

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

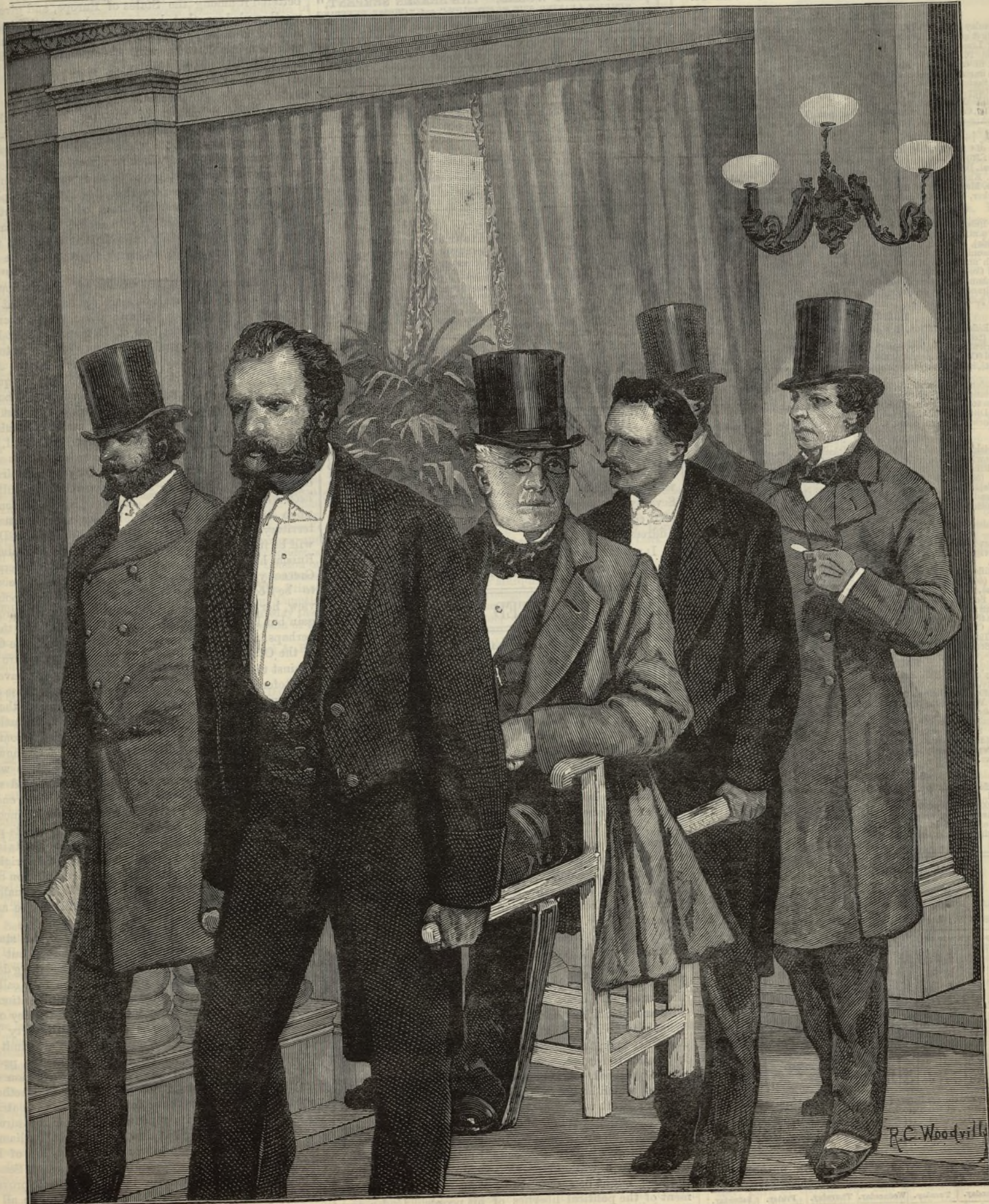


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SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1878.

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



THE CONGRESS AT BERLIN: STAIRCASE OF THE RADZIWILL PALACE—ARRIVAL OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., at Lymington, Cheshire, the wife of Thomas Grundy, of a son.
On the 27th ult., at 13, Northumberland-street, Edinburgh, the wife of Charles John Guthrie, advocate, of a son.
On the 29th ult., at Harewood Glen, Selkirkshire, Lady Murray, of Philiphaugh and Melgund, of a son.
On the 29th ult., at Luptons, Brentwood, Lady William Phipps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On May 8, at St. John's, Toorak, Melbourne, Francis Reid, eldest son of Sir Francis Murphy, Melbourne, Victoria, to Isabella, eldest daughter of David Power, Esq., Cloverdale, Toorak.
On the 29th ult., at St. Mary's and All Saints' Church, Little Budworth, Cheshire, the Earl of Selkirk to Cicely Louisa, second daughter of Sir Philip and Lady Grey Egerton, of Oulton Park, Cheshire.
On the 27th ult., at Orton Longueville, the Hon. Hugh Cecil Lowther to Lady Grace Gordon, daughter of Charles, tenth Marquis of Huntly.

DEATHS.

On the 26th ult., at Léognan, near Bordeaux, France, Mary Anne, wife of Emile Dubois.
On the 25th ult., at Savignystasse, Frankfurt-on-Maine, of scarlet fever, Friedr. Hermann Keyl, aged 11 years; and, a few hours after him, of the same illness, Paul Albert Keyl, aged 15 years; the two beloved sons of Albert Keyl and Louise Keyl (née Hoffmann), of No. 23, Rue Borie, Bordeaux. Friends please accept this only intimation.
On the 30th ult., at 17, Cavendish-square, after a short illness, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Clay, Bart., late of the 19th Regiment of Foot, aged 46.

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

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 13.

SUNDAY, JULY 7.

Third Sunday after Trinity.
Moon's first quarter, 8.20 a.m.
Morning Lessons: 1 Sam. ii. to 27; Acts iii. 26. Evening Lessons: 1 Sam. iii. or iv. to 19; Matt. ii.
Sermons in many churches on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel by Bishops attending the Lambeth Conference.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of Albany, Dr. Doane; 3.15 p.m., the Bishop of Pennsylvania, Dr. Stevens; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Ohio, Dr. Beidel.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Montreal, Dr. Oxenden; afternoon, Rev. J. Knox-Little, Vicar of St. Alban's, Manchester; 7 p.m., Rev. W. Barker, Vicar of West Cowes.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Dean of Lichfield; 3 p.m., the Bishop of Edinburgh; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Abbott.
St. James's, noon, Rev. F. Pigou; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger and 3 p.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.
St. James's, Westminster, afternoon, Rev. Dr. A. Barry (Taylor, the English Chrysostom).
St. Peter's, Eaton-square, 4.30 p.m., the Bishop of Iowa.
St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, 11 a.m., the Bishop of Manchester, for the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, the Lord Mayor to be present.

MONDAY, JULY 8.

National Rifle Association, Wimbledon, 9 a.m.; Alfred, Alexandra (500 yards), &c.
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, eightieth anniversary festival (the Duke of Connaught in the chair).
Adult-Orphan Institution, Recital by Mr. S. Bhardram, at 20, Arlington-street, 4 p.m.
Concert for the Orphans of the Sailors of the Grasser Kurfürst, German Embassy, 3 p.m.
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, elections, &c., Cannon-street Hotel.
For Soho Working Men's Club, Verdi's "Requiem," St. James's Hall, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Queen's (500 yards), &c.
Royal Agricultural Society, meeting at Bristol (Colonel Kingscote, M.P., president), implement yard opened, 9 p.m.
Musical Union, grand matinée, 3.
Survey Archaeological Society, annual excursion to Kingston-on-Thames, Thames Ditton, and Esher Place.
Humane Society, general court, 4.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
University College Festival, fiftieth anniversary, first stone of extension buildings to be laid by Earl Granville, 1 p.m.
Boston Horse, Dog, and Poultry Show (two days).
Races: Newmarket July Meeting and Sutton Park.
Erith Yacht Club, 10-ton match.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

Royal Agricultural Society, Bristol, entire showyard open, 9 a.m.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Queen's (500 yards), Alexandra (600 yards), &c.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Botanic Society, fruit exhibition, 2 p.m.
Horticultural Society, great provincial show at Preston (four days).
Great Archery Matches, Crystal Palace (three days).
Yachting: New Thames Yacht Club; Temple Yacht Club; Mudbrook Yacht Club, Wrexham.
Reading Athletic Society Sports.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

Enthronement of the new Bishop, and Foreign Mission Festival, Lichfield.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Queen's (600 yards), Alexandra (600 yards), &c.
Historical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on the History of Prussia in the Nineteenth Century; Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers on the Study of History with special application to Scotland).
Royal Agricultural Society, Bristol: showyard, 8 a.m.; exhibition of cattle, 11 a.m.; of horses, 2 p.m.; general meeting of members, 3.30 p.m.
Middlesex Hospital, special court, noon.
Yachting: Royal London Yacht Club, Fowey Regatta.
Rowing: Shrewsbury Regatta.
Athletic Sports, Shrewsbury.
Aldershot Military Races.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

Her Majesty's State Ball, Buckingham Palace.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Prince of Wales's (300 yards), St. George's, &c.
Royal Agricultural Society, Bristol, showyard, 8 a.m.; exhibition of cattle, 11 a.m.; of horses, 2 p.m.
Seamen's Hospital Society, quarterly court, 2 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Royal Agricultural College Club, annual dinner, Grand Hotel, Bristol, 6.30 p.m.
Royal Academy of Music, concert, operatic class, 8.30 p.m.
Yachting: Royal Northern Yacht Club Regatta, Rothsay (two days); Prince of Wales Yacht Club; Yare Sailing Club (Wroxham) Regatta.

SATURDAY, JULY 13.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Lords and Commons, Prince of Wales's (500 and 600 yards), &c.
Geologists' Association, excursion to the gorge of the Mole, Box Hill, and Dorking (Victoria station, 2.12 p.m.).
Royal Agricultural Society, Bristol, showyard, 8 a.m.; exhibition of cattle, 11 a.m.; of horses, 2 p.m.
Horticultural Society, promenade, 4.
Bingley Athletic Festival.
Nore Yacht Club: Matches.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Lat. 51° 23' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.											
DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, 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 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, at 10 A.M. next morning.		
July June	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.	
	26 30.133	72.0	60.7	69	6	68.0	57.0	SW. S.E.	79	0.000	
	27 30.014	73.7	57.1	58	2	64.0	63.3	E. S.E.	283	0.000	
	28 29.883	71.0	55.5	60	2	60.3	62.9	E. S.W.	402	0.000	
	29 29.776	68.9	51.1	59	5	57.0	57.9	N.E. E.	341	0.000	
	30 29.508	78.6	56.9	94	—	70.1	54.7	N.E. N. N.W.	153	0.300	
	31 29.870	70.2	52.6	77	10	68.0	53.9	N.E. E.	153	0.215	
1 29.835	54.2	47.7	10	10	61.7	51.5	N.E. N.N.E.	150	0.010		

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	30.124	30.008	29.866	29.814	29.761	29.690	29.598
Temperature of Air	72.0	73.7	71.0	68.9	78.6	70.2	54.2
Temperature of Evaporation	71.3	68.6	65.8	64.7	67.8	61.7	51.5
Direction of Wind	S.	SE.	E.	NE.	NE.	NE.	NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 13.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 10	7 10	7 35	8 2	8 18	10 55	11 33
10	10	10	10	10	8	10

THE ILLUSTRATED PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

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GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER EXHIBITION.

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

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

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Placid's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE 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, 193, Piccadilly. Ten till six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

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

MUSICAL UNION.—Madame MONTIGNY, expressly from Paris.—This eminent Pianiste will play at the GRAND MATINEE Hummel's Sonata, and Solo by Goussier, Mozart, Rubinstein, and Mendelssohn; and Duet (op. 11) of Rubinstein, with Lassere and Papini; a Solo of Bach; and will lead Beethoven's Grand Septet, &c. To begin at Three precisely on TUESDAY, JULY 9, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Tickets, 10s. 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. ELIA, Director.

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 UNINTERRUPTED SEASON AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL, LONDON.
An event without a parallel in the history of the World's Amusement.
Fantele, &c.; Solo Stalls, 1s.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. Doors open for all Day Performances at 2.30, for the Evening Performances at 7.0. No fees. No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Places can be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, daily, from nine a.m.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
DOUBLEDAY'S WILL, by F. C. Burnand, and Mr. Gurney Grain's New Sketch, THE PARIS EXHIBITION, Wednesday, July 10, AN ARTFUL AUTOMATON (first time). EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight: GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. ST.

TITLEPAGE AND INDEX TO VOL. 72.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS who have their Numbers bound in Volumes are requested to send to this office post-cards, with a line, *Send Title and Index*, when the Titlepage and Index to Engravings of the Seventy-Second Volume (from January to June, 1878), just completed, will be forwarded, post-free to the Addressee given.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE,
108, Strand, W.C. London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1878.

Within the last fortnight the death and burial of Queen Mercedes of Spain, just upon the completion of the eighteenth year of her age, and married only five months ago to King Alfonso, have cast their shadow over a part of the Continent not of late years very intimately connected with the European system. The lesson they impress upon the mind is as saddening as it is suggestive. What bright hopes have been prematurely and suddenly nipped in the bud! What gentle and innocent joys have been extinguished! What high purposes may have been thus broken off! A more striking illustration of the uncertainty of life, even when surrounded by all the advantages which a Royal position can give it, it would be difficult to find. The *Saturday Review* has happily compared it with the death of the Princess Charlotte of England in the earlier part of the present century. There are not many, perhaps, now living who can recall the profound sensation into which this nation was startled by that event. To it, however, unquestionably, was owing the subsequent acceptance by Prince Leopold, her husband, of the Belgian Throne, and the consequent consolidation of that little kingdom by wise and liberal government up to the present moment. What may be the political effect of the death of Queen Mercedes upon the coming annals of Spain it is, of course, impossible to foresee. The young King may, or may not, derive personal advantage from the crucial affliction through which he has been called to pass. It may stamp upon his heart with increasing authority those principles of Constitutional rule which are supposed to receive the adhesion of all the Orleans family and which vague rumour informs us were highly appreciated by the Queen herself. Or it may after a while loosen that sense of obligation which the King might be supposed to feel for the fuller development of the political liberties of his people. Under any circumstances, it may be expected to modify very considerably, whether for good or for evil, the political

inclinations of the youthful Monarch. Meanwhile, he claims and has the sympathy of the civilised world in the great loss he has sustained.

Passing from the South-West, over the Pyrenees, we exchange for a Royal Funeral a National Fête, Republican France has given herself a holiday. The splendidly successful Exhibition at Paris suggested, no doubt, the celebration of the establishment of Republican Institutions on Sunday last. Our neighbour is unrivalled in the art of putting into a visible form the joyous moods of her light-hearted children. She deserved success in her late attempt to do so, and she has achieved it. It needed not an Empire, a Throne, or even a Territorial Aristocracy to invest with dignity or to inspire with enthusiasm such a national expression of the satisfaction of the people as might befit the political victory which they have won, not by arms, but by moderation, endurance, and persistent good sense. France, in fact, has astonished the world by the character she has displayed in her late career. Under the pressure of enormous difficulties, by sheer force of well-regulated self-will, she has recovered the moral position she lost by the war with Germany, has even bettered it among the States of Europe, and gives trustworthy pledges that her career henceforth, instead of stirring and keeping alive the anxious apprehensions of neighbouring Powers, will strengthen indefinitely the interests of peace. It was, in reality, this change of temper which the National Fête of Sunday last worthily illustrated. It drew to one centre all ranks and classes of the people, with the very minor exception of the reactionary party; and the programme carried out, while it exceeded in splendour everything of the kind which had preceded it under Royal or Imperial auspices, gave to the world a convincing demonstration of the fact that the French people have settled for themselves the form of government under which they are content to live, and that a moderate Republic such as already exists is that which (to use the prescient words of M. Thiers) "provokes the fewest enemies."

The Berlin Congress is advancing rapidly towards a successful close. It has not merely sanctioned but authoritatively devolved upon Austria the indefinite occupation and internal administration of Herzegovina and Bosnia. The Turks oppose a passive resistance to this determination, but will probably in the end acquiesce. At any rate it will be carried into effect, not at quite so early a period, perhaps, as was first anticipated, but with a predominant authority against which no protest of the Porte will become effectual. Serbia and Roumania have been made independent of the Sublime Porte, and, unless we are misinformed, will receive such rectifications of their respective frontiers as will, if not satisfy their aspirations, command their assent. The Bessarabian difficulty has been virtually disposed of. Antivari has been conferred upon Montenegro as a port, besides some extension of territory. The navigation of the mouths of the Danube will be free, as it now is. The War Indemnity claimed by Russia has been discussed, but not fully determined. Greece yet remains to be dealt with; and we regret to be compelled to add that, from her point of view, her prospects are not flattering. She will probably gain but little, if any, addition to her territory, though, perhaps, the administrative rule under which the Greeks of the Ottoman Empire will be placed may secure them against the intolerable oppression to which they have been heretofore exposed. Then comes the Asiatic phase of the Eastern Question—the government of Armenia, the final disposal of the Port of Batoum, and the delimitation of the Territories which Russia has wrested from the dominion of Turkey. There need be no fear, however, that a tolerable compromise upon these questions will be found impracticable. The Congress has advanced so far that it will do doubt be carried to the end by the moral impetus which it has acquired since the commencement of its sittings. One feature of its policy (we may justly describe it as a prominent one) is its insistence in all cases, and to its fullest extent, of the rights of conscience. There will probably remain no portion of the former Ottoman Empire in which the political equality of its inhabitants, irrespectively of creed, will not be amply secured.

We had intended in this cursory survey of the state of Europe to glance at what is going on at home, but have outrun our space. The long and deeply-interesting debate in the House of Commons upon what we may call the Cattle Plague Bill offers many topics for consideration and comment. It is not a party measure, for advocacy of, or opposition to, it by no means coincide with party lines of demarcation. But it is a measure which all admit will touch very closely the material interests of the people. The principle of the Bill has received the sanction of a very large majority, but it has yet to be seen whether it may not, in Committee, be so far modified as to neutralise the main objection of its opponents. Other measures of Legislation are making but slow progress in Parliament. It is impossible yet to say to what extent the list of Bills presented by Ministers will pass during the present Session. But, in any case, we fear the Session will not prove to have been a fruitful one—a deficiency we shall be all the more ready to condone in the now almost certain case of the signature of a Treaty of Peace by the Powers represented at Berlin.

THE COURT.

The Queen's dinner party yesterday week at Windsor Castle included Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia, the Marquis of Lorne, the Duchess of Wellington, General the Right Hon. Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Dean of Westminster, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pickard.

Princess Beatrice and Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia went to Bagshot on Saturday last. The Duke of Connaught and Strathern met the Princesses there and returned to Windsor Castle to luncheon with them. Prince Hassan Pasha arrived at the castle and had an audience of the Queen. The Turkish Ambassador was present. The Bishop of Lichfield arrived, and was introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and did homage on his appointment. The Queen held a Council, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Lord Steward, and the Right Hon. R. A. Cross. Mr. Cross had an audience of her Majesty. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne left the Castle for Schleswig-Holstein. The Duke of Connaught left for London. The Marquis of Hertford arrived at the castle. The Queen's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Henniker, and Lieutenant-General H. Ponsonby. The Hon. Mrs. R. Bruce arrived at the castle.

The Duke of Connaught visited her Majesty on Sunday. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia, and the Duke of Connaught attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, Vicar of St. James's, Holloway, officiated.

Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia, accompanied by Princess Christian, went to London on Monday to visit the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Duchess of Westminster and the Marchioness of Ormonde had an interview with her Majesty and the Princesses on Tuesday. The Dean of Windsor dined with the Queen.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, who has passed the week at Buckingham Palace, arrived at the castle on Wednesday, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught. The Prince, with his daughter, have returned to the Continent.

The Queen has walked and driven out daily.

The Hon. Mrs. Bruce has left the castle. Lord Elphinstone and Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay have succeeded Lord Henniker and Mr. Cameron of Lochiel as Lord and Groom in Waiting. General Viscount Bridport and Major-General L. Gardiner have left the castle, and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng has arrived as Equerry in Waiting. Colonel G. A. Maude has also arrived.

The Court, which went into mourning yesterday week for the late Queen of Spain, will change mourning on Friday next, and go out of mourning on the 19th inst.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales visited Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia at Buckingham Palace on Thursday week, after which Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia and the Duke of Connaught visited the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Maharajah of Johore, accompanied by his nephew, was received by their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess visited the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead yesterday week. The Princess distributed the prizes, and the Prince presided at the luncheon in the hall of the asylum. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Empress Eugénie and Prince Louis Napoleon on Saturday last at Camden-place, Chiswick. On Monday Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Prussia, and the Duke of Connaught visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House and remained to luncheon. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Louis Napoleon also visited their Royal Highnesses. The Prince and Princess were present at a garden party at the Earl and Countess of Listowel's at Kingston House, Knightsbridge, in the afternoon, and dined with the Earl and Countess of Wilton at their residence in Grosvenor-square. Their Royal Highnesses left London on Tuesday on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, Bestwood Lodge, Nottingham. On Wednesday the Prince, accompanied by the Princess, opened the Midland Counties Fine-Arts Museum at Nottingham Castle. On Thursday their Royal Highnesses visited Peterborough, on the occasion of the Midland Counties Hound Show.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke has succeeded Colonel A. Ellis as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt (Princess Alice of Great Britain) left Darmstadt on Wednesday for England.

The Duke of Connaught entertained Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia and other friends at dinner on Saturday last at the Naval and Military Club. The Duke has accompanied Prince Frederick Charles to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, to some theatres, to the Royal Aquarium, and other places of interest in the metropolis.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Gloucester House on Sunday from Malta, by way of Naples and Paris.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, attended by Baron Both and Captain George Winsloe, arrived on Tuesday at St. James's Palace from Paris.

The Empress Eugénie and Prince Louis Napoleon left Camden House on Wednesday for the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry at Londonderry House on Saturday last, and were present at the Marchioness's reception.

His Excellency Count Münster returned to the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, on Wednesday, from Hanover and Berlin. The Countesses Marie and Olga Münster have returned to the Embassy from Eastbourne.

His Excellency Count Beust had a dinner party on Saturday last at the Austrian Embassy in Belgrave-square. Covers were laid for twenty-four.

The Duchess of Marlborough has arrived on a visit to the Marchioness of Blandford at Oakdean, Surrey.

Marquis Conyngham has left town for Cowes to join his yacht for a cruise in the Channel.

The Countess of Listowel had an afternoon party at Kingston House, Knightsbridge, on Monday, at which, besides the Prince and Princess of Wales and their family, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Teck with their children, and many distinguished personages were present.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts had a party at her residence in Stratton-street, Piccadilly, on Monday. The Royal Tyrolean Singers performed.

The members of the Navy Club entertained the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. W. H. Smith, at dinner at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday—Admiral the Hon. Sir James Drummond, K.C.B., was president of the evening. In addition to the First Lord, Colonel Pasley, R.E., was a guest.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Hon. Hugh Cecil Lowther and Lady Grace Gordon, third daughter of the late and sister of the present Marquis of Huntly, took place at Orton Longueville, near Peterborough, on the 27th ult. The bride was given away by her brother, the Marquis of Huntly; and Lord Francis Gordon Lennox was the bridegroom's best man. The bridesmaids were Lady Sybil Lowther, Lady Verena Lowther, Lady Grace Fane, Lady Margaret Gordon, Lady Elena Gordon, and Lady Ethel Gordon. The bride and bridegroom left for Cottesmore Hall, Oakham.

The marriage of Lord Clanmorris and Miss Ward, only child of Mr. Robert Edward Ward, of Bangor Castle, Ireland, took place on the 27th ult. at the family seat in the county of Down. The ceremony was performed at the parish church by the Bishop of Down and the Rev. Canon Trench. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a Princess dress of white satin, trimmed with old Flanders point lace and orange-blossoms. The ornaments, pearls and diamonds, were the gift of the bridegroom. The bridegroom's best man was his brother, the Hon. Burton Bingham; the bridesmaids were Miss Kennedy, the Hon. Rose Bingham, Miss Charlotte Ward, Miss Ruth Wood, Miss C. Doyne, Miss Mahon, Miss Gairdner, Miss Knox, Miss Mulholland, and Miss Maxwell. They wore princess dresses of Eau de Nil silk trimmed with ostrich feathers, and Pompadour hats to match. Each was presented by the bridegroom with a gold bracelet bearing a monogram and inscription. One hundred and twenty guests were entertained at breakfast. The bride and bridegroom left for Heythrop, Oxfordshire, the seat of Mr. Albert Brassey. The pen which was used for signing the marriage settlement was the quill with which the Treaty of Vienna was signed sixty-three years ago.

The marriage of Mr. James de Hoghton, 10th Regiment, son of the late Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, Bart., of Hoghton Tower, Lancashire, and Aimée Jean Grove, only daughter of the late Mr. John Grove, of Mudford, Hants, was celebrated on the 27th ult. at St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate. The service was performed by the Rev. R. K. Chape, Vicar of St. Augustine's, and the Rev. Sydney Selwyn, Vicar of Milton, Clevedon. The bridesmaids were Miss Grove (cousin of the bride), Miss de Hoghton (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Watson, Miss Agnes Hussey, and Miss de Montmorency. Mr. Daniel de Hoghton, 47th Regiment, officiated as best man. The bride was given away by her brother, Lieutenant William Grove, R.N. The company assembled to breakfast at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bartle Goldsmid.

The marriage of Mr. Edmund J. T. Ross of Bladensburg with Miss Alexina Frances, youngest daughter of the Hon. Colin and Lady Frances Lindsay, was celebrated on Tuesday at the Church of Our Lady of Dolours (the Servite Fathers), Fulham-road. The bridesmaids were Lady Anne and Lady Fane Lindsay and Miss Petre, her cousins; Lady Margaret Hely-Hutchinson, Miss Hilyard and Miss Hepburn, cousins of the bridegroom. Captain Law, R.N., was best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white satin duchesse, trimmed with Brussels lace and chataigne of orange-blossoms. From a wreath of orange-flowers, which was confined to the hair by diamond and pearl stars, flowed a large lace veil. Her ornaments were diamonds and pearls. The bridesmaids wore princess dresses of rich cream Surat silk, trimmed with pale pink coral pout de soie and hats to match. The wedding breakfast was given at the Hon. Colin and Lady Frances Lindsay's residence in Collingham-road, South Kensington, after which the bride and bridegroom left for the Isle of Wight. The bride's travelling dress was of dark green satin duchesse, trimmed with a different shade of pout de soie; bonnet and feathers to correspond.

The marriage of Lord Claud J. Hamilton, M.P., and Miss Carolina Chandos Pole will take place on Saturday, July 20, at Kensington parish church; and the marriage of Mr. Walter Hume Long, of Rood Ashton, Wilts, with the Lady Doreen Boyle, fourth daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cork and Orrery, is fixed to take place on Aug. 6.

Marriages are arranged to take place between Lord Alexander Paget, brother of the Marquis of Anglesey, and the Hon. Hester Stapleton-Cotton, youngest daughter of Viscount Combermere; between Lord Granville Gordon and Miss Roe, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Roe, of Mount Annville Park, in the county of Dublin; between Mr. Newton, of Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire, and Lady Alice Cochrane, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Dundonald; between Mr. James Stuart Trotter, third son of the late Mr. Archibald Trotter, of Dregghorn, N.B., and Lady Countess Lindsay, daughter of the late Sir Henry Lindsay Bethune, Bart., of Kilconquhar, and sister of the Earl of Lindsay; and between Mr. Charles Brand, of the Coldstream Guards, and Miss Alice Van de Weyer, second surviving daughter of the late M. Sylvain Van de Weyer, Belgian Minister.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY COLLECTIONS.

In most of the metropolitan places of worship on Sunday, and in the Jewish synagogues on the previous day, collections were made in aid of the Hospital Sunday Fund. The following is a list of the sums, amounting to £100, collected at the various churches and chapels, so far as they can yet be ascertained:—St. Paul's Cathedral, £128; Westminster Abbey, £145; Temple Church, £155; Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington-butt, £151; Jewish Synagogue, Aldgate, £240; Berkeley-street Synagogue, £170; Great Portland-street Synagogue, £160; Bayswater Synagogue, nearly £100; St. Michael's, Chester-square, £426; St. Matthew's, Bayswater, £203; St. Thomas's, Upper Clapton, £145; St. Stephen's, South Dulwich, £154; Kensington Congregational Church, £103; St. Stephen's, South Kensington, £118; St. Michael's, Paddington, £102; St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, £154; St. Peter's, South Kensington, £108; All Saints', Knightsbridge, £142; Greek Church, London-wall, £106; Quebec Chapel, £284; St. Mark's, North Audley-street (including £100 from Mr. Cope, M.P.), £162.

The Corporation of London voted a hundred guineas (not a thousand, as was stated last week) to the fund. A publican in Bishopgate sent seven shillings in coppers, being penny fines collected from customers using bad language during the last two months. The collections in aid of the fund in the Roman Catholic churches in those parts of the diocese of Westminster and Southwark that are situate in the metropolis will be made on the 14th inst.

The German Emperor has sent, through Count Münster, the Royal Prussian Order of the Crown, first class, to his Highness the Maharajah of Johore.

At a meeting of the Brighton Town Council on Wednesday it was announced that the annual rental of the borough is £695,996, and the rateable value £551,224. The Council resolved to petition Parliament in favour of the bill for consolidating Parliamentary and municipal lists of voters; and they also adopted a set of rules for the governance of The Level as a public park.

THE CONGRESS AT BERLIN.

The Conference of the assembled Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and Russia, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Turkey, under the presidency of Prince Bismarck, in the Radziwill Palace at Berlin, has got through most of the subjects referred to its deliberations. There was no sitting on Wednesday last; but it was expected that on Thursday the Greek question would be considered, as well as the more precise determination of the frontiers of the several provinces and States, north and south of the Balkans. For this purpose, a sub-commission of military officers, nominated by all the Powers which are represented in the Congress, was employed on Wednesday in examining the proposed new boundaries. There will then remain the navigation of the Danube and the questions of the Dardanelles and Asiatic Turkey to be settled. The final proceedings of the Congress will consist in the presentation of the main treaty, which has to be drawn up by a Special Commission, and which will be submitted clause by clause. It is hoped that three or four more sittings will finish the work of the Congress, and Wednesday next, the 10th inst., is mentioned as the day on which the final agreement may be signed. A Vienna telegram confirms the news that the Porte has instructed its delegates at the Congress to assent conditionally to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The term which the Turkish Government asks should be fixed for the occupation is said to be two years; but, the telegram adds, "Austria declines to be hampered by any distinct engagement either as regards the period of the occupation or of the number of troops she may employ. The troops will not cross the frontier until the sittings of the Congress have terminated."

Prince Bismarck has proposed that a demand should be made upon the Sultan for the Porte to give a formal guarantee that Turkey will accept the decisions of the Congress. But the latest Constantinople telegrams state that in diplomatic circles in that city the belief is entertained that peace is assured. General Todleben is preparing measures for the eventual withdrawal of the Russian army to Adrianople.

The Congress on Tuesday discussed the question of a war indemnity to be paid by Turkey. The Russians demanded £10,000,000, but the majority of the delegates considered the retrocession of Bessarabia and the liberation of Bulgaria sufficient compensation for Russian sacrifices. The Congress, leaving to Russia an *ex parte* settlement with the Porte, distinctly forbade the cession of territory or any detriment to the Ottoman bondholders.

It is settled that Serbia shall retain Nisch, Pirot, and Vranja, and the Kopaonik defile as her western frontier. The claims of Montenegro have not been entirely satisfied. The Congress has granted Montenegro twenty miles of sea-coast, with the town and half of the port of Antivari; Austria receives the other half, with permission to station war-vessels there; while Montenegro is forbidden to maintain a fleet. That part of Bulgaria extending from Silistria to Mangalia which Congress, besides the Dobrukscha, has granted to Roumania as compensation for the loss of Bessarabia, does not include Silistria. The enactment of civil equality for the Jews in Roumania is insisted upon as a condition of the recognition of Roumania's independence. The same condition is to be imposed on Serbia. The Congress has resolved on the neutralisation of the Danube from the Iron Gates, near Orsova, and has ordered the dismantling of all fortresses and fortifications, and has forbidden the erection of new ones on the Danube. No war-vessels, except small gun-boats, are to be allowed entrance or privileges. The International Danube Commission is confirmed; but the Porte, which no longer possesses any country bordering on the Danube, withdraws its delegate. Roumania is to appoint a delegate to the Danubian Commission.

The Congress will publish its protocols after the conclusion of the deliberations, which will be celebrated by a grand banquet. Our Illustrations, from sketches by our Special Artist at Berlin, represent only some trivial incidents of the illustrious gathering in the Radziwill Palace, but will perhaps be considered to possess a certain degree of interest.

THE INDIAN TROOPS IN MALTA.

An Illustration of the review of the Indian native soldiery at Malta by Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, on the 17th ult., is presented this week, and a page of Lieutenant Allan Gilmore's sketches of different groups of figures, showing the appearance of these troops when off parade, with some glimpses of the Floriana public gardens, and other scenes, about the town of Valetta, and the neighbouring forts and barracks. His Royal Highness, having that day visited Fort St. Elmo, Tigné, and Manoel during the morning and afternoon, reviewed the troops in the evening at six o'clock. General Sir Arthur Borton, the Governor, who commands the forces stationed at Malta, then proceeded to the parade-ground, where the troops were already drawn up. The Duke of Cambridge and his suite arrived immediately afterwards, and was received with the usual salutes. The march past then began, the field artillery leading, followed in order by the 9th Bengal Cavalry, the 1st Bombay Lancers, the Madras and Bombay sappers and miners, and six Indian native infantry regiments, under the command of General Ross, in all about 1600 horses and 6500 men. After these came the Royal and Maltese Artillery, the Royal Engineers, and seven English regiments, numbering altogether 5000 men. The English troops were commanded by General Sir James Airey. The Indian regiments were much admired for the steadiness with which they marched past, showing the effect of excellent drilling and training. The Duke of Cambridge expressed himself much pleased with the appearance of all the troops.

In our Correspondent's Sketch of the scene at this review, the Duke of Cambridge, with Sir Arthur Borton and Sir James Airey behind him, sits on horseback and returns the salute of the cavalry riding past him at a trot. These are the 1st Bombay Lancers, which at once strike the eye as to their fitness for light cavalry work. Although the horses seem small at first for their riders, who, as a rule, are tall men, the ease with which they move shows that the defect is apparent only. Each horse in the regiment is the property of the rider, who is, therefore, to a certain extent, a man of some little position and means. There are certain service regulations for compensation in case of loss or damage received by the horse; but no man can join the regiment without producing a suitable charger or paying down the necessary sum for its purchase.

The propriety of establishing in Dorsetshire an industrial school for boys was discussed on Tuesday at the Court of Quarter Sessions held at Dorchester, under the presidency of Mr. Floyer, M.P. The subject was brought forward by the Rev. Carr J. Glynn, who said an admirable site had been selected, but at present the money for the purchase had not yet been received from Government, the sum to be paid for the transfer of the county gaol being intended to be devoted to the purpose. Fifty boys are "waiting accommodation."

THE LATE CHARLES MATHEWS.

A brief memoir of this highly popular and accomplished comedian, who died at Manchester on the 24th ult., was given among our Obituary notices last week. He was in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and had been nearly forty years one of the chief favourites of the playgoing world. Not only in London, and in all our provincial towns, as well as in those of America, India, and the Australian colonies, wherever English audiences were to be gathered in a theatre, but also in Paris,



THE LATE MR. CHARLES J. MATHEWS.

where he performed equally well in the French language, Charles James Mathews never failed to please. The funeral, at Kensal Green Cemetery last Saturday morning, was attended by many ladies and gentlemen of distinction belonging to the stage, or to dramatic literature and criticism. Seven mourning carriages, with a dozen private carriages, followed the hearse from the late residence of Charles Mathews to Kensal Green, where he is interred near the grave of his first wife, Madame Vestris.

Our portrait of Charles Mathews is from a photograph by Mr. Charles Watkins.



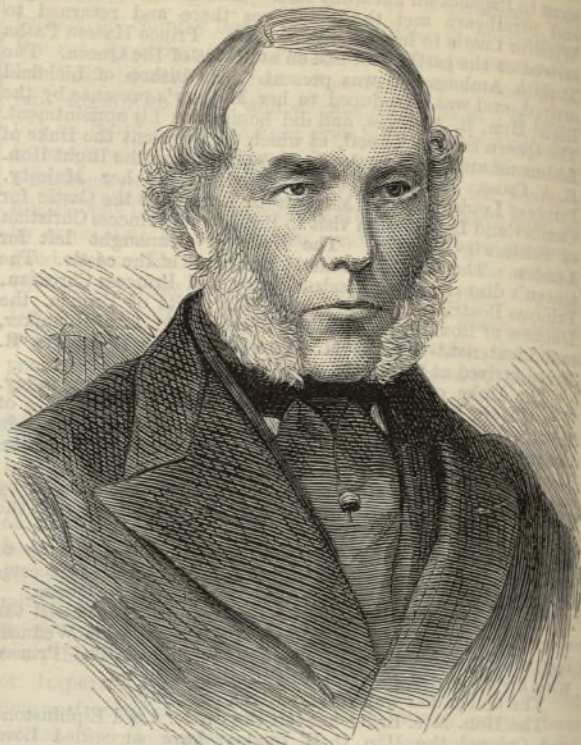
THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL W. McBEAN, V.C.

The funeral of this distinguished Army veteran, whose death, at the Herbert Royal Military Hospital, Shooter's-hill, was recorded in our last, took place at Edinburgh; but the removal of his coffin to the railway station at Woolwich on Tuesday week was attended by an imposing military procession. There were a dozen batteries of Royal Artillery and Royal Horse Artillery, and the third battalion of the Rifle Brigade, with two regimental bands. Among the mourners were a large number of officers of the 93rd Highlanders and other regiments, friends of the deceased, headed by Lieutenant-General Sir C. L. D'Aguilar, Commandant of the Woolwich Garrison, with his staff. The coffin, with the hat and sword worn by the deceased Major-General, was borne upon a gun-carriage from the Herbert Hospital to the railway station. We have given a short account of the late General McBean's career, which was remarkable for his having risen from the ranks—indeed, from the position of a drummer-boy in the 93rd to that of a general officer.

The portrait now engraved is a good likeness, and characteristic of this fine old soldier.

ADMIRAL SIR G. BACK.

Admiral Sir George Back, D.C.L., F.R.S., died on the 23rd ult., at Gloucester-place, Portman-square, in his eighty-second year. He entered the Navy on board the *Arethusa* in 1808, and was taken prisoner and sent to France, where he remained five years. He afterwards accompanied Sir John Franklin on two different Arctic voyages, in 1818 and 1827; and in 1833 was appointed to conduct an expedition fitted out for the purpose of instituting a search for Sir John Ross, who had left



THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE BACK, R.N., F.R.S.

England in 1829 on a voyage to the Polar Seas. In the course of this expedition he discovered the Great Fish or Back River. He also commanded her Majesty's ship *Terror* in another Arctic voyage undertaken in 1836-7; and from that period, with the exception of a temporary appointment to examine Holyhead Harbour, he has remained on half-pay. Admiral Back had received numerous medals and testimonials from various scientific bodies, including the Geographical Societies of London and Paris, of the former of which he was a Vice-President. He was knighted in 1838, attained flag rank in 1857, and that of Admiral in 1867. The portrait we give is from a photograph by Barraud and Jerrard.



A GLASS OF CONGRESS SHERRY: SCENE IN THE LUNCHEON-ROOM AT THE RADZIWILL PALACE, BERLIN.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



SKETCHES IN CAMP OF THE INDIAN TROOPS AT MALTA.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO NOTTINGHAM.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have this week visited the Duke of St. Albans at Bestwood Lodge, near Nottingham, and came on Wednesday to the opening of the new Midland Counties Art-Museum and Loan Exhibition of Art, in Nottingham Castle. Their Royal Highnesses arrived on Tuesday evening at Bestwood, which is situated about five miles north of the town, on the road leading to Newstead Abbey and Mansfield. They travelled from London, with their party, in saloon carriages attached to the Great Northern Railway express train, as far as the Daybrook station, on the line between Grantham and Nottingham. They were met there by the Duke of St. Albans and the Duke and Duchess of Manchester; the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Colville of Culross, General Sir Dighton Probyn, and Mr. Bernal Osborne came from London by the same train as guests of the Duke of St. Albans. The road near the station was decorated with evergreens and wreaths of flowers suspended from Venetian masts, and with a triumphal arch of evergreens. The children of several parish schools, to the number of 1600, sang "God Save the Queen" and "God Bless the Prince of Wales." An escort of the South Notts Yeomanry accompanied the Duke's carriages along the road to Bestwood Lodge. Their Royal Highnesses were entertained by the Duke of St. Albans and by his mother, the Dowager Duchess, who is also Viscountess Falkland, having married Lord Falkland in 1859, ten years after the decease of the late Duke. The present Duke, William Aubrey De Vere Beauclerk, is the tenth in succession. He was born in April, 1840, and has been twice married; first, to a daughter of the late General the Hon. Charles Grey; secondly, to a daughter of Mr. Bernal Osborne.

The visit of the Prince and Princess to the town of Nottingham on Tuesday, and the ceremony of opening the Museum, passed off with great success. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Council, with various officials who were to take part in the procession, assembled at the School of Art, in Waverley-street, and proceeded in carriages to the top of Mansfield-road to await the arrival of the Royal party from Bestwood. At this point a triumphal arch, bearing the words "Welcome to Nottingham" on each side, had been erected. The band of the Robin Hoods Volunteer Regiment was stationed near, and the South Notts Yeomanry, the North Notts Yeomanry, the 17th Lancers, and the 106th Foot were drawn up on both sides of the road. At twenty minutes past twelve o'clock the cheering of the crowd announced the approach of the Royal party. As the carriages drew up, escorted by a squadron of the North Notts Yeomanry, the band played the National Anthem, and the troops presented arms. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of St. Albans and General Sir D. Probyn, were seated in an open carriage. In the other carriages were the Marquis of Hartington, Lord E. Clinton, the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, and the Duchess of Manchester; Lady E. Clinton, the Dowager Duchess of St. Albans, the Duke of Manchester, and Count Zarajowski; Mr. Bernal Osborne, Lord Colville, the Hon. H. Strutt, Colonel Clarke, Major the Hon. H. Wood, Lord Newark, Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P., and Mr. Cockerell. The Prince and Princess repeatedly bowed in acknowledgment of the cheers with which they were greeted. A procession was formed, which included the mounted police, some squadrons of Lancers, the North Notts Yeomanry, carriages containing representatives of friendly societies, members of the Corporation, borough officials and magistrates, the architect of the Castle restoration (Mr. T. C. Hine), the Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham and his chaplain, the members of Parliament for the county and surrounding towns and for the borough, the Mayors of the adjacent towns, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Lord Lieutenant of the county (Lord Belper), and the Mayor (Alderman Oldknow), the Sheriff (Mr. A. Jacoby), and the Deputy Mayor. Then came the Prince and Princess of Wales and suite, followed by a squadron of North Notts Yeomanry and a squadron of the 17th Lancers and mounted police.

The procession went down Mansfield-road—a wide and handsome thoroughfare planted with trees—towards the Market-place. The decorations of the houses were very effective. Over the street were festoons and arches of evergreens, while Venetian masts were in close array. On each side the street was crowded with spectators, who cheered heartily as the Royal carriage passed. At several places on the route bands of music were stationed, and played the National Anthem, while the troops presented arms. At the Market-place the scene was quite imposing. This market-place is one of the most spacious in the kingdom, covering an area of nearly six acres, and its appearance is rendered quaint and picturesque by the projecting fronts of the upper storeys of the houses which surround it. These were hung with scarlet cloth and festoons of flowers, and trophies of flags were fixed between the upper windows. The square was surrounded by Venetian masts, and from these were suspended strings of small banners. Every window and the tops of the houses were thronged with spectators; in the Market-place there was an immense crowd. At the east side of the square, in front of the Exchange, were the bands of the Grenadier Guards; on the north or Long-row side, drawn up in a space inclosed by strong barricades, were the Sunday-school children of the town, to the number, it is estimated, of 17,000. They were under the direction of Mr. J. S. Kirk, secretary of the Sunday-School Union, and Mr. J. H. Haywood, secretary of the Church of England Institute. As the Royal carriage came into sight the children sang the National Anthem; and when it arrived opposite the inclosed space the children sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales." The singing was conducted by Mr. F. M. Ward, a local professor of music. At its conclusion one of the scholars was conducted to the Royal carriage by the Town Clerk, and presented the Princess with a bouquet. The procession left the Market-place by Chapel Bar, across which street hung festoons of artificial flowers. It ascended the Derby-road, where the residents had done their best to adorn the houses. In front of the Roman Catholic Cathedral was an extensive platform draped with blue and scarlet cloth, trimmed with lace, and at the top of the road was the triumphal arch of the Nottingham Rowing Club. It was surmounted by an eight-oared boat, in which were seated members of the club in their boating costume, while other members stood on each side of the road and cheered lustily. As the Royal carriage passed under the arch, the men in the boat saluted by raising their oars. The procession quickened its pace, and passed round the North-road into the park, and so the Royal visitors advanced to the door of the Museum.

On entering, luncheon was partaken of, after which the Prince was conducted by the Mayor to the door of the Museum, where he was presented with a golden key. The door soon turned on its hinges, and his Royal Highness declared the Midland Counties Art-Museum to be open. The Prince and party then inspected the different apartments, and his Royal Highness expressed himself highly delighted with the picture-galleries and the collection of lace. The ceremony over, the Prince proceeded to a tent erected on a plateau in front of the Castle, where the municipal address was presented to him. The Prince replied, commending the town of Nottingham for

having taken the lead in carrying out an object contemplated by his father, the late Prince Consort, the establishment of Art-Museums throughout the United Kingdom. His Royal Highness also referred to the lamented death of the late Mayor, Mr. W. G. Ward, whose energy had done so much for this institution. The Bishop of Lincoln then offered up a special prayer, and, after the Benediction, the procession moved off, the Royal party proceeding to Bestwood Lodge, where their Royal Highnesses passed the night. They left Bestwood on Thursday for Peterborough, to visit the Hound Show there, and arrived in London the same evening.

There was a grand display of fireworks and illuminations in Nottingham on Wednesday evening, and everything was done to show due appreciation of the Royal visit. Messrs. Defries and [Son, of London, were employed for the decorations and illuminations. A song, "Welcome," was written especially for the occasion by Mr. J. H. Brown, the music by Mr. H. G. Irons; and an ode by Mr. P. J. Bayley, author of "Festus," who is a native of Nottingham, was also written at the request of the Mayor and Corporation, and has been widely distributed. Altogether, the visit has been all that could be desired. We shall give some illustrations next week.

The Midland Counties Art-Museum and Loan Exhibition of the Fine Arts occupies the stately mansion of the Dukes of Newcastle, called Nottingham Castle, which had been allowed to remain in a ruined condition since 1831, but which has lately been restored by the Town Council of Nottingham. The suite of rooms which is on a level with the western entrance, and which is flanked by two slightly projecting wings, is devoted to the display of such rarities as the South Kensington Museum has made familiar to us. Antique laces—both needle, point, and pillow—including a fine educational series belonging to Mr. Andrew MacCallum, the eminent painter; Japanese lacquer-work, lent by Mr. R. Phene Spiers, the famous collection of Japanese ceramic art, of the finest period, belonging to Major Walter; the Japanese Cloisonné, belonging to Mr. James Lord Bowes, the silver plate, the gold and silver jewellery, the Wedgwood, Turner, and Adams ware, the miniatures, the ancient textile fabrics and ecclesiastical embroideries, the wares of Doulton and Minton, and the porcelain of Mrs. H. T. Hope, not to mention many rare objects from the Indian Museum and from the collections of private individuals, are all set forth in appropriate order. Much praise is due to Mr. Wallis, the curator, and Mr. Briscoe, the Corporation librarian and compiler of the catalogue, and to Mr. Alan Cole, of South Kensington, and his assistants for the energy they have displayed in arranging this Exhibition.

One of the grand staircases is devoted to the portraits of the heroes and heroines of the Commonwealth, including both Royalists and Parliamentarians, and the other to the portraits of local celebrities and paintings, mainly of a modern kind. Up stairs is one of the finest collections of English water colours ever brought together, including Hunt, Cox, De Wint, Turner, and all those who have conferred distinction on water-colour practice. One room is devoted to such a collection of the works of Henry Dawson as places that gentleman in the very front rank of English landscape art. Another room contains the works of the late M. Niemann, and a third is hung with the lovely landscapes of M. Clarence Whaite. The great gallery, one of the best proportioned and best lighted in the whole country, is hung on one side with works of the old masters, and on the other by those of living men. Among the former are masterpieces of Vandyck, Teniers, Hogarth, Andrea del Sarto, Cuyt, Claude, Berghem, Rubens, Titian, Murillo, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, and many others. The latter include such men as Israels, Faed, Leighton, E. M. Ward, Ansdell, Erskine Nicol, Andrew MacCallum, Cooper, Linnell, J. M. Pott, Long, and Burgess; and they are represented not by indifferent examples, but in many cases by chefs-d'œuvre. Besides native artists, there is also to be seen on the walls a goodly sprinkling of foreign work. Altogether, the Midland Counties Art-Museum is one of the largest provincial successes that has occurred for years past.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

According to all accounts, the national fête in Paris on Sunday was very successful. The decorations and illuminations were general throughout the city, and on a scale of great splendour. The weather was cloudy, but no rain fell. One of the incidents of the day was the unveiling of Clesinger's statue of the Republic in the Champ de Mars. All the Ministers except M. Dufaure, who was indisposed, were present, and speeches were made by M. Teisserenc de Bort and M. de Marcère. At the conclusion of the ceremony the military band played the "Marseillaise," and was enthusiastically applauded. Twelve hundred and sixty-nine Communists, who had earned indulgence by "contrition, submission, and diligence," have been allowed remission or commutation of punishment in honour of the fête. Nor were the poor forgotten. They had 20,000f. of the 100,000f. voted to M. Dufaure for receptions, 20,000f. of the 500,000f. voted for the fête, and grants from the local relief funds. Clesinger's statue of the Republic represents France as seated, with the physiognomy of a Roman matron, and with a head-dress a compromise between a helmet and a Phrygian cap. The right hand holds a sword, while the left rests on a tablet on which is inscribed, "République Française. Constitution. 25 Février, 1875." There were illuminations and rejoicings in a large number of provincial towns, and even in Corsica, in sympathy with the Paris celebration.

The Shah left Paris on Tuesday for Vienna. Marshal MacMahon conducted him from the Grand Hotel to the station. On Sunday night the Marshal and Madame MacMahon accompanied the Shah to the top of the Arc de Triomphe to witness the fireworks and illuminations.

The Archduke Albert of Austria arrived in Paris on Monday evening, and was received at the railway station by Marshal MacMahon. His Imperial Highness has gone to Trouville.

The French Academy on Thursday week appointed M. Victor Hugo director and M. Victorien Sardou chancellor for the ensuing three months.

The Geographical Society of France held a special sitting yesterday week for the distribution of prizes—Admiral la Roncière le Noury in the chair. The gold medal of the society was presented to Mr. Stanley in recognition of his journey across Equatorial Africa. Mr. Stanley narrated the incidents of his journey, and was loudly cheered. Other prizes and medals were afterwards distributed.

M. Mouchez, captain in the army, succeeds M. Leverrier as Director of the Paris Observatory, but with purely administrative functions, the scientific functions being intrusted to M. Tisserand, a young astronomer of great promise, hitherto at the Toulouse Observatory.

The Comte de Chambord has sent 1000f. to the Joan of Arc Memorial Fund.

M. Léon Say received last Tuesday a deputation of British working men connected with the sugar interests that are injured by the French bounty system. The Minister expressed himself as opposed to a system of bounties, but pointed out

that the drawbacks on raw sugar allowed by the French Government were not of this character. With regard to the refined sugar, they were preparing a new scheme, which he hoped would be satisfactory.

Disturbances in Marseilles on Monday night, arising out of a proposal to remove the statue of Bishop Belzunce from its present site, resulted in the arrest of 126 persons.

ITALY.

The final estimates of the revenue for 1878, together with the financial questions relating thereto, were discussed on Wednesday in the Chamber of Deputies. Signor Seismit Doda, the Minister of Finance, made a long speech wherein he demonstrated the accuracy of his anticipations and enumerated the savings effected by the Ministry of the Left now in power. He then entered into an historical review of Italian finance, and alluded to the new bills announced in the financial statement. After refuting the objections of the Opposition, he concluded by expressing a hope that the Chamber would accord a vote of full confidence in the financial policy of the Ministry. The Chamber then passed an order of the day of Signor Tajani approving the Minister's financial scheme by 204 votes against 60.

Differences of opinion respecting the Ministerial measure for the reduction of the grist tax have led Signor Sella to resign his position as leader of the Opposition. Signor Minghetti is spoken of as his probable successor.

SPAIN.

A low mass was celebrated yesterday week in the hall where the remains of the late Queen were lying in state, all the great dignitaries being present. The body of the Queen was afterwards conveyed in state to the railway station, to be taken to the palace of the Escorial. The state funeral will take place at Madrid on the 10th inst., in the Church of San Francisco. The remains of the Queen are ultimately to lie in a church which will be erected for that purpose at great cost. The room in which she died is, by order of the King, to remain undisturbed. A grateful feeling has been excited in Madrid by the kindly telegrams and messages from Queen Victoria.

The session of the Cortes, which was interrupted on account of the Queen's death, will be resumed next Monday.

From Havannah we hear that a Royal decree has been promulgated extending the organic municipal and provincial laws of Spain to Cuba.

HOLLAND.

The Minister of the Marine has been temporarily intrusted with the direction of the War Office, the Minister of War, M. de Roo van Anderwerelt, being unwell.

The Dutch are again in trouble with the Acheenese, and have sent reinforcements from Java to cope with them.

BELGIUM.

The 22nd proximo will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the King and Queen, and a series of fêtes is to be given in Brussels, where also a collection has been set on foot to present a memorial to their Majesties.

The Military Budget for 1879 amounts to 41,395,500f., for 45,693 men and 8949 horses.

A great Liberal demonstration, to celebrate the success of the party in the recent elections, was held in Brussels on Sunday. All the provincial and principal towns in Belgium were represented by deputations; the streets were decorated with flags and thronged with people. In the evening there was a monster banquet of 6000 persons, at which the Ministers and all the notabilities of the Liberal party were to be present.

GERMANY.

A bulletin, issued on Thursday morning at Berlin, announces that all the Emperor's wounds have now healed, and that a gradual increase in his Majesty's strength is perceptible.

General and Mrs. Grant have been lionised at Berlin. They were present yesterday week at a large dinner party given at Potsdam by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany. Next day General and Mrs. Grant dined with Prince Bismarck. On Monday a review was held in honour of the ex-President; and on Tuesday he started for Hamburg, whence he purposes making a tour in Sweden and Norway. General Grant has received from the Empress an autograph letter expressing the Emperor's regret that his Majesty has not been able to receive him during his stay in Berlin.

Some particulars of the Berlin Congress will be found in another column.

The Municipal Council of Berlin has voted 60,000 marks for a painting by Herr von Werner of a picture commemorative of the Congress.

An entertainment was given in the Berlin Zoological Gardens on Monday by the editors of the Berlin papers to the foreign journalists at present in Berlin.

The Berlin *Official Gazette* publishes an Imperial decree ordaining that, until further notice, all strangers arriving in Berlin, and, further, all persons wishing to take up their residence in the capital, must be provided with passports or papers of legitimation.

The English Ambassador at Berlin has forwarded to the Emperor a petition from Mr. Bishop, who does not appeal against his sentence, but simply asks that his imprisonment may be in a fortress where books are allowed and no degrading dress is worn.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Imperial sanction was given on Thursday week to all the laws respecting the Austro-Hungarian compromise. At the same time the Reichsrath was prorogued. The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet was engaged in discussing petitions relative to Eastern Affairs. In reply to some observations of Herr Helfy, the Minister-President, Herr Tisza said:—"It can never be to the interest of Hungary to have Slav States on our southern border joining hands with each other and casting a chain about our feet."

The Session of the Hungarian Diet was closed on Sunday by the Emperor Francis Joseph. His Majesty, in the Speech from the Throne, began by observing that the general political situation had everywhere weighed heavily upon public credit, and that the necessarily considerable time required to bring the compromise negotiations to an issue in the Houses of Parliament had rendered it impossible to accomplish all that might have been desired. Nevertheless much had been done towards the regulations of the national finance, as well as for administrative and judicial reform. His Majesty then proceeded to review the measures passed by Parliament during the Session now closing, and stated that the new Austro-Hungarian compromise laws would promote the interests of both portions of the Monarchy and the welfare of the whole people. Ample compensation for the concessions mutually made would be gained by both parties in the strength accruing from the fresh manifestation of the reciprocity of views and interests of both portions of the Empire. On the subject of foreign relations, the speech says:—"The present state of our foreign relations allows us to hope that we shall succeed in assuring not only the interests of the Monarchy, but also the blessings of peace. The Emperor is happy to acknowledge that the chief merit in this respect is due to the patriotic support received by the Government from Parliament. Whatever the future may bring, we may confidently trust that the interests of the

The Extra Supplement.

BUSH-FIGHTING WITH KAFFIRS.

This scene of irregular warfare in a South African forest is based on the authentic sketches of our special Artist, who was lately accompanying the mixed forces of British troops, Frontier Armed Police, colonial militia, volunteers, and native auxiliaries, Fingoes, Tambookies, and others, in their campaign against the hostile Galekas and Gaikas, on both sides of the Great Kei River. It looks rather like a chance skirmish by some detached party of "Rangers" with an unknown number of the enemy caught lurking in ambush to waylay a convoy on the neighbouring road from one fortified station to another. There has been a good deal of this sort of incidental fighting, by the colonial volunteers and their local allies, in districts where the regular troops under command of General Thesiger, or of his predecessor at the beginning of the late war, could not for some time be brought into action. We are happy to learn, by the latest news from Cape Town, which is to the 11th ult., telegraphed on from Madeira, that the Kaffir war seems to be almost finished. The Gaika chief, Sandilli, has been killed, while Mapole, the brother of Tini Macomo, and Sonta, Sandilli's brother, have been captured, and Edmund Sandilli has offered to surrender. Blythe's force, after six days' continuous fighting, completely defeated the Griquas at Malgas, killing fifty-two of the enemy and capturing 2000 sheep. In another part of the country, we hear, Colonel Lanyon, having retired to Griqua Town, was attacked by a body of 800 men, whom he defeated with great loss.

Mr. Merriman's motion condemning the action of the Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, with regard to the command of the colonial forces, has been rejected by the House of Assembly at Cape Town.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Goldsmiths' Company have made a grant of £100 to the funds of the Charity Organisation Society.

The St. Luke's Burial-Grounds have been converted into a public recreation ground and opened to the public.

Mr. Frederick Meadows White, Q.C., has been elected a Bench of the Inner Temple, in place of Mr. Russell Gurney.

The directors of the Bank of England on Thursday advanced the rate of discount from 3 to 3½ per cent.

Lord Shaftesbury on Wednesday distributed the prizes to the boys on board the training-ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester*, lying off Greenhithe.

Mr. T. J. Nelson, the City Solicitor, has issued an address to the Court of Common Council requesting to be transferred to the vacant post of City Remembrancer.

The Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Judges at dinner in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House yesterday week. About 300 ladies and gentlemen were present.

At the annual window gardening flower show in the college garden, Dean's-yard, Westminster, on Thursday, in addition to the plants exhibited by the Westminster poor, there was a show of roses from Earl and Countess Brownlow, Ashridge.

The Marquis of Hartington has accepted the office of president of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, a post held almost from the foundation of the institution till his death by the late Earl Russell.

Mr. George Francis, of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed to the vacant mastership in the Queen's Bench Division, in place of Mr. Lumley, who recently resigned that appointment after a short tenure of office.

A full and distinguished company attended a conversazione held on Wednesday evening at the Royal College of Physicians, Pall-mall East—Dr. Risdon Bennett, the president of the college, receiving the guests.

At the invitation of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, Mr. Frank Buckland read a paper at the Royal Institution last Wednesday on the pollution of our rivers, with its effects upon the fisheries and the supply of water. The chair was taken by the Duke of Northumberland.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., M.P., has offered to the London School Board his late father's collection of books on educational subjects, with a view to it being made accessible not only to members and officers of the Board, but also to teachers and others interested in education in London.

The eighth annual meeting of the House-Boy Brigade was held on Wednesday evening, at the St. Peter's Schools, Lower Belgrave-street, under the presidency of the Duke of Westminster, who was supported by Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Mr. F. Herschell, M.P., and Mr. W. E. Hubbard, jun.

Lord Enfield yesterday week distributed the prizes which had been won by girls at the Graycoat School, Rochester-row, Westminster. There are now 193 children in the school. Addresses were given by Sir Charles Russell, M.P., Mr. S. Buxton, Mr. Spottiswoode, and other gentlemen.

The Rev. P. J. Turquand, of York-street Chapel, Walworth, having completed the twenty-fifth year of his ministry there, has been presented with a purse containing 200 guineas from the congregation and friends; and a tea-service has been presented to Mrs. Turquand.

On Thursday week the President and Council of the Royal Academy of Arts held their annual soirée at Burlington House, Piccadilly. It was most numerous attended, nearly 2000 persons being present. The whole of the picture-gallery and sculpture-rooms were thrown open for the reception of visitors.

The annual fête in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage was held on Wednesday at the Crystal Palace. The programme comprised, in addition to the ordinary attractions of the building, many entertainments of a special character. Twelve police bands performed in different parts of the grounds.

On Monday the annual meeting of the National Society for Women's Suffrage was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel—Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., in the chair. Among the speakers were Miss Thornbury (the secretary), Mrs. P. A. Taylor, Dr. Abbott, Professor Hunter, Miss Shore, Mr. Frederic Hill, Miss Isabella Tod, and Mrs. Duncan McLaren.

The Dean of Westminster distributed the prizes to the boys of St. Anne's Orphan Asylum, Streatham-hill, yesterday week, and addressed the pupils on some of the advantages of education. After handing to the former pupils their prizes, the chairman presented those won by the senior boys now in the school, one of whom, E. G. Hogg, took the gold medal, the bronze medal, and six other prizes.

Mr. Theophilus G. Pinches has been appointed to the post left vacant in the British Museum by the death of Mr. George

Monarchy, and therefore those of Hungary, will always find a sure support in you and in every son of the Monarch." The speech concluded by expressing the Emperor's thanks for the assiduous exertions of Parliament during the last Session.

The following autograph letter from the Emperor to Prince Auersperg, President of the Austrian Cabinet, has been officially published:—"My dear Prince Auersperg,—I have determined to order the prorogation of the Austrian Reichsrath from June 27 till further notice. On this occasion I have great satisfaction in expressing my thanks and high esteem to the members of both Houses of the Legislature for the zeal, devotion, and patriotic spirit of which they have given proof in the difficult work of settling the terms of the Austro-Hungarian compromise in a manner promoting the interests of both contracting parties, as well as the welfare of the whole Monarchy. At the same time, I entertain the confident hope that the feeling of the indestructible solidarity and the reciprocity of interests of both halves of the Empire will take still deeper root, and that by a harmonious co-operation of all forces the whole Monarchy will enjoy increased prosperity on the newly-established basis of agreement. FRANCIS JOSEPH."

The letter is followed in the *Official Gazette* by a list of the compromise laws voted by the Reichsrath.

GREECE.

From Athens we learn that the Ministers have resigned in consequence of a disagreement respecting some military propositions, but that the King has not yet accepted their resignations.

AMERICA.

President Hayes on Wednesday attended a commemorative celebration of the battle of Wyoming, fought on July 3, 1878. The President was well received by the thousands of people assembled on the occasion.

Mr. Randall, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in a speech delivered on Monday at the Democratic Club, Philadelphia, declared that Congress held President Hayes's title quite as valid coming from the Electoral Commission as if received direct from the people. Nevertheless, he maintained the right of Congress to investigate the electoral frauds.

The American papers announce the death, in his eighty-first year, of Professor Charles Hodge, D.D., LL.D., a well-known American theologian, for fifty-six years a professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton. Dr. Hodge was of Scotch-Irish descent. His theological works are very numerous.

In military circles apprehensions are entertained of a general Indian war.

CANADA.

A telegram from Montreal, dated the 3rd inst., states that the Canadian regiment has left for Saint Albans, Vermont, to participate in the celebration of the Fourth of July, the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence.

The police and magistrates of Montreal are taking precautions against disturbances during the Orange celebration of July 12. The armouries are guarded night and day, and a regiment of volunteers will go into camp on Monday next.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, in a telegram of Sunday's date, says that public anxiety is relieved by the latest meteorological report, the barometer rising over the whole of India, except in Behar, and Madras. Moderate rain has fallen in Bombay and the Central Provinces. Assam has had two inches of rainfall and Bareilly one inch. Copious showers have fallen in Bengal. There seems at present no reason for believing that the rainfall will prove other than an average one. In Madras, however, the Government deem the general prospects not improved, and prices continue rising. The mortality returns in the North-West Provinces show the number of deaths for the year ended April, 1878, to have been 157,326, against 78,408 in the previous year. At the request of the Famine Commission, the Government has consented to send a sanitary commissioner to investigate the causes of the mortality recently reported in the North-West Provinces. It is officially announced that the late famine has involved Mysore in a debt of 900,000 rupees.

The annual rising of the Nile has begun in Lower Egypt. A Madrid paper publishes a letter announcing the death of the Emperor of Morocco.

A tunnel near Schwelm, in Prussia, has fallen in, and about twenty-seven persons have been buried in the ruins.

Despatches from Fiji give an account of an earthquake at Tanna, New Hebrides, which raised the land along the shore and harbour about twenty feet.

Prince Eugene, Duke of Leuchtenberg, will on the 14th inst. be betrothed to Mdle. Skobelev, sister of the well-known Russian General. Mdle. Skobelev will bear the title of Countess Beauharnais.

THEATRES.

Mr. J. L. Toole presided at the anniversary festival of the Royal General Theatrical Fund held on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, and, in proposing the principal toast, related a number of interesting stories descriptive of the lights and shadows of the actor's life. He also showed how useful the fund was to persons whose occupation is so precarious as that of the theatrical profession; and, in general, made out a strong case for the extension of public patronage to the fund. Subscriptions to the amount of £900 were announced, including a donation of £100 from the Queen, 20 guineas from the chairman, 100 guineas from Mr. Sothorn, and 25 guineas from the Duke of Beaufort.

The Royal Dramatic College, near Woking, a familiar object to travellers on the South-Western line, is, after a brief struggle of twelve years, pronounced a failure; and this whole range of picturesque buildings, in the Elizabethan style, surrounded by ten acres of pleasure-grounds, is to be put up for auction by Messrs. Farebrother and Co., next week.

A matinée dramatique is announced for to-day at the Olympic on behalf of Mr. George D. Coleman, the acting manager of the theatre. A new play, entitled "Vivienne; or, The Romance of a French Marriage," forms the principal feature of the entertainment. The leading characters are represented by Miss Bella Pateman and Mr. Hermann Vezin.

A new second part is announced for production at St. George's Hall next Wednesday, the 10th inst., at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment. It will consist of a piece called "An Artful Automaton," by Arthur Law, music by King Hall, "Doubleday's Will," and "The Paris Exhibition" are retained.

Miss Glyn inaugurated her Shakspearean readings at her own residence on Tuesday, when her pupil, Miss Stringfield, recited Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," after which the tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet" was read by the distinguished tragédienne herself. We are glad that these readings are becoming popular. Miss Glyn's treatment of the famous love-drama was both pathetic and powerful. Miss Stringfield has talent, and her elocutionary ability is considerable. She was, as might be expected, somewhat nervous; but a second trial will probably bring out her strong points.

Smith; and he has, says the *Daily News*, begun his career as an Assyriologist by an important discovery with respect to the chronology of the reign of Cambyses, which, if it proves correct, will overturn all the former theories of Assyrian chronology.

An exhibition of fans, under the auspices of the Fanmakers' Company, was opened at Drapers' Hall on Tuesday by the Lady Mayoress, who was accompanied by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs. It is exceedingly varied and interesting, and comprises many curious old fans lent by private owners in whose families they are treasured as heirlooms. The exhibition will remain open until Thursday next.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the fourth week in June was 77,601, of whom 38,294 were in workhouses and 39,307 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 605, 868, and 7980 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 571, of whom 367 were men, 171 women, and 33 children.

The National Rose Society's annual show was held last Saturday at the Crystal Palace. Later in the afternoon the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, with Aldermen and Sheriffs, Nottage and Staples, in state, opened an exhibition of work, under the auspices of the Tin Plate and Wire Workers' Company. His Lordship was made a freeman and liveryman of the company. The annual fête of the German Gymnastic Society was also held, the members contending in friendly rivalry for athletic prizes. In the evening they assembled in the transept, where the prizes were distributed.

The annual fancy-dress ball, under the patronage of the Queen, for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital, took place at Willis's Rooms yesterday week, under the patronage of the Duchesses of Somerset (Dowager), Richmond, Hamilton, Buccleuch, Athole, Roxburgh, Wellington, and Sutherland, and a large array of ladies connected with the leading Scottish families. The chief attractions were the two quadrilles arranged under the auspices of the Countess of March, the Highland quadrille, and the other fancy quadrille by Lady Kilmarnock and Lady Ruthven.

There was a great gathering of horticulturists, both amateur and professional, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on Wednesday night, in celebration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Institution. The chair was occupied by Mr. Robert Marnock, and the company included most of the principal nurserymen and gardeners in and about London, as well as many from distant parts of the country. The report gave interesting particulars of the good effected by the society in the relief of distressed gardeners and their widows. The subscriptions amounted to 600 guineas.

The seventy-second anniversary festival of the friends and patrons of the Licensed Victuallers' School, which was established in the year 1803 for the children of deceased members of the trade, was celebrated on Wednesday evening at the Alexandra Palace; Mr. J. Bagot Scriven (of the firm of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co.) presided, and was supported by more than one hundred gentlemen. Mr. William Smalley (the secretary) announced subscriptions amounting to upwards of £6500, of which £2700 was subscribed at the chairman's table. The attractions were a display of fireworks, an evening representation of "The Rivals" by Mrs. Stirling and company, performances in the hippodrome, an evening promenade concert, and a ball.

Under the presidency of the Marquis of Lansdowne the annual meeting of the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was held on Monday in the Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour-street. There are, the noble chairman stated, at the present time 30,000 deaf mutes in the United Kingdom, and he confidently asked aid towards extending the benefits of a system so admirably adapted to its purpose.—On Wednesday evening a training college for instructing persons in the art of teaching deaf mutes to speak was opened by Dr. E. Symes Thompson. There was a numerous attendance, and the proceedings were graced by the presence of a large number of ladies. This college has been established under the auspices of the society for training teachers of the deaf, and diffusing the "German system" in the United Kingdom.

The hot weather of last week was accompanied by a large increase in the mortality of the metropolis. The Registrar-General's report states that there were 2266 births and 1570 deaths registered during the week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 72 below, and the deaths exceeded by 208 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had steadily declined from 80 to 19 in the ten previous weeks, rose again to 38 last week. Of these 14 were certified as unvaccinated and 12 as vaccinated; in the 12 remaining cases (of which 9 occurred in private practice) the certifying medical practitioners omitted to give any information as to vaccination. The deaths referred to diarrhoea, which had been but 21 and 23 in the two preceding weeks, rose last week to 72, but were 11 below the corrected average number. Six deaths were also referred to simple cholera. Three fatal cases of sunstroke were registered. There were 24 deaths from measles, 23 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 97 from whooping-cough, and 19 from different forms of fever. In the Greater London 2791 births and 1827 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 32.7 and 21.4 per 1000 of the population.

Last Tuesday afternoon the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association was held at Willis's Rooms—Lord Kinnaird, in the absence of the Duke of Westminster, presiding. The report (which was carried unanimously) stated that during the year eighty-one new troughs and fountains had been erected, making in all 728 troughs and fountains in different parts of the metropolis. It was estimated that about 500,000 persons used the fountains every day; while nearly 2000 horses, besides other animals, used a single trough in a day. The Grand Junction Water Company gave the water to the fountains in its district, as until this year did the Southwark and Vauxhall Company, all the other companies charging amounts varying from 3d. to 9d. the 1000 gallons. The committee thanked Mr. Gurney Barclay for the gift of two fountains; Mrs. Charles Kingsley for a fountain and trough, erected as a memorial to the late Canon Kingsley; Mrs. Deane Browne for a trough, Mr. J. H. Buxton for three troughs (in addition to one given before), and also Mr. Read and Mr. Hodgson for fountains, built at their cost and handed over to the association. The report spoke also of the great extent to which the example thus set in London had been followed in many other cities, at home and abroad. The chairman read a letter from Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., who inclosed a cheque for £50, testifying to the great value of the association's work in the promotion of temperance. Another letter was read from Dr. Prater, with a like inclosure, as a testimony to the value of the efforts of the association in a sanitary point of view. Sir Walter Stirling, Mr. Samuel Gurney, Mr. John Taylor, Mr. Surr, Mr. Fen, and others spoke, urging the necessity for increased support.



REVIEW OF INDIAN TROOPS AT MALTA BY H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The Lord Chancellor's measure for conveying a million from the Irish Church Fund to a Board to be formed for the encouragement of Intermediate Education in Ireland has been cordially greeted on both sides the House. No exception was taken to its being read a second time yesterday week; and on Tuesday the clauses and schedule were unanimously agreed to, the bill passing through Committee and being reported, amid cheers, in less than half an hour.

Reverting to the *Globe* Memorandum of the agreement between the Marquis of Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff, Earl Granville on Monday, said in his most mellifluous tones, that during the three times in the course of twenty years he had been at the Foreign Office the confidence placed in the staff had never once been abused, but then the noble Earl was not aware that in that period any confidential communication "could have got into the hands of a person employed in the office by the hour as a copying clerk." Could the noble Duke give an assurance that steps would be taken to render it impossible for anyone in the position of the person charged with the "abstraction of the Memorandum" to gain access to such documents. The Duke of Richmond, as the matter was under police investigation, deemed it inadvisable to enter into the question at present. Lord Selborne hoped it was incorrect that, as reported, there was no rule at the Foreign Office against the employment of persons connected with the Press. But the noble Duke could not enlighten his Lordship on the point. Both the Duke of Richmond and Lord Cranbrook (after exchanging a whisper) preserved silence at the close of Lord Hammond's laboured lament that things are not as they were at the Foreign Office in his time, and his Lordship's sermonising exhortation to the Government to be more careful in future in the selection of copying clerks for responsible departments. Thereafter, the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Bill, and the Conway Bridge Bill (to compound a debt of £40,000 by immediate payment of £10,000), were read a second time; and a few other measures were advanced a stage. The Public Works Loans (Ireland) Act (1874) Amendment Bill was on Tuesday read the third time.

The Royal Assent, by Commission, was given on Thursday to several public and private bills, including the Public Health (Water) Act (1878) and the Public Works Loans (Ireland) Bills. The Lord Chancellor, replying to Earl Granville, explained that the observations he made on Tuesday with reference to the condition of girls to compete for studentships and prizes under the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Bill were directed, not so much to the legal construction of the measure, as to what were the intentions of the Government. The Dental Practitioners Bill passed through Committee. The Prisons Authorities Act (1874) Amendment Bill and the Bill of Sales Bill were read the third time and passed. Earl Delawarr having moved for a return of hospitals or other places registered for experiments upon living animals, Earl Beauchamp stated that the Government had already furnished to the House of Commons all the information they had in their possession, under the Vivisection Act. There would be some difficulty, he said, in publishing the reports of inspectors, as they were confidential documents. Lord Truro expressed a doubt as to whether the horrors of vivisection were kept within the narrowest possible limits. The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

COMMONS.

When the House sat last in the melting heat of the past week, hon. members showed commendable fidelity to dry duty by devoting the afternoon of yesterday week to arid discussions on the Highways Bill, clause 8 of which was reached and amended in Committee. But the powerful counter-attraction, may be, of an illuminated fête at the Botanic Gardens cut short the evening sitting and enabled hon. members to disperse at nine.

The very fair show of white hats on Monday at question-time became small by degrees and miserably less when Mr. Rodwell resumed the debate on the Cattle Plague Bill. Something had been expected to come of the questions regarding the system which permitted a mere copying clerk, paid at the rate of tenpence an hour, to become familiar with the contents of an important State Paper. But the prosaic answers of Mr. Bourke threw a damper on this curiosity, and it was not long ere the benches were thinned, as aforesaid, by a continuance of the cattle theme. Bucolic members enlarged on this subject with a relish smacking of the enjoyment exhibited by agricultural visitors to the Christmas Cattle Show. Even Sir William Harcourt joined in the bovine strain. The issue was that Mr. Forster's amendment was rejected and the Government bill for slaughtering foreign cattle at the port of landing in order to stamp out disease was read the second time by 319 to 162 votes, Ministerialists cheering at their majority of 157. A few other measures were advanced a stage ere the House adjourned.

Scotland and Ireland shared the sitting of Tuesday. Glasgow, through Mr. Anderson, asked that that lively measure, the Scotch Roads and Bridges Bill, should be referred to a Select Committee in order that an alleged grievance against clause 88 might be considered. But the Lord Advocate and Mr. Cross begged that the measure might be allowed to proceed; and Mr. Anderson's amendment was negatived by 123 to 81 votes. In Committee various amendments were fruitlessly proposed. Mr. Downing next took up the running with his motion, declaring it to be unjust and impolitic to continue the deportation of Irish paupers from England and Scotland to Ireland. Mr. Selater-Booth averred that the Government were anxious to do all in their power to mitigate the evils complained of; and, in the end, Mr. Downing contented himself with accepting Mr. Verner's amendment (which was agreed to), viz.:—"That the law requires consideration with a view to amendment."

Habitual drunkenness is so fruitful a source of crime and misery in this country that there was a general feeling of satisfaction on Wednesday that Dr. Cameron's bill for providing voluntary institutions or hospitals for the cure of inebriates should be read a second time without cavil. The sitting closed with a brief debate on Mr. French's measure for doing away with the jobbers who bought land in Ireland to squeeze the uttermost farthing out of their tenants. This Landed Estates Court Leases Bill, however, proposed to give undue power to the tenant, said the Attorney-General for Ireland; and Mr. French was defeated by 179 to 78 votes.

The Government were subjected to a large number of inquiries on Thursday, but few of them were worth recording. The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed Mr. Childers, his querist, that there would be no object in making a financial statement with respect to the effect of the additional expenditure upon the finances of the year until he was in a position to state the amount of the supplementary Estimates. This could hardly be ascertained satisfactorily until the conclusion of the negotiations now proceeding at Berlin. But, as they had advanced so far, he was led to hope that they might be brought to a close within ten days or a fortnight. The accounts would then be made up, and he hoped soon after that he would be able to make a state-

ment. In reply to a second question from Mr. Childers, Mr. Bourke said that he had already stated that it was not consistent with the rules of the Foreign Office that temporary writers should be employed upon confidential documents. As the matter connected with the recent publication of a State paper was undergoing a legal inquiry, it would not be proper or just to the individual affected by it to enter into explanations. Interrogated by the Marquis of Hartington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that there were several bills of minor importance (such as the Inclosure Bill and the War Office and Admiralty Bills, with which some progress had been made) the Government were anxious to expedite as opportunity occurred. He hoped that the Education Votes and the Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Bill would be finished that evening. The Valuation Bill would be taken at the morning sitting to-morrow, and the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill on Monday. As Thursday, the 11th inst., was promised for the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, it would be impossible to take the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Bill before Monday week. He did not like to make promises which he could not be certain of redeeming, and was not, therefore, in a position to say anything with respect to other measures. The Epping Forest Bill was read the third time, after an unsuccessful effort of Mr. Fawcett, seconded by Sir C. Dilke, to recommit the bill in order to the amendment of clause 30, providing for the representation of the Metropolitan Board of Works on the Committee of Management, such amendment having been negatived by 209 against 49. On the motion that the House go into Committee of Supply on the Education Estimates, Sir John Lubbock moved a resolution in favour of modifying the code of education by adding elementary natural science to the subjects mentioned in article 19, contending that such an addition would pave the way to a more complete system. After considerable discussion the motion was negatived by 68 to 37. The House did not get into Committee until an advanced hour of the night.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Jagg, F. O., Curate, to be Rector of Luddenhall.
Powell, Thomas; Curate of Great Dunmow.
Shore, Thomas Teignmouth; Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty.
Watson, Frederick; Rector of Starston, Norfolk.—*Guardian*.

Owing to the meetings of the Lambeth Conference, the library will be closed to readers during July.

The services in the Temple church will be continued up to Sunday, Aug. 4, after which date the church will be closed until Oct. 6.

The anniversary meetings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel were held last week, and were remarkable for the large number of Colonial Bishops who have given an account of missionary work in their dioceses.

The parish church of St. Laurence, Essex, which has been rebuilt at a cost of £1700, of which the Rector, the Rev. J. W. Mills, has contributed nearly a third, was reconsecrated by the Bishop of St. Albans on Wednesday week.

The Bishop of Lichfield has become a vice-president of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, the annual sermon of which will be preached on Sunday morning (to-morrow) by the Bishop of Manchester at St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, when the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs will, as usual, attend in state.

The Vicar-General's Office, with authority from the Primate for granting marriage licenses for London and the whole Province of Canterbury, has moved, after fifty years, from Bell-yard to the first floor of 5, Dean's-court, Doctors'-commons (immediately opposite the Deanery House of St. Paul's).

The prize of ten guineas, offered by the Chester Diocesan Open Church Association, for the best tract or tracts on the need, object, and results of a mission, has been awarded to the Rev. J. H. Townsend, M.A., Tunbridge Wells, and the Rev. J. P. Rountree, Beswick, Manchester. Eighty-eight MSS. were sent in for competition to the adjudicators.

During the present month, and probably for the two ensuing months, the pulpit in St. Paul's Cathedral will be occupied on Sundays by the American and Colonial Bishops at present on a visit to this country. To-morrow the Bishop of Albany will preach in the morning, the Bishop of Pennsylvania in the afternoon, and the Bishop of Ohio in the evening.

On Monday the Bishop of St. Albans, acting for the Bishop of Rochester, consecrated a handsome chancel which has been erected for the district of St. Michael and All Angels, North Woolwich, the temporary iron church being still used as the nave; and, in order to save expense, the site of the proposed new nave was consecrated at the same time.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London strongly recommend the effort now being made by the Rev. J. Abergh-Mackay, Chaplain of the Marbeuf in Paris, to collect money for the rebuilding of his dilapidated church. The circular, containing their letters, says:—"For thousands of the English-speaking population there is no church accommodation whatever." There is a scattered multitude of "British mechanics, coachmen, cabmen, grooms, butlers, valets, couriers, guides, and their families, few of whom ever enter a church. It is proposed to build a church with 1500 sittings, of which 1000 shall be for ever free." The Chaplain is now in London. Address, 15, Harrington-square, N.W.

The arguments in the Mackonochie case in the Queen's Bench were concluded yesterday week. Mr. Charles, on behalf of Mr. Mackonochie, argued that the only legal course open to Lord Penzance was to take those proceedings which would have led to the defendant being imprisoned, inasmuch as the defendant could recover his liberty at any moment upon promising obedience and paying the costs; and this statutory provision could not operate against a suspension for a specified period. The Lord Chief Justice observed that clearly a man could not be allowed to remain a minister of the Church and receive its emoluments while he set its laws at defiance. At the close of the arguments the Court reserved its judgment.

The Lambeth Conference of Bishops, better known as the Pan-Anglican Synod, opened on Tuesday with a service in the chapel of Lambeth Palace and a sermon by the Archbishop of York. Their Lordships then proceeded to the library for the business of the Conference, which was arranged to begin with a discussion on "The best mode of maintaining union among the various Churches of the Anglican communion." The subjects discussed on Wednesday were Voluntary Boards of Arbitration for Churches to which such an Arrangement may be Applicable, and the Relations of Missionary Bishops to the Missionaries Acting in the Same Country. In the evening the Lord Mayor entertained the prelates now engaged in the sittings of the Lambeth Conference, together with a number of the dignitaries of the Church, at a banquet at the Mansion House. About eighty Bishops accepted the invitation. Owing to recent domestic bereavement the Primate could not attend, and the principal toast of the evening was responded to by the Archbishop of

York, who spoke of the satisfaction with which he regarded an assembly under that hospitable roof of so many Bishops, all of whom were of English speech and had English blood in their veins, and who were therefore united by the deepest ties. The work upon which they were all engaged was the truest progress of the human race in the knowledge of God, and in love and peace one towards another. They were engaged in the same conflict against the powers opposed to religion, and were drawn together in their anxiety to see the human race elevated by a knowledge of God. His Grace, referring to the Synod, said there was no great mystery about the meetings, although they were not open to the public; they had met for mutual counsel.

A charter of incorporation has been granted for Burslem.

A band of more than 600 Mormons, 500 of them, however, being Scandinavians, left the Mersey for Utah last Saturday.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff, M.P., presided last Saturday evening at a public dinner held at Boscombe, Bournemouth, to celebrate the opening of the new assembly rooms.

Her Majesty's steel corvette *Champion* was launched on Monday afternoon from the yard of the builders, Messrs. Elder and Co., Govan, near Glasgow.

The net profits of a bazaar and gala recently held at Liverpool in aid of the Stanley Hospital, under the presidency of Lord Derby, amounted to £4244 18s. 7d.

Hanlon, of Toronto, the American rowing champion, has won the International four-mile sculling race at Brookville, Ontario, by ten lengths.

The troops at Aldershot camp marched to the Long Valley about seven o'clock on Tuesday, and went through a sham fight under the direction of General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., commanding the division.

At Barrow-in-Furness on Monday a new steam-ferry was opened by the Furness Railway Company connecting the mainland with Walney Island, in lieu of certain highways which have been destroyed by dredging operations.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has ordered that the sisters of the present Earl of Leitrim shall have, hold, and enjoy the same title, place, and precedence as if their late father, Francis Nathaniel Clements, had survived his elder brother, William Sydney, late Earl of Leitrim.

Lord James Butler, known as the Protestant Evangelical champion in the Irish Church Synod, has formally separated himself from the Church of Ireland, on the ground of his dissatisfaction with the results of the revision of the Prayer-book, and especially with the words of the ordinal.

At the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday afternoon, the eleventh dog show in connection with the Kennel Club, was opened. The show was a large one, over 1000 dogs being entered. The day was devoted to judging and awarding the prizes. The show remained open until Friday evening.

The annual show of roses by the Oxford Rose Society was held, by kind permission of the President and Fellows of Trinity College, in the beautiful garden of the latter on Thursday afternoon, when there was one of the finest exhibitions of the "Queen of Flowers" ever held outside London.

The whole of the ironclad fleet, which has been at Portland for the past fortnight, with the exception of the turret-ships, has left for Bantry Bay. The ships are expected to return in about three weeks.—Lord John Hay's squadron, comprising the *Minotaur*, *Black Prince*, and *Monarch*, has left Suda Bay with sealed orders.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council on Thursday afternoon it was resolved, upon the motion of the Lord Mayor, to contribute £525 towards the Mansion House Fund for the promotion of the holding of a great agricultural exhibition in London next year under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

At the meeting of the England Rose Show, held at the Shire Hall, Hereford, on Wednesday, the first prize of £20, for seventy-two varieties of single trusses, was won by Messrs. Paul and Son, Cheshunt. The fifty-guinea challenge cup, the gift of Messrs. Cranston and Co., for amateurs, was taken by Mr. G. B. Baker, Heavitree, Devon.

Civil-List Pensions have been granted to Dr. Prescott Joule, the inventor of the principle of the mechanical equivalent of heat, of £200 per annum; to Mr. Nash, water-colour artist, and the Rev. Mr. Graves, Irish antiquarian and archaeologist, of £100 per annum each; and to Miss Chisholm, daughter of Mrs. Chisholm, "the emigrant's friend," of £50 per annum.

An Alexandria telegram says that the Khedive, complying with the request of the Committee of Inquiry into Egyptian Revenue, has furnished a list of the estates belonging to his Highness and his family. The total amounts to about 910,000 acres. The settlement of the Daira affairs is now, it is stated, almost completed. The monthly statement of the Egyptian public debt shows that £165,000 has been encashed for the service of the unified debt, £515,000 on account of short loans, and £55,000 for the privileged debt.

The annual grand lodge of Berks and Bucks Masons was held on Wednesday at the Carlton Club Rooms, Windsor, under the presidency of Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart., M.P., who installed the Ven. Archdeacon of Buckingham as Deputy Provincial Grand Master.—On the same day a grand festival of the Masons belonging to the lodges in Kent was held at Canterbury. Shortly after noon about 600 of the brethren assembled and held a lodge in the chapter-house of the cathedral. Lord Holmesdale, M.P., Provincial Grand Master, appointed his officers for the year; after which the brethren entered the cathedral. There a special service was performed, a special anthem, composed for the occasion by Dr. Longhurst, being sung by the choir. In the afternoon there was a banquet in the St. Margaret's Music-Hall, at which between 400 and 500 members of the craft sat down. Lord Holmesdale presided.

The fifty-first anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation was held last week at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of the Earl of Rosebery, when about 160 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The report stated that the income of the past year had been £2504, whilst the expenditure had been £2343. The institution supports 124 pensioners, provides accommodation for twenty-four inmates in the almshouses at Wood Green, and is maintaining nine orphan children. Sixty candidates still await election, many of whom are above seventy years of age. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, said the institution for which he pleaded was to help distressed printers—a class to whom we owed so much, and anyone who had ever derived consolation or enjoyment from literature could not deny their claims. The other toasts included "The Press," responded to by Mr. G. A. Sala, and "The Printers of London." During the evening subscriptions to the value of nearly £700 (including £50 from the chairman) were announced.

JULY 6, 1878

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's grand opera "Le Prophète"—the revival of which after an interval of nine years was recorded by us last week—was repeated on the Thursday. The performances of Madame Scatchi as Fides and Signor Gayarré as John of Leyden were again characterised by high vocal and dramatic merit; the lady having improved her representation by some abatement of the occasional excessive demonstrativeness previously observable.

Yesterday (Friday) week Mdle. Cepeda repeated, with enhanced effect, her performance as Valentina in "Les Huguenots." The next event of importance will be the production of Flotow's new opera "Alma" on Tuesday next. The intermediate announcements consisted of repetitions of operas cast as before.

The last Floral Hall concert but one of the season took place on Wednesday afternoon, the programme having again comprised performances by most of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The third appearance of Madame Pappenheim occurred on Saturday, when that lady sustained the character of Leonora in "Fidelio" for the first time in this country. We have already spoken of the high merits, vocal and dramatic, of the artist, as manifested in her two previous performances, as Valentina in "Les Huguenots;" and these were again displayed on the occasion now referred to, although the singer played on the somewhat under the influence of illness. She, nevertheless, made a very favourable impression in the arduous scene including the "Invocation to Hope;" in the duet with Rocco, the gaoler, while assisting him to dig the grave for her husband, the doomed Florestano; in the magnificent quartet, with that character, Rocco, and Don Pizarro, in which the latter is foiled by Leonora in his attempt to stab Florestano; and in the ecstatic duet between the liberated husband and the heroic wife. The cast of the opera otherwise was nearly identical with that of its performances under Mr. Mapleson's management at Drury-Lane Theatre. Mdle. Bauermeister was again Marcellina; Signor Bettini, Florestano; Herr Behrens, Rocco; and Signor Galassi, Don Pizarro; Signor Franceschi having filled the part of Il Ministro.

The overture in E major was played before the opera, and that in C (No. 3 of the four written for the work) was given after the first, and was enthusiastically encored.

On Tuesday "Faust" was given, with the first appearance this season of Mdle. Hélène Crosmont as Margherita. The lady performed the character in the English version of the opera, during Mr. Mapleson's winter season at Her Majesty's Theatre, this year. Again Mdle. Crosmont was well received; the cast otherwise having included Madame Trebelli as Siebel, Madame Lablache as Martha, Signor Campanini as Faust, Signor del Puente as Mephistopheles, and Signor Galassi as Valentino.

This (Saturday) evening Balfe's posthumous opera, "Il Talismano," is to be produced, for the first time at Her Majesty's Theatre.

The twenty-seventh season of the New Philharmonic concerts came to a close on Saturday afternoon with the fifth performance of the series. Two pieces were introduced for the first time, the more important one having been a new overture composed by the lady formerly known as Miss Alice Mary Smith—now Mrs. Meadows White. The work is the prelude to music composed to the lyric verses of Longfellow's "Pandora." The overture contains passages in anticipation of the music which follows, and is a highly effective and suggestive piece of orchestral writing, with good contrasts, and climaxes in the instrumentation. It pleased greatly, and was much applauded. The other novelty was a sacred song, "Espoir en Dieu," composed (to lines by Victor Hugo) by Baron Bédou d'Orcey, late Intendant of the Imperial Opera, Pesth. It is written for a soprano voice, with obligati accompaniments for harp, horn, and harmonium, which were well played, respectively, by Messrs. Cheshire, Mann, and Trew. The rather gloomy vocal portion was expressively rendered by Mdle. Papini, who contributed other solos; Miss Elene Webster having given, with much effect, Donizetti's aria "O mio Fernando." The orchestral pieces were the overtures to "Fidelio" and "Tannhäuser," and Beethoven's symphony in C minor; and the instrumental selection was completed by Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor and Vieuxtemps's for violin, in the same key—both finely played, the former by Mr. Alfred Jaell, the latter by Herr Wieniawski. Mr. Ganz and Dr. Wyde divided the duties of conductor.

On Wednesday evening the Philharmonic Society brought its sixty-sixth season to a termination with the eighth concert of the year. The programme included Mozart's overture to "Die Zauberflöte," Mendelssohn's concert overture entitled "The Isles of Fingal," that by Weber written in commemoration of the fiftieth year of the reign of the King (Augustus IV.) of Saxony, and Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," all which were very effectively rendered by the fine band of the society. Mr. Charles Hallé gave an artistic performance of Beethoven's fourth pianoforte concerto (in G); as did Mdle. Castellani of the andante and finale from De Beriot's seventh concerto for violin. Mdle. Schou (principal soprano of the Copenhagen Opera) made her first appearance here, with great and deserved success. Her brilliant execution and exceptional high range of voice were displayed with special effect in the bravura air ("Gli angeli d'inferno"), from "Die Zauberflöte." Prolonged applause and two recalls of the singer followed her performance. Other vocal solos were contributed by Mr. Barton McGuckin with much effect. Mr. Cousins conducted with his well-known skill, this having been the hundredth concert at which he has presided during the twelve years that he has held the office.

The third special concert of the season at the Alexandra Palace took place last Saturday afternoon, and was entitled a "Beethoven Festival," the first part of the programme having been selected from the works of that composer. The concert opened with the overture to "Leonora" and closed with the symphony in C minor, having also included the Turkish march from the music to "The Ruins of Athens," the march and chorus "Twine ye garlands;" the song "Know'st thou the land?" by Mr. Thurlay Beale; the lied Englished as "Creation's Hymn," finely rendered by Madame Patey; the cantata "Calm sea," for chorus and orchestra; "Adelaide," sung by Mr. Sims Reeves; and the scena "Ah! perfido," declaimed by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington. The second part of the concert was miscellaneous. Mr. F. Archer conducted with care and ability. A Mendelssohn concert is to be given on July 27.

The second grand opera concert at the Royal Albert Hall took place last Saturday afternoon, and the programme again consisted of more or less familiar pieces, executed by most of the principal artists of Her Majesty's Theatre.

Mr. John Thomas, the eminent harpist, gave a harp concert at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, when performances

on the instrument named, solo and concerted, formed prominent features in the programme.

Mr. Alfred Jaell was again the pianist at this week's matinée of the Musical Union on Tuesday, Signor Papini having been the leading violinist and M. Lasserre the violoncellist. The programme comprised Rubinstein's grand trio, in B flat, op. 52; Beethoven's quartet, No. 1, in F, op. 18; Mendelssohn's sonata in B flat, for piano and violoncello; and the canzonetta from his quartet in E flat (op. 12); and pianoforte solos.

Having already drawn special attention to Madame Trebelli's concert of last week, and the benevolent purpose for which it was given, it will not be necessary to dwell at length on the performances, which, excellent as they were, were more or less familiar. The concert took place, as already said, at St. James's Hall, on the afternoon of Thursday week, and included the fine performances of Madame Trebelli and other eminent vocalists, besides brilliant instrumental solos contributed by M. Jacquinet (violin), Madame Arabella Goddard and Miss Mehlig (pianoforte); in addition to which Mr. Henry Irving gave a reading from "Richard III." It is to be hoped that these generous services may have materially contributed to the object in view—the supplying additional funds for the establishment of suburban outposts in connection with that excellent institution, the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Golden-square.

We have more than once had occasion to speak in high terms of commendation of the brilliant playing of Mr. George Magrath, a young pianist from America, who has studied at the Stuttgart Conservatoire. His skill and accomplishments were specially manifested at his matinée, which took place at St. George's Hall yesterday (Friday) week, when the first part of the concert included his performances in Mendelssohn's trio in C minor and Beethoven's "Sonata Appassionata" for pianoforte solo. In each of these Mr. Magrath displayed thorough command of the keyboard and of all the varied shades of tone. His touch is firm and vigorous, yet elastic—these different qualities having been specially evidenced in the grandeur and impulse of the first and last movements of the sonata, and the grace and delicacy of the intervening andante. Mr. Magrath's skill was also successfully shown in detached pieces by Chopin, Rubinstein, and Liszt. The violinist and the violoncellist in the trio were Signor Papini and M. Lasserre, each of whom also contributed some excellent solo playing; vocal pieces having been effectively rendered by Mdle. Thekla Friedlander, Miss Palmer, and Signor Broccolini. M. Marlois and Mr. T. Drew were the accompanists.

The concerts of the week have included those of the clever vocalists, Mdles. Ida and Elena Corani, on Monday; of Signor Ferri on Tuesday; Signor Fantoni on Wednesday; Mdle. Gabrielle Vaillant, the skilled violinist, on Thursday; and of Signor Branca on Friday—all afternoon performances.

A concert is to take place on Monday—organised by Madame Etelka Gerster—in aid of a fund for the wives and families of shipwrecked sailors of the Grosser Kurfürst. The performances are to be given at the German Embassy.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After all the excitement of Ascot, there has been a decided lull in the racing world, and the meetings that have taken place during the last few days may be dismissed very shortly. Hampton was as popular as ever with holiday-makers, and Julius Caesar secured the two chief events; and, by beating Queen of Cyprus very easily in "the Cup," showed himself well able to stay two miles. The disappointing Turtle Dove at last rewarded her persistent backers by carrying off the Claremont Stakes, and Thornfield proved too good for Cairngorm in another juvenile event. Odham Races require no comment; but we cannot pass over the Bibury Club day without noting the success of Scapegrace, a well-named son of Wild Oats, all of whose produce seem able to race. The Carlisle Meeting attracted a very large assemblage, and the sport was fairly good. Mrs. Pond (6 st. 8 lb.) was made a very hot favourite for the Cumberland Plate, and, though she overpowered her jockey and ran wide at all the turns, and also stumbled in the last few strides, she managed to win by a head from Constantine (7 st.), with Jagellon (6 st. 8 lb.) a fair third.

The annual sale of her Majesty's yearlings took place at Hampton Court on Saturday last, when the very satisfactory average of 302 gs. for seventeen was obtained. It must be admitted that this result was entirely due to the late lamented St. Albans, as his two colts made no less than 3150 gs., against 1995 gs. obtained for the remaining fifteen lots. The crack of the sale was naturally an own brother to Springfield, by St. Albans—Viridis; and, after a good fight between Lord Rosebery and Messrs. T. E. Walker, Grettton, and Jardine, he was knocked down to the last-mentioned gentleman for 2200 gs. Mr. Grettton, always a spirited buyer at yearling sales, gave 950 gs. for a St. Albans—Pamunkey colt.

The second meeting of the Coaching Club took place in Hyde Park on Monday, when twenty-four vehicles were brought together. The Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were amongst those who were present at the gathering.

Cricket has undoubtedly been the leading "national sport" of the present week, and we must give the pride of place to the match between Oxford and Cambridge, as attracting the most general public attention. The Cambridge team have done so wonderfully well this season that their admirers would not hear of the possibility of their defeat; and though, at the end of the first innings, there appeared a chance of a fairly close finish, yet the Dark Blue Eleven collapsed in the most extraordinary manner at their second attempt, and were beaten by no less than 238 runs. A. G. Steel more than fulfilled the high expectations that had been formed of him, taking no less than thirteen wickets, at an expense of only 73 runs, and batting in fine style. At the same time, it must be admitted that the dead state of the ground was all in his favour, while it told against A. H. Evans, the Oxford fast bowler, who, however, only secured one wicket less than did his opponent, though, naturally, at a far greater cost. We append the full score:—

CAMBRIDGE.			
Mr. A. P. Lucas, c Evans, b Knight	4	c Wickham, b Knight	74
Hon. A. Lyttelton, c Kemp, b Evans	5	c Kemp, b Evans	64
Hon. E. Lyttelton (captain), b Evans	53	c Hirst, b Evans	10
Hon. E. Whitfield, b Evans	22	b Evans	5
Mr. H. H. Heath, b Evans	0	b Knight	2
Mr. D. Q. Steel, b Evans	0	b Evans	7
Mr. L. K. Jarvis, b Evans	0	b Evans	9
Mr. A. G. Steel, not out	44	c Kemp, b Knight	24
Mr. F. W. Kingston, c Evans, b Knight	14	not out	16
Hon. Ivo Bligh, c Wickham, b Knight	10	b Evans	5
Mr. P. H. Morton, b Heath	0	c Savory, b Evans	4
Mr. A. F. J. Ford, b Heath	0	b Evans	4
B 3, 1 b 2	...	B 1, 1 b 2, w 1	...
Total	163	Total	239

OXFORD.

Mr. A. J. Webb (captain), c E. Lyttelton, b A. G. Steel	11	c and b A. G. Steel	0
Mr. H. R. Webb, c Morton, b A. G. Steel	36	b A. G. Steel	6
Mr. A. H. Heath, b A. G. Steel	14	c Whitfield, b A. G. Steel	8
Mr. A. D. Greene, not out	35	c A. Lyttelton, b Steel	0
Mr. E. T. Hirst, c Lucas, b A. G. Steel	0	b Morton	13
Mr. A. H. Evans, at A. Lyttelton, b A. G. Steel	0	1 b w, b Morton	4
Mr. C. W. M. Kemp, b A. G. Steel	2	not out	0
Mr. E. L. Knight, b Lucas	3	b Morton	0
Mr. A. P. Wickham, b A. G. Steel	1	c Bligh, b A. G. Steel	0
Mr. J. H. Savory, b A. G. Steel	19	c Kingston, b Morton	0
Mr. G. S. Marriott, c E. Lyttelton, b Lucas	11	b Morton	0
B 3, 1 b 2	...	L b	1
Total	127	Total	32

Umpires: West and Wheeler.

Turning next to the Australians, we note that a match against eighteen of Hunslet and District has been drawn, greatly in their favour. For Hunslet, Hall (79) batted splendidly, and on the other side C. Bannerman (52) and Messrs. D. W. Gregory (31), T. W. Garrett (27 and 45), W. L. Murdock (49), and F. E. Allan (not out, 38), did most of the scoring. Yorkshire has, however, turned the tables on the almost invincible colonials, and won the return match by nine wickets, the scoring on both sides being small. A very large assemblage witnessed the match between North and South at Nottingham last week, which was played for the benefit of the famous Notts veteran George Parr. South won by ten wickets; Midwinter (45), who is batting in fine form this season, making the top score for his side, but doing nothing with the ball beyond disposing of Mr. Hornby on each occasion. The following score, which is one of the largest ever compiled by an eleven, deserves insertion:—

EDINBURGH.

Mr. L. M. Balfour (Grange), c Russell, b Atkinson	...	70
Mr. J. Craig (Dalkeith), c Anderson, b Fellowes	...	0
Mr. J. Speed (Grange), c Miller, b Walker	...	75
Mr. J. M. Cotterill (Grange), c Cross, b Fellowes	...	271
Mr. T. W. Lang (Grange), c Evans, b Russell	...	47
Mr. T. B. Fleming (Grange), c Wilson, b Atkinson	...	11
Mr. W. E. M'Leagan (Academicals), b Atkinson	...	19
Mr. W. Roland (Dalkeith), c Wilson, b Atkinson	...	72
Mr. A. L. Wood (Royal High School), c Cross, b Fellowes	...	44
Mr. W. F. Webster (Brunswick), c Evans, b Fellowes	...	27
Mr. R. Macnair (Academicals), not out	...	35
Byes, 11, 1-b, 9, w, 1	...	21
Total	...	692

It was made in a match against Glasgow, and it will be noted that only one man failed to get into double figures, and only one was bowled. Mr. J. M. Cotterill is the famous Sussex player, the loss of whose services has been sadly felt by his county. Indeed, the victory which Sussex has obtained over Kent this week is the first that the once formidable team has been able to gain during the present season. We are very pleased to note that the subject of paid amateurs is at last being warmly taken up by most of the sporting papers. This is an abuse which is not to be met with in any other branch of sport, and we hope that this is the last season that the professionals will be required to contest against pseudo "gentlemen," who cannot claim superiority to them in any respect.

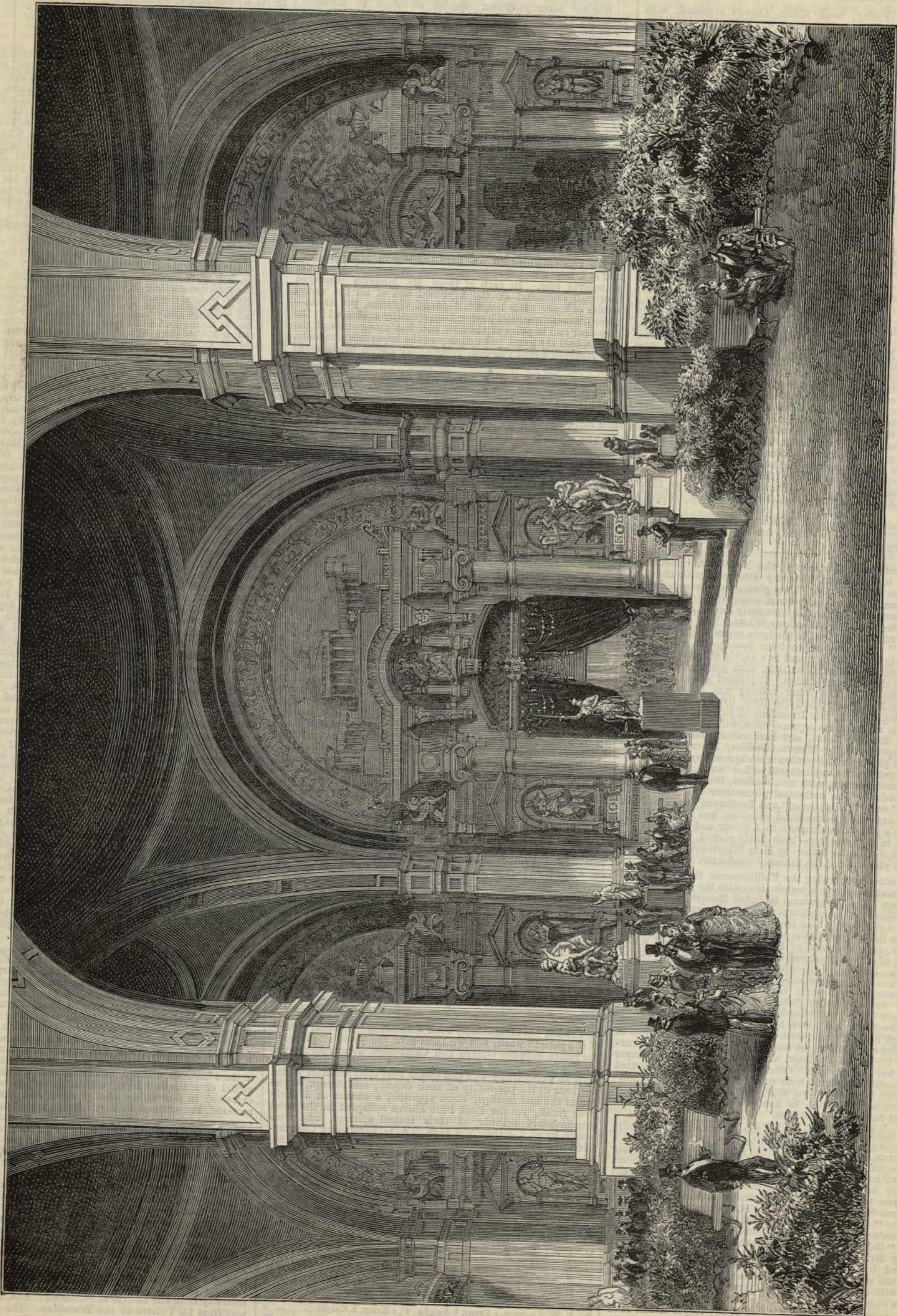
There was an immense attendance at the grounds of the Gun Club, Shepherd's-bush, on Friday week, to witness the pigeon shooting-match between Mr. Cholmondeley Pennell and Captain Bogardus, "the champion wing shot of America." The conditions were, to shoot at one hundred pigeons each, thirty yards' rise, for £300 a side. Never has there been a closer and more exciting match, as the two kept together until just at the finish, when the American, who had a little better luck than his opponent, got in front, and won by two birds, killing seventy against Mr. Pennell's sixty-eight.

Sunshine and International flavour to the rowing made the opening day of Henley Regatta exceptionally attractive. The American fours acquitted themselves well on Thursday, making amends for the defeat of the U.S. Triton, G. W. Lee, by Edwardes-Moss in the first heat of the Diamond Sculls. In the first heat for the Stewards' Challenge Cup the American Sho-wae-cae-Mettes four beat their countrymen of the Columbia College Boat Club by three lengths, the same distance separating the Dublin University four from the Columbia crew. The London four (F. L. Playford, stroke) proved victorious over the Kingston crew by three lengths, Jesus College, Cambridge, being third, in the second heat for the same prize. Jesus College, Cambridge, beat the London eight in the first heat for the Grand Challenge Cup; the second heat falling to the Thames Eight, who vanquished Kingston by two lengths. L. O. Cholmeley, Kingston, won the second heat for the Diamond Sculls by a length from T. W. Barker, First Trinity, Chillingworth, Ino R.C., being third. The first heat for the Visitors' Cup fell to Hertford College, Oxford, the Lady Margaret and First Trinity fours of Cambridge being respectively second and third. The Oxonians were victorious over the Thames pair in the first heat for the Silver Goblets; and the first heat for the Ladies' Challenge Plate fell to the Etonians, who worsted Cheltenham by four lengths.

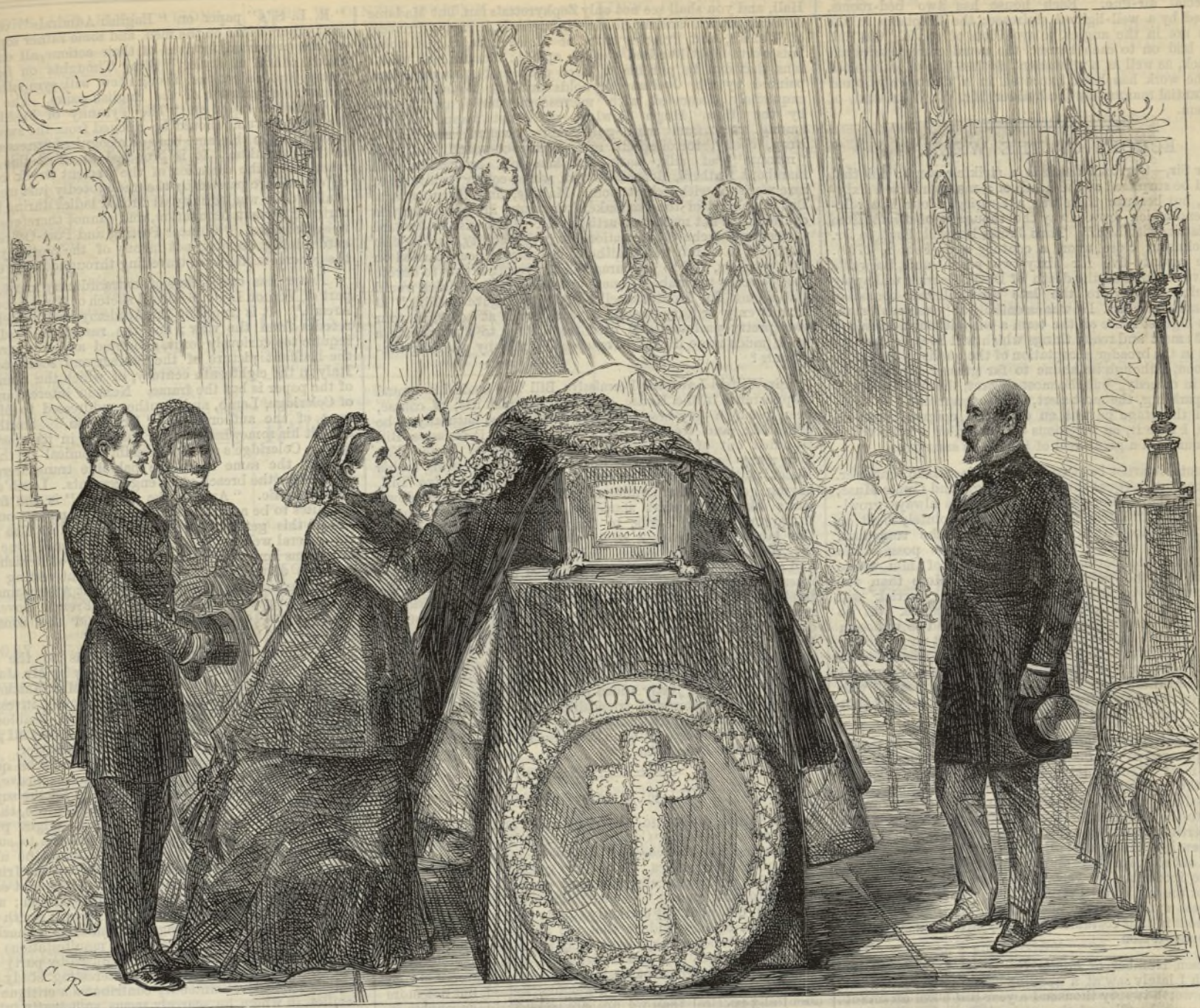
THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The northern vestibule of the Fine-Arts Gallery, situated in the Champ de Mars buildings at the meeting-point of the French and the Foreign Sections of the International Exhibition, is the subject of our present illustration. Its façade is composed of three vast arches, upheld by great square pillars, and forming a triple portico, which has a grand aspect; while the architectural lines are agreeably softened by the mild yellowish-white tint of the structure in general. There is a spacious forecourt, beyond which is the entrance to the Fine-Arts Gallery, betokened over the doorway by the model of a Greek temple, with a hemicycle of a colonnade extended in rear of it, and to right and left; all of grey material, but suffused with a delicate rosy tinge. The side entrances, leading respectively to the French and to the foreign Sections, are decorated with coloured landscape designs, upon a surface of porcelain or earthenware tiles, below which are represented, by colossal female figures, the Arts of Sculpture, Architecture, Painting, Engraving, Pottery, and Metallurgy, each with her proper tools.

The Paris Exhibition may be reached by tramway, railway, and the Seine. At the stations of all five trunk lines of railway, tickets are granted for the Exhibition, the passengers being forwarded to their destination by the circular railway without any additional expense. There are five lines of tramways which lead to the Exhibition:—first, the tramway starting from the Rue du Helder, via the Boulevard Haussmann to the Trocadéro; second, the tramway leading from Mont Parnasse railway station to the Barrière de l'Etoile; third, the tramway running from the Bastille to the Mont d'Alma; fourth, the tramway from the Louvre to St. Cloud; and, fifth, the tramway from La Villette to the Trocadéro. The omnibus routes are as follows:—The Porte St. Martin to Grenelle, the Bastille to Grenelle, and the Eastern Railway Omnibus to the Trocadéro. On the Seine, the Bateaux Mouche and Hirondelle which belong to one company.



PARIS EXHIBITION: ENTRANCE TO THE FINE-ART GALLERY, CHAMP DE MARS.



THE QUEEN PLACING FLOWERS ON THE COFFIN OF THE LATE KING OF HANOVER AT ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR CASTLE.

FUNERAL OF THE KING OF HANOVER.

The funeral of the late King George of Hanover and Duke of Cumberland, first cousin to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and a Knight of the Garter, took place on Monday week in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle; the coffin having been conveyed thither from Paris, where he died. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and the Marchioness of Ely, attended the religious service in the choir of the chapel, occupying the Royal pew at the north-east corner, while the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Teck, Princess Louise, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Princesses Frederica and Marie of Hanover, daughters of the late King of Hanover, were in the stalls of the choir. The chief mourner was the Duke of Cumberland, K.G., son of the deceased King, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and by Prince Leopold, with the Duke of Teck, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Leiningen, Prince Albert of Solms-Braunfels, Count Gleichen, and the Marquis of Lorne. The French Prince Imperial was also present, and several of the foreign Ambassadors and English nobility, with the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Barrington, and the officials of the Royal household, the late King of Hanover's staff, Garter King-at-Arms and other members of the Heralds' College. The Dean of Windsor read the funeral service. The coffin had lain, since the evening before, in a recess of the chapel near the cenotaph of the late Princess Charlotte; and there it was privately visited by the Queen and Princess Beatrice, who with their own hands

placed wreaths of flowers on the pall. It was brought out, for the funeral ceremony, on the Monday morning, to the western end of the nave, and was thence carried in solemn procession up the choir to the entrance of the Royal vault, immediately in front of the altar; here it was lowered into the vault at the conclusion of the burial service. The Queen and Princesses finally took a last look at the coffin in the vault, where it lies beside those of King George III. and Queen Charlotte, George IV., William IV., and Queen Adelaide.

PENNHOME, SHERWOOD, NOTTINGHAM.

The buildings named "Pennhome," lately erected at Sherwood, adjoining the town of Nottingham, comprise six separate dwellings. They are intended as residences for ladies of reduced circumstances who are nevertheless not wholly indigent. They have been erected at the sole cost of Maria Christian, the wife of Mr. Sidney Cartwright, J.P., of The Leasowes, Staffordshire. This lady is a native of Nottingham; and the first stone was laid by her on June 28, 1877. The property has been handed over to Nottingham trustees, who are nominated by Mrs. Cartwright, and who are to be subject to the Charity Commissioners. The six homes will be supplied with light and firing, and the rates will be paid, the requisite endowment for these purposes having been made by the donor. The buildings have been erected from plans by Mr. James W. Woodsend, architect, of Nottingham. Their external appearance is at once simple and characteristic. The projecting wings and porches, together with the overhanging eaves, give an agreeable effect of light and shade, relieved by bands of moulded bricks and string-courses of blue brick. The door and window heads are of Cox-beach stone, as well as the two tablets in the centre of the front; the one bearing the name of the founder and the other the name of the buildings and date of erection. The ground floor of each house is composed of porch with oak seat, sitting-room, 10 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft.; kitchen, 9 ft. by 8 ft. 6 in.; larder, scullery, and a place. These apartments are fitted up in a convenient manner, with cupboards and shelves. The larders are ventilated



PENNHOME, SHERWOOD, NOTTINGHAM, FOR LADIES OF REDUCED FORTUNE.

by a special air-flue. Each house has two bed-rooms, approached by a well-lighted staircase; the fireplaces in the bedrooms are in the angles, to avoid loss of space. Gas and water are laid on to each house; the usual conveniences are at the back, as well as a permanent clothes-line of galvanised wire. The work has been executed in a thoroughly sound and substantial manner by the builder, Mr. W. Woodsend, of Nottingham.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"My dear Sir,—Garrick's death is a striking event; not that we should be surprised at the death of a man who lived sixty-two years, but because there was a *vivacity* in our late celebrated friend which drove away the thoughts of *Death* from any association with him." Thus James Boswell, Esq., to Dr. Samuel Johnson, close upon a century ago (Feb. 2, 1779). Substitute seventy-five for sixty-two years, and Boswell's appreciative remarks on the death of David Garrick will apply with peculiar felicity to the late accomplished comedian Charles James Mathews. He was essentially a "vivacious" man. Not in the highest sense of the term a wit (although he said a number of smart and ready things which will live); scarcely a humourist in the broader acceptance of the quality; assuredly not a buffoon, although he shone to far greater advantage in farce than in comedy; but the most elegant, the most polished, the most sparkling, the most alert, the most agreeable of *persiflours*. On the stage he was an embodied epigram; and an epigram is, I take it, an ingenious compound of a little wit, a little humour, and a great deal of ingenious smartness.

Every notable artist has two sides to his artistic character. Garrick wooed with equal success the Tragic and Comic Muse; but Johnson, who, while sincerely loving, was always growlingly disparaging "Little Davy," seemed resolutely bent on exalting the comedian in Garrick above the tragedian. Charles Mathews always appeared to me to possess the comic and mimetic portion of the genius of him whose death "eclipsed the gaiety of nations." More than one observation made by the Doctor respecting Garrick will be found to suit Mathews very well. "Garrick was so diffused: there was no man to whom he wished to unbosom himself. . . . He had innumerable friends but no particular friend. . . . There were more materials to make friendship in him, had he not been so diffused. . . . He was a very good man, the cheerfulness of his age." It was Boswell who said that Garrick was pure gold, but beat out to very thin leaf. There again is Charles Mathews to a T.

A very admirable biographical notice of this versatile artist has appeared in the *Daily News*; and his personal merits have been most affectionately and tenderly touched upon in the *World*, the conductor of which journal, Mr. Edmund Yates, has an hereditary claim to speak *en connaissance de cause* on all pertaining to the Mathews family. Under these circumstances it were impertinent in me to say anything further of him as an actor. I knew him pretty well all my life through. As a lad I have copied out scores of plays and "parts" for him; and I have watched the incomparable Eliza Bartolozzi (Madame Vestris) dress him for the part of the French lady in "Patter v. Clatter." The faultless symmetry of his gloves, his bracelets, his sandalled shoes in that costume could only have been surpassed by the Chevalier d'Eon.

The Season Number of *Vanity Fair*, next to a Chantilly basket which I lately saw at a wedding breakfast (I waited till a gentleman worth twenty thousand a year had hewn off one of the barley-sugar handles of the *panier* before I ventured to attack it) is the most elaborately dainty structure in literary confectionary that I have enjoyed for a long time. There is something frosted in it to please all palates, from blanchmange to almonds, from maraschino jelly to tippy cake. Mr. Carlo Pellegrini ("Ape") contributes a wonderful coloured portrait (a little too lifelike, perhaps) of the Earl of Beaconsfield; and Mr. James McNeill Whistler enhances the graphic attractiveness of the number by a weird etching purporting to represent "St. James's-street in the Season." I was not hitherto aware that the majority of the houses in the fashionable thoroughfare just named are a hundred feet high; that the west side of the street is destitute of any foot pavement; that the average allowance of legs to a hansom-cab horse is one and a half, and that hansom cabmen have, as a rule, two heads or none at all; but the etching is, nevertheless, full of superb qualities. It is not very like St. James's-street. It might serve for Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington, or for the Calle de Alcalá at Madrid—for the Corso Vittorio Emanuele at Milan, or the Balschoi Morskaja at St. Petersburg. Still, it is wonderfully full of light and air, and especially of movement. Mr. J. M. Whistler gives us "all he can" as an etcher, and we must be content to "dream the rest."

The colossal statue in bronze of Captain Cook, by Mr. Thomas Woolner, R.A., has found a temporary pedestal in the open space between the United Service and Athenæum Clubs in Waterloo-place. It is a very noble effigy of the world-renowned circumnavigator, clad in his habit as he lived, the uniform of a Commander in the Royal Navy. The ultimate home of this grand work of art will be Sydney, New South Wales, by the public spirit of whose citizens the monument was commissioned some years ago. But should there not be a permanent memorial to James Cook in the metropolis of Britain, and close to the club-houses of that United Service of which he was so renowned a member? Does not the circumnavigator likewise deserve a statue in his native town, Whitby, in Yorkshire?

It would not be, I apprehend, a matter of great difficulty or of overwhelming expense to obtain a *replica* or *replique* in bronze of Mr. Woolner's statue of the Discoverer—the English Columbus. The sculptor need not be at the pains to prepare another model, since the original moulds could be used after repairing the slight injuries which they may have suffered in the operation of the first casting. At any rate, the subject is worth mooting. The Senior and the Junior United Service Clubs, the Army and Navy, the Junior Army and Navy, and the Naval and Military Clubs must have between them some six thousand members. Throw in the Athenæum, the Travelers, the Reform, the Carlton, and the Junior Carlton, and a very moderate "whip round" would suffice to secure a duplicate of the Woolner Captain Cook for Waterloo-place. And would not the great missionary societies, and the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts be willing to contribute?

An exceptionally graceful, delicate, and tasteful display was opened by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress at Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton-street, on Tuesday last, in the shape of a competitive exhibition of ancient and modern, native and foreign, fans, promoted by the Worshipful Company of Fanmakers, a guild incorporated in the reign of Queen Anne.

Haste, then, ye Spirits! To your charge repair;
The fluttering fan to Zephyretta's care.

So sings Pope, in the "Rape of the Lock." Hasten to Draper's

Hall, and you shall see not only Zephyretta's fan, but Madame de Pompadour's and Marie Antoinette's, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales's, and Princess Alice of Hesse's; regal and noble fans worth eight hundred pounds apiece; demure and useful fans that can be purchased for a couple of guineas; fans painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds and by Boucher; fans exquisitely decorated with microscopic birds and flowers by the Hon. Hugh Rowley, an artist happily extant among us; fans with gold and jewelled handles of ivory, ebony, tortoiseshell, and mother-of-pearl, and with "mounts" of silk, satin, chicken-skin, swan-skin, and marabout feathers, decorated with water-colour paintings of rare merit, or with richest point, Maltese, and Brussels lace. But the object of the Fanmakers' Company in organising this exhibition is not merely an artistic one. They wish to forward the cause of technical education; to give stability, as a British industry, to a craft which hitherto has mainly been carried on by foreigners, and to encourage clever young artists to devote themselves to the embellishment of fan-mounts. Which would you sooner do, Mesdemoiselles—go out "governessing," at from twenty or forty pounds a year, or sit at home, in your own pretty parlours, and earn from three to five pounds a week (much more if you have special gifts) by painting fan-mounts?

Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Permissive Bill has made its annual reappearance in the House of Commons, and has, of course, been lost by a very heavy majority. That was naturally to be expected; and we may expect to see the Permissive Bill trundled out of the House for some years to come. For how many Sessions did Mr. Berkeley fruitlessly bring on his Ballot motion? Some of these days the Permissive Bill, having got into the Commons, will not be "quoted down stairs like an Edward shovelboard," but will stay there, to go up to the Lords, to become eventually the law of the land. *Tout vient à celui qui sait attendre.* Meanwhile, Sir Wilfrid Lawson waits, like Patience on a monument, and smiles with good-humoured defiance at the Gin and Beer interest. Laughing good-humour seems to be inherent in the family of the humorous Baronet and member for Carlisle. I read in the *Monthly Magazine* for August, 1866, a notice of the death at Cheltenham of a Sir Wilfrid Lawson, of Brayton House, Baronet, "in whom the county of Cumberland has sustained the loss of a most worthy and independent county gentleman." "To the above qualifications," pursues the old *Monthly*, "may be justly added his strict integrity, admirable equanimity, disinterested friendship, unbounded hospitality, and that uninterrupted gaieté de cœur which not even pain nor sickness had power to subdue." "*Gaieté de cœur*" may carry the Permissive Bill at last.

G. A. S.

THE MAGAZINES.

A contribution of George Eliot, especially one of the weight and compass of her "College Breakfast Party," suffices of itself to single out *Macmillan* for special attention among all the month's magazines. The first question raised by this remarkable performance is with what qualification it is to be allowed to rank among "poems." Poem in the sense of the "Legend of Jubal" it certainly is not; but it seems, on the other hand, equally evident that the authoress has aimed at no higher standard of expression than she must be admitted to have attained, and that the metrical form has merely been adopted for the purpose of bestowing additional precision and emphasis on thoughts grave and weighty, indeed, but not more essentially poetical than we are accustomed to encounter in her prose works. Tried by this standard, the piece may be allowed to count as a literary success, which it certainly could not if any high ideal of style or constructive art were supposed to have entered into the authoress's conception. The plan is that of one of the "symposia" with which we have lately been made familiar, save that the sentiments expressed, being placed in the mouths of a party of Undergraduates, are more interesting in themselves than on account of the interlocutors. Hamlet, a wealthy young man, with the expansiveness, sensibility, and irresolution of his prototype, meets his acquaintances at his intimate Horatio's breakfast-table, and listens to their contradictory views on the problems of life. Laertes is inspired with a somewhat pugnacious and aggressive "enthusiasm of humanity," a Quixotic delusion in the eyes of the sturdy pessimist Rosenkranz, and sheer folly in those of the æsthetic sensualist Osric, for whom George Eliot displays a contempt at variance with her usual serene impartiality. Her own views seem shadowed forth in the circumspect but still assured faith of Guildenstern in a Right and an Ideal independent of all external conditions—a faith which on one occasion finds expression in a passage of lofty eloquence. A Catholic clergyman with his single "open sesame" serves as a foil to the discursive speculation of the young men. At length Hamlet has a vision whose purport is not imparted, but which is implied to have been affirmative and encouraging; and, generally speaking, we seem left with the acceptable conclusion that George Eliot's prodigious powers are not likely to be enlisted on the side of pessimism or negation of any sort. In point of composition the piece is hardly satisfactory: the style is at once negligent and laboured, and the versification devoid of the natural sweetness and ingenious artifice which equally characterised "The Legend of Jubal." The thoughts, however, have all the massiveness and profundity of George Eliot at her best, relieved by some very felicitous strokes of epigram. The only other contribution of much importance also relates to poetry—Professor Shairp's reply to Mr. Arnold's demand upon the age that it should leave off production and take to criticism. Professor Shairp shows incontestably by an appeal to history that creation and criticism have in general been contemporaneous and compatible in English literature; that it has gone on bearing poems and criticisms together, as the orange-tree its fruits and blossoms. He also dexterously enlists Mr. Arnold against himself, by a quotation from his Essay on Goethe. Mr. J. C. Morison takes up M. Taine's indictment against the French Revolution, and endeavours to show that its excesses cannot be accounted for by the opposition it encountered, but that it was animated from the first by a spirit of pillage and ruthless vindictiveness. It seems to us that any similar movement in any country must have quickly degenerated into license when the force at the command of the authorities was so absurdly small. There are good suggestions in a paper on "Cheap Literature for Village Children;" and Professor Blackie becomes quite dithyrambic on the beauties of Italy in May.

Readers of the *Cornhill* will turn before all things to Mr. James's contribution, to see what he has made of his charming heroine, "Daisy Miller," and will find with regret that he has been able to find no better use for her than to put her to death. The disappointment thus created is the best proof of the spirit and elegance of the portrait. Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory conclusion, the second instalment is as full of bright and taking things as the first. Besides the very attractive continuations of "For Percival" and "Within the Precincts," the number contains three essays of considerable mark.

"R. L. S.'s" paper on "English Admirals" contains some just observations on the men, and some rather sophisticated ones on the presumed motives of their actions, all expressed with much charm of style. "Stray Thoughts on Scenery" has many just reflections, though few will sympathise with the writer's depreciation of the English parks. The leading idea of a clever essay on "The Tyranny of Fashion" is that feminine costume should be rescued from the sway of caprice, and put upon the same basis of recognised fitness and propriety as the masculine. It is proposed to effect this object by a reaction in the direction of the ancient Greek costume, and objections are parried by the undoubtedly just remark that a similar dress was worn by all British ladies during the four centuries of Roman occupation, and cannot therefore be unsuited to our climate. "Chinese Posting and Post-Offices" gives an entertaining account, not merely of the postal system, but of the general methods of travelling throughout the empire.

Fraser has one article of extraordinary merit, the second part of Vernon Lee's historical sketch of the "Accademia degli Arcadi." It is true that the Academy itself sometimes almost recedes from the view; but the reader is hardly likely to inquire too curiously for it, delighted as he is sure to be with the brilliant picture of the literary and social tendencies of Italy in the eighteenth century, of which the nominal subject of the paper is but the frame. Next in interest are the letters of Coleridge, Lamb, and Southey, addressed to Miss Betham aunt of the authoress of "Dr. Jacob." Southey's letters exhibit his somewhat angular character in its most favourable light. Coleridge's are inexpressibly comical in the ingenuity and, at the same time, the palpable transparency of their excuses for the breach of his engagements. Lamb's are equally characteristic. "Among the Burmese" is the first of what promises to be a most valuable series of papers on the social life of this gentle and interesting people. The picture of the general well-being are very pleasing, and none the less as this seems largely dependent on stability of British rule. The contents of the number also include interesting accounts of the archaeological schools established at Athens and Rome by the honourable munificence of the French Government, of the religions of Asiatic Turkey, and the constitution of Norway.

The most remarkable contributions to the *Fortnightly Review* are a sedulously impartial essay by Mr. John Morley, and a deliberately sophisticated one by Mr. Matthew Arnold. The very candour with which Mr. Morley investigates the difficult question of the Lancashire strike disables him from reaching any more positive conclusion than that all parties concerned would do well to become wiser and better. Mr. Arnold has somehow persuaded himself that it would be quite fair to tax Protestants for the support of an exclusively Catholic University, although no Catholic is taxed for the support of an exclusively Protestant one; or that, at any rate, the revenues of the disendowed Church of Ireland might properly be handed over to another sect. It is difficult to suppose him serious; his object most probably is to show the ultra-liberal members who for party reasons have abetted the Irish Catholic episcopacy in this modest demand that they cannot consistently urge the disestablishment of the English Church; and here at least his logic is impregnable. Mr. Goldwin Smith pleads the cause of indignation meetings, but omits to remark that the term only applies to spontaneous manifestations of public feeling, and not to gatherings organised by party managers. Mr. Grant Duff concludes his interesting study of Emílio Castelar; and Mr. Saintsbury contributes a critique on Octave Feuillet, in whom he scarcely seems sufficiently interested to produce a good article.

The *Nineteenth Century* is below the average, but contains one very thoughtful paper on "The Place of Conscience in Evolution," by the Rev. T. W. Fowle. The development of the feeling of right from the animal emotions of anger, fear, pleasure, and the instinct of self-preservation, appears to Mr. Fowle easy to trace. "The difficulty lies not in man's moral but in his mental growth." Mr. Howell's historical sketch of the International brings into evidence the difference of sentiment which has always prevailed between its English and its foreign members. The former aim merely at the promotion of class interests, the latter at a complete remodelling of society. From any point of view the importance of the association would seem to have been enormously exaggerated. Dr. Adler vindicates Jewish patriotism against Mr. Goldwin Smith; Sir D. Wedderburn enforces the right of our Indian feudatories to considerate and liberal treatment; and Mr. Thoms advances some reasons for thinking that the testament ascribed to Peter the Great may not be an absolute invention.

Blackwood presents us with two phenomena—a pretty little comedy entitled "Apples," and a story by a German writer so thoroughly English in style that its foreign origin would never have been suspected. "Gordon Baldwin," by Rudolph Lindau, is really a very promising story: the interest is admirably kept up, and the selfish character of Forbes is depicted with great power and truth to nature. "The Two Muses" is a remarkably fine piece of earnest satire, revealing true poetical power. There are two other eminently readable contributions—the sketch of "Our Kentish Village," and the humorous exposition of Dr. Mackay's views on the derivation of thieves' Latin from Gaelic.

The two American magazines are, as usual, full of variety. In the *Atlantic Monthly* attention will be chiefly attracted to Mr. H. James's new story, "The European;" in *Scribner* to a beautifully illustrated article on "The Structure of Oxford." *Temple Bar*, with other good matter, offers a careful and penetrating criticism of the works of Messrs. Burne Jones and Albert Moore, by Mr. Frederick Wedmore. The *University Magazine* has a portrait and memoir of another eminent painter, Mr. Poynter; with a good account of Théophile Gautier, and the stirring chapters of Mrs. Collins's "In This World." *Good Words*, *London Society*, *The Month*, and *Tinsley's Magazine* fairly maintain their usual level. The *Contemporary Review*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and *Belgravia* have reached us too late for notices this week.

We have received Part 3 of a Dictionary of Music and Musicians, Magazine of Art, Light, Geographical Magazine, Lippincott's Magazine, St. Nicholas, St. James's Magazine, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Mirth, Progress, Industrial Art, Science for All, Science Gossip, Charing-cross Magazine, Familiar Wild Flowers, Pantiles Papers, Men of Mark, Distinguished London Men, Our Native Land, Cassell's Family Magazine, Masonic Magazine, the Kentish Magazine, Ecclesiastical Art Review, West End, Myra's Journal of Dress and Fashion and Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal of Children's Dress, Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Sylvia's Home Journal, Milliner and Dressmaker, World of Fashion; and Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Weekly Welcome, Golden Hours, Day of Rest, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Leisure Hour, Christian Age, Garden, Gardener's Chronicle, and Gardener's Magazine.

Earl Cowper has been elected chairman of the Hertfordshire Sessions, in the room of the Marquis of Salisbury.

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ART IN PARIS. THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—ITALY. (From our Correspondent.)

When the great art-revival reached its culminating point in Italy, and Rome and Florence were the twin art-capitals of the world, the genius of the people found expression in painting rather than in sculpture; and, in spite of the mighty things achieved by the chisel of Michael Angelo, it is by her pictorial rather than by her plastic triumphs that the Italy of the sixteenth century challenges universal admiration. Since then three centuries have elapsed, and, from causes which we have no space here to explain, this order of things is reversed. Not that Italy is as supreme now over other nations in sculpture as she was then in painting; but simply that the two arts, so far as she is concerned, and without any reference to other nations or the position they hold, have changed places, and that the tools of the sculptor seem to come more sympathetically to her hand than those of the painter.

Our readers will be quite prepared to hear, then, that in leaving the British Section and entering the Italian, we were by no means impressed with the pictorial side of the exhibition. The general tone of colour struck our eyes as lighter, brighter, and more gaudy than that we had just left; and a certain air almost of flippancy seemed to characterise the whole. Not that earnestness is altogether absent from Italian canvases as that it is so exceptional. In the several landscape works of Chevalier Vertunni, for example, we have no occasion to complain on this score; and if there is a little heaviness in his impasto, sometimes, it is the heaviness of a master. Marchesi, again, is an artist with a serious aim. His "Interior of a Sacristy" is full of subdued and harmonious colour; and the same may be said of Fontana, whose "Esopo" and "Mater amabilis" are painted broadly and effectively. Chevalier Giuliano is another artist capable of conveying real pleasures. His little procession of young girls singing joyously as they walk by a sea wall at the "Setting of the Sun" is one of the most satisfactory pictures in the section. The facial action of singing is most charmingly conveyed. C. Detti's "Duel" is very spirited, but too suggestive of Fortuny to be altogether satisfactory. The Spaniard's influence, indeed, is felt largely throughout the section. In a less pronounced degree, perhaps, Marchetti and Jacovacci owe some of their sparkle and inspiration to him.

Apart from this Fortuny fashion, it may be said that, as regards tone and colour, the Italians fall into one of two styles—either into the black, positive, effective manner of De Nittis, who is admirably represented here by a long and telling series of London views, slightly Frenchified, including Westminster, Trafalgar-square, the Bank of England, and "Canon Bridge," as it is called in the catalogue; or into the bright, light key of such men as Michetti and Joris, each of whom has a couple of capital pictures in the gallery. V. Volpe gives a fine example of *genre* painting in his priest leaning back in his chair. Nor is the French Corot without his Italian imitators; and, indeed, the French school generally makes itself felt in Italy, as in every other land. Gandi, the water-colourist, is an exception to this, and reminds one more of the English William Hunt than of anyone else. J. S. Rotta is another water-colourist whose figures are strong and well individualised.

Whatever of the old debt owing by France and Europe to Italy has in these latter days been paid back to her in the way of painting, there are two arts in which no other nation can do much other than stimulate her, and these are sculpture and engraving. In the latter, with the exception of a short period about a century ago, when her attention was excited for a time by the marvellous beauty and purity of line produced by the graver of the Scottish Strange, Italy, from the days of Marc Antonio Raimondi to the present, has never been without a supremely competent school of engravers. Its honours are still maintained by such men as the Chevalier Di Bartolo, who is accomplished alike with the etching needle and the graver.

Italy's works in sculpture, whether in the field of the realistic or the ideal, is much more varied, higher in aim, and more positive in achievement. When the examples in sculpture almost equal those in painting—in the former the number of works is a hundred and eighty-two, in the latter a hundred and ninety-three—we can scarcely expect the level to be equally lofty throughout. There are, accordingly, many pieces of sculpture which are merely pretty, and such as one could easily imagine would be raved about by the wandering wife of a rich English parvenu affecting the airs of a *virtuosa*. They are what English artists would contemptuously term "pot boilers;" but we must not forget that the Italians have a double incentive to the manufacture of these cleverly sculptured wares—first, the pot-boiling urgency; and, secondly, the importunity of rich, ignorant foreigners, both English and American, sojourning in Rome and other Italian art-centres, who will have sculptured souvenirs in their own tawdry taste from the studios they have been pleased to visit and affect.

Apart, however, from the baneful influences we have named, the sculptured art of Italy stands on a high level. We were particularly struck with the modelling of an old woman sitting back bowed in her chair, with that limpness of look and earthward consent of the whole body which extreme old age gives to people. It was a very small work, and, from having no number on it, we regret we are unable to give the artist's name. The same unconscious abandonment and prostration come out forcibly and painfully in the two Chinamen who lie, opium-drugged, upon a rude bench, whose author also we are unable to name. There are many examples of this realistic treatment. H. Ximenes, of Florence, quite startles one with his two ragged and rather repulsive-looking gamins fighting in the most ferocious manner. Another realistic bit of raggedness stands at a corner in the cross gallery, and represents an urchin smoking a cigar with ineffable nonchalance; while a third composition is that of two London newspaper boys holding out with intense eagerness to the supposed passer-by, the one a *Standard* and the other a *Daily News*. So terrific is their haste to do business, that one of the boys does not give himself time to take the copper he has obtained for the last paper from between his gleaming teeth. The artist in this case, so far as we can make out, is J. Focardi, of London. But, of all the realistic work in the Italian collection, that which will commend itself most to the English visitor—whether from its masterly modelling, its finished and perfect carving, or from the nature of the subject treated—is that which represents the great Jenner vaccinating his own son, by the accomplished Professor Monteverde, of Rome. The nude child lies across the doctor's knee, and, with depressed shoulders and concentrated attention, he stoops over it to prick with the lancet the little arm. The intense expression of the face, the nervous firmness of the hands, and the conspiring action of the whole body towards the one object, may fairly be regarded as the *ne plus ultra* of realistic sculpture. Along with two members of the Royal Academy of England—the one a sculptor and the other a painter—and a third gentleman who is eminent as a decorator, we stood before this group. After combating the objection of the first named to the work—not on account

of any lack of artistic power on the part of the Italian, but on the score that an English doctor would not lay the child naked across his knee, as in the statue, and that the whole action was anti-English—and convincing him, we hope, that the English or anti-English character of the action had nothing to do with the merit of the idea as expressed objectively by the chisel of the Italian Monteverde, we all came to the conclusion that it ought to be bought by the English College of Surgeons and placed in their hall.

Among ideal subjects with an historic reference we find the central place of honour occupied by J. J. Papini's "Cleopatra" reclining on a couch. The work is full of technical excellence, carried to the extent of bravura; and to our eye the face of "the Serpent of Old Nile" is too pronounced in the Paphianism of its expression. The "Cleopatra" of E. Braga, on the other hand, errs in this, that the figure, which is standing, has none of that litherness which we know belongs to female humanity of the Oriental type. It is more European than Egyptian, but is none the less beautifully modelled on that account. For ethnological correctness of form and face we were particularly struck with J. Ginotti's negress tugging indignantly at the manacles which bind her. The tendency to ostentatiousness and defiant emphasis to which we have already referred, and for whose paternity we must go back to the facile Bernini, comes strikingly out in Borghi's otherwise noble bronze statue of "Oliver Cromwell," whom we see in long boots, filling augustly the chair in which he sits. With such portentous moustachios as we have here, the Great Protector need only have shown himself to rout completely all his Philistine foes. We prefer the marble figure of the late Pope smiling in his chair, with outspread hands, as in welcome. If our catalogue directs us rightly, it is the work of Chevalier Pagliacetti. In the shape of portrait-busts, that of Mazzini, by L. Gaugeri, of Rome, is one of the finest in the whole Italian section. Nor must we omit mention of Costa's "Victor Emmanuel," Zucchi's "King Humbert," or the portraits by Castellani and Gernito. Salvini's "Giotto" as a boy, Maraini's "Sappho," Calvi's "Othello," Barcaglia's "Waking of Aurora," and his Cupid on the shoulders of Venus, the "Clytemnestra" of Avellini, the "Savonarola" of Biggi, and the "Spartacus" of Lucchetti, and the others which we have named are only a few of the many noble works in sculpture which Italy has to show the stranger. The visitor, moreover, must remember that they are not all to be found in the rooms immediately devoted to the fine arts; on the contrary, some of the best will be found scattered in various parts of the Italian section. On the whole, Italy makes a brave show, and fresh art-vitality seems to have come to her with her renewed political life.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.

To the old question "What is poetry?" there remains, I believe, but one answer which has not yet been given; but this answer is, as it happens, the right one. Cannot any poet—that is, any really living human being—guess it? "What is poetry?" Everything. Surely this answer is true enough, comprehensive enough—even, rightly understood, exclusive enough; for there are many things in the world. Everything that is, that has a real existence, that is not a mere lifeless sham, is poetry; and every true description of every such reality is poetry in the literal sense—the poetry of words.

Yet the converse of this proposition cannot be said to be true; for there are many things which have no substantial existence—half-formed thoughts, indefinable states of mind, dim, unconscious perceptions—which are yet of the very essence of poetry. These are the offspring of the first sweet summer breezes (accompanied by so strange yearnings), or of the occult influences of the night—in which are born all mysteries, chimeras, and non-existent things generally. Some of these come with sleep, but many when sleep will not come; and poetry, even with those who are thought unpoetical, is hardly ever absent altogether from a sleepless night.

Most people know some, at all events, of Heller's *Nuits Blanches*—"Sleepless Nights"—fantastic studies for the piano, which even a moderate player can make interesting. These express almost every variety of feeling which the inability to go to sleep brings to us—in one it is as if myriads of little demons were pricking and pinching us; in another there is a sort of steady beating, as if some one in the next room were slowly playing a devil's tattoo on the ground; in another a heaving and throbbing, like that of distant steam-engines at work; in another a yearning cry, which shows that sleep is far away and not to be hoped for; while in another is a lulling murmur, deceitfully promising an ever-approaching sleep—which never comes.

It is torture—a long, wearying, changeable yet monotonous torture—the endurance of a night without sleep, even when one is not kept awake by actual pain: when one is, it is terrible. If one could only know at the beginning that sleep would not come, it might be wiser to give it up at once and take to reading; or even dress and go out for a moonlight walk—one of those strange, solitary walks, when the world is so beautiful and oneself so weary, when one would like to weep and cannot be sure whether it is from joy or sorrow. Of such a walk, surely, although preluded by a dream-troubled sleep, Shelley wrote his magical "Lines to an Indian Air"—

I arise from dreams of Thee
In the first sweet sleep of night
When the winds are breathing low
And the stars are shining bright:
I arise from dreams of thee,
And a spirit in my feet
Has led me—who knows how?
To thy chamber-window, Sweet!

And, though he very likely suffered for it in a headache next day, the poet was right not to try to allure again the vanished goddess of sleep—who, like other goddesses, ethereal or earthly, keeps aloof more coyly the more she is wooed. The innumerable plans of inducing sleep to visit us when we are overtired, or not tired enough, are of very little worth: if she will come

She will, you may depend on't;
And if she won't—she won't, and there's an end on't.

The common way of counting so many hundreds, or thousands, has the great drawbacks that, in the first place, it is a disagreeable and worrying process—and all ways of seeking sleep should be pleasant and soothing—and, in the second, one may very soon drop into a mechanical way of counting, and go on at the same time with it and with any train of thought which has been troubling us. A better plan, for the arithmetically disposed, is to go through some simple tables, which will require a little, and a very little, mental effort: as, twice two are four, twice four are eight, &c.; which, by the time one gets to twice a hundred-and-twenty-eight, becomes just enough puzzling to make one uncertain what one multiplied last—a blessed sign of sleepiness!

Methods not like these are sought by the poetical mind when it is unduly wakeful: in one of the loveliest, and not one of the most hackneyed, of his sonnets, Wordsworth has told us of the plans he was wont to try—has given us an exquisite picture of the simple thoughts to which his great mind naturally turned. All the most beautiful sights and sounds of the country move at his call before him in quiet procession:

A flock of sheep, that leisurely pass by,
One after one—

coming, we can imagine, through the opened gate of a meadow into a green lane, and wandering down it: *les brébis passent et se ressemblent!* There is no sight more touching in its peaceful beauty; as there are no sweeter sounds than

—the sound of rain, and bees
Murmuring; the fall of rivers, winds and seas—

though one is not quite sure, among these last, which are sounds and which sights. Next the poet calls up visions of great expanses, boundless and tranquil—

Smooth fields, white sheets of water, and pure sky.

Who can fail to love the mind which instinctively took refuge from all troubles in thoughts, or inward pictures, of such loveliness and purity? Yet even these cannot give him rest: he lies sleepless through the night, and must hear the small birds' melodies

—first uttered from my orchard trees,
And the first cuckoo's melancholy cry.

Words which bring to our minds those of another poet who has "uttered nothing base;" who, when he tells us, in one of his curiously vivid lines, how as the night passes away

The casement slowly grows a glimmering square,

remembers, in like wise,

The earliest pipe of half-awakened birds.

And in "Locksley Hall," also, Tennyson has reminded us of one of the miseries of lying awake—the constant and pitiless beating of "the rain upon the roof." It has its poetry, there can be little doubt, this weary, dreary penance of sleeplessness, like most penances and most miseries. Perhaps one may say that this poetical possibility is (little as we could acknowledge it at the time) the redeeming element in many tortures. The agony really unbearable is that which is vulgar, hideous, for which one would not ask sympathy, which moves onlookers only to a coarse, hard ridicule.

Not that all sleepless nights are torture. There is in a long night-journey a fresh and almost wild delight which day's healthier pleasures scarcely equal: we moderns can imagine how glorious must have been a moonlit journey on the box of the York coach—or, grander still, a horseback expedition in those remote times "when knights were bold"—we can call up some vision of these delights when we think of our own rushing, rapid journeys in the "night mail north." The start, with the station's great arching roof overhead, open at one end to the sombre sky; the contrast of the cries of porters and the laughing of travellers with the silence that one can feel around, even in busy London; the long or hurried farewell, as the train slowly moves off—passes and leaves the platform, grunts and puffs, then seems to pant like an eager horse as it feels the open pathway under it, and settles to its splendid pace of close upon sixty miles an hour. "The moon looks out, the fields rush by," as some poet must have said somewhere; there is an immense feeling of loneliness as we hurry through unknown places—all weird and unearthly in the dark or the moonlight—as we stream along under our flying banner of fire. It is an hour or two after midnight when we leap from the train, and hurry into the warm, bright room for a hasty, hot, confused, delightful breakfast. Children scald their mouths with steaming coffee, Scotchmen rush in battalions upon the cold roast beef; hardly anyone is quite awake; everyone is laughing except those who are very cross, and they make the others laugh the more. Then, into the train again—only twenty minutes are allowed, and nobody wants to be left behind: foolish those who did, for all who are awake behold a series of the grandest pictures—the broad plains of the Black Country, with every now and then a gaping pit from which the furnace flames roar and surge like (as the country people roughly say) "hell's mouth itself." And then, after the night, there comes—

But we must not make the thousandth attempt to describe a sunrise, lest it should turn out no better than the other nine hundred and ninety-nine. Only let it be said, and remembered, that there is the sunrise to end every sleepless night: the most exquisite beauty to compensate for what is often the most dreary torture. Here, as so often elsewhere, our greatest pains are bound up (sometimes indissolubly) with our highest pleasures.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution on the 4th inst., held at its house, John-street, Adelphi, payments amounting to £1850 were made on some of the 268 life-boat stations, including rewards to the crews of life-boats and shore-boats for recent services. Amongst the contributions lately received were £600 from Miss Barlow, of Leicester, to defray the cost of a life-boat to be named the John Clay Barlow, after her late brother; and £4 12s., contents of contribution-box at St. James's Schools, Burnley. The late Mrs. Sykes, of Grasmere, had left the institution a legacy of £600; the late W. Trowell, Esq., of Fletton, Huntingdon, £100; and the late Miss F. A. Burrell, of Durham, £100. The institution's instructions for the restoration of the apparently drowned continue to be extensively circulated on the coast and elsewhere. The committee expressed their deep regret at the death of Admiral Sir W. H. Hall, K.C.B., who had been one of their members for many years. Reports were read from the institution's four inspectors of life-boats on their recent visits to twenty-two life-boat stations.

Earl Granville, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, on Saturday last turned the first turf of a direct railway between Deal and Dover. The ceremony was followed by a luncheon.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* was published last Saturday containing the announcement that "her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, is pleased to prolong till Dec. 31, 1878, the time for the registration of trade-marks used in the textile industries."

A meeting of citizens was held in the Mansion House, Dublin, yesterday week—the Lord Mayor presiding—to take steps for the relief of the sufferers by the China famine. Sir Thomas Wade, British Minister to China, said there are five distressed provinces, covering an area more than three times the size of the United Kingdom. The population is 120 millions, fifteen millions of whom are starving. A large sum of money was subscribed.

The receipts on account of revenue during the quarter which ended on Sunday were £18,817,695, against £18,866,868 in the corresponding quarter of last year. The receipts for the year ended Sunday were £79,714,126, against £79,084,492 in the year ending June 30, 1877. The increases during the past quarter compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, have been in customs, land tax, and house duty, post office, interest on advances, and in the miscellaneous items; while there has been decreases in the excise, stamps, and property and income tax. Upon the year there has been a net increase of £629,634.

NEW BOOKS.

Curiosity, rather than any stronger or worthier sentiment, is the influence under which we take up *The History of England*: the influence for the rising generation by the late M. Guizot, and translated in good style, for the most part, by Moy Thomas (Sampson Low and Co.), a work of which two large, handsome, profusely and nobly illustrated volumes are now before the public. For it is quite certain that an English reader, desirous of studying a full, true, and particular account of the historical events which have combined to make his country what it now is, from the day "when Britain first at Heaven's command arose from out the azure main," would not turn for information to the pages either of the late illustrious M. Guizot or of any other foreign authority. Not that M. Guizot's account is at all less full, true, and particular than it should be, but that he has been for the instruction of his grandchildren, but that he could not be expected to feel that deep interest which identity of nationality inspires. On the other hand, such accounts as his not only arouse curiosity, though that may be the chief feeling with which they are approached; they also achieve the useful purpose of enabling us to see ourselves as others see us. This "History of England" is not only uniform, as regards externals, with the same author's "History of France," already brought out by the same enterprising publishers, but it corresponds thereto in other respects. It contains in a collected form certain "tales of a grandfather," taken down from his lips, expanded, and edited, with affectionate and reverential care, by his gifted daughter, Madame Guizot De Witt, and intended for the benefit principally of the young. The plan, however, is slightly different; for, as the tales were related to a French audience and published originally for the edification of French readers, the narrator "felt that in this case the knowledge which would enable the reader to supply any hiatus is less extended; he was, in consequence, careful to preserve the regular and chronological sequence of events." Nor will the English reader have any reason to complain of this method. It may, perhaps, entail some little sacrifice of dramatic effect and picturesque arrangement; but, on the other hand, it is less bewildering and less likely to load the memory with pictures in which the cart precedes the horse. The first volume may be said to commence with the Roman invasion under Julius Caesar, and it ends with the death of Henry VII. The second begins with the reign of Henry VIII., and ends with the death of Charles II. The latter is, of course, the volume in which we expect to find M. Guizot at his best, for it contains a portion of our history, that portion in which Cromwell is the prominent figure, whereon the late illustrious historian and statesman is an acknowledged authority. The student would probably go to Mr. Freeman for all that concerns the Norman invasion; to Mr. Froide for what relates to the House of Tudor; and to Mr. Gardiner for the personal government of Charles I. But for readers—especially young readers—who are not exactly students M. Guizot has bequeathed a history which will give them, in pleasant and readable style, a sufficiently comprehensive array of facts and a sufficiently trustworthy estimate of incidents and of characters. Moreover, the histories of France and England are at certain epochs so intermingled one with the other that he who speaks with authority, as M. Guizot certainly spoke, about the French cannot fail to command respectful attention when he discourses of the English; for the two are, in fact, one for the purposes of general information and instruction. As regards the illustrations, they will probably be considered to fail occasionally in respect of accuracy of costume and other points: they are numerous and spirited, most of them are fine, many of them are truly noble, some of them are melodramatic, and a few of them are grotesque.

It is not likely that there will be much difference of opinion among persons who are qualified to speak from personal experience or from trustworthy testimony, to say nothing of the internal evidence afforded, about *Walks in Algiers*, by L. G. Séguin (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.), a book which seems worthy of being regarded as a model of what such works should be. "Algiers and its surroundings" are the theme of the volume; and it appears to be allowed by general consent of all who have had an opportunity of examining the pages that whatever we are told therein can be safely depended upon, whilst the excellent style in which it is told must be admitted by every reader, travelled or untravelled. A very tempting description is given of Mustapha Supérieur, which, as "everybody" knows, is "the most attractive and aristocratic suburb of Algiers," the suburb where "the English colony has its headquarters." And be it known to anybody who does not already know it that the English colony, as is not unusual with colonies of that nationality, is bidding fair to make a peaceful conquest of the whole place. The suburb takes its name from Mustapha, the "last Dey but three," who once upon a time dwelt there in a beautiful palace which is "now used as the summer residence of the Governor-General." The time for living in this lovely suburb is from October to June. To the walks which may be taken therefrom in any direction there is no end, and their attractiveness is equally without limit. Turn which way you will, you can "scarcely fail to discover some new charm of landscape, some picturesque nook;" you may wander up and down wooded slopes, always taking a fresh route, with scarcely any fear of going wrong, if you have a taste for flowery lanes, if you have an eye for colour, if you have an ear that rejoices in the song of thrush and nightingale. There is a great deal to be said for the climate of Algiers as superior to that of Nice and other places of resort for invalids and idlers: but to be content with Algiers you must be a lover of nature, and must not hanker after the mundane pleasures to be found in the neighbourhood of Monaco or even of Pau. You may, if you travel first class, and pay £10s. 6d. for your fare through from London to Algiers, reach Marseilles in sixteen hours and a quarter from Paris, and Algiers from Marseilles in thirty-six hours; but of course, for enjoyment, it would be advisable to go more gently, and break the journey at Lyons, if nowhere else. There is a want, it appears, of really good hotels in Algiers; but as to them and as to everything else that especially concerns the traveller or the invalid in search of a healthy place of abode abundant information is supplied in the volume under consideration, a volume which both for those who contemplate a visit to Algiers and for those who do not is much to be commended as a delightful collection of useful and agreeable notes, memoranda, and descriptions. Illustrations, moreover, there are, to the number of about a score, including plans of Algiers and of the environs; and let it be added in a spirit of grateful appreciation that there is an index. One remark must be made in conclusion: the author, who is probably indulging in a small joke, writes of "le génie militaire" as though it meant "military genius," whereas it of course means what we should call "the engineers;" and, moreover, it means "the engineers of the army" as opposed to "le génie maritime" or "engineers of the navy." The matter seems to be worthy of observation, because so many good writers, who might reasonably be supposed to know better, are apparently ignorant of what is one of the commonest expressions in the French language.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The camp will be open to-day (Saturday), and the shooting will begin at nine o'clock next Monday. The winner of the Silver Medal will be known on Thursday, the 11th, and the names of the sixty who are entitled to shoot in the second stage will be announced. The St. George's contest (second only in interest to the Queen's) is in the programme for Friday, the 12th, and the Lords and Commons Match will take place on Saturday, the 13th, in the afternoon. The Queen's Prize, second stage, will be shot for on Tuesday, the 16th, and there will also be on that day the first stage of the Army and Navy Prizes and the Public Schools Veterans' Match. On Wednesday, the 17th, the University teams will compete for the Chancellor's Cup. The match between the regular Army and the Volunteers for the Donegal Cup, and the contest amongst the regulars for General Eyre's prize, is also fixed for the 17th. Thursday, the 18th, will be a busy day, the principal events being the Elcho Shield, the Public Schools Match, the Volunteer Cadets' Match, and the Kolapore Cup. The last shooting day is Friday, the 19th, when the principal attractions will be the Loyd-Lindsay Prize for mounted men and a similar contest for volunteers on foot. The prizes will be distributed on Saturday, July 20, and there will be the usual athletic sports and games later in the day. The space for the regimental camps is allotted, and will be occupied by the London Rifle Brigade, the 3rd London, the Victorias, the South Middlesex, the St. George's, the London Scottish, the 19th, 29th, and 37th Middlesex, the Civil Service, the Queen's (Westminster), and the 1st Surrey. The council have approved a white cap cover to be worn by competitors; but the use of the approved pattern is not compulsory, and any regimental cap covers authorised by commanding officers may be worn.

The London Scottish, as usual, took possession of their camp at Wimbledon last Saturday for a week's drill prior to the national shooting gathering; an example that this year has been followed by the Queen's (Westminster), a strong body of whom went under canvas.

The metropolitan volunteers had a heavy day's work last Saturday, as ten regiments were inspected officially, while three took up residence under canvas at Wimbledon, and others participated in minor field-days and marches, bringing up the total force under arms to something considerably over 7000 men. First in point of time, as it probably was in importance, was that of the London Rifle Brigade in Hyde Park, by Colonel Burnaby, the commanding officer of the Grenadier Guards. The corps, in ten good companies, in addition to two companies of cadets, were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hayter, M.P., whose field officers were Lieutenant-Colonel Haywood, Major Hope, and Captain Ewens. The regiment was put through a long series of movements, extending over nearly a couple of hours, and including the "attack formation," on the principle practised by the Guards on their Wimbledon field-day, a fortnight since, the movements concluding with an advance in line and general salute. In his address at the close of the drill Colonel Burnaby expressed himself well satisfied with what he had seen of the regiment this year, as this was the fourth occasion on which he had had the pleasure of meeting them. The 20th Middlesex were inspected upon the Horse Guards parade by Lieutenant-General Stephenson, the commanding officer of the Home District. The corps was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gore-Browne, and showed a strength of 627 of all ranks on parade. At the close of the drill, which included a novelty in the shape of the bayonet exercise, excellently performed to the word of command of the Sergeant-Major, General Stephenson made a short congratulatory address. The 3rd Middlesex Artillery, who showed a field state of 810 on parade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Truro, underwent a satisfactory inspection at Wellington Barracks by Colonel Waller, R.A., the Inspecting Officer of Auxiliary Artillery for the Home District. The 4th Middlesex, Lord Truro's other regiment, of whom nearly 450 answered to their names, passed through a similar ordeal in Hyde Park, where the test was applied by Colonel Fremantle, of the Coldstream Guards.—The St. George's, to the number of 476, paraded at Wellington Barracks, under Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, and marched thence to the grounds of Lambeth Palace, where they were inspected by Colonel Fitzroy, of the Coldstream Guards. The 1st Middlesex Engineers were also inspected by Colonel Gordon, R.E., the battalion and company drill being executed in Battersea Park, and the engineering work at the headquarters of the corps. Lieutenant-Colonel Ransome was in command.—The 26th Middlesex (Customs and Docks), who mustered nearly 800 of all ranks, went by special train from Waterloo to Bushey Park, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kennard, M.P., and were inspected by Colonel Wynne, of the Grenadier Guards.—The Civil Service Rifles, a large detachment of whom have been under canvas for a week at Sandown Park, were inspected there, the remainder of the corps going by train to Esher; while at Carshalton the 1st Surrey Administrative Battalion, comprising nearly 800 men of the Brixton, Wimbledon, Carshalton, Epsom, and Shaftesbury Park Corps, went through the same ordeal under Colonel Spott, commanding the fiftieth sub-district.—The Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mapleson, were inspected in Regent's Park.—The 2nd London, under Lieutenant-Colonel Vickers, went to Blackheath for a field-day; and the 10th Surrey took the train to Horsham, returning to London on Monday by march route. The East London Engineers proceeded to Roehampton for a mimic field-day at the residence of Colonel Crowle.

On Sunday the 1st London Engineers and the 37th Middlesex attended Divine service—the first named at St. Giles's, Cripplegate, where the sermon was preached by the Chaplain, the Rev. P. P. Gilbert; the latter at St. Giles-in-the-Fields, the Rev. Canon Nisbet, Chaplain of the corps, officiating.

The annual fête of the 1st Cambridge Rifle Volunteers was held last week in the handsome grounds of Sidney Sussex College, granted for the occasion by the Master and Fellows. All legs and kinds of amusement had been provided; and the sorts and kinds of amusement played a selection of music. Educated dogs, feats of swordsmanship, a double telephone, the ascent of grotesque balloons, and a grand illumination of the grounds were amongst the attractions; and the whole wound up with a display of fireworks.

The bronze medal of the National Rifle Association for Staffordshire has been won by Mr. Buxton, 8th (Burton) Corps.

The Suffolk Agricultural Show took place last week at Ipswich. The Duke of Hamilton, Lord Rendlesham, the Marquis of Exeter, and the Marquis of Bristol were among the prize-takers.

The Domestic Economy Congress at Manchester came to a conclusion yesterday week. During the day papers were read and discussions held on the ventilation of dwellings, cookery, needlework, clothing, food, and other subjects.

PARIS AT THE CAFE.

(From a Correspondent.)

All along the line of the grand boulevards (from the Madeleine right away to the Château d'Eau), and all along the Boulevard St. Michel—in the quarter thronged with visitors and the quarter thronged with students—these are the two great lines of cafés. Of course, every street in Paris is dotted with them here and there, but in these it is no matter of dots; from the Pont St. Michel to the Luxembourg Garden alone, I have counted—I think it was fifty!

For a man with a spare hour, or two or three, on his hands, there is no place like a Parisian café; above all, a café in the Latin quarter—where, despite the greater show of the Italiens and their kin, there is far more variety, more interest, more life. On a sunny day in July one may sit—say before some café on the eastern side of the Boulevard St. Michel (not too far above or below the Cluny Museum)—and watch the constant stream of students, of every nation and of every colour, white, yellow, brown, and black; of soldiers in all sorts of uniforms—some very fierce little men, and some very mild, but all very little; of *grisettes*, or rather of the new generation which has risen up and taken their place, as the big, brutal Hanover rat has dispossessed his quiet little black predecessor. *Bonnes* pass, with chattering children, on their way to the gardens of the Luxembourg, where the band plays, and the marionettes act their funny drama twenty times a day; and priests go by, sour and close-shaven or ruddy and countrified, demure all of them, with downcast eyes, yet noticing everything—even to the *bonnes*. Little boys come to you as you sit and beg you to buy boxes of lights; little girls put flowers on the table before you and then run away—not that they mean the flowers as gratis offerings; you may be sure of their return. Occasionally you see a beggar, though these are rare in Paris; but if you throw away the smallest bit of your cigar there are little boys to pick it up—in the city are seven hundred boys, I am told, engaged in this one occupation.

If, however, you prefer the Italiens or the Capucines for your coffee, or your "grog," or your ice (you can get delicious ices at these first-rate restaurants for a franc and a half, which is undeniably a first-rate price), you have only to take an empty chair—not always an easy thing to find in front of a shaded café on a hot afternoon—and you may see half the lazy people of Europe pass and re-pass, in carriages, open cabs, and omnibuses, on horseback and on foot; or if, again, you wish to sojourn for a while in the famous "Elysian fields," you may think yourself—in the evening, especially—on the outskirts of some gigantic fair. Paris is, indeed, the pleasure-ground of Europe; it is not a very noble *métier*, but the French like it, and do their work extremely well—amusing themselves while they amuse others.

In every other quarter of the town there is something, and something fresh, to be seen—except, indeed, in those long, white, dreary boulevards which intervene between the busy city and its charming environs. But in the city there are, here, all the strangers shopping, paying high for their broken French, and grumbling; here, the busy, merry, sharp-tongued Frenchwomen haggling over halfpence; here, the speculators, the *agents de change*, the *agitateurs*, who make such hellish hubbub at the Bourse; here the quiet, round-shouldered workmen, smoking as they go to or from their work; everywhere soldiers, priests, sisters of charity, and young girls in the white dress of the *première communion*.

But it need hardly be said that it is not merely for the solitary idler that the café is a resource and a pleasure. What we in London have lost a century or more—the old coffee-house, where comrades met to make merry, to discuss politics, trade, literature, even to do business—this still exists and flourishes in Paris, with such differences as the difference of time and nation naturally make. From the young "bloods" of Queen Anne's day to the actual *gommeux*, from the sober old English citizens to the modern examples of French respectability, is a step, no doubt, yet it is almost a question whether it is a greater step than that from a nineteenth century Englishman to his French contemporary—among the young men, at all events; so distinct a type has the rough athletic Briton of today become.

Still, what was an everyday luxury, if not an absolute necessity, to the Englishmen who lived with Dryden or with Addison, has become absolutely necessary—is as the very breath of life—to every Frenchman. The French cannot live without talking—they confess it readily—and this accounts for many of their institutions, as, for example, their gregarious student life, with its hotels filled with lads of twenty; in London medical or legal students generally live alone, very seldom "chum" with more than one friend. As for cafés, a Frenchman has applied to them his eternal quotation—*S'ils n'existaient pas, il faudrait les inventer*.

And look at their advantages for the innumerable men, young or old, of all classes who have no fixed evening occupation. In England, in London even, for the bachelor multitudes who can hardly be expected to spend their evenings at home, there is no refuge but the club; and a club has the disadvantage of being a fixture—a party of friends in Paris can carry their club with them, establishing it at the nearest café. Besides, the English club is considerably more expensive than a Parisian café of the usual kind.

For it is really a very cheap amusement, your café—that is say, it may be made very cheap; and the Frenchman has not the Englishman's passion for making cheap things dear by paying more than is necessary for them. No Parisian thinks it at all mean to spend an hour or so at a café, reading all the available newspapers or playing at dominoes, taking nothing but his cup of coffee at 35 or 40 centimes (though I must confess that he generally adds to it a *petit verre*), and giving the waiter only two sous; and the way in which cafés increase and multiply show that it is not mean—that the proprietors can well afford to give him this accommodation at this price.

So they are cheap enough, those merry parties of comrades who drink little and talk much, which are held night after night at every café on each side of the Seine: those informal clubs that can change, break up, move their quarters, or double their numbers, at a moment's notice. At them almost every Parisian acquires a dash, a liveliness, a readiness in talk, rare among Londoners; it is odd to notice how a man who in Paris has seemed rather quiet and insignificant, in London leads the conversation or takes, at all events, a prominent part in it. As talkers, the French are certainly unrivalled; and it is to a great extent their cafés which have given them this supremacy.

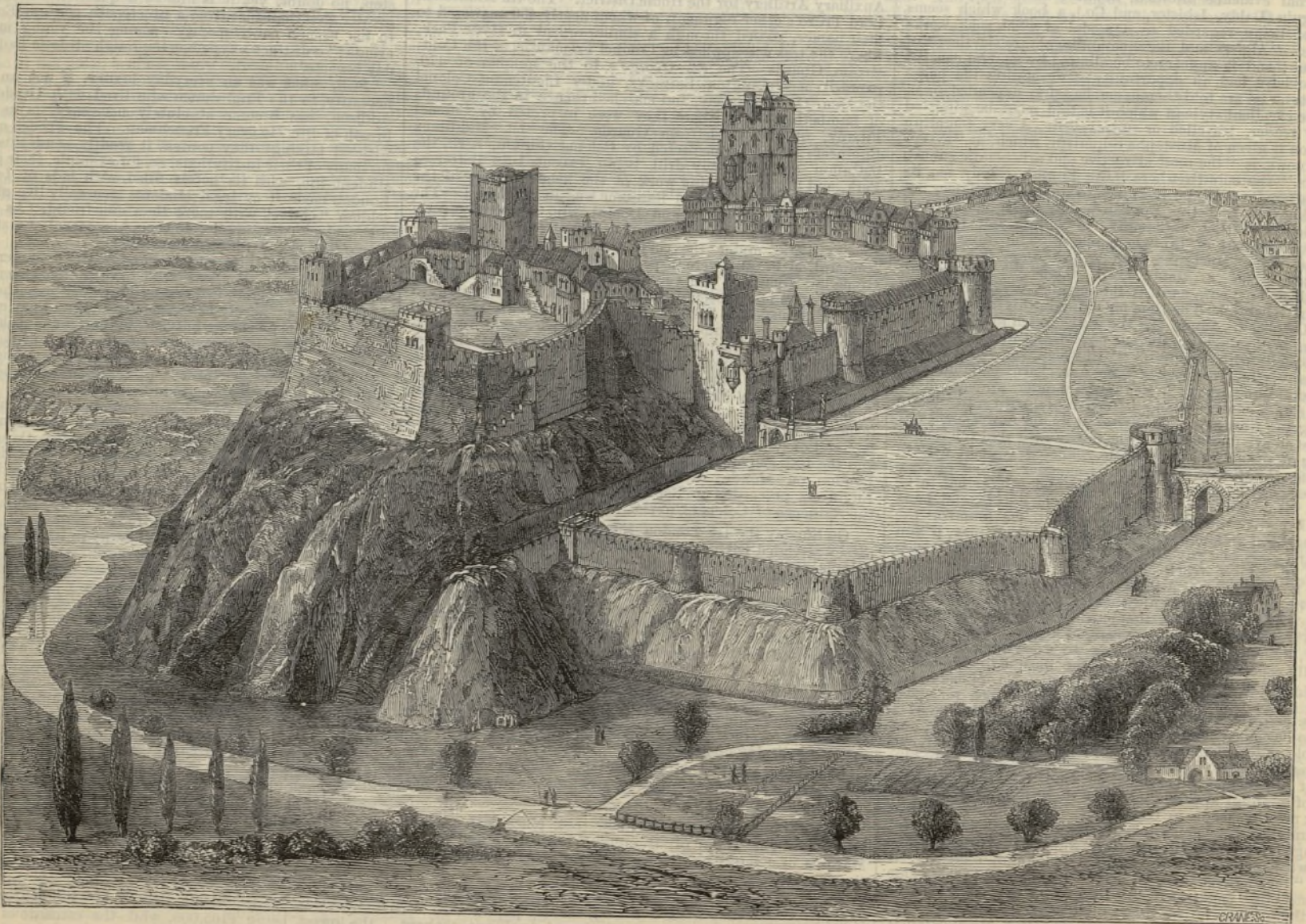
Of some of these cafés, which have become historical, or which are at the present day the most popular and interesting, I hope in ensuing articles to give some brief account.

It has been decided by the Trinity Board to build the new Eddystone Lighthouse themselves, and not under contract. There were three tenders, that of Mr. Pethick, of Plymouth, the lowest, being £105,000, while the estimate of the Board's engineer was £90,000.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO NOTTINGHAM.

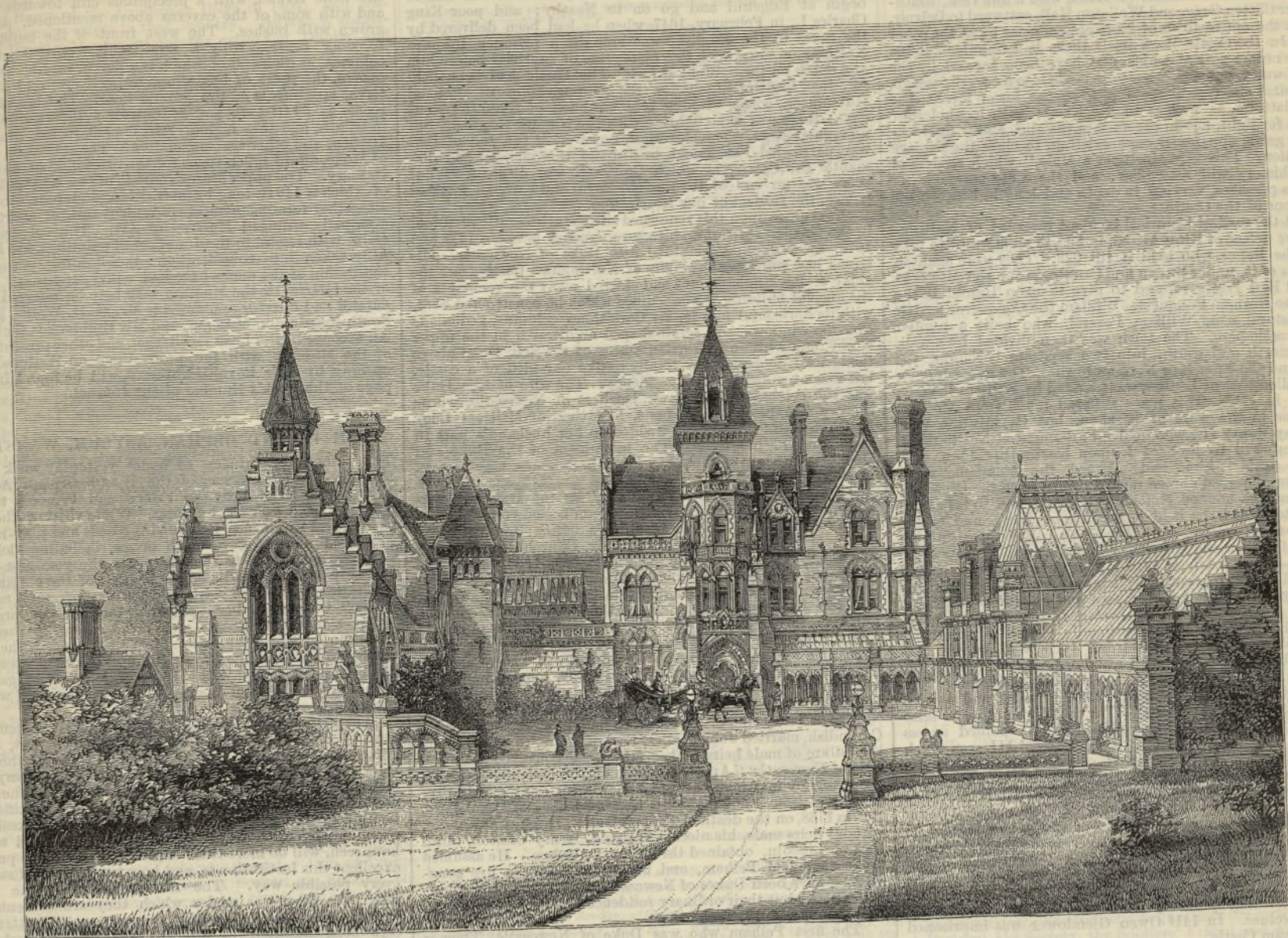


THE MIDLAND COUNTIES ART-MUSEUM, NOTTINGHAM CASTLE: WEST FRONT.



NOTTINGHAM CASTLE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO NOTTINGHAM.



BESTWOOD LODGE, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF ST. ALBANS, VISITED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE LATE MAYOR OF NOTTINGHAM.

A sad personal calamity had taken place just before the opening of Nottingham Castle by the Prince and Princess of Wales as an Art-Museum for the Midland Counties. This misfortune was the death of Mr. W. G. Ward, the Mayor, to whose public spirit and indefatigable exertions the success of the scheme has been chiefly owing. On the evening of Thursday, the 13th ult., while riding with his eldest son near his house, he had an apoplectic seizure, and, falling from his horse, sustained a fracture of the skull, from which he died in the course of the following day. Mr. Ward, who was born at Nottingham in the year 1825, was connected, under the late Mr. George Moore, with the business of Messrs. Groucock, Moore, and Copestake. At the age of twenty he was appointed to the management of important departments, and shortly afterwards was placed at the head of the Nottingham house of that firm. At the age of thirty he began business as a lace manufacturer on his own account, and soon obtained a leading position in the town. The firm of Ward and Cope, in their factory at New Basford, now have a hundred first-class machines employed in the manufacture of lace curtains, theirs being the largest establishment in the trade. Mr. Ward had been an active and useful member of the Town Council since 1869, and an Alderman since 1874. It was chiefly through his influence that the Borough Extension Act was carried, by which Nottingham now ranks as the thirteenth town in the United Kingdom in population, and fifth in extent of area; so that from the mayoralty of Mr. Ward the town may be said to make a fresh start in prosperity and municipal dignity. He has also done much good public service as a member of the School Board and of the Chamber of Commerce, and in promoting a system of arbitration for disputed questions between employers and employed. The Nottingham School of Art, over the managing committee of which he presided, has been more especially indebted to Mr. Ward's energy and ability in directing its affairs. The marked success achieved by the students of the Nottingham School of Art induced the Department of Science and Art to make, in the early part of 1872, overtures to the Town Council with a view to the establishment of a permanent museum. A letter from Sir Henry Cole, then of the South Kensington Museum, to Mr. Ward, in that year already Mayor of Nottingham, was laid before the Council in February, 1872, when it was unanimously resolved to accept the offer of the Education Department; a committee was appointed, and an annual grant of money voted. Within a few months an exhibition of pictures and other specimens of art-work—lent by the authorities at South Kensington—was opened in the Exchange Rooms, Nottingham, and was attended with such popularity as to determine the Council to provide a suitable site for a permanent institution, and the Castle was at once suggested as the most eligible. Application was at once made to the trustees of the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Gladstone and Lord de

Tabley, who granted a lease of the Castle and grounds for a term of 500 years—the Council to use and maintain the same as a public Museum and Exhibition. Clauses to that effect having been inserted in the next Improvement Act carried through the Legislature, it was resolved to devote a minimum sum of £20,000 towards the restoration of the Castle and its adaptation to the purpose. This was the origin of the new "Midland Counties Art-Museum," which was opened last Wednesday, and of which we give a separate description. The late Mayor of Nottingham will be remembered by his fellow-townsmen especially in connection with this final and crowning success of his useful public life.



THE LATE MR. W. G. WARD, MAYOR OF NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM CASTLE.

The opening this week of the new Midland Counties Art-Museum at Nottingham, by the Prince and Princess of Wales, is an event of more than local interest. But the site upon which this institution has been erected claims particular notice for the sake of its historical and antiquarian associations and the renown of Nottingham Castle. We have to thank an accomplished Nottingham architect and archaeologist, Mr. T. C. Hine, F.S.A., for the materials by which we are enabled to describe and illustrate this subject. Mr. Hine compiled and printed, last year, for limited circulation, a volume containing a series of brief historical notes, arranged in chronological order, with the dates set forth in the margin of its pages, concerning remarkable events in the annals both of the Castle and of the town. These extend from the Norman Conquest down to the purchase of the Castle by the Town Council, in 1875, for an Art-Museum. The book is illustrated by many photographic reproductions of old prints and drawings, facsimiles of ancient manuscripts, maps, and plans, which bring the former aspects of Nottingham plainly before the reader's eye. One of these, being the view of "Nottingham Castle in the Sixteenth Century," was drawn by Mr. Hine from his accurate and matured studies of the plan and construction of that grand baronial edifice, which was superseded, two hundred years ago, by the ducal mansion that was notoriously ruined by an incendiary fire in 1831. We are permitted by Mr. Hine to copy this view of the ancient Castle in our Engraving; and we may also consult his antiquarian commentary, together with a neatly-written "Historical Sketch" by Mr. J. Henry Brown, for the information here desirable to recall to mind. It need scarcely be observed that Nottingham Castle has frequently been mentioned as the scene of important events in the history of England.

The name of Nottingham is Saxon, and refers, like that of Sneinton, the eastern suburb, to the "Snottega," or caves, which from time immemorial have existed in the rock, of New Red Sandstone formation, on which the town and Castle stand. It is probable that some of these caves, perhaps originally hollowed out by subterranean streams of water, were the dwellings of a primitive race of mankind long before the Roman conquest of Britain. But Mr. Hine's opinion seems to be well founded, that the rock-face in Nottingham Park, in the grounds of Mr. J. Leavers, west of the Castle, perforated with five tiers of small niches, like pigeon-holes or "columbaria," accompanied by a sort of furnace, having a chimney, at one side, exhibits the remains of a Roman "sepulchrum commune." A very similar example, found at Rome, was represented in one of our illustrations some years ago, and others have been described as existing in Naples and Sicily. The bodies of the dead were burned in the "bustum" or furnace; and the ashes, put into glass or porcelain jars, were preserved in the niches of the "columbaria." This has nothing to do with the many larger excavations in different parts of the Nottingham rock, vulgarly

called "Druids' Dens" or "Papists' Holes," which were certainly used as dwellings, and were very likely, at some time or other, cut out for that purpose, though now mostly reduced to be cellars or storehouses. The place may have been a stronghold of the early British inhabitants, but we are not told of any Roman fortifications there. The Castle Rock, rising about 130 ft., with a precipitous south side, overhangs the Lene rivulet, and overlooks the meadows where that stream flows into the river Trent, with a fine view, south-west, over Clifton Grove and Wollaton Hall, eastward to Belvoir, and with the entire town of Nottingham close by at the other hand. In the Castle Rock itself there is a singular hidden cleft, the nether part of which may have been formed by the action of water, but which has been made into a covert passage, with a spiral staircase at the top, from the lower level to the Castle platform, as well as to the Keep; with loopholes, or openings for light, cut in the face of the cliff, and with stockades and gates, apparently once existing, to close the passage at discretion. This is "Mortimer's Hole," which readers of English history will remember, and there are several other cavernous passages, varying in depth and length, beneath the foundations of the Castle.

About the earliest historical incident recorded of Nottingham is the defeat of King Alfred, in 868, in an attempt to take it from the Danes, who held it till 922. They were again in possession of it, under Sweyn and Canute, in the eleventh century, and Earl Tostig refused to give it up to Harold in the year of the Norman Conquest. William the Conqueror gave it to his natural son, William Peverel, who built a regular Norman castle here. The town was then divided by a wall, running north and south, into two separate boroughs, the English and the French or Norman town. The monastery or priory, called that of Lenton, was founded by William Peverel, who died in 1113. This place suffered much from violence and rapine in the wars of Stephen, but its injuries were repaired by Henry II., who held a Parliament at Nottingham. It was bestowed by Richard I. upon his brother John, who conspired against him, and usurped the kingdom, while Richard was detained abroad on his return from the Crusades. Richard had to besiege Nottingham Castle, and to take it by storm, after which he held a Parliament there, and passed judgment against John, and other rebels. But Cour de Lion soon relented, and even gave the Castle again to his unworthy brother. John lived here as King twenty years later, and here cruelly put to death, by hanging, a number of little Welsh boys, children of the princes and chieftains of Wales, whom he had received as hostages for their parents' loyalty. King Henry III. occasionally visited Nottingham, and so did the first two Edwards. It is well known that Queen Isabella, after the murder of her husband at Berkeley, lived in Nottingham Castle with her paramour Mortimer; and here it was, in 1330, that Mortimer was arrested and carried off to judgment and execution. The party who came to seize him, by order of the young Edward III., gained access through "Mortimer's Hole." King Edward III. was much at Nottingham in the early part of his long reign, while engaged in the Scottish wars. It has been said that his Royal Scottish captive, King David, taken at the battle of Neville's Cross, was imprisoned in a dungeon of Nottingham Castle, and that he carved a representation of Christ's sufferings on the dungeon wall. This story, however, is discredited by Mr. Hine, who does not think it likely that David was confined elsewhere than in the Royal Palace or Tower of London. The dungeon or cell, with the sculptured figures, has been looked for in vain; it may probably have been the retreat of some religious recluse. In 1411 Owen Glendower was imprisoned at Nottingham Castle.

During the Wars of the Roses, this place being a great stronghold of the House of York, Nottingham witnessed many transactions of considerable note. Edward IV. here collected his troops and proclaimed himself King in 1461, and he did so again in 1471, after landing on the coast near Hull, when he returned from his short exile in Flanders to avenge his dethronement by Warwick. Under Edward IV. and Richard III., whose Court was repeatedly held here, the Castle was greatly enlarged, strengthened, and adorned, becoming then such as it appears in our Illustration, from Mr. Hine's drawing, which is based on Leland's description and Smithson's plan of 1617. It was one of the most magnificent buildings of the Plantagenet castellated style.

The space previously occupied by the ancient Norman fortress, which is nearly that where the modern edifice—namely, the Duke of Newcastle's mansion, converted into the Art-Museum—now stands, was partly comprised within the Inner Ward of the Castle as it existed in the sixteenth century, upon the southern projection of the Rock, shown to the left hand in the view presented by our Engraving. The Inner Ballium, a second area, like the Inner Ward, entirely surrounded with buildings, and having at its rear the great tower built by Edward IV. and completed by Richard III., which the last-mentioned King used to call his "Castle of Care," is shown by this view farther in the background. The semi-circular plot of ground, inclosed by the rampart and moat, sweeping round to include the lower part of the hill, which appears to the right hand in our Engraving, is the Outer Ballium. This view is supposed to be taken from the south-east, being in truth a bird's-eye view from a point over the Trent meadows; the town of Nottingham, such as it was in the reign of the Tudors, would lie to the right hand, beyond the margin of our Engraving. The Keep Tower of the Inner Ward surmounted the State apartments, including the Great Hall and the Queen's Chapel, belonging to the Castle as it was in the time of Edward III. and under the Lancastrian Kings. Edward IV. built a more commodious and splendid set of Royal apartments in the Inner Ballium; and these are to be distinguished by the gable-roofed front, extending along the north side of that inclosure, beneath the grand composite tower, of perpendicular architecture, with a flag on the top of it. The bridge over the moat, from the Outer Ballium to the Inner, with the portcullis, barbican, gate-house, and tower above, and guard-house adjacent, will also be perceived in our view. At the farther side of the Inner Ballium is the Garrison Chapel, with the house of the Chaplain. Altogether, we may say that Mr. Hine has succeeded in giving us a very clear idea of the plan and appearance of Nottingham Castle as it was left by the last of the Plantagenets, and as it remained, with little substantial alteration, under the Tudor Sovereigns. Richard III. here marshalled his army for the decisive battle in August, 1485, and departed for Leicester immediately afterwards, to encounter a fatal defeat and death on Bosworth field.

An epoch of still greater historical importance, the outbreak of the Civil Wars, in August, 1642, is connected with a memorable scene at Nottingham Castle. That ill-advised monarch, Charles I., when his quarrel with both Houses of Parliament had grown desperate, here set up his army standard, having issued his proclamation at York some thirty days before, to "suppress the rebels," amongst whom were Hampden and Cromwell. The "standard" could not easily be got to stand; for the wind blew a storm all day, and the stony ground allowed no fixing of the tall flagstaff. The King,

then lodging at Thurland Hall, had come out with his friends and servants of the Court, and with eight hundred horsemen, to see his banner raised against the Lords and Commons. Every Royalist spectator disliked the untoward omen; and it was still worse when they stuck up the flag on King Richard III.'s Tower, and the wind blew it down again. What a mercy, if Charles had taken warning by this, and had sent Hyde and Falkland to negotiate terms of peace! But no, the civil war was to begin at Edgehill and go on to Naseby; and poor King Charles I., in February, 1647, when he had been delivered by the Scots to the English, was brought a prisoner through Nottingham town, with two more years of captivity before him and death on the scaffold at last. The Castle had been held for the Parliament, under the Governorship of Colonel Hutchinson, whose wife has told us much of those troublous days; there was some fighting with the Newark Royalists, but no regular siege. The Governor, however, at the end of that war, persuaded Parliament to disband the garrison and dismantle the Castle, at which Cromwell was displeased; but there was an end of the fine old Royal and baronial fortified palace, the subject of our Illustration.

Next arose upon this renowned site the aristocratic mansion, in the Grecian style of architecture, erected between 1674 and 1679, by William Cavendish, first Duke of Newcastle. His Grace had purchased the site of Nottingham Castle from the Duke of Buckingham, and had cleared away the remnants of the ancient building. The edifice which he constructed here, with its horizontal facade, its Corinthian columns, pediments over the windows, and scroll-shaped architraves in the upper storey, and with an equestrian statue of the first Duke above the central doorway, was totally unlike our idea of a castle, but was a handsome ducal residence. The wife of this Duke was the celebrated Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, whose literary and biographical fame, like that of Mistress Lucy Hutchinson, is inseparably wedded to her husband's part in the history of his times. The monument of the Duke and Duchess, with an epitaph recording her virtues, may be seen in Westminster Abbey.

"The New Castle of Nottingham," as the Duke of Newcastle's house was naturally called, soon became once more a place to claim the English historian's notice; for it was the abode of Princess Anne, with Lady Churchill and other partisans of the Revolution, in November, 1688, when the Prince of Orange came over to relieve James II. of the government of this Protestant nation. According to Macaulay, in those days Nottingham was "the head-quarters of the northern insurrection," the Town Council having promptly joined the Earl of Devonshire and other Whig peers in opposition to King James. It is stated by Mr. Hine that the apartments occupied here by Queen Anne, some time before her accession to the throne, with the furniture and tapestry, were to be seen within the recollection of persons now living.

The second Duke of Newcastle's daughter, Lady Margaret Cavendish, married John Holles, Earl of Clare, to whom, upon the failure of male heirs to her father, she conveyed the ducal title of Newcastle. Another branch of the Cavendish family, acquiring by marriage the great Hardwick estates in Derbyshire, had been honoured with that of Dukes of Devonshire. But in 1768, on the death of Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, without heirs male, his niece's husband, Henry Clinton, ninth Earl of Lincoln, obtained the vacant Dukedom. He assumed the surname of Pelham, and his descendants, in five generations, have been Dukes of Newcastle and owners of Nottingham Castle, but their ordinary residence has been at Clumber, in the same county.

The first Pelham who was Duke of Newcastle, Thomas Pelham, held the office of Secretary of State more than thirty years; and, in the historical memoirs of the eighteenth century he makes a conspicuous figure, though not a glorious one. He was fussy and officious, awkward in his personal demeanour, and singularly indiscreet, though some of the ridiculous stories told of him may not be strictly true. One of the best is that of his sitting with the Duke of Argyll (see "The Heart of Mid Lothian") to examine a Scotch witness upon the affair of the Porteous Riots at Edinburgh. "You say that the gun was loaded," his Grace thus addressed the witness; "what sort of shot was the gun loaded with?" "Ou ah," the Scotchman answered, "it might be just the sort they shute Dukes an' Fools wi', ye'll ken that richt weel." Dukes and fools, and ammunition to shoot them! His Grace of Newcastle was thrown into a violent fit of alarm and fury. He would have instantly committed that witness to the Tower, or, at least, to Newgate, and had him pressed to death for the extraction of his guilty secret, no less than a plot to slay the ducal members of the King's Privy Council. But the good Duke of Argyll, one of the wisest and most patriotic of Scotchmen, assured his terrified colleague that "dukes and fools" were only "ducks and fowls," and that the contemplated slaughter was a harmless kind of sport.

The grandson of that not very sagacious Minister of State was the fourth Duke of Newcastle, the famous Tory Duke who ordered his tenants to vote for the candidate of his nomination, and, when complained of in Parliament, asked with surprise, "My Lords, may I not do as I like with my own?" But in October, 1831, when the House of Lords threw out the Reform Bill, there were terrible riots at Nottingham. A black flag, inscribed "The Bill and No Lords," was paraded through the streets. The Castle was attacked by a savage rabble, who easily got in, drove out the servants, destroyed the furniture, and set fire to the noble edifice. It was completely ruined, and though compensation, to the amount of £21,000, was paid by the hundred or county, his Grace would never repair the building, which has been left in ruins till lately purchased for an Art-Museum.

The last Duke of Newcastle, another Henry Pelham Clinton, who died in 1864, was an excellent man in public and private life, the early and intimate friend of Mr. Gladstone, and a statesman of considerable ability. He held the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, when he was Earl of Lincoln, and that of Secretary of State for the Colonies and for the War Department, at different periods between 1852 and 1864. His son, the present Duke, has fallen into pecuniary embarrassments, and his estates have been placed under the management of trustees, who are Mr. Gladstone and Lord de Tabley. The family of Clinton, from Warwickshire or Oxfordshire, were ennobled by King Edward III.; and it is very curious to remark what was the service, in 1330, for which the Barony was conferred. Sir William de Clinton, Chief Justice of Chester, Constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, was one of the party at Nottingham Castle who clambered up through "Mortimer's Hole," to arrest the pestilent traitor, the minion of an adulteress Queen, and to vindicate the honour of this realm of England. This singular coincidence has escaped the observation of Mr. Hine, and perhaps of the other local historians; but it seems worthy of notice, as the Clinton family have just parted with the Castle.

The architectural work of repairing and adapting the former Ducal Mansion for the purpose of an Art-Museum, at the cost of the Town Council, has been performed in a very complete and satisfactory manner, under Mr. Hine's direction, with the assistance and advice of Sir Henry Cole, Mr. G. H. Wallis, and other persons of great official experience at the

South Kensington Museum. It is considered that the new Nottingham and Midland Counties Museum will comprise the best galleries of art in any provincial town or city of the United Kingdom. We present two exterior views, one of the east front, the side towards the town and railway station, on which side there is a lofty esplanade, with trees and sloping green banks; the other view of the west front, overhanging the Lene rivulet, with a precipitous cliff towards the Park, and with some of the caverns above mentioned, partly overgrown with bushes. The west front of the building has a receding centre, with a semicircular portico of Grecian columns, at each end of which is a porch, leading to the staircase of the right or left wing, respectively, and to the different apartments on the ground floor. The largest of these rooms is 54 ft. long and 26 ft. wide; the smallest is 25 ft. in length, and they include refreshment-rooms, dining-room, kitchen, and other accommodation. The staircases, which are of stone, afford much space for the exhibition of pictures and statuary. The upper storey consists of two large galleries, one of which is 146 ft. long by 26 ft. wide, and four other rooms, altogether forming a most convenient suite of apartments for a properly arranged Museum of Art. The colouring of the walls, with regard to the due effect of paintings, has been carefully taken into consideration: the lighting, warming, and ventilation of the rooms have had equal attention. Our View of the interior of the Museum may here be referred to. The curator and director appointed is Mr. G. H. Wallis, late of the South Kensington Museum, and Mr. Holbrook is the secretary. An account of the Loan Exhibition, and other present contents of the Museum, with the proceedings on Wednesday at its opening by their Royal Highnesses, will be found in another page of this week's Number of our Journal.

THE INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.

The Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday week attended the fifty-first anniversary of the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead. Headed by the Prince and Princess, the whole company went over the building. While visiting the nursery their Royal Highnesses inspected the beds and play-room, and presented a number of small prizes, including dolls, balls, pictures, and books, to the occupants, the youngest of whom was only two years and a half old. One of the children in the institution, a Danish girl, eight years of age, recited an address which had been prepared for her, and presented a bouquet to the Princess. After the ceremony there was a luncheon, at which the Prince of Wales presided, the Princess sitting on his left. His Royal Highness having proposed "The Health of the Queen," the Duke of Manchester gave "The Prince and Princess of Wales," which was received with great cheering.

The Prince of Wales said,—"Ladies and Gentlemen, on the part of the Princess, as well as on my own part, I beg to return our warmest thanks to the noble Duke for the manner in which he proposed the toast, and to the company for the manner in which they received it. It has afforded the Princess and myself the greatest possible pleasure and gratification to be here on the fifty-first anniversary of this most excellent and commendable institution. What I have seen, and what you have seen, will do more than anything I can say to prove how excellent this institution is, and how worthy it is of support in every possible way. The manner in which the children sang, the discipline under which they are evidently kept, and their clean and healthy appearance are matter of sincere congratulation to all who take an interest in the welfare, or who trouble themselves in connection with the management, of this institution (Cheers). I may say that there was one little girl who perfectly astonished us (Cheers). The remarkable elocution which she possesses would be well worthy of many a distinguished member of Parliament (Laughter). It is particularly interesting to the Princess and myself to be here on the forty-first anniversary of the Queen's coronation (Cheers). The first stone of the building in which we are now assembled was laid by my lamented father a few months before I was born, and I hold in my hand the mallet used on that occasion, which has been sent to me by Sir Charles Reed, the Chairman of the London School Board, whose father, Dr. Andrew Reed, was one of the promoters of this institution, and always took the deepest interest in its welfare. It is seventeen years ago this day since the Prince Consort visited this institution, and it is twelve years since I and the Princess were here last. I have little more to say in commending to your support an institution which has existed for half a century, which maintains 600 children, and which I believe has educated and sent forth 3000 children up to the present time (Cheers). To maintain an institution like this requires, as you may well suppose, a considerable amount of money—I believe I am not incorrect in saying that it needs about £1800 a year. It is supported almost entirely by voluntary contributions; and I feel sure that those who are present on this occasion will tell their friends how pleased they have been, and how worthy the institution is of support. I now give you, most heartily, "Prosperity to the Infant Orphan Asylum" (Great cheering).

Their Royal Highnesses soon afterwards left for town, and the chair was taken by the Bishop of St. Albans.

The band of the 3rd Essex Artillery Volunteers played a selection of music in the grounds during the afternoon, and it was not until evening that the majority of the company left the pleasant surroundings of the asylum for the metropolis.

The subscriptions amounted to about £1500, including the annual subscriptions of ten guineas from the Queen and one hundred guineas from the Prince of Wales.

The Right Rev. Robert Gregg, Bishop of Ossory, has been elected Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross by the Synod of the diocese, in succession to his late father.

The evening fête of the Royal Botanic Society was held on June 27 in the society's gardens in Regent's Park. The president of the society, the Duke of Teck, and the Duchess of Teck arrived soon after half-past ten, bringing with them a party of guests from Kensington Palace, who were received by Lord Rendlesham, Sir Walter Stirling, Professor Bentley, Mr. J. Heywood, F.R.S., Mr. Vivian, and other members of council, and Mr. W. Sowerby, the secretary of the society. They made the circuit of the grounds, which were inclosed with covered arcades, along each side of which were placed rows of little coloured oil lamps. Lights were also disposed in the beds, on the sloping banks, and among arbours of green leaves. The large marquee was filled with an exhibition of floral decorations for the table and the ball-room, and the rhododendron tent was lighted by Dr. Siemens's electric light. The lake was lighted with a pleasing choice of colours, and the broad walk was festooned with opal and ruby globes of ground glass illuminated by gas. From a high tower among the trees near the principal entrance coloured fires were burned on the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Teck. During the few hours the fête lasted three military bands performed, being the bands of the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Guards, and the 2nd Life Guards, which played alternately.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 15, 1878) of Sir Frederick Leopold Arthur, Bart., late of Queen's-gate, Hyde Park, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 19th ult. by William Mackinnon, Francis Lloyd, and Llewelyn Malcolm Wynne, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to his executors £100 each; to his wife, furniture and household effects and pecuniary legacies amounting together to £750; to his brother, John Raynor Arthur, £2000; to his younger sons, £8000 each, and to his daughters, £4000 each, in addition to their portions charged on his real estate. The residue of his personalty is directed to be laid out in the purchase of real estate, which is to be settled to the use of his eldest son for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male.

The will (dated March 19, 1878) with a codicil (dated May 21, 1878) of Mr. William Chapman Hewitson, late of Otland Park, Surrey, who died on March 28 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by John Hancock, Samuel Stevens, and Henley Grose Smith, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths £10,000 to the Infirmary of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, and Durham; £5000 to the Orphan House, Ashley Down, near Bristol, established by George Müller; £3000 each to the London City Mission, Bridewell-place, and the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-on-Tyne; £2000 each to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the Refugees for Homeless and Destitute Children, the Arethusa and Chichester Ships, and the Surrey County Hospital, Guildford; £1000 each to the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, Walton-on-Thames, the Charing-Cross Hospital, and the London Missionary Society; £500 to the Horley House Institute for Training Missionaries, Bow; and £200 to the Society for the Suppression of Vice. His entire collection of butterflies, with the cabinet and store-boxes, the testator leaves to the British Museum, on certain conditions, one of which is that it is to be called "the Hewitson Collection;" 250 catalogues of it are to be printed by his executors at the cost of his estate, and distributed among museums and lepidopterists, as they may see fit. To the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-on-Tyne he leaves all his natural history books, except Gould's Birds. There are numerous legacies to "the following worthy persons, some of them brother naturalists, with my love," and to others. All his real estate is directed to be sold, and the residue of his property is given to the said John Hancock.

The residue of his property is given to the said joint executors. The will (dated May 12, 1878) of Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., late of Marlton, Devon, who died on May 15 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Edward Harbord Lushington and William Francis Hungerford Grey, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Dame Georgina Chicheley Grey, his household furniture and effects, £400, and a life annuity of £900; and there are some other bequests. The residue of his property is directed to be divided between his two sons, William Francis Hungerford Grey and Leopold James Henry Grey, and all the children by his present wife.

The will (dated May 18, 1869) with three codicils (dated Dec. 23, 1871; March 3, 1874; and Aug. 6, 1875) of Mrs. Diana Caroline Brown, late of No. 72, Marina, St. Leonard's, who died on May 11 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by her husband, Henry Alexander Brown, and Arthur Henry Clerke Brown, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testatrix bequeaths £100 each to the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Soldiers' Friend and Army Scripture Readers Society, and the Friend of the Clergy Corporation for the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen; and £50 each to the Scripture Readers' Society, the Church Missionary Society, the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and the Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society. There are a large number of bequests to relatives and others, the principal legatees being testatrix's nieces, Mrs. Lora Lubbock, Miss Caroline Neville, and Miss Augusta Neville.

The will (dated Dec. 20, 1878) with two codicils (dated Feb. 13, 1875, and April 16, 1878) of Mr. Ramsay Robinson Clarke, late of No. 42, Jermyn-street, and of No. 9, Argyle-place, Regent-street, who died on April 20 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by Frederick George Berkeley, the nephew, and Frederick Mowbray Berkeley Calcott, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator, after making some bequests, bequeaths the residue of his property to his sisters Lucy Clarke and Susan Berkeley, and the children of his deceased sister Catherine Bryan.

The will and codicil (both dated July 31, 1872) of Mr. Daniel Birt, late of No. 10, Blessington-road, Lee, Kent Barrister-at-Law, who died on May 16 last, were proved on the 6th ult. by Mrs. Amelia Birt, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £200 and his furniture; and there are a few other legacies. The residue of his estate is left upon trust for his wife for life, or until she marries again, and then for all his children.

Round About the Carpathians. By A. F. Crosse. (Blackwood and Sons.)
 Causeries sur L'Art et la Curiosité. Par E. Bouffé. (A. Quantin, Paris.)
 The Antiquary. By Sir Walter Scott. With Illustrations. (M. Ward and Co.)
 Modern Frenchmen. By P. G. Hamerton. Five Biographies. (Seeley,
 Jackson, and Co.)
 Kenning's Cyclopaedia of Freemasonry. (Geo. Kenning, 198, Fleet-street.)
 A Handy Dictionary of Commercial Information, By Edward T. Blakeley.
 (Stimpkin, Marshall, and Co.)
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 In a World of His Own. By Mrs. F. E. Purkiss. 3 vols. (Remington and Co.)

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 15, 1878) of Sir Frederick Leopold Arthur, Bart., late of Queen's-gate, Hyde Park, who died on the 1st ult., was proved on the 19th ult. by William Mackinnon, Francis Lloyd, and Llewelyn Malcolm Wynne, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to his executors £100 each; to his wife, furniture and household effects and pecuniary legacies amounting together to £750; to his brother, John Raynor Arthur, £2000; to his younger sons, £8000 each, and to his daughters, £4000 each, in addition to their portions charged on his real estate. The residue of his personalty is directed to be laid out in the purchase of real estate, which is to be settled to the use of his eldest son for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male.

The will (dated March 19, 1878) with a codicil (dated May 21, 1878) of Mr. William Chapman Hewitson, late of Otland Park, Surrey, who died on March 28 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by John Hancock, Samuel Stevens, and Henley Grose Smith, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths £10,000 to the Infirmary of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, and Durham; £5000 to the Orphan House, Ashley Down, near Bristol, established by George Müller; £3000 each to the London City Mission, Bridewell-place, and the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-on-Tyne; £2000 each to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the Refugees for Homeless and Destitute Children, the Arethusa and Chichester Ships, and the Surrey County Hospital, Guildford; £1000 each to the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, Walton-on-Thames, the Charing-Cross Hospital, and the London Missionary Society; £500 to the Horley House Institute for Training Missionaries, Bow; and £200 to the Society for the Suppression of Vice. His entire collection of butterflies, with the cabinet and store-boxes, the testator leaves to the British Museum, on certain conditions, one of which is that it is to be called "the Hewitson Collection;" 250 catalogues of it are to be printed by his executors at the cost of his estate, and distributed among museums and lepidopterists, as they may see fit. To the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-on-Tyne he leaves all his natural history books, except Gould's Birds. There are numerous legacies to "the following worthy persons, some of them brother naturalists, with my love," and to others. All his real estate is directed to be sold, and the residue of his property is given to the said John Hancock.

The residue of his property is given to the said joint executors. The will (dated May 12, 1878) of Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., late of Marlton, Devon, who died on May 15 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Edward Harbord Lushington and William Francis Hungerford Grey, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Dame Georgina Chicheley Grey, his household furniture and effects, £400, and a life annuity of £900; and there are some other bequests. The residue of his property is directed to be divided between his two sons, William Francis Hungerford Grey and Leopold James Henry Grey, and all the children by his present wife.

The will (dated May 18, 1869) with three codicils (dated Dec. 23, 1871; March 3, 1874; and Aug. 6, 1875) of Mrs. Diana Caroline Brown, late of No. 72, Marina, St. Leonard's, who died on May 11 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by her husband, Henry Alexander Brown, and Arthur Henry Clerke Brown, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testatrix bequeaths £100 each to the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Soldiers' Friend and Army Scripture Readers Society, and the Friend of the Clergy Corporation for the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen; and £50 each to the Scripture Readers' Society, the Church Missionary Society, the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, and the Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society. There are a large number of bequests to relatives and others, the principal legatees being testatrix's nieces, Mrs. Lora Lubbock, Miss Caroline Neville, and Miss Augusta Neville.

The will (dated Dec. 20, 1878) with two codicils (dated Feb. 13, 1875, and April 16, 1878) of Mr. Ramsay Robinson Clarke, late of No. 42, Jermyn-street, and of No. 9, Argyle-place, Regent-street, who died on April 20 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by Frederick George Berkeley, the nephew, and Frederick Mowbray Berkeley Calcott, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator, after making some bequests, bequeaths the residue of his property to his sisters Lucy Clarke and Susan Berkeley, and the children of his deceased sister Catherine Bryan.

The will and codicil (both dated July 31, 1872) of Mr. Daniel Birt, late of No. 10, Blessington-road, Lee, Kent Barrister-at-Law, who died on May 16 last, were proved on the 6th ult. by Mrs. Amelia Birt, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £200 and his furniture; and there are a few other legacies. The residue of his estate is left upon trust for his wife for life, or until she marries again, and then for all his children.

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[illegible]

The following pair of brilliant games were played in the fourth round of this tourney between Mr. H. E. Bird, of London, and the German master, Herr Andersen, of Breslau. — (*Giucio Pinno.*)

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

The only reply, if he had moved the K to R sq, would have followed—Kt takes P, however, appears to overlook the best continuation—the capture of the B with Kt.

19. Q takes B (ch)	K to R sq
20. Q R to Kt sq	Q to B 6th
21. Q to B 5th	Kt to Q 4th
22. Kt to Q 7th	K R to K sq
23. K R to B sq	Q takes P
24. R takes Kt P	R to K 3rd
25. P to K R 3rd	R to K Kt sq

Exchanging Queens would probably have led to a *remise*, and would have been safer, though unquestionably more dull, than the line of play upon which White here enters.

15. Q takes Kt P

and White resigned; for should he now take the R with K, then follows 28. K to B 5th (ch), winning the Q; and if he play 27. K to R sq, White strikes with 28. Q takes K B P, &c.

26. Kt to B 5th R to K 4th
27. K to Q 3rd

An oversight that affords Black an opportunity for a striking termination.

27. R tks Kt P (ch),

Between the same Players.—(*Sicilian Defence.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Herr A.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Herr A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	19. Q R to K B sq.	P takes K
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	20. Q takes B	B to K 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. K takes K B P	
4. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q 5th		
5. K takes K	P takes Kt		
6. Kt to Q 3rd	Kt to B 3rd		
7. Kt to Kt 3rd	B to Q 3rd		
8. Q to K 2nd	B to Q Kt sq		

A capital stroke, and quite in Mr. Bird's brilliant style; indeed, his play in the two games before us is marked by all the vigour and ingenuity that might be expected from him. Mr. Andersen, on the contrary, shows here little of the resource

We do not think the form of Sicilian adopted in this game affords a good defence. The second player loses time, and, as will be seen, his game becomes practically lost before his forces are half developed.

9. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q R 3rd	
10. B to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	
11. B to Kt 2nd	P to K 4th	
12. Castles (K R)	Castles	
13. P to K R 4th	R to K sq	
14. Kt to R 5th	Kt to Kt 5th	
15. R to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	
16. Kt to Kt 3rd	B to Q R 2nd	
17. P to B 5th	P to Q 4th	
18. P takes Kt P	R P takes P	

and then the play of that great master is usually distinguished.

21.	B takes R
22. R takes B	Q to K Kt 4th
If, 22. K takes R, White wins easily b	
23. Q takes P (ch).	
13. Q takes Q Kt P	Q to R 5th
24. P to K R 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
25. R to Kt 7th (ch)	K to R sq
26. R takes Kt P	R to K Kt sq
27. R takes Kt	

After this Black has no resource.

27.	P to K 5th
28. Q takes P, and Black resigned.	

The management of the Paris Congress and the competitors are alike to be congratulated upon the punctuality with which the several rounds in the tourney have been commenced and brought to a conclusion. Since our last issue, in which we published the score of the players down to the completion of the third round, two more rounds, the fourth and fifth, have been contested. The result of the fourth was that Bird won two games of Andersen, Blackburne won one and drew one with English, Clero won one and lost one with Mackenzie, Rosenthal won two of Gifford, Zukertort won one and drew one with Mason, and Winawer won two, Pitzchel won one in the fifth round Andersen won one and lost one with Mason, Pitzchel won one and lost one with Clero, Blackburne won one and lost one with Mackenzie, English won one and lost one with Gifford. In perusing the following score, which shows the result of the play down to Wednesday last, the day upon which the last part of the present issue was sent to press, our readers will bear in mind that each competitor has to play two games with all the others, and that drawn games count half a point to each side:—

	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Score.
Winawer	9	—	1	9
Blackburne	7	2	1	8
Rosenthal	7	1	2	7½
Zukertort	5	4	1	7
Andersen	6	—	4	6
Clero	6	—	4	6
English	3	3	4	4½
Bird	4	—	4	4
Mackenzie	3	2	5	4
Mason	2	2	6	3
Gifford	1	—	9	1
Pitzchel	0	—	10	0
	53	14	53	60

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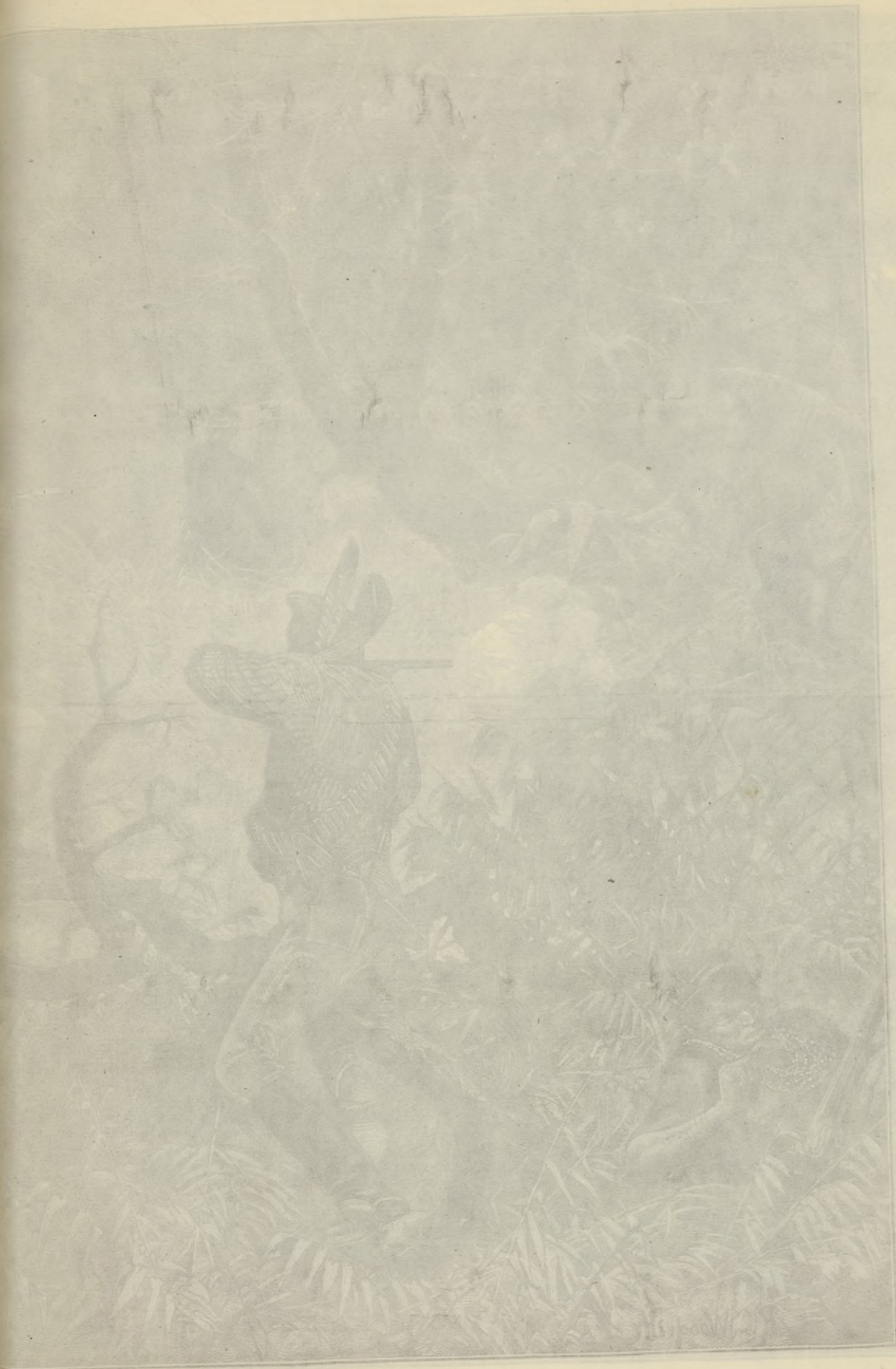
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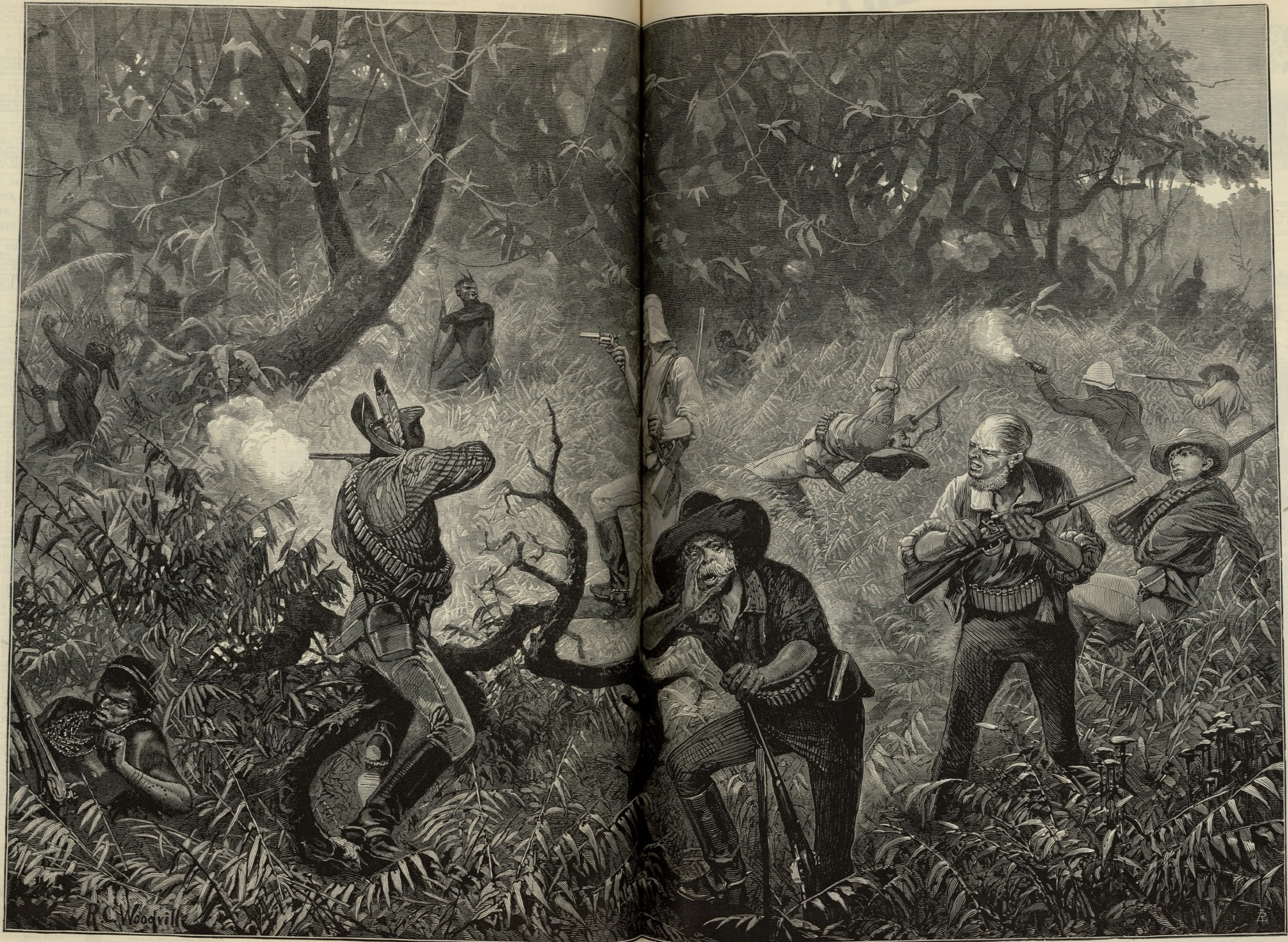
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