. N. Potter played, simultaneously, sixteen members of the chess club associated with the Ladies' College, Little Queen-street, yielding in each case the large odds of a Knight. In the result, Mr. Potter lost to Messrs. Henty and Sharpe, drew against Miss Florence Down, and won the remaining thirteen games.

By mutual consent of the players, the long-pending chess-match, at the odds of a Knight, between Miss Rudge and Mr. Thorold has been abandoned as drawn, the score showing ten games to each side and no draws. We understand that Miss Rudge, who has won two shorter matches against Mr. Thorold, intends to challenge that gentleman to another friendly contest upon the same conditions as the last one.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. W. G. Ward, a distinguished member of the Nottingham Chess Club, and Mayor of that borough, who was thrown from his horse on Thursday last, and died on the following day from the effects of the injuries he received. Among his fellow-townsmen his loss at the present moment is deplored as irreparable. He was last year specially re-elected to the highest municipal honours, in view of the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to Nottingham next month; and upon him had devolved nearly all the arrangements in connection with the Royal reception. Mr. Ward was much respected in London chess circles, where his scholarly attainments and skill in the practice of chess were well known.

The Paris International Tourney of first-class players began on Monday last, and the play will be continued on the Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday of each week until the termination of the contest. The following players have entered the lists:—Germany—Messrs. Andersen, Paulsen, Fitchel, and Zukertort; France—Messrs. Clere and Rosenthal; Austria—Herr English; Russia—M. Winawer; America—Captain Mackenzie and James Mason. England is represented by Messrs. Bird, Blackburne, and Gifford.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 6, 1876) of Mr. John Temperley, late of Braeside House, Dulwich Wood Park, who died on April 17 last, was proved on the 7th inst. by Henry Greathead Temperley, the son, Henry William Carter, and Robert Starey, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Helen Maria Temperley, his household furniture and effects and an immediate legacy of £200 absolutely, and for life his residence and £1500 per annum; to his late brother's wife a house and an annuity for life; to a niece of his late wife he also leaves a house for life; on their respective deaths the said three houses are to go to his son Henry. To the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, £100; to his executor Mr. Starey, £500; to each of his other executors, £100; and legacies to his cook and his wife's maid. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between all his children, except his share in the goodwill in the firm of Temperleys, Carter, and Dark, which is to go to his surviving partners.

The will (dated July 6, 1877) with a codicil (dated March 18, 1878) of Sir James Watts, late of Abney Hall, Cheadle, Chester, and of Manchester, who died on April 7 last, was proved at Chester on the 17th ult. by Dame Margaret Watts, the widow, Nathaniel Buckley, the nephew, and James Watts, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator gives to his wife £500 and an annuity of £1000; upon trust for each of his daughters, Mrs. Emma Carlton and Mrs. Susan Buckley, £7000; to the Rev. Stephen Hooper, £250; to his niece, Harriet Rigby, £400; and the remainder of his property, real and personal, to his said son.

The will (dated Jan. 10, 1877) with a codicil (dated Jan. 9, 1878) of Mr. Edward James Jackson, late of Coates-crescent, Edinburgh, who died on April 28 last, was proved in London on the 4th inst. by Randle Jackson, George Henry Jackson, and Edward James Jackson, the sons, and Killingworth Richard Hedges, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator exercises the power of appointment given to him under the will of his uncle Randle Jackson by leaving certain properties in the counties of Middlesex, Norfolk, Bedford, and Surrey, and the borough of Southwark, to his son Randle, and by distributing the trust funds under the said will among his children, subject to an annuity to his wife. There are other bequests to his family, and the residue he leaves to his wife for life or widowhood, and then to his children.

The will (dated Dec. 19, 1876) of Mr. Edmund Thomas Eytton, late of No. 2, Clarinda Park, North Kingstown, Ireland, who died on the 12th ult., was proved at the principal registry, London, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Robert William Eytton, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths £15,000 upon trust for his niece, Leila Leake, and her children; and among the other legacies may be noted one to his sister, Maria Neave, "on account of her becoming a Papist, £100 only." The residue of his property he gives to his said brother.

The will (dated Sept. 6, 1876) of Mr. George Mitchell, late of No. 22, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, who died on April 8 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Mdlle. Anna de Biernacka, the Rev. Edward Coupland, and James Heelis, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths his library of books (except the "Decameron" of Boccaccio) to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, if she will be graciously pleased to accept the same, for the benefit of herself or of any one of her children; and, if she does not see fit to accept the same, then to the South Kensington Museum; he also bequeaths to the said Museum the choice of twenty of his pictures, twenty pieces of his old plate, seven Polish crayon drawings, and his collection of snuffboxes. There are some other legacies, including his household furniture and effects and £500 to Mdlle. Biernacka. The residue of his personal estate is to be laid out in the purchase of real estate; and the same, with all his present real estate, is devised to the use of the said Mdlle. Biernacka for life, with remainder to her first and other sons, according to seniority, in tail male.

The will of Mrs. Eliza Hartland, widow of Nathaniel Hartland, Esq., of The Oaklands, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, who died on Dec. 10 last, was proved on the 24th ult. at the district court of probate at Gloucester by her two sons, Frederick Dixon Hartland and Ernest Hartland, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £3000. By her death the sum of £50,000, in which she had a life interest, is by her directed to be divided in the proportion of two sevenths to each of her two sons and one seventh to each of her three daughters. The whole of the landed estates revert to her eldest son, Frederick Dixon Hartland.

The will (dated Dec. 18, 1865) of the Right Hon. Anne, Countess Dowager of Buckinghamshire (wife of Mr. David Wilson), formerly of Holles-street, Cavendish-square, but late of 30, Welbeck-street, who died on the 23rd ult., was proved on the 11th inst. under a nominal sum by William Edward Ayerst, the sole executor. With the exception of a legacy to Richard Douglas, the testatrix leaves all her property to her executor.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of General Sir Arthur Augustus Thurlow Cunynghame, K.C.B., to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Yesterday week was the last day of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society's show at Oxford. The total number during the week was 38,601, as against 75,933 last year at Bath, and 48,639 at Hereford in 1876.

From the account issued for the year which ended Dec. 31, 1877, it appears that the interest accrued in respect of the securities standing in the name of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt to the credit of the Post-Office Savings Bank Fund was £968,504. The interest paid and credited to depositors amounted to £661,459, and the expenses incurred in the execution of those Acts to £152,184.

The movement set on foot by the Prince of Wales for sending artisan reporters to the Paris Exhibition is attracting considerable attention in the various manufacturing districts of the kingdom. Birmingham, Bristol, and Edinburgh have already reported to the committee sitting at the Society of Arts that active steps are being taken to promote this important work, and subscription-lists have been opened for aiding to defray the expense of sending over skilled workmen in various trades. Already many of the City Companies have promised subscriptions. The Clothworkers give £100; the Drapers, 50 guineas; the Fishmongers, 25 guineas; the Carpenters, 10 guineas; the Salters, 10 guineas. The Prince of Wales subscribes £50; the Royal Commissioners, 100 guineas; and the Society of Arts, 100 guineas. It is understood that arrangements have been made by which the artisans sent over will have secured to them both lodging and board on reasonable terms, and, besides, will have facilities given them for visiting industrial establishments in Paris. In return, it is made a condition that each artisan thus assisted must present a written report on his own special industry. These will be collected and printed for publication at a cheap rate.

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An endless variety of Cabinets, from 2 to 60 guineas, many
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If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use
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Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World; it thoroughly
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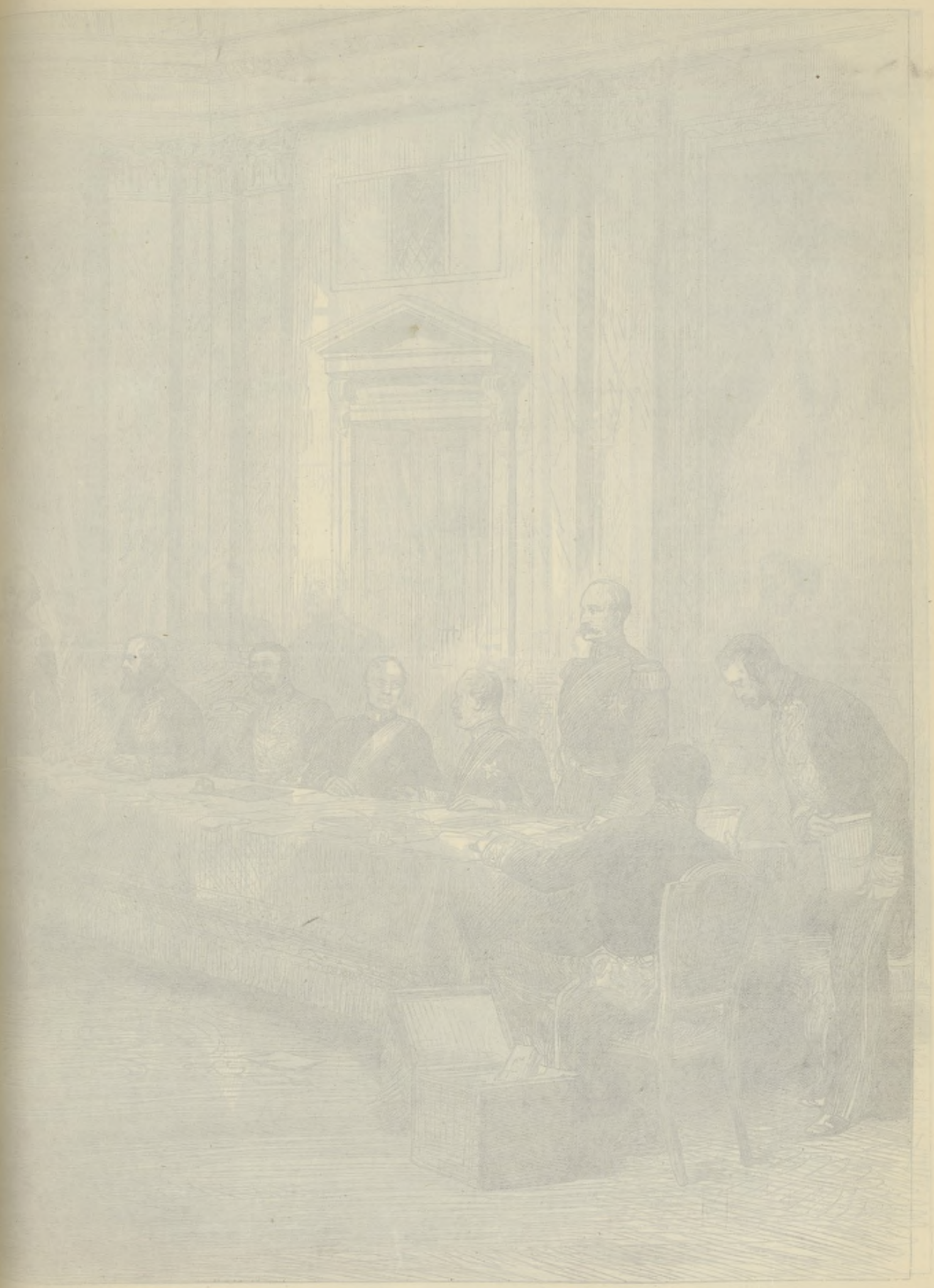
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