

Foreign Postage.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

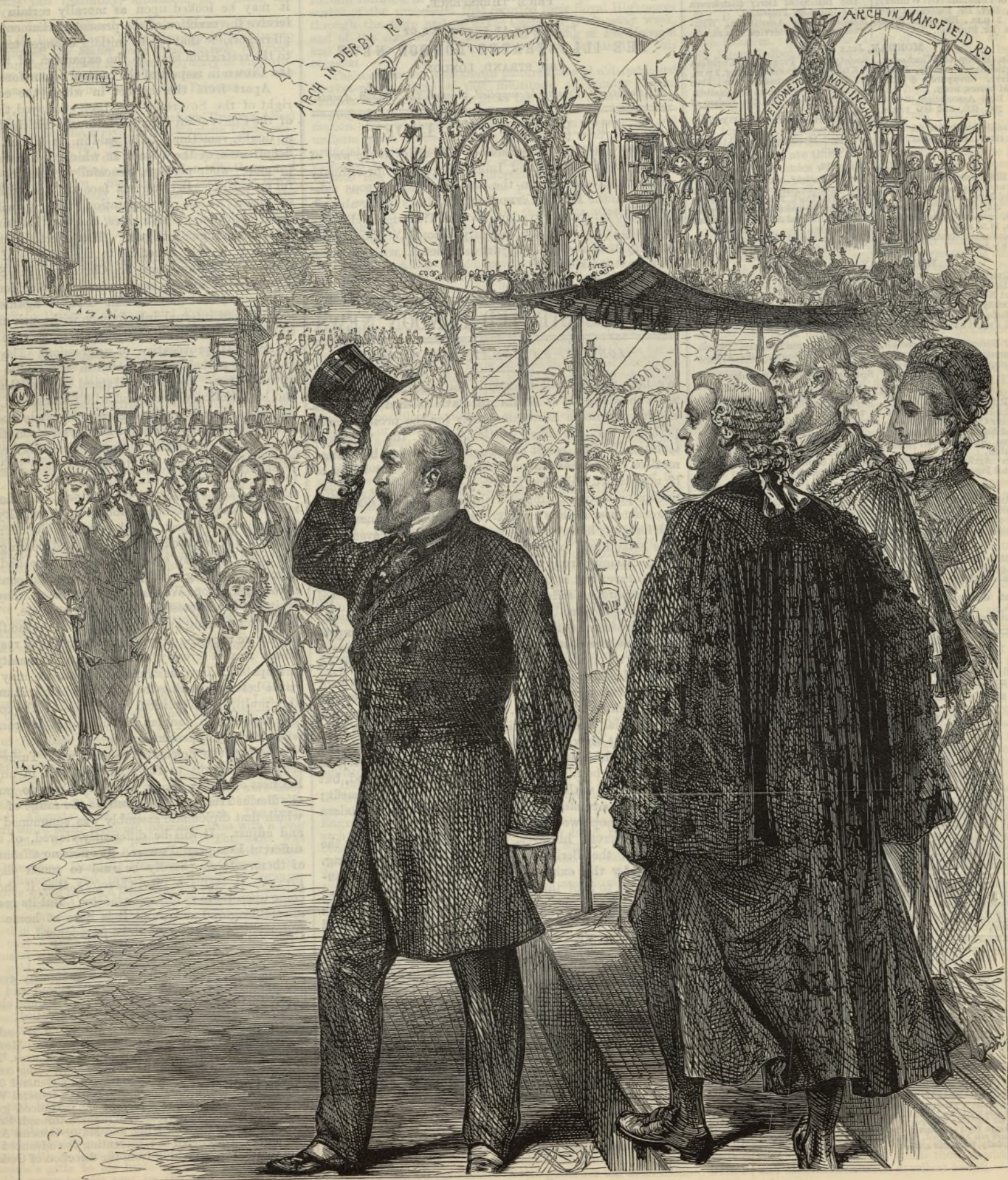


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2037.—VOL. LXXIII.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1878.

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



THE PRINCE OF WALES DECLARING THE EXHIBITION OPEN AT THE MIDLAND SCHOOL OF ART, NOTTINGHAM CASTLE.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Herborough House, Newbury, the wife of Walter Money, F.S.A., of a daughter.
On the 5th inst., the Duchess of St. Albans, of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., at 29, Queen's-gate, Lady Blois, of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., at Southgate, the Hon. Mrs. Charles G. Legge, of a son.
On the 9th inst., at 7, Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, the wife of Griffiths Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at the parish church, Bangor, Ireland, Lord Clanmorris, to Matilda Catherine, only child of Robert E. Ward, Esq., of Bangor Castle.
On the 4th inst., at St. Michael's in the Hamlet, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, assisted by the Rev. R. I. Martyn, B.A., the Rev. Samuel Marcus Dill, M.A., of Ballymena, in the county of Antrim, to Agnes Graham, daughter of the late John James Rowe, Esq., of Dinglefield, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at Hensingham House, Cumberland, Mary, the wife of John Atkinson.
On the 3rd inst., at Coll, Argyleshire, John Lorne Stewart, aged 78.
On the 8th inst., the Rev. William Sinclair, Rector of Fulborough and Prebendary of Chichester, formerly Incumbent of St. George's, Leeds, fifth son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Ulster, in the 74th year of his age.

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

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20.

SUNDAY, JULY 14.

Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
Full moon, 10.55 a.m.
Morning Lessons: 1 Sam. xii.; Acts xviii. to 24. Evening Lessons: 1 Sam. xiii. or Ruth i.; Matt. vi. 19 to vii. 7.
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 Colombo; 3.15 p.m., the Bishop of North Carolina; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Western New York.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. the Bishop of Louisiana (Dr. Wilmer); 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Potter (of New York); 7 p.m., Bishop of Pennsylvania (Dr. Stevens).
St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester.
Royal Agricultural Society, Bristol (last day), showyard, 8 a.m., parade of horses, noon.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Albert: 200, 600, and 900 yards; &c.
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, general court, Freemasons' Hall, 2 p.m.

MONDAY, JULY 15.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, special meeting, 2 p.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 8 p.m., Free and Open Church Association, anniversary service, the Bishop of Ayr.
Redruth Horticultural and Poultry Show (two days).
Athletic Meeting, Market Harborough.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Queen's and Albert, second stage; Army and Navy, first stage.
Reedham Asylum for Patherless Children, general meeting and elections, 11.30 a.m.
British Horological Institute, anniversary, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, conference at Nottingham.
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m.: Donegal Cup, Chancellor's Plate, &c.
Calder's Benevolent Association, annual meeting, at the Grafton Hall (Marquis Townshend in the chair).
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Elcho Shield, Ashburton Shield, and Spencer Cup (Public Schools), Army and Navy, second stage, &c.
Bedfordshire Agricultural Society Show, Luton.
Nottingham Agricultural Society, Poultry and Pigeon Show.

THURSDAY, JULY 18.

Royal Toxophilite Society, third target.
Regattas: Metropolitan Amateurs; Alexandra Yacht Club; Royal St. George Yacht Club (two days).
Havre Annual Regatta (five days).
Races: Southampton; Kempton Park (three days).
Duke of Cambridge's Loyd-Lindsay (Mounted Prizes), &c.
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

Princess Augusta of Cambridge, Grand-Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born, 1822.
National Rifle Association, 9 a.m., Cleckheaton Cattle, Horse, Poultry, and Dog Show.
Yachting: Prince of Wales and Royal Alfred Yacht Clubs, Hamersmith Sailing Club.
Athletic Sports: Whitworth, Halifax, St. Helen's.

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

National Rifle Association, distribution of prizes.
Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
Cobden Club dinner, Ship Hotel, Greenwich.
Regatta, Kingston-on-Thames.

THE WEATHER.

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

Lat. 51° 58' 6" N.; Long. 0° 19' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Thermometer of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Direction.	Force.		
July 13	30.050	55.9	47.9	76	63.3	51.9	N.E. W. N.	110	0.000	0.000
14	30.108	59.9	49.0	69	70.6	47.4	S.E. W.	123	0.000	0.000
15	30.071	52.4	55.0	75	70.1	54.2	S.W. W.S.W.	240	0.000	0.000
16	29.952	55.0	54.7	69	74.0	57.9	S.W. W.	255	0.000	0.000
17	29.958	64.7	53.3	68	71.7	55.5	W. N.W. W.N.W.	161	0.000	0.000
18	30.081	61.7	50.8	69	76.5	56.7	W.N.W. S.E.	112	0.000	0.000
19	29.992	62.9	53.4	72	71.1	51.4	S. S.W.	206	0.000	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.989	30.124	29.973	29.983	30.063
Temperature of Air	52.1	62.3	61.5	62.4	67.0
Temperature of Evaporation	52.7	51.3	58.7	59.7	60.3
Direction of Wind	W.	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	W.	S.W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
11 55.1	11 55.1	11 55.1	11 55.1	11 55.1	11 55.1	11 55.1
2 23.2	2 23.2	2 23.2	2 23.2	2 23.2	2 23.2	2 23.2
5 40.3	5 40.3	5 40.3	5 40.3	5 40.3	5 40.3	5 40.3
8 57.4	8 57.4	8 57.4	8 57.4	8 57.4	8 57.4	8 57.4

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.

THE PRESENT YEAR IS THE THIRTIETH OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS UNINTERMITTED SEASON AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL, LONDON, an event without a parallel in the history of the World's Amusement. The present season is the last of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels. The present season is the last of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels. The present season is the last of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels.

ROSE EYTINGE.—Great Success as NANCY SIKES, from Charles Dickens's OLIVER TWIST. EVERY EVENING at Eight.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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

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 will SHORTLY CLOSE. Open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

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

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

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. G. W. Ward, Crystal Palace.

THE ILLUSTRATED PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

An English Edition of

L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878 ILLUSTRÉE,

in continuation of the Illustrated Journal issued in 1867 under the authority of the Imperial Commission, is issued every Tuesday,

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TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

As there are found to be serious difficulties in the way of issuing the Titlepage and Index apart from our ordinary publication, especially in the case of the numerous subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS living abroad, we beg to inform our readers that the Titlepage and Index to Engravings of the Seventy-Second Volume (from January to June, 1878), just completed, will be given with next week's issue.

198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1878.

We take for granted that with the close of the present week the Congress at Berlin will have finished its labours and have signed a European Treaty for the present—and, perhaps, for the final—settlement of the "Eastern Question." The result of its deliberations has been stigmatised by some as "a patched up peace," not likely to be maintained unbroken for five years, or for ten, at most. Such a prediction is tinged with party passion. Six weeks ago war was in like manner declared to be inevitable. The forecast, however, has been belied by the event, and it is something to have removed the probability of the awful calamity from the immediate present to the proximate future. But is there any solid reason for anticipating this comparative failure of the work of the Congress. We confess we see none. No doubt, there will be some remaining swell after the storm has passed harmlessly by. Compromises have been effected which leave none of the Powers much room for triumph—Turkey, perhaps, least of all; but, on the whole, there seems a fair prospect that the new arrangements agreed upon will settle down into something like substantial tranquillity, and that the world may resume its industrial and commercial occupations with some confidence that they will not be suddenly disturbed by an outbreak of hostilities. We take leave, therefore, to rejoice in what has been done, not only as an instant good, but as containing within itself the germs of future benefit; and, so far as relates to the Eastern Question in its modern phases, we hope we have heard the last of it.

The interest, however, of the British people in the success of the Berlin Congress is, for the time being, eclipsed by the excitement caused by the official communication to it of the Anglo-Turkish defensive alliance, and of the cession of Cyprus. The Convention which embodies and records these momentous issues is dated June 4. It was kept a profound secret until a few days since. There had been, it is true, rumours, originating in more than one quarter, indicating with more or less definite significance the conclusion now borne out by the facts of the case. There can be no question of the gravity of those facts, looked at from whatever point of view. England is pledged by the document already designated to protect by military force the Asiatic Frontiers of the Sultan's possessions against any future aggression by Russia, and to prevent all future extension of the limits assigned to Russia by the Congress. With a view to this Turkey cedes to England the occupation and administration of the Island of Cyprus so long as Russia retains the territory

ceded to her by the Sultan and sanctioned by the Congress. The Ottoman Empire on the other side of the Bosphorus, in fact, is guaranteed to the Porte by her Majesty's Government, and the cession of Cyprus is nominally assented to as a means to the end.

We have no materials for judging how this convention will be regarded by the British Public. The arrangement has been made and may be described as a *fait accompli*, without any previous consultation either with Parliament, or with the constituencies. It has been like the fall of a thunderbolt from a clear sky. It is, perhaps, the most unqualified exercise of prerogative which has been ventured upon during the present century. It sets aside without ceremony the traditional usage of the Foreign Office. Technically, it is constitutionally correct, as it would be technically correct for her Majesty, upon the advice of her Ministers, to veto any measure which has passed both Houses of Parliament. The right of the Crown to conclude treaties with Foreign Powers is indisputable. But the usual practice has been, informally at least, to take into consideration the ascertained wishes of the country in the exercise of that right in all matters of high importance. In this instance the nation stands pledged to a policy the bearings of which may prove to be incalculably momentous both in regard to its duties and to its interests, without so much as knowing beforehand what has been done in its name. The mode in which the transaction has been effected will, perhaps, be more seriously regarded than the end which has been thus achieved. It is an innovation, and a bold one, upon constitutional custom. It will inevitably challenge energetic discussion; and, although it may be looked upon as morally certain that it will receive the sanction of the present Parliament, it is not at all impossible that it will initiate changes tending rather to the restriction than to the expansion of the action of the Crown in respect of the control of our foreign policy.

Apart from the manner in which the constitutional right of the Sovereign has been employed, the substance of the Convention may be variously criticised. There is, no doubt, something to be said in its favour. The very definiteness of the object at which it aims will tend to promote—and, perhaps, peacefully promote—its successful operation. It brings us face to face with Russia on so sharp a line of separation that it will probably induce caution on both sides, and, by inducing caution, will discourage intrigue. The effect of it will be, we trust, largely beneficial to the subjects of the Porte, whether Mohammedan or Christian, in Syria, Asia Minor, and Mesopotamia; for it is evident that we cannot protect the Turkish Power against external foes without internal interference with such maladministration of Turkish authority as all experience has proved to be most provocative of aggression. The history of India will probably be repeated in the Asiatic possessions of the Sultan. England will stand between that Potentate and his Asiatic subjects, and will feel herself responsible for such reforms as will ensure moderately good government. It may be that she will prevail upon the Turkish Sovereign to call in the aid of tried and skilled administrators from India, and to sustain them in their action for the benefit of the inhabitants. It may be so, we repeat; but what a tremendous accession to our national responsibilities does the possibility involve! The military aspect of the subject is of minor importance as compared with its political bearing. All this has to be maturely considered. We have had put upon us an undertaking which, even if it should confer certain advantage upon Western Asiatic races, may seriously prejudice the interests of our people at home. We refrain from pronouncing any hasty judgment on the thing done, nor do we urge the duty of refusing national responsibility where results greatly conducive to humanity may be anticipated. But, on the other hand, we may rationally pause before assenting to a career which will unquestionably multiply the political obligations of the country and will expose it to dangers which cannot be contemplated without lively apprehension.

Neither the defensive alliance with Turkey nor the cession of Cyprus to England will affect in any way the business of the Congress, nor is it likely to put in peril the Berlin Treaty. It lies outside the range of the affairs which that diplomatic assembly was summoned to discuss and adjust. It will be differently viewed, of course, by different European Powers. It offers no affront to either of them. It can hardly be said to touch their *amour propre*. It seems a pity, therefore, that it should have come upon them as a *coup de théâtre*. But its real purport affects England only, and it is here at home that final judgment of it will have to be pronounced.

A down train was leaving Chester on Monday evening, and had reached the junction of the Birkenhead and Holyhead lines, when the last two carriages left the rails, and about thirty persons were injured, one of whom has since died.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by several members of the Horse Guards staff, visited Aldershot on Monday, and witnessed a sham fight by about 16,000 of all arms. The forces were divided into two armies, the northern being commanded by General Wardlaw and the southern by General Anderson. The general idea was that Lieutenant-General Wardlaw's division was supposed to represent the advanced guard of a northern army moving from Wokingham through Frimley, in the direction of the Fox Hills, and Major-General Anderson's division was considered as representing the advanced guard of a southern army marching from the direction of Godalming.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to London on Saturday last, and visited the Duchess of Cambridge, at St. James's Palace, where her Majesty met the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck. The Queen travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to and from Paddington, and returned to Windsor shortly before eight p.m. Mr. and Lady Florence Chaplin and the Lord Chancellor dined with her Majesty. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Capel Cure, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, officiated. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited her Majesty on Monday, and remained to luncheon. Mr. Theodore Martin arrived at the castle, and dined with the Queen. Princess Christian dined with her Majesty on Tuesday. Princess Beatrice came to London and went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. The Duke of Connaught accompanied her Royal Highness to the Opera, after which she returned to Windsor. Miss Violet Lindsay arrived at the castle. Count Gleichen visited the Queen on Wednesday, and remained to luncheon. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen has taken her usual out-of-door exercise.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales visited the Duchess of Cambridge and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz at St. James's Palace yesterday week. The Duke of Connaught visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz likewise visited their Royal Highnesses. The Grand Duke and the Duke also lunched with the Prince and Princess on Saturday last. Colonel C. S. Gzowski (of Canada), President of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, was presented at Marlborough House on Monday to the Prince by Sir John Rose. The Princess, with her daughters, has driven out daily.

The Prince and Princess will have a garden party at Marlborough House this (Saturday) afternoon, to "meet her Majesty the Queen."

The Prince has appointed Captain Henry Frederick Stephenson, C.B., Royal Navy, to be Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness, vice Major John Cecil Russell, resigned, and Major John Cecil Russell to be extra Equerry to his Royal Highness. The Hon. Mrs. A. Hardinge has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Stonor as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

The Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess (Princess Alice) of Hesse and Princess Ella arrived at Buckingham Palace yesterday week from Flushing. They were received on landing at Queenborough by Colonel du Platt, Equerry to the Queen, who attended them (travelling on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway) to London. Shortly before noon their Royal Highnesses left Buckingham Palace and proceeded by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway to Eastbourne. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited their Royal Highnesses at Buckingham Palace and accompanied them to the Victoria station.

Princess Christian presided on Wednesday at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Prince Consort's Windsor Association and distributed the prizes, numbering nearly 200.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne paid a visit last week to Prince Waldemar and Princesses Victoire, Sophie, and Margaret of Germany, who are staying at the Cavendish Hotel, Eastbourne.

The Duke of Connaught has appointed Captain Maurice Fitzgerald, of the Rifle Brigade, now extra Equerry, to be Equerry to his Royal Highness; also Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Frederick Pickard, V.C., of the Royal Artillery, to be extra Equerry; and Captain Alfred Mordaunt Egerton, of the Royal Horse Guards, to be Equerry to his Royal Highness, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Frederick Pickard, V.C., of the Royal Artillery, appointed extra Equerry.

Prince Waldemar with Princesses Victoire, Sophie, and Margaret of Prussia, visited the Brighton Royal Aquarium on Monday.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton on Monday at their residence in St. James's-square.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have dined with the Earl and Countess of Ilchester and with Lady Molesworth.

The Archbishop of Dublin and the Hon. Mrs. Chenevix Trench have arrived in Arlington-street, Piccadilly.

His Excellency the Brazilian Minister and the Baroness de Penedo have left London for the Continent. During the Minister's absence the Chevalier de Souza Correa will act as Chargé-d'Affaires.

The Duke of Devonshire held his second reception on Wednesday at Devonshire House.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Earl of Lonsdale and Lady Gladys Herbert, youngest daughter of Lady Herbert of Lea and sister of the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, was solemnised on Saturday at St. Paul's Church, Wilton-place. The Earl of Lonsdale arrived with the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., his best man. The bride, who came with her mother, was received by her brother, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., who gave her away, in the absence of the Earl of Pembroke, through indisposition. The bridesmaids were Lady Sybil Lowther and Lady Verena Lowther, sisters of the bridegroom, Lady Augusta Rous, and Miss A'Court. The bride wore a pearl-white satin duchesse princess dress with a long train and ruffles of Brussels point lace. The skirt was trimmed with Brussels point flounces, arranged with fringes of orange-blossoms. Her hair was worn à la Grèque, with a diadem of diamonds and pearls, and wreath of orange-blossoms, over which flowed a long Brussels lace veil, fastened to the hair by diamond stars. Her other jewels were a pearl and diamond necklace, and bracelets en suite. The bridesmaids were dressed in the style of Louis Quinze, with waistcoats of white silk over a jupe of white muslin and lace, the whole being trimmed with gold braid. They wore caps of soft red silk with gold aigrettes, and each wore a diamond arrow brooch, with the initials "G. L." in rubies and diamonds, the surmounting by a coronet tipped with pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The service was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Buchanan, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, the Vicar of St. Paul's. The wedding party afterwards went to Herbert House, Chesham-place, where Lady Herbert of Lea gave a breakfast; and shortly before one o'clock the Earl of Lonsdale and his bride proceeded to Euston, on their way to Lowther Castle, Penrith, where they pass the honeymoon. The Countess's travelling dress was of olive silk and Indian cashmere, with trimmings of shaded gold and fringe, and mantle and bonnet en suite, the latter being ornamented with poppies and shaded gold. The wedding presents were unusually numerous. Prince Leopold presented the Countess with a lace fan mounted in mother-of-pearl. Lord Lonsdale's gifts to his bride were of enormous value, and valuable presents were sent by the tenantry and house-

holds upon the several estates of both families and from the inhabitants of Whitehaven.

The marriage of Mr. Walter Hume Long, of Rood Ashton, Wilts, with the Lady Dorothy Boyle, fourth daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cork and Orrery, is fixed to take place on Thursday, Aug. 1, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square; that of le Comte de Lasteyrie and Miss Goodlake is fixed for Saturday, July 20; and that of Miss Whatman to Captain Arthur G. Dugdale, Royal Artillery, on Thursday, July 25, at Boxley church, Kent.

Marriages are arranged between Earl Beauchamp and Lady Emily Pierrepont, daughter of Earl and Countess Manvers; between the Hon. Richard Maitland Dawson, third son of the Earl of Dartrey, and Miss Long, daughter of Colonel Long; also between the Hon. Anthony Lucius Dawson, youngest son of the Earl of Dartrey, and the Hon. Mary Frances de Ros, only child of Lord de Ros; between the Hon. Wilbraham Tollemache, M.P., eldest son of Lord Tollemache of Helmingham, and Miss Mary Stuart Hamilton, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton; and between Mr. Gerald Spencer, R.H.A., eldest son of Colonel the Hon. Robert Spencer, and Miss Meyrick, eldest daughter of Sir George Meyrick, Bart., of Hinton Admiral, Hants.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO NOTTINGHAM.

The opening, on Wednesday week, of the new Midland Counties Art-Museum, in the restored buildings of Nottingham Castle, and the festive reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales in that ancient town, with their stay of two or three days at Bestwood Hall, the seat of the Duke of St. Albans, were described in our last publication. We gave illustrations of the exterior and interior of the Museum, and one of the old Castle, as it existed in the sixteenth century, the edifice more recently called by that name being the stately mansion of the Dukes of Newcastle, in the Greco-Italian style of architecture, which has been left in ruins since the incendiary fire of the Reform Bill riots in 1831. Several illustrations are now presented of the procession that escorted their Royal Highnesses through the town and up to the Castle on Wednesday week, and of the ceremony at the formal opening of the Museum and the Loan Exhibition of works of art prepared for this occasion.

The scene in the well-known picturesque and old-fashioned Market-place, where a vast multitude of Sunday school children were assembled to greet the Royal Visitors with the singing of "God Bless the Prince of Wales," was full of animation. The whole place was decorated upon a systematic and uniform plan. The houses were adorned with festoons of artificial flowers, backed with white lace on a crimson ground, extended below the first-floor windows, and above the continuous row of pillars; a different series of festoons, likewise on a crimson ground, was placed over the windows; there was a trophy, composed of six small flags, between each two windows of the upper storeys, with the flags of all nations at the windows; and larger banners, on flagstaves, were displayed at the summit of the buildings. One house was entirely covered with bright blue decorations. Along the side pavement were erected poles of ornamental appearance, surmounted by scarlet, blue, or yellow standards, and bearing also trophies of small different-coloured flags, similar to those in the upper front of the houses, with a line of miniature flags stretched all the way between the poles. The Market-place contained, altogether, more than a thousand flags, and a thousand yards of crimson baze, with five hundred yards of lace, were used in its house decorations. In front of Long Row, at the hour of the Royal procession through the town, were gathered about 17,000 children, marshalled in tolerable order by the teachers and superintendents of the Sunday schools. They sang now and then, to beguile the time of waiting, either the National Anthem, or the Old Hundredth, or one of Moody and Sankey's hymns. The procession arrived at the Market-place about half-past twelve o'clock. It was preceded by an escort of the Lancers and the Notts Yeomanry Cavalry. The foremost two carriages were those containing the officials of the Friendly Societies, the Oddfellows, the Foresters, the Albion, and others, attired in their regalia. Next came the Municipal Corporation, the Aldermen and Town Councillors and borough officers; the borough magistrates and the county magistrates; the dissenting ministers, with the Roman Catholic Bishop and priests; the county and borough members of Parliament; the Mayors of Leicester, Lincoln, Retford, and Grantham, in their robes of office; the Bishop of Lincoln, in his robes, with a Canon bearing the pastoral staff; the High Sheriffs for the county and borough; Lord Belper, Lord Lieutenant of the county; the Mayor of Nottingham, Mr. Oldknow, with the Deputy-Mayor and Town Clerk; and, lastly, the Prince and Princess of Wales, in a carriage-and-four, with outriders and a cavalry escort, followed by other carriages of the Royal party. The procession halted a few minutes while one of the little girls, assisted by the Town Clerk, presented a bouquet of flowers to the Prince and Princess. Miss Laycock, daughter of the High Sheriff, also gave a bouquet. The band played "God Save the Queen," the children sang two or three verses, first, of "God Bless the Prince of Wales," then of the National Anthem, with which their Royal Highnesses were greatly pleased, as well as with the cheering of the immense multitude in the fine old Market-place.

Having spoken of the decorations there, we may also notice the triumphal arches in Derby-road and Mansfield-road, which are shown in the upper compartments of our front-page Engraving. The one in Mansfield-road consisted of a central arch and two side arches, of the Moorish form, brilliant with blue, crimson, and gold, divided by two square towers, each surmounted with four corner flagstaves and one taller central flagstaff, bearing crowns and banners; the sides of the towers were open, filled with beautiful plants and flowers, under a blue and white canopy, and decorated with lace, arranged in geometrical patterns within a gilt border. The side arches were draped and adorned with various devices; over the central arch was an escutcheon with the Prince's feathers, and a trophy of flags. This arch in Mansfield-road was erected from the design of Mr. Dutton Walker, architect, of Nottingham, and was decorated by Messrs. Piggott Brothers, of London, under the superintendence of Mr. W. Smith, of the Corporation Estates' Office. The triumphal arch in Derby Road, at the corner of the Post Office, was erected by the members of the Nottingham Rowing Club. This likewise consisted of a central and two side arches, which displayed a combination of evergreens and lace on a crimson ground; it was surmounted by one of the eight-oared outrigger racing-boats of the Club, with light masts at the bow and stern, supporting a cord and many little flags; the side arches were adorned with shields upon crossed oars, bearing the Royal Arms and the initials "N.R.C." It should have been mentioned that the decorations of the Market-place were supplied by Messrs. Womersley and Co., of Middlesbrough-on-Tees, Yorkshire.

We omitted last week to state that Messrs. John Elgington and Co., of Long-lane, West Smithfield, London, were employed by the Corporation of Nottingham for the decorations

of the Exchange, the Castle and grounds, and the Royal Pavilion; and it was the same firm, not Messrs. Defries, that contracted for the street illuminations at night.

The entrance to the grounds of Nottingham Castle, from Park-drive and Lenton-road, is shown in our Artist's sketch of the arrival of the Prince and Princess there; it was prettily adorned with bannerets and pennons, and the 85th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, were drawn up along the road as a guard of honour. We have given an account of the proceedings at the Castle, and will now merely refer to our illustration of the scene at the principal entrance, under the colonnade of the west front, where the key of the newly-completed building, henceforth to belong to the Midland School of Art, was handed to the Prince of Wales; and his Royal Highness, at the request of the Mayor of Nottingham, opened the door, and then, turning to the company outside, declared the Museum open, inviting them all to come in. The Mayor and Town Clerk are represented standing on the steps just behind the Prince of Wales. For the more ample description of all these proceedings, and for a complete history of the Art-Museum, with a critical notice of the exhibition of pictures, we refer to the *Nottingham Daily Guardian* of Thursday, the 4th inst.

THE INDIAN TROOPS AT MALTA.

We present several additional illustrations, from Sketches by Lieutenant Allan Gilmore, 61st Regiment, of the Indian native soldiery, both infantry and cavalry, just now stationed at Malta. The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who lately travelled from England to Malta and back for the sole purpose of inspecting these Indian troops, held a levée at the Governor's Palace on the 19th ult., at which the native Indian regimental officers were formally presented to him by their respective Colonels; and it is this scene which forms the subject of one of our illustrations. His Royal Highness, wearing his Field Marshal's uniform, with the blue, red, and white sash of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and several stars and crosses on his breast, will at once be recognised. General Sir A. Borton, K.C.B., the new Governor of Malta, stands at his left hand, with two aides-de-camp behind him, wearing red tunics and blue trousers. Facing the Duke of Cambridge are General Sir James Talbot Airey, commanding the infantry brigade at Malta, and two Admirals in naval uniform. The native officers of the Bengal Cavalry are in the act of passing before the Commander-in-Chief, and saluting him, at the same time presenting the hilts of their swords for him to touch. They are clad each in a dark blue tunic, with red cuffs, white breeches and top-boots, a red cummerbund or sash, with gold filigree tassels, and a blue turban with gold stripes. The native officers who stand next are those of the 13th Bengal Native Infantry, who wear red tunics with blue facings down the centre, and gold border and buttons, blue turbans with red tassels and gold fringe, and blue-black knickerbocker trousers. The 25th Madras Native Infantry, in red tunics and green facings and white stocks, and the 2nd or Prince of Wales's Goorkhas, in Rifle uniform, appear in the background.

The exhibition of a variety of Indian military sports and games, both in the camp and on the ground of the Marsa, before the Duke of Cambridge and the Governor, was viewed with interest by a pretty large assemblage of spectators. In one of our illustrations, a native officer of "Hodson's Horse," galloping at full speed with lance carried low, is about to transfix a tent-peg stuck in the ground before him, and to bear it off in triumph. The Duke of Cambridge and Sir Arthur Borton are seated in front of the marquee or large tent, with several of their staff standing behind them; and the general company, both ladies and gentlemen, are sitting or lounging about to the right and the left hand. The upper corner of the page shows a sort of medley of four different kinds of athletic exercises going on at once for the entertainment of his Royal Highness. Two of the figures, again represented in a separate Engraving, on the opposite page, are those of a Goorkha and a Sikh, who are engaging in a bout at single-stick. Each man has a stick, which is padded, so as not to hurt too much, in his right hand, and a very small round shield, carried on his left hand, but no protection for the head, chest, or arms. There were two Sikhs opposed to one Goorkha, and the Sikhs were by far the finer looking men. The performance of the man behind, with a pair of Indian clubs, is one familiar enough to every amateur of gymnastic or athletic exercises in our own country. The figures of tumbling swordsmen require some explanation. A man is blindfolded, and seated on his haunches on the ground, in the Oriental fashion; a fig is then placed between his heels, which are set close together. A sword is now put into his hand, and he takes a leap into the air, of course tossing up the fig with his heels in making the spring from the ground. He whirls round in the air, making almost a circle, and tries to hit and cut the fig, without ever seeing it, before it falls. In the last figure, at the left corner, a man with a pair of long, pliant, elastic swords, one in each hand, is seen rolling his body over and over on the ground. The swords going round and round with him, above and below him, it was wonderful to see how he avoided cutting himself. Another feat was to use the pair of swords in a series of whirling movements, like those done with a pair of Indian clubs, but frequently passing the sword-blades, with great rapidity, between the arms and the naked body, and yet not inflicting a wound.

The main guard at the grand entrance the Governor's Palace during the stay of his Royal Highness was increased so as to consist of one Captain, one subaltern officer with regimental colour, two sergeants, one corporal, and thirty privates. The colour, under double sentries, was placed in a stand beneath the portico of the main guard, opposite the Palace. The open space between the main guard and the Palace is for the guard mounting parade at the appointed hour, but is a common lounge for the Maltese townsfolk. In our illustration of this subject, the Duke of Cambridge and the Governor appear coming out of the Palace, with six Lancers riding before them. The guard, composed of a detachment of the 42nd Highlanders, with their colour, is drawn up in open order, the officers in front saluting, the men at the "Present!" and the bugler sounding the "general salute."

The Manchester Chicago Relief Fund Committee have in hand an unappropriated balance of £2053. At a meeting held on Monday it was resolved that this amount, less £100 which is to go to the Haydock Explosion Relief Committee, should be divided amongst the medical charities of Manchester, on the same principle as the Hospital Sunday Fund is divided.

The *Bristol Post* says that Mr. and Mrs. George Müller landed at Liverpool on Sunday, on their return from the United States, and came on to Bristol the next day. They were present at the usual Monday evening service at Bethesda Chapel, when Mr. Müller said that he had travelled more than 19,000 miles since he was last in Bristol, and had preached 299 times, in more than 200 churches, and had written invitations to 108 places in America, beside those to which he went. Both he and Mrs. Müller are in excellent health.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, arrived at the Palace of St. James on Monday, July 13, at 11 o'clock. The Duke of Cambridge, who was in the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Cambridge, arrived by a special train on the Great Western Railway to and from Paddington, and returned to the Palace of St. James at 1 o'clock. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, who were in the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Cambridge, arrived by a special train on the Great Western Railway to and from Paddington, and returned to the Palace of St. James at 1 o'clock. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, who were in the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Cambridge, arrived by a special train on the Great Western Railway to and from Paddington, and returned to the Palace of St. James at 1 o'clock.

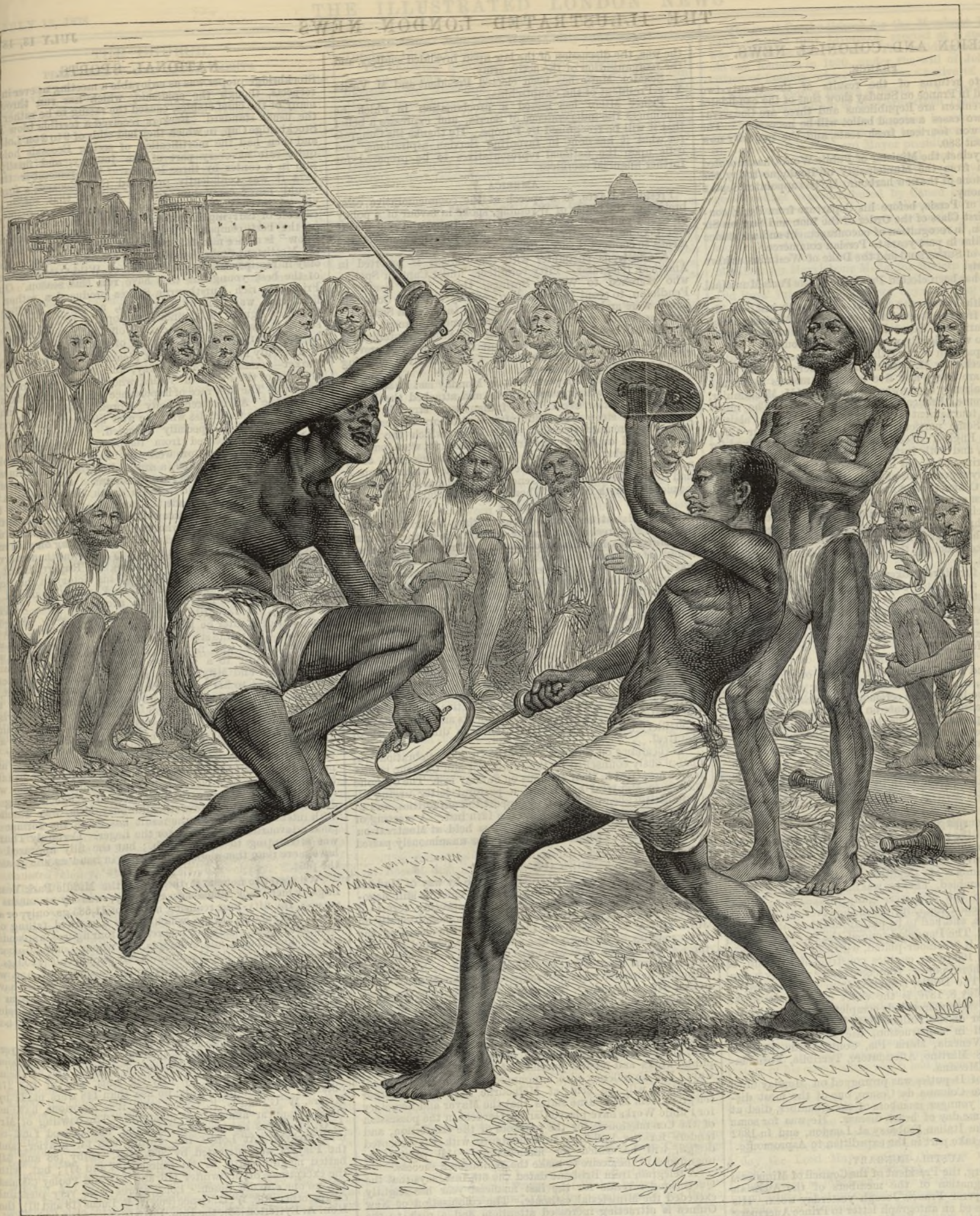
The marriage of Mr. Walter Hamilton, of 10, St. James's Place, to Miss Mary Hamilton, daughter of the late Mr. Hamilton, of 10, St. James's Place, was celebrated on Monday, July 13, at 11 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon de la Force, of the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. The bride was attended by her mother, Mrs. Hamilton, and the bridesmaids were Misses Hamilton, of 10, St. James's Place, and Miss Hamilton, of 10, St. James's Place. The groom was attended by his father, Mr. Hamilton, and the best man was Mr. Hamilton, of 10, St. James's Place. The ceremony was a private one, and only a few friends were present.

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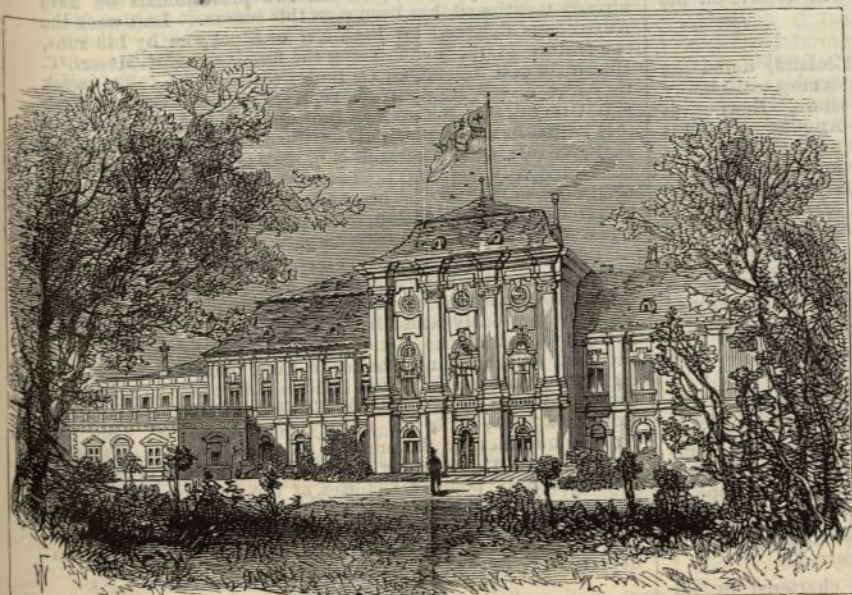


MILITARY SPORTS OF NATIVE INDIAN TROOPS AT MALTA.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE LEAVING THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE.



NATIVE INDIAN SOLDIERS' GAMES IN CAMP AT MALTA: A MATCH AT SINGLE-STICK.



GARDEN FRONT OF THE RADZIWILL PALACE, BERLIN.



THE STAIRCASE, RADZIWILL PALACE, BERLIN.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The complete returns of the results of the twenty-two elections held in France on Sunday show that of the candidates returned seventeen are Republicans and three are Conservatives. In two cases a second ballot will be necessary. The Republicans won fourteen fresh seats, and the majority now numbers about 380.

M. de Freycinet, the Minister of Public Works, has accepted an invitation from the Municipality of Boulogne to lay the foundation-stone of the new harbour. He has appointed Sept. 2 for the ceremony.

The Shah of Persia, before his departure from Paris, conferred the First Class of the Order of the Lion and Sun on Sir Albert Sasson, in recognition of encouragement and assistance rendered by him in past years to Persian commerce.

The Duke of Sutherland and the Duke of Westminster have arrived in Paris.

M. Thulie has been elected President of the Paris Municipal Council.

A duel with swords was fought on the 4th inst., on the Luxembourg frontier, between Señor Caicedo, Minister of San Salvador in Paris, and Señor Medina, Minister of Guatemala. Señor Caicedo was slightly wounded in the shoulder.

The press pavilion at the Exhibition was opened last Saturday with speeches by M. Spuller and M. Berger. The Exhibition juries are busy, and five honorary medals to French painters have already been awarded—viz., to MM. Meissonnier, Cabanel, Gérôme, François, and Bouguereau. The international chess tournament is now progressing at the Palais de l'Industrie. Some particulars will be found in our Chess column. The English concerts at the Exhibition are fixed for the 17th, 18th, and 20th inst. As will be seen in our Music column, the Prince of Wales has greatly interested himself to ensure a worthy representation of English music.

Albert de Cadenet, chief mechanic at the Grand Hotel, Paris, has been condemned to a month's imprisonment and 200f. fine as being partly responsible for the accident to the lift by which three persons lost their lives in February last. The evidence showed that fissures had gradually formed in the cast-iron cornice attaching the hydraulic piston to the framework of the lift.

Martin, the furniture broker in the Rue St. Lazare, Paris, who inveigled a collector of the Société Générale into his shop on the pretence of getting change for a 1000f. bank-note, and then murdered him, was tried on Monday. He received a good character as a husband and father, and the jury gave him the benefit of extenuating circumstances. He was sentenced to hard labour for life.

SPAIN.

The King and Royal family left Madrid on the 4th inst. for the Escorial, where the funeral service for the late Queen Mercedes is to be held. The ceremonies, which will be carried out at the expense of the State on a most magnificent scale, have been postponed from the 10th to the 17th inst. Great preparations are being made for the ceremonial, and the musical Society of Madrid has engaged to perform the Requiem Mass on the occasion.

The Government has conferred on General Martinez Campos the Golden Fleece worn by the late King of Hanover, and has appointed General Jovellar Captain-General of Cuba.

ITALY.

The Court mourning for King Victor Emmanuel ended on the 10th inst., on the morning of which day the new ironclad Dandolo was launched at Spezia. The King and Queen, with the Ministers, arrived at eight o'clock, the senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies at nine. Some 50,000 spectators had assembled. The city was magnificently decorated, and the ships in the port were gaily dressed out. Queen Margherita christened the ship, which, however, did not glide quite off her ways, and had to be pulled into the water by two powerful vessels. The Dandolo is one of the largest vessels in the Italian navy; it is armour-plated, with two turrets, armed with four guns of 100 tons; engines constructed by Penn, of Greenwich, 7500-horse power; tonnage, 10,569; money value, 13,930,000 lire. The Duilio, launched from the dockyard of Castellmare on May 8, 1876, is the exact counterpart of the Dandolo. Other sixteen ironclads complete the first category of the men-of-war of the Italian fleet, including the Italia and Lepanto still in construction, the Palestro, Principe, Amadeo, Roma, Venezia, Maria Pia, Conte Verde, Castelfidardo, Ancona, S. Martino, Affondatore, Terribile, Formidabile, Varese, and Messina.

The Chamber of Deputies was prorogued on Monday until November. Duke Colonna da Cesaro, one of the most distinguished of the younger members of the Chamber, died at Leghorn on the same day of heart disease. He was for some time Attaché to the Italian Embassy at London, and in 1862 left that service to take part in the expedition to Aspromonte.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Prince Auersperg, the President of the Council of Ministers, tendered the resignation of the members of the Austrian Cabinet to the Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday week. His Majesty has addressed an autograph letter to Prince Auersperg intrusting him with the direction of the Ministry of the Interior, but reserving his decision in regard to the resignation of the Ministry. His Majesty has, however, acceded to the request of the Minister of the Interior, Baron de Lasser, to be allowed to resign on account of bad health, and has conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, creating him at the same time a life member of the Upper House of the Reichsrath.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Austrian Reichsrath, Dr. Rechbauer, has been appointed Privy Counsellor of his Majesty.

The Shah of Persia arrived at Vienna on the 5th inst. His Majesty, who was received at the railway station by the Emperor Francis Joseph, proceeded to the Hofburg, the Imperial residence. State banquets have been given in honour of the Shah.

The commencement of the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina has been postponed until August.

SERVIA.

In opening the Skuptschina on Sunday Prince Milan, in his speech from the throne, stated the motives for entering upon a second campaign against Turkey, and thanked the national militia for their services in the field. His Highness dwelt upon the article of the Treaty of San Stefano relative to the independence of Serbia and the extension of her territory, and expected that the Congress would sanction Serbian independence and increase Serbian territory by those districts in which Servians for centuries past have demanded union with Serbia. The Prince also hoped from the justice and goodwill of the Great Powers an amelioration in the condition of the Serbian countries not united with Serbia. Serbia, independent and enlarged, would, he said, acquire fresh strength for the development of all the national forces. The Prince concluded by recommending the Skuptschina to confine itself to the most pressing matters, such as the Budget, the laws enacted during

the war, the discussion of the law upon invalided soldiers, and the reorganisation of the active army.

Senator Matie has been elected President and M. Vasits Vice-President of the Skuptschina.

Prince Milan has issued a proclamation in which he announces the independence of Serbia, and expresses a belief that it will be recognised by Europe. He thanks the Congress for what it has done in favouring Serbian aspirations, and calls upon the national representatives to be prepared for further financial sacrifices.

AMERICA.

President Hayes, in a speech at the commemorative celebration of the battle of Wyoming, spoke in favour of a policy of equity and good faith towards the Indians, and said that if war became necessary he would give the commanders the means to conduct it successfully.

A disastrous encounter with the Indians is reported in American telegrams. Fifty volunteers under Captain Sperry, who marched to Willow Springs, thirty miles south of Pendleton, to scout in the Indian country south of Columbia River, were ambuscaded by the hostile Indians on Saturday, and the entire company killed or wounded, except seven. Captain Sperry himself was among the killed. Intelligence has been received by the Government that, in order to prevent the crossing of the Indians, the Columbia river is being guarded by the Federal troops.

General Howard reports that on Monday last he advanced from the south-west in two columns, and attacked the hostile Indians at Butler Creek. The Indians were strongly posted on a steep ridge, but, after a stubborn contest, were driven to another position in the rear, which the troops stormed and captured; the Indians retreating, were pursued five miles, abandoning their horses, provisions, and camp materials. The loss on the side of the United States troops is said to have been trifling. General Howard has opened communications with General Wheaton on the Columbia River.

CANADA.

By the latest telegrams we learn that disturbances were feared at Montreal at the Orange celebrations on the 12th inst. The Mayor has issued a proclamation stating that no crowds would be allowed to assemble, and that measures would be taken to preserve the peace and arrest all disturbers. The Orange leaders have taken legal opinion as to the legality of this proclamation, and have therefore given notice that the procession would take place. The Government, at the request of four magistrates on Montreal, has ordered 2000 men to encamp in Dominion-square on the 11th inst., under Major-General Smyth, who was to be sworn Peace Commissioner. The Mayor of Montreal has gone to Ottawa to endeavour to prevent the troops from being called out, and, if the measure should be persisted in, to have them placed under his own direction. He has stated that, if the magistrates should have the direction of the troops, he should retire from all active participation in the efforts to preserve order. Six regiments and two battalions of artillery were on Thursday stationed in different parts of Montreal.

Forbearance on the occasion of the Orange celebration was unanimously counselled by the Protestant and Catholic ministers of Montreal in their sermons on Sunday last. The Catholic Bishop of Montreal has issued a pastoral letter urging all Catholics to keep the peace, to support the authorities, and to abstain from alcoholic liquors on the 12th inst. A meeting of 10,000 Irish and French Canadians was held at Montreal on Monday night, at which resolutions were unanimously passed upholding the Mayor.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

News has been received from the Cape by way of Madeira to June 18. Edmund Sandili, the Gaika chief, is still negotiating with the Colonial Government respecting terms of peace. The sub-chief Namba surrendered unconditionally on June 11. A Times telegram says:—With the death of the Chief Sandili, Seyolo, and Anto, and the surrender of Dhimba, the Kafir rebellion is at an end. General Thesiger will come to Cape Town next week, and then proceed to Natal. The principal defensive measures proposed by the Ministry have passed the Assembly. The Budget speech proposes fresh taxation to the amount of about £200,000.

AUSTRALIA.

The Victoria Parliament was opened on the 9th inst. by Sir George Bowen, the Governor, who, in his speech on the occasion, announced the introduction of bills for a new loan for public works and for the purchase of the Hobson's Bay Railway. His Excellency also announced that an International Exhibition will be held at Melbourne in 1880. Another telegram from Melbourne states that the Mayor and Secretary for Public Works have placed Carlton Gardens in the possession of the Commissioners for the purposes of the Exhibition, and tenders for the building, in accordance with the accepted design, will be called for immediately. All parties are unanimous in the desire to make the exhibition a success.

A telegram from Brisbane dated the 6th inst. says that the Queensland revenue for the last financial year has slightly exceeded the Ministerial estimate. The colonisation of New Guinea is attracting increased attention, and a rush to the gold districts there is expected. The Governor of the Fiji Islands being absent, it is expected that the High Commissioner's jurisdiction in New Guinea will devolve on the Governor of Queensland.

NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram from Wellington, New Zealand, dated the 6th inst., says:—"Sir George Grey has had a most satisfactory interview with the Maori chief Rewi at Waitara. Rewi gives his entire adherence to the Government. Another meeting is arranged for September with Rewi and the native king jointly to arrange for the completion of the Government system of railroads through the North Island. It is believed that no difficulties will arise in making necessary arrangements, and that the natives will probably give land for purchase."

The Newfoundland Legislature has been dissolved.

Hödel, who made an attempt on the life of the Emperor of Germany, was tried on Wednesday and sentenced to death.

Princess Salm-Salm, the well-known authoress, died at Würzburg, on the 9th inst.

A son of the Khedive is, by special permission of the Queen, about to enter the Royal Military Academy as a cadet.

The Dowager Queen Caroline Amalia of Denmark completed her eighty-second year on the 5th inst. Her Majesty is the oldest living member of the Royal families in Europe.

It is announced in a telegram from Batavia that large reinforcements of Dutch troops are being sent to Atchin, where it is rumoured that a serious outbreak has occurred.

The Oeklands, Captain W Lawrence, chartered by Sir Arthur Bligh, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth on the 5th inst. for Port Adelaide with 384 emigrants, among whom were eighty-five single female domestic servants.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Stockbridge proper was as enjoyable a meeting as ever in many respects, though the epidemic, which has run through so many of the chief stables, caused the racing to be rather below the usual standard. Backers received a terrible blow in the Stockbridge Cup, in which they laid odds of 9 to 2 on Lollypop, and then had the mortification of seeing Ecossais hold him quite safe at every part of the journey, and finally beat him in a canter by three lengths. We remember that in 1874 it was confidently predicted that Ecossais's fore legs would never carry him to the end of that season; and yet, at seven years of age, he is as sound as possible, and capable of carrying all sorts of weights, and of winning races in the best company. Truly, "never prophesy unless you know" is a wise maxim. Scapegrace earned fresh laurels in the Mottisfont Stakes by defeating Strathern cleverly, though only in receipt of 2lb., and the son of Wild Oats must be one of the best youngsters that have run this season. On the Friday the rich Hurstbourne Stakes produced a rather poor field, and was won by Caxtonian, a son of Sterling and Countess Agnes. T. Cannon, the popular jockey, had a very successful two days, as he carried off four races with his own horses, and rode the same number of winners.

The July Meeting—the most pleasant of any held at Newmarket—commenced on Tuesday, and was honoured by the presence of the Prince of Wales, who was the guest of Count Kestetic. The first race of importance was the July Stakes, for which the Adventurer—Lady Morgan colt, now named Ruperra, who was amiss when he won his first engagement at Ascot, had been specially reserved. Gunnersbury and Leghorn also emerged from temporary retirement. The remaining five competitors were all "dark," the best-looking of them being Rayon d'Or, a son of Flageolet and Aracaria, and therefore half-brother to Chamant. He is, however, still very backward, and will do much better later in the season. Gunnersbury made the running at such a pace that he had Ruperra in difficulties before they had gone more than half way; but Fordham, who had no spurs, rode him with immense determination; and the colt, struggling on with marvellous gameness, caught Gunnersbury, who was then swerving about from distress, and won by a length. Ruperra is not yet nearly so fit as he can be made; and his victory in the Derby next season, with Fordham on his back, would be one of the most popular that has ever been accomplished. Trappist (9 st. 1lb.), the favourite for the Cheveley Stakes, was hopelessly out of it after he had gone a quarter of a mile, and the uncertain Chevon (8 st.) won as he liked. The Exeter Stakes on Wednesday was not far enough for Lausdown, who was only third to a filly of the Duke of St. Alban's, called High and Mity. She is a daughter of Parmesan and Noblesse; so her name, though by no means elegant, is singularly apt. Some remarkably speedy horses ran for the July Cup, including Lollypop, Julius Caesar, Redwing, Trappist, and Ecossais. The weights were too much against Lord Palmouth's filly to give her a chance of success, and Trappist carried 10 st. 1lb., including the full penalty of 12 lb. He and Ecossais had all the best of the start, and nothing but Lollypop ever got near them, Trappist eventually beating Ecossais by a clever half length, while Lollypop was about the same distance from the second. The meeting of Jannette and Thurio, over the Bunbury Mile, was watched with intense interest, and the result has made the former as good a favourite as Insulaire for the Leger. Certainly Thurio was attempting to concede 8 lb.; but the filly appeared to have more than that amount of weight in hand as she passed the post.

We regret to note that the sale of the Middle Park Yearlings, which took place last Saturday, was by no means a success, the fifty-four realising a total of 11,585 gs. only, or an average of about 214 gs., which shows a marked falling off from last season. Only two lots reached four figures, a splendid son of Kosicrucian and Anderida, for whom Lord Rosebery gave 1100 gs., and the Macaroni—Lady Sophia colt (1200 gs.). There were no less than thirteen young Kosicrucians, and we can imagine how the average they made—383 gs.—would have been increased if the unfortunate Beaudere had been in a condition to win the Derby. At the time of writing the sales of blood stock at Newmarket seem very poorly supported; but we shall be better able to allude to them next week.

Both cricket-matches between the Gentlemen and Players resulted in favour of the former, and it must have been specially galling to the professionals to lose the first of them. They were only beaten by fifty-six runs, and of the 278 obtained by their opponents, no less than 148 were made by Messrs. W. G. and G. F. Grace, who, it is notorious, have no claim to appear among the amateurs. The bowling of Mr. A. G. Steel was as successful as usual, and proved fatal to nine wickets. At Lord's the scoring was far heavier, and the Players were defeated by 206 runs. Selby (88 and 64) batted magnificently, as did Emmett (57 and 47); but, with the exceptions of Midwinter (16 and 24) and Pooley (35 and 15), no one else did much. Long scores were very plentiful on the other side, W. G. Grace (90), A. P. Lucas (18 and 91), the Hon. A. Lyttelton (53), the Hon. E. Lyttelton (41 and 66), A. W. Ridley (58), and A. G. Steel (41) doing most of the run-getting, and nothing finer than the batting of Lucas, Grace, the Hon. E. Lyttelton, and the two professionals we have already mentioned, has been seen this season. Last week the Australians defeated an Eighteen of Stockport by 149 runs, the feature of the match being the fine batting of Messrs. T. Horan (14 and 70) and G. H. Bailey (34 and 35). This week they met a very strong team representing the Orleans Club and Ground. A. Bannerman (not out, 71) and Mr. T. Horan (64) batted in rare form; but, on the other side, Messrs. T. E. K. Fryer (61), C. J. Thornton (40), and I. D. Walker (not out, 60) scored very fast, and the match was drawn much in favour of the Orleans Club. This was, we believe, the first match played at the Orleans Club, and one can only regret that such a perfect ground is not a little larger.

For once Henley Regatta escaped without rain, and the meeting was a brilliant success in every way, the attendance being enormous, and the racing closer and more exciting than we ever previously remember to have seen it. The Thames R.C., favoured by the station, beat the Cambridge eight for the final of the Grand Challenge Cup; and, for about the eighth year in succession, the London R.C. took the Stewards' Cup for fours. The Diamond Sculls was at the mercy of Edwardes-Moss, after his fluky defeat of G. W. Lee, the American sculler, on the previous day; and the Silver Goblets were an equally good thing for him and Ellison. One of the most generally popular victories of the day was that of the Columbia College crew in the Visitors' Challenge Cup, as every one would have been sorry to see the plucky Americans fail to take a prize, especially after the unlucky mistake which deprived Lee of a well-earned triumph.

Rear-Admiral Commerell, a Constantinople despatch says, while in one of the boats of his flag-ship near Gallipoli, was caught in a sudden storm. Three of the boat's crew were drowned, and the Admiral himself narrowly escaped.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Brandram, T. P., Lecturer of the Theological College, Chichester, to be Priest, Vicar, and Succentor of Chichester Cathedral.
Mackay, D. J., Canon and Precentor of St. Ninian's Cathedral, Perth.
Sheppard, Henry Drought, Rector of St. Peter's, Wallingford, Berks.
Tanner, J., Rector of Chipping Ongar, Ch. Ch.
Vernon, Canon; Rector of Eton, Yorkshire.—*Guardian*.

Forty Bishops preached in the churches of the metropolis on Sunday, thirty-one being foreign or colonial.

Bishop MacLagan was enthroned in Lichfield Cathedral on Thursday.

A purse of 100 guineas has been presented to the Rev. J. H. Johnson by his parishioners on his leaving Glen Innes, in the diocese of Grafton and Armidale, for England.

The new archdeaconry of Bodmin has been conferred by the Bishop of Truro on the Rev. Reginald Hobbhouse, Rector of St. Ives, Cornwall, and proctor for the clergy in convocation.

The Bishop of London on Tuesday consecrated the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Paddington, which has been opened by license for ten years, and which is one of the most complete ecclesiastical buildings in London. His Lordship was attended by Mr. J. B. Lee, his registrar and secretary, and preached.

On Thursday the Festival of the Choirs of the Deaneries of Burnham and Maidenhead was held at Windsor. There was a procession of clergy and surpliced choirs, with banners, to St. John's Church, where Archdeacon Potts preached the sermon. Afterwards the clergy, choirs, and visitors dined in Windsor Home Park, under the marquee used for the Prince Consort's Association.

The Bishop of Winchester has reopened the church of Twyford, Hants, called "the gem of Hampshire villages." The church has been rebuilt from designs by Mr. Waterhouse, at a cost of £9000, of which Sir T. Fairbairn (to the memory of whose children one of the windows is filled with stained glass) has contributed a large portion. In pulling down the old nave-evidence of work anterior to the transitional style of the Church of St. Cross, at Winchester, were found.

At St. Nicholas parish church, Newbury, a flower sermon was preached on Sunday by the Rector, the Rev. E. Imber Gardiner. After the sermon some hundreds of bouquets of beautiful flowers were carried by the children to the chancel, and deposited in large baskets arranged within the communion rails. A collection was made in behalf of the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-street, and in the evening the flowers were dispatched by the Great Western Railway to that and similar institutions in the metropolis.

The Bishop of St. Albans on Tuesday consecrated a new church, dedicated to Holy Trinity, at Leytonstone, where there is a growing poor population. The church is of Early Gothic architecture, and will contain 800 persons. All the seats are free. The church has been built by Mr. James Brown, of Finsbury-pavement, at a cost of about £6500, this being exclusive of gifts by neighbouring residents and others of a handsome font, lectern, &c. An anonymous donor has given a site for a parsonage and Sunday schools.

Dr. Tyrrell, Bishop of Newcastle, New South Wales, has announced that he has by his will given £250,000 to the various funds in the diocese. The following shows the amounts required and the various funds which are to be endowed:—the Bishop's income of £1200 a year, £30,000; the stipends of dignitaries—one Archdeacon, £5000; three Canons and Rural Deans, £6000—£11,000; clergy stipends, £100,000; superannuated clergy, £10,000; fund—sick clergy, £5000; new clergy, £25,000; the training of future clergy, £25,000; the religious education of the young, £44,000.

The New Testament Company met on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber, for their eighty-second session, and sat each day this week until Friday inclusive. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The other members present were the Archbishop of Dublin, the Deans of Lincoln, Lichfield, and Rochester, Archdeacons Lee and Palmer, the Master of the Temple, Professors Lightfoot, Kennedy, D. Brown, Milligan, and Newth, Dr. Scrivener, Dr. Vance Smith, Mr. Humphry, and the secretary, Mr. Troutbeck. They proceeded with the second revision of the Epistle to the Ephesians.

On the 29th ult. the Bishop of Winchester consecrated a chapel-of-ease and burying-ground for that part of the parish of Stour Provost which is known as Stour-row. The building, which was erected about ten years ago, mainly through the exertions of the late Rector, the Rev. R. Barrett, cost about £1200, the chief contributors being the Marchioness of Westminster, King's College, Mr. A. Morrison, and Mr. Barrett himself. It will accommodate about 150 worshippers.—The Right Rev. Prelate has also reopened the parish church of Buriton, which has undergone a thorough restoration, the tower being the only portion of the structure that did not require renovation. By means of a subscription, a new chancel window has been inserted in memory of Mary, the wife of J. M. Sumner, Rector of Buriton, by the parishioners. In the southern aisle there is a memorial window of the late Mr. John Bonham-Carter.

The Pan-Anglican Synod resumed its sittings at the palace on the 4th inst.—the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. The subject discussed at the morning sitting was "The position of Anglican Chaplains and Chaplaincies on the Continent of Europe and Elsewhere," the speakers being the Bishops of London, Gibraltar, Long Island, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Carlisle; Bishop Claughton, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Bishop of Antigua. In the afternoon the subject considered was, "Modern Forms of Infidelity, and the Best Means of Dealing with Them"—the speakers being the Bishops of Ohio, Killaloe, Peterborough, Lincoln, Oxford, Gloucester and Bristol, Winchester, Montreal, Llandaff, the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Bombay, Saskatchewan, Bloemfontein, and the president. Both subjects were referred to a committee.—On the 5th the Synod discussed the condition, progress, and needs of the various Churches of the Anglican communion, and, having appointed a committee further to consider the subject, adjourned to the 22nd inst.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Rev. Richard Greswell, B.D., late Fellow and Tutor of Worcester, has been elected an honorary Fellow in that society.
Mr. Markby, M.A., of Merton College, late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, has been elected to the lately established readership of Indian Law.

Mr. E. W. Rees, of Repton School, has been elected to a mathematical scholarship at University College.

The vacant demys at Magdalen College have been awarded as follow:—Classical: Henry Havelock, Wellington College, and John Edward Morris, Repton School. Mathematical: William Hartley Carnegie, Trinity College, Dublin.

Natural Science: John Shaw Willes Chitty and George Lindsay Turnbull, Clifton College.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the vacant open scholarships, &c., at Worcester, out of forty-three candidates:—Mr. Nicholson, scholar non ascriptus, and Mr. Hadow, from Malvern College, to the Clarke Scholarships; Mr. Leask, of Merton, to the Cookes Scholarship, open pro hac vice; Mr. Murdoch, of the University of Aberdeen, to an open scholarship. Messrs. Balfour, of Marlborough College; Drew, of Clifton College; Clement Price, of Worcester College; Dwyer, of Christ's Hospital; and Hamilton, scholar non ascriptus, have been elected to exhibitions.

The degree of LL.D., *honoris causa*, has been conferred on Mr. Cliffe Leslie by the University of Dublin.—The Senior Science Scholarship in Trinity College, Dublin, has been awarded to Swift Johnston, of the High School, Dublin.—The Board of Trinity College, on written apologies from the two students, Fisher and Cowen, suspended from their degrees, have removed the suspensions which had been imposed as penalties for the late riot in the college.

The Earl of Morley on the 28th ult. distributed the prizes to the students of University College for the closing session in the faculties of art and law and science. A report of the progress of the institution was read by the Dean (Professor Morley), after which the noble chairman addressed the assemblage, expressing his particular satisfaction with the increased educational facilities now afforded by the college to women for making themselves fitter to fill their position as home-trainers and as members of society. The pressure upon our space prevents us from giving the long prize list. Some names figure several times among prize-winners; foremost of the pluralists being Mr. D. S. MacColl, Mr. E. P. Jacobson, and Mr. L. H. Edmunds, all of London.

Earl Granville, as Chancellor of the University of London on Tuesday laid the first stone of some new buildings which are to form an addition to University College. The cost is estimated to be between £85,000 and £100,000. Mr. Goschen, M.P., treasurer of the college, read an address, giving an historical narrative of its origin and progress, together with a description of the nature of the work which it had so long carried on. The ceremony of laying the stone was followed by a luncheon, at which Earl Granville, Earl Fortescue, Mr. Lowe, Lord Belper, Professor Henry Morley, Lord Kimberley, the Dean of Westminster, Professor Huxley, and Mr. Lyon Playfair were among the speakers.

Mr. Gladstone gave an address on "Homer" to the members of the Eton College Literary Society last Saturday evening.—The result of the examination for the Physical Science prizes at Eton is as follows:—Geology and Physical Geography—Herries, K.S., 1; Pemberton, 2; Chambers, Bayley, Beaumont, Wood, and Wheeler. Chemistry, Electricity, and Magnetism—Kingston, K.S., 1; Griffith, Thurton, Harrington. The examiners recommended that the prizes should be divided between Herries and Pemberton.

The 4th inst. being Speech-Day at Harrow, a large number of visitors assembled at the school. Dr. Butler, the Head Master, presided, and distributed the prizes to the successful candidates in the late examinations.

The 26th ult. was Speech-day at Rugby School, and was celebrated with all due honours, including the distribution of prizes to the boys and the performance of sundry passages from the classical and the modern drama. The Bishop of Worcester, chairman of the governing body, presided.

The following have been elected to entrance scholarships at Rossall School:—Seniors—H. K. Bather, R. Proude, and A. J. Jameson, Rossall School; A. L. Napier, Rev. A. S. Grenfell's, Parkgate, Cheshire; H. M. E. Price, Rossall School. Juniors—A. H. Davis and A. D. Steel, Rossall School; C. Gibson, Rev. A. G. Humphrey's, Thorpe Mandeville Rectory, Banbury; J. H. Acheson, Rev. J. C. C. Pipon's, Arnold House, Chester; F. W. H. Jones, Christ College, Brecon; R. Davies, Rev. A. G. Humphrey's, Thorpe Mandeville Rectory, Banbury; H. G. Smith and T. H. Vines, Rossall School; J. Armitage, Huddersfield College.

The following have been elected to foundation scholarships at Sherborne:—Turner, Partridge, House ma., Harper mi., Shore, Rev. W. B. Davis, The College, Torquay. To Old Shireburnian scholarships—Lovett, Ellis mi., and Holme. To an extra scholarship for one year—Lys ma. The successful candidates, with one exception, are already members of the school.

General Sir Richard Wilbraham, K.C.B., distributed the prizes and certificates of merit to the successful students in the general literature and applied sciences departments of King's College on the 26th ult.

The 25th ult. was speech-day at Forest School, Walthamstow. J. K. F. Cleave received the King's College prize. Four boys gained certificates under the Oxford and Cambridge board. Several University distinctions appear in the list of honours. There are 130 boys in the school.—On the following Friday the Prince and Princess of Wales halted for a short time on the school bounds, and, by permission of the Prince, the head master presented a short address to their Royal Highnesses. The Prince replied, and begged a day's holiday.

At Clifton College the annual Guthrie commemoration was held on the 29th ult., when the sermon was preached by the Rev. J. C. Bell, Master of Marlborough College. It was announced during the day that subscriptions amounting to nearly £6000 had been promised towards the fund being raised for the enlargement of the chapel, the completion of the quadrangle, and the addition of a racquet-court, as a memorial of Clifton College having been incorporated by Royal charter. The estimated expense of the additional buildings is £9000.

The session at the Baptist College, Regent's Park, closing on the 25th ult., a soirée was held in the evening, when the chair was taken by Sir Charles Reed. The feature of the evening was an address by the Rev. Charles Stanford, D.D., of Camberwell, on "Dodridge, Pastor and Tutor."

The 110th anniversary festival of Cheshunt College was celebrated on the 27th ult.

Blundell's School, Tiverton, held its annual festival on the 28th and 29th ult. At the service on Friday at St. Peter's Church the Archdeacon of Exeter, an old Head Master, preached the sermon. The speeches on St. Peter's Day included scenes from Sheridan's "Critic," Molière's "Avare," and Aristophanes' "Equites." The prizes were distributed by the Earl of Devon. The list of distinctions gained by the school since June last year includes three open scholarships at Cambridge, and an exhibition and a first class in the final classical school at Oxford.

Viscountess Falmouth presided on the 2nd inst. at the distribution of prizes to the pupils attending the Burlington Middle-Class School for Girls, in Old Burlington-street.

The *Manchester Guardian* understands that the sons of the late Sir E. Armitage propose to found four scholarships to his memory in connection with the Manchester Grammar School.

The great Crosby School for the Merchant Taylors' Company, situated near Liverpool, erected at a cost of £12,000, was opened on the 27th ult. The building will supersede an old one founded in 1620, under the will of John Harrison, a citizen of London, whose father was a native of Crosby.

The Rev. Sidney Bolton Kincaid, M.A., has been elected to the Vice-Principalship of the Carmarthen Training College.

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with the North London Collegiate School took place last Saturday at St. James's Hall, the Lord Mayor presiding. The Rev. Charles Williams, head master and principal, read the annual report, which stated that the school was as full as it could conveniently be, the number of pupils being 500. The Vicar's prizes for good conduct were distributed by Canon Spence. The principal prizes were won by the following, to whom they were presented by the Lord Mayor:—Camden Silver Medal for Mathematics, D. H. Bent; Camden Essay, D. H. Bent; Dartmouth Greek Prize, G. P. Ferguson; Southampton Latin Prize, D. H. Bent; Llanover History Prize, A. E. Restarick; Members for Marylebone Medal for Modern Languages, F. A. Hunt; Churchwardens' Prize, English verse, A. E. Restarick; Old Boys' Prizes, given to two boys meriting special reward, E. A. Claremont, A. M. Humphries. Some selections from the ancient and modern classics were then given by the pupils, the recital of which elicited frequent applause.

Mr. Joseph Makinson, barrister, Manchester, has been appointed stipendiary justice of Salford.

Cambo House, the residence of Sir Thomas Erskine, Bart. was destroyed by fire early on Monday morning.

A telegram from Alexandria announces that the Nile is rising well in both Upper and Lower Egypt. The Committee of Inquiry into Egyptian Revenues has prepared a plan to extinguish all liabilities by 1888.

Mr. Arthur Wilson, of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, in place of Mr. Justice Markby, who has resigned the office after a long term of service.

While the servants in a wild-beast show were cleaning a leopard's cage, in Stockwell-street, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the animal forced its way out and bounded into the street, causing the greatest alarm. The leopard was forced into a corner, and its keeper, lassoing it round the neck with a stout rope, succeeded in taking it back to its cage.

A testimonial, consisting of a purse of £320, a gold watch, and an illuminated record of the circumstance, signed by 254 subscribers (including the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Mayor of Brighton), has been presented to Mr. J. G. Cockburn, who has lately retired from the management of the Brighton branch of the London and County Bank.

Another of the St. John ambulance classes was opened on Monday in the barracks of the Hon. Artillery Company. The attendance was large. Captain Jay introduced the lecturer, Mr. Edmund Owen, of St. Mary's Hospital, who taught the St. John class in the Albany-street Barracks. After the lecture the director of the Ambulance Department of the order, Major F. Duncan, R.A., explained the nature of the movement.

The Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, in their report recently issued, state that it is recommended to organise and dispatch a special expedition, with the object of examining, by means of excavation where necessary, the shores of the Sea of Galilee, and the determination by this method of the sites of Capernaum, Chorazin, Bethsaida, and the other places on these shores associated with the New Testament history.

The marriage of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg with Mdle. Scobeleff will be celebrated at St. Petersburg on the 14th inst. and the marriage of Prince Henry of the Netherlands with the Princess Mary of Prussia at Potsdam on the 27th of next month. A sum of 60,000 guilders has been collected in Holland in small subscriptions. It is to be presented to Prince Henry of the Netherlands on the occasion of his Royal Highness's marriage.

A breach-of-promise case came before the Irish Queen's Bench Division last week, in which Miss Fitzgerald was plaintiff and Mr. Stamer-Gubbins was defendant. Damages were laid at £25,000. Judgment was allowed to go by default, and the defendant submitted to pay £2500 to the plaintiff as well as the costs of her suit; the defendant stating, through his counsel, that he attached no blame whatever to the plaintiff, the only cause for breaking the contract being the state of his own health, which had become impaired.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex left London by special train from Euston Station on a state visit to Blackpool, in Lancashire, on the invitation of the Mayor (Dr. Cocker) and the Corporation of that town. They were accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the wives of the Sheriffs, and by a large suite. On Thursday the Lord Mayor opened the new winter gardens and pavilion, erected at an expense of over £100,000, and was entertained at luncheon by the Mayor. A concert, fireworks, and a torchlight procession were among the day's events. On Friday and Saturday there were other festivities, and on Sunday the civic party will attend church in state. They return to London on Monday. The Mayors of the other corporate towns of the kingdom were also invited.

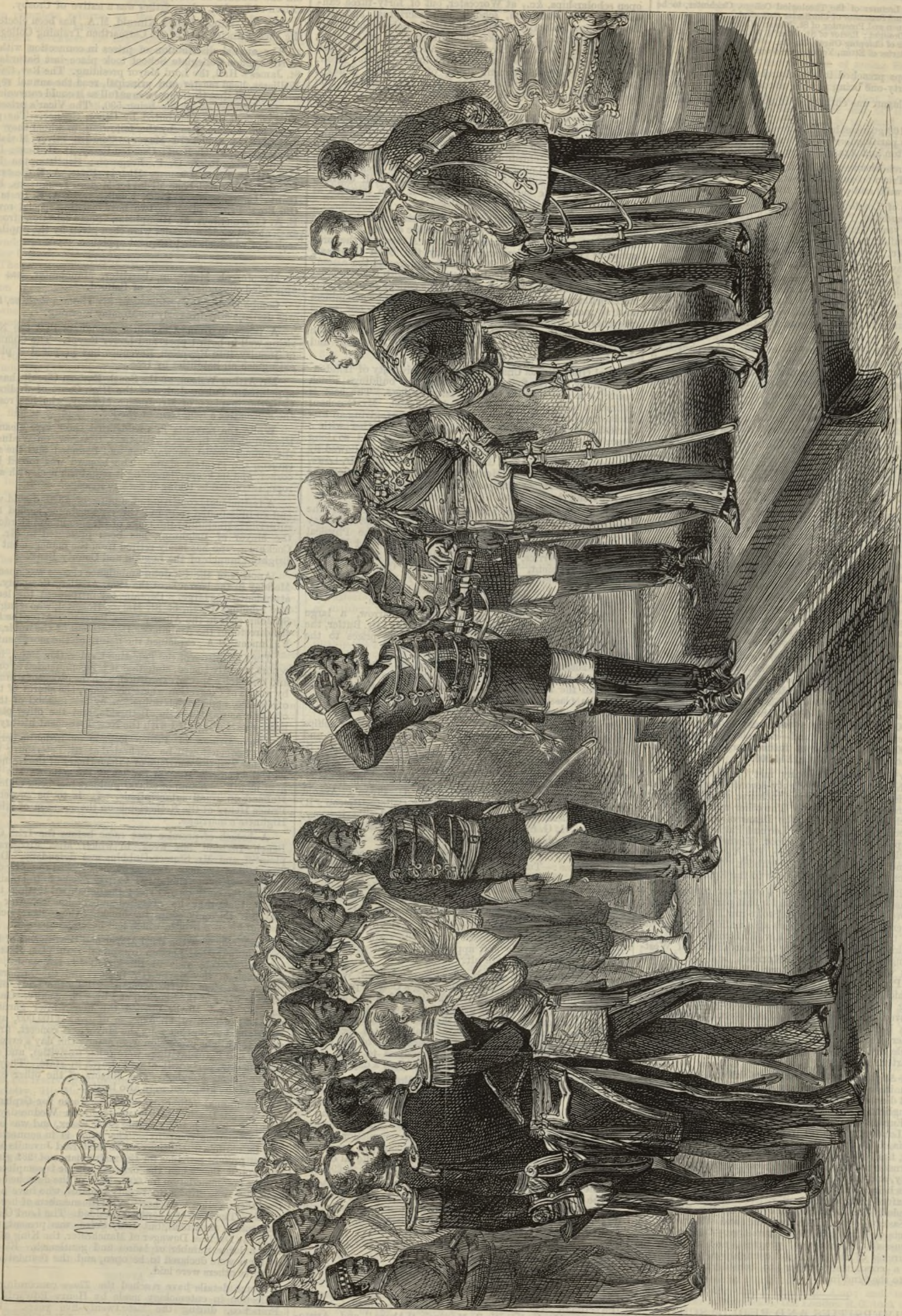
The annual fête of the Village Home for Orphan, Neglected, and Destitute Girls was held on Wednesday in the grounds of the home, Barking Side, Essex, and was attended by a numerous company. The home is in connection with Dr. Barnardo's institutions of the East-End Juvenile Missions, and at present provides for the maintenance of 232 girls; but it is hoped that when the original scheme is completed there will be accommodation for 600. Each of the detached cottages contains from fifteen to twenty inmates, who have a matron over them, called "mother" by all the members of her adopted family. The Earl of Aberdeen presided. The Lord Chancellor was unable to attend, but Lady Cairns was present, together with the Duchess Dowager of Manchester, the King of Bonn, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Eleven new cottages were declared to be open, and the foundation stones of three others were laid.

Some details have reached the *Times* concerning a large collection in entomology made by Henry Edwards, of San Francisco, during the last twenty-five years. Professor Davidson, president of the Academy of Sciences, states that this collection of insects is one of the largest ever made in the United States, and by far the most complete ever made on the Pacific coast. It consists of about 60,000 species, comprising more than 200,000 specimens. These include not only all the orders on the Pacific coast, but nearly or quite all in the United States, with a large representation of orders from all parts of the world. The collection is said to be really one of the most complete known in any country. It is valued at 12,000 dols., or rather that is about the sum expended in freights, cabinets, and the purchase of rare specimens. The labour of twenty-five years is not estimated.

The great (and only) school for the Mahratta, Telugu, and
Gujarati languages, established at a cost of £15,000,
and situated near the Victoria Station, was opened on the 11th inst. The building will accommodate
about 1,000 pupils, and is under the will of John Harrison, a
great benefactor of the city.

Kenneth Schreiner, John Shaw, William Gifford, and George Thompson,
Tunbridge Wells College.
The following gentlemen have been elected to the vacant
seats in the Senate of the University of Cambridge:

THE CHURCH.
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seats in the Senate of the University of Cambridge:



PRESENTATION OF NATIVE INDIAN OFFICERS TO THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE IN THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE, MALTA.

The Duke of Cambridge, who is now in Malta, has been presented with a sword by the Governor of the island. The Duke is expected to visit the island for some time, and will be accompanied by his family. The Duke is a member of the British Army, and has served in several campaigns. He is a very popular figure, and his visit to Malta is a great event for the islanders.

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The Duke of Connaught and his bride, who were married on the 10th inst., are expected to arrive in London on the 15th inst. The Duke is a member of the House of Commons, and the Duchess is a member of the House of Lords.

received to state the substance of the Ministry's proposals. Mr. Forster moved in an address on the motion for the Committee on the bill.



THE BERLIN CONGRESS: VISIT OF PRINCE BISMARCK TO LORD BEACONSFIELD AT THE KAISERHOF HOTEL.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

The Extra Supplement.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND HIS BRIDE.

The approaching marriage of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, the Duke of Connaught, to Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia is another link in the golden chain of family relationships between the reigning Houses of Great Britain and of the German Empire, which ought to correspond with sincere mutual regard and goodwill on the part of the English and German nations. We give the Portraits of this illustrious young couple, who have been receiving the congratulations of their kinsfolk and friends in this country, and whose nuptial union will probably not long be deferred. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, third son of her Majesty Queen Victoria and of the late Prince Consort, is twenty-eight years of age, having been born at Buckingham Palace on May 1, 1850. He entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, as a cadet, in February, 1866, became a Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers in 1868, and of the Royal Artillery in 1869; then entered the Rifle Brigade, and was made a Captain in 1871; was transferred in April, 1874, to the 7th Hussars, was promoted to the rank of Major in August, 1875, and in September, 1876, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of his old regiment, the Rifle Brigade. In May, 1871, upon coming of full age, he was made one of her Majesty's Privy Council, and he soon afterwards received from Parliament the grant of a yearly income of £15,000 for life. He is a freeman of the city of London, and a member of the Grocers' Company; he has been invested by the Emperor of Germany with the Order of the Black Eagle, and in 1867 received the Imperial Order of the Osmanli from Sultan Abdul Aziz. His Royal Highness, like his two elder brothers, has visited the British colonies, and is personally well known in Canada, and likewise in Ireland. The young lady whom he is about to wed, Princess Louise Margaret Alexandra Victoria Agnes of Prussia, is younger by ten years than her affianced husband. She is the third daughter of Prince Frederic Charles Nicholas, who is the eldest son of Prince Frederick Charles Alexander, brother to the Emperor-King William I. of Prussia and Germany. Her father, who is fifty years of age, is a distinguished Field Marshal of the Prussian army, and won a high military reputation both in the wars of 1866, against Austria, and in that of 1870 and 1871, against France. Her mother is Princess Mary, daughter of the late Duke of Anhalt; the young Princess Louise Margaret was born at Potsdam on July 25, 1860, so that she will, at her wedding, be just eighteen. Let us all hope that the bride and bridegroom will live at least half a century happily together, which is as much as the ordinary course of nature allows us to expect for the most fortunate mortals of any rank in the world. May they see their Golden Wedding, and its gold be still bright and pure!

THE CONGRESS AT BERLIN.

It is expected that, by the time this Number of our Journal finds its way to readers throughout the United Kingdom, the Congress of Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers of Europe will have completed its task, and the representatives of Great Britain, or at least the Prime Minister, Lord Beaconsfield, will be enabled to return to England, it is hoped, early next week. The assignment of the limited territory attached to the seaport town of Batoum, upon its cession by Turkey to Russia, has been the last question of difficulty with which the Conferences of the past week has been occupied, since it became evident on Monday, from the known Convention between Great Britain and Turkey, for a British defensive protectorate of the Sultan's Asiatic dominions, with the delivery of Cyprus to the British Government, that there would be no substantial opposition made to the Russian acquisition of Batoum. These most important transactions, which throw into the shade all other political events and rumours of the week, are commented upon in our leading article.

The principal Illustration of the Congress given in this Number, from a sketch by our Special Artist at Berlin, is the interior of the private room at the Kaiserhof Hotel occupied by Lord Beaconsfield; and we have introduced into this Engraving the familiar figures of his Lordship and Prince Bismarck, the Imperial Chancellor of Germany, who has repeatedly visited our Premier and held long conversations with him in that apartment. The figure represented as standing and writing at the desk behind is that of Mr. Montagu Corry, private secretary to Lord Beaconsfield, who may or may not be instructed to take notes of the weighty utterances of the two powerful statesmen—of course with the consent of Prince Bismarck, if it be done at all, of which we are by no means aware.

We regret to learn that within the last day or two from the time of our present writing the Earl of Beaconsfield has been suffering from gout and some throat malady, which prevented his attending the Conference on Wednesday. He had seemed before in pretty good health, as he appears in our Artist's Sketch of a street scene, where his Lordship appears, with Mr. Montagu Corry, walking from the Kaiserhof Hotel to the Radziwill Palace. The following extract from a letter of the *Times*' Berlin Correspondent on Tuesday will serve for a commentary on the incident shown in our Artist's Sketch:—

"When Lord Beaconsfield first came to Berlin the acting chief of the police waited upon the British Premier to caution him against walking in the streets. There might be assassins abroad, the officer argued, with evident anxiety, intent upon killing the leading man of the high and mighty assembly that had met at Berlin. Lord Beaconsfield, in reply, expressed a doubt that Berlin assassins were sufficiently cosmopolitan to extend their operations to foreign Ministers sojourning in this capital. However, being ignorant of the state of the place, the repeated warning of the anxious officer eventually took effect upon the possible victim. For a week, therefore, the noble Lord used to drive out in a closed carriage, which he only left, at a distance from the town, to take his 'constitutional' in places beyond the reach of Socialists and Anarchists. But his bold spirit rebelled against these secret promenades. Having always deemed death preferable to eternal imprisonment, the Earl, after a week's abstinence, determined to slight the warnings of the police, and freely showed himself in hotel, street, and park. He had no reason to regret his independent course. Unless inconvenienced by obtrusive attention on the part of the metropolitan public, his walks were as agreeable as they were safe. Fame has its attendant penalties, and stares are punishments inflicted by admirers. Lord Beaconsfield has counted among the most interesting sights of the capital during the last month."

Two minor Illustrations, those of the garden front and the staircase of the Radziwill Palace, in which the sittings of the Congress are held, are presented this week, as contemporary history will scarcely record any proceedings of greater moment than those of this august diplomatic assembly at Berlin.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The *Daily Telegraph* of Monday gave the Leaders of the Opposition abundant food for questioning the Ministry. It had announced that a conditional treaty had been entered into between England and the Porte for a British Protectorate of Turkey in Asia and of the Island of Cyprus. Many prominent members of the Lower House, not wholly satisfied with the Ministerial statement made by the Home Secretary, gathered round the throne to hear what version of the affair should be divulged in the Upper Chamber; and among those assembled at the foot of the gilded chair of State were two or three Cabinet Ministers, possibly interested to learn how the intelligence would be received by noble Lords. They had first to hear what would have been a dry deliverance had it not been for the clear and distinct articulation of the Lord Chancellor, who informed Lord Selborne in sonorous language that the Government bill for the codification of the criminal law would not be proceeded with this Session, but that during the winter Sir James Stephen's luminous measure would be fully weighed and considered by a Royal Commission composed of Lord Justice Blackburn, Mr. Justice Lush, and Sir James Stephen himself, the author and draughtsman of the bill. It was then that Earl Granville rose and preferred his question as to the authenticity of the statement in a "London daily paper." Characteristically explicit was the reply of the Duke of Richmond:—

I may say that, in view of the retention by Russia of the Asiatic territories of the Porte, a conditional convention was, on June 4 last, entered into between her Majesty and the Sultan, to the following effect:—"If Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, or any of them, shall be retained by Russia, and if attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia to take possession of any further portion of the Asiatic territories of the Sultan, as fixed by the definitive Treaty of Peace, England engages to join the Sultan in defending them by force of arms. In return, the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms (to be agreed upon between the two Powers) into the government of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in those territories; and, in order to enable England to make necessary provisions for executing her engagement, the Sultan further consents to assign the island of Cyprus, to be occupied and administered by England. If the Government of Russia should at any time surrender to the Porte the territory it has acquired in Asia by the recent war, the stipulations in the Convention will cease to operate, and the island will be evacuated." Under this Convention (the condition under which it is founded having now arisen), a firman has been issued by the Porte authorising the transfer of Cyprus to England, and possession of the island will be at once taken and the Government administered on behalf of her Majesty. I have to add that her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir Garnet Wolseley to administer the government of the island. I will lay the papers on the table to-night.

An exodus of hon. members followed this declaration, which revealed nothing more than Mr. Cross had stated a quarter of an hour before to the Commons; and noble Lords themselves separated, after a fruitless conversation as to the erection of shelters for equestrians in Rotten-row, and after advancing a few measures a stage.

On Tuesday the Anglo-Turkish Convention was returned to by Lord Granville, who could not learn from the Duke of Richmond whether the treaty had been communicated, either formally or informally, to the other Powers. The bill to enable innkeepers to sell the left property of persons indebted to them was read the second time, on the motion of Lord Henniker; and various other measures were advanced a stage.

In reply to Lord Granville, on Thursday, the Duke of Richmond said he had no information as to the time the principal Plenipotentiaries would arrive in London, nor did he know when they would leave Berlin. There was, however, every reason to believe that the Congress would terminate its labours in the course of a few days. The papers in connection with them would be presented immediately after the close of the Congress. The Foreign Jurisdiction Bill was read the second time, and the Statute Law Revision Bill was read the third time and passed. In reply to a question from Lord Shaftesbury respecting the slavery now existing in the island, the Duke of Richmond stated that Sir Garnet Wolseley would leave to-morrow for Cyprus, and on his arrival it would be his duty to make a full investigation of the institutions and every thing else connected with the island. On receiving an authentic report from him, the Government would be in a position to state the course they intended to take.

COMMONS.

Mr. Ridley was virtually declared the elect of South Northumberland yesterday week, the Speaker announcing that the petition of Mr. Grey had been withdrawn. On the other hand, Mr. Wilson (who had been returned by an exceedingly large Liberal majority as member for Middlesbrough) was cheered by the Opposition on his taking the oath and his seat. The afternoon was devoted to a dry discussion in Committee of the Highways Bill, clause 20 of which was reached when progress was reported. A debate on Ritualism, initiated by Mr. E. Jenkins, monopolised the evening sitting. The hon. member for Dundee, in that complainant and pseudo-philosophic tone to which the House has grown accustomed, advanced many arguments in support of his prayer for a Royal Commission to inquire into the "Ritualistic" practices of certain members of the Church of England. Mr. Green seconded the motion; and the speakers generally, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer, deplored the conduct of those who had brought about the state of things complained of in the Church. Sir Stafford Northcote urged, however, that the law was strong enough to suppress abuses of the kind alluded to; and the right hon. Baronet succeeded in persuading Mr. Jenkins to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Fawcett was one of the first to open fire on Monday, the hon. member for Hackney not abating one jot of the stentorian quality of his voice in giving notice of a motion for altering the Government of India Act for the due protection of the pockets of the Indian people, whom the Crown would burden with the expenses of an army liable to serve in any part of her Majesty's Empire. Several questions of more or less public interest were put and replied to; Mr. Roberts took the oath and his seat for Flint; and it then became the duty of the Home Secretary to act temporarily as the Leader of the House in place of Sir Stafford Northcote, obliged to remain at home in consequence of an accident, which drew expressions of regret from both sides the House. Answering a question from the Marquis of Hartington as to the rumoured Protectorate of Turkey in Asia and the transfer of Cyprus, Mr. Cross replied to the same effect as the Duke of Richmond; but what may be termed the macadamised delivery of the Home Secretary seemed to grate on hon. members, and a peal of derisive laughter from the Opposition benches greeted the reference of the right hon. gentleman to the reforms which the Porte would be called upon to effect. As a counter-demonstration, there was a faint, half-hearted burst of applause from the Conservatives at the mention of the approaching occupation of Cyprus. With regard to a second inquiry as to whether the Treaty had been communicated to the Congress, Mr. Cross requested the Marquis of Hartington to repeat the question the following day; and the Home Secretary, in the most offhand and abrupt manner, referred Mr. Gladstone to the papers for a clear understanding of the Convention. Yet another evening was devoted to the cattle plague; and it was shown that the Government had at last

resolved to abate the stringency of the Ministerial measure. Mr. Torrens moved in an able speech on the motion for going into Committee on the bill—

That, having regard to the greatly enhanced price of animal food, this House is not prepared to adopt any measure which may tend further to diminish the supply of cattle from abroad.

Whereupon Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson made the conciliatory announcement that while slaughter would be the rule of the measure, it might be well to give the Privy Council power to admit cattle shown to be free from disease from Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Mr. Forster was obliged to the Government for the concessions made, and suggested that the home regulations as to the conveyance of cattle should be altered in a similarly rational manner. The bovine chorus was joined in freely; and ultimately, when Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Cross, and the Marquis of Hartington had delivered themselves of their opinions on the matter, Mr. Torrens withdrew his motion. In face of an adverse motion by Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Cross got the Bishoppes Bill read the second time by 188 to 60 votes; and the House sat till morning, not separating until the Lords' amendments to the Poor Law Act Amendment Bill had been agreed to.

On Tuesday a little more intelligence was communicated respecting the Anglo-Turkish Treaty. Replying to Mr. Forster, Mr. Bourke said—

The English ratification was sent to Constantinople by special messenger some time ago, and Sir A. Lyard reported on the 8th that everything was settled; and Mr. Baring, who was to take the firman to Cyprus, had left Constantinople. We have not yet received any official report of the convention having been formally communicated to the other Powers.

The Scottish Roads and Bridges Bill was read the third time, after Mr. Anderson had uttered a final plaint as to the injustice which the measure threatened to inflict on Glasgow. In Committee on the Highways Bill some progress was made, clause 31 being agreed to ere the House branched off into other business. The evening sitting was occupied with the consideration of Mr. Errington's motion, supported by a speech of great length, for a Commission of Inquiry into the working of the Irish Land Act of 1870, which the hon. member argued had not operated sufficiently to check capricious evictions. The Irish members generally, Mr. Butt included, coincided with the views of Mr. Errington. Drily remarking that the authors of the Irish Land Act were not present to defend it, Mr. Lowther had no veneration for that Act, but yet felt bound to object to the motion, which was negatived by 134 to 67 votes.

"Property, property, property," was the toothsome theme which exercised the minds and voices of hon. members on Wednesday. Mr. Potter's Real Estate Intestacy Bill came on for second reading; but the upholders of primogeniture were in force, and the measure was rejected by 193 votes to 157.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer reappeared in his place on Thursday and was greeted with loud and general cheering. In reply to Major Nolan, Colonel Stanley stated that the number of troops which would be employed in the occupation of Cyprus was about 10,000, consisting of the Indian contingent now at Malta and three English battalions. Mr. A. Egerton informed Sir A. Gordon that a large chart showing the harbours and coasts of Cyprus would be immediately placed in the library; and in reply to Sir J. Goldsmid, who naively inquired whether there were any harbours at all on the island, stated that there was certainly one, and three good anchorages, from which troops could be landed at all times. In answer to an inquiry from Sir G. Campbell, Colonel Stanley said that the committee to investigate the cost of the Indian troops employed in Europe would be nominated next week. He did not expect the inquiry to be a very prolonged one. Mr. Cross, replying to a question put by Mr. Forster, in the absence of the Marquis of Hartington, stated that the papers relating to the Congress were being prepared, and there would be no unnecessary delay in presenting them to Parliament. Maps, too, on a large scale, showing what the Congress had done, would be deposited in the library of each House. In answer to a question from Sir H. D. Wolff, Mr. Bourke stated that the Foreign Office had received reports of the ill-treatment of the Mohammedans in the Rhodope Mountains, and they agreed very much with the accounts published in the public journals. Replying to Mr. Baxter, Mr. Bourke stated that the Porte had expressed its readiness to enter into a convention with this country for the suppression of the slave trade. A draught one had been prepared, and was sent to Constantinople on June 9. It was the intention of her Majesty's Government to follow the same policy in respect to this subject as they had pursued in respect to Zanzibar, Egypt, and the Red Sea. The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed Sir H. James that it was proposed to refer the Criminal Code (Indictable Offences) Bill to a Commission, consisting of Lord Blackburn, Mr. Justice Lush, and Sir Fitz-James Stephen, to revise the bill and report upon it before the next Session of Parliament. The Sunday Closing (Ireland) Bill, the first order of the day, then formed the subject of discussion and contention between the two opposing parties during the remainder of the sitting, each seeming determined to fight the battle to the last, and by the strength of their physical powers to tire the other down. Although the actual question was the consideration of the bill as amended, the principle of the measure was discussed *ab initio*, and in speeches of wearisome length and verbosity. Relays of members were organised on both sides, to relieve each other after midnight, and there is every likelihood that the morning's sun will witness the continuance of this unseemly struggle.

The conference of the British Temperance League was held the early part of this week in York. Resolutions were passed in favour of the closing of public-houses on Sunday, and for an alteration of the present state of things attending the sale of intoxicating liquors at railway stations. The conference will next year be held at Huddersfield.

A match, between representatives of the Hon. Artillery Company and the Berkshire Rifle Volunteers, both commanded by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., has been shot off on Crookham-common, the weapon used being the Martini rifle. For Berkshire the total was 1192 and for the Hon. Artillery Company 1135.

Monseigneur Dupanloup's proposal to illustrate Joan of Arc's career by ten painted windows in the Orleans Cathedral, and to restore the old expiatory monument, has been already mentioned. He has now issued a stirring appeal for subscriptions, in which he says:—"To us Joan of Arc is a warrior, a victim, and likewise a saint; but, as it appertains to the Church alone to adjudge her this grand title of Saint, twelve of my venerated colleagues and I a few years ago addressed the request to the Holy See. We then opened at Orleans the preliminary investigation required by the canon laws; the Court of Rome has now that investigation in its hands, and we await with confidence its decision." A jury will choose the best plan, and the cost is estimated at 150,000*fr.* All, moreover, who subscribe or collect 100*fr.* will have their names inscribed in gold letters on marble tablets in the cathedral.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Alma, L'Incantatrice," an Italian version of Plotow's new opera, "L'Enchanteresse," was produced on Tuesday. The work was brought out at the Paris Italian Opera in April last, the book of the original French version having been written by M. de Sainte-Georges, the Italian version being by M. de Lauzières. It was in this latter form that the opera was given in Paris and was performed here on Tuesday—the character of the heroine having, in both cases, been represented by Mlle. Albani. The plot is thus summarised in the book of the opera:—

Camoens, the Portuguese poet, being proscribed, is sharing the hospitality of José, a Portuguese innkeeper in Goa. There he meets with Alma, a charming Bayadère, one of a troupe of street performers. Her beauty and gentle nature awake in the hard a noble passion, while she in turn feels a deep admiration—which ripens into love—for the genius whose verses she has frequently sung to the enraptured people. Camoens, recognised by some officers, his old friends and admirers, is presented with the money whereby he may purchase his ransom and return to Lisbon, when he discovers that Alma is to be sold as a slave by her master, Kubli. To rescue the maid he disposes of his ransom sum in purchasing her himself. Having no longer the means to depart, he, with the help of José, who would leave Goa in order to escape from his coquettish wife, Zingaretta, succeeds in avoiding the watchful eye of the guards, and escapes with Alma and José to Lisbon. Secluded now in José's inn, his hopes lie in the grateful Alma, who by her singing could earn a sum sufficient to procure her freedom. During a night of carnival, however, a crowd of masks enter the inn, among them a stranger, who, recognising in Alma the maiden who had struck his fancy, and for whom he had sought everywhere, would now possess her, when, Camoens drawing a dagger in her defence, a struggle ensues, in which the stranger is wounded. At the moment Fernando, an officer, entering the place, reveals in the wounded stranger the King, Don Sebastian, who is indulging his love of adventure by wandering incognito. Amid the confusion, Camoens makes his escape, and conceals himself with Alma in a remote quarter of the city. He is, however, soon detected and Alma is arrested, and confined in a fortress to await his sentence. In vain José has entreated the King's forgiveness, as the wound was accidentally self-inflicted. While the jovial King is enjoying the carnival, amid a boisterous crowd, near the harbour, a batch of convicts in chains passes by, to be transported. Alma, who is present, discovering among them her loved saviour, drags him before the King, imploring mercy. Don Sebastian, astonished at such devotion, and, moved by her despair, would know who is the prisoner. On hearing from Alma the name of Camoens, he immediately repairs the wrong done, and, uncovering himself, does homage to the great poet, the glory of Portugal.

The opera has no overture, not even that poor substitute occasionally supplied under the title of "Prelude," a few detached chords for the orchestra being all that precedes the rising of the curtain on a square in Goa. Some spirited music accompanies the carousing of groups of Portuguese officers, after which Alma enters and sings an elaborate scena in which are some effective contrasts. This was rendered by Mlle. Albani with an alternation of brilliant execution and refined expression that produced a marked effect. The duet which follows was admirably sung, both by the lady just named and M. Capoul, the representative of Camoens. The delicate mezzo-voice passages for Alma were charmingly given. A lively duet for Zingaretta and José was well rendered by Mlle. Belocca and Signor Caracciolo, the lady being especially successful in the representation of the arch and coquettish wife of the innkeeper. A pleasing duet for Alma and Camoens and a well-written trio for the same characters and José complete the music of the first act.

Act ii. takes place in José's inn at Lisbon. Here Camoens recites his verses to the sympathetic admiration of Alma, the declamation of the former at the passage "O patria dilecta," and the enthusiasm of the latter as expressed in the phrase "O suol natio sei caro al mio cor" having been very effective.

In the demonstrative song "Il vento soffia" (with chorus of sailors), Mlle. Belocca gained a special success, having had to repeat the air. A common-place solo for Don Sebastian "Un di di follia" (probably an interpolation), was rendered effectively by Signor Cotogni's forcible delivery of it. After this follows the trio of the Cigarette—one of the most successful pieces in the performance of the opera at Paris. There is much piquant character in this movement, in which Zingaretta teaches Don Sebastian and José the then novel delights of tobacco. The trio derived much effect in Saturday's performance from the vivacious acting and singing of Mlle. Belocca. Some bacchanalian music follows, and a solo in which Don Sebastian narrates the story of his love. This was another specimen of good declamation by Signor Cotogni. The remaining important piece in the second act is an effective trio, in which are some dramatic passages expressive of the contention of the Poet and the King, and the intercession of Alma.

Act iii. begins in a square in Lisbon, and opens with one of the principal pieces in the opera, a scena for Alma, containing some very effective vocal writing, both in the brilliant and the expressive styles. Its execution by Mlle. Albani was a splendid display of finished art, having included some admirable bravura singing and some phrases of exquisite grace and charm. The closing portion, "O canzoni dei primi anni," called forth an enthusiastic demonstration of applause, and the movement had to be repeated. The ballet music which follows is, we believe, an interpolation by Signor Vianesi. This scene included some very effective grouping and skilful dancing by Mlle. Zucchi and Mlles. H. and L. Reuters.

The third and fourth acts were thrown into one, much of the closing music of the opera having been omitted. The most important points remaining to be spoken of are—a solo for Camoens, "Questa sola augusta meta,"—well declaimed by M. Capoul—and a pleasing duet for him and Alma expressive of their mutual affection.

Sufficient has already been said to imply that the performance of Mlle. Albani was of high excellence, and that Mlle. Belocca, M. Capoul, and Signor Cotogni were worthy representatives of the characters assigned them. As José, Signor Caracciolo acted and sang with much spirit, the part of Kubli having been efficiently filled by Signor Manfredi; other artists subordinately associated with the cast having been Signori Raguer, Scolari, Fille, and Ferrario.

Like M. de Plotow's previous work "L'Ombra" (produced here by Mr. Mapleson, in an English version, at Her Majesty's Theatre in January last), "Alma" contains some agreeable vocal writing, with occasional instances of dramatic effect and skilful combinations in the concerted music; but, also like that work, there is scarcely sufficient originality or sustained power for an opera of such length and pretensions. The performance was ably conducted by Signor Vianesi. "Alma" is well placed on the stage, with rich costumes and picturesque scenery by Messrs. Dayes and Caney.

The performances of last week were all repetitions of operas cast as recently noticed. "Alma" is to be repeated this (Saturday) evening; and on Thursday Rossini's "Semiramide" was to be revived, with Madame Adelina Patti as the Assyrian Queen, for the first time in England. With the end of next week the season will close.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Balfe's posthumous opera "Il Talismano" was performed on Saturday, for the first time in this theatre. The work was composed to an English libretto written by Mr. Arthur Matthison, who, it need scarcely be said, took his incidents from Scott's well-known romance. The Italian text was supplied by Signor Zaffira, and the recitatives, in lieu of

dialogue, were furnished by Sir Michael Costa. In this shape the opera was brought out by Mr. Mapleson in 1874, when his performances were given at Drury-Lane Theatre, Madame Christine Nilsson having sustained the character of Edith Plantagenet, Madame Marie Roze that of Queen Berengaria, Signor Campanini having been Sir Kenneth, and Signor Rota Richard Cœur de Lion.

"Il Talismano"—originally entitled "The Knight of the Leopard"—had long occupied Balfe's attention up to the time of his death (in 1870); and he is believed to have bestowed more deliberate care on it than had generally been his custom, his facility in composition having been exceptionally great. In the opera now referred to we find frequent evidences of considerable workmanship, especially in the concerted pieces and finales, in which some good dramatic climaxes are obtained, as—among other instances—in the characteristic music for the Arab soldiers in the opening scene of the Desert; in that of the religious service in the chapel scene; in the elaborate movement in the scene of the Mount, with the entries of the several divisions of Austrian, English, and French soldiers—and in the graceful music for female chorus (in the Queen's pavilion)—all offering some strong and effective contrasts. The writing for the solo singers is distinguished by that suavity of style and special knowledge of vocal effect which Balfe (himself an accomplished vocalist) so eminently possessed.

It is, however, unnecessary to dilate further on merits which we have before pointed out, and which are now generally recognised. These became even more manifest in Saturday's performance, after the interval which had elapsed since the opera had been last heard.

The characters of Sir Kenneth of Scotland (the Knight of the Leopard) and Richard Cœur de Lion were again filled respectively by Signor Campanini and Signor Galassi, the latter gentleman having replaced Signor Rota in the part in 1875. As Edith Plantagenet, Madame Eteleka Gerster appeared in a new character and achieved a fresh success. The graceful aria "Placida notte," with its brilliant coda, was finely rendered, as were the "Canzone d'Evelina," Edith's portion of the ring duet, "Teco il serba" (encored), and the exultant concluding aria, "Nella viva trepidanza." This latter afforded a special opportunity for the display of Madame Gerster's exceptionally high range of voice and florid execution, and the continuous applause bestowed on the singer necessitated a repetition of the aria. The music for the Queen was very efficiently rendered by Mlle. Caroline Salla, who gained a well-deserved encore for the romanza, "La guerra appena." Signor Campanini's performance as the Knight of the Leopard was even more effective than in past representations of the opera. He acted well in the several important situations, and sang the music with good cantabile style. The charming "Flower Song" ("Candido fiore") was encored, and Sir Kenneth's aria, "A te coll' aure," was another successful piece of vocalisation; highly effective also having been the delivery of the Knight's share in the duet with Nectabanus and that with Edith already specified. The character of Richard Cœur de Lion was again finely represented by Signor Galassi—as in repetitions of the opera in 1875. This gentleman sang the aria, "O chi d'amor," and the succeeding prayer, "Alto Signor," with great effect; and his performance altogether was one of high merit. An important feature of the cast was the Nectabanus of Signor Del Puente, who realised excellently the dramatic aspect of the malignant slave by whom Sir Kenneth is tempted to desert his watch of the standard on St. George's Mount. The scene between the two, in that situation, was finely rendered on both sides, Signor Del Puente having also given, with great effect, the solo passages in the interview with Edith in the corridor of the chapel. Signor Franceschi was an efficient representative of the Emir, and subordinate characters were well sustained by Signori Koveri, Rinaldini, and Grazzi.

When "Il Talismano" was first produced no overture was to be found among Balfe's manuscripts, and a brief orchestral prelude was supplied by the ready hand of Sir Michael Costa. Subsequently the overture was discovered among the papers of the deceased composer, and was played with great effect at the Alexandra Palace, under the direction of Mr. Weist Hill. In Saturday's performance of the opera this brilliant and well-scored piece was given, as intended, and formed a highly effective introduction to the stage music. The choral and concerted pieces were generally well rendered, as were the orchestral accompaniments. The scenery and costumes are in excellent taste; and there is little doubt that "Il Talismano" will find many successful repetitions. Sir M. Costa conducted Saturday's performance with that care and skill for which he is so renowned.

"Carmen" was given for the fifth time on Monday, "La Traviata" was repeated on Tuesday, and "Fidelio" on Wednesday. "Le Nozze di Figaro" was announced for the first time this season on Thursday, "Il Talismano" for the following night, and this (Saturday) evening the season is to close with the sixth performance of "Carmen"—some supplemental nights, at reduced prices, being advertised to begin on Monday.

That accomplished violinist, Mlle. Castellani, gave her concert on Monday afternoon at No. 1, Lancaster-gate, by permission of Mrs. Owen Lewis. An interesting programme included skilful performances by the concert giver.

The eighth matinée of the Musical Union took place on Tuesday, when Madame Montigny-Rémaury reappeared as pianist, as did Signor Papini as violinist and M. Lasserre as violoncellist.

A most effective performance of Verdi's "Manzoni" Requiem took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, conducted by Mr. Barnby, as on previous occasions, at the Royal Albert Hall. We spoke in detail of the merits of this work when first given in this country in 1875, at the building just named, under the direction of the composer. On Wednesday the solo singers were the Misses Robertson, Miss De Fonblanque, Mr. C. Wade, and the Hon. S. G. Littleton. Previous to the Requiem, a miscellaneous selection was given. There was a full orchestra and a chorus including the choir of St. Anne's, Soho, the performances having been given in aid of the establishment of a working men's club in that parish.

A very interesting concert was given by Mr. Malcolm Lawson at the Royal Academy of Music (Tottenham-court) on Wednesday evening, when Purcell's "Dido and Æneas," and portions of Gluck's "Alceste," were performed, with band and chorus; the latter having consisted of members of the Gluck Society. The chief interest centred in the first-named work, the earliest stage production of England's greatest musician, it having been composed in 1675, when Purcell was only nineteen. Wednesday's performance was a very efficient one. The principal soloists were Misses A. Brookes and F. Kelly, Mrs. Hollick, Mr. B. Lane, Mr. T. Marzials, Mr. D. Ferris, and Mr. Williams. Mr. Lawson conducted.

The last Floral Hall concert of the season takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, when also the third and concluding opera concert at the Royal Albert Hall will be given.

The Prince of Wales has interested himself to ensure a worthy representation of English music at the Paris Exhibition on July 17, 18, and 20. Mr. Arthur Sullivan, the English Commissioner, has secured the cordial co-operation of Mr. Henry Leslie, and these gentlemen have made such arrangements as cannot fail to present our national music in a highly favourable light to the Parisian public. The greater part of the members of Mr. Leslie's choir have entered enthusiastically into the affair, and Madame Arabella Goddard, and several of our most accomplished and popular soloists, have volunteered to assist them. The celebrated choir formerly directed by Mr. Lambert will uphold the honour of Scotland, and in the international choral competition Wales will be represented by the famous choir from Carnarvon.

THEATRES.

On Tuesday a new drama in five acts, by Mr. Cyril Searle, an American manager, entitled "Nancy Sikes," taken from the late Charles Dickens's "Oliver Twist," was produced at the Olympic. A débutante, so far as London, or rather England, is concerned, appeared as the heroine, supported by the author as Bill Sikes. The lady's name is Rose Eyttinge. She has won, we are told, a considerable reputation in the United States in certain melodramatic characters, and even succeeded in higher rôles, such as Lady Macbeth and Cleopatra. Her choice of such a part as Nancy Sikes for her first appearance in England has excited discussion; but it was probably justified by the tragic elements embodied in the part. We are now in a position to judge of her merits. That Miss Eyttinge is an actress of great power and discrimination there can be no doubt; nevertheless, it is with compassion that we recognise the waste of manifest talent on so revolting a task. The death-scene, in particular, with all its elaboration of circumstance, is too painful for representation. Nor is it saved by its supposed realism; for it is furthermore intensified by a kind of inverted idealism, that attributes to the criminal a sentiment of honour, which, however recognisable by thieves, can scarcely be expected to secure the sympathy of honest people. The selection of the piece for a first appearance is a great mistake. The débutante was well supported and the characters were carefully distinguished by competent performers. Nevertheless, it cannot be affirmed that the audience were altogether pleased with the performance.

In consequence of Mr. Sothorn's ill-health, the Haymarket will close this evening for awhile, during which the great actor will visit America, where it is said he will perform for three days. He will return to this country in time for arrangements in relation to his proposed provincial tour, which will commence in September.

"Mary Warner," it is said, will be shortly performed at the Lyceum; Mr. John Billington is expected to support the part of George Warner.

The lesseship of the Adelphi is stated to have passed from Mr. Chatterton to Mr. T. G. Clark.

The season at the Gaiety has been brought to a close, and the theatre will undergo a process of decoration until August.

On Monday, at the Lyceum, Mr. Henry Irving took his benefit in the presence of a numerous audience. He sustained Mathias, in "The Bells," and also Jingle, in the comical adaptation of "Pickwick;" and in both was, as usual, eminently successful.

Next Monday evening there will be produced at the Olympic an *à propos* skit, called "A Congress at Paris," by Mr. Edward Rose. The principal part will be played by Mr. Harry Proctor, of the Theatre Royal, Scarborough; and Mr. Herbert Tree, Miss Lizzie Coote, and others will appear.

Mr. F. B. Chatterton has been unanimously selected as the new lessee of Drury-Lane Theatre.

FINE ARTS.

Madame Jerichan has submitted to the Princess a picture of the "Golden Horn," painted by her late son.

Sir Coutts-Lindsay has consented to open the Grosvenor Gallery on three Sunday afternoons between the hours of two and six. On Sunday, July 14, the gallery will be opened free to the subscribers and members of the Sunday Society, and on July 21 and Aug. 3 to the public by tickets, which will be issued by the Sunday Society.

Two remarkable etchings have been issued by Messrs. Deighton and Dunthorne, of 320, High Holborn. They are after the pictures by Mr. Frank Holl entitled "Hush" and "Hushed," exhibited in the Dudley Gallery last year. The etchings are by M. Victor Lhuillier, and are powerful reproductions of Mr. Holl's striking and pathetic pictures. M. Lhuillier's work is first rate, and entitles him to take foremost rank among modern etchers.

The attendance at the Glasgow Fine-Art Loan Exhibition up till last week was 45,000, and the amount at credit in bank £3000. The committee have decided to keep it open in August, to enable English and other tourists, when passing through Glasgow to the Highlands, an opportunity of seeing the art-treasures of Glasgow. This financial success must be very gratifying to the promoter, Mr. Allan Collins, who is a son of the Lord Provost of Glasgow, and a partner of the publishing firm of Messrs. Collins, Sons, and Co.

A memorial bust of Michael W. Balfe, the composer, executed, to the order of the Balfe Memorial Committee, by Mr. Thomas Farrell, R.H.A., was unveiled in the National Gallery, Leinster Lawn, Dublin, on Saturday last. Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-at-Arms, presided.

Mr. Brock has been chosen to be the sculptor of the memorial of Sir Rowland Hill which is to be erected at Kidderminster.

The council of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, who have their head-quarters at the Castle, Taunton, have arranged an exhibition in aid of the castle purchase fund. Nearly 2000 line engravings, etchings, mezzotints and aquatints have been lent by collectors in the district, and they have been so arranged in the large hall of the castle as to afford an idea of the progress which has been made in the graver's art from the fifteenth century to the present time.

A movement has been set on foot for a museum of decorative art in Paris, and Sir R. Wallace has subscribed £10,000 to it.

The Belgian General Exhibition of Fine Arts for 1878 will begin on Aug. 20, and end on Oct. 15. It is open to the productions of living artists, Belgian or foreign.

Holiday numbers of *London Society*, *Belgravia*, and *All the Year Round* have been issued. The two former are illustrated, and all three contain tales and sketches by popular authors.

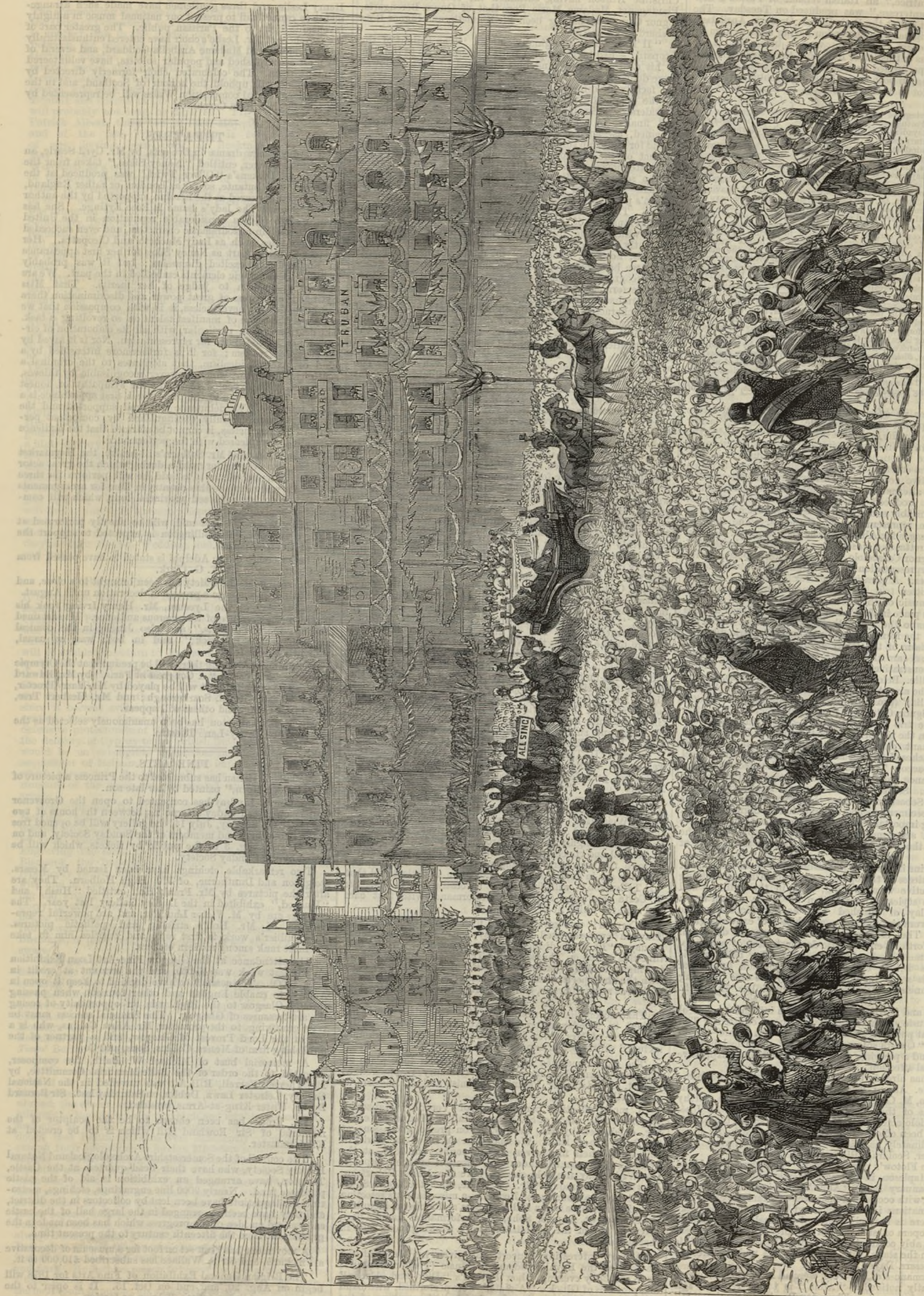
The arrangements for holding the forty-sixth annual meeting of the British Medical Association at Bath on Tuesday, Aug. 6, and three following days, are completed, and the meeting promises to be a great success from the large number of valuable papers entered for discussion.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
JULY 13, 1873

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discharge, were furnished by Mr. Michael Costa. In this shape the opera was brought out by Mr. Mapleson in 1871, when his performance was given at the Theatre Lyrique, Paris. The English Commissioner, Mr. Arthur Sullivan, has secured the central co-operation of Mr.

MUSIC.
ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.
"The Italian Opera," an Italian opera of Verdi's new performance, was given at the Theatre Lyrique, Paris, on July 14, 15, and 16. The English Commissioner, Mr. Arthur Sullivan, has secured the central co-operation of Mr.



ROYAL VISIT TO NOTTINGHAM: CHILDREN SINGING "GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES!" IN THE MARKET-PLACE.

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The first Musical Hall of the season takes place this (Friday) afternoon, when also the third and concluding opera concert at the Royal Albert Hall will be given. The first Musical Hall of the season was a very brilliant one. The principal artists were Messrs. A. B. and C. D. The principal artists were Messrs. A. B. and C. D. The principal artists were Messrs. A. B. and C. D.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
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THE WIMBORNE MEETING.

There was a large attendance at the Wimborne meeting, which was held on the 10th inst. The meeting was held in the open air, and was attended by a large number of people. The meeting was held in the open air, and was attended by a large number of people. The meeting was held in the open air, and was attended by a large number of people.



ROYAL VISIT TO NOTTINGHAM: THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES ENTERING NOTTINGHAM CASTLE.



LORD BEACONSFIELD WALKING TO A MEETING OF THE CONGRESS AT BERLIN.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

Save when a deluge of rain floods Wimbledon-common, there is something delightfully unconventional about the life our marksmen lead during the fortnight the annual shooting competition in camp lasts. Not only do the Volunteers owe a debt of gratitude to the National Rifle Association. Society finds in the Wimbledon Meeting relaxation from the continual round of the Row and the Drive, the Opera and Dances. Thus a visit to The Cottage (where Lord and Lady Wharncliffe took up their residence on Saturday last) has come to be popular, whilst a military band discourses brisk music during the Wimbledon Fortnight. The President and Lady Wharncliffe, it may here be remarked, will issue no invitations to garden parties this year, but will be "at home" to friends as usual at The Cottage. As for the Camp itself, that presents much the same appearance as in previous years. The Victorias and London Scottish were the first to put up their tents and make themselves at home under canvas; and Canada is once again represented by a team of crack shots, Lieutenant-Colonel Beem commanding them.

Church parade was held on Sunday in the South Middlesex camp at a quarter past ten a.m., the sermon being preached by the Rev. E. Ker Gray; in the 1st Surrey camp at eleven a.m., the sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. Maclear, Head Master of King's College; and in the Victorias' camp at ten a.m., the sermon being preached by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Wandsworth. The preacher in camp next Sunday morning will be the Rev. T. Feignmouth Shore, M.A., Honorary Chaplain to the Queen.

Shooting began on Monday under favourable circumstances. The light and wind were everything that could be desired, and the scoring was excellent, nine of the competitors making 35—the highest possible score—with seven consecutive bull's-eyes. The only competition brought to a close on Monday was that of the "Alfred," for Sniders at 200 yards, open to all comers. The aggregate value of the prizes connected with this competition is £350, divided into ninety-three prizes. Lieutenant Ward, of the 2nd Flint Rifles, made the highest possible score (35), winning £30; and £10 each fell to Corporal Howell, 9th Somerset, and Surgeon Parnell, 14th Worcestershire, who both scored 34. Among the winners of £5 prizes in the Alfred competition were Mackenzie, of the 10th Forfar; McAuslan, of the 6th Dumbarton; and Young, of the 1st Herts, all of whom have distinguished themselves at previous Wimbledon meetings. Sergeant Weyman, of New Brunswick, stood lowest of those who had scored 32 points, and consequently took £2 only; and amongst those who won similar sums with a point less were the Queen's prizemen of 1871 and 1875, Mr. Humphrey, of Cambridge University, and Major Pearce, of the 18th Devon. Not in the Alfred only was the "highest possible" made on Monday. In the Windmill this ultimate total was attained by Lieutenant McIntyre, 7th Dumbarton, after it had been approached within one point by Corporal Parlyby, 3rd Notts, whose score of 34 in seven shots would a few years ago have established his fame as a marksman all England over. The Armourer's Company Prize also brought forward a champion, in the person of Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, 39th Middlesex, whose score cannot be excelled. But the Glen Albion, formerly the 200-yards' stage of the Windmill, was positively prolific in top scores. First, Private Messenger, 9th Leicester, reached the maximum figures; and after gunfire two more such triumphs were recorded in the same competition. Sergeant-Instructor Gilder, 18th Middlesex, and Major Young, 39th Middlesex, were the second and third scores, each of 35 points. Several good scores were lost by the prevalent carelessness of firing at the wrong target. One such case was a particularly hard one. After having scored an inner and five bulls on the right target, and so having made 29, with one shot to go, the unlucky marksman put that final shot on the next target to his own, making a bull's-eye; but, instead of thereby profiting so far as to score only one short of the "highest possible," having the mortification to be fined 10s. for his blunder.

On Tuesday shooting began in the first stage of the Queen's Prize, for which unprecedentedly high scores were bound to be made, the Martini-Henry being adopted instead of the Snider at the short ranges. There has been an unprecedented increase in the number of the competitors for the Queen's Prize and for the St. George's Vase this year. The number entered for the Queen's is 2498, being 216 more than last year. The entries for the St. George's are 2233, being 413 more than last year. The amount of the money prizes connected with the latter competition has also been considerably increased, the total value last year being £541, divided into 100 prizes, whereas this year it amounts to £695, divided into 125 prizes. The result of the shooting for the second range of the Queen's Prize at 500 yards fully bore out the expectations that were formed of the Martini-Henry rifle, the aggregate scores at 200 and 500 yards far surpassing those of former years, when the competition was shot with the Snider. Last year the highest aggregate score at the two ranges was 60, there being ten of that number, three fifty-nines, and 17 fifty-eights. This year the highest aggregate score at the two ranges is sixty-eight, and that is followed by two sixty-sevens, four sixty-sixes, four sixty-fives, 11 sixty-fours, 28 sixty-threes, and 38 sixty-twos, there being considerably more than a hundred scores exceeding the highest obtained last year. The list of scores of Tuesday's shooting at 200 yards contained four thirty-fives, 14 thirty-fours, 42 thirty-threes, 71 thirty-twos, and 137 thirty-ones.

The tie between Sergeant Fletcher, of the 2nd Stirling, and Corporal Bond, of the 1st Bucks, who each made 35, the highest possible score, for the Daily Telegraph Cup on Tuesday, was shot off at gun-fire on Wednesday morning at the 200-yards Carton range. At first both competitors were very nervous, each of them scoring first an outer and then "a magpie." On the third trial, however, Sergeant Fletcher scored an inner, and thus won the cup, the first prize, Corporal Bond only making another magpie, and having to be satisfied with the second prize of £10 in money. Various competitions were begun on Wednesday. The Whiteley Prize, seven shots at 900 yards, for any rifles, a new prize during the present year, commenced, and Dr. Burnett, Ulster R.A., made 33; Lieutenant Coates, 6th Lincoln, and Mr. Doyle, of the Irish Rifle Association, 30 each. For the Secretary of State for War's Prizes, also seven shots at 900 yards with any kind of breechloader, Mr. Dunlop, London Scottish, made 32. Sir Henry Halford's Ne Plus Ultra, any rifle, seven shots at 1000 yards, was also begun; and for the Henry Prizes, seven shots with any military breechloaders at 1000 yards, Mr. King, of the Inns of Court, and Mr. Wyatt, of Ellesmere, made 30.

The chief interest of the proceedings on Thursday seemed to be centred in the shooting for the Queen's Prize at 600 yards. Up to the hour of our going to press with the early edition the following excellent scores had been made for it:—Corporal Mollineux, Manchester, Sergeant Lamont, Edinburgh, Low, Queen's (Westminster), 95 points each, 105 being the highest possible score; Private Grant, Manchester, 94; Sergeant Woolley, Chester, Private Kydd, Forfar, Sergeant Kirk, Beverley, 93 each; Sergeant Finch, 19th Middlesex, 92; Cor-

poral Blacklock, 14th Durham, and Private Fraser, Queen's Edinburgh, 91 each.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTIONS.

Last Saturday evening half a dozen regiments were officially inspected in different parts of the metropolis; the highest muster, and also the highest of the metropolitan district this season, being attained by the 39th Middlesex, who mustered 901 of all ranks, at Regent's Park Barracks, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, for inspection by an officer of the Coldstream Guards. The next in strength was the 36th Middlesex, numbering 878 of all ranks. The regiment, which was inspected in Hyde Park, was accompanied by a stretcher company and a company of recruits. It was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives, and the inspecting officer was Colonel Hall, of the Coldstreams. The regiment drilled exceedingly well, the march-past at the double being very steadily performed. The London Irish (28th Middlesex) were also inspected in Hyde Park, on the ground facing the Knightsbridge Barracks, by Colonel Lyon Fremantle. The total number on parade was 833 of all ranks, and the command was in the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, whose only field officers were Major Purcell and Captain Daubeny, the Adjutant. The Marquis of Donegal, the senior officer of the regiment, was at the saluting-base, but not in uniform. A great deal of drill was gone through; but, like the 39th, it was not possible to work the whole of the regiment at one time.—The 7th Surrey turned out 436 of all ranks out of 610 for inspection by Colonel Spott, of the Kingston sub-district, in the grounds of Lambeth Palace. The corps was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell.—The Second Middlesex Administrative Battalion, comprising, the Hampstead, Hornsey, Highgate, Barnet, Tottenham, and Enfield corps, was inspected at the Priory, Hornsey, by Colonel Logan, of the fiftieth sub-district. The regiment mustered 612 on parade, and was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Warner.—The 9th Essex Rifles were inspected at West Ham Park by Colonel Rose, of the forty-fourth sub-district, and mustered 462 of all ranks, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Silver.—Several other regiments were out the same evening—the 3rd London keeping the ground for the London Irish, the 20th Middlesex for the 36th, and the 5th Essex for the 9th.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The West London Hospital for the Paralyzed, which is situated in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, was opened on Tuesday.

The library committee of the Corporation dined together at the Albion Tavern yesterday week; Mr. J. Voce Moore, the chairman of the committee, presided.

Mr. Locke has intimated that he will not offer himself for re-election for Southwark, which constituency he has represented for the last twenty-one years.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach received at the Colonial Office on Wednesday a deputation bearing a memorial, signed by many of the ratepayers and voters of the Transvaal, against the annexation of that country to the British Crown. Sir Michael said that he would give the subject complete consideration.

An offer has been made by the trustees and principal of the Artisans' Institute, St. Martin's-lane, to the London Trades Council, by which the whole of the property and premises of that institution would be vested in the hands of the London Trades Council, on condition that they continued to work it as an educational institution.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer met with a slight accident on Saturday morning. In walking from one of the rooms of his official residence in Downing-street into the garden in the rear Sir Stafford Northcote struck his head against the sash of the window, which had not been completely opened, and inflicted a slight wound upon his forehead.

Professor James Stuart, of Trinity College, Cambridge, whose exertions in establishing the University extension scheme are well known, last Wednesday visited the Crystal Palace on behalf of the Cambridge Syndicate, and gave an address in the lower lecture-room of the Ladies' Division of the Crystal Palace Company's School of Art, Science, and Literature.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the first week in July was 71,177, of whom 38,094 were in workhouses, and 39,083 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 392, 351, and 6295 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 427, of whom 234 were men, 152 women, and 41 children under sixteen.

The annual meeting of the Cobden Club was held last Saturday at the rooms of the Century Club, Pall-mall—Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., in the chair. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman said that at the present moment the prospects of free trade and Cobdenic principles were by no means cheerful, and some thought the members of the club ought to lie on their oars and not take any decided steps. His idea, however, was that, they should redouble their efforts, with a view to hold the position they had gained.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company destroyed ninety-three tons of fish at Billingsgate Market as unfit for human food. Nearly the whole of it had come to London by land. It included 120 bream, 34 brill, 34 cod, 1211 crabs, 1000 crayfish, 300 dabs, 1024 haddocks, 4 halibut, 46,900 herrings, 989 lobsters, 1860 mackerel, 357 plaice, 1 salmon, 162 soles, 80 thornbacks, 5 trout, 71 turbot, 1500 whiting, and, in addition, 1507 bushels of periwinkles and 158 bushels of whelks, 1304 gallons of shrimps, and 665 lb. of eels.

By the permission of the Duke of Westminster, there was a sale of art-needlework at Grosvenor House on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The show is composed of embroideries worked within recent years by the ladies employed at the Royal School of Art-Needlework, at South Kensington, and represents the surplus stock which has been allowed to accumulate there. The articles were principally wall and bed hangings, coverlids, screens, and portières, many of them being equally meritorious in beauty of design and skilful execution.

At a meeting of the finance committee of the Agricultural Exhibition at the Mansion House, on Monday, the following additional donations were announced as having been contributed towards the fund for promoting a great agricultural exhibition in London next year:—The Corporation of London, £525; the Salters' Company, £52 10s.; Messrs. Coutts and Co., £52 10s.; the Bakers' Company, £52 10s.; Lord Portman, £30; Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., £50; Mr. Charles Magniac, £25; Messrs. Fuller, Banbury, and Co., £21; Mr. Edward Baring, £20; Messrs. Pickfords, £26 5s.; and Mr. J. Unite, £25. The fund now amounts to over £5000. A considerably increased sum is needed to assure the success of the exhibition.

Mr. William Hardy has been appointed Deputy-Keeper of the Records, in the place of his brother, Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, deceased.

Lord Granville presided yesterday week at the annual meeting of the National Training School for Cookery. From the report it appears that the institution is now self-supporting. The committee consider that a fund should, if possible, be accumulated to pay for extensions as required, and at some future day to start the school in a better building free from debt. The Earl of Shaftesbury strongly insisted that fish ought to enter more largely than it did into the food of the nation. The great majority of the labouring classes, however, did not at present know how to cook it so as to make it palatable; but if the people would only see to this, and break down the monopoly of the fishmongers, the working man might have upon his table some of the finest food the seas could produce.

There were 2520 births and 1511 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 228 and the deaths by 96 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of whooping-cough, which had been 108 and 97 in the two previous weeks, rose again to 108 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 65; the disease showed general fatality throughout the metropolis, especially in the east group of districts. The deaths referred to diarrhoea, which had been 23 and 72 in the two previous weeks, rose to 145 last week; they exceeded the corrected weekly average by 11, and included 109 of infants under one year of age, and 29 of children aged between one and five years. The deaths of 8 infants and of 3 adults were also referred to choleraic diarrhoea. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 19 and 38 in the two preceding weeks, declined again to 19 last week. There were 31 deaths from measles, 19 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, and 17 from different forms of fever. In Greater London 3038 births and 1756 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 35.6 and 20.6 per 1000 of the population. The mean temperature of the air was 60.1 deg., and 1.2 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814-73. The mean showed an excess on Sunday, Friday, and Saturday, whereas it was below the average on each of the other days of the week. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 21.6 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 115.1 hours.

FLOWER SHOWS.

The annual meeting of the Prince Consort's Association was held in Windsor Home Park on Wednesday. There was a flower show, to which the Queen and the principal residents of Windsor contributed, and an exhibition of cottage handicraft. Princess Christian presented the prizes.

The last of the summer exhibitions of the Royal Botanic Society was held on Wednesday at their gardens in Regent's Park. In spite of the heavy clouds that hung about during the morning, very fine weather favoured the show in the afternoon, and the attendance was in consequence very large. The exhibition of flowers was principally remarkable for a magnificent display of cut roses, one of the best collections of the kind that has been brought together this season. Among the most successful of the competitors in this line were Messrs. Paul and Son, of Cheshunt, who took the first prize for a magnificent basket of dark crimson (Alfred Colomb) roses, and another first for some magnificent white roses; Messrs. Cranston and Co., Hereford; Messrs. Paul and Son, Waltham-cross; Mr. W. Rumsey, of Waltham, who exhibited a basket of splendid roses of all colours; Mr. John Keynes, of Salisbury; and Messrs. Cutbush and Son, Highgate. As the production of a perfectly black rose is the hitherto unattained ambition of all florists, it may be as well to note that the nearest approach to this was shown in a very fine flower standing in one of the cases belonging to Messrs. Cranston and Co. Besides roses there were some fine specimens of carnations and picotees, in which class Mr. Turner, of Slough, took a first, and Mr. J. Douglas, gardener to Mr. F. Whitbourne, of Loxford Hall, Ilford, a second prize. The latter also took a prize for some specimens of stove and hothouse plants. In the classes for hardy herbaceous flowers, E. Morse, of Epsom, was first. A somewhat novel feature of the show were some groups of wild flowers "from a definite area of five miles radius around any parish church." There was also an exhibition of fruit, in which grapes, peaches, melons, and pineapples played the principal parts. One of the best specimens was a fine melon exhibited by Mr. T. Bailey, which took the first prize in its class for weight and shape. During the afternoon the bands of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards played selections of music, the first being under the direction of Mr. Waterson, and the second under the leadership of Mr. Winterbottom.

The second annual rose show, under the presidency of Lady Rouse-Boughton, was held on the 4th inst., in the Assembly Rooms, Ludlow, when a splendid assortment was exhibited to a numerous and fashionable company. Mr. Cranstone (Hereford) took the first prize, and Mr. Fittingham (Nottingham) the second, in the class for nurserymen, open to all England; and Mr. T. Jowett took the first prize for amateurs.

The 22nd annual show of the Highgate Horticultural Society was held on the 4th inst. in the beautiful grounds of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Holly Lodge, Highgate. The weather being of the best, the attendance was not only fashionable, but also so numerous that before the gates closed, at nine o'clock, the spacious grounds were positively crowded, for the greater part by ladies. The show was held in the lower lawn, under two marquees, one of which was devoted to the exhibits of amateurs, and the second and smaller to those of cottagers in the neighbourhood. The chief prizes—which in money value ranged from £10 to 5s.—were awarded to Mr. Brooks, Caen Wood Towers, Hampstead-lane; Mrs. Lermette, Finchley; Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow, Fairseat House; and Mr. Cummings, Hornsey-lane, Highgate. During the day the band of the 8 Division of Police, under the direction of Mr. Henton, and that of the 3rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, conducted by Mr. W. Harris, played.

The suburban Flower Shows round London have been held, in several instances, with good success this year. That of Christ Church parish, East Greenwich, took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, and last week there was the Lee and Blackheath Show.

Lord Aberdare on Wednesday opened the Royal Horticultural Show at Preston. His Lordship, speaking at a luncheon held on the ground, challenged any cottage population to display greater natural taste for horticulture than the English poor people. The show is pronounced to be one of the best ever seen in the provinces.

The number of persons who sailed from the Mersey for foreign ports in the half-year just ended was 32,177—an increase on the figures for the first half of 1877 of 5622.

The Japanese Minister for Home Affairs was assassinated on May 14 by six Samurai, who afterwards surrendered themselves at the Imperial Palace.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

The Royal Agricultural Show has been held this week on Durdham-down, Bristol. It compares favourably with the average of Royal shows, both in respect of stock and of implements and machinery—exceeding several recent exhibitions in the number of stock and in the area devoted to articles used in husbandry. Three hundred and fifty horses were entered for competition, 443 cattle, 397 sheep, and 164 pigs; or a total of 1354 head of live stock. Eleven thousand seven hundred and thirty-five feet space were allotted to ordinary implements, 2847 ft. to machinery in motion, and and 9641 ft. to seeds and models.

The entire show was opened Wednesday morning, in threatening weather, but large numbers of people, nevertheless, soon began to pour into the yard. Lord Ellesmere takes the first and third prizes for agricultural horses foaled in 1876. The Duke of Hamilton has the first prize for a thoroughbred. Mr. Tennant, of Selby, Yorkshire, gets the first prize for a short-horn bull, aged; and the first for a young short-horn bull goes also to Yorkshire, to Mr. Willes, of Bedale. Mr. Taylor, of Ledbury, takes the highest prize for an aged Hereford bull, and Mr. Price, of Pembroke, for a yearling bull. Mr. Walter Farthing, of Stowey Court, near Bridgewater, takes most of the first prizes for Devons, Lord Falmouth being second in several classes. In aged bulls his Lordship is first.

Most elaborate preparations have been made by the Bristol people to give the Prince of Wales a suitable reception on Friday.

We shall give next week some illustrations of the city of Bristol.

The Freemasons of England have, since the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, presented to the National Life-Boat Institution two splendid life-boats, as a thanksgiving for the safe return of their Grand Master. The first is stationed on the Devonshire coast; and the other was launched on Wednesday in the presence of Lord Skelmersdale, Deputy Grand Master of the craft, and an immense assemblage, at Clacton-on-Sea. Lord Skelmersdale, Deputy Grand Master, took a leading part in the ceremony.

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Jersey, who has not been heard of for several years, will COMMUNICATE with the Rev. J. J. BALLEINE, at Great Union-road, Jersey, Channel Islands, she will hear of something to her advantage. If dead, anyone sending legal proof of her death will receive £10 reward.

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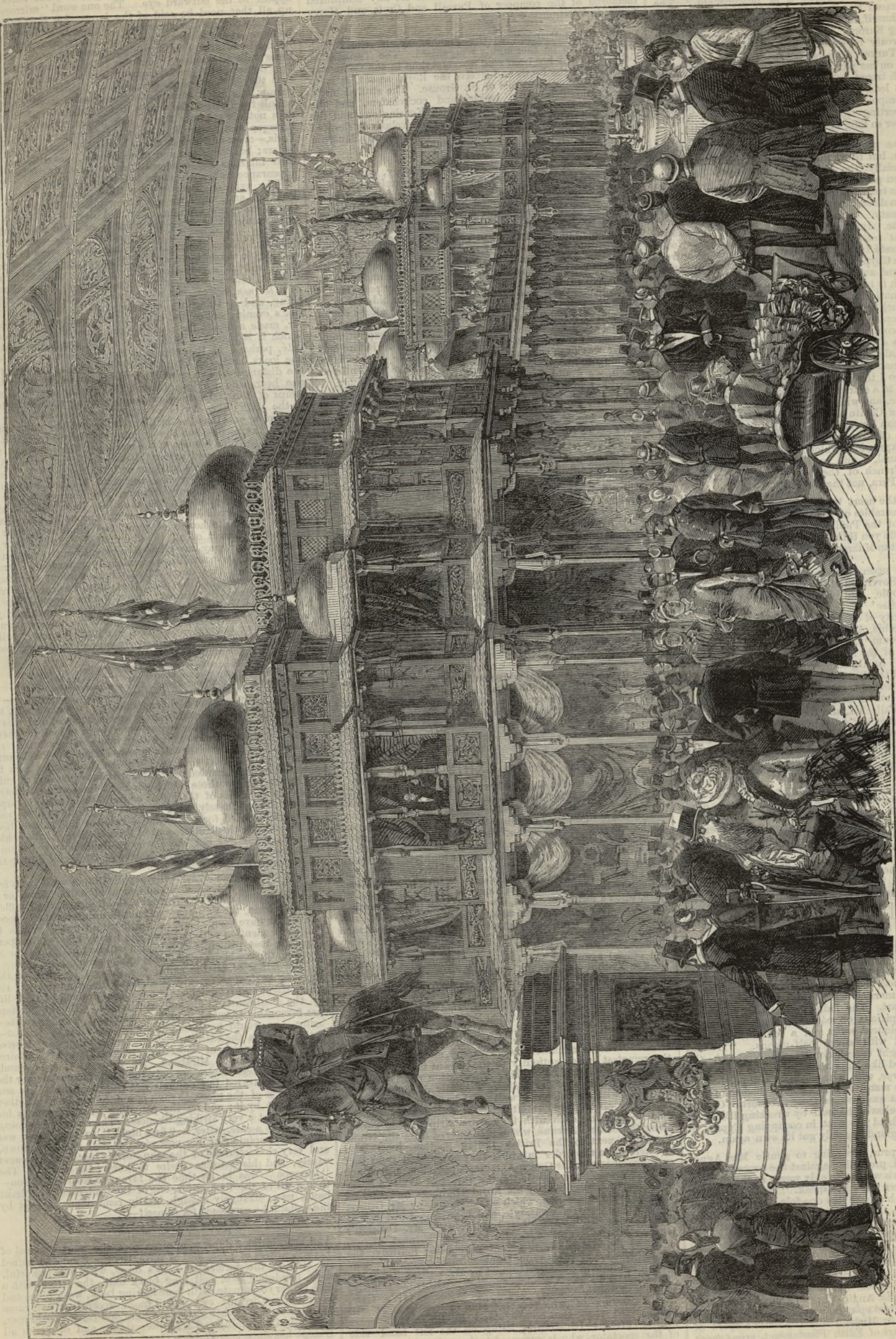
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PARIS EXHIBITION: PAVILION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S INDIAN COLLECTION IN THE GRAND VESTIBULE OF THE EXHIBITION PALACE.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

M. Urbain Dubois may hold his hand. Some weeks ago I ventured to hint in this place that the eminent *chef* to the German Emperor, and author of "Cosmopolitan Cookery," might astonish Europe ere the Congress broke up with a *plat de son métier*: say, a "Surprise à la Beaconsfield." The Premier Earl (I mean the Earl who is Premier) has chosen to cook the dish himself, and to present it, with a complacent smile, to admiring Europe. The "Surprise à la Beaconsfield," otherwise the Treaty by which Great Britain undertakes to protect Asiatic Turkey, if necessary by force of arms, and Turkey consents on her part to the occupation of the island of Cyprus by British troops, will infinitely astonish all those who did not know at least a fortnight ago of what materials the dish was to be composed. Each daily newspaper is at present complacently asserting that it knew all about the Anglo-Turkish treaty ever so long ago, but that nobody else did.

Meanwhile, the people who have (fortunately for themselves) no politics, but to whom grammatical purity is everything, and especially the precisians who have been so desperately hard on poor dear Mr. Edmund Yates (I, too, had a fling at him) for his trifling slip about *premières amours*, may find some occupation in dissecting the remarkably curious diction of the text of the Treaty. It is the oddest French that I have read for a long time. Just mark that which follows "necessary reforms," "*Ayant traité à la bonne administration.*" Note likewise, "*Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan consent, en outre, d'assigner l'île de Chypre, pour être occupée et administrée par elle.*" Far up and away in the contest England is indicated as the Power which is to occupy Cyprus; but the final "*elle*" might refer grammatically to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan (majesty is feminine) or the island of Cyprus itself. In the annex mark particularly the passage about the Mahometan tribunal which "*connaîtra exclusivement des affaires religieuses et non pas d'autres.*" "*Connaîtra*" should surely be "*prendre connaissance.*" "*Ecoles Musulmanes*" should be "*Ecoles Musulmanes.*" "*Par le canal*" should be "*par la voie,*" at least so I thought until, puzzled by this strange language, I turned to a scarlet-bound volume which I brought from Constantinople, and which contains the text, in French and Turkish, of the Capitulations or Conventions concluded between the European Powers and the Sublime Porte from the reign of Francis I. of France down to the year 1838. And there I found the expressions which had puzzled me, "*ayant traité,*" "*par le canal,*" and so forth. The mystery was explained. The French of the new Treaty is Dragoman's French: French of Pera, not that of Paris.

Ah! but it stirs the heart to read those old Capitulations and listen, in the preambles of the treaties, to the rehearsal of the style and titles of the Padishah:—a Grand Turk then, in good sooth. What do you think of this, as a beginning? "I, the Emperor and Sultan Mahmoud, Son of the Sultan Moustafa, Always Victorious . . . distributor of crowns to the Chosroes who sit upon thrones . . . the shadow of Heaven upon earth, Sovereign of the three great cities of Constantinople, Adrianople, and Broussa, also of Damascus, 'odoriferous of Paradise' . . . Lord of Tripoli, Syria, and Egypt, 'that rarity of centuries' ('rarity of centuries' is good), master of Arabia, Africa, Barca, and Aleppo of Bagdad, of Erzeroum 'the delicious,' of Kars, Van, and Caramania . . . of the Morea, of Candia, Chios, Cyprus, and Rhodes . . . of Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis . . . of the White Sea and the Black Sea . . . of Turcomania, Kurdistan, and Circassia . . . of the noble tribes of Tartars, and all the hordes belonging to them' . . . of Albania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and the fortress of Belgrade." This is but a brief abstract of a list of dignities filling a whole quarto printed page, and which, in the Arabic-Persian character, looks very imposing indeed. Take physis, pomp; and, in humility remember the nursery rhyme about one Humpty Dumpty that sate on a wall.

I have an idea that all sorts and conditions of people must derive benefit, immediate or remote, from the British occupation of Cyprus. We are bound to civilise the beautiful island, if only in compensation for the mischief done there by Richard Cœur de Lion, who (hear it not, Sir John Lubbock) is accused of having, in revenge for the misconduct of King Isaac (of the silver fetters), knocked most of the ancient Greek and Byzantine monuments "into a cocked hat." We may expect to see a Grand Trunk Railway of Cyprus advertised shortly. Think of a station at Paphos (actually Baffo), with excursions to the Temple of Venus Anadyomene. I should like to be a postal and telegraphic clerk at Paphos. What work I should have on St. Valentine's Day!

We shall all have "Cyprus on the brain" for some time to come, so that I need no authority for reminding historical students of the fact that at Limoussa, in Cyprus, Berengaria of Navarre, the learned, beautiful, and good daughter of Sancho the Wise, was married with great state and pomp to Richard the Lion-Heart. The ladies will be interested to learn that on the auspicious occasion the King of England wore a tunic of rose-coloured satin and a mantle of striped silver-tissue, brocaded with silver half-moons. "He had yellow curls and a bright complexion," says Vinisaut, the chronicler, "and looked like Mars himself." The bride wore her hair parted à la *Vierge*, with a transparent veil pendent on each side like a Spanish mantilla, and a double diadem of gold and jewels. Berengaria was crowned Queen Consort of Cyprus (Isaac having so misbehaved himself by wrecking Richard's ships) as well as of England; so that in occupying Cyprus in 1878 the Majesty of England has only got its own again.

Mem: It was at Cyprus, according to gentle Miss Agnes Strickland, that Richard, protesting against the proceedings of King Isaac, uttered in his wrath the only words in the English language that he was ever known to speak. "Ha! de Debil!" quoth Cœur-de-Lion, "he spoke like one fole Breton." Please to remember, likewise, that the bones of Richard's Lord Chancellor and the Great Seal of England itself, lost in a storm, are lying *perdus* somewhere in Cypriot waters.

It is a far cry from Limoussa to Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket; yet, through an odd little coincidence, the transition of ideas from the Mediterranean to Mr. Mapleson's theatre is easy. Just as the newspaper composers were setting up the type of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, there was being revived with great splendour and with much success at Her Majesty's the late Michael William Balfe's opera of "Il Talismano," the part of Edith Plantagenet, *prima donna assoluta*, being sustained by that accomplished and fascinating young *cantatrice* Madame Etelka Gerster, while the rôle of Queen Berengaria fell to Mlle. Minnie Hauk.

I am glad, first, that Madame Gerster should have surpassed herself in the character of Edith, because she is one of the finest and most brightly promising artists of the day; and I am right glad that the revival of "Il Talismano" should have been a triumph, because I hold that, as a nation, we have not yet half paid the debt of gratitude which we owe to the

memory of Balfe. The most natural, the most tuneful, the most sympathetic of English composers has not been by any means forgotten; but he has been neglected. I rejoice to learn that a bust of Balfe has just been placed in the National Gallery at Dublin; but I look in vain for any sculptured memorial of the compeer of Purcell and Croft and Harry Lawes in Westminster Abbey.

The "installation," as the French say, of the British Museum is to be thoroughly reorganised. The Transfer of Collections Bill has been read a second time in the Commons, and will pass the Lords and receive the Royal assent, it is to be hoped, before the Feast of St. Grouse. The stuffed birds, beasts, and fishes, the beetles and cockchafers, and the geological specimens are to go to South Kensington; and the premises in Great Russell-street are to be exclusively devoted to their legitimate purpose—that of a Library and a Museum of Sculpture and Antiquities generally.

Students of zoology, palæontology, geology, entomology, botany, and cognate sciences may regret the banishment from Bloomsbury of some thousands of glass cases full of dry-as-dust specimens; but the general holiday-making, sight-seeing public will exult, I should say, at the change. Have you ever watched the expression of intense, hopeless weariness in the countenances of a party of country cousins wandering through the Scientific Departments of the British Museum? Ever so many years ago, when I was young, there was a lady with whom I "kept company." We used to quarrel, and then we used to make it up; but the reconciliation on my part (man is a vindictive animal) was only partial. I used to bide my time, and at the first convenient opportunity take the adored one of my heart, on a public day, to the British Museum. I kept her strictly to the Scientific Departments. At the expiration of about twenty minutes she would begin to yawn. Before half an hour was over she manifested unmistakable symptoms of beginning to weep. After that, seeing that she had suffered enough, we would flee the baleful shades of Bloomsbury. I allowed her to recruit her exhausted strength at the nearest pastrycook's, and we made it up—till the next time.

Mem: The Museum of Patents at South Kensington is not a bad ground for experimentalising in the Art of Ingeniously Tormenting. Or try the Museum of Economic Geology in Jermyn-street. Or, as an infallible recipe, take your victim to a lecture (in a darkened amphitheatre) on a drop of water magnified ever so many thousand times. "Adams's Orrery" at the old Adelphi used to be a bore nearly as fearful as the foregoing.

A gentleman writes to the *Times* to complain that recently, travelling by rail between Tarragona and Barcelona, the train was stopped by brigands, who robbed him of his watch and chain, money, &c., worth in all £150, and personally maltreated him into the bargain—taking even his railway ticket and leaving him penniless, and with his clothes half torn off his back. An analogous mishap—but with a difference—befell me on the railway between Barcelona and Zaragoza in February, 1875. Our train was stopped by a gang of armed marauders, who called themselves Carlists, but who were in reality brigands. I was the only Englishman in the train, and my Spanish fellow-travellers were mercilessly fleeced; but the brigands left me alone. I took off my hat to the Chief Robber, made him a low bow, and addressed him in a neat speech about Queen Victoria, and the happiness enjoyed by the loyal subjects of her Majesty. He stared at me, laughed, bowed, and let me go scot free. Perhaps he took me for a Carlist or a brigand retired from business. At any rate, he forbore to pick my pocket.

G. A. S.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Our Illustrations for this week represent, first, the "Indian Pavilion," erected for the collection of gifts from the Princes and Chiefs of India to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which is situated at the entrance to the British Indian Section of the Exhibition, in the grand vestibule or north-end transept of the Palace in the Champ de Mars; secondly, part of the series of five different house-fronts, exemplifying distinctive stages in the progress of English domestic architecture, which are situated in the Central Avenue or Street of Nations, extending the length of the Champ de Mars buildings. We have, upon a former occasion, described both these structures, of which Illustrations are now given; and we need not, therefore, go over the same details respecting their architectural design and character, or the place which they hold in the arrangement of the Exhibition. The architect and official agent for the British Indian section is Mr. C. Purdon Clarke. We would take this opportunity again to commend, though many of our readers have already become familiar, at South Kensington and at Westminster, with the contents of the British Indian Section, the very interesting and instructive Handbook, written by Dr. G. C. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., for the Indian Committee of the Royal Commission. It gives a compendious, concise, and minutely accurate historical account of Indian manufactures, husbandry, and commerce, from the remotest known antiquity to the present time, with much botanical, geological, and other information concerning the material resources of her Majesty's Asiatic dominions. We never met with a catalogue so well worth keeping and studying for years after the Exhibition. The successive English detached houses, each with its narrow strip of side garden along the Central Avenue, where it is entered from the Grand Vestibule next to the British Indian Section, have been enumerated in the order in which they are passed from that entrance—namely, the Queen Anne style town house, designed by Mr. Norman Shaw; secondly, the Prince of Wales's Exhibition Pavilion, occupied by his Royal Highness as President of the Royal Commission, which was designed by Mr. Gilbert Redgrave, in the Jacobean style, and is distinguished by the flag; thirdly, the façade of red brick, with Mr. Doulton's terra-cotta ornamentation, and with deep pointed arches, designed by Messrs. Tarring and Wilkinson; fourthly, the old-fashioned and picturesque timber-frame house, of pitch-pine, filled in with plaster, designed by Mr. Gilbert Redgrave, and allotted to the Canadian section; fifthly and lastly, the old English country house of William III.'s time, the framework of which is likewise of timber. It will be observed that the houses stand in the reverse order in our present Illustration, being on the left hand side of the spectator, who is supposed to be going in the opposite direction to that contemplated in the former occasion; the Central Avenue, running from north to south, and the British Section, as well as the British Indian, being placed on the west side of the Avenue. The remaining Illustration is that of the portal which gives entrance to the Swiss Section, and which is located a great way farther on towards the south end of the Exhibition, on the side of the Champ de Mars next the Ecole Militaire. The Belgian Section, indeed, lies next beyond it, and the Russian is on the nearer side of it; the distances to be walked in this Great Exhibition are very considerable.

PARIS AT THE CAFÉ.—NO. II.

(From a Correspondent.)

Let us attempt some slight description of the cafés as they appear to the outward eye. The one word "mirrors" sums up all that need be said of the impression they make when one steps across their thresholds; unless, indeed, "windows" be more often the accurate word—for very many cafés seem to be made as nearly as possible entirely of outer walls, and these walls all window. For the interiors in other respects, they do not differ greatly from their copies in London, except that they are, perhaps, cleaner and lighter and brighter in colour; one might even, perhaps, say more gaudy, for this is a fault from which the undoubted good taste of the French does not always save them. There are, indeed, many picturesque and queer little cafés to be found by the explorer of Paris,—most of which ought to be marked DANGEROUS, in large letters; but the larger and more famous ones differ, as far as their interiors are concerned, more in their *clientèle* than in appearance from such places as Gatti's, in London.

The exterior, however, is a thing which we have not in England, and, until we get a new climate, never can have. On a summer's evening, clear and dry—Paris seems to be quite innocent of dew—the number of little round tables in front of the cafés of every quarter sets calculation at defiance. Every age and every class would seem to spend its evenings in the open air, sitting, staring, chatting—no, talking hard—and at some places flirting in a sufficiently marked way; at others—whether in consequence of a formal rule or of a *lex non scripta*—one sees only men. It is a very pleasant thing, and a thing we entirely want in London, to have one's evening coffee and conversation sweetened by the fresh air, made a repast for poets by the framework of beauty in which it is placed. Sitting on a cool starlight night at a café, perhaps at the corner of two intersecting boulevards, one looks down the long lines of light twinkling away into the distance, broken now and then by intervening trees; one hears the tinkling bells and sees the red and green lamps of the trams slowly approaching and going away in the dark; the sky is of a sombre blue, and it is only quite near one that the brilliant cafés and the many lamps lighten the scene—but the colours just here are bright and distinct, the blue blouses of the workmen, the dresses of their wives, often in broad stripes (of rose and grey, perhaps), the light garments of girls walking with that coquettish, affected step so thoroughly Parisian, the tight black silk dresses of maidens apparently more demure, the blue coats and red trousers of the *sergents-de-ville*, the white linen suit and straw hat of many a good *bourgeois*, the white aprons of curly-haired waiters, the white horses of omnibuses glimmering near and far, and, brightest of all, the illuminated "kiosk" over the way, where you may buy all newspapers, from the respectable *Temps* to the latest revellings of vulgarity under some untranslatable name. One can hardly sit here without thinking of that Byron-and-absinthe poet, that most musical of French singers, Alfred de Musset: what hours upon hours he must have passed thus, watching these sights, musing, rhyming, sighing—and smoking! We know the poems born of these evening reveries—some of them bitterly merry, full of mockery and scorn; others intensely sad and tender, memories of happier times and wasted years.

O puissance du temps! O légères années!
Vous emportez nos pleurs, nos cris et nos regrets,
Mais la pitié vous prend, et sur nos fleurs fanées
Vous ne marchez jamais.

Parisian café life is not without its poetry, its melancholy, and its tragedy; but these are hardly on the surface, and this is, perhaps, hardly the place to go deeper down to look for them.

It is with the surface that we are just now concerned; and the number of Parisian cafés is so vast that the Englishman making only a short visit to Paris can hardly gain even the most superficial knowledge of them without some sort of guide to direct him to those which are most interesting, whether from the memories of their past or from their present popularity. Unfortunately, such a guide is difficult to find—such a guide in printed form, I mean; I know of no English book whatever upon the subject, and in French there are few which would interest any but those who really do not need them—Parisians well up in the minor history of their city during the last twenty years.*

Such a want cannot be really supplied in an article of a few pages, but some notes and reminiscences of half a dozen or a dozen of typical cafés—as Tortoni's, the Régence, the Soufflet, the Américain, the Variétés—may not be uninteresting to those who either have been there, or "still would go." Which to choose for mention or description one hardly knows; but perhaps the best principle of selection will be to take, as far as possible, those which are the most unlike each other.

The father of all the cafés, the famous Procope of the Rue de l'Ancienne Comédie, is almost a desert nowadays: the whole street and its neighbours have been drained of their life by the Boulevard St. Michel, which now, although perhaps less favourably situated than the older and smaller streets—being, one would have thought, a little too far to the east—yet dominates the entire quarter. But nothing can deprive the Café de Procope of its heritage of great names: Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Mirabeau, De Musset, George Sand, Gambetta—these names are only the most famous among the hundreds treasured in its annals. "Voltaire's table" is one of the relics of the place, though one does not know whether he ever sat by it; and on the panelling of the room is his portrait—not a very striking likeness. The story of his going disguised to a café, after a "first night," to hear what was the general opinion of his new piece, is well enough known, and very characteristic of the man—of his pettiness, his eager vanity, and his genuine desire to know the truth. The "Procope" was in its time the favourite resort of Piron—then a wit of the first order, one of the leaders of a brilliant band, now, strangely enough, hardly remembered except by the epitaph he composed for himself—

Ci-gît Piron, qui ne fut rien
Pas même académicien!

And here, in later days, were often seen the most poetical of French writers of prose and of verse, George Sand and Alfred de Musset, the former in man's dress, with her powerful, dark, handsome face, and long black hair, the latter with a face rather effeminate, with hair flowing back, weak chin, and keen but yet dreamy eyes. Still more recently there came here—as to many other cafés—a young and eager Southerner, who talked admirably and read everything, and of whom all Europe has since heard: Léon Gambetta.

But the Café Procope is very empty now. Only a few steady old gentlemen read the newspapers there, and an enthusiastic young student from the country sometimes visits the house of many memories once—but not twice. If we want to exchange the past for the future we must go along past the School of Medicine, eastward to the cafés which those who are to be the shining lights of hospitals and law courts crowd every night.

* Such books are the *Cafés et Cabarets* of Delvan (a little out of date now, and chiefly valuable for the etchings with which it is illustrated), and a collection of newspaper sketches published last year by Maxime Rude, from which I shall quote some anecdotes.

NEW BOOKS.

Characteristically cynical is the tone which pervades *The Russians of To-day*, by the author of "The Member for Paris," &c. (Smith, Elder, and Co.); but the cynicism, as is usual with the author, is of the neat and pungent sort which reminds one of a La Rochefoucauld or of a Talleyrand, not of the coarse and revolting kind which recalls the manner of some vulgar demagogue. The book, moreover, is very seasonable, for Russia and the Russians have not yet ceased to be objects of interest and study among us; and the author, whether he really be entitled from his personal knowledge to lay down the law or not, has quite the air of a man who is perfectly familiar with the subject on which he has undertaken to enlighten his countrymen. It is worthy of notice, in any case, that he mentions, in his introductory sketch of Russian history, the will of Peter the Great as if there were no doubt whatever about the authenticity of the famous document so called, and he expressly states that it "has become, so to say, the charter of Russian Imperialism." In the same introductory sketch he makes the following somewhat curious remark touching the Czar Nicholas: "It is suspected that he committed suicide. Anyhow, he died broken-hearted." The expression has an odd sound; but it probably means that, as no man, if we are to believe round assertions, ever died of a broken heart, there are good grounds for believing that the Czar's death was self-inflicted, as it followed so soon after the events which may well have broken his proud heart. However that may be, our more immediate business is with "the Russians of to-day." First of all we have a sketch of a Russian noble, impoverished through the emancipation of the serfs; and we learn that, if in the late war between Russia and Turkey he and his lady-wife contributed freely from their scanty remnant of treasure for the service of their country, it was "because he looked to the conquest of Turkey as certain to secure him a lucrative berth, and has for some months pictured himself as installed in Bulgaria and initiating that misused province into the mysteries of the government system under which he has himself thriven." Next, we have a sketch of "an emancipated village," a sketch which emphasises the saying about the quantity of humanity that there is in human nature, for it appears that the emancipated Russian serf resembles the emancipated West Indian slave in knowing "of nothing on earth so good as idleness," and in displaying a disposition to "as often as not lie down and snore away the whole afternoon," under the belief that, when emancipation was decreed and there was nobody any longer to "thrash" him "into industry," forthwith "his working days were over." There is this, however, in favour of the emancipated Russian serf, that "he would work for a fair wage, if it were offered him;" but even he "has a shrewd sort of notion that if he bettered his lot overmuch by labour he would draw upon himself the attentive eye of the taxgatherer." After this we are treated to a picture of "a Mir, or peasant association," organised upon a cheerful system which "has simply caused the peasant to exchange the domination of his old master for the more grinding tyranny of many masters." Then we proceed to a consideration of "the temperance question," a question which is a serious, a difficult, and a complicated one even in this country, where, however, nobody would dare to affirm that "very summary measures" have ever been "taken towards forcing the people to contribute to the revenue by their intemperance," much as a Chancellor of the Exchequer might find himself at a loss to make both ends meet if teetotalism should become universal. And so we proceed from topic to topic, from sketch to sketch, biographical as well as social, political, military, or other, until we have taken a bird's-eye view of the Russians in general and a closer survey of some Russians in particular. Among the latter are included the Czar himself, Prince Gortschakoff, and Count Schouvaloff. Altogether, a pleasant book to read, with its mixture of gossip, smart sayings, anecdotes, and serious information, it would not be easy to name, at any rate among recent publications. There is nothing said about any previous appearance of the separate articles which collectively make up the interesting volume, but some of them certainly have a familiar look and contain familiar turns of expression, so that, if the style also be taken into account, no great mistake probably would be perpetrated by anybody who should maintain that they have all of them already been a source of delight to the readers of some well-served newspaper. In reading them, however, one is disposed to take many of the sweeping statements with a mental proviso of "exceptis excipiendis." The writer, it should be mentioned, exhibits decidedly anti-Russian tendencies, and alludes to Mr. Gladstone as "a man soured at having lost his popularity and burning to revenge himself by hampering his successor in office."

A great military reputation would be sufficient to float a heavier and a less opportune volume than *Field Marshal Count Moltke's Letters from Russia*, translated by Robina Napier (C. Kegan Paul and Co.); a volume, moreover, which externally provokes a desire for intimate acquaintance, and, by its internal type and concomitants, sustains the reader's frame of mind whilst the acquaintance is a-making. It cannot be concealed, however, that the letters were written a long while ago—in the year 1856, in fact, when the now illustrious writer of them was a comparative nonentity, though he at that date was of sufficient importance to visit Russia in attendance upon the then Crown Prince of Prussia on the occasion of the present Czar's coronation. The letters were written to the illustrious writer's wife, who, it may be as well to remark, was an Englishwoman, since her nationality accounts for many allusions and illustrations which one might otherwise be surprised to find where they are. The letters contain nothing at all remarkable; they are scarcely more or less than what might have been expected of a well-educated man with an eye for observation and with a capacity of describing in detail, without becoming tedious, whatever the favourable position he occupied gave him an excellent opportunity of examining as a witness and a partaker. It is not improbable that, had not he been destined to afford special correspondents occupation for their industrious, graphic, and brilliant pens, he might himself have shone in the profession of a special correspondent, whether of the military or of any other stamp. Some of his "reflections on the life of the Russian people, both public and private," are very interesting, and are believed to be in many respects as applicable now as they were when they were written, "notwithstanding the great reforms introduced by the Emperor." Touching the late Emperor Nicholas, Count von Moltke says nothing about the suspicion of suicide which has been mentioned in connection with the proud Potentate's death. The Count says roundly, "Grief at the issue of the war was the disease which killed the Emperor Nicholas. This antique character could not bend his will—he must die." Many readers will consider that the most interesting part of the volume is the short "introductory notice," wherein a brief sketch is given of the great strategist's life; how that he "was baptised Helmuth Karl Bernhard," being the third among the seven sons of a Lieutenant-General in the Danish army; how that he was born at Parchim, Oct. 26, 1800; how that he went to the Cadet School at Copenhagen; how that he entered the Danish service, and, seeing the small prospect it offered,

soon left it for the Prussian; how that he was a slender, blue-eyed, fair-haired, quiet, unobtrusive, zealous, hard-working, pleasing youth; how that, in 1832, he "was appointed to the staff, and continued in that service for three years, during which time his extraordinary powers of combination and organisation were developed by the scientific and exact nature of his studies;" how that he served with the Turks in various ways; how that he gained "distinction in the war with Denmark in 1864;" how that he "came out" in the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866; and how that, after the Franco-German war, such are the modern facilities for rolling the snowball of fame, he became a thing miraculous, a prodigious military genius, whose magnitude makes dwarfs of Hannibal, Caesar, Napoleon, Wellington. Count Moltke himself, however, is rather distressed than gratified by what he calls the "boundless laudations" of the public, whom he is cynical enough to consider capable of dealing out unmerited blame and unmerited praise with equal want of discrimination. The Count, moreover, seems to cling to the old-fashioned belief in the Lord of Hosts, though, perhaps, with a modification similar to that which led to the remark about Providence being on the side of the stronger battalions.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Duke of Connaught presided at the anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, which was held on Monday evening at the Alexandra Palace. The company numbered about 730, including many persons holding high office among the Freemasons. His Royal Highness, proposing the principal toast, "Prosperity to the Institution," made an energetic appeal on its behalf. Mr. Binckes, the secretary, announced that the subscriptions received from the various lodges amounted to £10,100, of which £4734 was contributed by the London and metropolitan district. There were yet twenty lists to come in.

Mr. Samuel Lowry presided last Saturday afternoon over the distribution of prizes at the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, which are situated at Russell-hill, Caterham Junction. There are in the schools 108 boys and sixty-three girls, and a recent extension of the building will cost about £10,000. In addition to the examination the children sang an excellent programme of music.

The receipts of Madame Trebelli's concert recently given at St. James's Hall on behalf of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest amounted to £550, including special contributions from Madame Adelina Patti, Mr. Santley, Mr. Henry Irving, Signor Poli, and Signor Nicolini.

The concert announced by Madame Etelka Gerster in aid of the widows and orphans of the sailors drowned in the Grosser Kurfürst given on Monday afternoon at the German Embassy, proved a great success. The programme, consisting chiefly of vocal pieces, was varied and interesting.—Mr. D. Bandmann has received a note from the German Ambassador acknowledging the receipt of a cheque for one hundred pounds as the result of the benefit which Mr. Bandmann arranged at Willis's Rooms. "Pray accept my thanks," says Count Münster, "for this, as well as for the great trouble and labour you must have bestowed upon your noble and praiseworthy undertaking. I consider the result an excellent one; £100 is, in Germany, a splendid outcome."

The Countess of Zetland opened last Saturday a new building, to be used as workshops and stores, at the Home for Little Boys, near Farningham; and the corner-stone of a new cottage home, the gift of a lady, was laid by Mrs. F. J. Horniman. Subsequently about 200 ladies and gentlemen sat down to luncheon under a large marquee erected in the grounds, Mr. W. H. Willans presiding. Later in the day a meeting was held in the chapel, under the presidency of Sir Edmund Hay Currie, and the boys were examined under the direction of the Rev. H. C. Wilson. There was a distribution of prizes; and after tea, served in the cottage homes, the boys engaged in athletic sports in the cricket field.

A paper on the "Extension of Provident Dispensaries" was read on Monday by Sir Charles Trevelyan at a meeting of the Charity Organisation Society, advocating the application of the joint-stock or mutual assurance principle, as furnishing the only means whereby the medical profession can be placed in effective relation to the body of the people, working-class families being in general unable to pay even the lowest scale of professional fees. The Duke of Northumberland and Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., who presided, spoke in support of the object of the meeting. A resolution was carried empowering the committee of the society to take an early opportunity of conferring with the leading representatives of the working classes, and especially with the sick and benefit clubs, for the purpose of arriving at some practical issue.

The half-yearly meeting of the subscribers of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road and Margate, was held on Monday at the Cannon-street Hotel.—Mr. Charles Few, treasurer, presiding—when ten boys and fifteen girls, out of a list of fifty-nine candidates, were elected. During the past year fifty-four children were admitted into the asylum, and fifty-one were discharged upon completing their term. In 1877 there were thirty-eight children apprenticed, and the total number apprenticed during the last sixty-six years was 1590, at a cost to the charity of £15,195. The two asylums will accommodate 300 children.

The annual meeting of the Indigent Blind Visiting Society, 27, Red-lion-square, was held on the 5th inst. at Hyde Park-gardens (the residence of Mrs. Scaramanga), under the presidency of Lord Ebury. The meeting, which was well attended, was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Fraser, the Rev. E. H. Hobbins, Dr. Armitage, Mr. Carter, Mr. Mead (one of the blind Scripture-readers), and Mr. W. Colmer, the secretary. From the report read and the various speeches made it appeared that the society was doing a very large and important work among the blind poor of London, of whom 713 are under home visitation, and between 200 and 300 are receiving regular instruction in day classes held in different parts of London.—Lord Shaftesbury presided last Saturday at the annual festival of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind at the college in Westow-street, Upper Norwood. The proceedings began with an inspection of the college, which was followed by readings given by the pupils, and by a concert, in which the pupils also took the principal part. The meeting was addressed by Lord Shaftesbury, the Duke of Westminster, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Lord Richard Grosvenor, and others. Dr. Armitage said the cost of each pupil was £60 a year, but that 70 or 80 per cent of the inmates of the institution learned to maintain themselves, chiefly as pianoforte-tuners.

A recital of "The Merchant of Venice" was given by Mr. Brandram on Monday at 20, Arlington-street (by permission of the Marchioness of Salisbury), on behalf of the funds of the Adult Orphan Institution. Princess Christian, who is president of the ladies' committee, was present. The Adult Orphan Institution (which is in Regent's Park) receives and educates the orphan daughters of officers of the Army and

Navy and of clergymen, and is much in need of increased funds, especially of annual subscriptions.

The first of several projected homes for girls employed in the factories of the metropolis was opened on Tuesday at 88, St. John's-street, West Smithfield. Based as they will be upon the principles applied to the highly successful Homes for Working Boys, the institution of these needed refuges from upon which those whose comfort is contemplated may well congratulate themselves. The aim of the committee, which includes many well-known philanthropic ladies and gentlemen, is, in a few words, to provide homes that shall be as bright, and happy, and homelike as possible. The scale of weekly payments for board and lodging will vary according to the wages earned by the girls. The highest terms, as at present suggested, are breakfast, dinner, and tea for 4s. 6d. a week, and lodging for 3s. The establishment opened on Tuesday contains twelve rooms, and can accommodate forty girls. At a breakfast, by which the inauguration was marked, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided, there being nearly one hundred supporters of the movement present, including the Right Hon. James Stansfeld, M.P., the Hon. T. H. Pelham, Alderman Sir Robert Carden, Dr. Donald Fraser, Dr. Gladstone, Mr. G. Hanbury, Mr. Denny, Mr. John Shrimpton (hon. sec.), and the Hon. A. F. Kinnaird (treasurer), who stated that the subscriptions he had received amounted to £788. £500 had been expended on repairs. Several speeches were made advocating the extension of the plan, and explaining the great need for institutions such as that whose opening was being celebrated. Towards the conclusion of the proceedings Mr. Morley offered to subscribe £300 (half the required amount) towards the establishment of a second home. To make up the remaining sum, Mr. Denny said he would contribute £100, Sir R. Carden, Mr. Hanbury, Dr. Gladstone, and Mr. R. C. Morgan each promising £50.

The half-yearly general court of the Royal Humane Society was held on Tuesday at the offices, Trafalgar-square, Mr. W. Hawes, the treasurer, presiding. The minutes of the several committee meetings having been read and confirmed, Mr. Young, the secretary, read the report, which stated that since December last the number of cases brought under the notice of the society of persons having been in danger of drowning was sixty-three. Many were successfully treated and restored, but five were beyond recovery. During the same time five persons had been prevented from committing suicide. The number of cases which had occurred in Hyde Park during the half year had been twenty-five, and twenty-one were restored, two were beyond recovery, and two were dead when discovered. One person had been prevented from committing suicide. On the motion of the chairman the report was adopted. It was then resolved unanimously to award the silver medallion of the society to Navigating Sub-Lieutenant A. E. Saul and H. Eade, ordinary seaman, of her Majesty's ship Vestal, for the following act of gallantry:—On Feb. 3 last the pinnace of the Vestal, in charge of Mr. Saul, and with a crew of thirteen all told, foundered off Cape Tanyon, on the north-west coast of Madagascar, and sank suddenly in deep water. A heavy sea was running and the ebb-tide setting off shore, the nearest point to which was about four miles off. Most of the boat's gear, masts, &c., sank with her, but a few small spars and empty barricoes floated. Mr. Saul at first supported himself on one of these, but hearing cries and observing a man named Suter in a distressed condition, gave up his barricoe and swam for the shore without any support. Henry Eade was supporting himself on the sun-awning, but, observing a man named Richard Rowsell was sinking, gave it up to him, and he also struck out for the shore. Suter and Rowsell were, unfortunately among those who were lost; but this does not detract from the gallant and self-sacrificing acts of Mr. Saul and Eade, as at that time there seemed little hope of reaching the shore at all. Owing to the direction of the sea, they could not make for the nearest point of land, and eventually reached a point from six to seven miles from the scene of the disaster, after being in the water seven hours. Of the crew of thirteen, eight only reached the shore. The silver medallion was also awarded to George R. White for trying to save his brother, Harry C. White, who was capsized from a canoe in the Mississippi; and also to Sub-Lieutenant F. H. Boyer, of her Majesty's ship Modeste, for trying to save W. C. Gibson, who was washed overboard in Himé Sina Roads, Japan, on a dark and tempestuous night last winter. The silver clasp was awarded to Lieutenant Lewis E. Wintz (the recipient having in 1867 received the silver medal) for jumping overboard to the rescue of John J. Maker, who fell from aloft off Tenedos on Dec. 19 last.

The summer fête at the Village Home for Orphan, Neglected, and Destitute Girls, Barkingside, Ilford, Essex, was held on Wednesday.

Cardinal Manning has given directions that next Sunday the collection for the Hospital Sunday Fund shall take place in all the churches of the Roman Catholic diocese of Westminster. Dr. Danell, Bishop of Southwark, has also made arrangements under which the hospital collection shall also be taken in the churches of his extensive diocese, which includes the Isle of Wight.

A grand morning concert is to be given next Wednesday at Stafford House in aid of the funds of the Gallipoli Hospital.

An anonymous donor has presented £2316 in Midland Railway Preference Stock to the Leeds General Infirmary.

Mr. Thomas Russel Pickthorn has been promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 3rd inst.

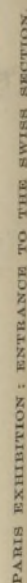
A good-service pension of £300 a year, vacant by the death of Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick W. Grey, has been awarded to Admiral Sir George Elliot.

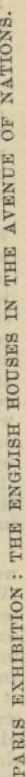
The Duke of Cambridge was examined on Tuesday before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Mutiny and Marine Mutiny Acts, and objected in the strongest manner to the idea of a "penal battalion;" but he recommended that, in order to punish deserters, they should be put for general service in different battalions. Their punishment would then be that they could not desert.

Two elections of members of Parliament took place at the close of last week. Mr. Roberts (Liberal) was on the 5th inst. returned for the Flint Boroughs by a majority of 125 votes over Mr. Pennant (Conservative). The numbers were—Roberts, 1636; Pennant, 1511. At Middlesbrough, on the 4th inst., Mr. Isaac Wilson (Liberal) polled a large majority over Mr. Sadler, his Conservative opponent, the numbers being—Wilson 5307, and Sadler 2415. A special meeting of the Middlesbrough Town Council was held on the 5th inst. to elect a Mayor for the remainder of the year. Mr. Sadler, who was retired, to contest the Parliamentary representation, was nominated, with Alderman Bulmer, and the latter was elected. It was agreed that the thanks of the Council be engrossed on vellum and presented to Mr. Sadler for his services.

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CLASSICS FOR ENGLISH READERS.

A decided hit appears to have been made both with the series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers" and with the more recent series, in similar little volumes, neat, portable, cheap, and prepossessing, of "Foreign Classics for English Readers," though it is a question whether in either case, and especially in the former, the successive publications do not fall chiefly into hands for which they were not originally intended, so that it will be no matter for surprise if *Thucydides*, by the Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M.A. (William Blackwood and Sons), should be more generally and more highly appreciated by readers to whom the Greek work is tolerably familiar than by readers who are entirely innocent of the Greek tongue. And that the editor himself was not altogether of a different opinion may be surmised from at least one significant fact: he considers it worth while to notice a particular chapter which has caused some discussion as to whether, such is its style and such are some of the expressions to be found there, it can have been written by *Thucydides*, a question of little or no consequence as regards the history and obviously beyond the comprehension of the mere English reader. The editor, indeed, has produced an excellent commentary, with a biographical sketch and other additions, likely to be extremely interesting to the scholar and extremely useful to the student, but not so evidently adapted for the requirements of the persons for whom the admirable series was nominally projected. No doubt his task was a prodigiously difficult one; and probably he has succeeded as well as anybody could hope to succeed. At the same time it is possible that his method of mingling *Thucydidean* extracts and references to the various chapters of the Greek history with his own running commentary may cause the reader more bewildered than enlightened as to the historian's matter and manner; and that the better course would have been to set forth briefly the salient points of each book of the history in succession, and then, in order to give a good idea of the style adopted by the Greek historian in his narrative and in his celebrated speeches, to exhibit a translation in full of certain memorable descriptions and certain famous harangues. The effect of the plan adopted is somewhat patchy, piecemeal, disjointed; here a little bit of the author, there a large slice of the editor and commentator, and anon a morsel of the critic. One is reminded rather of an elongated review in a magazine, a review divided into chapters, than of a reproduction, such as one might have expected, on a very reduced scale, of course, and in English, of a Greek author's work and style. But it may be said that, however reduced the scale, the limits of space prohibited this sort of undertaking; and the objection is unanswerable. In any case, as has been already admitted, we are the gainers of an excellent commentary; and, there being no dearth of translations of *Thucydides*, English readers, with the aforesaid commentary at their service, and with the histories of Thirlwall and Grote to boot, may, if they feel so disposed, learn as much about the Peloponnesian War, and about the manner and the phraseology in which it was written by the son of Olorus, as if they had Greek at their fingers' ends. The last chapter of the little volume contains some remarks concerning the reticence of *Thucydides* in respect of topics which did not fall within what he professed to be his province; concerning the stern fixity of purpose with which he confined himself to the Peloponnesian War and its immediate accessories. About the social and domestic life of Athens, about the art, the science, and the literature of the times he says not a word. And it is taken for granted that the omission was deliberate and intentional. But when we consider that he confessedly left his history unfinished; and when we remember that his first book is a sort of prologue to his history proper, it is not a very wild stretch of imagination to suppose that he may have contemplated a sort of epilogue also, in which he would have made ample amends for what is now regarded as a singular defect. In conclusion, it should be noted as curious that our learned editor should write of *Minerva*, *Jupiter*, *Neptune*, and so on, when he is breathing, as it were, the very air of Athens, and using, as it were, the very words which would have been used by *Thucydides*. There is such a thing as carrying purism in these matters to an absurd extent; but, on the other hand, there are occasions when carelessness in these matters is inexcusable.

Regarded as a review and commentary, nothing could very well be more satisfactory than *Petrarch*, by Henry Reeve (William Blackwood and Sons), a volume belonging to the series of "Foreign Classics for English Readers." Whether by such a performance, however admirable and perfect, the fundamental purpose of the series be fulfilled or not is another matter. The idea, if memory may be trusted, at the outset of these delightful little publications was something of this sort: there are thousands of really well educated, as well as of intelligent and knowledge-loving but almost uneducated persons who are familiar with the names, reputations, and works, in a vague way, of both ancient and foreign classical writers, but who, being unacquainted with the language in which those authors wrote, cannot go straight to the native wells and draw draughts of delight for themselves; and it is therefore desirable, for their sakes, to publish in a handy form little volumes in which the ancient and foreign classics shall be made to express themselves in English, preserving, however, as far as possible, their own style, and, as far as the limits of space permit, their totality and their continuity. It is evident that, if this view were to be carried out, the proportion of editor to author, as regards the letter-press, would be about the same as that of Falstaff's bread to his sack; but, as in point of fact the proportion is in many instances found to be exactly the other way, we must conclude either that the view supposed was really never held or that it was soon discovered to be impracticable. However that may be, it is certain that the little volume now under consideration is rather an essay, and a most learned, sympathetic, instructive, agreeable essay, upon *Petrarch*, than a presentment of the poet himself in the literary form in which he captivated his generation. If, as we are told, "the fame of Francis Petrarch, which assigns to him the second place among the classics of Italy, and ranks him amongst the greatest poets of the world, rests mainly on the composition of about four thousand lines of Italian verse, addressed to a beautiful and virtuous lady of Provence," then, as one would imagine, the "English reader" would like to have as much as possible of those four thousand lines in style and diction approaching as nearly as may be to the original, in order to ferret out the secret of their charm. In the little volume under consideration, if one were to count the pages, there would probably be found more containing selections from *Petrarch's* Latin prose than from his Italian poetry. The result is that, although an inquirer could scarcely go to any other equally good source for information, within a reasonable compass, about *Petrarch's* life, about his dream of Laura, about what he owed to the family of Colonna, about his influence upon English poetry, about his travels, about the laurel-wreath decreed to him, about his connection with Rienzi and disturbances in Italy, and about his singularly appropriate death at Arquà, the volume affords but scanty means of judging what there was in those four thousand lines of Italian verse to testify of so gifted a being as presents

itself to the imagination of "English readers" at mention of the name of *Petrarch*. But if, as we are assured, "his merit consists so much in the exquisite grace and polish of his language that the chief beauty of his sonnets evaporates in a harsher tongue," there is a sound reason why the disagreeable necessity of exhibiting him at an inevitable disadvantage should have been avoided to the utmost.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 18, 1871) with two codicils (dated June 15, 1875, and March 6, 1876) of the Right Hon. John, Earl Russell, K.G., late of Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, who died on May 28 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by William Russell, the Duke of Bedford (his nephew), and the Hon. George Francis Stewart Elliot, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves to his wife, the Right Hon. Frances Anna Maria, Countess Russell, all her jewels and ornaments of the person, an open carriage with a pair of carriage horses and harness, all wines and household stores, an immediate legacy of £1000, the rents of two houses in Belgrave-square and Chesham-place, the rents and arrears of rent of his Irish estates owing at the time of his decease, and the two boxes of Mr. Fox's papers; she is also to have the use for life of his furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects at Pembroke Lodge. The sum of £12,887 9s. 4d. India Four per Cent Stock is divided between his two sons, George Gilbert William and Francis Albert Rollo; to his daughter Lady Georgiana Adelaide Peel, £1000 and all the drawings of her late mother; to his daughter Lady Victoria Villiers, £1500 and some mementoes of her mother; the portrait of his brother Lord George William Russell, by Hayter, he gives to the Duke of Bedford for life and then to his son the Marquis of Tavistock; and all his political papers to the Hon. G. F. S. Elliot, to dispose of as he may think fit. The Earl's household servants in his service at the time of his decease are left one year's wages in addition to any that may be due to them. The residue of his property, real and personal, is given upon trust for his wife for life, and then for all his children except his son Viscount Amberley (since deceased). The Irish estates, in which the deceased Peer had only a life interest, do not pass under his will, but go to his grandson, the present Earl Russell. The testator declares that all provisions made by his will are in addition to and not in substitution of any interest which the legatees may take under either of his marriage settlements.

The will (dated Aug. 16, 1875) of Mr. Jacob Yallowley Powell, late of Netherwood Manor Park, Streatham, and of Lime-street, merchant, who died on May 12 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by Miss Ruth Powell, the sister, and George Holt Powell, the surviving executors; the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeaths to the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, £5000; to the London Missionary Society, the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, the Home Missionary Society, the Orphan Working School, the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, the Baptist Home Missionary Society, the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants, Hornsey-rise, the London Hospital, St. George's Hospital, and to the Royal Free Hospital, £1000 each, all free of legacy duty; to Ebenezer Pritchard, deacon of the Baptist church, Upper Norwood, £500, to be distributed by him as he may see fit among the societies and poor of the said church; to the Rev. Mr. Tipple, the minister of the said church, £500; and to five of his children, £100 each; upon trust for his nieces, Mary Ruth Oseler and Charlotte Elizabeth Oseler, £20,000 between them; but if either of them shall marry a minister of the Established Church, or a person holding any office or commission in her Majesty's Army, her interest in such bequest is to lapse and to go among the aforesaid eleven charitable societies or hospitals; and there are some other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves to his said sister Ruth. The testator directs that he shall be buried in unconsecrated ground, and that his funeral shall be very plain.

The will (dated Dec. 6, 1875) with a codicil (dated May 26, 1876) of Mr. Henry Brown, J.P., formerly of Bradford, and late of Rawdon, in the parish of Guiseley, Yorkshire, who died at Brighton on March 25 last, was proved at the district registry, Wakefield, on the 14th ult. by Thomas Parkinson Muff, Henry Muff, and George Aspinall, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths 106 shares (£10 per share originally paid) in John Crossley, Sons, and Co. (limited) to the trustees of the Crossley Orphanage Home and School; £5000 each to the Airedale Independent College, Bradford, to the Bradford Girls' Grammar School, and to the Yorkshire College of Science, Leeds; £2000 to Milton Mount College for the Education of Daughters of Congregational Ministers; £1000 each to the Bradford Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution, the Bradford Tradesmen's Home, the Bradford Mechanics' Institute, and to the Bradford Spinners' Endowment Fund; £500 each to the Bradford Infirmary, the London Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles, Lancaster, the British and Foreign School Society, and to the English Congregational Chapel Building Society; £250 each to the Religious Tract Society, the West Riding Congregational Union and Home Missionary Society, the Bradford Town Mission, the Bradford Eye and Ear Infirmary, and to the Bradford Fever Hospital; £100 each to the Bradford Association for Improving the Social Condition of the Blind, the Bradford Ragged Schools, Rebecca-street, Bradford, the Broomfield Ragged and Industrial School, Wakefield-road, Bradford, the Bradford Orphan Home for Industrial Training for Girls, Manningham-road, Bradford, the Bradford Nurses' Institution, and to the Ilkley Hospital, all free of legacy duty. The will directs that the sums bequeathed for the benefit of the Airedale Independent College, the Bradford Girls' Grammar School, the Yorkshire College of Science, and the Milton Mount College are for the purpose of founding and maintaining scholarships in connection with these several institutions. To each of his executors he gives £100; to his cousins, Samuel Broadbent Ingham, James Broadbent Ingham, and Mary Aspinall special legacies of £2000 each, in addition to other interests under the will; to each of his cousins, the sons and daughters of his uncles and aunts on both sides of his family, £100; and legacies to relatives of his wife and others; to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, all his household furniture and effects absolutely, and for life or widowhood the income of the entire residue of his property, real and personal; in the event of her marriage again an annuity of £200 is settled upon her, independently of her husband. On the death or second marriage of Mrs. Brown the freehold property in the occupation of Messrs. Brown, Muff, and Company is to go to Mr. T. P. Muff; and the remainder of his estate is divided in various proportions among his own and his wife's relations.

The will (dated Aug. 7, 1874) with a codicil (dated Jan. 24, 1876) of Mr. Charles Edward Hill, late of Hawley Hill House, Yateley, Southampton, who died on the 7th ult., was proved on the 24th ult. by Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Hill, the widow, and Robert Julius Mumm, the acting executors, the personal estate

being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors £100 each; to his wife the sum of £250 to be distributed by her among the servants who have been three years in his service; to his wife all his furniture, household effects, horses and carriages absolutely, and all his real estate and the residue of his personalty for life; on her death his real estate is to go to his brother, John William Hill; certain funds under his marriage settlement are to be made up to £16,000, and after his wife's death one half is to go to his brother Francis Charles and his children, and the other half to his brother Arthur and his children. The residue of his personalty at his wife's death is to be divided between his said brothers and their children as she shall appoint.

The will (dated Sept. 2, 1875) with a codicil (dated Oct. 25, 1877) of Mr. Dale Knapping, late of South Shoebury, Essex, who died on May 26 last, at Paris, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Knapping, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will (dated July 16, 1877) of the Rev. Craufurd Tait, M.A., of Lambeth Palace, who died on May 29 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by the Rev. Randall T. Davidson, M.A., the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. The testator leaves to his three sisters, Lucy, Edith, and Agnes Tait, sums representing £600 Consols, to be equally divided between them; to his old friend John Hassard, £19 19s., as a slight remembrance; to Elizabeth Florence Bickersteth, only daughter of Robert, Bishop of Ripon, a policy of insurance on his life for £2000, for her own absolute use and benefit; to Mary Ann Peach, formerly long in the Archbishop's service, £19 19s.; to James Kersley, long his father's personal servant, £19 19s.; to Mrs. Pile, long his mother's personal servant, £19 19s.; the testator then devises and bequeaths all the rest and residue of his real and personal estate unto his father, Archibald Campbell, Archbishop of Canterbury, for his own absolute use and benefit; and the two executors are directed to apply a sum of £10 each in the purchase of some slight remembrance as a token of his high regard for them.

The will (dated Aug. 10, 1871) of Mr. William Birks Rhodes, late of Pomona-place, Staines-road, Hounslow, was proved on the 3rd inst. by George Symons and George Green Symons, the executors. The testator, after leaving a few small legacies, gives and bequeaths all the rest, residue, and remainder of his personal estate and effects to his executors upon trust, after payment of his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, to pay and divide the same between the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, and the Life-Boat Institution in equal shares.

The Dundee correspondent of the *Globe* states that, by the will of Miss Robertson, of Elgin, the sum of £30,000 is bequeathed to religious and charitable purposes. Mr. Spurgeon's College and Orphanage each receive £4000; schemes of the Free Church of Scotland, £7000; the London Missionary Society, London City Mission, and Baptist Missionary Society, each £2000; the National Bible Society, £3000; besides other bequests. The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon is one of the trustees.

THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS.

In view of the importance attached to the new acquisition of Great Britain in the Mediterranean, we give a sketch of the Island of Cyprus from "Murray's Handbook for Travellers."

Cyprus is the most eastern island of the Mediterranean, and lies off the coast of Syria. It is 145 miles in length, extreme breadth fifty-five miles, and its minimum breadth twenty-seven miles, having an area of 4500 square miles—about the size of Jamaica, or nearly a third less than Yorkshire, and has now a population of 200,000. It has hitherto been but little visited by travellers, owing to the erroneous statements regarding it. There is, however, no reason why travellers should not visit this island with as great impunity as any other part of the Levant. The climate varies in different parts; the northern region is the most hilly and wooded, and the least fertile; and the heat in that district is tempered by the winds from the Karamanian Mountains, which preserve the frozen snow in the highest spots during the greater part of the year. The cold is very severe in winter. In the plains in the southern districts of Cyprus the heat of the sun is excessive, but is moderated by the sea breezes. The richest as well as the most agreeable parts of the island are in the vicinity of Cerinea and Paphos (Baffo). Larnaka, the chief seaport of the island, is about a quarter of a mile distant from the sea; the Consuls and most of the European inhabitants reside at a suburb on the seashore, called by the Italians the Marina, which is the chief dépôt of the commerce of the whole island. Although Larnaka is situated in what is regarded as the worst part of Cyprus, the country around being arid, this port, it is stated, has been selected solely owing to the safe anchorage of its roads. About an hour's ride from Larnaka, situated on the borders of the large Salt Lake, on the road to Citti, is a mosque in which the Turks suppose to be interred the body of the wet-nurse of their Prophet. Nikosia, the capital of Cyprus, was besieged by the Turks under Mustapha in 1570, the siege lasting forty-five days, when it was taken by storm; between the gates of Famagusta and Baffo, situate in a pretty garden, is a small mosque in which is interred the Bairactar, or standard-bearer, who first planted the Turkish flag on the walls. From the summit of the minaret of this mosque the best view, it is stated, is to be had, the mulberry and palm trees being interspersed with minarets and ancient Christian churches, now converted into mosques.

The principal products of the island are wheat, barley, cotton, silk, madder-roots, olive oil, wine, carobs, hemp, pitch, wool, tobacco, salt, fine timber, and fruit; there is an average yield of 1,246,000 gallons of wine and 198,000 cwt of salt. These are stated to form four fifths of the entire exportation, which is at present principally to Marseilles, Leghorn, Trieste, and the coast of Syria. Nearly the entire imports consist of British goods brought from Beyrout, Constantinople, Smyrna, and the Mediterranean ports. Efforts were made in 1866 to increase the growth of cotton.

From Limasoi there is a considerable trade in the shipment of wines and raki, made in the vicinity, to Egypt and the islands of the Archipelago; large quantities of carobs, which grow in the neighbouring forests, are shipped to Russia and Italy. To the sportsman Cyprus offers a wide and untrodden field. Its hills and valleys are described as swarming with hares, partridges, francolins, bustards, and quails; in the winter, woodcocks, snipe, and wild duck are found in great abundance; mufions, or wild sheep, and wild boars are to be had at Cape St. Epiphanius, the district around which, called the forest of Acama, is uninhabited.

The antiquities of the island belong to three distant epochs—Grecian, Roman, and Christian. The period of the Byzantine Dukes lasted nine centuries; and among many fine churches erected at that period is still to be seen the superb one of Machera. There is a conjecture, for which no ground is assigned, that the monuments of that period were in great part destroyed during the time that the island was held by Richard I. of England.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY.

English Men of Letters : Samuel Johnson. By Leslie Stephen. (Macmillan)

The Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, in their report for 1877 state that the number of craft of all descriptions engaged in fishing for sale in Ireland was last year 5382, and the crews 19,615 men and 778 boys. There is a decrease, apparently, of 583 vessels and 3300 in the crews; but the inspectors say the numbers were over-estimated in previous years. The produce of the fishermen has been satisfactory. At nine places in England the sale of herring, mackerel, and cod from Ireland in 1877 brought £538,255. At Howth, near Dublin, there were employed in the herring fishery 243 Cornish boats, 175 Scotch, 175 Manx, and 232 Irish. The Kinsale fishery realised £120,398. As much as £50 a man was earned in the season of 1877. The average value of the boats employed was £550 each. The pilchard shoals were not as numerous on the southern Irish coast as in other years. A small company had been established to carry on the fishery at Baltimore, near Skibbereen. The inspectors say that the loans have been fairly applied; the amount available for 1877 was £14,470. During the three years since the passing of the Act £14,470 have been advanced for loans. The inspectors say that the salmon fisheries are progressing most favourably, and "have assumed very large commercial proportions," though they always will be a fluctuation in the produce from year to year notwithstanding the greatest legislative care.

GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY
MAY 1, 1878.