

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

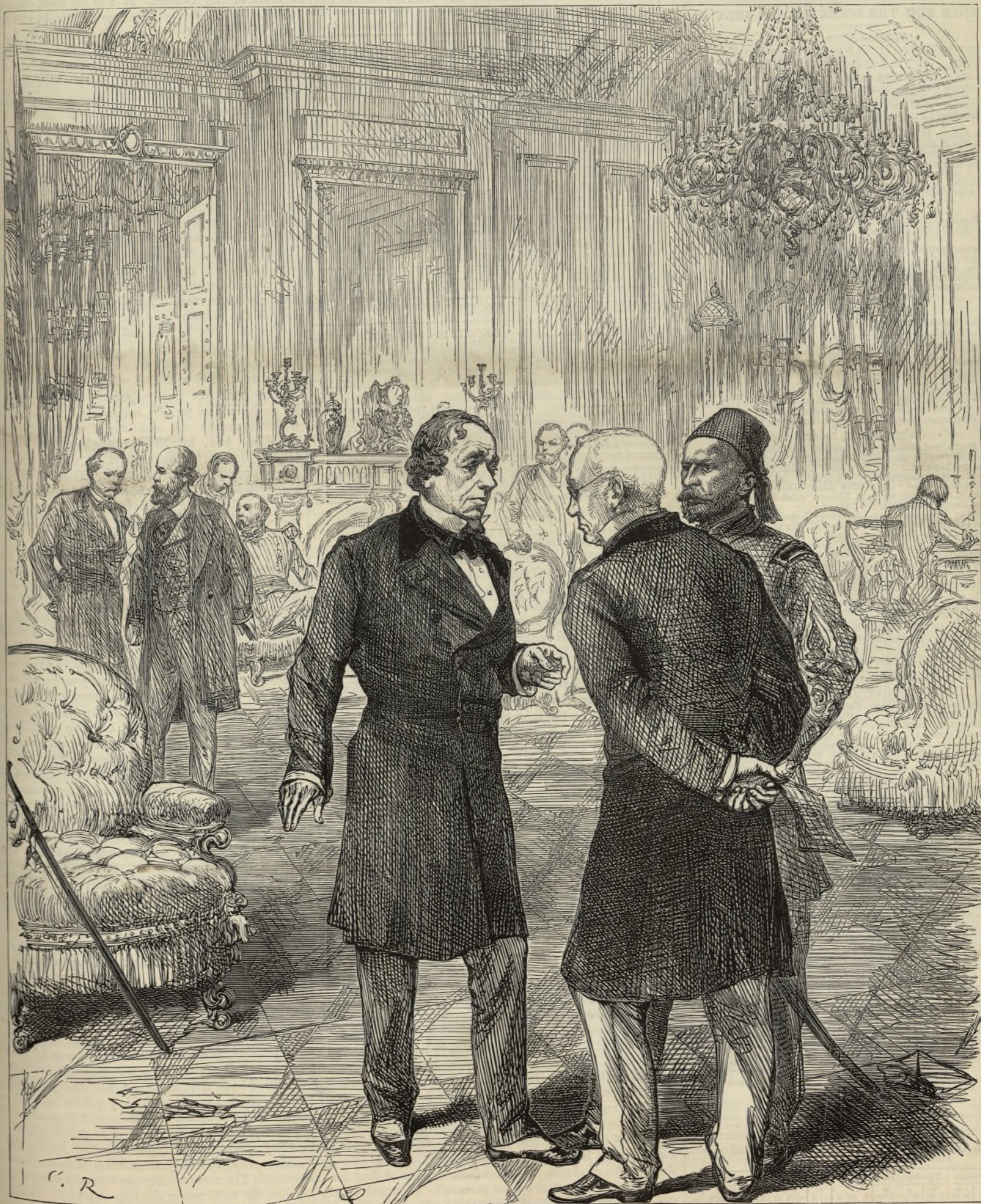


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No. 2035.—VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1878.

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



CONGRESS AT BERLIN: ANTE-ROOM IN THE RADZIWILL PALACE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., Lady Helen Macgregor, of Macgregor, Edinburg, Balquhider, of a son.
On the 21st inst., at Norfolk-crescent, the Hon. Mrs. H. Pakington, of a daughter.
On the 14th inst., at Richmond Lodge, Wavertree, Lady Earle, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th inst., at St. Peter's, Kensington Park-road, by the Rev. John Robbins, D.D., Hugh Bonham-Carter, Esq., late Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain Coldstream Guards, to Jane Margaret, younger daughter of Alexander Macdonald, Esq., of Penbridge-gardens, London.
On the 25th inst., at Churchill, Somerset, by the Rev. Dr. Giles, Rector of Sutton, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. S. P. Jose, Vicar of Churchill, W. Dundas Cloete, Esq., The Hilton, Sutton, to Anna Isabella, widow of Baldwin Fulford, of Fulford, Esq., Devon, Scotch, and Australian papers please to copy.
On the 18th inst., at Alderbury Church, Wilts, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Paul Sanford Methuen, Scots' Guards, eldest son of Lord Methuen, of Corsham Court, Wilts, to Evelyn, daughter of Sir Frederick Hervey Bathurst, Bart.
On the 25th inst., at All Souls', Langham-place, Major-General Paget to Rosalind Margaret, younger daughter of the late Peter N. Laurie, Esq., of Park-crescent, N.W., and Paxhill Park, Lindfield, Sussex.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd ult., at Valparaiso, Elisa Barbara, wife of Samuel S. Oxley, Esq., and youngest daughter of John Mackay, Esq., late of Fort William, Inverness-shire.
On the 21st inst., at 15, Wilton-street, Grosvenor-place, Lord Montagu William Graham, youngest son of James, third Duke of Montrose, K.G., aged 71.
On the 24th inst., at 5, Manchester-square, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Montgomery, Bart., late a Member of the Council of India, aged 75.
On the 25th inst., at Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, Admiral Sir William Hutcheon Hall, K.C.B., F.R.S.

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

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 6.

SUNDAY, JUNE 30.

Second Sunday after Trinity.
Hospital Sunday.
New moon, 6.31 p.m.
Morning Lessons: Judges iv.; Acts ix. to 23. Evening Lessons: Judges v. or vi.; 1 John iii. 16 to iv. 7.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of Montreal; 8.15 p.m. and 7 p.m.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon P. G. Mead, Rector of North Cerney; 3 p.m., Rev. C. Arundell St. John Mildmay, Rector of Alvechurch; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Jowett, Master of Balliol.
St. James's, noon, Rev. W. Barker.

MONDAY, JULY 1.

Marriage of Princess Alice to Prince Louis, now Grand Duke of Hesse, 1862.
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Mr. H. G. Keene on Marique's Mission and the Catholics in the Time of Shah Jehan).
Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, examination of Pupils, Steavay Hall, Lower Seymour-street, 3 p.m. (the Marquis of Lansdowne in the chair).
National Society for Women's Suffrage, annual general meeting, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, 3.

TUESDAY, JULY 2.

Dr. Waldstein's last lecture (to ladies) on the History of Greek Sculpture, British Museum, 3.30.
Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. E. A. Bridge on Two Assyrian Incantations; Mr. T. Pinches on Babylonian dated Tablets and Canon of Ptolemy; Mr. E. L. Roy on an Egyptian Sepulchral Tablet).
Carlisle Races (two days).
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Nottingham Workmen's Flower Show, 1, Addison-road (from two till dusk).
The Lord Mayor's dinner to the Bishops attending the Lambeth Synod.
Licensed Victuallers' School, anniversary dinner at Alexandra Palace, 4 p.m.
East Surrey Agricultural Show, Croydon.
Peterborough Agricultural Society Show (two days).
Duffield Poultry, Pigeon, and Dog Show.
Athletic Sports: Rochester.
Barnstable Annual Horse Show.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

Visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to open the Nottingham Castle Industrial Museum.
Lambeth Conference, discussions, 10.45 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.
Sanitary Institute, anniversary meeting, at the Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (address by Mr. Frank Buckland on the Pollution of Rivers); conversation at the Grosvenor Gallery, 8 p.m.
Agricultural Society, noon.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club, annual regatta, Hull (two days).

THURSDAY, JULY 4.

Lambeth Conference, discussions, 10.45 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.
Royal College of Surgeons, election of Fellows, 2 p.m.
Henley Annual Regatta (two days).
Westminster Window - Gardening Flower Show, Dean's-yard.
Peterborough and Midland Counties' Hound Show.
Stockbridge Races.

FRIDAY, JULY 5.

Princess Helena married to Prince Christian of Holstein, 1868.
Lambeth Conference, discussions, 10.45 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
International Gun and Polo Club, annual meeting, Hendon.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain Cyprian A. G. Bridge on the Progress of China and Japan in the Art of War).
Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.
United East Lothian Agricultural Society, Show, North Berwick.

SATURDAY, JULY 6.

Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1868.
Oxford Trinity Term ends.
Horticultural Society, promenade, 4.
National Rifle Association, Wimbledon, camp opened.
Royal Clyde Yacht Club Regatta, Hunter's Quay.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW 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, at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.				
June	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				
19	29.957	57.5	49.0	75	6	66.6	49.7	WSW. WNW. ENE.	78	0.000	
20	30.031	59.3	50.4	74	5	72.0	47.3	ENE. SW.	111	0.000	
21	30.096	60.8	50.7	74	5	74.4	46.8	SW. S. SW.	167	0.000	
22	30.133	62.6	53.7	74	5	77.5	50.1	SSW. SW.	81	0.000	
23	30.037	66.3	58.6	77	7	80.6	55.8	SSW. SE.	62	0.000	
24	30.062	68.0	60.5	77	5	82.0	57.9	SE. S. SW.	85	0.000	
25	30.145	70.6	57.2	64	6	82.8	63.8	SW. S.	59	0.000	

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	29.982	30.031	30.097	30.166	30.061	30.122
Temperature of Air	62.4°	63.7°	66.9°	69.8°	72.8°	73.1°
Temperature of Evaporation	56.7°	58.1°	59.7°	59.6°	61.6°	63.5°
Direction of Wind	SW.	ENE.	S.	SW.	SSW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 6.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
27 1 30	2 12 2	2 25 2	3 35 3	4 9 4	4 45 5	5 30 6

THE ILLUSTRATED PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

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Open Daily from Nine a.m. until Six p.m. Admission, 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of 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, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

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The FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

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The GALLERY is now REOPENED for the Season with a NEW COLLECTION of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES for SALE.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. G. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

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

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

IL TALISMANO.—Balfé's Opera "Il Talismano" will be specially produced (for the first time) at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. Edith Plantagenet, Madame Etelka Gerster. Folio Edition of complete Work with Portrait, Proem, and Memoir. Dedicated, by special permission, to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Tickets at Duff and Stewart's, 147, Oxford-street.

MADAME ETELKA GERSTER will perform the character of EDITH PLANTAGENET, her first appearance in Balfé's Celebrated Opera IL TALISMANO.—Edith's Prayer (Placidia Nozze), "The Lady Evelyn" (Canzone d'Evelina), "Keep the Ring" (Teco il Anello), Grand Duett, and "Radiant Splendours" (Nella dolce trepidanza). Tickets at Duff and Stewart's, 147, Oxford-street.

MUSICAL UNION.—JAELL (last time of this eminent Pianist), with PAPINI, LASSERRE, &c. TUESDAY, JULY 2, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at a Quarter past Three. Grand Trio, B flat, Rubinstein; Quartet, N. 1, Beethoven; Sonata, piano and Violoncello, op. 12, B flat; and (by request) Canonetta from Quartet, Mendelssohn. Piano Solos various. 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. ELJA, Director.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1878.

The Berlin Congress has now passed the point of danger, and it is hardly too much to say that the peace of Europe is assured. At the successive sittings of the Plenipotentiaries this week the Bulgaria of the preliminary Treaty of San Stefano has been finally dealt with in principle, at least, and the main and most difficult problem submitted to the combined statesmanship of the Cabinets of the Signatory Powers has been solved. The task thus accomplished involved an extraordinary tension of diplomatic forbearance. As before, the discussions to which it gave rise were principally carried on outside the Congress by the representatives of the Powers chiefly interested in the decision. The upshot of their mutual consultations and debates is, of course, a compromise of claims, a balancing of concessions on the one side by concessions on the other, a total result perfectly satisfactory to neither of the conflicting Cabinets, but, on the whole, containing agreements of sufficient public value to justify themselves to the European public. The Frontier of Turkey on the North will no longer be the Danube, but the Balkan range of mountains—the line being slightly diverted towards the west in order to include Sandjak of Sofia in the new Principality of Bulgaria. South of the Balkans an autonomous State, designated Eastern Roumelia, will be organised under a Christian Governor, and the internal order of the Province guaranteed by a Native Militia. The Porte will have full liberty to fortify the Passes of the Balkans southwards against any amount of external pressure; but, except in time of war, will be excluded from the exercise of military authority within the province of Eastern Roumelia itself. Thus far, it would seem, the outlines of a European Treaty for the settlement of the Eastern Question have been sketched and approved. They cannot, perhaps, be described in precise terms than those submitted to Congress by the French Plenipotentiaries. "The Government of the Sublime Porte will have full and entire right to occupy and cover the line and frontier separating Roumelia from Bulgaria by whatever number of troops it deems necessary for the security of its Borders; but it is expressly understood that the soldiery thus employed shall be composed exclusively of Regulars, that these troops shall on no pretext be cantoned among the inhabitants, but that the Sublime Porte shall see to

their housing, encampment, and other maintenance. It is expressly understood that these troops will be cantoned exclusively for frontier service, and shall not, under any pretext, be stationed in the interior of Eastern Roumelia. The guardianship of public order and tranquillity in that Province will be intrusted to a Corps of Gendarmes, of which the organisation and mode of recruiting shall be hereafter determined."

No obviously fitter solution of the main difficulty presented by the Treaty of San Stefano could probably have been hit upon. Other lines of policy involving larger promises for the future might perhaps have been devised. But they would have carried with them greater immediate disadvantages. Looked at as a whole, they appear to achieve the principal ends professedly aimed at by all the Signatory Powers, and avowedly constituting the exclusive object of Russia in precipitating the late war. So far as Bulgaria and Roumelia are concerned, it is determined that their inhabitants shall enjoy the most complete civil and religious liberty, without distinction of race or creed, and that, whatever these may be, they shall be no obstacle to the exercise of civil, administrative, and political, functions. On the recommendation of Austria and England, it is also further decided that no change shall be made in the existing commercial legislation of the Provinces without the consent of the Powers. It will be seen, therefore, that there remain only some matters of detail to be adjusted, and put this question—perhaps we may say by far the most dangerous, if not, indeed, the only dangerous question in dispute in the Congress—into such a finished form as to constitute the substance of a Treaty which shall supersede the treaties which have hitherto been supposed to regulate the affairs of South-Eastern Europe.

Even so, however, it is not to be supposed that the work of the Congress is over. There remain other points of considerable importance to be placed upon a footing of permanence—points in which Austria is chiefly interested. The future Government of the Herzegovina and Bosnia, and the relation in which they are hereafter to stand to the Austrian Empire, and the position to be assigned to Greece, will require a good deal of delicate handling. In this, as in the Bulgarian controversy, conclusions will probably be reached through the medium of private discussion by the Plenipotentiaries most intimately concerned. Austria will probably secure for herself the substance of her demands. Greece will certainly fall short in the end of the full realisation of her aspirations. There seems a probability that the Island of Crete will be made over to her, and such a rectification of her Thessalian Frontier as will include the Gulf of Volo. But, after all, the most important arrangement which can be made in the present instance for the future of Greece will be, not in the addition of territory to the little kingdom, but in the political status to be given to the Greeks in other parts of the Ottoman Empire. Some security, it may be hoped, will be devised by which they will be protected from the cruel oppression to which they have been so long exposed, will be emancipated from the degradation under which they groan, and will find scope for the exercise of that genius for political, civil, and social liberty which they have inherited from their forefathers. Something equivalent to administrative freedom and self-government would open up to them a career of possible development in accordance with their own hopes, and, perhaps, with the future tranquillity of Europe. It is of the last importance that whatever is done for the Greek Race should embody within it germs of growth—a vital principle tending of its own nature to absorption and expansion—a pledge of future prosperity even more than a realisation of immediate good. There will be little political danger in the process of the settlement in which Greece will be expected to acquiesce, but the conditions of that settlement will severely test the foresight, as well as the wisdom, of the Berlin Congress. The opposition of Turkey will need to be firmly met, while, on the other hand, no such immediate demands can be made upon her as may be proved even by the Porte to be unreasonable. To a certain extent, indeed, Turkey has herself indicated by her own plans of internal reform the general line of policy which it would be expedient for the Plenipotentiaries to insist upon. So far as her European territory is concerned, it seems likely that she will get off with a far lighter penalty than she had good grounds for expecting. But, in the main, no doubt, the system of Government which is centred at Constantinople will be shattered, if the decisions of Congress are to be of any more worth than the parchment upon which they are recorded.

It is anticipated that the deliberations of the Diplomatic Assembly now gathered at Berlin will be brought to a close about the middle of July. Unforeseen obstacles may, of course, arise to disappoint this expectation—obstacles which may be thrown in the way by the oligarchy of Pashas at Constantinople. But we are not without confident hope that, as Russia has wisely conceded to the wishes of the Powers, so Turkey will be brought to understand that she cannot defy them with impunity. It is not, in verity, self-sacrifice that will be demanded of her, but a frank acceptance of decisions called for by the general welfare, and, in reality, conferring ultimate benefit upon herself. The more readily she concedes what will be asked of her, the more power she may expect to retain for self-control, and the more freedom from external interference.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice returned to Windsor Castle at nine o'clock on Saturday morning last. Prince Leopold also arrived at the castle.

Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. James St. John Blunt, Vicar of Windsor, officiated. Her Majesty, with the Princess and Prince Leopold, went to St. George's Chapel in the afternoon, and placed wreaths on the coffin of the late King George of Hanover. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland and Princesses Frederica and Mary of Hanover, arrived at the castle, and were received by the Queen, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, at the entrance of the castle. The Duke of Cumberland returned the insignia of the order of the Garter worn by his late father, King George of Hanover, to the Queen before dinner, and her Majesty invested his Royal Highness with the insignia of the order in the presence of and assisted by the Prince of Wales and Prince Leopold.

The Queen after the funeral ceremony in St. George's Chapel on Monday received various Hanoverian gentlemen, who were presented by the Duke of Cumberland, K.G., in the corridor of the castle, the Prince of Wales being present with her Majesty during the reception. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland, and Princesses Frederica and Mary of Hanover left the castle in the afternoon. Prince Leopold accompanied them to London.

Prince Frederick Charles and Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia, and the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at the castle on Tuesday from the Continent. Colonel J. C. McNeill, Esq., to her Majesty, attended their Royal Highnesses from Dover. Princess Beatrice met their Royal Highnesses at the Windsor railway station, and accompanied them to the castle. The Queen, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received their Royal Highnesses at the entrance of the castle. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince Frederick Charles and Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia, the Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Roxburghe. Countess von Groben (in attendance on Princess Louise Marguerite), Count Kanitz, Major von Brüssigke, and Lieutenant von Wangenheim were presented to the Queen by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia after dinner.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had an audience of her Majesty on Wednesday. The Queen received with deep sorrow the intelligence of the death of the Queen of Spain.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the members of the Royal family and her Royal visitors, has driven out daily.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded the Marchioness Dowager of Ely as Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Mary Lascelles have succeeded the Hon. Mary Pitt and the Hon. Amy Lambart as Maids of Honour in Waiting; and Lord Henniker, Mr. Cameron of Lochiel, and General Viscount Bridport have arrived at the castle as Lord, Groom, and Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

In consequence of the death of the Queen of Spain, her Majesty's concert fixed for Friday, July 5, will not take place.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales visited the French Exhibition in Pall-mall, Messrs. Goupil's Gallery of Pictures in Bedford-street, and Messrs. Dickenson and Foster's Loan Collection of Hunting Pictures (including the "Beaufort Hunt") in New Bond-street, yesterday week. His Royal Highness was present on Tuesday at the marriage of Commander Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., M.P., with Miss Gardner, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. The Prince presided in the evening at the annual dinner of the (Prince Consort's Own) Rifle Brigade at the Grosvenor Gallery Restaurant. His Royal Highness presided on Wednesday at a meeting of the Governors of Wellington College at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess have visited the Queen at Windsor, and also paid daily visits to the Hanoverian Royal family during their sojourn at Buckingham Palace. The Hon. Mrs. Stonor has succeeded Lady Suffield as Lady-in-Waiting to the Princess.

FUNERAL OF THE EX-KING OF HANOVER.

The remains of the late King George of Hanover, Duke of Cumberland, K.G., first cousin to the Queen, General in her Majesty's Army, were privately removed from Paris on Saturday last, and arrived at Calais at one a.m., where they were met by the Hon. S. Ponsonby-Fane, Comptroller in the Lord Chamberlain's Department, and conveyed by a special steamer to Dover, and thence by a special train to Windsor, when they were privately removed to the nave in St. George's Chapel, near the cenotaph of Princess Charlotte. A field-officer's escort of the Royal Horse Guards was in attendance, and a guard of honour of the first battalion of Scots Guards was mounted at the entrance of the chapel. The funeral of the late King George took place on Monday at eleven o'clock in St. George's Chapel. The Queen and Princess Beatrice were present in the Royal pew during the ceremony. The Princess of Wales and Princesses Frederica and Mary of Hanover, preceded her Majesty to the chapel, and were conducted to their seats by the Lord Chamberlain. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise of Lorne, the Duchess of Teck, and Prince Louis Napoleon were present in the chancel during the service. A large number of distinguished personages received the Queen's commands to be present. The procession having been formed, the funeral cortege was conducted to the nave, the Duke of Cumberland, K.G., being chief mourner, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Leopold on either side of him, and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Teck, Prince Albrecht Solms zu Braunfels, the Marquis of Lorne, Rear-Admiral Count Gleichen, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar following. The Dean of Windsor performed the service, during which the crown, cocked hat and sword, and orders of his late Majesty rested on the coffin, and the Prince of Wales and other mourners placed numerous floral wreaths upon it. After the ceremony the Queen, the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Frederica and Mary of Hanover, paid a visit to the vault. A guard of honour of the Scots Guards was mounted at the entrance to St. George's Chapel.

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND AND THE PRINCESSES OF HANOVER.

The Duke of Cumberland and Princess Frederica and Princess Marie of Hanover arrived at Buckingham Palace on Saturday last. Their Royal Highnesses were received on landing at Folkestone by the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Teck. Colonel Du Plat (Esquerry to the Queen) was also present. The Royal party left by special train on the South-Eastern Railway for London, and were met by the Princess of Wales at the Charing-cross station, who accompanied them to Buckingham Palace, where they were received by the Lord Chamberlain. The Duchess of Teck and Princess Louise of Lorne visited their Royal Highnesses shortly after their arrival. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Solms-Braunfels dined at Buckingham Palace. On Sunday the Duke of Cumberland and Princesses Frederica and Marie of Hanover attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and lunched

with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses went to Windsor Castle in the afternoon, and were present at their father's funeral on Monday, returning to Buckingham Palace in the afternoon. The Duke and the Princesses visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, and the Duke also paid a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford. Their Royal Highnesses dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. The Duke and the Princesses left town on Tuesday. They travelled by special train to Folkestone, and embarked on the South-Eastern Company's steamer *Alexandra* for Boulogne, en route for Paris. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Leopold, and the Duchess of Teck went to Charing-cross station to bid farewell to their Royal relatives. The special train was in charge of Mr. John Shaw, the manager and secretary of the South-Eastern Railway. The Duke of Teck accompanied their Royal Highnesses on their journey.

The Maharajah of Johore has arrived at 62, Queen's-gate. The Archbishop of Dublin and Miss Chenevix Trench have arrived in Half Moon-street.

His Excellency Count Münster has left the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, for Hanover and Berlin. The Countesses Maria and Olga Münster have gone to Eastbourne.

His Excellency Count Beust has returned to the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, from Paris, and has since left town for Linton on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale.

His Excellency the French Ambassador returned from Paris on Monday.

The Chinese Minister and Madame Kuo have left town for Paris.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough, with Lady Georgiana Spencer Churchill, have arrived at the Bristol Hotel.

The officers of the Grenadier Guards, commanded by Colonel Burnaby, and its three battalions, commanded respectively by Colonel Alexander, M.P., Colonel Sturt, and Colonel E. Lloyd Wynne, entertained upwards of 3000 guests at Chelsea Barracks on Wednesday afternoon. The Prince of Wales was present.

The marriage of the Earl of Lonsdale and the Lady Gwladys Herbert is fixed for Saturday, July 6; and the marriage of Lord Carington and the Hon. Cecilia Margaret Harbord, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Suffield, will take place in the course of the third week in July.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Civil Service Rifles went on Monday to Sandown Park, to occupy a camp of instruction for eight days.

The 3rd London and the 39th Middlesex had church parades on Sunday morning and attended Divine service, the former at St. Paul's Cathedral and the latter at St. Olave's Church, Southwark.

Last week the 9th (West) Middlesex were inspected on Lord's Cricket-ground by Colonel Logan, C.B. The annual official inspection of seven metropolitan corps took place last Saturday, when about 3500 men were put through the test of efficiency by the officers selected by the War Office. The regiments were the 23rd Middlesex (Inns of Court), the 22nd Middlesex (Queen's Westminster), the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury), the 10th Surrey, 23rd Surrey, 3rd Tower Hamlets, and the 1st Surrey Artillery.

At the Edinburgh rifle gathering yesterday week Lieutenant McIsaac, 1st Bute, carried off the Caledonian Challenge Shield, or champion prize for Scottish volunteers.—The National Rifle Association bronze medals for Edinburgh, Midlothian, and Peebles have been won by Private Mossman, 3rd Edinburgh; Sergeant Ayton, 2nd Midlothian; and Captain Thorburn, 1st Peebles.—At the City of Edinburgh and Midlothian Rifle Association meeting on Saturday, the annual match, under the auspices of the Scottish Twenty Club, the North, the South, and the West of Scotland was shot off, with twenty men aside, when the following was the result—South, 1527; North, 1512; West, 1417. In the evening the prizes won during the week were distributed in the Waverley Market in the presence of 7000 or 8000 spectators. The Lord Provost occupied the chair.

The Canadian team arrived at Liverpool on Monday evening by the Allan mail-steamer *Polynesian* from Quebec. It is composed of Major Arnold, Lieutenant-Colonel Beer, Sergeant Edwards, Ensign Fitch, Captains Gibson, Nolan, and Thomas, Bugler Hart, Sergeants Edwards, Holtby, Pollen, Power, Riddle, Shand, and Weyman, Privates Kinnear and Perkins, Troopers Langstroth and Jaryan, Ensign Toggie, Corporals Newby and Thompson, and Lieutenant Weston.

Sir John Barrington, J.P., D.L. (Conservative), was on Wednesday unanimously elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the year 1879.

A life-boat, presented by the Freemasons of England to Clacton-on-Sea as a thank-offering for the safe return of the Prince of Wales from his Indian tour, will be launched on July 10. Lord Skelmersdale, the Deputy Grand Master of England, and many eminent members of the craft will be present.

An action for £2000 damages was recently brought by Miss Nellie Baptie, of Edinburgh, against James Bowden Ross, a gold-mine owner at Townville, Queensland, for alleged breach of promise of marriage. From the gold-fields the defendant had kept up a correspondence with the plaintiff, and he came home with the intention of marrying her. He left his specimens of gold quartz with the object of his affections, and went off with an "old love," a Miss Truefitt, an artist, whom he married. The case was set down for trial in Edinburgh by a jury on Monday next, but was on Wednesday compromised, the plaintiff accepting £350.

There were 2625 births and 1391 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 340, and the deaths by 20, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 42 and 24 in the two preceding weeks, further declined to 19 last week, and were fewer than in any week since the middle of November last; of the 19 fatal cases, 10 were certified as unvaccinated and 3 as vaccinated; in the 6 remaining cases the certifying medical practitioners omitted to give any information as to vaccination. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 270 and 200 in the two preceding weeks, were 204 last week, and exceeded by 10 the corrected average: 116 resulted from bronchitis and 56 from pneumonia. There were 17 deaths from measles, 17 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 108 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever, and 23 from diarrhoea. In the Greater London 3146 births and 1662 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 59.0 deg., being 0.7 deg. below the average. The mean was below the average on the first four, but showed an excess on the last three, days of the week.

THE CONGRESS AT BERLIN.

We are happy to learn, from all that is credibly reported of the diplomatic conferences in the Radziwill Palace, that the assembled European Plenipotentiaries have made great progress towards a settlement of the Bulgarian and Roumelian provinces of the Ottoman Empire. Our Illustrations, from Sketches by our Special Artist at Berlin, represents, first, a scene in the ante-room next to the hall occupied by the Congress at its sittings; and here two or three of the chief Ministers of the Great Powers most concerned in the Eastern Question may be recognised in confidential talk one with another; the second illustration is that of the scene under the portico of the Kaiserhof Hotel, when our own Premier, the Earl of Beaconsfield, who sojourns in that public hostelry, comes out in the morning, at the appointed hour, to attend the day's sitting of the Congress. The fashionable world of Berlin gathered eagerly at the Thiergarten, or Zoological Gardens, to see and welcome the members of the Congress, who had promised to attend the ordinary Saturday concert. Some 12,000 people were present; and this large assembly, in which the ladies were brilliantly dressed, was a very elegant and animated spectacle. There was hearty cheering as the Plenipotentiaries—except Lord Beaconsfield, Prince Gortschakoff, and Prince Bismarck, who were prevented from attending—entered the gardens. The bands played the national hymns of the kingdoms represented at the Congress, the public bestowing upon all an equal amount of applause. It was the first time that the Congress had come in contact with the public, and the result seemed to give mutual satisfaction, notwithstanding the absence of three most important personages, who have doubtless enough to do with their serious work of negotiations and deliberations.

In the informal conferences of last week the English Plenipotentiaries are said to have insisted on the Balkans as the future northern frontier of the Turkish Empire, with the Balkan passes in Turkish occupation. The Czar was consulted on the subject, and is said to have agreed to these proposals on condition that the Sandjak of Sophia should be annexed to Bulgaria. A new Christian province is to be created under an administrative autonomy south of the Balkans; this province not to be garrisoned by Turkish troops, but to have a militia formed of its own population, of all races and religions indifferently. It will probably be called East Roumelia. Macedonia and other territories, not including Bosnia, will form the province of West Roumelia, with similar guarantees of local self-government. The Porte will keep the Gulf of Bourgas, and that part of the Black Sea coasts approaching the Bosphorus, under its own immediate rule; but Varna is to be given up. The most critical period of the Congress is considered to be over, as the difficult point was to obtain the consent of Russia to the Turkish occupation of the Southern Balkans. The duration of the Russian occupation of Bulgaria and the fortresses is to be limited to nine months, with three more for the evacuation, in all twelve months.

One of the Berlin correspondents of the *Times* gives the following sketch of what he believes will be the eventual decisions of the Congress, including those already arrived at:—The line of the Balkans for Bulgaria, fortified and guarded by the Turks; Sofia, strategically limited, and Varna on the Black Sea given to Bulgaria; Bosnia and Herzegovina annexed to Austria or occupied by her; Antivari given to the Montenegrins, under the supervision of Austria, and closed to Russian vessels; the coast of the Aegean Sea considerably increased, to the benefit of the Turks; the Gulf of Volo given to the Greeks, with a slight rectification of frontier in Thessaly and Epirus; the island of Crete given to Greece, and Batoum and Kars abandoned to Russia; Serbia and Montenegro separated by a minimum of about 22 kilometres; and Austria, as mistress of Bosnia and Herzegovina, charged in the interest of Europe and European peace to prevent the junction of Serbia and Montenegro, and to maintain open the commercial route from the continent to the Gulf of Salonica.

VERNEUIL.

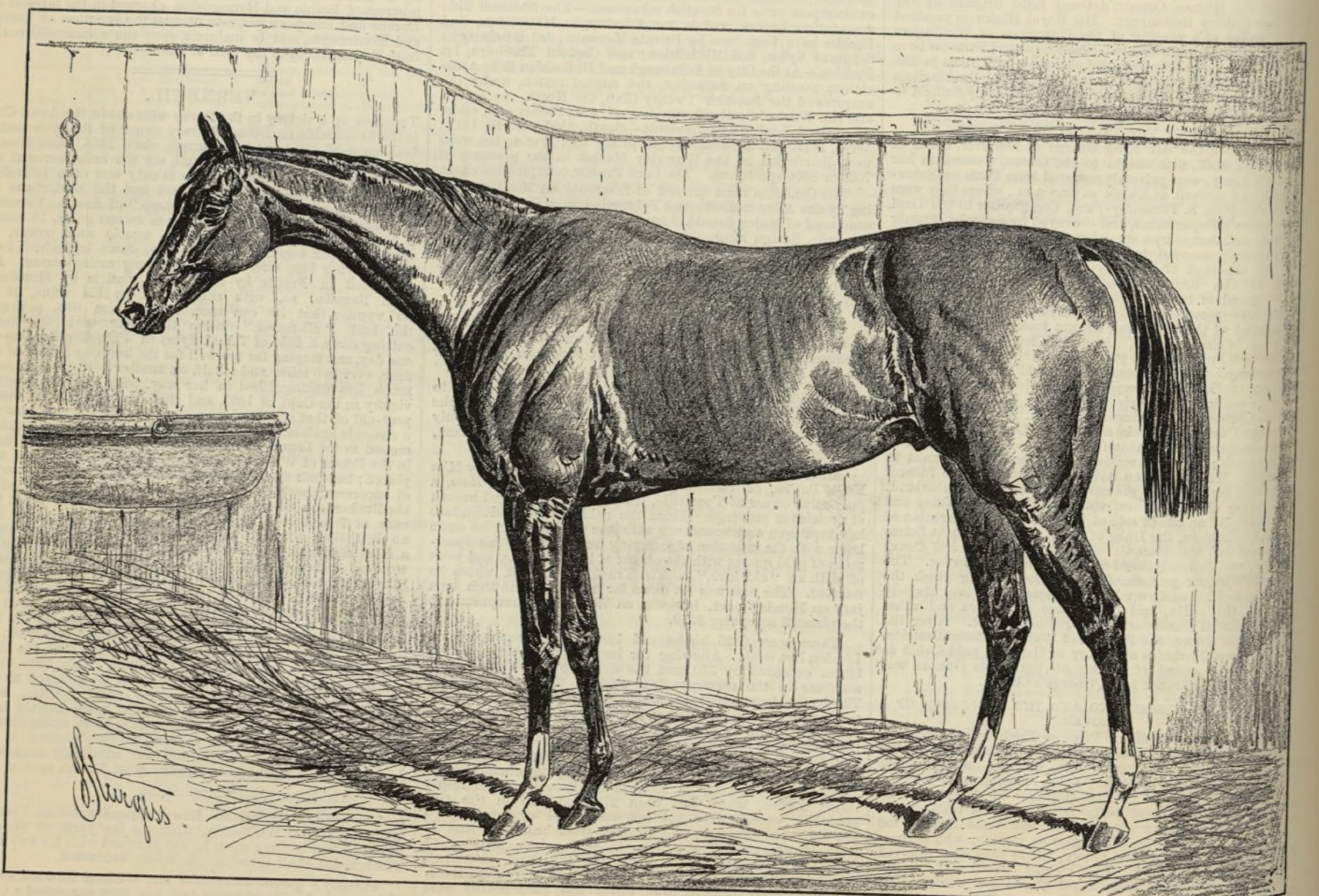
To follow up a victory in the Derby with one in the Ascot Cup is the honourable ambition of every owner of the presumed best horse of his year; but though, since 1868, Blue Gown, Cremorne, and Doncaster have all set the orthodox seal on their fame in this manner, Silvio is only one of a tolerably long list of Epsom heroes who have had the misfortune to meet a Verneuil "up the dreadful steep" of Ascot. Verneuil is a chestnut colt, standing, as near as we can guess, 15 hands 3 inches. He possesses immense muscle and power, is splendidly put together, and stands on short legs which look like carrying him safely through a long racing career. He was bred in France by M. Lefèvre, and is by Mortemer from Regalia; so, with such blood in his veins, it is no wonder that he can race, for his sire was, perhaps, the best "all-round" horse that ever trod the turf, cutting down a field of T.Y.C. flyers in a Stockbridge Cup on one day, and staying far too well for the best cup horses of his time, over two miles and a half, on another. Nor was Regalia much less distinguished in her way, teste her six-lengths' victory in the Oaks of 1865, and that she was the only three-year-old of that season who could make even the semblance of a struggle against the mighty Gladiator, to whom she finished second in the Leger. Verneuil made his debut at Goodwood, in the Prince of Wales's Stakes, in 1876, in which he was unplaced; but four more attempts that season produced a couple of successes, the most important of them being obtained in the Buckenham Stakes at Newmarket, in which he upset the odds of 7 to 4 laid upon Silvio. Last year he came out no less than fourteen times, and, though he developed a most disappointing habit of running second, his number went up on five occasions, his most important victory being gained in the Jockey Club Cup at Newmarket in the autumn. He has run four times unsuccessfully prior to the Ascot Meeting this season, and no one could have been at all prepared for his brilliant achievements on the Royal heath. As his two great races are described in "National Sports" this week, we need not allude to them here, and will only say that the Gold Vase, the Ascot Cup, and the Alexandra Plate have never before been swept off by one animal; that he galloped no less than seven and a half miles in his three races; and that, as he made the whole of the running, and was never headed from start to finish in any one of them, he must be an extraordinary stayer. We must not omit to mention that Verneuil is the property of Count Lagrange, and was admirably ridden by James Goater, the first jockey to the great French stable.

The body of the late Mr. Edward Spender was on Tuesday washed ashore at Whitsands, within a few yards of the spot where he was bathing when he was drowned with his two sons. The remains of all three have now been recovered.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces Mr. William Edward Frere, of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, has been appointed a Commissioner in Lunacy, in the room of Mr. William George Campbell, resigned; and that Mr. Campbell has been appointed an Honorary Commissioner in Lunacy, without salary.



CONGRESS AT BERLIN: LORD BEAONSFIELD LEAVING THE KAISERHOF HOTEL TO ATTEND THE CONGRESS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



VERNEUIL, WINNER OF THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

THE KAFFIR WAR: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ENCAMPMENT OF DIAMOND-FIELD HORSE AT CROW'S FARM: TURNING OUT TO SUPPORT PICKETS.



ADVANCED GUARD DISARMING KAFFIRS.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Two more Illustrations of the recent campaign against the Griquas and Galekas of the Eastern frontier, in the British colonial dominion of South Africa, are supplied by the remaining sketches of our Special Artist, lately returned from that country. One represents the encampment of the Diamond Fields (West Griqua Land) company of volunteer horsemen, stationed at Crow's Farm in April last; and this scene is a highly animated one, as they are depicted in the act of turning out hastily to support the outlying pickets which were now and then attacked by parties of the enemy in a fitful and desultory manner. The other subject of these sketches is a detachment of British troops of the 90th Light Infantry, overtaking a band of armed Kaffirs on the road to one of the forts in the neighbourhood of King William's Town, and forcing them to give up their muskets. By the latest news from the Cape to the 6th inst., the hostile Kaffirs are breaking up in all directions, being hard pressed for food. Tini Macomo has been captured and lodged in gaol. Sandilli is still in a cave in the Perie Bush. Large numbers of war prisoners were arriving in Cape Town, and the public mind is agitated as to what shall be done with them. A good many more rebels in the district of Port Beaufort are expected to surrender shortly. On the northern border, the Civil Commissioner of Hopetown is of opinion that the defeat of the enemy at Griquatown will greatly impress the natives of the border. The reinforcements sent forward from Kimberley, with the men previously there under Major Lanyon, are quite capable of coping with the outbreak. From Natal the intelligence is far from satisfactory, and a Zulu war is not considered unlikely. The war news from the front is favourable, though the operations which are being conducted against the enemy consist exclusively of bush fighting, in a very difficult country.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Don Francis of Assisi on the 21st inst. opened the Spanish section of Retrospective Art at the Trocadéro. It contains, among other things, the armour of Charles V. The Trocadéro side of the Exhibition, which for some weeks was almost deserted, its empty and unfinished halls offering no attractions, is now getting more lively, congresses and concerts and lectures being in full swing. Last Saturday the orchestra of La Scala Theatre at Milan gave a concert; and M. De Lesseps delivered a lecture on the Suez Canal. The jury on education at the Exhibition has elected Sir Charles Reed president of Class 6 and Lord Reay of Class 8.

Christ Church, Neuilly, was consecrated last Saturday by the Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, acting for the Bishop of London, aided by the resident and other clergy in Paris. About £5700 is needed to complete the church, with schools.

A collection of books and manuscripts made by the late Ambrose Firmin-Didot, head of the great publishing firm of Didot Brothers of Paris, was sold by auction last week, realising prices of unexampled magnitude.

The annual banquet in memory of General Hoche took place at Versailles on Monday night. M. Gambetta spoke at some length, and praised the wise, calm, and prudent attitude of the Republicans during the late crisis. Referring to the army, M. Gambetta said the army now represented the nation, and he had never felt any misgiving when some had counted on it for unpatriotic conduct. The army held aloof from politics, and watched solely over the security of the country. M. Gambetta concluded by urging perseverance in the wise, calm, and prudent policy which had triumphed over the reactionary parties both singly and collectively, and which had astonished the world by the regeneration of a France henceforth inviolable, able to defend herself, and with no thought of attacking others. The speech was loudly cheered.

Two funerals held on Tuesday attracted large numbers of sympathetic spectators. One was that of Comtesse Pillet, one of the most charitable ladies in Paris; the other that of M. Chéri Montigny, a young man of twenty-two, son of a distinguished dramatist and actress, who died from the bite of a mad dog.

The official programme of next Sunday's fête at Paris has been issued. The public buildings and squares will be illuminated, some of them by the electric light, and there will be displays of fireworks at Montmartre, the Place du Trône, the Place d'Italie, and the Bois de Boulogne. This last point will be the chief attraction, the illumination of the lakes and a torchlight procession promising to have a very fine effect.

The Marquis d'Allen, a leading Legitimist, who boasts of kinship with the Comte de Chambord, has been condemned to six months' imprisonment for tampering with the ballot-box. The defendant last October was Mayor of Pertuis, in the Vaucluse, and the return he made of the poll after the election was so contrary to all previous contests that both parties were astounded and suspected fraud. It turned out that, in concert with an underling named Terris, he had had a secret compartment made in the ballot-box, filled it with sham voting tickets, cleared the hall before counting, on the pretext of disorder, drew out only the sham tickets, even added some others from his pocket, and announced an overwhelming majority against M. Naquet.

The Mayor of Nîmes has been suspended for two months for openly opposing the popular fête decreed for June 30. A shock of earthquake is reported from Villefranche, near Lyons, where some damage was done to factories and houses.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

We announce with regret that Queen Mercedes of Spain died on Wednesday forenoon from an attack of gastric fever. Since Tuesday night the attending physicians had given up all hope of her recovery. She expired in the arms of the King, surrounded by the Royal family. Her Majesty completed her eighteenth year last Monday, and she was married to King Alphonso on Jan. 23 last. The body lay in state on Thursday, and was to be conveyed on Friday to the Royal Mausoleum at the Escorial. The Chambers, on receiving the news of her Majesty's death, immediately suspended their sittings until further notice. A Reuter's telegram says that a feeling almost approaching to consternation has been produced in Madrid by the sad event.

BELGIUM.

The King was present last Saturday at the Ostend International Regatta, and opened the new Kursaal of that port. The King's first and second prizes were won by the Formosa and the Ada.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has resolved to submit to the Chambers a project for a national subvention to the Gothard Railway of 6,500,000f. The remaining million and a half required will be provided by the Northern and Central Railway Company, and no call will be made on individual cantons. This project, even if accepted by the Chambers, will have to be submitted to a popular vote.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William continues to get better. A bulletin issued on Wednesday states that the health of his Majesty is

much improved, and that he is able to walk up and down his room without assistance.

The Congress at Berlin is still sitting. A few particulars of its doings which have oozed out are given in another column.

General and Mrs. Grant arrived at Berlin on Wednesday. They are staying at the Kaiserhof, the hotel where Lord Beaconsfield is now residing.

Mr. Bishop, convicted of having bribed German officials, has been sentenced by the Criminal Court of Berlin to imprisonment for two years and a half. When arrested, he was found to have in his possession full particulars respecting the manner of mobilising the German troops.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet has finally adopted the bill already passed by the Lower House relative to Hungary's proportionate share of the loan of 80,000,000 fl. contracted by the Austrian Government with the National Bank. The Session of the Diet will be closed on Sunday by the Emperor in person.

AMERICA.

A Washington telegram says that the evidence given by a witness before the Potter Committee last Saturday showed that a letter said to have been written by Mr. Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, in connection with the Louisiana election fraud, was a forgery.

An engagement was fought on Sunday last in Idaho between the United States troops and the Indians. Colonel Robins and two soldiers were killed.

Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General of Canada has been at Boston this week attending the Harvard University commemoration. The honorary degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon him. He was present at a banquet given in his honour by the University on Wednesday. In acknowledging the toast of his health his Lordship expressed his deep sense of the honour conferred upon him, and the pleasure he felt in cultivating friendly relations with the people of the United States.

CANADA.

Lord Dufferin, replying on Saturday to a farewell address presented by the Quebec Legislature, praised the loyalty of the French Canadians in rallying for the defence of the Queen's dominions when threatened by war.

The Central News agency says:—The Colonial Office has offered Lord Dufferin an extension of his appointment as Governor-General of Canada, and his Lordship has consented to remain at Ottawa.

INDIA.

The south-west monsoon burst at Bombay last Saturday. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Sunday, says that the season has proved most abnormal, and considerable anxiety is experienced lest the prevailing atmospheric disturbance should indicate a partial failure of the rains. In Madras prices are still rising, and there is no improvement in the general prospects. The correspondent also states that the question of the session of the Berar has, for the present at all events, been settled. Sir Salar Jung has accepted the decisions of the Government, and the question is not again to be mooted till the Nizam arrives at his majority. Authentic news is reported to have reached India that the Russians are endeavouring to press an Embassy upon the Ameer of Cabul, up to this time, however, unsuccessfully. The Order of Merit has been bestowed on various native soldiers for valour displayed in the Jowaki expedition.

The Gregorian Calendar is likely to be adopted in Russia. The Council of State and Ministers have for some time been using both the old and new styles.

Hanlon, of Toronto, on Monday competed for the American championship in a five-mile race on the Alleghany River with Morris, of Pittsburgh, whom he defeated by four lengths. Time, 36 min.

The new ship *Largo Bay*, 1200 tons, Captain T. Cusin, chartered by Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for South Australia, left the Clyde on the 21st inst. for Port Adelaide, with 362 Scotch emigrants, under the charge of Dr. G. H. Cartwright, surgeon; among whom were seventy single female domestic servants.

The Postmaster-General has notified that the steam-ship *Lusitania* (Orient Steam Navigation Company) will leave Plymouth on July 1 for Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, and will carry letters, newspapers, &c., if specially addressed "Per steam-ship *Lusitania*, via Plymouth," and posted in London on or before the 30th inst.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bromley, N., to be Vicar of Trinity Church, St. Giles-in-the-Fields. Harington, Dallas Oldfield; Vicar of St. Philip's, Dalston. Lloyd, F. Asheton; Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Portsmouth. Norris, W. Foxley; Vicar of Buckingham; Rural Dean of Buckingham. Randall, James Leslie, Rector of Newbury; Rector of Sandhurst, Berks, and Honorary Canon in Christ Church Cathedral. Smith, Thomas; Chaplain to the York Lunatic Asylum. Streeter, Charles E.; Vicar of Hedworth, Durham.—*Guardian*.

St. Margaret's, Westminster, is to be reopened to-morrow, and the sermons will be preached by the Bishop of Carlisle, Canon Farrar, and Dr. Vaughan.

The new church which has been erected at Ashe by Mr. G. G. Scott, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester on the 20th inst. The Rector, the Rev. F. W. Thoyts, has defrayed the cost of the edifice.

On the 12th inst. the new church at Reculver, which replaces one built so recently as 1812, and yet so dilapidated that it was found necessary to pull it down, was consecrated by the Bishop of Dover. It will accommodate 150 worshippers.

On Hospital Sunday (to-morrow) the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs will attend in state at St. Paul's Cathedral in the morning and Westminster Abbey in the afternoon. A thousand guineas has been voted to the fund by the Corporation.

The new Bishops of Lichfield, Nassau, and North Queensland were on Monday consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Archbishop of Canterbury was the officiating prelate, assisted by the Bishops of London, Winchester, Rochester, Hereford, Exeter, and St. Albans.

A public meeting in aid of the fund for establishing a bishopric of Pretoria, in the Transvaal, was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Mansion-house. Amongst the speakers was Lord Carnarvon, who expressed the utmost confidence in the future of that territory.

St. Michael's, Brereton, near Rugeley, which has been restored and enlarged by the addition of the north and south aisles, was reopened on the 19th inst. The entire cost of the work has been £3000, and the edifice will now accommodate 500 worshippers. A font has been given by the Vicar, the Rev. E. Samson, as a memorial of Bishop Selwyn. A new lectern has also been given as a memorial of the late Archdeacon Moore. The sermon was preached by Bishop Hobhouse.

Corsham church, after having been closed for two years and a half, was reopened on the 20th inst. by the Bishop of Gloucester. The restoration of the chancel has been effected by Mr. Goldney, M.P., who is lay Rector; and that of the north chapel by Mr. G. P. Fuller. Mr. Poynder, of Hartman Park, has rebuilt the tower and spire, from a design of Mr. Street. The nave has been thoroughly restored, and has been relieved of its three galleries and whitewashed ceiling. The whole cost of the work has been £6000.

The Church Defence Institution held its annual meeting on Wednesday at the National Society's Rooms, the Earl of Dartmouth presiding. His Lordship laid stress upon the necessity of preventing the agricultural labourers from gaining much influence in the country, as their leaders had made a determined onslaught on the Church. A resolution expressing a hope that the Bishops' Bill would be carried this Session was adopted, and among the speakers were several members of Parliament and noblemen.

Two years since Mr. Albemarle Cater, of Woodbastwick Hall, Norfolk, made a free gift of land at Beckenham as sites for a church, a parsonage, and middle-class schools. The land given being in the centre of an artisan and somewhat poor population, this gift was at once met by Mr. Francis Peck, of Roby, Sydenham-hill, who has spent £10,000 in the erection of a handsome church, from designs by Mr. E. F. Clarke, of Serjeants' Inn. On Saturday afternoon the new church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was consecrated by the Bishop of Dover.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Commemoration festivities began on Monday with a concert given by the Philharmonic Society in the Sheldonian Theatre. The annual procession of boats took place before a large number of spectators, and the day's proceedings closed with the University ball in the Corporation Buildings. In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. Ince, who was for twenty-one years Sub-Rector of Exeter College, was presented with a testimonial by the past and present members of the House on his appointment to the Regius Professorship of Divinity and canonry of Christ Church. On Tuesday the weather was again favourable, and the flower show in Worcester College gardens was numerously attended. In the evening New College gave a concert, and later the Masonic ball took place in the Corporation buildings. On Wednesday the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon the Marquis of Harlington, M.P.; Lord Napier of Magdala; the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P., Colonial Secretary; the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, American Minister at the Court of St. James's; Sir James Fitzjames Stephen; Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P. for the University; Mr. W. Spottiswoode, F.R.S., President-elect of the British Association and President of the Royal Society; and Mr. J. H. Burton, Historiographer Royal for Scotland. The Creweian oration was delivered by the Professor of Poetry, and the prize essays were recited. The principal members of the University and the newly-created doctors were entertained at luncheon in the hall of All Souls' College, and most of them subsequently attended the grand masonic fête in the gardens of St. John's College, the enjoyment of which was considerably marred by rain and thunder. In the evening the final ball was given by Christ Church.

Mr. Henry Nettleship, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, formerly Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, has been elected to the Corpus Professorship of Latin, vacant by the resignation of Professor Palmer.

The Craven Scholarships have been awarded to H. F. G. Bramwell, B.A., junior student of Christ Church, and T. H. Warren, B.A., Fellow of Magdalen, formerly scholar of Balliol.

The Pusey and Ellerton Scholarships for Hebrew has been awarded to Mr. Perry, Scholar of Worcester.

The governing body of Trinity College, Dublin, have intimated the withdrawal of their sanction for 1879 from the usual athletic sports in their park, in consequence of the riotous behaviour of some students on the evening of the recent contests. They also expelled two undergraduates, cancelled the degree of a graduate, rusticated two more undergraduates, and inflicted minor punishments for these excesses.

The triennial Rugby dinner was held last week at Willis's Rooms—Mr. J. Goschen, M.P., in the chair. About a hundred Old Rugbeians were present.

The annual prizes won at Owens College, Manchester, were distributed on the 21st inst. Mr. R. C. Christie, Chancellor of the diocese, took the chair. He observed that the honours and the degrees obtained by students of the college in the past year seemed to have been of a higher character than before, and he congratulated Mr. Summers on winning the gold medal for the degree of M.A., London. This medal has been awarded only eight times in the forty years it has been offered.

The following boys have been elected to Junior Scholarships at Wellington College:—H. W. Orange, from Mr. Spurling, Crowthorne, and R. R. Ottley, Wellington College, late from Mr. Spurling, equal; G. Hewitt, from Mr. Morton, Farmborough; C. T. Laive, Wellington College; W. B. Page Roberts, from Mr. Waterfield, East Sheen; N. Waterfield, from Mr. St. John Parry, Slough; A. B. Thruston, Honiton Grammar School, and A. G. Weston, Wellington Proprietary School. Accessit: J. A. O. Skinner, Stepney Proprietary School. Benson Scholarship: Orange and Ottley, equal.

The following were on Wednesday elected to scholarships at Clifton College:—For Classics and Mathematics—Heath, Jose, Broke, Rogers, and Atkinson (from Nelson College School, New Zealand); for Classics—Reynolds, A. Baker, Nash, Bernard, E. Lewis; for Classics and Modern Languages—Boas; for Natural Science—R. P. Baker; for Mathematics—Dolby, Mitchell, and Leach, all from Mr. Horsman's, Leeds. Tootel, from Taunton College School, a free nomination for Natural Science.

The fourth distribution of prizes to the students in the Yorkshire College at Leeds was made in the Philosophical Hall, in that town, on the 21st inst.—the Marquis of Ripon presiding.

The amended scheme drawn up by the Charity Commissioners for the future administration of the charity of the Poor Priests' Estate, or Bluecoat School, in the city of Canterbury, as submitted by them to the Committee of Council on Education, has been published. The scheme provides for the foundation of two middle-class schools, one for boys and the other for girls. Accommodation will be provided for 125 boys, who will receive instruction in the usual elementary branches of education, and also in English literature, mathematics, Latin, natural science, one or more modern languages, music, drill, and drawing. The fees will range from 30s. to four guineas per annum. The number of girls is limited to seventy-five, who, besides the ordinary routine of instruction, will be initiated into the principles of domestic economy and the laws of health. The governing body will consist of twelve members, three co-optative and the remainder elected by the Canterbury Town Council, guardians, and school board.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Ascot Meeting of 1878 has been wittily called a "study in black and white," and no name could have been more appropriate; for the Royal command as to mourning was loyally obeyed, and the brilliant dresses to which we are accustomed at this meeting were very few and far between. "Black and white" also were the faces of the plungers on the Cup day, when, after being indulged with faint hopes of "getting it back again," they saw favourite after favourite in hopeless trouble before reaching the top of the fatal hill. Lord Olive and Trappist landed the odds laid upon them in right gallant style, and then ten came out for the New Stakes. The colt by Cremorne—Chance secured the Woodcote Stakes in such ridiculously easy style that the idea of a 7 lb. penalty did not deter people from laying 6 to 4 freely upon him. Lansdown, better known as the colt by St. Albans—Gentle Mary, was also very heavily backed; but nothing else met with any favour. Sword Knot brought the field along at a terrific pace, and the extra weight, the pace, and the hill combined, proved too much for the Chance colt, as they have done for many another good one before him. Lansdown was then left at the head of affairs, and appeared all over a winner until Tom Cannon—who never rode a finer race in his life, which is the highest praise we could possibly give—brought up Strathearn, and won by three parts of a length. Of course, it was generally said that the Adventurer—Lady Morgan colt, who ran away from Strathearn on the Tuesday, could not have lost the race had he been allowed to start; but it must not be forgotten that the Chance colt beat Strathearn just as easily at Epsom; and we shall expect future running to prove that the New Stakes form is all wrong. The Ascot Cup was a duel between Heath House and Phantom Cottage, Silvio and Hampton representing the former, while St. Christophe and Verneuil did battle for France. There was a long parade in front of the Stand, and Silvio and Verneuil were generally liked, while St. Christophe looked as hard and well as possible; but Hampton was almost too handsome, and seemed decidedly short of work. There was a still stronger feeling against him after the quartette had cantered by, for it was noticed that he went very short, being apparently afraid to extend himself. Very few words will suffice to tell the story of the race. The moment the flag fell Goater took Verneuil to the front, and, bringing him along at a strong pace, soon held a commanding lead. The other three changed places several times as they followed, and each made a futile attempt to reach the leader; but Goater galloped on at one pace, not appearing to pay the slightest attention to their efforts, and, having all three well beaten nearly half a mile from home, won in a common canter by six lengths from Silvio. St. Christophe, finishing with a rare rush, was only half a length behind Lord Falmouth's colt, and the same distance in front of Hampton. In the St. James's Palace Stakes Bonnie Scotland got back some of the heavy price that Lord Rosebery paid for him; still Red Archer, who was giving him 7 lb., finished only a neck behind him, and would probably have won had he not been interfered with by Childeric, who once more ran very badly. A really splendid field contested the Rous Memorial Stakes over the New Mile; indeed, Touchet was the only "commoner" of the six. The race was run at a cracking pace, and Petrarch and Dalham, coming clean away from the rest, ran a tremendous race home, the former, who carried 9 st. 5 lb. against Dalham's 8 st. 12 lb., getting up in the last few strides and winning by a neck. It is probable that Petrarch's eventful turf career has ended with this race, as he pulled up very lame.

The Alexandra Plate on the Friday saw Verneuil and St. Christophe out again; but this time their task was a very easy one, for Hilarious and Queen of Cyprus were poor substitutes for Silvio and Hampton; and again Verneuil brought them along at a good pace, and, keeping in front all the way, passed the post a couple of lengths in front of his stable companion. One of the most remarkable performances during the week was that of Trappist in winning the Wokingham Stakes with the crushing weight of 9 st. 10 lb. on his back, conceding upwards of three stones to the majority of his twenty-three opponents. Contrary to all rule, the welter weight made the whole of the running, Archer getting so well away that he wisely sent the horse along, and avoided all risk of being shut in at the finish. The meeting closed with a Triennial over the New Mile, in which Jannette had a difficulty in conceding 12 lb. to Eau de Vie, and the strapping Lord Clifden filly is sure to find plenty of friends about Leger time. Archer had a wonderful week of it, winning twelve races; and his chief supporter, a man whose betting transactions were mainly in half-crowns not very long ago, is reported to have taken nearly £30,000 out of the ring.

Almost any meetings would seem flat, coming so soon after Ascot, and we may dismiss the Newcastle and Windsor fixtures in half a dozen lines. The scratching of Pageant, who, on his Chester form, could not have lost, left the Northumberland Plate to a wretchedly moderate lot, of whom Glastonbury (7 st. 8 lb.) proved the best, though he only just beat Jagellon (6 st. 8 lb.). At Windsor the Royal Stakes fell to Lansdown, but he had some trouble in getting away from Japonica; and the roguish Chevron (9 st. 7 lb.) secured the Thames Handicap, once more proving that he is a very smart horse when in the humour to do his best.

The sale of the Cobham yearlings took place on Saturday afternoon, and we imagine that Mr. Bell and the shareholders must be well pleased with an average of 361 gs. for sixty-one. The company has sustained a great loss in the death of Carnival, who, undoubtedly, took the highest honours on Saturday, his seven yearlings realising the grand total of 5215 gs., or an average of 745 gs. A magnificent colt by him from Curaçoa went to Captain Machell for 2500 gs., and this is the highest price the company has yet obtained for a yearling. The Carnival—Juanita colt made 1150 gs., and is already as big as many three-year-olds. Wild Oats also did wonderfully well, his seven representatives averaging 398 gs., a splendid filly from Eva heading the list, and falling to Mr. Peck's bid of 1300 gs. There were no less than twenty young Blair Athols, sixteen of them being fillies, and the Armada colt (1050 gs.), a half brother to Bella; the Maid of Perth colt (750 gs.); the Coimbra filly (800 gs.), an own sister to Glenalmond and Claremont; the Masquerade filly (850 gs.); and the Margery Daw filly (800 gs.), an own sister to Ecossais, made the best prices.

The second meet of the Four-in-Hand Club this season took place on Wednesday at the Magazine in Hyde Park. Eighteen drags, headed by that of the Duke of Beaufort, were driven in procession along the north side of the Serpentine, and then fourteen of them proceeded to the Orleans Club at Twickenham.

A very large number of cricket-matches have been wiped off the list of fixtures to come during the past few days. Turning first to our visitors, we note that the Australians have beaten Middlesex by 98 runs. Their batting was far more effective than usual, Messrs. Gregory (42 and 42), Garrett (19 and 34), Spofforth (56), Bailey (39 and 32), and Blackham (not out, 20, and not out, 21) all scoring

well; while, for once, Messrs. Spofforth and Boyle had to leave the bowling to Messrs. Garrett and Allan, who took ten and nine wickets respectively. Mr. A. J. Webb (50) and the Hon. E. Lyttelton (113) batted splendidly, especially the latter, who played the finest innings that has yet been seen this season. Derbyshire has beaten Lancashire in a single innings, with 33 runs to spare; and Surrey—thanks mainly to the batting of Messrs. Lucas (32 and 33) and Game (52) and the bowling of W. Johnson (eleven wickets)—has beaten Gloucestershire by 16 runs. The latter team took their revenge on the Sussex Eleven, whom they defeated in a single innings with 67 runs in hand, Messrs. G. F. Grace (71), W. R. Gilbert (54), and E. M. Grace (53) doing most of the run-getting. Yorkshire has gained a grand triumph over Notts, winning in one innings with 97 runs to spare; and the scoring of the "big county" team was so heavy that we append a full score of their innings:—

G. Ulyett, 1 b w, b Shaw	94	W. Bates, c Shrewsbury, b	102
S. Haggas, b Shaw	2	Flowers	...
A. Sowden, c Wild, b Barnes	21	A. Hill, c Shrewsbury, b	...
E. Lockwood, b Morley	35	Flowers	23
A. Greenwood, b Morley	25	F. Watmough, not out	2
T. Emmett, c Barnes, b Shaw	79	Byes 7, 1-b 4, w 2	13
T. Armitage, b Flowers	0		
G. Pinder, c Flowers, b Morley	23	Total	419

For Notts J. Selby (107) and W. Flowers (55 and 33) batted very well; but the second innings was a sad fiasco, Bates getting five wickets for seventeen runs, and Ulyett three for nine. To wind up with, we note that Cambridge University has beaten a weak M.C.C. eleven by 106 runs.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The foundation-stone of the new building for the Institution for the Education of the Daughters of Missionaries was laid at Sevenoaks by Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., on Wednesday.

On Wednesday the second meet of the Four-in-Hand Club was held at the Magazine in Hyde Park, and eighteen coaches assembled. The second meet of the Coaching Club is appointed for Monday next.

The first meeting of the London School Board after the Whitsuntide recess was held on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed presiding. It was resolved to borrow a further sum of £107,000, making £3,058,580 borrowed in all.

The eighteenth anniversary festival of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association was held on Wednesday evening at the Star and Garter, Richmond. Sir George Jessel (the Master of the Rolls) presided. The subscriptions amounted to £800.

Dramatic, vocal, and instrumental recitals by Mr. Bandmann and several other artists of note, for the benefit of the Grosser Kurfürst fund, will be given this (Saturday) afternoon, at Willis's Rooms, under most distinguished patronage.

Mr. George Burt and Mr. T. Bevan were on Monday elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year; and on Wednesday Mr. Stubington was chosen Common Councilman in the place of the late Mr. E. J. Stillwell.

The Notting-hill Workman's Flower Show will be held at 1, Addison-road, from two till dusk next Wednesday; and on Thursday next the Westminster Window-Gardening Flower Show will be held in College Gardens, Dean's-yard.

The Goldsmiths' Company have recently given £20, the Drapers' Company £21, and the Salters' Company an annual subscription of £2 2s. to the funds of the St. Andrew's Water-side Church Mission.

The loyal German workmen in London endeavoured to hold a public meeting last Saturday, in order to disavow any connection or sympathy with the Socialists; but the latter got possession of the hall beforehand, and the projected meeting could not be held.

On Wednesday evening the annual tea meeting of the Watercress and Flower Girls' Mission was held at the City Temple. Lord Shaftesbury and other gentlemen took part in the proceedings. A message conveying her sympathy was announced from Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

At a meeting held on Wednesday at the Three Kings, Clerkenwell-close, it was resolved to issue a circular, and convene a public meeting, for the consideration of the question as to the advisability of converting Clerkenwell-green into a recreation-ground for the people.

The annual ball given by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress to the Mayors and Mayoresses of the kingdom took place at the Mansion House on Tuesday night. About 170 Mayors attended in their robes of office, together with the Town Clerks from most of the principal towns. The company numbered in all nearly a thousand.

Alderman Sir C. Whetham, presided on Monday at a meeting of the Mansion House Committee which has been appointed to promote the success of the Royal Agricultural Society's show in London next year. Subscriptions amounting to £4800 were announced. Colonel Kingscote suggested that the show should partake as much as possible of an international character.

The annual meeting, in connection with the Westminster Diocesan Education Fund was held in St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, in the presence of a crowded audience—including Cardinal Manning, who presided, the Earl of Denbigh, the Dowager Duchess of Norfolk, Count d'Alton, Mr. O'Clery, M.P., Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., and others.

The Lord Mayor yesterday week presided over the fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which took place at the Mansion House. The prizes were presented by the Lady Mayoress. Addresses were delivered by the Lord Mayor, Lord Aberdare (the recently-elected president), the Earl of Harrowby, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and many others.

The seventy-second anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' School, Kennington-lane, will take place at the Alexandra Palace next Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. John Bagot Scriven, of the firm of Barclay, Perkins, and Co. Two hundred children are wholly maintained, clothed, and educated in the school, and will be introduced after the dinner by which the anniversary is celebrated.

There was a rose show at the Alexandra Palace last Saturday, when the various classes were well represented. A concert will take place there this (Saturday) afternoon, when the music of Beethoven will form the chief attraction. Mr. Sims Reeves, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, and Mr. Thurley Beale will be the solo singers, and the choir and orchestra will number 1200. In the evening there will be a display of fireworks on the lake, concluding with a fire portrait of Mr. Sims Reeves. The charge for admission will be one shilling, instead of half a crown as previously announced.—The annual rose show of the National Rose Society is to be held to-day (Saturday) at the Crystal Palace. Messrs. Sullivan and Gilbert's comic opera "The Sorcerer" will be played the same day, and the German Gymnastic Society will hold its annual fête. The most novel feature is the exhibition

by the Worshipful Company of Tinplate and Wire-Workers, which will be opened by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, who will attend in state.

The Benchers of the Middle Temple have unanimously invited Sir Alexander Edmund Cockburn, Bart., Lord Coleridge, Sir Montague Edward Smith, the Right Hon. Samuel Martin, and Mr. Justice Lindley, former Masters of the Bench, to return as members of the house. Sir James Hannen has been invited up to the Bench, and, with some of the above-named Judges, dined in the old hall on Thursday.

In the absence of the Duke of Cambridge, who had been expected to preside, the Duke of Richmond took the chair on Wednesday evening at the anniversary festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, the claims of which he advocated. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of about £1300, including 100 guineas from the Duke of Buccleuch, president of the asylum, and 50 guineas from the Duke of Richmond.

The total number of paupers in the metropolis at the end of the third week in June was 77,553, of whom 38,380 were in workhouses and 39,178 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 1180, 1438, and 7675 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 913, of whom 658 were men, 197 women, and 58 children.

The anniversary dinner of the Statistical Society was held on Tuesday evening at the Pall-mall Restaurant—Mr. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., occupying the chair. The report stated that since the close of last year seventy new members had been elected, while the financial position of the society also showed highly satisfactory progress. The receipts from all sources had been £1597, as compared with £1438 the previous year. The investments were £2000.

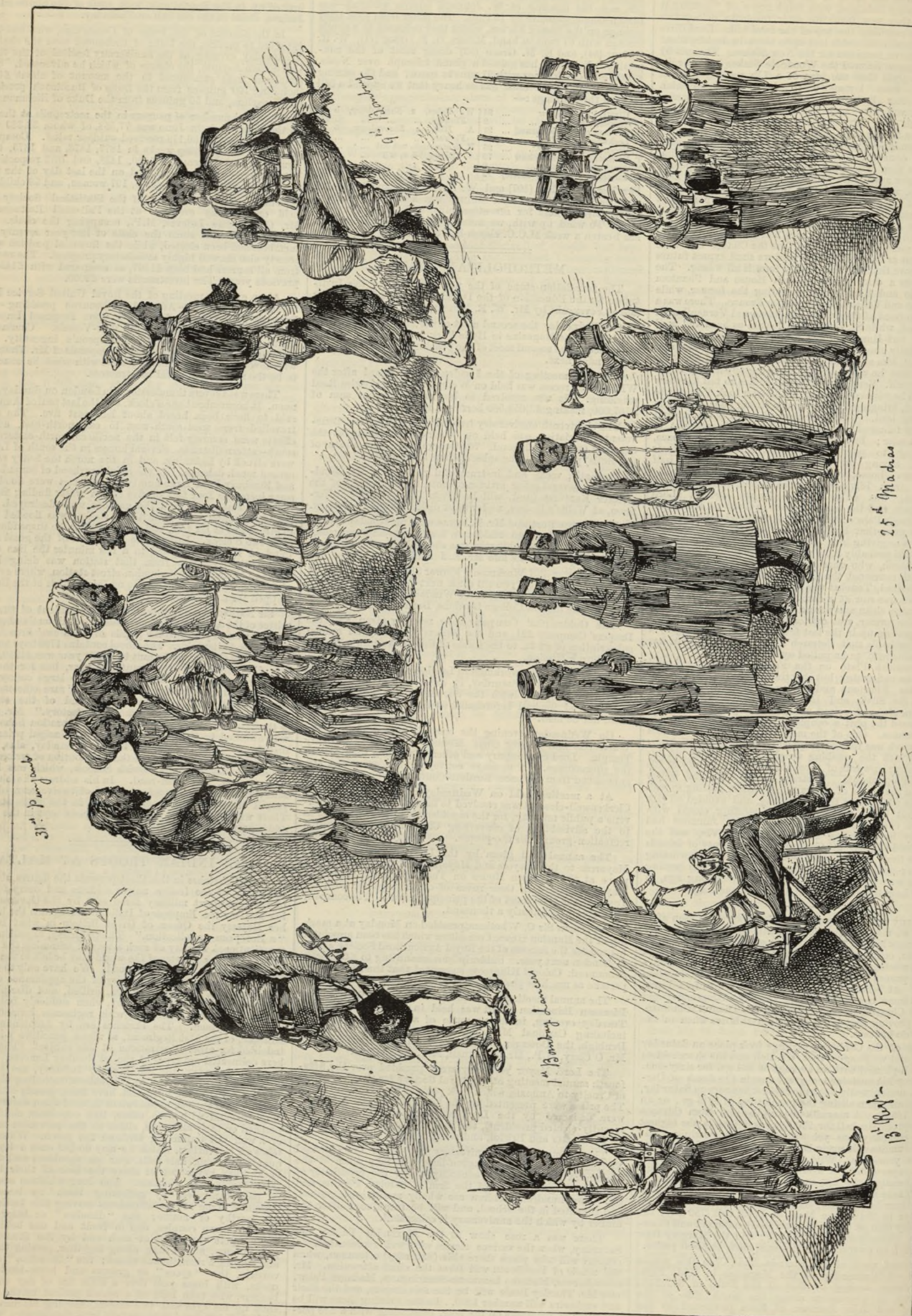
At an evening meeting of the Royal United Service Institution on Monday—Admiral Fishbourne presiding—Mr. Edmund Thompson read a paper upon Proposed Improvements in the Construction of War-Vessels. Commander Curtis spoke in praise of Mr. Thompson's ingenuity. The chairman also regarded some of the proposals of Mr. Thompson with favour, and then dealt at length with what he conceived to be the mistakes of naval constructors.

There was a severe thunderstorm in London on Sunday afternoon. It began about one o'clock, and the last peal of thunder is said to have been heard about half-past five. The storm travelled from west-south-west to east-north-east, and its effects were severely felt in the northern, north-eastern, and south-eastern districts. Several houses in the south of London were struck by lightning, and in the north the heavy rainfall caused much damage. In the neighbourhood of Stroud-green and Finsbury Park large numbers of houses were flooded, in some instances four feet or five feet of water finding its way into the basements, and the gardens were destroyed. The Midland Railway at Crouch-hill station was flooded to the depth of five or six feet, and traffic had to be suspended soon after two o'clock. During the storm one of the great sewers burst at King's-cross, and in a few minutes the line of the Metropolitan Railway from that station was deluged with water to beyond the Farringdon-street station, where even the platforms were flooded. Traffic on this portion of the line was stopped for a day or two.

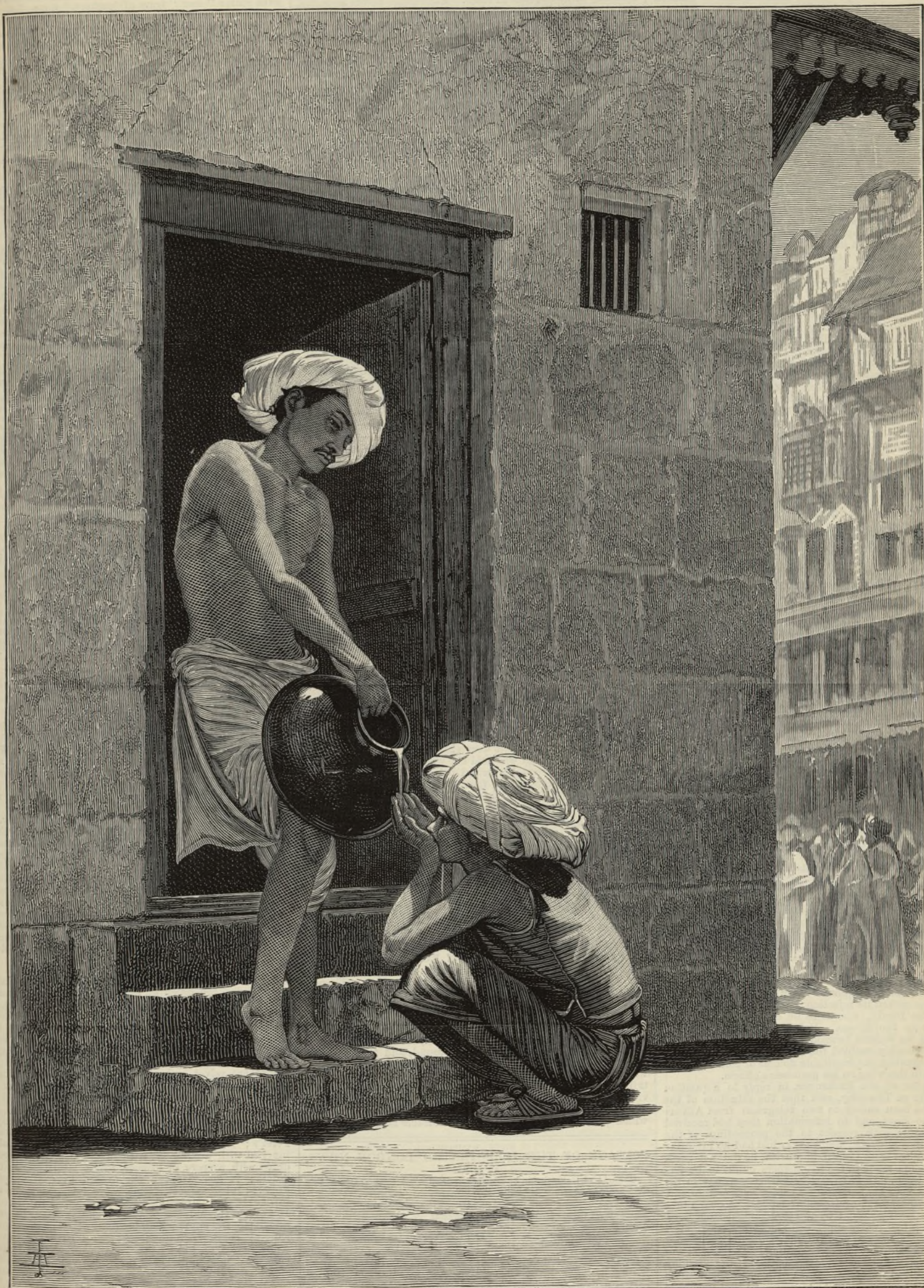
Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, M.P., president of the committee of the Jews' Free Schools, took the chair on Sunday at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Jews' Free School, Bell-lane, Spitalfields. The school contains 1700 boys and 1100 girls. The Government grant to it this year was £1940, which was £120 more than the grant last year, but for the same number of children. The school has also large endowments. M. Renouf, the inspector, spoke of the "rare efficiency" of the teaching in the highest class, and of the state of the rest of the school as "most satisfactory." Mr. Angell is the Head Master. The Jews' Commemoration Scholarship was awarded to Zangwill. The other principal prizes were distributed by Lady de Rothschild.—On Sunday, also, Baron Henry de Worms presided at the distribution of prizes to the children of the Borough Jewish Schools, which was held in Carter-street, Walworth-road. In his address the chairman said that a pupil of the school, a girl of twelve years old, had passed the Government examination in the sixth standard. There were eighty-four girls and sixty-six boys in the school, and a grant of £96 was obtained.

THE INDIAN TROOPS AT MALTA.

A page of sketches in this sheet presents the figures of various specimens of the Indian native soldiers and camp-followers of the contingent military force sent by the Government of her Majesty the Empress of India to strengthen the hands of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain in what is called "a European complication." The propriety, expediency, and constitutional legality of such a way of trimming the balance of power in this quarter of the world may be left to the debates of politicians at home and abroad. We have only to do, just now, with the picturesque novelty of the appearance of these Asiatic troops, though equipped, drilled, and disciplined in the manner of the British Army, when suddenly brought to Malta and there contrasted with regiments formed of our own countrymen. The sketches are by Lieutenant Allan Gilmore, of the 61st Regiment, to whose pencil we have been indebted for other illustrations of this subject. The figures here delineated are types of the 1st Bombay Lancers, the 31st Punjab Infantry, the 9th Bombay Infantry, the 13th and 25th Madras Infantry. The Punjaubees, including the Sikhs, are very fine-looking men, and have been greatly admired in Malta. It is curious to see two or three of them walking about hand-in-hand with each other, like our little children; or perched on their haunches, either on the pavement or the top of a wall, not unlike big birds on the perch. When a Sikh takes off his turban, which he may do but once a day, a vast quantity of long hair falls over his shoulders and down his back; they never cut or shave the hair of their heads, or their beards and whiskers. The long whiskers are usually in part concealed, by gathering them up beneath the turban. Some of the attendants serving this Indian camp are worthy of notice; the "dhoolies" or litter-carriers, who form two couples, one in front and one behind, with a long pole supported at each end by the shoulders of a pair of men, all trotting along together, jerking their arms and singing a monotonous chant; the "bheesties" or water-carriers, the "syces" or grooms and horse-tenders; the cooks, with brass pots over a little fire of dry sticks; the barbers, who take hold of a seated patient by the nose and shut up his eyes with two fingers, keeping his head steady with their left hand to shave him with their right. These and several other classes of camp servitors have their peculiar ways, and their aspect is strange to an English observer who has never yet been in India. The Maltese, who often see travellers on their way to or from India, but know little of India by themselves, are greatly surprised and amused by this recent arrival in their island.



SKETCHES IN THE CAMP OF THE INDIAN NATIVE TROOPS AT MALTA.



"A DRINK BY THE WAY." BY JOHN GRIFFITHS.
IN THE NATIONAL COLLECTION AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

With the glass at something quite too melting, even in the shade, the legislative record may well be brief this week.

The Lord Chancellor yesterday week gave a fresh instance of his power of lucid exposition in introducing the Government bill for the encouragement of Intermediate Education in Ireland. If it be permissible to summarise in one sentence a speech of considerable length, it may be stated that Lord Cairns proposed that the objects of the measure should be secured by the devotion of £1,000,000 out of the moneys held by the Irish Church Commissioners to prizes and exhibitions to be granted at examinations held by the board which the bill will create.

What may be termed grandmotherly legislation is with many noble and benevolent Lords a panacea for the ills that flesh is heir to. In his Poor Law Act Amendment Bill, Lord Shaftesbury would apply this principle to the protection of paupers or pauper lunatics, whom he would not deprive of any money they might be entitled to from a friendly or benefit society. Earl Fortescue, Lord Redesdale, Earls Grey and Kimberley were averse to the pauperising measure. The Duke of Richmond and Lord Shaftesbury defended the bill. Earl Fortescue vainly strove by motion to prevent its application to paupers, but was placed in a minority of one—45 against 44. Private bills had previously occupied the attention of their Lordships, who, in conclusion, passed the Truro Chapter Bill through Committee.

On Tuesday more private business was transacted; and the measure for compelling owners of cottages to supply their tenants with water where practicable—the Public Health Act (1875) Amendment Bill—was read the third time and passed, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of Earl Delawarr to induce the House to reject it.

The Marquis of Lansdowne on Thursday moved the second reading of the Dental Practitioners Bill, the object of which is to provide that none but duly qualified persons shall be allowed to practise dentistry. The Duke of Richmond having approved of the principle, the bill was read the second time. Considerable discussion arose upon the motion of the Earl of Malmesbury for the third reading of the Poor-Law Amendment Act (1876) Amendment Bill, which, however, was ultimately agreed to. On the question "That the bill do pass" Earl Fortescue moved to leave out the words "pauper or," in order to limit the operation of the bill to money which a pauper lunatic might be entitled to receive. The Earl of Shaftesbury contended that the contributions to friendly and benefit societies, amounting to £2,000,000 a year, were so much saving to the rates, and that to take the money to support the man when from sickness or infirmity he was unable to earn his living was to discourage provident habits and to bring the whole family upon the rates. Upon a division, the amendment was carried by a majority of 19, the numbers being 71 in its favour and 52 against.

COMMONS.

In view of the tropical heat which has suddenly come upon us, it is, perhaps, fortunate that no burning question has arisen of late to stir the feelings of hon. members to a white heat. When several of the dryasud clauses of the Valuation of Property Bill had been disposed of yesterday week, a debate not without interest arose at the instigation of Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Burt. The two hon. members who practically represent colliers in the House gave the Home Secretary every credit for what he had done to render coal-mining less dangerous, but they yet felt it incumbent on them to introduce a motion calling upon the Government to enforce still more rigorously the regulations of the Mines Act of 1872. Sir George Elliot having spoken somewhat to the same effect, and other hon. members not personally connected with mining having contributed to swell the volume of talk, Mr. Cross returned a conciliatory reply, and assured the House that the Home Office had not neglected and would not neglect any precaution which would reduce the loss of life in coal-mines.

"This thing of Volunteering" (as Mr. Biggar styled the Volunteer movement) was on Monday returned to by Mr. O'Clery, who opined that, as Ireland is not allowed to have a Volunteer Force, she ought not to contribute £80,000 to the maintenance of corps in England and Scotland. Mr. O'Clery moved the adjournment, in order to ventilate this grievance afresh, but found himself in a minority of 12 against 306. The Cattle Plague Bill was then brought in by Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, who moved the second reading. But a prolonged discussion arose, Mr. W. E. Forster intervening with the amendment—

That, in the opinion of this House, the slaughter at the ports of landing of all fat cattle from the Continent would restrict the supply and increase the cost of food, and should, therefore, not be made compulsory, under all the circumstances, by Act of Parliament.

The debate on the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill occupied the greater part of Monday and Tuesday's sittings, and was again adjourned, Lord Sandon replying in an able speech for the Government on the second night.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson was welcomed back on Wednesday after his recent illness, and reintroduced his Permissive Bill in that "spirit of gay wisdom" which won for him this memorable complimentary phrase from the Prime Minister. Mr. Wheelhouse moved its rejection, and found a second in Mr. A. Gathorne Hardy, who is to be congratulated on his maiden speech in the House. Defeat (278 against 84) was again the lot of Sir Wilfrid Lawson; but the inordinate heat of the weather possibly enabled the hon. Baronet to bear with philosophic resignation the inevitable douche of cold water the House persists in throwing on his permissive efforts.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question from Mr. Hayter on Thursday, said that the attention of the Government had been called to two telegrams from Athens published in the *Times*, and to information they had received from other quarters with respect to the proceedings of the Turkish authorities in Crete; but, as they had had no information on the subject from Consul Sandwith, he did not think that the statements made in the newspapers ought to be implicitly relied upon. Instructions had been sent out to Sir Austen Layard to use his best efforts to stop any atrocities and to check the employment of irregular troops. A communication had just been received by the Government from Lord John Hay stating that things appeared to be somewhat tranquil in that quarter. In reply to The O'Connor Don, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that at the beginning of the Session the Government promised, if its amendments in the Sunday Closing (Ireland) Bill were adopted, to give such facilities as they could for its passing. They had redeemed that pledge as far as they could, and he would propose to have a sitting on Saturday next to take the report of the amendments in Committee. Mr. Greene inquired whether it was true that several English gentlemen had sent their best specimens of cattle to the Paris Exhibition, and, if so, whether it was not now safe to take France out of the schedule, and to admit her cattle freely to the English consumer. Mr. Bourke admitted the statement to be true, but added that on the return of the cattle in question, some of them having been found infected with the foot and mouth disease,

they were all placed in quarantine at Poplar. The remainder of the evening was given up to the consideration of the remaining clauses of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill.

"A DRINK BY THE WAY."

The real summer weather of the present week in London, magnificently seasonable as it is, with the splendour and power of sunshine fully poured upon these British Isles, as upon the shores of the South and East, which are commonly more familiar with "Dan Phœbus," has been felt to be rather strong for many of us dwellers in town. Exhaustion before noonday, and continued till evening, has disabled persons of fair ordinary activity from the due performance of their proper tasks, and thirst of a painful intensity has been too often endured without any convenient remedy at hand. We are thereby disposed in some degree to realise the normal summer condition of people inhabiting such countries as Egypt, Algiers, or Syria, which the British tourist finds so delightfully mild and genial in winter and early spring; and we can just appreciate, from their point of physical sensation, the blessed gift of "a drink by the way." And how nice it must be to be allowed to go with such few and light clothes on! Not a rag, if society would let us be, should cover back or breast, arm or nether leg, in these blazing days of June. Attired only, like the water-bearer in Mr. Griffiths' picture, with a linen table-cloth from the waist to the knees, and with a turban to defend the head against the scorching solar rays, we would gladly quit the desk in this sultry chamber to stand with a pitcher of iced water at Temple Bar, and to cry aloud from noon till eve, "Have a drink for twopence!"

Dr. Burdon Sanderson gave the Harveian oration at the Royal College of Physicians on Wednesday afternoon.

The funeral of the late Mr. Charles Mathews will take place at Kensal-green Cemetery to-day (Saturday) at half-past eleven o'clock.

The first municipal elections at Over Darwen, which was recently granted a charter of incorporation, have resulted in the return of eighteen Liberals.

Captain William H. Bridge, R.N., on the retired list, has been awarded the naval pension of £65 a year, vacant by the death of Captain George F. Westbrook, R.N.

A fire broke out on Wednesday morning in the centre of the town of Potton, near Bedford. Sixteen dwelling-houses, besides out-buildings, were entirely destroyed.

A sealing-steamer which arrived at Greenock on Monday reports having passed the steamer Seine on the 17th inst., with the lost 1866 Atlantic cable on board, which she had been sent out to search for.

At a meeting of the Haydock Colliery Explosion Relief Committee held on Tuesday evening it was reported that the subscriptions promised amounted to £14,000. A sum of £12,000 is still required.

Signor Ferri announces his *matinée musicale* (under distinguished patronage) for next Tuesday afternoon, at No. 16, Hanover-square (by the permission of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rogers). Many eminent artists will appear.

On Wednesday evening the second annual Domestic Economy Congress was opened by a conversation at the Manchester Townhall. The Duke of Westminster presided; and the members of the Congress were received by the Mayor and Corporation. A letter was received from the Prince of Wales expressing his sympathy with the objects of the gathering. The business occupied two days, and on Saturday a visit was to be paid to the Duke of Sutherland's seat at Trentham.

The Stipendiary Magistrate at Tunstall on Thursday heard the first case in the Potteries under the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1878. A potter named Henry Vizers, living at Tunstall, was charged with having committed a brutal assault upon his wife, whose face and chest were shockingly bruised from his violent treatment, and who said she was afraid to live with the man in consequence of his brutal behaviour. The magistrate sentenced the defendant to four months' imprisonment, and made an order of judicial separation with an allowance to the wife, by way of alimony, of 15s. a week.

Lloyd's agent at Wellington, New Zealand, reports by telegraph the loss at Horowhenna of the ship *Hydrabad*, 1400 tons, belonging to London, owned by Messrs. T. Stephens and Sons. She went ashore at the place above mentioned, and was expected to become a total wreck. All the crew and passengers saved, but the captain remains by the wreck. According to the last advices received by the owner, the ship was loading a cargo of railway materials at Port Lyttelton, New Zealand, for Adelaide, under charter to the South Australian Government. The *Hydrabad* was an iron ship classed A.A.1.

Last Saturday a large assemblage of the subscribers of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in the Old Kent-road, took place at the branch asylum, at Margate; the chair being occupied by the Rev. G. W. Sicklemore, Vicar of St. Lawrence, Thanet, one of the vice-presidents. The proceedings began by a female mute, who had been but two years under instruction, articulating, sufficiently for everyone in the large school-room to hear her, the Lord's Prayer. The report spoke in the highest terms of the discipline of the asylum, the drilling of the children, their games in the playground, and their general good health and cleanliness. The exertions of the teachers were spoken of in an equally satisfactory manner. After distributing rewards and prizes to some of the children, the visitors were invited to witness some outdoor sports, during which the children were put through some military evolutions, which were performed in the most creditable manner.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I went down to Windsor last Monday morning to witness the interment of the remains of the late King George of Hanover. A special train at 9.40 a.m. whirled the mourners from Paddington to Windsor in five-and-thirty minutes; the mortuary rites barely occupied forty minutes more; by noon I was comfortably lunching at the White Hart; and at 1.30 p.m. the train landed us safely at Paddington terminus again. A rapid age. A more curious funeral I have rarely beheld; and I have seen some remarkable ones, including that of Napoleon I. in Paris in 1840. No hearse, no mourning-coaches, no "mutes with staves" nor "trays of feathers," none of the trappings of undertaker's woe were visible at Windsor on Monday; yet everything was very stately, solemn, and sumptuous. There is an excellent account of the ceremonial in the *Times* of Tuesday.

I saw the pageant from the organ-loft of St. George's Chapel, an old familiar eyrie of mine. Thence, on a grim December morning in 1861, did I watch the burial of the Prince Consort. From that point of espectral, likewise, on March 10, 1863, did I behold the marriage of the Prince of Wales to the Princess Alexandra. It was good for the eyes to see the Royal pair, with their glittering train, returning from the altar to the nave, the organ pealing forth the incomparable "Wedding March"—the bride all blushes and orange-blossoms; the bridegroom radiant in the robes of the Garter, his collar and his George round his neck—that Garter which, to quote the learned Selden, "hath not only precedence of antiquity before the eldest rank of honour of that kind anywhere established; but it exceeds in majesty, honour, and fame all chivalrous orders in the world."

I listened, when all was over, to Garter King-at-Arms reciting the Style and Titles of the dead King, who (as his son now is) was Duke of Cumberland in the Peerage of England, and a Knight of the Garter. Then, coming home, I turned up the "Royal Funerals" folio in my commonplace ledger (B. 3.), and read Horace Walpole's flippant description (in a letter to George Montagu) of the funeral of another Duke of Cumberland and Knight of the Garter, interred, not in St. George's Chapel, but in Westminster Abbey, more than a hundred years ago. Says Horace—

It was really a noble sight. The Prince's chamber being hung with purple and a quantity of silver lamps; the coffin under a canopy of purple velvet, and six large other chandeliers on high stands. The Ambassador from Tripoli and his son were carried to see it. The procession through a line of foot-guards, every seventh man bearing a torch; the horse-guards lining the outside, their officers on horseback, with drawn sabres and crapes; the drums muffled, the fifes, bells tolling, and minute guns. All this was very solemn; but the charm was the entrance to the Abbey, where we were received by the Dean and Chapter in rich robes, the choir and almoners bearing torches; the whole abbey so illuminated that one saw it to greater advantage than by day; the tombs, long aisles, and fretted roof all appearing distinctly, and with the happiest chiaroscuro. There wanted nothing but incense.

Assuredly the Hon. Horace Walpole lived a hundred years too soon. In the present age what a capital Special Correspondent of a morning paper he would have made.

The lively lord of Strawberry-hill proceeds to say:—

This grave scene was fully contrasted by the burlesque Duke of N—. He fell into a fit of crying the moment he came into the chapel, and flung himself back in a stall, the Archbishop hovering over him with a smelling-bottle; but in two minutes his curiosity got the better of his hypocrisy, and he ran about the chapel with his glass to spy who was and was not there—sneering with one hand and mopping his eyes with the other. Then returned the fear of catching cold; and the Duke of Cumberland, who was sinking with heat, felt himself weighed down, and, turning round, found it was the Duke of N—, who was standing on his train to avoid the chill of the marble. It was very theatrie to look down into the vault where the dead lay, attended by mourners with lights. Clavering, the groom of the chamber, refused to sit up with the body, and was dismissed by the King's order.

We order things better at Royal Funerals nowadays. Whowas the Duke of N—? Newcastle? Her Majesty the Queen has, I hear, commissioned Mr. Sydney Hall to paint a picture of the ceremonial.

Miss Emily Faithfull delivered one afternoon last week, before a large, fashionable, and enthusiastic meeting, held under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, in the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House, a very interesting and suggestive lecture on "Modern Luxury and Extravagance," and on the causes and cure thereof. Miss Faithfull pointed out that much misery was caused by foolish middle-class families aping the manners of the wealthy, living beyond their means, and running into debt. In this I thoroughly agree with her. But how are you to coerce the De Talbot Snobkynes or the Smyth Fitz-Smythers from living at the rate of three thousand a year when their respective incomes may not exceed eight hundred, from giving *dîners à la Russe*, garden-parties, "kettledrums," "dancing teas," ay, and fancy dress balls, if they like? Parliament cannot pass sumptuary laws to put down stuccupplishness. Molière tried to put down the De Talbot Snobkynes and the Smyth Fitz-Smythers in the terrible satires of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" and "Les Précieuses Ridicules;" but are there fewer vulgar and ostentatious people on either side the Channel than there were when the immortal Piquelin wrote, more than two hundred years ago?

Unsparing Miss Faithfull, while admitting that ladies spent a great deal too much on dress, took occasion to remark that the gentlemen were far from sinless in this respect, and that many of the men-folk's tailors' bills vied in exorbitance with the milliners' bills of the more ornate sex. In this I humbly beg again to differ from the accomplished homilist of the Mansion House. That we have a good many young dandies and some ancient "bucks" among us is indubitable; but (the age of cut-velvet, embroidered satin and shawl-pattern waistcoats being ended), it is difficult for a gentleman in the year 1878 to put on his back a suit of clothes which shall be worth more than a ten-pound note. As for evening dress, I am the proud possessor of a dress-coat which has been nearly all over the world. It has been to a pontifical high mass at St. Peter's; it has had an audience with a Cardinal; it has lunched with a King (in a Spanish railway carriage); it has dined with a score of Princes, Prime Ministers, and Ambassadors; it has attended the Sultan to the Mosque of St. Sophia; it has witnessed (very reluctantly) a private execution in one of her Majesty's gaols; it went to the King of Hanover's funeral last Monday; and it hopes to go (if it be asked) to the approaching banquet of the Worshipful Company of Tobacco-Pipe Makers; but I have not the slightest remembrance of when I first began to wear that sable "claw-hammer" garment. It is growing somewhat white at the seams; still, like Mercutio's wound, which was neither so deep as a well nor so wide as a church door, "it will serve," I hope, for some time to come.

A private man can dress very well, I take it, for sixty pounds a year. Now I have been given to understand that a modern lady's dinner dress costs from ten to thirty guineas—and upwards. Ball dresses may be very expensive; but, on the other hand, being but flimsy things, they may be made cheaply. A young lady can have a very presentable *toilette de bal* for a five-pound note. The worst—the deplorable worst—of the matter is that a modern English lady cannot wear the same dress half a dozen times running without the risk of being

stared at or whispered about:—not by gentlemen, who are usually as blind as bats as to materials of which ladies' attire is composed, but of her own sex.

Mem: There are two cities in Europe where ladies dress very splendidly, but very inexpensively. Those cities are Seville and Venice, where black is the universal and almost invariable wear for walking costumes.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon "took" a large party of ladies, authors, artists, antiquaries, military officers, medical men, and servants of all kinds round the Tower of London last Saturday, and approved himself a most eloquent cicerone to many interesting portions of the antique fortress not usually shown to the public at large. It was a sight to see Mr. Woolner, R.A., Mr. T. Faed, R.A., General Low (of Balaclava Charge renown), Mr. Bullen, of the British Museum, and Dr. Benjamin Richardson standing patiently in the broiling sunshine, listening to Mr. Hepworth Dixon, mounted on a block of granite on the gun-wharf, and talking "like a book," and a very entertaining and instructive book, too, about Traitor's Gate and St. Thomas's Tower. Up stairs and down stairs—o the roof of the White Tower and to the vaults beneath it: to St. John's Chapel, the Banqueting Hall, and the Council Chamber; to the Salt Tower, and the Wakefield and Beauchamp Towers, and the chamber in the Bloody Tower where the poor little Princes were murdered, did the vast majority of Mr. Dixon's party follow their vivaciously erudite guide, philosopher, and friend. There was a small and contemptible minority in the shape of the present writer, who, being old, corpulent, infirm, and weary after too many years' sight-seeing, was content to sit on a bench on the Tower Green, musing on the place of the scaffold where Anne Boleyn was beheaded, while Mr. Dixon held his auditors, with his glittering eye, on the battlements above, and made them listen, even as the Wedding Guest listened to the Ancient Mariner, to picturesque discourses about Guy Fawkes and Sir Walter Raleigh. A most enjoyable afternoon: but it wanted a little—well, say iced ginger-beer. Cider-cup would have been nice; but it is a naughty beverage (they tell me) and provocative of gout.

Mem: Is it not time for the old muskets and sabres, the bayonets and cartridges, and other ordnance stores to be cleared out of the Tower, and for the glorious old pile to be in its every nook and corner swept and garnished, and converted into a Museum of English History?

Atlas in the *World* has been "sair overhanded" by some of his correspondents for having written on *revient toujours à ses premiers amours* instead of *premières amours*. "Atlas" maintains that he is perfectly right, inasmuch as *amour* is masculine; and he quotes in support of his position a line from Alfred de Musset.

Adieu, Don Paez, adieu mon seul amour.

That is perfectly right, the object of the lady's love, Don P., being a gentleman. "Atlas" is, nevertheless, altogether wrong. *Amour*, signifying love, affection, Cupid god of love, &c., is masculine. "*L'Amour Dieu, le vrai amour de l'humanité, un joli petit amour*," &c.; but it is feminine when the object beloved is a lady. Here is a French proverb, hundreds of years old, for "Atlas" to ruminate upon, "*Il n'y a point de laides amours*." Again, "*Il faut quitter Phillis, Amarante et Silvie et toutes tes folles amours*." The rule is distinctly laid down by Guy Miège in "the Great French Dictionary," 1687; and the rules of French genders are immutable. Nor Bellows, nor Spiers, nor even Littré can alter them.

Mem: No rule, you will say, without an exception. The historical exception in the French language is the word "*carrosse*," a coach which, in the first edition of the "Dictionary of the French Academy" was properly marked as a feminine noun, it being merely the Italian "*carrozza*" Gallicised, but which was made masculine in servile deference to Louis the Fourteenth, who, growing impatient one day at Versailles at the non-arrival of his carriage, asked, "*Où est mon carrosse?*"

A correspondent of one of the morning papers, writing from Paris, observes—

In grand dinners and at some of the first-rate table-d'hôtes it has become the fashion of late to serve *sorbets au rhum* at the end of the first course—that is, before the game—which looks odd; but the thing is done on principles of culinary science. A water ice taken in the middle of dinner gives a brisk fillip to the appetite, and makes you fall to the roast as if the soup, fish, entrées, &c., had not already made their appearance.

This detestable device is not due to the inventive genius of the lively Gaul. It is of Mexican origin; and I remarked its habitual use at grand dinners in Mexico city full fifteen years ago. In point of fact, the *sorbet au Rhum* should be a *Ponche à la Romaine*, but an ordinary water ice with a glass of a York (where the practice is called "cutting the courses") a cigarette is smoked while the ice is being consumed. From a medical point of view, this custom is an abominable thing: a deliberate and flagrant attack on the action of the digestive organs. Iced champagne drunk during dinner is wellnigh as reprehensible.

G. A. S.

The Court of Queen's Bench has had before it the question whether or not the expenses incurred by the Corporation of Sunderland in "entertaining" General Grant could be paid out of the rates. The ex-President was invited to the town on the occasion of the opening of a public museum and library, and several ratepayers objected to the expenses being charged upon the rates. The Court has quashed the order of the Corporation for the payment of the expenses, and the charge will fall upon the members of the Town Council.

Mr. George Ransom, writing to the *Times*, says that unshod horses can gallop over wet asphalt with impunity; and states, from an extensive experience, that shoes may be dispensed with, whatever the nature of the roads that are travelled over. Of course, if a horse's shoes are pulled off, and he is at once ridden a long distance, he would go tender on all his feet; but, if he were used gently for a fortnight, and gradually allowed to feel his feet, his owner, Mr. Ransom says, would be agreeably surprised, especially when, after a year or two's experience, he became aware of the absence of corns, splints, and other nuisances brought on by shoeing, and the jarring in setting down the shod foot on pavement, especially in horses of high action. He says:—"Men who go always barefooted grow a sole of surprising thickness and toughness. It would class as a double sole, with the advantage that it is alive, and consequently of better quality. This applies, at least equal force and reason, to horses. With them even the weakest hoof will require occasional paring. I have had horses in constant work that require it fortnightly, and their hoofs were so tough that they had to be cut with steel nippers. A draw knife would not touch them. The frog should not be cut."—Mr. R. E. Longfield, however, in the *Times* of Wednesday, says that the hoofs of English horses are naturally too tender to stand work on all roads or streets without shoes.

NOVELS.

Amid the flood of conventional novels which appear each season, a story of freshness and originality has, happily, now and again to be welcomed. *Love or Lucre* (Bentley and Son), by Mr. Robert Black, M.A., unquestionably deserves to be classed in the latter category. Clear enough is the purport of the author of these three volumes of fiction. "*Love or Lucre*" opens with a Sunday morning scene on the Thames such as Dickens would have rejoiced in; but, not to be diverted long from his aim, even by the picturesqueness of London's great river, Mr. Black forthwith devotes himself to the vivid portrayal of the singular man whose career he traces with considerable power. Twiggs is the name of this curious hero. From the humble position of a porter at the wharf and river-side offices of Mr. Pritt (or of Messrs. Pritt and Co., as the firm is called), Twiggs has risen to be confidential housekeeper, and plainly hopes to ascend many steps higher the ladder of life. Every humane feeling is subordinated to this one object. Whether or not the author intends to satirise the engrossing pursuit of wealth that possesses the souls of not a few City men of the present day, he swerves not to the right or left in mercilessly limning the character of Twiggs. Having rescued the elder daughter of his master from a fire, Twiggs thereby wins the affections of Miss Etta Pritt, and deserts a simple, trustful maiden in his own sphere, when the golden opportunity occurs of being at one and the same time the partner and son-in-law of Mr. Pritt. Etta's sister Lurline marries a Captain Davies; and, as the years roll on and develop the frivolity of this fair daughter of the City merchant, so does Time but harden the iron will of the resolute Twigg. "*Love or Lucre*" does not, however, lack tender touches. There are some moving scenes in Mr. Black's sympathetic vignettes of the quiet miseries of the very poor. Nothing could be more touching, for instance, than the death-bed scene of the humble toiler, Perkins, who, meekly labouring for his daily bread, bears without murmur his burden of poverty, only asking with his last breath if starvation will be his lot in another world. In quite a different style of narration is Mr. Black also pre-eminently able. He presents a picture of Ascot Races, with all their lights and shadows, low and fashionable gambling and compressed passion, such as it would be impossible to surpass for graphic force. It is here that Twiggs virtually achieves the triumph he has devoted all his energies to accomplish. It is here that ruin for Captain Davies means victory to Twiggs. He has lent the Captain such large sums that a succession of turf losses deprives him of the power of repaying the money. Captain Davies has, accordingly, to forfeit Portico House to his pitiless creditor; and Twiggs, in obtaining possession of the pretentious mansion in Notting-hill, gains the end which crowns his life-work. To learn how Mr. Black metes out retribution to Twiggs, Lurline, Pritt, and all his personages animated by sordid selfishness, the reader should scan the pages of "*Love and Lucre*," which we can cordially recommend alike for the strong individuality and naturalness of the various characters skilfully contrasted, and for the fresh unconventionality of its plot.

There is appropriateness in the title of *Worth Waiting For*, by J. Masterman (C. Kegan Paul, and Co.), inasmuch as a reader, having arrived at the middle of the first volume, might be disposed to doubt whether it were worth while to wait for what is to come in the second and third, and would thereby run a risk of missing some excellent entertainment. Up to the commencement of the chapter with which the first volume concludes there is little to excite interest and rivet attention; but thenceforth, the moment the scene shifts from England to India, there is a wonderful change for the better, and the author begins to deal with persons, places, and incidents in a lively, vigorous, trenchant style which transfixes into the reader's veins something of that quickening influence with which the memory of things done and suffered, of society endured and observed, of experience more or less dearly bought, of picturesque situations impressed upon the mind, seems suddenly to inspire the writer. The novel, in fact, resolves itself, not entirely but to a considerable extent, into a very piquant description of what is gone through by an unprotected young lady, of a very superior class, on her way to join her married brother at a military station in India, and, with episodic attacks upon the dealings of our Government and upon the qualities displayed by our Indian fellow-subjects, of the life which, under such circumstances, she may expect to lead and to see others leading. The picture is more interesting than attractive, more amusing than pleasant; and, though it no doubt represents a great deal that is perfectly true, it is permissible to hope that a representation of a different kind might, if it had pleased the writer to use spectacles of a rosier colour and to take up a more favourable point of view, have been given with equal, or not much less, regard for truth. But in that case the writer, perhaps, would not have worked with so much will, and the reader, perhaps, would have had less enjoyment—a state of things greatly to be deprecated. The enjoyment, however, if the truth is to be told, is likely to be confined to those portions of the story which have to do with India. There is no plot, and there is no thrilling climax. There is, almost of course, a tale of love; but it is a very tame one. The heroine, no doubt, has more offers of marriage made to her, in season and out of season, at long notice and at inconceivably short notice, by eligible and by ineligible suitors, than ever fell to the lot of Penelope or any other woman of fact or fiction, and, no doubt, she retains her constancy throughout; but the love-passages have little or no points of interest, save so far as they serve to illustrate the various phases of the habits, manners, and customs prevalent in the English cantonments and elsewhere in India. The author evidently has a very low opinion of "the brightest jewel in the British crown." To judge from the sketches given and the language employed in the novel, it would be difficult to say which of the three presidencies is the worst; but an impartial reader would come to the conclusion that any one of them is rather less desirable as a place of residence than Gehenna. The society at a military station is depicted as being, not immoral exactly, but conducted in a manner which would not commend itself either to Mrs. Grundy or to persons of much more liberal views than those popularly attributed to that austere lady. The natives are represented as children of darkness, and the idea of enlightening them by means of Christianity is regarded with contempt. At the same time, the way in which they are treated, according to the author, by English ladies, as well as gentlemen, who are themselves supposed to be Christians, is certainly not calculated to assist the seeker of proselytes, though, on the other hand, it may tend to encourage a low opinion of English dignity. The cholera, that well-known Indian scourge, is enlisted in the service of the author, who uses it freely in a sudden onslaught upon several characters of various degrees and ages, and who also introduces a tiger-hunt, not only for purposes of description, but as a convenient and legitimate means of removing a gentleman whose attentions were becoming very particular towards the heroine, and threatened to lead to complications. In due time the heroine is mercifully delivered from her selfish brother, her numerous, ardent, and even murderous admirers, and from

her Indian experiences, and marries a bishop. At least, she marries a gentleman who in the course of years becomes a bishop, with expectations, it is hinted, of rising to the elevation of an archbishop. One of the most remarkable things in the book is the academic career of that gentleman, who performs feats, at the University of Cambridge, which, whatever may be the case now, when there are so many new regulations, would have been little short of miraculous at the date at which he must be considered to have flourished. The story, moreover, suffers from the author's desultory fashion of telling it. Great improvement would have been effected by a little more compactness, interdependence, graduation, convergence.

The charm of being in one volume enhances the many other charms of *A French Heiress in her own Château* (Sampson Low and Co.)—a quiet, pleasant, lifelike, and, to use an expressive but somewhat vulgarised epithet, international story, by the anonymous author of "*One Only*," "*Constantia*," &c. It is pretty to the eye, a suitable ornament for a table, and it contains six more or less creditable "illustrations by W. J. Hennessy." There are certain reasons, founded upon internal evidence, for surmising that the work is a translation from the French; but the surmise is not supported by any sort of statement, upon the titlepage or elsewhere, and may, of course, have no foundation in fact. If it be so, the misapprehension may be regarded as the strongest possible testimony to the skill with which the author has laid on the French colouring—the French polish, to use familiar language; since it is the foreign air, as regards the scenery, the habits, the manners, and the speech, which invests the whole tale with a very refreshing atmosphere of novelty. For it is seldom that the most regular annual tourist, the most indefatigable traveller, the most persistent invalid, when the time for flight from England has arrived, or at any other time, has an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the details of French domestic life, especially as it is to be seen at the country seats of the gentry. A very natural and very happy way of intermingling and contrasting French and English, both persons and proceedings, was contrived by the author, who hit upon the far from improbable notion of a visit paid by three young English travellers, two brothers and a sister, with French blood in their veins, to a venerable French relative living, with her granddaughter and heiress, at her country seat "in the pleasant province of Anjou." One of the brothers is a military officer, of the popularly accepted type—handsome, elegant, fascinating, selfish; the other is a naval officer, also of the popularly accepted type—manly, unvarnished, modest, brave, unselfish, and more remarkable for character than for good looks. The sister is a nice, ladylike girl, much attached to both brothers, but more inclined to worship the sailor than the soldier. She is employed chiefly as a convenience to smooth away social difficulties for her brothers, and she acts the part of chorus in the drama in which the two gentlemen are the leading characters. How English and French fashions differ as regards marriage and its preliminaries must by this time be well known to all readers of novels and newspapers, and the difference is cleverly worked for the purposes of the plot. The author, however, holds the balance quite evenly, so that the story—which results in two happy unions, one à la Française and the other à l'Anglaise—leaves us as doubtful as ever which of the two modes is the better. And probably this is the most truthful and the most sensible manner of dealing with the question. It would be the height of audacity and presumption to affirm that more happy marriages are concluded upon the English than upon the French plan. The most exciting incident of the tale is an elopement, and an elopement which, contrary to experience, is followed by the most agreeable consequences. English conceit and selfishness receive a severe rebuff; and French tact and chivalry are touchingly depicted, vindicated, and rewarded. Nor has the gallant British sailor anything to complain of; his disinterested love, his generous self-sacrifice, and his modest bravery, receive the sweetest and the most appropriate recompense. Altogether, the romance deserves the heartiest commendation; the tone is pure and wholesome, the situations are picturesque and uncommon, the characters are, with scarcely an exception, agreeable and interesting, and, without any exception, well sketched. It is a story eminently adapted for those who prefer the country to the town, the village bells to the cathedral chimes, the murmur of the brook to the roar of cities, a pretty idyl to a thrilling melodrama, a study of gentle hearts to a picture of violent passions.

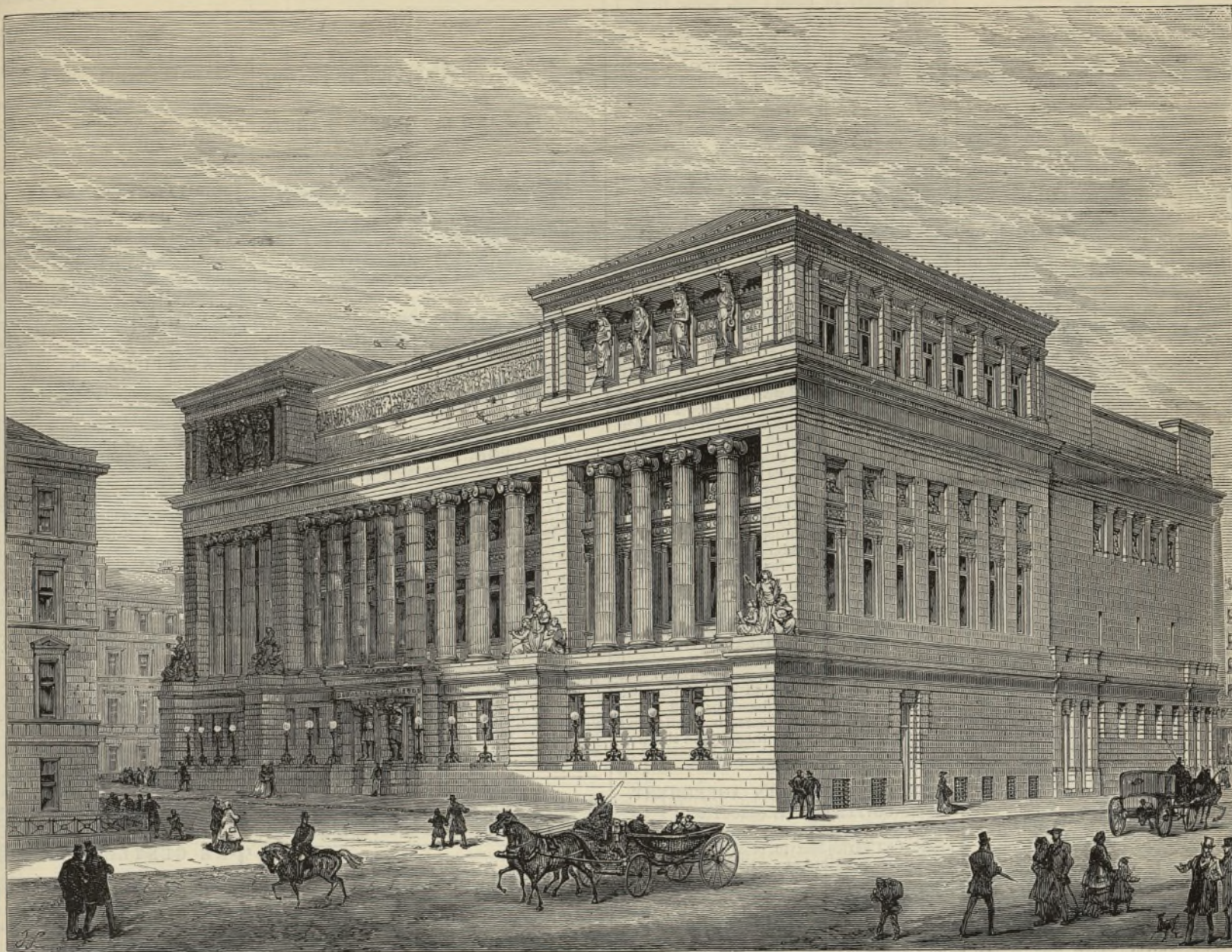
Though it is unusual to notice new editions of novels, an exception may be made in favour of *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel*, by George Meredith (C. Kegan Paul, and Co.), which, if there be no mistake, is a reprint, in one volume, of a novel in search of greater popularity than it has hitherto obtained, though not greater than it has always deserved. The author's peculiar characteristic is originality, both of thought and of style. He is, in fact, a poet; and, as such, he may be at a disadvantage in his capacity of novelist. He must be read with attention, if he is to be duly appreciated; and many novel-readers consider, or seem to consider, that attention, save so far as the term is applicable to a sort of mechanical process whereby they follow the thread of a story, is more than can be expected of them. They cannot stop to examine the author's subtle analysis, to ponder upon his shrewd suggestions, to investigate his quaint fancies, to study his employment of language, or even to enjoy his somewhat elaborate humour. They are impatient to get on with the business of the tale; and that is, perhaps, just the part of his work upon which the author bestows the least pains. Here, however, is another chance for the public to make the acquaintance of "*Richard Feverel*;" and they are hereby recommended to avail themselves thereof. If they let it slip, they will have only themselves to blame for the loss of an almost certain pleasure, to be obtained by the exercise of somewhat mental exertion than novels of an inferior class require. A little wildness and eccentricity may be expected, but those qualities are very often associated with genius.

Lord Aberdare has accepted the presidency of the Royal Historical Society, in place of the late Earl Russell.

The Royal Counties' Agricultural Show was opened at Southampton on Tuesday. The total number of entries of live stock was 440, and there was a large number of Channel Islands cattle. Mr. Proud, of Lymington, took the first prize for shorthorn bulls, Mr. Stratton, of Alton Priors, being second. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., was successful in bulls above one year and under two years, Mr. Stratton being again second. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay also gained the blue ribbon in other classes. The Queen was commended in the cow and calf class, in which Mr. J. Walter, M.P., and Mr. R. Attenborough, of Reading, were prize-takers. Mr. Walter and Mr. Kent were most successful in the Devons, and the Queen gained the palm in the Herefords, the classes in which were of limited numbers. There was a fine show of horses. The showyard covers a space of twenty-two acres, on a most picturesque site of the common, granted by the Mayor and Corporation, who officially attended the inauguration.



PARIS EXHIBITION: ENCAMPMENT OF MOORS AND ALGERINE ARABS IN THE TROCADERO PARK.



NEW PUBLIC HALL, GLASGOW.



BISON SHOT AT THE FOOT OF THE NEILGHERRY HILLS, MADRAS.

The Extra Supplement.

GREEK INSURGENTS.

The drawing which furnishes our Extra Supplement Large Engraving this week is that of a characteristic scene in the irregular warfare which political events of the past two or three years have provoked between the Greek subjects of Turkey and their Mussulman rulers, breaking out in the island of Crete, in the highland districts of Thessaly and Epirus, and in some parts of Macedonia, or Thrace. It is not denied that these provincial insurrections against the Ottoman Empire have been supported, and were probably instigated, by the active exertions of committees of Greek citizens in the small independent monarchy of King George reigning at Athens; and, from the Greek merchants and other men of business resident in different countries of Europe, large pecuniary contributions have been forwarded to assist in maintaining this patriotic struggle. We cannot wholly deny its claims upon our sympathy, but we sincerely hope that the deliberations of the Congress at Berlin will avert the necessity of further bloodshed, and will do justice to moderate aspirations and national ambitions, by securing to all branches of the Greek race a substantial measure of self-government, while carefully excluding all pretences for a future attack on the Turkish possession of Constantinople. The guerrilla warfare of the last months, often conducted in frontier regions to the utter destruction of ordinary traffic and industry, as may be inferred from the electric telegraph posts on the road shown in this drawing, has inflicted vast injury upon the prospects of material civilisation in those fertile countries of Eastern Europe. It is greatly to be desired that all such wasteful and barbarous practices of mutual enmity should be superseded by the enactment of valid guarantees for the just rights and liberties of different nations inhabiting the same territory; and we trust that every line of road or railway, from the Danube and the Adriatic to the Aegean Sea, will soon be rendered as safe as the highways of commerce in Western and Central Europe.

THE NEW PUBLIC HALL, GLASGOW.

This fine building, in the western capital of Scotland, was opened some time ago, in the presence of her Royal Highness Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, with a performance of "The Messiah," by the members of the Glasgow Choral Union and several eminent vocalists. The want of any hall at Glasgow of adequate size for grand concerts or great public meetings had long been felt. The present building was therefore erected by a limited company, and has cost, including the site and the organ, nearly £90,000. Its principal front is in Granville-street; the other side is in Berkeley-street and Kent-road. Besides the great hall, there are, on the same floor, two smaller halls, to be used either in one with the great hall or separately, as may be required. The building also contains a magnificent suite of rooms arranged as ball-room, reception-room, and supper-room. The great hall is one of the largest rooms of its kind, exceeding, in dimensions and accommodation, Exeter Hall and St. James's Hall, in London; the Philharmonic Hall, in Liverpool; and the Free-Trade Hall, in Manchester. Its length is over 160 ft., or, including the back gallery, which is in a recess, 185 ft.; its width is 75 ft., and the ceiling is about 85 ft. high. The south end of the hall, which is square, is occupied by the organ and orchestral platform; the north end has the corners rounded off, and is otherwise relieved by a row of pillars which stand in front of the back gallery. A narrow gallery or balcony is carried round three sides of the room. The auditorium, when arranged for a grand concert, with a large proportion of the audience on benches having arms for each sitter, will accommodate 2300 persons; but with the seats arranged as in most of our concert-rooms, the accommodation would be about 2700; while for a great public meeting 4000 persons could easily find room in the hall. The orchestral platforms contain seats, on chairs, for a chorus of above 400 and an orchestra of about sixty-six performers. The acoustic properties of the room are most successful, the largest volume of sound or the most piano passages being heard in every part with perfect clearness. The organ was built by Messrs. T. C. Lewis and Co., of London, from a specification by Mr. Henry Smart, of London, and Mr. W. T. Best, of Liverpool. It contains sixty-four sounding-stops and fourteen couplers. It is inclosed in a handsome case, designed by the architects for the building, Messrs. Campbell Douglas and Sellers, of Glasgow.

AN INDIAN BULL BISON.

A memorial of Indian sport with large game has been furnished to our Journal by a Correspondent, one of whose friends, hunting at the foot of the Neigherry Hills, shot the formidable animal which is shown in his sketch. The following is an extract from the sportsman's letter, dated some time last year. "In December I went down to Matapollan for a few days' sport, and was fortunate enough to shoot a magnificent old bull bison. Starting before daybreak, I walked to the foot of the hills, and soon came upon fresh tracks, and eventually caught up the herd, just before they got into a dense jungle to camp for the day. I picked out the old bull, and got one shot, causing him to fall; but he was up again

and off in a moment. I followed him up, and found plenty of blood; but, being tired, I returned for refreshment. In an hour I came back, bringing with me people to beat him out, if necessary, and my little terrier dog. We reached the spot and followed up his track. He had left the herd and lain down alone. Very shortly my terrier, running about ten yards ahead on the track, barked; and the next moment the huge brute dashed straight back on his tracks, directly upon us—a "shikkaree" and myself, who were following the tracks. To fire again was impossible, so I jumped for my life into a horrible thorny bush, while the "shikkaree" sprang the other side. The old bull, missing us, stood still, within twenty yards of us, sniffing the air for our scent. We dared not move a hand, for the least noise would have shown him our position. I could just see the tips of his huge horns above the jungle undergrowth, but no vital part at which I might have fired. Fortunately, my dog took up the bull's attention, so that I was enabled to move. I tried to get a sight of him by sneaking up closer, but it was no good. Back he charged, snorting savagely, and was so dangerous that I almost despaired of bagging him. For some two hours I tried for one clear shot; but all in vain. Last of all, I moved ahead some hundred yards, and got on a small rock, where the jungle was a little more open. I then sent my shikkaree, with my second gun, to fire into the scrub behind the bull, so as to drive him towards me. However, my terrier, by running to me when chased, brought the old bull at last in sight. I gave him a shell immediately, which staggered him for a moment. Then I ran in, before he recovered, and gave him a second, which rolled him over. He measured eighty inches, or twenty "hands," horse measure, from his withers to his fore foot. He was very old, with very thick horns; one of them had an old bullet-mark on it, which I remember giving him seven years ago. It took four strong coolies to carry home the head, when cut off, with bamboos and ropes. These old bison are very scarce and wild, and no one can drive or beat them up, in the way of a battue."

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT. GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION.

At the Bow-street Police Court on Thursday afternoon Charles Marvin, of 37, Burrage-road, Plumstead, described as a writer in the Foreign Office, was brought up on a warrant, granted by Mr. Vaughan, to answer the charge of having committed a breach of trust in copying and appropriating and wilfully stealing a secret document purporting to be a communication between the Governments of Russia and England, contrary to the 24 of Vict., cap. 96, sec. 30.

The prosecution was conducted, on the part of the Treasury, by Mr. Poland (instructed by Mr. Stephenson), and Mr. George Lewis, jun., appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Poland said that the defendant occupied a position as copy clerk or writer in the Treaty Department of the Foreign Office, and during the hurry of copying important despatches was called in to assist in making a copy of certain documents intended to be printed for the use of members of the Cabinet. He had been some years in the post, and, although the office was a menial one, every confidence was placed in him. There were two documents of great importance to be copied, one of them being called a "Projet de Memorandum," and the other an abridgement of the same document. Mr. March, the Superintendent of the Treaty Department, had been instructed by Mr. Currie, the private secretary of Lord Salisbury, to copy these documents, and he was engaged in doing so on May 30 with Mr. Irving. The defendant was called in to assist in the momentary pressure, and thus had access to the two original documents. On that night he left the office at about seven o'clock, and in the *Globe* newspaper of the same evening there appeared, in a special edition published at nine p.m., certain information which had been obviously derived from the perusal of these private documents. The article was headed "The Congress Decided Upon." Terms of the Agreement between England and Russia. We have good reason to believe that the question of the assembling of the Congress is definitely settled, and that the following are the points on which the Governments of England and Russia have, subject to the decisions of Congress, arrived at an understanding." Then followed ten paragraphs in which were embodied not only the terms mentioned in the abridged version, but much of the information contained in the longer document already referred to. On June 14 the larger document was fully published in the *Globe* as the full text of the Anglo-Russian Treaty.

Some further evidence having been given, the accused was remanded until July 9, and was liberated on bail.

All the weavers at Bury have returned to work, but the spinners are still on strike.

The Bank of England directors decided on Thursday morning to raise the rate of discount from 2½ per cent, at which figure it was placed on May 30 last, to 3 per cent.

Henry de Tourville, who, being of French extraction, had been naturalised in England and called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and who a few months ago was convicted by an Austrian tribunal and sentenced to death for the murder of his wife, the sentence being afterwards commuted to penal servitude, has now been disbarred.

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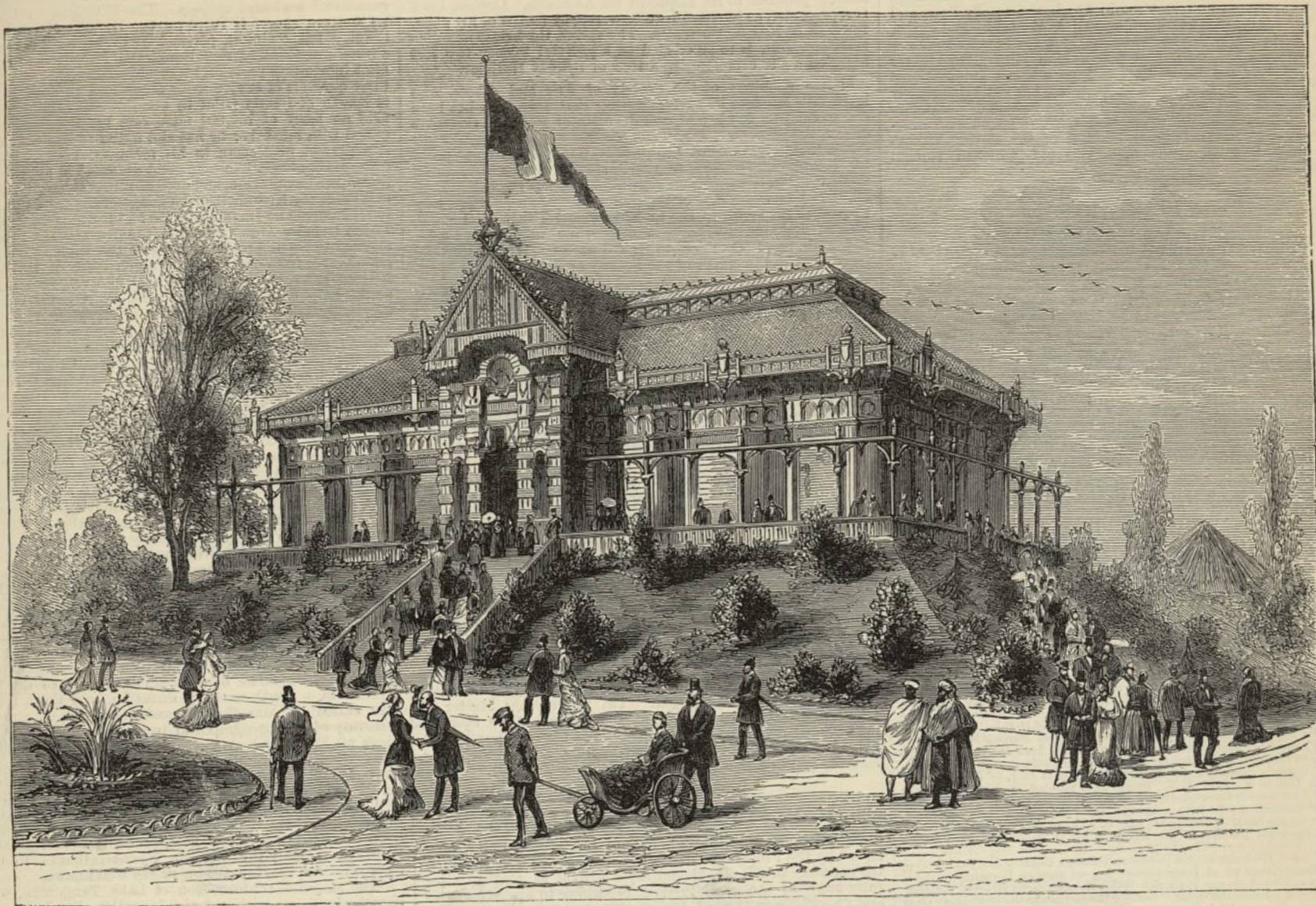
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THE CORONATION MARCH from "Le

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.



PAVILION OF THE FRENCH FOREST CONSERVATORS, IN THE TROCADÉRO PARK.

Our Illustrations this week published include, first, that of the encampment of "Africans," chiefly Arabs of the Kabyle race from Algiers, who are sometimes identified by ethnologists with the ancient Numidians of Jugurtha's country, but who seem to have received a large admixture of the Moorish or Saracenic element. They are sent to Paris by the French Governor-General of Algiers, nominally as a guard of honour for the flag of his provincial government, but really to form an interesting human part of the Exhibition; and they are very fine specimens of a robust and handsome race. Some of them wear the blue uniform of the Turcos, or else the red mantle of the Cavalier Spahis, which are two recognised types of French irregular troops. Their tents are constructed of a thick cloth woven of camel's hair, which has from time immemorial been manufactured and used for that purpose in the East, and for which Tarsus and Cilicia were particularly noted in the time of the Apostle Paul, himself a tentmaker by trade working in this same kind of cloth. The Algerine tailor, who is seen quietly squatting on his little carpet, and plying his needle, belongs to the once powerful Mussulman nation that held possession of the north coast of Africa, sweeping the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay with their predatory corsairs, during more than three centuries of European history. It is to be feared that he will have but scanty chances of employment in Paris; but many visitors to the Exhibition will look at him with some curiosity, and will remember one or another lucky tailor in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," favoured with the capricious love of a beautiful Princess, and with the assistance of a Djinn, or the discovery of a potent talisman, to open for him the secret hoards of inexhaustible riches. "Ah!" these Parisians will sigh, as they turn away, "l'heureux temps que celui de ces fables!"

The French Government has for many years past, like some Governments of Germany, bestowed much care upon what is called "reboisement" of the highland districts, especially the mountain slopes of the Alps, the Vosges, and the Pyrenees. It is very much to be desired that the British Colonial Governments, in New South Wales and in South Africa more particularly, would follow this example,



ALGERINE TAILOR AT WORK.

already pursued to some extent, by the Government of British India, and would take measures, at least, to preserve the due proportion of forest trees upon lands with a considerable slope, as the only remedy for alternate floods and droughts, and for the rapid destruction of all fertile soil. Any of our readers who care to get the best information upon this urgent and important subject, are hereby advised to study the instructive books of Dr. J. Croumbie Brown, late Government botanist at Cape Town, one of which tells us all about the official "conservation" of woods and forests in Southern and Eastern France. It is for want of similar provisions and legal restrictions that many upland districts in Spain and Italy, in Turkey, Greece, and Syria, formerly producing vast stores of natural wealth, and maintaining large populations of industrious peasantry, have been converted into desolate scenes of arid rock and stagnant marsh, unfit for culture or pasture. The Chief Commissioner of Forests in the French Republic is M. Gayffier, who has provided for the effective display of his administrative department in the Paris Exhibition. A wooden pavilion has been erected, of which we give an illustration, standing upon a raised bank planted with shrubs, and to be ascended by steps. The timbers of which this building consists are different sorts of native growth—the oak, the beech, the pine, the chestnut—so arranged as to contrast their diverse qualities; while the edifice is further adorned with trophies formed of the tools used by woodmen, with branches, roots, and pieces of the bark of trees. The interior is a long, wide, and lofty hall, divided into open compartments, in which are displayed a collection of maps, plans, and models of the forest reserves and plantations, specimens of botany and dendrology, and those of geology and entomology which in any way concern the business of forest conservation; models of machinery and of works designed to regulate the course of streams and rivers, so as to prevent inundations; carpenters' tools and woodwork of all kinds. This is one of the most interesting departments of the Exhibition.

Returning now from the Trocadéro Park across the Seine to the Champ de Mars, we stroll towards the end of the Fine-Arts and Educational Galleries, where we come upon the facsimile of a

Dutch household interior. It is not exactly Holland, but Friesland, on the eastern shore of the Zuyder Zee and on the North Sea, which contributes this view of a homely kitchen-parlour, comfortable to look at, probably also to dwell in, with its massive timbered ceiling, its wall decorations of blue and white porcelain, its tall, narrow, arched windows, its hospitable chimney-piece, and serviceable stove. The huge oaken cupboards and presses, in which the family linen and other chattels are safely kept, as well as the tables and chairs, with their singular legs fixed obliquely for a broader supporting base, are the work of native Frisian joiners, who never expected to stand the critical test of a Paris International Exhibition. This severe ordeal, however, has not yet seriously discomposed the placid temper of the two Frisian dames, wearing their quaint country dress, who seem to go on with ordinary domestic occupations, unmindful of the staring visitors and their free comments upon this old-fashioned foreign household.

FINE ARTS.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, in their twenty-first annual report for 1877-8, state that during the past year seven donations have been received, bringing the total up to 165, and eleven purchases have been made, the total number of portraits purchased being now 329. The donations are:—

Francis Horner, M.P., 1777-1817. Painted at Edinburgh in 1812 by Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A. Presented July, 1877, by Mr. Leonard Horner's daughters, in fulfilment of their father's wishes.
Lord Chancellor Somers, 1650-1716. Painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Presented, 1877, by the Earl Somers.
George Morley, Bishop of Winchester, 1597-1684. A bust, on a small scale, executed in coloured chalks on a square grey paper. Drawn by E. Lutterell. Presented November, 1877, by George Scharf, Esq., F.S.A.
Richard Parkes Bonington, 1801-1828. Head only, the size of life, a study in black chalk heightened with red, on tinted paper, by Mrs. Carpenter, for the oil picture already in the collection. Presented, 1877, by Mr. William Galloway.
William Makepeace Thackeray, 1811-1863. A bust in plaster of Paris, executed in 1864 by the late Joseph Durham, A.R.A. Presented March, 1878, by Messrs. Graves, of Pall-Mall.
Queen Caroline, Consort and cousin of King George IV., 1768-1821. A half-length portrait, the size of life, wearing a slate grey dress with short sleeves and short waist. Painted by Lonsdale, and presented March, 1878, by the artist's son, James John Lonsdale, Esq., of Sandgate.
Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope, D.C.L., P.S.A., 1686-1857. A marble bust, the size of life, copied by H. H. Arnstead, A.R.A., from the original at Chevening, which was executed at Rome in 1854 by Lawrence Macdonald. Presented May, 1878, by Arthur Philip, Earl Stanhope.

The following is a condensed description of the eleven portraits purchased during the year:—

Sir Kenelm Digby. Painted by Van Dyck. A half-length standing figure, the size of life, turned towards the right, in complete steel armour, excepting gauntlets. Bought July, 1877. Price £150.
Edward, Lord Herbert of Chesham, K.B., 1581-1633. Painted on canvas, and apparently enlarged from a miniature. A precisely similar miniature by Isaac Oliver, and inscribed with the name of "Lord Herbert" on the back, is in the collection formed by the late Sir William Stirling Maxwell. A painter named Larkin is occasionally mentioned in Lord Herbert's account of his own life, and in the curious Diary of Anne Clifford, wife of Richard, Earl of Dorset. She sat to Larkin in 1619. Bought July, 1877. Price £15.
King George I., 1660-1727. Small oval, painted on copper. To the waist. Face seen in three quarters to the left. Eyes very dark. He wears a yellow coronation robe with a broad ermine cape covering the shoulder, and having the collar of the Garter over it. The picture corresponds with a large full-length portrait of the King, by Sir G. Kneller, at St. James's Palace. Bought July, 1877. Price £5 5s.
Her Royal Highness Sophia Dorothea, Princess Royal of England, 1685-1757. Only daughter of King George I. and Sophia Dorothea of Zell. Married in 1700 to Prince Frederick William, afterwards King of Prussia. Mother of Frederick the Great. Companion picture to the preceding. Oval on copper. Painted by J. Hissman. Engraved in mezzotint by J. Smith, 1706. Bought July, 1877. Price £5 5s.
Henry Kirke White, 1785-1806. A small drawing in Indian ink, on square white paper. To the waist. The face in profile to the left. This portrait was presented by Robert Southey, editor of Kirke White's "Remains," to Robert Bloomfield, the poet. Engraved in stipple by Fry, and published by Longmans, 1823. Bought November, 1877, from the Bloomfield family. Price £5.
Ralph, Lord Hopton of Stratton, K.B.; died 1652. A life-sized figure, seen to below the knees, dressed in black, seated on a large red cushion, facing the spectator. This picture was till recently at Melton Constable, in Norfolk, a seat of Sir Jacob Astley. It is so recorded on an Indian ink drawing in an illustrated edition of Clarendon's History in the Library at Blenheim. Engraved by M. van de Gucht among the illustrations to Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion." Bought November, 1877. Price £25.
King Henry VIII.—Painted on panel, the size of life. A half-length figure, facing the spectator. One of the latest portraits known of this monarch. Judging from a coat of arms attached to the carved frame of a much later date than the painting, this picture at one time belonged to the Nassau family, and may have been taken over to Holland at the period of the marriage of the Princess Mary, daughter of Charles I., to William of Orange, in 1641. Bought March, 1878. Price £103 14s.
Louise Renée de Penneconet de Quercuaille, Duchess of Portsmouth, 1647-1734. Painted by Mignard at the age of thirty-five. The size of life, seen to below the knees, attended by a negro child. Bought March, 1878. Price, £105.
John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough. 1650-1722. Bust portrait, the size of life, wearing rich dark brown hair. In dark armour and white folded neckcloth. Painted before he became a Knight of the Garter, to which order he was elected in March, 1702, when fifty-two years of age. Painted by Closterman (Closterman arrived in England 1684, and assisted Riley in painting portraits). Bought May, 1878. Price £31 10s.
Hugh Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh, 1671-1742. Successively Dean of Christchurch, Bishop of Bristol, and in 1724 Primate of Ireland. Buried in Westminster Abbey. Painted on canvas, the size of life. From the Castle Caldwell collection. Painted by Francis Bindon, an amateur. Bought May, 1878. Price £25.
William Juxon, D.C.L., Bishop of London and Lord High Treasurer, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, 1582-1663. Lifesized figure, in episcopal robes. Painter unknown. Bought May, 1878. Price £30.

The number of visitors to the gallery on Whitsun Monday last, May 21, 1877, amounted to 4324, against 4409 of the year before. On Boxing Day, Dec. 26, 1877, the visitors numbered 1620, against 2249 of the year before. On Easter Monday last, April 22, 1878, the number of visitors amounted to 3560, against 4534 of the previous year.

There is now on view at Chevalier Norchi's gallery, 22, Wigmore-street, a marble statue of Hercules, exactly similar to the Farnesi Hercules at Naples, so familiar to us by engravings and plaster casts, only this one is life-size—say, 5 ft. 10 in.—whereas the Naples figure is colossal, and measures 9 ft. With the exception of a few palpable restorations, the work has all the appearance of being a veritable antique. It was discovered during the excavations carried on in Rome in 1700, and was presented by Pope Benedict XIII. to his friend and secretary, M. Mario Guarnacci, and has remained in his museum at Volterra till last year, when it came into the possession of its present owner. The work is identified by the late Count Clarac, director of the Louvre, in his "History of Ancient Sculpture;" and Signor Monti, the famous Italian sculptor, we understand, asserts that the measurements of this figure are nearer perfection than those of the Hercules Farnesi. For that of an athlete there is a remarkable lightness about it, and that character of elegance which so often goes with absolute muscular development. We cannot imagine how Chevalier Norchi managed to elude the vigilance of the Italian authorities and get so valuable a statue out of Italy—for if authentic it is the work of Glycon, who flourished in Athens 300 B.C.

A monumental bust of the late Rev. Jabez Burns, D.D., was unveiled on Monday afternoon in the Paddington Cemetery, Willesden-lane, Kilburn. Mr. Burns was for many years pastor of the Edgware-road Chapel, Church-street, and a leading supporter of the temperance cause.

Mr. Woolner's bronze statue of Captain Cook, cast by Messrs. Cox and Sons, at their Thames Ditton Foundry, has been completed, and is now temporarily erected in Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, the Government of New South Wales, by whom the commission was given to Mr. Woolner, having granted the sculptor permission to exhibit it in London for two months previous to its shipment for Australia. Captain Cook is represented as having just discovered, by means of his glass, the land of New South Wales. The statue, the height of which is sixteen feet, is to be erected on a pedestal twenty-two feet high, on a site commanding a view of Sydney Harbour.

Some members of the Society of Arts and others, who know how much of its success during that long term has been due to the judgment, zeal, and devotion of its chief executive officer, the secretary, Mr. Peter Le Neve Foster, have associated themselves together to present him, on the occasion of his completing twenty-five years' service, with a substantial testimonial in money, as an expression of their respect. Lord Hatherley is chairman of the committee. Subscriptions may be paid to the credit of the Le Neve Foster Testimonial Fund, Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.; or at Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co.; or to the honorary secretaries and treasurers, at the offices of the Society of Arts.

The Council of the Royal Academy on Tuesday paid their annual visit of inspection to Dulwich College Picture Gallery. The greater number of the pictures in this fine gallery were collected before 1807 by the celebrated picture dealer Noel Joseph Desenfans, for Stanislaus, King of Poland. They were originally intended for a National Gallery at Warsaw; but the misfortunes of the King, which ended in the dismemberment of the Polish Kingdom, prevented the completion of the design, and after the death of the King, in 1798, the pictures were left in possession of the collector. Desenfans sold several of them, but also added considerably to the collection before his death in July, 1807. He left his pictures to Sir Peter Francis Bourgeois, R.A., who, acting, it is said, on a suggestion of John Philip Kemble, left his pictures by will to Dulwich College, subject to annual inspection by the Royal Academy. He further left £12,000 for the care of the pictures and for the purpose of extending the west wing of the old college to provide for their reception. His executrix, Mrs. Desenfans, left £500 to the college to provide an annual dinner for the President and council of the Royal Academy on their official visit to the gallery. She also left plate and linen for use on the same occasions. The gallery was begun in 1812, Sir John Soane being the architect, and it was finished in 1814. It is particularly rich in the works of Murillo and of the great Dutch masters. The Rev. W. Rogers presided at the early dinner or luncheon, which (in accordance with the will of Mr. Desenfans) followed the inspection. Dr. Carver, the Master of Dulwich, after alluding to the valuable services of Mr. Sparkes in the art-department of the college, said that old pupils had gained nine of the academy studentships, five of the silver medals, and had at least four pictures hung this year.

MR. H. M. STANLEY'S AFRICAN TRAVELS.

The readers of this Journal, and of the special publication issued by the Proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*, upon the occasion of Mr. H. M. Stanley's arrival in England, are fully aware of the great interest belonging to his adventures and discoveries in Central Africa. The two volumes just published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Livingston are entitled "Through the Dark Continent," but are quite brilliant. They contain Mr. Stanley's own complete narrative of his recent journeys and inland voyages, from November, 1874, to August, 1877; first in the East Central region, around the great Equatorial Lakes and the sources of the Nile; and subsequently down the mighty River Congo, which he prefers to call the Livingstone, from Nyangwé, in the Manyema country west of Lake Tanganika, along a course of more than a thousand miles, to the Portuguese settlements near the Atlantic coast. This includes the circumnavigation of Lake Victoria Nyanza, in the first instance, with the exploration of its shores and of the adjacent countries west and south; the most accurate survey of Lake Tanganika, which has likewise been examined by Commander Cameron; and the river navigation above mentioned, descending the Congo, or Livingstone, from the very centre of Africa to the western ocean.

Mr. Stanley encountered great perils, as well as labours and fatigues, especially in the descent of the Congo, where he had repeatedly to fight against the savage people dwelling on its banks, whom he believes to be cannibals, and who are certainly a ferocious and rather formidable enemy to the European traveller of most pacific and benevolent intentions. He had also to run the still greater danger of being drowned in the tremendous cataracts, rapids, and whirlpools traversed by his little Thames-built cedar boat, the Lady Alice, with the accompanying native canoes, in this astonishing river voyage, which proved fatal to his only surviving European comrade, poor Frank Pocock. Two others, Edward Pocock and Frederick Barker, had died of fever and exhaustion, about two years before, on the road from the east coast to Victoria Nyanza; and more than half the native African followers of Mr. Stanley, who at the outset numbered about three hundred, lost their lives in one way or another. The remnant of his worn-out band, reduced by death and other causes to little more than one hundred, were conveyed under his personal care round the Cape of Good Hope to Zanzibar, and thence landed upon their native shore. Mr. Stanley's conduct in taking that course at the end of his inland journeys, instead of coming at once to England for the repose which he needed and the personal enjoyment of his well-earned renown, has been justly commended.

As for the important results to geographical science, and possibly to commerce and civilisation in Africa, which may accrue from his recent explorations, we are disposed to rank them with the greatest achievements of any single preceding expedition. Those of Dr. Livingstone were the accumulated performances of a whole lifetime, in several prolonged expeditions between the Limpopo, the Shiré, and the Zambesi, with their tributaries, the shores of Lake Nyassa, and the chain of lakes and rivers west of Lake Tanganika, among which he sought to find the sources of the Nile. It has been the merit and good fortune of Mr. Stanley, in a great measure, to complete the work of several of his predecessors; that of Captain Speke, in Lake Victoria Nyanza; that of Captain Burton, Dr. Livingstone, and Commander Cameron, in Lake Tanganika; and that of Dr. Livingstone, in tracing the course of the great river further on, from the southern centre of Africa, proving it to be identical with the Congo instead of the Nile, as it flows west to the Atlantic, instead of northward to the Mediterranean. The positive recognition and correct delineation of the Victoria Nyanza as a great inland sea, discharging its waters northward to the Nile, is by itself a most valuable addition to our previous knowledge. The true position and extent of Lake Albert Nyanza, first seen by Sir Samuel Baker, may still remain doubtful; and we do not yet know whether the Muta Nzigé, reached by Mr. Stanley's journey from the kingdom of Uganda westward, is a portion of the Albert Nyanza. In any

case, he will have obtained results amply worth the cost of the expedition, which was defrayed by the enterprising proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Herald*, leaving the public so much indebted to them for what Mr. Stanley has accomplished.

The lands surrounding Lake Victoria Nyanza display much grand and beautiful scenery. The Kingdom of Uganda, on its western shore, is ruled by the friendly Mtesa, whom Mr. Stanley has "almost persuaded to be a Christian." The author's account of this Equatorial Monarchy is one of the most interesting parts of his book. Mtesa has a million and three quarters of subjects, his dominions extending 300 miles in length and sixty miles in breadth. He can bring into the field an army of 150,000 men, and his Royal guard is even armed with muskets; he has also a fleet of war canoes. Mtesa is a perfect gentleman in his manners, between thirty and forty years of age, handsome and dignified in appearance, of a fine brown complexion, and dresses rather elegantly. He speaks and reads the Kiswahili, or language of the East Coast, known to all traders and travellers. He had learnt something of the Koran from an Arab visitor to his Court, and Mr. Stanley was allowed to teach him something of the Bible. We ought to have heard, from other sources, much more of this promising African ruler, and of the political and religious benefits he might help to bestow on his people. Colonel Gordon, the successor of Sir Samuel Baker in the Egyptian administration of the Upper Nile, has been in communication with King Mtesa; and the Church of England Universities' Mission has sent its agents to reside in his country. Unfortunately, two of these, Lieutenant Shergold Smith and Mr. O'Neill, have lately fallen victims to the causeless hostility of a neighbouring chief. A previous discouragement was the death of M. Linant de Bellefonds, who was sent to Uganda by Colonel Gordon, and who there met Mr. Stanley in the year 1875. It may yet be hoped, nevertheless, that the goodwill of Mtesa towards European and Christian civilisation will take effect in the permanent improvement of his own and other nations. We are indebted to Mr. Stanley for a tolerably complete acquaintance with the topography and ethnography of the Victoria Nyanza shores. Before his survey in 1875 it had been a matter of dispute whether that magnificent lake, discovered by Speke twenty years ago, really existed as one grand sheet of water, or whether there was only a chain of smaller lakes with intervening marshes and creeks. A similar question with regard to Lake Albert Nyanza is considered still to be doubtful; Mr. Stanley just reached the shore of Beatrice Gulf, part of a lake there called the Muta Nzigé, but the cowardice of his native escort obliged him to turn back. The Alexandra Nile, a river which he discovered flowing out of the Victoria Nyanza in a south-westerly direction, and there forming a lake called by him the Alexandra Nyanza, is an original discovery of high geographical interest. Sir Samuel Baker's views of Equatorial Africa, from his imperfect means of observation, were totally incorrect; and those of Dr. Livingstone, being founded upon conjectures and rumours instead of actual exploration, were equally mistaken. There is much still requiring to be ascertained, which can as yet be only guessed, about the more westerly sources of the Nile and the lakes through which they flow, probably not originating in these lakes. Only the Victoria Nyanza, thanks to Captain Speke and Mr. Stanley, is now pretty well known.

The singular conformation of Lake Tanganika, which is immensely deep, with no visible outlet, has been a great puzzle to the geographers. It was lately thought that the mystery was solved by Cameron's announcement of his finding an outflow westward in the Lukuga Creek, to the rivers and lakes of the Kamirondo and Lualaba region discovered by Livingstone. But Mr. Stanley, who visited the Lukuga Creek two years after Cameron, has proved by a series of minute and careful observations that there is no such outflow, though he expects that the continued rise of level in Tanganika will produce it before long. His survey of the shores of Tanganika, as well as of Victoria Nyanza, is so complete and precise as to leave nothing more to be desired in our information of their topography. We trust it will not be many years before the regular and constant navigation of both those lakes by steamboats employed in peaceful commerce shall have made them perfectly familiar to Europeans. For the attainment of this object, and of a most profitable trade with many populous and industrious nations, inhabiting vast countries with fertile soil and not unhealthy climate, the construction of one or two lines of road or rail from the seacoast opposite Zanzibar is a needful preliminary step. The door into Central Africa will then at once be found to stand open; and an entrance will be made for the benefits of civilisation, to be abundantly recompensed by the vast natural resources of that wonderful region, with its admirable facilities of internal traffic.

Not less remarkable, as shown both by Cameron and Stanley, is the grand river system of West Central Africa, which may one day invite the practicable enterprise of inland commercial navigation. The Portuguese, who have been settled on the west coast three or four centuries past, ought to have performed this service a long time ago. It is true that the mighty cataracts and rapids of the Congo form an insurmountable obstacle to the direct passage of ordinary traffic along the whole course of that river; but steam-boats might ply with great ease and safety for hundreds of miles from one point to another; and we see no reason why this should not take place before the end of the nineteenth century. Mr. Stanley's successful voyage in the Lady Alice from Nyangwé downwards will have shown the way, and the hostile savages, whether or not they be cannibals, will have learnt by that time, let us hope, more sociable behaviour. His narrative of the constant struggles and dangers he and his party experienced, during about eight months, from December, 1876, till they approached the settlement of Boma in August, 1877, is one of the most exciting histories of personal adventure. But our readers have already been made acquainted with its memorable incidents, amongst which they cannot have forgotten the sad fate of young Frank Pocock at the Massassa Falls, and several hairbreadth escapes of other members of the expedition. Their sufferings, also, from hunger, fatigue, and disease, in the last days of their immense journey, which finished with a toilsome march overland, were painfully severe. We cheerfully agree with the majority of our countrymen, and of Mr. Stanley's in America, and indeed of all nations, in their appreciation of the courage and fortitude, the talents for command and guidance of men, the tact and skill of leadership, which he has once more displayed in African travel. "Through the Dark Continent" he has boldly forced a passage, in which there is much to admire, though not to exult over, but something also to regret—the unavoidable bloodshed in his conflicts of self-defence. Let us hope that future travellers will be spared that lamentable necessity in their journeys by land or water across the strange wilderness of Central Africa.

The establishment of a free library having been proposed in Hackney, a poll of the ratepayers in the parish was held yesterday week. The result showed 631 votes in support of the movement and 4289 against it.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

One of the special events of the season was the production here on Saturday of an Italian version of Bizet's "Carmen."

M. Georges Bizet, born at Paris in 1838, died, at a comparatively early age, just as his powers were ripening into maturity. Although for some years enjoying a high reputation in Paris, his name was scarcely known in this country until the first performance here of "L'Arlésienne," one of his most important works, at the second of Madame Jenny Viard-Louis's concerts, in March last. This composition—symphonic in extent, although not in plan and development—was originally written for performance in association with a drama so named, each of its four movements having been intended to illustrate a portion thereof. Of the power and individuality displayed in this music we spoke at the time.

The moderate success gained by M. Bizet in his operas "Les Pêcheurs de Perles" (1863) and "La Jolie Fille de Perth" (1867) was greatly enhanced by that of "Carmen," his latest important production, brought out at the Paris Opéra Comique in 1875, about three months before the composer's death. The book—by MM. Meilhac and L. Halévy—is founded on the novel of Prosper Mérimée, the action taking place about 1820. The plot, according to the operatic version, is thus summarised in the "Argument" prefixed to the books of the theatre:—"José, Brigadier of Dragoons at Seville, is waiting the arrival of Michaela, a peasant girl, with a letter and purse from his mother. A band of girls arrive at the cigar factory opposite, and Carmen, the prettiest and most coquettish, throws him her bouquet. José falls distractedly in love. A quarrel ensues among the girls in the factory. Carmen, declared the assailant, is ordered to prison. She fascinates the luckless Brigadier till he connives at her escape, and is himself placed under arrest for it. Carmen returns to her wandering gipsy life, and tempts José, who meets her outside the walls, to desert. He refuses; but, quarrelling with his superior officer about Carmen, is forced to join the smugglers. Carmen's love grows cold. Escamillo, the popular toreador, woos her, while the jealous José departs to visit his dying mother. Carmen is faithless. She goes with Escamillo to the bull-fight at Seville. José pursues her, and, frantic at her desertion and avowed affection for Escamillo, stabs her to the heart."

The framework thus prepared offers some good opportunities for dramatic effect, of which the composer has in several instances happily availed himself. The occasional touches of Spanish and gipsy character, and the recurrence of distinctive musical phrases, give a general tone of consistency to the work. Both in the vocal and the orchestral writing there are indications of the influence of Gounod's style, and, in a less degree, of that of Wagner. There is no overture, properly so called, the opera being preceded by a short and bright prelude—an "allegro giocoso," in A major, concluding with a few bars of "andante moderato," in D minor. In the first act the most effective pieces are the chorus of street-boys; the characteristic "avanera" ("Amor, misterioso") for Carmen, with chorus; the very melodious duet, "Mia madre," for Michaela and Don José; and the piquant seguidilla, "Presso il bastion," for Carmen.

The second act opens with a "Canzone Boema," "All' udir del sistro," for the character just named, with refrain for Paquita and Mercedes, her gipsy friends. This, with its castanet accompaniment, proved very effective. The scene for Escamillo, the Treador, commencing "Con voi ber mi fia caro," includes an aria, "Treador attento," which will be one of the most popular pieces in the opera. It was enthusiastically encored. A quintet, "Abbiam in vista," for Carmen and her gipsy associates, contains some well contrasted effects. This is followed by a fine duet, "Voglio danzar," for Carmen and José, containing some beautiful phrases. Admirably sung by Mdlle. Minnie Hauk and Signor Campanini, it produced a great impression. The charming incidental solo for José, "Il fior che avevi," was greatly applauded, and had to be repeated. A well-written finale closes the act with the determination of José to desert and to follow the fortunes of Carmen. A lively trio, "Mischiati," for Carmen and her female gipsy associates—is followed by an aria, "Io dico no," for Michaela. The orchestration is here very gracefully varied, including the use of the strings "con sordini," and prominent phrases for the horns. The vocal writing is flowing and pleasing, and derived its full effect from the excellent singing of Mdlle. Alwina Valleria, who was greatly applauded. An impassioned duet, "Ho nome Escamillo," for José and the Treador, follows, and is finely expressive of the rage of the two rival suitors of Carmen, each seeking the life of the other; and an animated finale well realises the tumultuous feelings of the situation, involving Carmen's contemptuous rejection of José and the earnest pleadings of Michaela for his return to his home.

The fourth act is brief, but includes a good deal of effective ballet-action and some vivacious choral music expressing the gladness of the crowd at the approaching bull-fight. Here we have some unisonous effects quite à la Gounod. The close of the opera consists of a highly dramatic duet for José and Carmen, in which his jealous frenzy and her heartless indifference are well expressed. Both in his singing and his acting Signor Campanini here rose to a height that he had never before attained. His declamation was excellent, and his portrayal of the madness of the disappointed lover driven to the assassination of the object of his love, was a fine piece of histrionic art that called forth enthusiastic recognition. Admirable also was the performance of Mdlle. Hauk in this situation, as in the preceding scenes. The character of Carmen is difficult to realise in its dramatic aspect, and its representation in this respect was such as to prove that the lady named is equally accomplished as an actress and as a vocalist. The pert flippancy, coquettish levity, and heartless frivolity of the part were admirably suggested, while still preserving a certain external grace and refinement of manner. This was apparent throughout, and was specially evidenced in the scene of Carmen's escape—in her impudent manner when bound with cords, and her defiant exultation when released by José and making off from her captors. Mdlle. Hauk's brilliant vocalisation was also a special feature, not only in the pieces named in association with the character of Carmen, but also in incidental passages in the concerted music. Of Mdlle. Valleria we have already spoken, and may add that her co-operation was an essential aid to the general effect. Mention of Signor Del Puente is also due to that excellent artist. As Escamillo that gentleman looked the Treador to the life, while his refined singing gave due effect to the music of the part. The characters of Paquita and Mercedes were efficiently filled by Mdlles. Robiati and Bauermeister, as were other subordinate characters by Signori Rinaldini and Grazzi (the two smugglers, Il Remendado and Il Dancairo), and by Signor Roveri and M. Thomas respectively as Zuniga (a Captain) and Morales (a Brigadier).

The ballet (arranged by Madame Katti Lanner) was well supported by Mdlles. Caroline and Adelaide Monti, as principal dancers, and others, aided by the corps de ballet and pupils of the National Training School for Dancing. Some picturesque new scenery has been provided by the Messrs. Fox, and the

costumes are rich and appropriate. The performance (conducted by Sir Michael Costa) was, for a first night, exceptionally good, and the applause bestowed on the work throughout augurs a successful career for "Carmen."

The opera was announced for the second time on Thursday. This (Saturday) evening Madame Eugénie Pappenheim is to make her third appearance, it being her first appearance here as Leonora in "Fidelio."

The other announcements of the week were repetitions of familiar operas.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

In last week's performance of "Guglielmo Tell" (already briefly mentioned) the cast was nearly identical with that of former occasions. The three principal characters were again filled by Mdlle. Smeroschi, as Mathilde, Signor Bolis, as Arnoldo, and Signor Cotogni, as Tell. The chief effect made by the lady was in the romanza, "Selva opaca," which she gave with bright vocalisation. The part, however, does not suit Mdlle. Smeroschi so well as most others in which she has appeared. Signor Bolis sang well in portions of the duet with Tell and the trio with that character and Walter; the impression that the singer was somewhat indisposed having been strengthened by the unexpected omission of the last scene, including Arnoldo's trying solo, "Corriam voliam." Signor Cotogni's Tell was scarcely equal to his former representations of the part, owing to his increased use of the tremolo. Signor Ordinas replaced Signor Bagagiolo as Walter, and sang with good effect in the great trio already referred to. Other characters were represented, as before, by Mdlle. Cottino (Tell's son), Mdlle. Ghiotti (Tell's wife), Signor Scolari (Gessler), Signor Sabater (the Fisherman), &c. The scenic effects were on the same grand scale as heretofore.

The three successful appearances of Mdlle. Cepeda as Lucrezia Borgia were followed by her first assumption here of the character of Valentina, in "Les Huguenots," on Saturday. The singer produced even more impression than before, particularly in the duet with Marcello in the "Pré aux Clercs" and in the grand duet with Raoul at the end of the third act. Signor Gayarré's dramatic feeling and impassioned declamation were very effectively displayed in the music of Raoul, especially in the duet just referred to and in the duet-septet. The character of Urbano was filled by Mdlle. Belocca, and other parts as before.

On Monday "Le Prophète," one of Meyerbeer's most important stage works, was revived, after having been unheard here since 1869. The occasion offered fresh proof of the advance recently made by Madame Scalchi both in vocal power and dramatic feeling. The character of Fides, the mother of the soi-disant prophet, John of Leyden, is one of special importance, far transcending that of Bertha, the betrothed of John. The several prominent situations were turned to good account by Madame Scalchi, whose sympathetic quality of voice and impassioned declamation were displayed with special effect in the imploring appeal to John, "O figlio mio!" the pathetic complaint of the poor mendicant mother, "Pietà, pietà!" in various passages in the cathedral scene when witnessing the coronation of the son by whom she has been disowned, including the mother's terrible denunciation of that son; and in the duet with John in the last act. Over-anxiety, perhaps, was the cause of occasional exaggeration in Madame Scalchi's performance, which in one or two instances assumed a tone of vindictive fury that tended to lessen the sympathy which the character should excite throughout. On repetition these points will probably be more subdued, and the effect proportionately increased.

As John of Leyden, Signor Gayarré sang with excellent declamation; his delivery of the address to the Anabaptists and the triumphal hymn in the second act having produced a very great impression, as proved by the special recall of the singer after the fall of the curtain. Very good, too, was his recital of the dream and his rendering of the "Pastorale" in the first act; of passages in the cathedral scene, and of the final duet, in which the repentant John is reconciled to his parent. By his performance of this arduous part—so memorably associated with the names of Signor Mario and Signor Tamberlik—Signor Gayarré has enhanced his already high position as a dramatic singer. Mdlle. Smeroschi, as Bertha, sang in very sudden replacement of Mdlle. Bertelli, who was indisposed. Much of the music of the part was consequently omitted, other excisions having also been made. Signor Carbone, as Count d'Oberthal, sang and acted with much dramatic force. Signor Capponi's resonant bass voice gave due impressiveness to the music of Zachariah; that of Jonas and Mathisen having been efficiently rendered by Signori Sabater and Scolari.

The scenic effects were on the same scale of splendour as in former years, the gorgeous pageantry of the coronation ceremonial in the cathedral being probably the grandest spectacular display ever beheld, even at Covent-Garden Theatre. The skating scene, too, is a specialty in the performance of the work here. In this situation the "Pas des Patineurs" included the skilful dancing of Mdlles. Zucchi and H. and L. Reuters. The opera was ably conducted by Signor Vianesi.

"Le Prophète" was to be given again on Thursday.

The next novelty here will be the production, on July 9, of Flotow's new opera, "Alma."

Sir J. Benedict's annual concert at the Floral Hall last Saturday afternoon drew the large attendance which is always attracted on the occasion. Most of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera, including Madame Patti and Mdlle. Albani, contributed to the performances, which also included a very successful first appearance of Mdlle. Gemma Luziani, a young pianist, who was encored after her brilliant execution of two solos, a "Caprice Impromptu," by Chopin, and "Souvenir de Bellini." Sir J. Benedict's skilful pianoforte-playing was heard in an "Andante" of his own, in association with M. Wieniawski (violin) and Mr. J. Thomas (harp), the violinist just named having also contributed an effective solo of his own composition. Sir J. Benedict and Signori Vianesi and Bevilacqua were the conductors.

An interesting concert was given on Monday afternoon at St. James's Hall by Madame Etelka Gerster, the programme having included her own admirable singing and that of other eminent artists of her Majesty's Theatre, besides which Mr. Henry Leslie's choir contributed some fine part-singing, and M. Musin two brilliant violin solos. Signor Bisaccia and Mr. Leslie conducted. At the same time a musical performance took place at Grosvenor House, under the patronage of her Majesty, for the benefit of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind.

The last of the five excellent concerts given by Madame Jenny Viard-Louis at St. James's Hall took place this week, with a programme of strong interest. Of the performance we must speak next week.

The Crystal Palace performances of operas in English this week included Benedict's "Lily of Killarney" on Tuesday and "Rigoletto" on Thursday.

At this week's matinée of Professor Ella's "Musical Union,"

Mr. Jaell (pianist), Signor Papini (violinist), and M. Lasserre (violinist), were the principal exccutants.

The last of the series of three classical chamber concerts given at the Royal Academy of Music by Mr. Francis Ralph and Madame Kate Roberts (Mrs. Francis Ralph) took place on Wednesday evening, with a programme of strong and varied interest, including the clever performances of the lady pianist and those of her husband, the well-known violinist.

By special request, Mr. Charles Hallé supplemented his series of eight pianoforte recitals with an extra performance on Wednesday afternoon, when his programme comprised Schumann's quintet in E flat (op. 44), for piano and strings; Beethoven's sonata in E minor (op. 91), for piano alone; Brahms's quintet in F minor, for piano and strings; and Raff's cavatina in D and a scherzo by Spohr in the same key, both for violin solo.

Madame Trebelli's morning concert at St. James's Hall on Thursday not only possessed great attractions musically, but had the additional merit of having been given in aid of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest (Golden-square), an excellent institution, which does a large amount of good, and might effect more with an extension of means; and this, it is to be hoped, will be attained by the proceedings of Thursday's concert and subsequent donations. The performances referred to included not only the co-operation of Madame Trebelli, but also that of other eminent artists, who contributed to a varied and interesting selection.

Among the concert announcements of the week were those of Mr. E. Plater (vocalist), at St. George's Hall, on Monday afternoon; of Mr. Carl Bohrer on the evening of that day, at Langham Hall; the matinée of Mr. George Magrath (the pianist), at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, yesterday (Friday); and that of Mr. William Coenen (also a well-known pianist), to take place to-day (Saturday).

The fifth and last of the New Philharmonic concerts of the year takes place at St. James's Hall this (Saturday) afternoon; when also the second operatic concert will be given at the Royal Albert Hall, and a Beethoven Festival concert at the Alexandra Palace.

The last of this season's Floral Hall concerts takes place on Wednesday afternoon; and in the evening the Philharmonic Society will terminate its sixty-sixth season with the eighth performance of the year.

THEATRES.

Our present week's record opens with a disaster. Owing to the incidental indisposition of the eminent actress personating the heroine, "Elfinella" has finally disappeared from the bills of the Princess's. Mr. Walter Gooch, the new manager, is evidently not a man to be easily defeated. He readily found a substitute for the new drama in an old one, originally produced at the Grecian, and for his daring has been recompensed with a sudden success. "Queen's Evidence" is a drama made after the type of the majority of Messrs. George Conquest and Henry Pettitt's pieces, and goes for its heroic persons, not to fairyland, but Cockaigne. A Whitechapel Jew is not in itself a highly popular character; but here is made one at a bound. The main incident or situation is that of a wife nearly drowned in a Thames lock and saved by her husband. Mr. Harry Jackson admirably personated the wily Jew, and Miss Marie Litton as Kate Medland was all that could be desired; while Mr. Charles Warner, as the hero Gilbert Medland, won by his earnestness the hearts of the audience. The management has probably saved itself by its timely decision.

To-night the season at the Strand terminates, the company proceeding on tour. They are succeeded by Mr. George Honey and company, who have adopted Mr. Gilbert's satiric comedy "Engaged."

We have to announce the death on Monday last of Mr. Charles Mathews, in his seventy-fifth year. Some particulars of his career are given in the Obituary column. Mr. Mathews may be characterised as a comprehensive actor. His versatility was equalled only by the facility of his style. The rapidity of his utterance was a special gift, in which, however, he has had imitators. In some higher qualifications he had few, if any, rivals; and in all approved himself to be a finished artist.

DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS.

The last meeting of the session of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday evening at the University of London—Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., in the chair. Mr. W. T. Thistleton Dyer gave a lecture on Plant Distribution as a Field for Geographical Research. The transference of Plants from one part of the earth's surface to the other was brought about by various means, such as by the aid of the winds, migratory birds, and the currents of streams. Botanists would ultimately be able to distinguish the characteristics of plants which had existed in ages long gone by in the same manner as physiologists discovered the shape and nature of antiluvian animals. Owing to the varied and irregular conformation of the earth and to other causes which made certain plants spread over portions of ground previously occupied by others, no broad areas of uniform vegetation were to be found on the globe, while geological disturbances had isolated, at different periods, groups of plants from their fellows. The plants now existing were, to an enormous extent, the descendants of plants of the most remote antiquity; and it was likely that in their case, as in that of animals, the great primal divisions of earth would be found to have been to a great extent maintained to the present day. The unrivalled Herbarium at Kew was in a certain degree an evidence of the scientific antiquity of English nature. Several valuable additions to the herbarium had been made by various travellers; among them Colonel Grant, Dr. Kirk, of Zanzibar, and others. Mr. New had brought from the top of Kilimanjaro some plants which, on examination, proved to be of the same species as those found by Commander Cameron on the other side of Africa. A tree brought from the Isle of Amsterdam by Commodore Goodenough in 1873 was discovered to be of the same species as certain trees in the small Island of Tristan D'A Cunha, 5000 miles away. That botanical knowledge was of value economically was shown in the discovery of an indigenous tea plant in Assam; from the want of it the Dutch had imported into Cinchona a spurious and valueless plant, which they had supposed to be tea. Again, the opinion had obtained for a long time that the Latakia and Cuba tobaccos were different from the more ordinary kinds of the weed, whereas, on the seeds being examined, they were found to be perfectly similar. It was now known that all commercial tobaccos belonged to the same class. In the case of some grass brought from Jamaica, the botanists were able to show, on discovering its efflorescence and seeds, that it was suitable for paper-making. There could be no more important or interesting task than to unravel the botanical mysteries of Africa, which were still to the student of nature a terra incognita; and in this he hoped to obtain the co-operation of the society.

ART IN PARIS. THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—AMERICA.

(From our Correspondent.)

Immediately after the British Art-Sections come those of America and Italy; and, considering how far apart these countries are, geographically and historically, it is curious to note how much aesthetically they have in common. Both countries excel in the sculptor's rather than in the painter's art; and it is rather to be regretted that the United States, by the paucity of their statuary exhibits, do not allow the natural tendency of their sympathies to manifest itself in the present exhibition. With the exception of Montague Handley, indeed, none of their sculptors are represented.

With the painting department we have much reason to be thankful, though scarcely to so full an extent as we could have wished. With the exception of B. C. Porter, who contributes a satisfactory "Portrait of a Lady," none of the Boston men are represented; and yet to this city belong some of America's greatest artists. William Hunt, for example, whom those of our readers interested in such matters may remember by a little book lately issued by one of his lady pupils embodying much of his "studio talk," and proving him to be a man of rare original power and observation, is entirely absent from the walls. One would have been interested to observe how precept can be backed by example in the case of one whose utterances on the subject-matter of the pithiest

art-book which these latter days have seen. Bierstadt, who will be remembered by his very large pictures of mountain gorges and Indian encampments in the Far West, is absent; but in this instance it is mainly the painter's own fault, for he sent in a canvas too huge, considering the limited space at their disposal, for the Paris Commissioners to accept.

On looking round the one room which contains all of art which our American cousins care to express at this time, and which, including statuettes, drawings, etchings, and engravings, amount only to 165 works, we are reminded every here and there of that French influence to which they all so readily and so wisely submit themselves. J. McL. Hamilton's "Cerise," a gay Parisian young lady lolling back in her low chair, nursing her knee, cigarette in hand, and laughing at her parrot, might have been painted by a Frenchman, so facile is it in execution and so sensationally brilliant in colour. But this pictorial glamour which a considerable school of French painters delight to throw over certain sections of fashionable life does not fascinate all American artists, and the lowlier themes and soberer pigments of the Jules Breton school find favour in the eyes of not a few. Wyatt Eaton's "Harvesters at Rest," for example, with the brawny reaper leaning back against the sheaves, watching his wife suckling her baby, might, but for a slight tendency to the metallic in its general tone and texture, have been painted by the great master himself.

In thus stating the case, we do not wish to be understood

as implying for a moment that American artists are without individuality; we rather restrict ourselves to the assertion that American students prove themselves wonderfully apt, and can be actively sympathetic with every varying phase of art—using the phrase in its widest acceptance—without ever for a moment becoming slavishly imitative. One of the most original exhibitors is E. Vedder, who dates from Rome. His "Young Marsyas," whom we see sitting by the bole of a mighty tree piping to the attentive ears of some hares who have gathered round him in the snow, is striking in several ways—in conception, execution, and colour. He moderates his fancy so wisely that the whole scene becomes perfectly natural. At first we smile, but the sense of absurdity is not abiding; and we very soon surprise ourselves in the act of considering the whole thing quite seriously. But Mr. Vedder can rise into a loftier mood, and he shows, in the treatment of the "Cumean Sibyl" (which in the catalogue, as is usual in the spelling nowadays, has the *y* in the wrong place), that he can convey to his pencil the dramatic instinct within him. We see the weird woman, with three rolls under her arm, striding along a lonely heath, to which the low burning line which seems to accompany her steps imparts a look of desolation, which the far off hills intensify and enhance. The tone throughout is a wan dun monochrome, which harmonises well with the strangeness of the scene; and the figure of the Sibyl is scarcely to be surpassed in dramatic intensity even by that of G. Beckher's "Rizpah" (in the French department), whom we see in grim



PARIS EXHIBITION: INTERIOR OF THE DUTCH HOUSE.

heroic grandeur scaring away the vultures from the dead bodies of the seven sons of Saul.

Nor is the late Robert Wylie, to whose picture in the Salon we accorded the other week our hearty admiration, less powerful in his realisations. We pointed out then his dramatic faculty as shown in the old Breton peasant recounting to an attentive group some legend of the land; and here in the American section of the International Exposition a like quality asserts itself in his "Death of a Vendean Chief," whom we see surrounded by his followers, and propped up on his straw pallet that he may behold the cross which his wife holds eagerly up to his eyes before he closes them in death. The absence of everything in the shape of extravagance, and the positive, artistic moderation both in colour and composition, which characterise the works of these two men, make themselves felt also, though perhaps in a less degree, in the works of several other artists. This remark is borne out by Edgar M. Ward's old "Sabot-Maker," working under a fine De Hoogheish effect of light; T. Hovenden's veteran following with scrutinising eye the edge of the sword he has been sharpening, while an old woman and a young man and maiden "assist" by looking on; and by J. Alden Weir's "Breton Interior," where we see an old man smoking within the ample gloom of the fireplace, while his wife, in the more definite light of the foreground, adjusts her distaff before she resumes her spinning.

F. A. Bridgman's wailing Egyptian women at the "Funeral of a Mummy on the Nile," with musicians playing at the bow of the canoe-like boat, and the heights beyond the river springing up into the sunlight, is an impressive picture, and for art-knowledge and feeling might almost have been painted by Gérôme himself. F. A. Bridgman, like G. H. Boughton, is well known on the walls of the Royal Academy. In W. Gedney Bunce's "Approach to Venice," with the sails of several vessels flapping idly in the foreground, we discover a feeling for colour of a rich, warm quality, reminding one of

the prevailing tone in T. Graham's "Tirewoman" in the British section. Close to this hangs a remarkably clever character-picture by G. J. Brown, exhibiting the effect of a "Passing Show" on the various faces of a row of street boys. If anything, perhaps, the picture is too cleanly and clearly painted, and would have been none the worse had it been a shade nearer the tone of Frère. Walter Shirlaw's "Sheep-shearing in the Bavarian Highlands," an operation we see being performed in a great arched cow-shed by a set of active women, is vigorously and freshly painted.

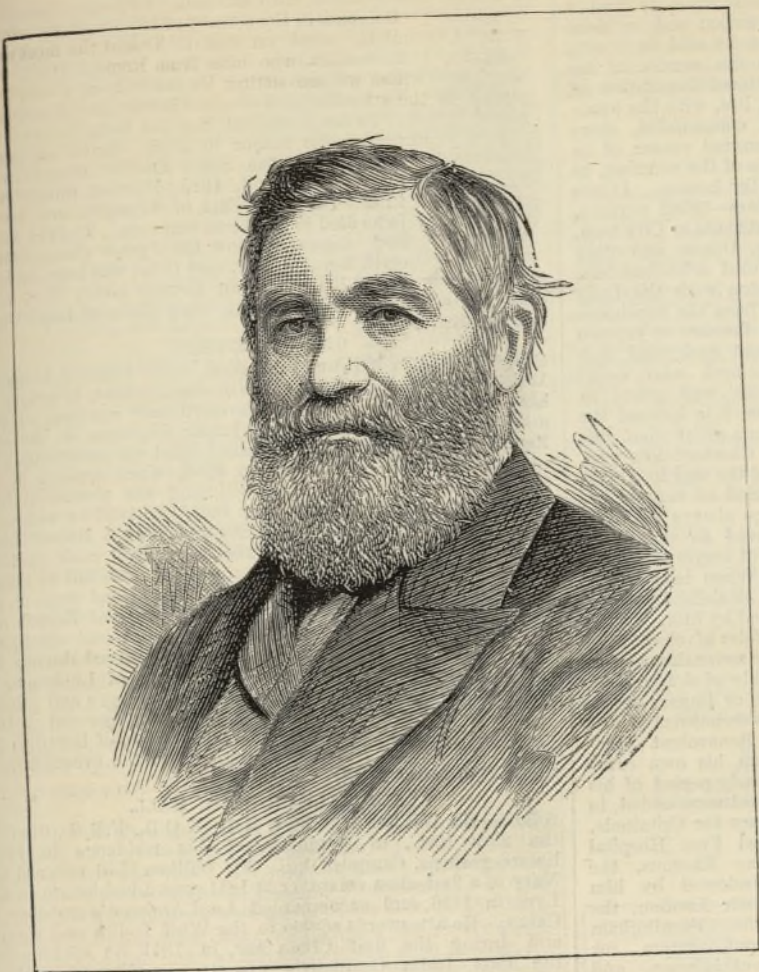
Although none of these are characteristic of American life and scenery, our readers must not on that account jump to the conclusion that there is no genuine American work in the Exhibition. On the contrary, A. H. Wyant's "New England Landscape," with trees overshadowing a rushy pool, might have been painted by Millais. Let be mentioned also "A New England Village School," by A. F. Bellows; "Rapids above Niagara Falls," by M. F. H. De Haas; and especially Eastman Johnson's "Corn Husking," or corn "shucking," as it is called in some of the States, and to which all the neighbours gather and arrange themselves, as seen in the picture, in a double row, and with lively gossip and busy fingers hurry on the friendly work. Purely American, also, are Winslow Homer's "Country School-Room," the boys' game of "Snapping the Whip," "Sunday Morning in Virginia," and "A Visit from the Old Mistress." The last named is that of a lady to her quondam negro servants, one of whom holds in her arms a picaninny, and expresses on her face, in common with the rest, the pleasure she feels at beholding her old mistress. We would note also John F. Weir's "Forging the Shaft," "New England Cedars," by R. Swain Gifford, Arthur Quartley's "Morning Effect in New York Harbour," and James M. Hart's "Indian Summer."

One of the finest landscapes in the American Section—if we might trust our own judgment—is assuredly J. Lafarne's "Paradise Valley, Newport," a lively stretch of lamb-dotted

herbage under a summer sky; just as N. P. W. Dana's moon-beams struggling through clouds and striking into silver the black purple of the weltering waves is the finest seapiece. We were never more impressed with a fearful sense of vastness and solitude. D. Huntington, the President of the New York Academy, like the President of the English Academy, is not very well represented. His "Philosophy and Christian Art" is weak and conventional. We find on our catalogue marks of commendation against "Return of the Cows," by W. Bolton Jones, Carroll Beckwith's "Falconer," T. W. Wood's "Recruit," F. E. Church's "Morning in the Tropics," and especially against a lovely grey landscape by J. McEntee. There are some good portraits by W. H. Lippincott, G. P. A. Healy, B. C. Porter, T. Le Clear, and several others; and, in spite of the notable absences to whom we have already referred, the exhibition does infinite credit to the Americans. Thirty years ago, we well remember, they could only have produced a few fair portraits and two or three average landscapes of the conventional kind; all the rest of the works in their New York annual exhibition—especially as regards figure-subjects—being in reality beneath criticism. Now they take their place, by right of absolute achievement, among the most cultured nations of Europe.

For the American catalogue we are indebted to the patriotism of Mr. D. Maitland Armstrong, Director of the Art Department.

A Parliamentary return has been published giving a statement of the number of paupers, distinguishing the number of adult able-bodied paupers, relieved on Jan. 1, 1878. On that day the number of paupers of all classes in receipt of relief was 747,811, as compared with 732,523 on Jan. 1, 1877. This gives the proportion of paupers as 1 in 30, or 3·2 per cent on the population, according to the Census of 1871. The number of adult able-bodied paupers on Jan. 1, 1877, was 92,806; and on the same date in 1878, 97,927—an increase of 5121.



THE LATE MR. H. W. F. BOLCKOW, M.P.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

Upon the death of the late Bishop Selwyn it was soon announced that the vacant see had been offered to and accepted by the Rev. William Dalrymple MacLagan, Vicar of Kensington. Mr. MacLagan took the degree of B.A. at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, in 1856, and that of M.A. in 1860, having previously been in the Army. He was ordained Deacon in 1856 and Priest in 1857 by the Bishop of London; he served the curacies of St. Saviour, Paddington, and St. Stephen, Marylebone, till 1860, when he was appointed secretary to the London Diocesan Church-Building Society, his name having been brought to the notice of Bishop Tait by the late Bishop Cotton, who had known him when he was an officer in India. In 1868 he was appointed Curate-in-Charge of Enfield; and in 1869 Lord Chancellor Hatherley gave him the vicarage of St. Mary, Newington, a parish which had been much neglected, but which under his auspices was brought to a high state of efficiency. A new parish church was erected in it, and a chapel-of-ease built by the alms of those to whom Mr. MacLagan had ministered in missions. When Newington was transferred to Rochester, the Bishop of London, not to lose him from his diocese, promoted Mr. MacLagan to the vicarage of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, where he has effected great improvements. The congregations in the parish church have immensely increased, besides those assembled in the mission-rooms or chapels at Kensington, and the communicants number nearly a thousand more than in the year before his appointment. The new Bishop is a High Churchman, with warm sympathy for sincerely devout persons of all schools of thought.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. S. A. Walker, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

MR. H. W. F. BOLCKOW, M.P.

This gentleman, whose death was recorded in our last week's Obituary, not only represented the town of Middlesbrough in the House of Commons, but was almost the creator of that town, and its constant patron and benefactor. This he was enabled to be and do by the establishment, jointly with the late Mr. John Vaughan, of the great Cleveland ironworks, and of a trade which rapidly grew to vast proportions. Fifty years ago the site of the town, which is on the Yorkshire shore of the Tees estuary, was a piece of moorland, with a single farmhouse upon it. In 1822 Mr. Joseph Pease and five other Quakers formed themselves into a company and bought one hundred acres of land, on which part of the town now stands. In the following year the Stockport and Darlington Railway—then the only public railway—was extended to the future town. One of the primary objects of the promoters of the first railway was the exportation of coal. Not finding facilities sufficient for this at Stockton, they sought a better place of shipment for West Durham coals than they had there. In the year 1830 the first house was built, and a commencement was made with a town at Middlesbrough. It depended, at first, upon the shipping; and in the early years of its history its trade clustered near the river. Commercial-street was then its chief trading highway. A small foundry begun in Commercial-street in 1840 introduced the iron trade to its future Cleveland seat. The pioneer firm of the Cleveland iron trade was formed by two persons, who came to Middlesbrough in search of a site for the ironworks they had united their capital and knowledge to build. One of these two, a German named Bolckow, became the first representative of his adopted town in the British Parliament; the other was John Vaughan. For ten years, from 1840, the town shared the varying fortunes of the iron trade. At the end of 1841 the works of Bolckow and Vaughan were commenced; three years later those of Gilkes, Wilson, and Co. "Both these works," says the writer of an account published in September, 1875, "commenced with

small foundries, in which a score or so of men was the number each employed; but now the capital of each is reckoned by millions. The larger of the two employs an army of above ten thousand men, has more than half a dozen iron mines and works, delves in a dozen collieries, owns steamers, farms thousands of acres, consumes a yearly quota of nearly half a million tons of coke and half that amount of limestone, and produces a quarter of a million tons of pig iron." The recent depression of the iron trade, accompanied by serious commercial disasters, have now, probably, rendered these statistics no longer applicable; but the history of Middlesbrough and its manufactures, during thirty or forty years of general prosperity, is still wonderful enough. For some time, we are told, the state of the iron trade had called for new

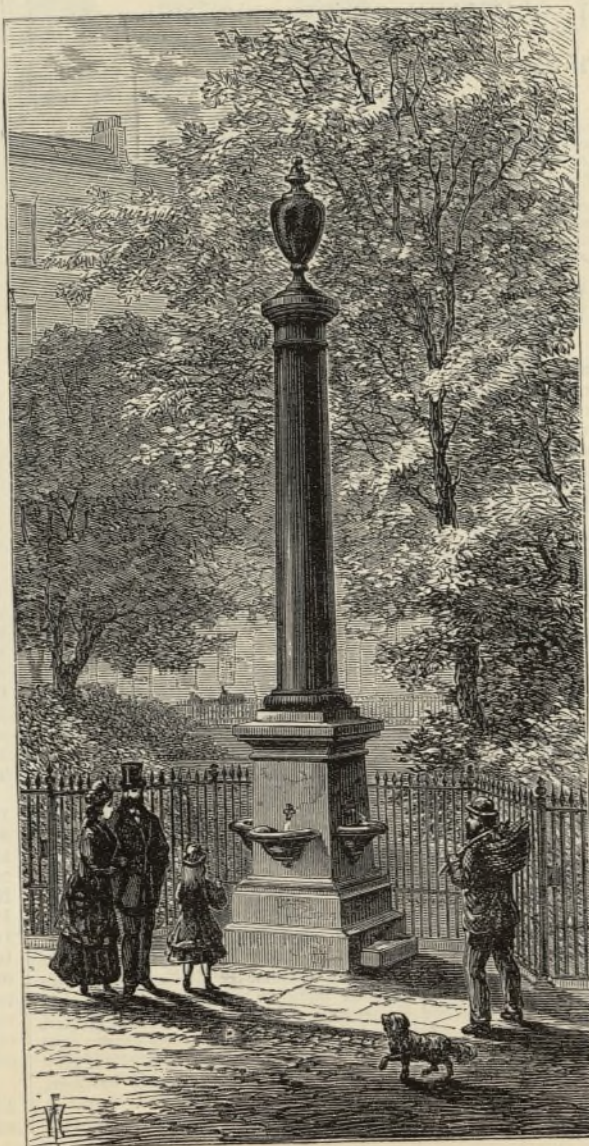
and nearer fields of ore, and efforts had been made to find them. In 1850 these efforts were successful. The discovery of the "Eston Ironstone" was made by Messrs. Vaughan and Marley; and by that discovery the iron trade of the north of England was revolutionised. The hills of Cleveland have been honeycombed for ore, and of the enormous commerce springing therefrom Middlesbrough has been made the centre and the emporium. There were then not two score blast furnaces in the north of England—none in Cleveland, where now the number reaches a hundred. Having thus provided for the production of pig-iron, the district felt a need of facilities for the manufacture. About four hundred puddling furnaces had preceded the discovery of the Cleveland ore in the north. Since then others have been erected along the Tees side, by the Skerne, in the far west of Durham, and at other points where iron and coal are found together, until now about 2000 furnaces dot the northern district. Middlesbrough has naturally taken no small share of the wealth bestowed on the district. No town shows a greater growth in two score years. The population was in 1831 only 154, and without giving the Census returns for each decade, the point of dispute between local authorities is whether the population should now be taken at 52,000 or 54,000. The town is well built, and its houses are numerous enough to extend a length of thirteen miles in ninety public streets. The magistrates of Middlesbrough have had in one police year 2222 cases brought before them for adjudication. Its free library has about 4000 volumes, makes ten times that number of "issues" annually, and it and its branch reading-room are frequented by about a thousand persons daily. A debt of above £34,000 is not excessive for a borough whose rateable value has risen to £150,000. Fourteen Good Templar lodges and two temperance societies may be said to keep in check an army of 121 licensed victuallers. We borrow these statistics, as well as those previously given, from an article in the *Daily News*, of the date above mentioned. Mr. Henry William Ferdinand Bolckow was the first Mayor of Middlesbrough, when that borough obtained a municipal charter, in 1853, and was elected M.P. for Middlesbrough in December, 1868. He was a zealous Liberal in politics. He was a native of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, born in 1804, but was naturalised as a British subject, with full privileges, by a special Act of Parliament, in 1868, including the right of being elected to sit in the House of Commons. He made several munificent gifts to the people of Middlesbrough, especially that of the Albert Park, which cost him above £20,000, and large donations for the Infirmary, the Exchange, and Schools, and other useful institutions. Mr. Bolckow's funeral took place at Marton last Saturday, the Mayor, Corporation, and all the magistrates joining in the procession.

The Portrait of Mr. Bolckow is from a photograph by Mr. Fradelle, of Regent-street.

DRINKING-FOUNTAIN, PORTMAN-SQUARE.

The Sir James John Hamilton drinking-fountain, lately erected in Portman-square, is shown in our Illustration. The Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association have undertaken the maintenance of a supply of water to this fountain, and its custody and preservation. It was erected by his widow in memory of the late benevolent Sir James John Hamilton, Bart., whose zealous exertions to befriend the sick and poor were well known throughout the metropolis. The structure is of polished red granite; and the work has been executed, from Lady Hamilton's own design, by Messrs. Macdonald and Field, of Aberdeen.

At the last meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works numerous memorials were presented both in support of and in opposition to the proposed new bridge at the Tower, and were referred to the Works Committee.



NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN PORTMAN-SQUARE.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE MOORE.

"George Moore, Merchant and Philanthropist," is written by Samuel Smiles, LL.D., author of "Lives of the Engineers," "Self-Help," "Thrift," and other instructive books of anecdote or good advice upon the art of living well. This biography, just published by Messrs. G. Routledge and Sons, is a worthy memorial of an eminently good middle-class Englishman, a great man in his way, and one who was greatly beloved and esteemed. Not two years have passed since he was suddenly taken from the world by a fatal accident in the street of Carlisle. The outburst of sorrowful admiration with which his name was then repeated by many thousands of his fellow-citizens in London, and of his Cumberland country folk, impressed the example of George Moore strongly on the public mind. A book about his life was fairly due, and it was only right, for two or three sound reasons, that Dr. Smiles should be the author, and Messrs. Routledge the publishers, of this interesting volume. We could wish it had been two volumes, instead of one which is rather too thick and weighty for convenient handling; but it is sure to pass through at least ten editions in the next ten years, and we expect to see it reprinted in a variety of forms and sizes. A five-shilling or half-crown edition will one day be chosen as the most fitting gift to a boy or youth employed in any large shop or warehouse, and will profit his moral and social welfare much better than the stale examples of Dick Whittington and other City men of classic renown.

The story of George Moore's life and manifold works is not confined to London or to the business of towns. It is enlivened by the ever fresh breezes of a healthy rusticity, blowing constantly from his cradle to his grave, with the impulse of pure homely affections, from the Cumbrian moorland region where his childhood and many happy days of manhood were spent. No London tradesman was ever so little of a Cockney as George Moore, one of the most skilful and successful of London tradesmen. In his youth an athletic wrestler, his very first exploit on arriving in the metropolis was to throw all the strongest champions in the ring at a Chelsea meeting for that sport. He became a bold rider and foxhunter when he could afford to keep horses, and few country squires were better men at a gallop over every fence and ditch. His attachment to the rural scenes and simple habits of his native district, in the neighbourhood of Wigton, to the west of Carlisle, suffered no diminution from his success in the commercial and social world. The village of Mealsgate in Torpenhow, with the ancient Border tower of Harbybrow, and Whitehall, the estate on which he built a noble mansion, were endeared to him by fond recollections of infancy. In the sketches of old Cumberland, of the days of his slender schooling, and his apprenticeship to a petty shopkeeper at Wigton, we see the background of a striking biographical picture. The figure of George Moore stands in the foreground, first, as a village boy delighting in rude frolics, again, as a jovial merchant prince, earnestly benevolent, manfully pious and religious, yet fond of innocent enjoyment. Such was the late renowned proprietor and manager of the establishment in Bow-churchyard for the sale of lace and other haberdashery, the munificent patron and influential director of many charitable institutions, the friend of Bishops and clergymen and Nonconformist ministers intent on spreading the Christian faith. A very whole man, a hearty, thorough, out-and-out sort of man, alike in his town and his country life, in his business, voluntary tasks, and recreations, was the late George Moore.

He was born in April, 1806, a poor yeoman's son, and died in October, 1876, having been a resident in London fifty-one years, but since 1858 owning his country seat of Whitehall, and keeping long holidays there. His business career was one of rapidly progressive prosperity, from the date, June, 1830, of his joining Mr. Groucock and Mr. Copestake, after proving his ability as a commercial traveller for another house, in the trade which grew to such vast proportions. He ceased from 1841 to travel regularly in quest of "orders," and still found in the central direction of the firm, with its numerous agents, sufficient work for an organising genius. Public offices, and their attendant honours, were little desired by him; to be Lord Mayor or Sheriff of London, or an Alderman, or to sit in Parliament, were distinctions that he more than once refused. He only consented, in 1872, to serve the Queen as High Sheriff of his native shire. Twice married, first to the daughter of Mr. Ray, his first employer in Soho-square, again, when left a widower, to Miss Agnes Brecks, of Warcop, in Westmorland, he had no children of his own; but showed a parental care for the young persons around him. Schools for the children of warehousemen, of mercantile clerks and travellers, orphanages, ragged schools, industrial schools, and schools for the children of the peasantry and farm labourers in Cumberland, occupied a large part of his benevolent concern. His own early opportunities of regular education had been extremely scanty; but he had devoted, while a young assistant in a warehouse, many hours of the night to lonely study. He had acquired a clear, correct, and vigorous style of speaking and writing, and was remarkably free from the faulty habits of thought which sometimes beset the self-educated man. Practical sagacity, fine social tact and personal address, with commanding earnestness and promptness of decision, of speech and action, made him a leader among his fellows; great on boards of management, on committee or trustee business, or in soliciting contributions of money with a zeal that would not be denied. These talents were conspicuously developed, long before, in his monthly journeys, as a salesman of lace, among the north of England and Irish customers of a Watling-street firm, when he gained the admiring friendship of his comrades on the road. But George Moore, at that period of his life, though a very good fellow, was apparently not a man who gave promise of superior moral excellence. The anecdotes of his sharpness and smartness in the vocation of commercial traveller are little to our taste; and it is with equal relief and surprise that we see his character emerging out of the sordid atmosphere of a pushing trade brighter and nobler than in early manhood. He really became generous, chivalrous, magnanimous in becoming rich and powerful, instead of being corrupted by worldly success. This very remarkable, indeed truly admirable, progress in moral refinement was due, apparently, to the genuine influence of Christian faith and feeling. Dr. Smiles, whose biographical insight into the springs and motive affections of individual character should be worthy of credit, does not hesitate to endorse such a view of George Moore's religious life, dating from a certain period. It was, by George Moore's own account of it, a new life to him, the "new birth," the "conversion," the "change of heart," which may be not the less a reality in some cases, though it cannot be defined in precise terms. He was broken down in health in 1850, and several of his old friends died, one or two of them speaking to him very seriously of religion in his last interviews with them. Other persons who are named, by their conversation or by their preaching, as ministers of the Gospel, confirmed the impressions thus made in the mind of George Moore. In December, 1858, he lost his first wife. He was already beginning to experience the unsatisfying nature of riches alone for true happiness. The splendid town mansion he had furnished and adorned, in

Kensington Palace Gardens, seemed to him desolate as a wilderness. "God preserve me," he cries, "from the sin of covetousness! It is a curse that eats out the heart and dries up the soul of a man!"

The remaining part of his career (eighteen years) gave the noblest proof of George Moore's earnest resolution to lead a Christian life. It is manifest, from every action and incident related of him, and from every word that he said or wrote, how completely devoted he now was to the service of his Divine Master, and how this was the continual inspiration of his philanthropic efforts. Yet he enjoyed life, with the innocent social pleasures that his wealth commanded, more heartily than before. Whitehall, at the annual season of its abundant hospitalities, must have been one of the merriest, as it was one of the busiest, of English country houses. It was crowded with a mixed collection of visitors—titled persons, lords and ladies, squires of the county, merchants or City men, clerks and shopmen, Bishops, Archbishops, Deans, and other clergymen, with Dissenting ministers, rural schoolmasters, town missionaries, a Lord Mayor of London with the Lady Mayoress, always two or three young men from the warehouse in Bow-churchyard, and one or two small farmers or yeomen of the neighbourhood—all sorts of honest and good folk made equally welcome together. The host who could manage this, with such victorious ease and grace as belongs only to a really superior nature—for it is beyond the reach of artificial courtesy—must have been a great man, one of kingly mind, a better gentleman than Chesterfield's precepts ever made. It is delightful to read of the way in which, by dint of frankness and kindness, he carried all before him, in the society that his attractive presence always gathered around him in Cumberland, where he loved to spend his holidays, working even there at huge piles of correspondence, and at many schemes of local usefulness. When in London, besides the cares of his immense mercantile establishment, and of the personal welfare of hundreds employed by him, George Moore was incessantly occupied with the affairs of charitable, educational, or evangelical institutions. He never deserted or got tired of any institution which was capable of doing good, or in which he could see his way to reform or improvement. The Commercial Travellers' Schools, the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, and the London Porters' Benevolent Association naturally claimed his attention, from his own experiences and connections in business, at an early period of his career. To these objects of his unabated zeal were added, in later years, such as the Brixton Reformatory for Criminals, the Refuge for Fallen Women, the Royal Free Hospital and the Home for Incurables, the Home Missions, the Ragged Schools, the church built and endowed by him in a poor and populous district of North London, the reform of Christ's Hospital School, the Farningham Home for Little Boys, the boarding-out system for workhouse children, the comfort of street cabmen, and many other good works to which he gave up a great deal of time, thought, and bodily and mental labour, as well as large sums of money. His exertions in two separate visits to Paris, in 1871, after the Prussian siege of that city, and again upon the overthrow of the Commune, to dispense the relief fund and stores collected by the Mansion House Committee of London, will not soon be forgotten. The life of George Moore—at least, during the quarter of a century previous to his lamented death—was entirely filled with deeds of benevolence, public and private, in the performance of which there was not the slightest affectation. He did not shrink from appearing on a platform, or at a public dinner, for any good object, knowing that his presence and speech would help the cause; but he seems to have disliked such needful exhibitions of himself. He fancied, indeed, that he was not a sufficiently educated man to sit and speak in Parliament; which was surely a mistake, for his youthful education was just the same as that of Mr. Cobden. We close this volume of biography with an increased regard for the character of George Moore, which had already secured, and will retain by the aid of such a complete memorial, a very high place in general esteem.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF ASHBURNHAM.

The Right Hon. Bertram Ashburnham, Earl of Ashburnham, Viscount St. Asaph, and Baron Ashburnham, died on the 22nd inst. He was born Nov. 23, 1797, the eldest son of George, third Earl of Ashburnham, K.G., by the Lady Charlotte Percy, his second wife, sister of George, fifth Duke of Northumberland.

land. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Sussex, and a magistrate for the counties of Brecon and Carmarthen; and succeeded his father as fourth Earl Oct. 27, 1830. He married, Jan. 8, 1840, Catherine Charlotte, daughter of George Baillie, Esq., of Jerviswood, and sister of George, tenth Earl of Haddington, and had seven sons and four daughters. His eldest son and successor, Bertram, Viscount St. Asaph, now Earl of Ashburnham, was born Oct. 28, 1840. The nobleman whose death we record was a great collector of MSS. and books, and formed, we believe, an unique and very valuable library. The family which he represented is described by Fuller in his "Worthies" as one "of stupendous antiquity, wherein the eminence hath equalled the antiquity," having been Barons temp. Henry III.

SIR H. C. MONTGOMERY, BART.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Conyngham Montgomery, Bart., died on the 24th inst. at his residence in Manchester-square. The deceased Baronet, who completed his 75th year on the 10th inst., was the eldest son of the late Sir Henry Montgomery, who sat in Parliament many years for the boroughs of St. Ives and Yarmouth, and the county of Donegal. He was educated at Eton, and at Haileybury College, and he accompanied the Marquis of Wellesley to Ireland in 1821 as assistant to the Private Secretary. In 1825 he was appointed to a writership in the service of the East India Company by Mr. Canning. He served in India in many distinguished positions, and was ultimately Secretary to the Government of Madras and member of Council. On his return from India Sir Henry was appointed one of the Indian Council, in which position he served for eighteen years. On his retirement in 1876 he was made a member of the Privy Council. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother, Admiral Alexander Leslie Montgomery. The late Baronet married, in 1827, Leonora, only daughter of the late General

Richard Pigot, who survives him. India, fruitful in statesmen, has produced few more distinguished public servants than Sir Henry Montgomery.

SIR GEORGE GRANT-SUTTIE, BART.

Sir George Grant-Suttie, fifth Baronet, of Preston Grange and Balgonie, in the county of Haddington, J.P. and D.L., died on the 19th inst. at Grantham House, Putney. He was born Aug. 1, 1797, the only son of Sir James Sutton, Bart., M.P., by Katherine Isabella, his wife, second daughter of James Hamilton, Esq., of Bangour, and succeeded his father in 1836. Sir George served formerly in the Scots Fusilier Guards. He married, Sept. 3, 1829, Harriet, daughter of Francis, seventh Earl of Wemyss, and by her (who died in 1858) had four sons. The eldest son and successor, now Sir James Grant-Suttie, sixth Baronet, J.P. and D.L., was born in 1830, married, Aug. 6, 1857, Lady Susan Harriet Innes Ker, elder daughter of James Henry Robert, sixth Duke of Roxburghe, and has issue.

GENERAL M'BEAN.

General William M'Bean, V.C., died at the Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, on the 23rd inst. The deceased officer, whose career has often been quoted as an extraordinary example of promotion in the Army, rose from junior drummer of the 93rd Regiment of Foot to Lieutenant-Colonel in command. He received his first commission in 1854, when serving in the Crimea under Sir Colin Campbell, and was promoted from Ensign to Lieutenant in the same year. In 1858 he was made Captain, and Brevet Major in 1860, attaining a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1871, and the substantial rank in 1873. He served through the Crimean campaign to the fall of Sebastopol, taking part in the assaults of June 18 and Sept. 8, the expedition to the Sea of Azoff and the capture of Kerch and Yenikale, for which he received the medal and clasp, the Indian Mutiny, being present at the relief of Lucknow, at the defeat of the Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore and pursuit to Seraighat, the affair of Kalee Nuddee, the siege and capture of Lucknow, the affair of Allegrunge, the battle of Bareilly, the actions of Pusgaon and Russulpore, and at the evacuation of the Fort of Mithowlie.

ADMIRAL SIR W. H. HALL.

Admiral Sir William Hutcheon Hall, K.C.B., F.R.S., died on the 25th inst., of apoplexy, at his residence in Philimore-gardens, Campden-hill. Sir William Hall entered the Navy as a first-class volunteer in 1811, was midshipman in the *Lyra* in 1816, and accompanied Lord Amherst's embassy to China. He afterwards served in the West Indies and Egypt, and during the first China war, in 1841, he commanded the East India Company's war-steamers *Nemesis*, which was sent by the Admiralty, and was present in twenty-one engagements, was wounded, was mentioned with distinction in ten different despatches, received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council, and was presented by the crew of the vessel with a sword. His exploits in Chinese waters gained for him the name of "*Nemesis Hall*." In 1843 he was appointed steam commander of the Queen's yacht. In the Russian war of 1854-5 he commanded the *Hecla* and the *Blenheim* in the Baltic, and was present at the destruction of the forts at Eckness, where he was wounded, and at the capture of Bomarsund. For these services he was appointed a Companion of the Bath, and in 1867 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the order. He was placed on the active list of Rear-Admirals in 1863, and of Vice-Admirals in 1869, and went on the retired list of Admirals in 1875. He married, in 1845, the Hon. Hilare Caroline Byng, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral, sixth Viscount Torrington. Admiral Hall took a great interest in the welfare of sailors, and was instrumental in establishing sailors' homes and life-boat institutions in various parts of the country.

MR. TENISON.

Edward King Tenison, Esq., of Kilonan Castle, in the county of Roscommon, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of that county, and Colonel of the county militia, who died on the 19th inst. at Kilonan Castle, was born Jan. 21, 1805, the second son of Thomas Tenison, Esq., of Castle Tenison (now Kilonan Castle), M.P., by his first wife, Lady Frances Anne King, daughter of Edward, first Earl of Kingston. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1842, was formerly Captain 14th Light Dragoons, and sat in Parliament for the county of Leitrim, 1847 to 1852. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of that county in 1840, and transferred to the county of Roscommon in 1856. Colonel Tenison married, 1831, Lady Louisa Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas William, first Earl of Lichfield, and had two daughters, (1) Louisa Mary Francis, who married, 1866, the Hon. John B. Dormer (now Lord Dormer), and died in 1868, leaving an only daughter, Louise Florence Edith; and (2) Florence Margaret Christina, married Jan. 23, 1872, to Henry Ernest Newcomen, present and eighth Earl of Kingstown.

MR. EYTON, M.P.

Peter Ellis Eyton, Esq., of Englefield House, Rhyl, M.P. for the Flintshire Boroughs, F.G.S., died on the 19th inst., at Claremont, Rhyl. He was born in 1830, the eldest son of the late James Eyton, Esq., of Rhyduilwynissa, in the county of Denbigh, by Mary, his wife, daughter and heiress of the late David Parry, Esq., of the same place, was admitted a solicitor in 1853, and was Registrar of the County Court at Mold. He was returned for Flint, in the Liberal interest, in 1874.

MR. BREMIDGE.

Richard Bremridge, Esq., of Staplegrave, Somersetshire, formerly M.P., died recently at Exmouth, Devon, aged seventy-four. He was son of the late Samuel Bremridge, of Barnstable, by Honor, his wife, daughter of Richard Oxenham, Esq., of Sutcombe, Devon, and formerly practised as a solicitor, and a Coroner for Devon. He was an alderman and a magistrate for Barnstable, twice Mayor of that town, and was its representative in Parliament from 1847 to 1853 and from 1864 to 1865. He married, in 1824, Caroline, second daughter of John Toller, Esq.

PROFESSOR HENRY.

Professor Joseph Henry, LL.D., secretary and director of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, died on the 13th ult. He was born in Albany, New York, in 1799, became Professor of Mathematics in the Academy there in 1826, Professor of Natural Philosophy in New Jersey College, Princeton, in 1832, and first secretary and director of the Smithsonian Institution in 1846. Professor Henry, who contributed largely to the proceedings of learned societies, frequently presided over the transactions of scientific meetings, and himself made several important discoveries relating to magnetism and electricity, besides materially advancing other useful branches of physics. The Professor had received in early life an ordinary school education, and afterwards worked as a watchmaker.

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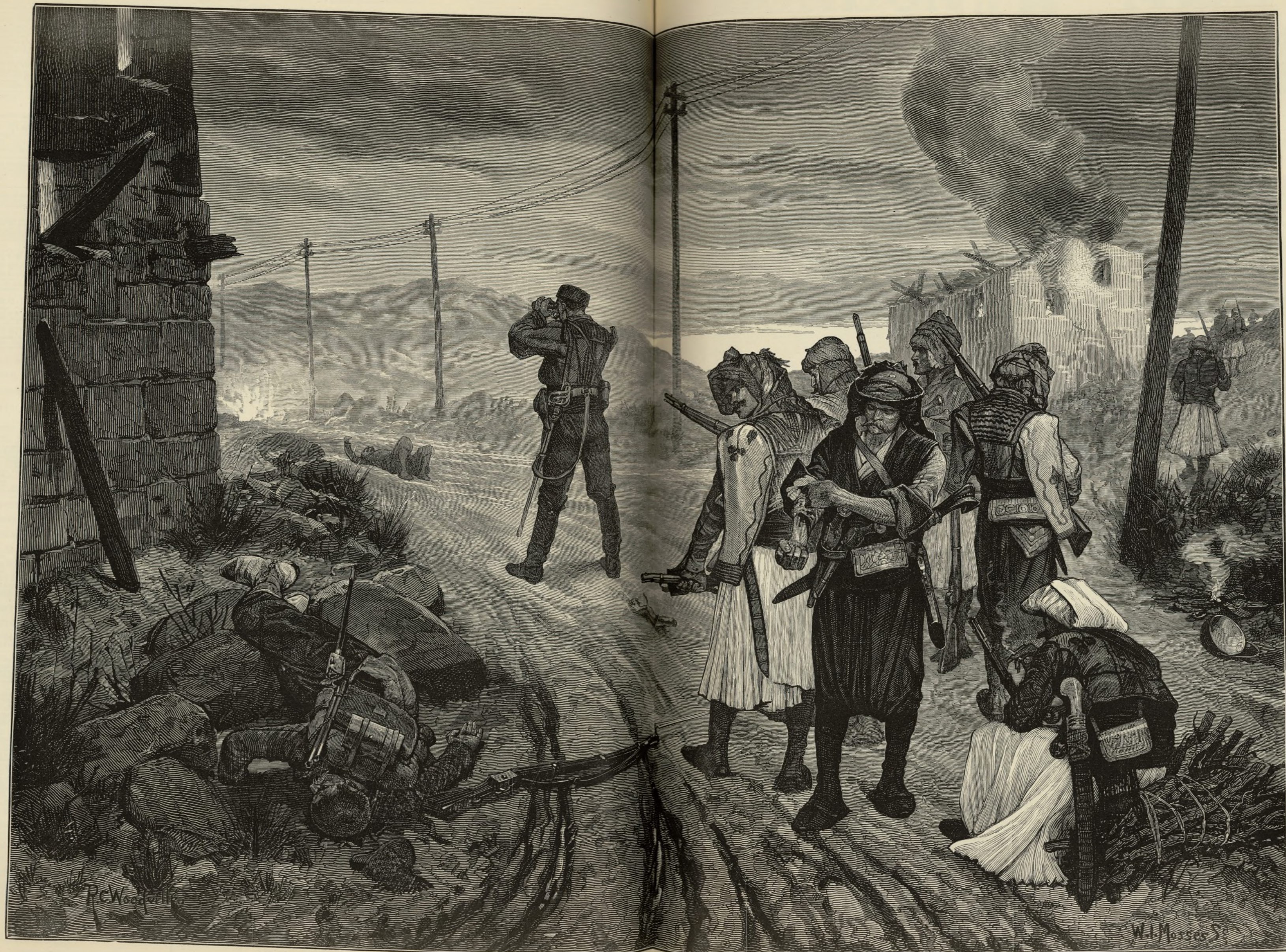
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