

Foreign Postage.

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SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1878.

WITH SUPPLEMENT AND SIXPENCE.  
TITLEPAGE AND INDEX } By Post, 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.



FAMAGOSTA, THE ANCIENT VENETIAN PORT OF CYPRUS.



## BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at Reading, the wife of Major T. Smith, of Lima, of a son.  
On the 10th inst., at Woburn Sands, the Lady Emily Harper, of a daughter.  
On the 15th inst., at Villa Leontine, Biarritz, France, the wife of Colonel Hampton Acton, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at All Saints', Trinidad, W.I., by the Rev. L. A. Taitt, Alfred Henry Martin, M.B., Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, youngest son of James Martin, Esq., F.R.C.S.I., to Edith Annette, third daughter of the Hon. J. Scott Buxton, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Trinidad, and granddaughter of the late Ven. Archdeacon Cummins.  
On the 16th inst., at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, Clement William, third son of Sir Thos. Tancress, Bart., of Walton, and Castle Eryn, Wilts., and Canterbury, New Zealand, to Alice Maude, third daughter of Oswald Bloxsome, Esq., of The Rangers, Sydney, New South Wales.  
On the 11th inst., at All Souls', Langham-place, Lieutenant-Colonel Wollston (late Madras Cavalry), to Katharine Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Affleck, Bart., of Dalham Hall, Suffolk.

## DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., Amy Martha Roberts, second daughter of the late Sir Walter Roberts, of Brighthelmston, Roberts' Cove, in the county of Cork, and Courtlands, in the county of Devon, Bart., in the 76th year of her age.  
On the 13th inst., at Norwood, the Lady Wentworth, aged 24.  
On the 28th ult., Frances Byron, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Byron, Rector of Minton, and sister of the late Mrs. Rochfort Clarke, aged 65. Died at the house, and in the presence of, and was buried by, her brother-in-law, George Rochfort Clarke, at Chesterton, Oxfordshire, in the same grave with her sister; each righteous and beloved.  
On the 5th inst., at 9, Torphichen-street, Edinburgh, aged 91, Jane, widow of the Rev. Hector Bethune, of Dingwall, and daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq., Millbank, second son of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the seventh Baronet of Gairloch.  
On the 11th inst., at 3, Kensington-park-road, Lady Parker, widow of the late Admiral Sir Charles Christopher Parker, Bart., in her 84th year.

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

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27.

| SUNDAY, JULY 21.  |   |
|---|---|
| Fifth Sunday after Trinity.<br>Morning Lessons: 1 Sam. xv. to 24; Acts xxi. 37 to xxii. 23. Evening Lessons: 1 Sam. xvi. or xvii.; Matt. x. 24.<br>St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of Christ Church, New Zealand; 5.15 p.m., the Bishop of Central Pennsylvania; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Colorado.<br>St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden.<br>Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. T. L. Papillon. | St. Peter's, Eaton-square, 4.30 p.m., the Bishop of Bloisfontain, South Africa.<br>Savoy, 11 a.m., Rev. H. White, Chaplain Ordinary to the Queen; 4 p.m., the Bishop of Nova Scotia, Dr. H. Binney; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Albany, Dr. W. C. Doane.<br>Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.<br>St. James's, Westminster, afternoon, Rev. Prebendary W. G. Humphrey (Tillotson the Practical Preacher). |
| MONDAY, JULY 22.  |   |
| Moon's last quarter, 0.16 p.m.<br>Bramley, near Leeds, Agricultural Society Show.   | Regattas: Oxford. Hare (last day).<br>Rowing: Oxford City Regatta, London Rowing Club.  |
| TUESDAY, JULY 23.   |   |
| Lambeth Conference of Bishops, 10.45 a.m. to 4.45 p.m., reports of committees and discussions.<br>Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.<br>Yachting Regattas: Royal Cornwall Yacht Club, Falmouth; Royal Welsh Yacht Club, Carnarvon.<br>Rowing: London Rowing Club; Tewkesbury Regatta.   | West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.<br>National Orphan Home, Harmondsworth, 3 p.m.; distribution of prizes—the Duchess of Teck to preside.<br>Bancroft to the Australian Cricketers, Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.<br>Malton Agricultural Society's Show.<br>Worcestershire Agricultural Society Show, Bromsgrove (three days).<br>Races: Huntingdon.   |
| WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.   |   |
| Lambeth Conference, discussions, 10.45 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.<br>Grand National Archery Matches, Tunbridge Wells (three days).<br>Blyden Dog, Poultry, and Pigeon Show.  | Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.<br>Lincolnshire Agricultural Society Show, Louth (three days).<br>Shropshire, &c., Agricultural Society Show, Ludlow (three days).<br>Corinthian Yacht Club.  |
| THURSDAY, JULY 25.  |   |
| St. James the Elder, Apostle and Martyr.<br>The Duchess of Cambridge born, 1797.<br>Lambeth Conference, discussions, 10.45 a.m. to 4.45 p.m.<br>Orphan Working Schools, Haverstock-hill and Hornsey-rose, general court and elections.<br>Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Agricultural Society Show, Cambridge (two days).   | Builders' Benevolent Institution, anniversary, Willis's Rooms, 3.<br>Royal Toxophilite Society, extra target.<br>Yachting: Royal Western Yacht Club of England Regatta, Plymouth; Brith Yacht Club; Yare Sailing Club, Oldham Hall Regatta.<br>Rowing: Hereford Regatta.<br>Races: Sandown Club and Pontefract Summer Meetings.   |
| FRIDAY, JULY 26.  |   |
| Lambeth Conference, 10.45 to 4.45.<br>Quekett Microscopical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.  | Royal Regatta, Port of Plymouth.<br>South Durham and North Yorkshire Horse and Dog Show, Darlington.  |
| SATURDAY, JULY 27.  |   |
| Lambeth Conference: Grand Choral closing service at St. Paul's Cathedral, 11 a.m.<br>Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.<br>Briehouse Horse, Dog, Poultry, and Horticultural Show.   | Horticultural Society, promenade, 4.<br>Rowing: Aggersfort Regatta; Barnes and Mortlake Regatta.<br>Athletic Meetings, Twickenham; Joint-Stock Banks, Stamford-bridge; Isleworth.   |

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 13' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY.    | DAILY MEANS OF       |                         |            |                    | THERMOM.         |          | WIND.    |                  | Direction.  | General. |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|----------|----------|------------------|-------------|----------|
|         | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Maximum. | Minimum. | Force at 10 a.m. |             |          |
| July 10 | 29.897               | 60.7                    | 48.9       | 67                 | 0-10             | 68.3     | 55.0     | 175              | W. NW.      | 0.000    |
| 11      | 29.848               | 59.8                    | 50.8       | 73                 | 0                | 67.6     | 55.9     | 227              | W.          | 0.000    |
| 12      | 29.868               | 60.3                    | 51.3       | 74                 | 10               | 66.7     | 56.0     | 106              | W. NW. WNW. | 0.020    |
| 13      | 29.867               | 61.3                    | 47.8       | 63                 | 6                | 69.6     | 53.5     | 138              | WSW. SE. N. | 0.000    |
| 14      | 30.078               | 59.7                    | 50.2       | 73                 | 7                | 69.1     | 50.7     | 83               | SE. N.      | 0.000    |
| 15      | 30.179               | 60.9                    | 54.1       | 80                 | 6                | 69.4     | 54.9     | 120              | NW.         | 0.000    |
| 16      | 30.249               | 63.7                    | 55.8       | 75                 | 8                | 74.5     | 52.7     | 96               | NW. N.W.    | 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 .. 29.891 | 29.839 | 29.875 | 29.929 | 30.054 | 30.130 | 30.232  
Temperature of Air .. 60.7 | 59.8 | 60.3 | 61.3 | 59.7 | 60.9 | 63.7  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 55.9 | 55.7 | 56.7 | 55.2 | 57.7 | 59.9 | 60.3  
Direction of Wind .. .. W. | W. | WNW. | N. | N. | NW. | NW.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m     | h m     | h m      | h m        | h m       | h m     | h m       |
| 6 57    | 6 15    | 6 33     | 6 52       | 7 13      | 7 37    | 8 0       |

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

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,  
FORTY ARTISTS OF KNOWN EMINENCE.  
THE PRESENT YEAR IS THE THIRTIETH OF THE MOORE and BURGESS UNITED TRUPP SEASON AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL, LONDON,  
an event without a parallel in the history of the World's Amusement.  
Faubouls, &c.; Sofa Stalls, &c.; Area, Balcony and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 1s.  
No free. No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Places can be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, daily, from nine a.m.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS  
will CLOSE on SATURDAY NEXT their FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 2s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.  
The NINETEENTH EXHIBITION will CLOSE on SATURDAY, JULY 27. 5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Six. Admission, 1s.  
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

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

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT."  
"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft., with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

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

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.  
DOUBLE DAYS WILL THE PARIS EXHIBITION, and AN ARTFUL AUTOMATON. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

GEOLOGY and PALÆONTOLOGY.—Six Elementary LECTURES, adapted to a Juvenile Audience, will be given by Professor TENNANT, at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C., in the Midsummer Holidays, JULY 22, 29, 30, AUG. 1, 2, 3, at Ten a.m. and Three p.m. Terms, half a guinea for the Course. Professor Tennant will on the following week give a Course of Elementary Lectures on Mineralogy.

## THE ILLUSTRATED PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

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## "LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD."

In consequence of the extraordinary demand for this Coloured Print, the colour-blocks have been re-engraved, and the Print is now on sale, price Sixpence; or, by post, Sevenpence.

It is requested that copies be obtained, when practicable, through newsagents, who will supply them free from the folds occasioned by their being sent through the post.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1878.

The return of Earl Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury, her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiaries to the Congress at Berlin, on Tuesday last, was welcomed with some approach to regal pomp. From the moment of their landing at Dover to that of their being safely lodged in Downing-street, the marks of attention and approbation displayed towards them by people of all classes might well have satisfied the most ambitious expectations of statesmen. No doubt, to a considerable extent, the triumph was rather of a Party than of a National character, but it was certainly one of which Lord Beaconsfield may be proud, eclipsing in its splendour the homage paid to any subject of her Majesty for many years past. What it foreshadows—if, indeed, it may be regarded as foreshadowing any serious result—this is not the proper time to examine. We see no sufficient reason for anticipating the evils which are invariably mixed with the good secured for us by political success. It was in the good, real or imaginary, that the crowds of Englishmen who congratulated Lord Beaconsfield on Tuesday last found their chief impulse and justification. The British Plenipotentiaries brought back with them from the Congress a Treaty signed by the Representatives of each of the European Powers therein assembled. That Treaty records the changes sanctioned by the Congress in the territorial distribution and administrative Government of that part of the Ottoman Empire more or less affected by the late Russian war. It may be looked upon as a very significant modification of the preliminary Treaty of San Stefano forced upon Turkey by the conquests of the Czar. We shall not compare the European with the preliminary Turco-Russian Treaty with a view to determine the amount of benefit the world may be expected to derive from the substitution of the one for the other, although the latest despatch of the Marquis of Salisbury, explanatory of British policy in relation to the two, might seem to invite dispassionate comment. The subject will presently receive ample Parliamentary discussion, and for this we are content to wait.

There are few amongst us, however, who will not appreciate the fact that such changes have been effected by peaceful negotiation, not by War. For the present, the main causes of offence between nation and nation in relation to the Eastern Question have been taken away. The uncertainties of the future which precluded, or, at any rate, greatly limited, industrial and commercial enterprise, not here only, but over the entire Continent, have been happily removed. The threatening clouds which

hovered upon the horizon have disappeared. Apprehensions of bloodshed have subsided. Excited passions always tending to actual hostilities have cooled down. Patriotism, or what is generally esteemed as such, is no longer in antagonism with the dictates of humanity. Looking back to the state of international relations a month or six weeks ago, it is difficult to overestimate the immense advance which has been achieved, or the terrible-ness of the calamity which the age has escaped. We are grateful to those (whoever they may be) by whom the clouds which darkened our national prospects have been rolled away. The advantage thus secured is such that every individual of whatever rank or party or class may enjoy his share.

"Peace with honour" is what Lord Beaconsfield tells us has been achieved in our behalf at Berlin. We hope so. We have no inclination, we trust, to look with indifference upon the character, political or moral, of England's dealings with other nations. The dignity of the position held by this country in the comity of civilised States is an object about which no intelligent Englishman will confess to being careless. The mere dignity of success, however, is extremely evanescent, and is ultimately worthless. Our aspiration—in common, we believe, with that of a majority of our fellow-countrymen—is that England may be foremost in every really good word and work; that she may steadily keep in the van of human progress, holding aloft to other nations the torch of political and social justice, wisdom, and generosity, and so teaching them by example how to live. We have no objection to cleverness so long as it is confined within the boundaries of honesty and national integrity. We do not shun responsibility, so long as the task imposed upon us is one which aims, and reasonably aims, at the elevation of our Race. We need not care—much less supremely—to remain evermore within merely technical bounds. Precedents have their value, nor are they to be rudely or causelessly set aside. But it has to be borne in mind that the world is a living world, necessarily full of movement, and needing to be guided by those who can make some sacrifice in its behalf. It is by considerations of this kind that England will have to judge what has been accomplished by its present Government in the settlement of the Eastern Question. Her interests, such as they are, we agree, ought to be subordinate to her honour; and her honour ought to be identified with motives which embrace within their range the true progress of the human family.

It is not to be concealed that the Treaty of Berlin, viewed in connection with the Anglo-Turkish Convention of June 4, exhibits a tendency on the part of the Great Powers to increase their political influence and even their territorial possessions, if not at the expense of Minor States, yet with something which wears the appearance of a cynical disregard of their not unreasonable expectations. Russia, Austria, and England have profited by the weakness of Turkey. They have given, it is true, independence to Serbia, Montenegro, and Roumania, and, perhaps, in the case of the two former, a coveted accession of land and subjects. After thus helping themselves, they have set the Turk once more upon his legs and have exacted from him guarantees of better behaviour for the future. Possibly, it was all that they could do, as things now stand; and in doing thus much they have displayed some regard to the modern principle of nationalities. The tree they have planted, however, can only be judged of by its fruits. Parchment securities are but little worth against natural forces. No one, we suppose, really expects Ottoman rule, whether in Europe or Asia, to differ essentially from what it has long been. No amount of external pressure can get rid of habits which have become inveterate, nor revive faculties which have been suffered to run into decay. The administration of the Sultan's remaining dominions may perhaps be successfully carried on by strangers in his name—for some time to come at least. But the wise purpose of the States represented at Berlin will be to lie in wait, not for obtaining each its proportionate share of the forces which are falling asunder, but to foster a living and indigenous organism which shall eventually and by inherent growth push them aside. We should be expressing premature judgment of the case were we to say that the signatory Powers had no such design in view, and it may be that, because rudimentary only, such design has not been vividly expressed. But of this we may be well assured, that whatever is merely formal, especially if unjust, which is embodied in the Berlin settlement of the Eastern Question will inevitably have hereafter to give place to that which is equitable and real. There is hope, however, that what is done henceforth will be done peacefully; that the danger of a European War is not likely to recur; and that the question which has for fifty years past been the dread of statesmen is at length taken out of the category of things which can hardly be touched, even for the better, without provoking international appeals to the sword.

Mr. Bouch, C.E., Edinburgh, has received instructions to prepare working drawings for the proposed bridge across the Forth at Queensferry. The span height will be 135 ft. (instead of 150 ft., as at first suggested), provided the Government consent. The bridge will be on the suspension principle, having two lattice girder spans, each about 1100 ft. in length, which will be supported midway on the island of Inchgarvie. The promoters have obtained power from Parliament to guarantee to the undertaking a revenue of £75,000.



## THE COURT.

On Thursday the 11th inst. the Royal dinner circle included Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Lord Elphinstone, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, and Captain Maurice Fitzgerald (Equerry to the Duke of Connaught). The band of the Coldstream Guards played in the Quadrangle during and after dinner.

The Duke of Connaught left the castle yesterday week for London. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland) arrived. Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, Equerry in Waiting, met their Royal Highnesses at the railway station in Windsor, and attended them to the castle. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess at the entrance of the castle. The Maharajah of Johore and Tunkoo Othman arrived at the castle. They were introduced to her Majesty's presence at an audience by the Right Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach. The Grand Duke of Hesse went to London, and was present at the state ball at Buckingham Palace.

The Grand Duke of Hesse returned to the castle on Saturday last, and in the afternoon his Royal Highness, with the Grand Duchess, left for Buckingham Palace. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went to a garden-party given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. Her Majesty travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to and from London, and returned to Windsor in the evening.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D., Principal of King's College, London, and Canon of Worcester, officiated. Princess Christian visited her Majesty and remained to luncheon. Colonel the Right Hon. F. Stanley dined with the Queen.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle on Monday. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Marquis of Lorne, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Colonel the Hon. C. Lindsay, and Colonel G. A. Maude. The Hungarian-Bohemian Band played after dinner before the Queen and the Royal family.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne left on Tuesday for London. The Grand Duchess of Hesse, with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse and Princesses Victoria, Ella, Irene, Alix, and Marie of Hesse, visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice visited Mr. Charles Turner's Nursery Gardens at Slough. The Lord President of the Council and the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon, Sir Charles L. Wyke, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen, and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with the Queen.

The Marquis of Salisbury had an audience of her Majesty on Wednesday.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

Her Majesty has contributed £100 to the fund in aid of the sufferers by the Haycock Colliery explosion.

Lord Norton has been to Madrid as her Majesty's Special Envoy Extraordinary to attend the funeral services for the late Queen of Spain, and to convey her Majesty's condolences to the King of Spain.

Messrs. Howell and James have submitted for her Majesty's inspection a selection of prize works from their third annual exhibition of paintings on china by lady amateurs.

Lady Waterpark and the Hon. Amy Lambert have succeeded the Duchess of Roxburghe and the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Lady and Maid of Honour in Waiting. Major C. E. Phipps has succeeded Colonel the Hon. C. Lindsay as Groom in Waiting; and the Hon. Horatia Stopford has arrived at the castle.

## STATE BALL.

By command of the Queen a State Ball was given yesterday week at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the palace from Marlborough House, attended by their suite and escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards. The Grand Duke of Hesse, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck were present at the ball. A large number of foreign persons of distinction were also present. Dancing commenced upon the entrance of the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the other Royal personages, into the saloon.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of rich black silk, draped in Brussels net, studded with jet and single diamonds; corsage to correspond. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds. Ornaments—diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Danish family order.

Princess Christian wore a dress of white satin and black broché, with white Brussels lace and white tiger lilies. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds and butterfly. Ornaments—a necklace, brooch, and earrings of opals and diamonds. Orders—the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Prussian for Care of the Wounded, and the Portuguese.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales went to Bristol yesterday week for the purpose of visiting the Royal Agricultural Society's Show. His Royal Highness lunched with the president (Colonel Kingscote) and the members of the council, and returned to London in the evening. The Duke of Connaught visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House on Saturday last, and remained to luncheon. Their Royal Highnesses gave a garden party at Marlborough House in the afternoon to the Queen, at which all the Royal personages in town and a very large assemblage of persons of distinction were present. The band of the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), under Mr. Muller, and the Hungarian-Bohemian band, from the Austro-Hungarian Section of the International Paris Exhibition, performed. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenburg, went to Aldershot on Monday to witness the review which was held under the command of General Sir Thomas Steele, and afterwards returned to London. Princess Louise of Lorne visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess were present in the afternoon at a garden party given by Lady Holland at Holland House; and in the evening they went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden. Their Royal Highnesses were present at the marriage on Tuesday, at Whitehall Chapel, of Lord Carington with the Hon. Cecilia Harbord, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Suffield. The Prince left London in the evening for Paris.

Major F. de Winton represented the Prince at the funeral of the late Queen of Spain.

The Rev. Canon Wilberforce has received an intimation from the Princess of her Royal Highness's intention to accompany the Prince on the occasion of his laying the memorial stone of the new Church of St. Mary, Southampton, in August next.

## THE GRAND DUKE AND GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse arrived at Buckingham Palace on Saturday last from Windsor Castle. Prince Ernest and Princesses Victoria, Ella, Irene, Alix, and Mary of Hesse arrived from Eastbourne. Their Royal Highnesses, with their son and daughters, were present in the afternoon at a garden party at Marlborough House, and dined with the Duke and Duchess of Manchester. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess went to Aldershot on Monday, and were present at a review of the troops. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Prince Ernest and the Princesses of Hesse, were present at a garden party at Holland House in the afternoon; they dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and accompanied them to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. The Grand Duchess, accompanied by Prince Ernest and the Princesses of Hesse, visited the Queen on Tuesday, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, and dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse visited the Princess of Wales on Wednesday. The Hereditary Grand Duke and the Princesses of Hesse also went to Marlborough House. The Grand Duchess visited the Dean of Westminster at the Deanery, and dined with Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne at Kensington Palace.

Prince and Princess Christian honoured Lord Carlingford and Frances Countess Waldegrave with their presence at dinner at Strawberry Hill.

The Duke of Connaught went to the Court Theatre on Wednesday evening.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, held a Levée on Wednesday at the Horse Guards.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with Lord and Lady Henniker on Saturday last at their residence in Connaught-place. The Duchess was present and distributed the prizes at the summer festival in commemoration of the inauguration of the Princess Mary Village Homes on the 11th inst. at the institution at Addlestone, Surrey.

His Excellency M. Delyanni, Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, has arrived from Berlin.

The Duchess of Westminster and the Earl and Countess Grosvenor have left town for Scotland.

Lady Holland had a garden party at Holland House on Tuesday, at which many members of the Royal family and 1200 other guests assembled. The full band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey, played, and the Royal Tyrolean singers, under the direction of Herr Holaus, sang.

Sir Richard and Lady Wallace had their second afternoon party on Tuesday, at which the Duke of Cambridge and a large company assembled.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lord Carington and the Hon. Cecilia Margaret Harbord, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Suffield, was solemnised on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, by special license, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Leopold, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Louis of Battenburg. The bridegroom's brother, the Hon. Rupert Carington, officiated as best man. The bride was accompanied and given away by her father. Her dress was of white silk, trimmed with crepe and old Mechlin lace, and a small lace veil, just reaching to the shoulders, was fastened to the hair by a diamond bird. Her jewels were a necklace of pearls, a diamond and pearl bracelet, the present of the Princess of Wales, and diamond bracelets and pendant, the bridegroom's gifts. Her six sisters were the bridesmaids—namely, the Hon. Alice Marian, Elizabeth, Judith, Winifred, Eleanor, and Bridget Harbord. Their dresses were of white spotted muslin, and muslin hats to match, trimmed with sprigs of lilies of the valley. Twelve non-commissioned officers and men of Lord Carington's regiment, the Royal Horse Guards, in full uniform, were stationed between the pews on each side of the chapel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Francis J. Holland, assisted by the Rev. Canon Luckock and the Rev. W. Erskine Knollys. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge attested the register. The wedding party left the chapel for Lord Suffield's residence in Upper Grosvenor-street, where a party of relatives and friends assembled. At five o'clock Lord and Lady Carington left by the Great Northern Railway for Peterborough, on their way to Barleythorpe, to pass the honeymoon. The Queen presented the bride with an Indian shawl, and she also received gifts from most of the members of the Royal family.

The marriage between Mr. George Newton and Lady Alice Cochrane will take place on the 27th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. The marriage between Viscount Anson and Lady Mildred Coke is arranged to take place in November.

Marriages are arranged between the Hon. Richard Strutt, second son of the late Lord Rayleigh, and the Hon. Augusta Neville, only child of Lord and Lady Braybrooke; between Sir Lambton Lorraine, Bart., Captain Royal Navy, and Miss Frederica Broke; between Mr. Fowke, eldest son of Sir Frederick Fowke, Bart., of Lowesby Hall, Leicester, and Miss Eva Conant, daughter of Mr. Conant, of Lyndon Hall, Rutland; and between Major Dugdale, of the Rifle Brigade, and Edith, second daughter of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Montgomery.

A handsome cup, valued at two hundred guineas (executed by Messrs. Pegler Brothers, of Norwich) has been presented by the Mayor, the Sheriff, and the citizens of Norwich, and the residents of Norfolk, to Colonel Massy and the officers of the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers. "In appreciation of the exemplary conduct of the regiment during its stay among them, and in grateful remembrance of the many benefits conferred by it upon the city and its institutions."

The acoustic properties of the Royal Albert Hall were put to an important test on Wednesday evening, when Mr. S. Brandram, the well-known reader, gave a dramatic recital, accompanied by music, to a large audience. The programme afforded him opportunities for the display of his skill in the interpretation of all varieties of sentiment and passion, comprising selections from "As You Like It," "Henry V.," "Julius Caesar," together with Mr. Tennyson's ballad of the fleet, "The Revenge," and Lord Macaulay's "Lay of Horatius." The recital had the additional advantage of musical illustration, the members of the London Vocal Union singing several part-songs with taste and spirit, and Miss Anna Williams winning much applause for her excellent rendering of "Who is Silvia?" "Hark! hark! the Lark," and "Where the bee sucks." Mr. Sydney Naylor was organist and conductor. The acoustic properties of the hall sustained satisfactorily the severe test to which they were put, every word, whether sung or spoken, being heard distinctly.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Dr. Samuel Kinns, Principal of the College, Highbury New Park, on Tuesday afternoon gave a lecture on Nineveh and Babylon to a distinguished audience, in the Assyrian Galleries of the British Museum.

There was a numerous gathering at the house of Mr. M'Laren, M.P., in Onslow-gardens, on Tuesday, when an address on Women's Suffrage was delivered by Mrs. Livermore, of Boston. Miss Helen Taylor, Mr. Courtney, M.P., and Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., were also amongst the speakers.

An open-air gathering of the friends of the movement for holding religious services in theatres took place on Tuesday, in the grounds of Chiswick House, with the object of making a special appeal for funds to carry it on. Lord Shaftesbury presided; and amongst the speakers was Mr. S. Morley, M.P.

The London School Board, at their weekly meeting on Wednesday, resolved to borrow £200,000, making £3,258,580 to be borrowed from the Public Works Loan Commissioners. The quarterly summary of industrial school cases dealt with was presented. In consequence of a communication from the Education Department the idea of providing additional school accommodation for the City was abandoned for the present.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week in July was 76,501, of whom 38,073 were in workhouses and 38,428 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 445, 732, and 7793 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 509, of whom 308 were men, 160 women, and 41 children under sixteen.

Wednesday was Apposition Day at St. Paul's School—Mr. Aston, chairman of the governors, presiding. The business of the day was begun with the recitation of the essays and verses for which prizes had been awarded. The Master of the Mercers' Company announced that the Classical Scholarship of £100 a year had been adjudged to Mr. H. R. Brown; the second Classical Scholarship of £80 a year to Mr. Glover; and the Mathematical Scholarship of the like value, together with the Kerr Scholarship, to Mr. H. W. Brown. Each of these distinctions is to be held for four years.

A festival in connection with the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union took place at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, when there were more than 60,500 visitors. The gathering was organised by the committee of the Band of Hope Union, and the proceedings included a cricket match, a balloon race, concerts by two choirs of 5000 each, and two or three temperance meetings, in which Admiral Sir William King Hall, Canon Wilberforce, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., took part.

Cleopatra's Needle has reached what will most likely be its final resting-place, and now lies stretched across the base on which it is to be erected. The process of raising it is steadily proceeding by means of powerful hydraulic presses placed under each end of the great monolith, and as these are worked every increase in the elevation is secured by wedges of timber driven in, and afterwards by building up blocks of timber, so as to maintain the height gained. It is now several inches above the pedestal, and when elevated to about thirty feet above it the machinery for suspending the obelisk by the centre will be brought into requisition.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council on Thursday it was resolved unanimously, "That the freedom of the City, in a suitable gold box, be presented to the Earl of Beaconsfield, as a token of the high respect which the citizens of London have for one who for so many years has with patience, perseverance, and zeal exercised his great abilities and talents for the welfare of his country, and in testimony of this Court's appreciation of the genius and power with which he has represented the British nation at the recent Berlin Congress, the peaceful results of which this Court earnestly trusts will continue for many years to come." At the same time it was resolved that the freedom of the City should be also conferred on Lord Salisbury in testimony of the Court's appreciation of his eminent services and important work undertaken and brought to a successful issue at the recent Congress.

There was a large gathering of London Board School children at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, when 4000 bibles and testaments—presented by Mr. Francis Peek and the Religious Tract Society—were distributed to children for proficiency in scriptural subjects. About 3000 children took part in a concert on the Handel Orchestra, and nearly 30,000 persons were in the Palace. Sir Charles Reed, in the course of a brief address, said that 188,000 children daily heard a portion of the Word of God read to them. Not one child in 4000 had been withdrawn from the board schools on account of the religious instruction given, with the exception of the children of Jews; and not one complaint had reached the board from any parent who had objected to the instruction.—A public meeting was held yesterday week in connection with the opening of schools in the Caledonian-road, Islington—Sir Charles Reed in the chair. The building is in the main road, close to the Cattle Market, and will accommodate 1150 children. The total cost of the site amounts to £3534, and that of the building to £11,010.—On Monday schools were opened in Henrietta-street, Oxford-street—the chair being taken by Sir Charles Reed. The area of the site comprises 13,340 square feet, at a total cost of £16,702; while that of the building amounts to £8491, making a total of £25,193. The building will accommodate 181 boys, 188 girls, and 204 infants.

There were 2394 births and 1589 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 65, and the deaths by 93, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There were 85 deaths from whooping-cough, which, although showing a marked decline from the numbers in recent weeks, exceeded the corrected average by 38. The deaths referred to diphtheria, which had been 23,72, and 145 in the three preceding weeks, further rose to 249, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 53; they included 195 of infants under one year of age, and 39 of children aged between one and five years. The deaths of 4 infants and of 3 adults were referred to choleraic diarrhoea or simple cholera. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 38 and 19 in the two previous weeks, further declined to 11 last week, which were 13 below the corrected average in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There were 16 deaths from measles, 20 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, and 19 from different forms of fever. In Greater London 2927 births and 1871 deaths were registered. In the Outer Ring smallpox caused 4 deaths in West Ham, Stratford, and Leyton; and in the same sub-districts 6 deaths resulted from whooping-cough, 1 from diarrhoea, 3 from measles, 1 from diphtheria, and 1 from fever. The mean temperature of the air was 61.9 deg., being 0.3 deg. below the average of the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814-73. The mean showed a small excess on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, but was below the average on the three following days. The duration of registered sunshine was 33.3 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 113.8 hours.



# VIEWS IN CYPRUS.



LARNACA, THE MODERN PORT OF CYPRUS.  
FROM A DRAWING BY H. HARPER.

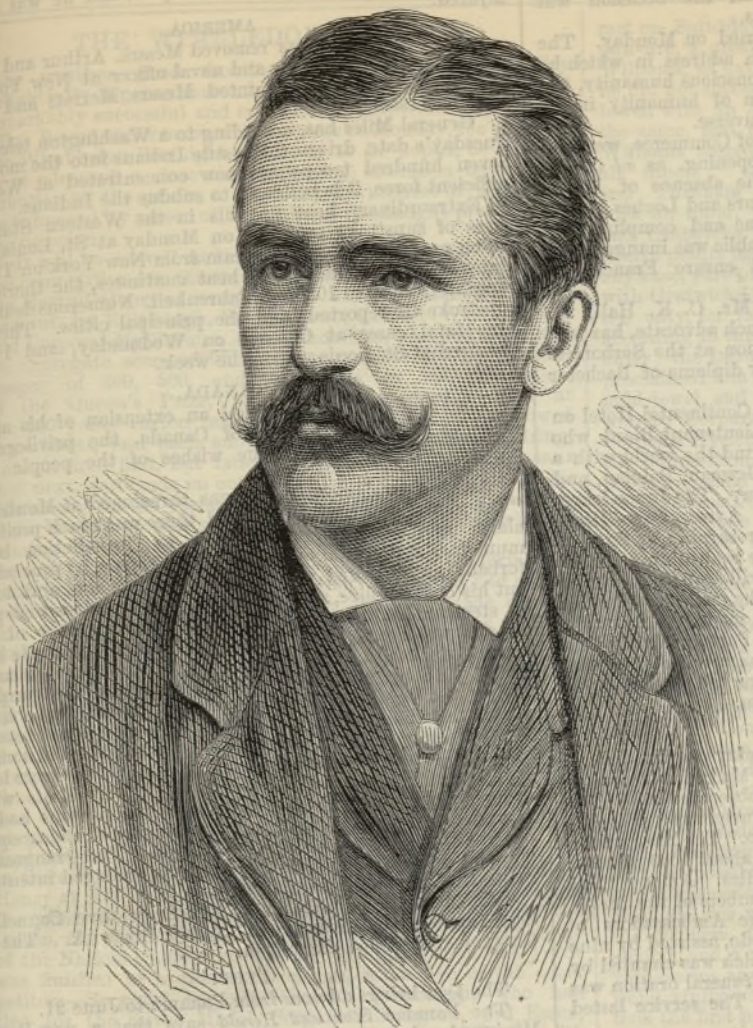


THE "HUNDRED AND ONE HOUSES," BETWEEN LEVKOSIA AND CERINIA.



RUINS OF THE MONASTERY OF COZZAFANI.





MR. ERNEST CROFTS, A.R.A.



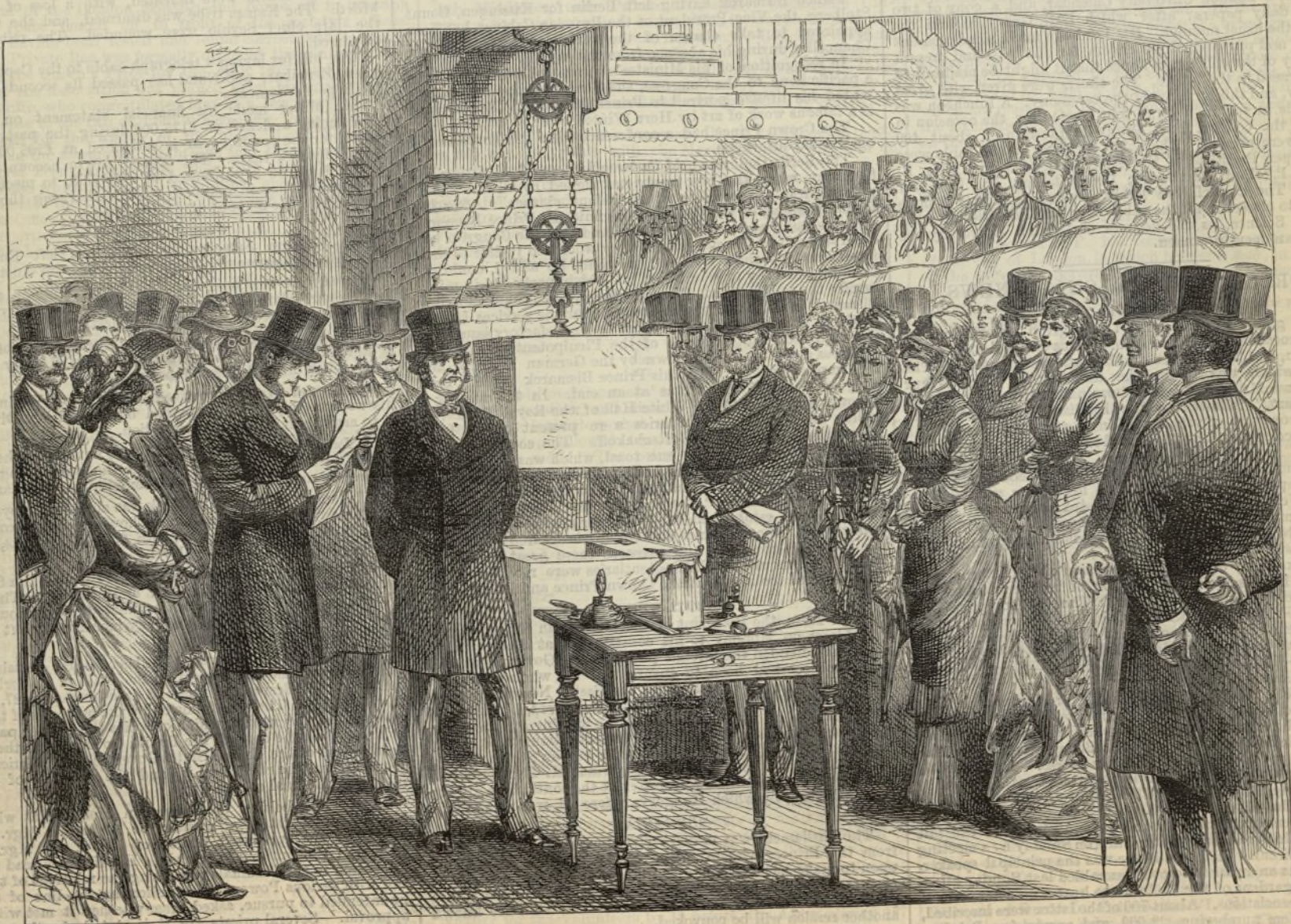
MR. FRANK HOLL, A.R.A.

NEW ASSOCIATES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. Frank Holl, a son of the eminent engraver, was born in July, 1845. He was educated at University College, London. In 1861 he entered the schools of the Royal Academy, and gained, next year, the medal for drawing from the Antique; in 1863, the gold medal for Historical Painting, and that for Life Drawing. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1864; and next, "The Ordeal," in 1866; but in 1868 gained the Travelling Studentship with a picture entitled "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away," which was exhibited in 1869. His other works exhibited in sub-

sequent years were "The Village Funeral," 1872; "A Seat in a Railway Station," 1873; "Deserted," 1874; "Her First-Born," 1876; "Going Home," 1877; and "Newgate Gaol," in the present year's exhibition. He has also exhibited, at the rooms of Mr. Wallis and of Mr. Tooth, the pictures entitled "Want—her poverty but not her will consents;" "Doubtful Hope;" and "Gone—The Emigrants' Departure." Mr. Ernest Crofts was born at Leeds on Sept. 15, 1847. He is son of Mr. John Crofts, J.P., of Adel, near Leeds, and grandson of the late Rev. W. Crofts, B.D., Vicar of

North Grimston, near Malton; he is also nephew to the late Rev. William Carr, B.D., of Bolton Abbey, in the county of York. He was educated at Rugby School, and, after remaining there several years, went to Berlin, where he had more leisure to develop his artistic tastes. He then removed to London, and studied here some years as a pupil under the late Mr. A. B. Clay. He afterwards went to Düsseldorf, and there became a pupil of Herr Hüntten, the well-known military painter to the Emperor of Germany. Mr. Ernest Crofts now resides at Düsseldorf.



EARL GRANVILLE LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW WING, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER-STREET.



Among Mr. Croft's pictures, from time to time exhibited in London, are the following:—"A Retreat: an Episode in the German-French War," the first picture to attract the attention of the few. The following year, 1875, confirmed the opinion of connoisseurs that in Mr. Croft's country had acquired a battle-painter of the very highest order, and they pointed to his stirring picture of "Ligny." In 1876 he exhibited Napoleon seated outside a cottage consulting a map "On the Morning of the Battle of Waterloo." The following year saw "Oliver Cromwell at Marston Moor" and "Ironsides Returning from Sacking a Cavalier's House;" and we need scarcely remind our readers that this year's picture introduces us to "Wellington on his March from Quatre-Bras to Waterloo."

The portrait of Mr. Croft is from a photograph by Haastick, of Düsseldorf; and that of Mr. Holl from one by Fradelle, of Regent-street.

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

This institution for the higher education of young men, situated in Gower-street, near Euston-square, is one of the two Colleges in London (King's College, adjoining Somerset House, Strand, being the other), which were the immediate offspring of the London University. On Tuesday week, a numerous company assembled in the grounds of University College to witness the laying of the first stone of a new extension of the college buildings by Earl Granville, Chancellor of the University of London. The occasion chosen for this ceremony was the fiftieth anniversary of the College. The College was originally built from designs by Mr. Wilkins, R.A., in the Greco-Roman style of architecture. Its Corinthian portico, leading to the Flaxman Gallery, has justly been regarded as one of the finest works of the kind. Additions have been made to the original structure from time to time, one of the most recent being the south wing, which sprang out of the Slade bequest for the encouragement of the teaching of art. But the necessity for further enlargement has long been evident to those acquainted with the practical working of the College. The new extension will architecturally be in unison with the original idea, with such modifications and deviations as may be necessary to meet modern requirements. It is intended first to continue the north wing to the boundary of the street, and ultimately to prolong the southern or Slade wing to the same limit. About £100,000 will be needed to complete these important additions. The architect is Professor Hayter Lewis.

The ceremony of laying the first stone was performed in a small inclosed space covered with crimson cloth, and protected from the sun by an awning at the north-east corner of the building. Earl Granville having taken up his place in front of the stone, Mr. Goschen, M.P., read, on behalf of the council, a statement detailing the history of the college from its foundation, and the additions made from time to time up to the present day. The result had, it was said, been highly satisfactory in every respect; but, to meet the requirements of the age, it became necessary to increase the building accommodation. To complete the buildings on the original design and provide for extension the council had no building fund and no endowment to fall back upon. They had never received any subsidy or gift, whether in land or money, from the State, while numerous splendid gifts had been made by private persons. Funds amounting in the whole to about £200,000 had been given to the college for special purposes, about one half being held in trust for the hospital, and by far the greater part of the remainder for the endowment of scholarships and prizes, and of a very few of the professorships. The prospect of an increase, with larger buildings, in the cost of management, and other claims, must prevent the council from charging their limited income with the interest and sinking-fund of a heavy building debt. The council were, therefore, determined to appeal to the munificence of those interested in the promotion of the cause of education. A copy of this report was deposited in a bottle, together with a plan of the extension, a London University Calendar, and a copy of two London daily papers; after which Earl Granville laid the stone in the usual manner. His Lordship made some pleasant remarks, and proposed three cheers for the past and present prosperity of the college, in hopes that it might be maintained and increased in the future. The cheers were given with great cordiality, and this terminated the ceremony. A luncheon was afterwards served in a large tent erected for the occasion in front of the college, Earl Granville presiding; about 400 persons were present. The chief speakers at the table were Lord Belper, President of University College Council; Mr. R. Lowe, M.P.; Lord Kimberley, Dean Stanley, and Professor Huxley. The Council has lately decided to admit female students to classes in all the subjects of the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Science, as the degrees of London University are now thrown open to women.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

The first grand English concert was given on Wednesday in the Trocadéro at Paris. The Prince of Wales, Marshal MacMahon, and the Duchess of Magenta were present. The concert, which was under the direction of Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Henry Leslie, terminated with the "Salvum fac Regiam," followed by the English National Anthem. All the company present remained standing during the performance of this last piece, and turned towards the Prince of Wales.

An action brought by Prince Louis Napoleon against the *Siecle* newspaper for defamation of his father was tried in Paris on Wednesday. The libel consisted in the assertion that the late Emperor had fraudulently increased his revenues by selling State lands and woods. A verdict was given against the *Siecle*, with 2000fr. fine.

The mixed jury of the fine-art section of the International Exhibition have made their selection of twelve painters who are to receive medals of honour. The list comprises five Frenchmen—MM. Bouguereau, Cabanel, François, Gérôme, and Meissonnier; two Englishmen—Messrs. Herkomer and Millais; two Austrians—Herr Makart and Metelko; one Hungarian—Herr Munkacsy; one Spaniard—Senor Pradilla; and one Russian—M. Siemiradski.

M. Pernet, the Republican senator for Macon, is dead. Two elections were held in France last Sunday—at Guinchamp, in the Côtes du Nord, and at Rochelle. In the former the Prince de Lucinge, the unseated Bonapartist, allowed his Republican opponent to walk over the course. In the latter M. Fournier, also an unseated Bonapartist, was defeated by M. Barbedette, Republican. This brings up the strength of the Left in the Chamber to 380.

The centenary of Rousseau and the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille were celebrated in Paris on Sunday by a meeting at Myers's Circus. M. Louis Blanc was the principal speaker. There was an immense crowd assembled last Sunday afternoon in the gardens of the Tuileries to hear a monster concert by singing associations. About 700 of the latter were inscribed, the performers numbering 22,000, and comprising Belgian,

Dutch, and Swiss performers. The music was directed by M. Cressonnois, and the president on the occasion was M. Spuller, one of the deputies for Paris.

The ethnographic congress was opened on Monday. The president, M. Léon de Kosny, gave an address in which he defined ethnography as the study of conscious humanity, the discovery of the law of the evolution of humanity in its relations with the general laws of the universe.

M. Teisserenc de Bort, the Minister of Commerce, went on Sunday to Tours for the purpose of opening, as *ad interim* Minister of Public Works during the absence of M. de Freycinet, a branch railway between Tours and Loches. The Archbishop of Tours blessed the engine and complimented M. Teisserenc de Bort, who said the Republic was inaugurating an era of public works which would ensure France real prosperity.

A young lady, the daughter of Mr. C. K. Hall, an Englishman practising in Paris as a French advocate, has just successfully passed her second examination at the Sorbonne. This entitles Miss Hall to the University diploma of Bachelor of Arts (*Bachelier ès Lettres*).

A farewell banquet was given at the Continental Hotel on Sunday (M. De Lesseps in the chair) to Lieutenant Biard, who is about to start for a scientific trip round the world with a party of young men, French, Russian, German, Belgian, and Swiss. Mr. Stanley was among the company. The Junon leaves Marseilles bound for Gibraltar, Buenos Ayres, Cape Horn, San Francisco, Japan, China, and India, returning by Suez.

A serious strike has broken out in the coal-mining district of Anzin, and it is feared that 5000 men will soon be on strike. There have been some conflicts between the men on strike and the soldiers, and several arrests have been made.

Official advices have been received in Paris confirming the report of a native rising and the massacre of eighty-nine persons in New Caledonia. The Governor telegraphs, however, that he is now master of the situation.

#### SPAIN.

King Alfonso gave audience on Tuesday to the special Envoys from foreign Courts who went to Madrid to represent their respective Sovereigns at the funeral obsequies of the late Queen Mercedes. The funeral of the Queen took place on Wednesday in the Church of San Francisco. The nave, which was occupied by a vast crowd, numbering about 4000 persons, was lighted by 400 lustres and 1000 candles. Among those present were the Presidents of the two Chambers of the Cortes, the grand dignitaries of State, and the Ambassadors of foreign countries. The Archbishop of Toledo, assisted by nine Bishops, celebrated the Requiem Mass, which was chanted by a choir of fifty professional singers. The funeral oration was delivered by the Bishop of Salamanca. The service lasted three hours.

#### PORTUGAL.

The President of the Council of Ministers has returned from his journey through the northern provinces. He was everywhere received with popular enthusiasm.

#### BELGIUM.

The King, after spending the week at Ostend, returned to Laeken last Saturday evening.

A Royal decree, dated the 15th inst., has been published summoning an extraordinary session of the Belgian Senate and Chamber of Deputies to meet on the 23rd inst.

#### HOLLAND.

Favourable news has been received by the Government from Achern, to the effect that the bands of marauding Achenees had evacuated the country they had invaded previously to the arrival of the Dutch reinforcements.

#### GERMANY.

The physicians of the Emperor William have announced that no further bulletins will be issued, as his Majesty is gradually, though slowly, recovering.

Prince Bismarck having left Berlin for Kissingen, Count Stolberg, the Vice-President of the Prussian Cabinet, has been appointed to take charge of the various functions of the Chancellor during his absence from the capital.

In recognition of his Minister's successful efforts to secure a pacific issue to the Congress, the German Emperor has presented his lifelike portrait to Prince Bismarck. The portrait is a famous work of art by Herr Winterhalter.

The Crown Prince had a conference with Prince Bismarck on Monday afternoon.

The Berlin Congress held its twentieth and final sitting last Saturday, when the new treaty was signed by all the Plenipotentiaries. It consists of sixty-four clauses. After the formal business of the Congress was finished, Prince Bismarck gave a closing address, in which he said that the Congress had deserved well of Europe, and history would do justice to their intentions and their work. The result, he added, could not be diminished by any criticism of which party spirit might inspire the publication. Count Andrassy then thanked Prince Bismarck in the name of the Congress for the services he had rendered in bringing its great work to a satisfactory issue, and also expressed the gratitude of the Plenipotentiaries for the kindness and hospitality shown by the German Emperor and the Imperial family. To this Prince Bismarck made a brief reply, and the Congress was at an end. In the evening a banquet was given in the White Hall of the Royal Palace, at which all the Plenipotentiaries were present except Lord Beaconsfield and Prince Gortschakoff. The company numbered 170. There was only one toast, which was proposed by the Crown Prince, who drank in his father's name to the health of the Sovereigns and Governments who had that day signed the Treaty of Berlin. "The understanding," he said, "which has just been established will be a new pledge of peace and public weal. The assistance of Germany is secured beforehand in all tending to assure and preserve these great blessings." Before the banquet the Plenipotentiaries were received by the Empress, and took leave of the Crown Prince and Princess.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Herr Tisza, the President of the Hungarian Ministry, gave an address on Monday to his constituents at Debreczin, in which he defended the foreign policy of the Government, and said its object had been to ensure that the whole of Europe should determine the destinies of the East. No one, he said, could dispute the great moral triumph achieved, by means of which Russia had been compelled at the bidding of Europe to renounce a considerable portion of the conditions of peace she had exacted from Turkey by the Treaty of San Stefano. The occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, M. Tisza said, had become necessary in order to counteract the continuous growth of Pan Slavism, by which Hungary, before all, was menaced.

#### ROUMANIA.

The Parliament was closed on Wednesday with a message from the Prince, who says that his country has been called upon to make sacrifices in order that the Berlin Congress might preserve the peace of Europe. As soon as the effect of those portions of the treaty which concern Roumania are known another session will be convoked.

M. Bratiano, the Premier, has met with an accident.

While driving, his carriage was upset, and he was seriously injured.

#### AMERICA.

President Hayes has removed Messrs. Arthur and Connell, respectively the collector and naval officer at New York, from their posts, and has appointed Messrs. Merrett and Burt as their successors.

General Miles has, according to a Washington telegram of Tuesday's date, driven the hostile Indians into the mountains. Seven hundred troops are now concentrated at Wallula, a sufficient force, it is believed, to subdue the Indians.

Extraordinary heat prevails in the Western States: 130 cases of sunstroke occurred on Monday at St. Louis, fifty of which proved fatal. A telegram from New York on Thursday states that the extraordinary heat continues, the thermometer ranging from 95 to 103 deg. Fahrenheit. Numerous deaths from sunstroke are reported from the principal cities. There were nine fatal cases at Chicago on Wednesday, and 135 have occurred at St. Louis within the week.

#### CANADA.

Lord Dufferin has accepted an extension of his appointment as Governor-General of Canada, the privilege being granted in deference to the wishes of the people of the Dominion.

An Orange demonstration was threatened at Montreal for "the glorious 12th of July," and there was much preliminary alarm and some squabbling as to jurisdiction between municipal and military officials. The Mayor, by proclamation, forbade an intended procession of Orangemen, and, to carry out his order, police, special constables, and troops were posted. A steamer coming from Quebec with a number of armed roughs was searched. In the end the Mayor made himself master of the situation, without bloodshed or any serious outbreak. He arrested several Orangemen for the purpose of testing the legality of the Orange organisation, while he protected their hall. The police partially cleared the streets. The Orangemen gave in. On Friday the crowd attacked some men of the Sherbrooke and Richmond militia as they were leaving Montreal for home. The soldiers fired fifty shots without orders, and the mob took to flight after two persons had been wounded. General Smyth, the commander of the troops, has ordered the men who fired to be arrested. The Orangemen on Tuesday took no steps to carry out their alleged intention of dedicating the monument to Hackett.

Mr. Chandler, a member of the Legislative Council, has been appointed Governor of New Brunswick. The new Government is now completed.

#### PERU.

The Don brings advices from Panama to June 21. The Panama *Star and Herald* says that a new Peruvian Ministry has been formed, as follows:—Minister of the Interior, Dr. Loayza; Minister of Justice, Dr. Pazos; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Trigozen; Minister of War and Marine, General Lacotera; Minister of Finance, Señor Carnaga. No reason is given for the resignation of the former Ministry.

#### THE CAPE COLONIES.

Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains a despatch from Lieutenant-General Thesiger, commanding the troops in South Africa, respecting the war with the Kaffirs. The despatch says that the war may now be considered at an end. "Elements of disturbance will no doubt exist for some time to come," it adds, "but these can be more efficiently met by police patrols than by the action of military bodies."

The troubles in the Transvaal, however, show no signs of decreasing. Lieutenant-General Thesiger proposes to proceed to Cape Town for a short time previous to proceeding to Natal and the Transvaal, where he believes his presence to be necessary. Captain Carrington has been appointed to the command of the volunteers in the Transvaal. Severe fighting occurred on June 22 at Largebeck, on the northern border, in which the rebels were defeated, with a loss of thirty-four killed. The Kemas tribe was disarmed, and the two sons of the late chief Seyolo were wounded. The tribe has been dispersed.

The bill for laying a telegraph cable to the Cape by way of Aden, Zanzibar, and Natal has passed its second reading in the Cape Parliament.

Mr. Miller made his financial statement on June 18, announcing a deficit of £175,000 during the past year. The deficit for the coming year is estimated at £205,000, and will be met by new taxes. The expenditure on account of the war up to June 30 is estimated at £750,000, to meet which the Government has introduced a bill authorising the issue of a new loan to the amount of £1,000,000.

Sir William Jervois, G.C.M.G., has left England for Adelaide, to assume the governorship of South Australia.

Great fires, supposed to be due to incendiaries, are raging throughout a large district of Thessaly. The harvest, which had been gathered in, is completely destroyed.

The recent report of the death of the Emperor of Morocco is now authoritatively contradicted. His Majesty has been dangerously ill, but he has recovered.

Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Malta on Wednesday, on his way to Cyprus, accompanied by Sir Adrian Dingle, who is to assist him in the administration.

A *Daily News* telegram from Rome announces the death of Signor Alceardi, a senator of the Italian kingdom, and one of the most distinguished of contemporary Italian poets.

The small Swiss town of Leuk was almost destroyed by fire on Tuesday, the church and many houses being burned down. Leuk is a Bernese commune, with 2500 inhabitants, situated some 3400 feet above the sea level.

It was stated in our last issue that Princess Salm Salm, the well-known authoress, had died at Wurzburg. The *Cologne Gazette*, in which the statement originated, now announces that the death has befallen, not the lady mentioned, but Princess Salm, aged seventy-three.

A Bluebook of 424 pages has been issued containing the official correspondence respecting the Halifax Fisheries Commission. The despatches range in date from Aug. 27, 1875, to May 30, 1878. They are followed by the protocols of the Commission. An appendix, which occupies the greater part of the volume, gives the case of the British Government, the answer on the part of the United States Government, the brief of that Government, the replies to it, and the speeches of counsel, including the final arguments.

The Pope held a Consistory on Monday, at which his Holiness nominated a number of Bishops. Mgr. Daniel McCarthy was appointed Bishop of Kerry, and Mgr. Racine Bishop of Chicoutima, in Canada. His Holiness read a secret allocution to the Cardinals respecting the relations of the Holy See with various Powers, and, indicating the line of conduct he intended to pursue, asked them whether it met with their approval. Several priests are, it is stated, shortly to be sent by the Vatican to Bosnia and the Herzegovina, in order to establish Catholic parishes and dioceses in the provinces.



## THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

Fine weather, good shooting, and freehanded hospitality delightfully dispensed have made this year's Wimbledon Meeting remarkably successful and enjoyable to marksmen and visitors alike. Begun under favourable auspices on Monday, the 8th inst., the Wimbledon Fortnight will, it is to be hoped, be brought to as pleasant a close this (Saturday) afternoon by the distribution of the prizes, a ceremony the interest of which will be enhanced by reason of the Duke of Connaught presiding on the occasion.

It will be as well at the outset to complete the record of the competition for the Queen's Prize, shot for this July with the Martini-Henry at every stage. The tie between Sergeant Lamont, 1st Edinburgh, Private Lowe, Queen's (Westminster), and Corporal Mullineaux, 40th Lancashire, who had each made an aggregate score of 95 out of a possible 105 at the three ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards in the first stage of the Queen's Prize, was shot off yesterday week at the 600 yards' carton targets, each competitor being allowed three shots, and each adopting the back position in firing. Lamont fired first, but failed to hit the target. Mullineaux shot next, and made an outer, scoring two. Lowe let off his rifle almost on the instant he had settled himself in position, and a loud cheer was given as the dummy target slowly rose bearing the red disc marking an inner, counting four. When the real target came up again the patch on it marking the exact position of the shot showed that the bullet had almost indented the edge of the bull's-eye. Lamont made another miss, his bullet striking the ground directly in line with the bull's-eye; Mullineaux followed with a second outer, making his score four; and another cheer followed when the dummy target showed that Lowe's second shot was a bull's-eye, making his score nine. Lamont and Mullineaux then made an outer each, giving the victory to Lowe, who had a shot to spare. Instead of accepting his score as it stood, however, Lowe fired his third shot, and made another inner, thus winning the tie by seven points. On rising he was again loudly cheered. Mr. Lowe could not maintain his pre-eminence, however, on Tuesday, when the second and final stage of the Queen's came to be shot for. The first Sixty in the early stage shot now with the Government Martini-Henry at 800, 900, and 1000 yards, seven shots at each range, the prize being £250 in money, the gift of her Majesty the Queen, the winner taking also the gold medal and gold badge of the National Rifle Association. The firing at the 800 yards was finished at a quarter to eleven, when five of the competitors—Sergeant Lamont, Queen's Edinburgh, 3rd Essex, Sergeant Burroughs, 1st Warwick, Private M'Vittie, 7th Dumfries, and Private Rae, 11th Stirling—had each made 30. The shooting at 900 yards was finished by half-past twelve, when Sergeant Elkington led with 53, being closely followed by Sergeant Simpson, who, making 30 at this range, scored a total at the two ranges of 57; Lieutenant-Colonel Walrond, 1st Devon, who made 55; Sergeant Walker, who made 53; and Private Rae, who made the same score. The third, and last, range of 1000 was shot at half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, when the light and wind were most unfavourable for shooting at long ranges, the targets being almost invisible in the glare of the sun and the haze. As time went on the excitement increased, especially when it became known that Private Rae had made 78, and that Sergeant Walker had made 76, with a shot to spare. The last shot of Sergeant Walker was watched with almost breathless anxiety; and when no notice was taken of it at the firing-point, and it became evident that he had made a miss, a rush was at once made at Rae, who tried in vain to escape from the rough but kindly-meant intentions of his brother Scotchmen, and he was hoisted on to the shoulders of several of the London Scottish and borne off in triumph to the space fenced off in front of the society's offices. His rifle having been tested and found correct, and his score verified, Private Rae was formally declared the winner of her Majesty the Queen's Prize for the year 1878, and the gold badge of the Association was pinned upon his arm by Lady Wharncliffe, who congratulated him in a few graceful words. In response to the call of Lord Wharncliffe, three loud cheers were given for the winner of the prize. Lord Wharncliffe, addressing the assembled volunteers, said that a very general desire had been expressed on their part that the Martini-Henry rifles which had been lent to them, and with which they had contested the Queen's Prize, should not be taken back by the War Office; and he was happy to say that the Head of the War Department had yielded to their desire on condition that the guns should be returned when called in by the Government. Three cheers were then given for Colonel Stanley. Private Rae, having again been mounted on the shoulders of his comrades, was carried round the camp, preceded by the band of the Victorias playing, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." Rae's score of 78 is four points above any made in previous years; and his success was hailed with all the more delight as he was once before within a point of winning the Gold Medal, having tied with Atkinson, of Durham, four years ago. The following are the best scores made at the 800, 900, and 1000 yards in the last stage of the Queen's:—

## QUEEN'S. Second Stage. £250, N.R.A. Gold Medal and Badge.

| Name and Rank.                           | 800 Yards. | 900 Yards. | 1000 Yards. | Total. |
|--|------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Private Rae, 11th Stirling               | 30         | 23         | 25          | 78     |
| Lieutenant-Colonel Walrond, 1st Devon    | 28         | 27         | 22          | 77     |
| Sergeant Walker, 16th Lanark             | 29         | 24         | 23          | 76     |
| Private M'Vittie, 7th Dumfries           | 30         | 20         | 23          | 73     |
| Sergeant Simpson, 1st Edinburgh          | 27         | 30         | 14          | 71     |
| Lieutenant Brown, 3rd Lanark             | 24         | 27         | 19          | 70     |
| Sergeant Elkington, 1st Essex            | 30         | 28         | 10          | 68     |
| Private Dyke, 22nd Middlesex             | 26         | 20         | 21          | 67     |
| Sergeant Kirk, 1st East York             | 28         | 22         | 17          | 67     |
| Private Malcolm, 1st Forfar              | 28         | 16         | 22          | 66     |
| Colour-Sergeant Haywood, 5th Lancashire  | 28         | 19         | 19          | 66     |
| Sergeant Palmer, 1st Warwick             | 28         | 23         | 15          | 64     |
| Private Frankland, 40th Lancashire       | 30         | 19         | 14          | 63     |
| Sergeant Lamont, 1st Edinburgh           | 22         | 24         | 17          | 63     |
| Private Grant, 4th Lancashire            | 27         | 15         | 19          | 61     |
| Sergeant Tunstall, 48th Lancashire       | 23         | 26         | 10          | 59     |
| Lieutenant Holloway, 2nd Gloucester      | 24         | 18         | 17          | 59     |
| Private Walker, 1st Lanark               | 23         | 19         | 16          | 58     |
| Private Falconer, 2nd Elgin              | 23         | 24         | 8           | 55     |
| Corporal Darling, 31st Lanark            | 22         | 19         | 13          | 54     |
| Corporal Stewart, 3rd Lanark             | 26         | 22         | 5           | 53     |
| Mr. Harris, 16th Stafford                | 20         | 25         | 8           | 53     |
| Sergeant Scriven, 1st Middlesex          | 20         | 17         | 15          | 52     |
| Sergeant Woolley, 6th Cheshire           | 20         | 21         | 11          | 52     |
| Private McLean, 1st Edinburgh            | 24         | 22         | 6           | 52     |
| Colour-Sergeant Statton, 31st Lancashire | 11         | 16         | 25          | 52     |
| Private Dunlop, London Scottish          | 22         | 6          | 23          | 51     |
| Private Kydd, 5th Forfarshire            | 19         | 24         | 7           | 50     |
| Corporal Mullineaux, 40th Lancashire     | 17         | 17         | 16          | 50     |
| Lieutenant Mellish, 1st Oxford           | 28         | 17         | 5           | 50     |
| Private McLaren, 1st Lanark              | 28         | 17         | 5           | 50     |

To hark back to the shooting of yesterday week, an important competition—that of the St. George's Challenge Vase and Jewels—was fixed for decision that day, but could not be finished till Saturday. For the St. George's Challenge Vase, Jewels, and money, Corporal Williams, H.A.C.; Corporal Turnham, 1st Bucks; Sergeant Peat, 3rd A. B. Surrey; Sergeant Foulkes, 1st Warwick; and Private Gratwicke, 1st Devon, had each made 34 points, and had to face the target again to decide who should take the principal prize. They

met on Saturday at the Carton firing-points after luncheon gun-fire, a great crowd gathering to witness their straggle. Williams, as having made the best 34, was the first to fire, but he did not succeed in getting on the target. Turnham followed with an outer, Peat with a "magpie," Gratwicke with the same, and Foulkes with an inner. In the next round Williams scored a bull's-eye; Turnham, Peat, and Foulkes all inners; and Gratwicke a bull. Then Williams and Turnham made magpies, Peat a carton, and Gratwicke an inner, while Foulkes missed his last shot. Peat and Gratwicke thus tied for the hundred-pound prize, with twelve points each, and had to shoot off again. Peat was, in any case, sure of his £20 as third man, if he did not win; but with Gratwicke it was either the value of a hundred pounds or ten only, for failure would throw him down to fifth place according to the order of merit. Peat fired first, and made an outer; the Devonshire man followed with a bull's-eye, which proclaimed him winner of the St. George's Vase, Dragon Cup, gold jewel, and £30. The Prince of Wales's Prize of £100 was won by Corporal Larway, Bristol Engineers, after a tie with Corporal Hyslop, 1st Lanark, both having scored 85 points in the competition. The English team won the National Trophy, beating Ireland by 70 points; and the Devonshire team carried off the China Cup with a total of 264, against Edinburgh's 256 and Berkshire's 256. The 1st Berks won the Belgian Cup with a score of 168; the second, third, and fourth prizes being taken by Derbyshire, the 26th Middlesex, and 3rd Lanark.

The Albert was an interesting competition on Monday. The first stage was divided into three ranges—200, 600, and 900 yards, seven shots at each range, giving a highest possible aggregate of 105. It was thought that Mr. John Rigby, of Dublin, who finished one of the first with the very creditable score of 100, would prove the winner of the first prize; but two competitors who finished soon after, Major Scriven and Mr. S. Young, headed him by one, making 101 points. This, of course, disposed of the Irish champion, and placed Scriven first, his range scores having been 32, 35, and 34, against Mr. Young's 35, 33, and 33. But there was yet another surprise in store. Almost the last competitor to finish was the Gold Medallist, Mr. Humphry (Cambridge University), who, finishing up at 900 with another of his frequent highest possibles, made yet another 101, and as it was an ascending series, being made up of 32 at 200, 34 at 600, and 35 at 900, his was the best score of the three. The order of the winners, therefore, was Humphry first prize, Scriven second, and Young third. For the Curtis and Harvey's 1000-yards series, any rifle, Private Humphry (who has been shooting wonderfully well with the Remington at the present meeting, took the first prize with only one short of the highest possible, two thirty-threes and three thirty-twos, all made with the Metford, carrying off the other prizes. A number of minor competitions ended on Monday. Among them were the Whiteley, a 900-yards prize, with any rifle. In this competition four men made the highest possible of 35, and English and American rifles divided the honours between them, Fenton and Sir Henry Halford using a Rigby and a Metford, while Gilder and Humphry pinned their faith, with good reason, as the result showed, on the Sharp and the Remington, the two former being muzzle-loaders, and the two latter, of course, breechloaders. In the "Henry" 1000-yards competition 30 points was the highest number attained by Private Wyatt, of Ellesmere, and Major Burt, of Warwick, the Metford rifle carrying off the honours of the competition; Gilder, with his Sharp, only appearing tolerably low down in the list as the representative of American rifles. The Secretary of State for War's Prize for any military breechloader, seven shots at 900, resulted in Lieutenant Piggott, of the London Rifle Brigade, taking the first prize with 33, made with a Farguharson-Metford. For the Armourers' Any-Rifle Prize, £21, at 800 yards, Mr. Evans, Inns of Court, Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, 39th Middlesex, and Private Humphry, Cambridge University, tied with 35 points each. The tie was shot off in the afternoon, Evans making bull, inner, bull; Radcliffe the same score in the same order; and Humphrey 4, 5, 5, thus tying. In the second attempt to solve the difficulty Evans made three bulls, Radcliffe two bulls and an inner, and Humphrey a magpie. The latter then retired, and the prize, of course, fell to Mr. Evans.

The first stage of the Army and Navy Prizes, seven shots at 200 and 500 yards with the Martini-Henry, was won on Tuesday by Private Falconer, 1st Scots Guards, with a score of 65, 45 each being won by Sergeant Hoey (with 65), 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade; Sergeant Blinco (64), Royal Marine Light Infantry; Hood, R.N. (61); and Private Gregson (60), 41st Foot. Another interesting competition was decided the same day:—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS VETERANS' MATCH.

| Five competitors.                  | Ten shots each, at 500 yards. | Points. |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| Challenge Shield and Five Tankards | Cheltenham                    | 187     |
| Remainder in order of merit:—      |                               |         |
| Rugby                              | 185                           | 170     |
| Marlborough                        | 180                           | 166     |
| Eton                               | 180                           | 148     |
| Clifton                            | 173                           | 136     |

The Lords' and Commons' match took place on Wednesday in melting weather, and drew a large and fashionable company. Our legislators shot at 200 and 500 yards, the competitors being allowed ten shots at each range, "any" rifle being used. The prize consists of two magnificent challenge vases, which were given in 1875 by the Maharajah of Vizianagram on the condition that they should be held for the year by the Lord Chancellor when the Lords won and by the Speaker when the Commons were victorious. Last year the prize was won by the Lords by 29 points; and it will be seen that the Lords were victorious by 8 points:—

|                      | 200 Yards. | 500 Yards. | Total. |
|----------------------|------------|------------|--------|
| Lords.               |            |            |        |
| Lord Bury            | 45         | 41         | 86     |
| Earl Ferrers         | 39         | 44         | 83     |
| Earl Spencer         | 47         | 44         | 91     |
| Lord Clonoury        | 46         | 49         | 95     |
| Earl Waldegrave      | 43         | 45         | 88     |
|                      | 220        | 223        | 443    |
| Commons.             |            |            |        |
| Major Peplow         | 44         | 40         | 84     |
| Hon. R. Plunkett     | 43         | 50         | 93     |
| Colonel Loyd-Lindsay | 42         | 42         | 84     |
| Hon. F. Monckton     | 43         | 40         | 83     |
| A. P. Vivian         | 45         | 41         | 86     |
|                      | 222        | 213        | 435    |

The next competition in point of interest on Wednesday was that between representative teams of the Army and the Volunteers for the Donegal Cup—a silver group, valued at £1000, formerly called the "Irish Trophy," given by the Marquis of Donegal, to be held for the year by the winning team. Attached to the competition are prizes to the value of £36, given by the association. The contest resulted in a victory for the Volunteers by 15 points, the Army scoring 987, the Volunteers 1002. At the top of the Volunteer list were Sergeant Pullman, the Queen's Prize winner of 1876, and Private Rae, who had only the day before won the right to place G. M. after his name. The Oxford and Cambridge match

for the Chancellor's Plate, a large tankard, value £100, the joint gift of the Chancellors of the two Universities, was shot for by representative teams of eight from the University Corps of Oxford and Cambridge with the Snider rifle, at 200, 500, and 600 yards. On Wednesday Cambridge added another victory to her list, and signalled the year by introducing a gentleman, Mr. Daldy, who achieved the feat of putting on a score of 93, out of a possible 105, with the Snider, beating by one point the highest score made in the Donegal Cup, at the same ranges, with the Martini-Henry. The totals were:—Oxford, 572; Cambridge, 621. The second stage of the Albert was shot the first thing in the morning. It was confined to the winners of prizes in the first stage. Fifteen shots were fired, and, after a good fight among the leading competitors, Major S. Young, of the 39th Middlesex, carried off the prize (£100) with 68 points out of a possible 75. For the Snider Wimbledon Cup, ten rounds at 600 yards, three competitors tied with 42 out of the possible 50. They were Major Pearse, 8th Devon; Private Wade, 1st Lancashire; and Private Pearson, 1st Inverness. The tie was shot off after luncheon at the 500 yards carton targets, the result being that Wade won on the tie, his three shots being a carton bull, a bull, and a magpie, or 13; Major Pearse, an outer, bull, and outer, or 9; and Private Pearson, magpie, bull, and outer, or 10 points. For the Any Rifle Wimbledon Cup (1000 yards), Mr. Turner, of the South London Rifle Club, made 34 out of 35 for Miss Gregory.

The Army and Navy Challenge National Rifle Association Cup, second stage, was won on Thursday morning by J. Hood A.B., of her Majesty's ship Excellent. He made 30 points at 800 yards. The winner gets a prize of £10 with the cup. The winner of last year was from the same ship. The competition for the Kolapore Cup was also finished, the mother country winning with a score of 622 points. The Canadians made 611. The first range of the Elcho Shield Match was got through, and the scores up to that point were as follow:—Ireland, 540; England, 534; and Scotland, 532. Humphry, Cambridge University, made in this match at the first range the splendid score of 73 out of a possible 75. Some other competitions in the teams closed up with scores of 70, 71, and 72. In the 900 yards range of the Elcho Shield match Ireland had the lead by 20 points, England and Scotland being equal. Ireland made at the two first ranges 1075, and England and Scotland 1055 points each. In the Public Schools Match, Eton won with a score of 403 points; Charterhouse being second, with 394; Winchester third, with 390. The Duke of Cambridge visited the camp and inspected the colonial team. These were the latest events at the time of going to press with our early edition.

## THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The main building, or Palace of the Exhibition, in the Champ de Mars, is represented in our two-page Engraving. This grand façade, raised above a prolonged terrace, with several approaches by steps, protected by curving balustrades, presents a central arched nave, of superior dimensions, with transepts extending far to the right and left, each terminated by a domed tower of four arched sides, which is supported by angle-buttresses. This is the general form of the edifice, while its aspect is further relieved by the series of perpendicular external beams, surmounted with decorative coronets and flags, rising at certain intervals along the front elevation. The lines of the central structure are boldly defined, its great arch being deeply recessed and crossed by a transverse balcony above the numerous small doorways, with side openings which give a view of the staircases inside, and with huge scroll-shaped buttresses upholding the balcony; while the upper part of the arch is ornamented with escutcheons, and with the initials of the "République Française," supported by winged seraphs, at the summit of all. In the grounds on this side of the Exhibition Palace, along the broad gravelled paths which cannot easily be overcrowded, there is ample space for a promenade in the fresh air; or a brief repose of body and mind can be enjoyed in the comfortable seats, covered with basket-work to form a portable alcove or summer-house, which are placed for the accommodation of weary visitors to the Exhibition. Seats of this kind might well be introduced on the esplanade, or the sands, or beach of any English seaside place of much resort, like Brighton or Hastings, instead of the open benches generally provided; and we have no doubt that a small fee would gladly be paid for the use of such accommodation.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., has issued an address to the electors of the city of London, in which he states that, in consequence of the difference between himself and other members of the Liberal party on the question of the county franchise, it is not his intention to offer himself to the City for re-election to the next Parliament.

A fire broke out on Tuesday night at the Prince's Theatre, Bradford, and in a short time the building was totally destroyed. The theatre was built about two years ago by a limited company, at a cost of £26,000, and has since been in the leasehold of Mr. W. Morgan. The Star Music Hall, built underneath the theatre, is not much damaged.

It has been determined to form a high-grade school in Barrow-in-Furness; and, with the view of assisting the scheme, the Duke of Devonshire has given £1000. It is proposed, pending the erection of a permanent building, to begin the school in temporary premises forthwith, and the Duke of Devonshire has offered £50 a year towards its maintenance. The school will be under the South Kensington Department.

The foundation-stone of the new buildings which are in course of erection in St. Swithin's-lane for the City Carlton Club was laid on Wednesday by Mr. Alderman Fowler. At a dinner which subsequently took place in honour of the event the Duke of Richmond and Gordon responded to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," and in the course of his speech referred to various measures of importance which the present Government had passed since coming into office, and to the eminent services rendered by the Prime Minister in the recent settlement of the Eastern difficulties.

The Hunts Agricultural Show took place on Wednesday at St. Neots. The number of entries for various classes of horned stock, horses, sheep, pigs, and poultry, was good; and the prizes, which included several cups and valuable pieces of plate, amounted to £700. The Twenty-Guinea Cup, for cart-horses, was awarded to Mr. R. H. Griffin, Peterborough; the £25 prize, for hunters, was given to Mr. G. S. Hall, of Ely, Cambs. Mr. Goodliff, of Huntingdon, secured seven cups for horses of all classes. The Twenty-Guinea Cup, for cows, was taken by Mr. W. H. Armstrong, of Brampton, Hunts. The Twenty-Guinea Cup, for the best bull, was awarded to the Marquis of Exeter for Telemachus VI. Mr. Street, Somersham, Hunts, was a large prize-taker for sheep. The Prize Cup for pigs and several minor prizes for swine were taken by Mr. Sanders Spencer, of Holywell, Hunts. Captain C. S. Newton presided at the luncheon.





THE PARIS EXHIBITION: FRONT VIEW OF THE MAIN BUILDING IN THE CHAMP DE MARS.





## PARLIAMENT.

## LORDS.

Comparable to the scant interest taken in an opening farce on the first night of a new drama of mark was the diffidence shown with regard to Parliamentary business in the Upper House prior to the sitting set apart for the Earl of Beaconsfield's formal speech on the Berlin Treaty of Peace. There were desultory, yea-nay discussions yesterday week on Vivisection, Muzzle-Loading v. Breech-Loading Guns, and on the dangerous state of Railway Platforms; and Lord Cranbrook, rousing himself from that state of rapt, ecstatic bliss into which he had silently sunk on his elevation to the peerage, has found voice in the last few sittings. On Monday the Duke of Richmond informed Lord Granville that Lord Beaconsfield would make a Ministerial statement on Thursday; and in answer to another noble Lord's quotation of the *Pull Mall Gazette's* reference to the unhealthiness of Cyprus, the Lord President of the Council quoted the *Spectator* as an authority in favour of the salubrity of the climate. Various measures were then advanced a stage; but their Lordships, by a majority of fourteen, disagreed with the Commons' amendment to the Poor Law Act Amendment Bill, and maintained their previous opinion against the pauperising clause of Lord Shaftesbury's measure. Lord Henniker was not successful in an endeavour to persuade the House to go into Committee on the Tramways Bills. At the instigation of Lord Waverley, there was a discussion as to the position of British officers in the Indian Army, in the course of which Lord Cranbrook, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Napier of Magdala eulogised the present condition of the native forces, Lord Northbrook concluding with an explanation of the state of the Indian Army when he was Governor-General. On Tuesday Lord Cranbrook gave a definition of Batoum and Armenia for the benefit of Lord Dunsany, and informed the House generally that the Eurydice had been raised.

Sunshine streaming through the stained-glass windows shed a soft and mellow light on the brilliant assemblage drawn together on Thursday afternoon to greet the well-graced actor on his first appearance in England as the successful Plenipotentiary. There have been large and notable gatherings in the Upper Chamber during the present Session; but it was admitted that the illustrious congregation of Thursday was the most remarkable that has been seen in the House of Lords for many years. The occasion was historical; and the audience was worthy the occasion. Whilst the floor was exceptionally full of peers, members of the Lower House absolutely thronged the space in front of the Throne, and more than filled the small galleries devoted to them. The sombre effect of so many black garments was admirably relieved by the light, neutral tints of the summer dresses worn by the ladies, who regarded the scene below them from 'vantage coigns near the canopy of the Throne, and from the Peeresses' Galleries. In the balcony usually occupied by the Princess of Wales were her Royal Highness and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse (Princess Alice), who were joined later by Princess Mary of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck. It was some few minutes after five ere the Earl of Beaconsfield entered. Lord Truro had made a diversion by raising his rugged voice anent vivisection, and Lord Rosebery had elicited some mirth by carrying up to the table a roll of petitions of huge dimensions. The laughter created by this incident had scarcely subsided when the Prime Minister quietly glided to his seat, unobserved at first, but greeted by a crescendo of "Hear, hears!" when his familiar figure was recognised. The noble Earl (who looks in far better health than he did on his arrival in London) had no sooner taken his seat than the Marquis of Salisbury joined his colleagues on the Ministerial bench, and was likewise cordially welcomed. The Prime Minister sat between the Duke of Richmond and Lord Cranbrook, with Lord Granville opposite him, as usual. Lord Derby sat, with his head bent down, below the gangway, on the Ministerial side; the Earl of Carnarvon occupying his accustomed seat behind the ex-Foreign Secretary. As for the address of Lord Beaconsfield, the delicate state of his health detracted of necessity somewhat from the effectiveness of its delivery. The historical part of it, the virtual paraphrase of Lord Salisbury's despatch on the Berlin Treaty, was dry and tame to a degree—so much so that when, quitting Europe for Asia, the noble Earl began to speculate on the possible result of a war with Russia to prevent her acquisition of Kars, ladies calmly fanned themselves, and were not to be roused from their inanimateness by the glib mention of the word "war" even. More attention was paid to the wan orator (driven now and again to wipe the moisture from his brow, so intolerably hot was the temperature) when he came to refer to the Anglo-Turkish Convention. The noble Earl was gravely emphatic when he said the Government had thought it time to say to Russia with regard to her advance in Asiatic Turkey, "Thus far, and no farther." There was an evident desire to calm any fears the French Government may have expressed when the Prime Minister dwelt upon the fact that the active interest England was about to take in Turkey in Asia would be for the ultimate benefit of England and France and all Europe, for, when tranquillity and order should be assured in those Eastern provinces, European enterprise would find abundant scope in those fair parts of the earth. On this part of his theme the noble Earl indulged in less flowery imagery than had been anticipated. His peroration was a boldly delivered justification of the transfer of Cyprus to England for the safe-guarding of the waterway to India, and for the protection of our interests in the East. The Premier's speech lasted an hour and thirty-five minutes.

## SPEECH OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.

Lord Beaconsfield said,—"In laying upon the table the protocols of the Congress of Berlin, I hope to lay before Parliament and the country generally some remarks upon the policy which has been supported by her Majesty's representatives at Berlin. Your Lordships are aware that the Treaty of San Stefano was looked upon with much distrust and alarm by the Government, that they believed that it was calculated to bring about a state of affairs dangerous to European independence, and dangerous to the interests of the British Empire. The embodiment of the Treaty is before your Lordships and the country as detailed in the circular of my noble friend Lord Salisbury; and our present condition is that we should show that in the changes and modifications that have been made in the Treaty of San Stefano by the Congress at Berlin that menace to the independence of Europe has been removed, and the threatened injuries to British interests averted (Ministerial cheers). The Congress have made great changes in the Treaty of San Stefano, and have restored a great portion of the territory that would have formed this great Bulgarian State. They have restored to the Sultan upwards of 30,000 geographical square miles and 2,000,000 of population, the territory and the population being the richest and wealthiest,

the most ingenious, and the most loyal of any in the country. It was said that it was a bold step for the Congress to decide upon the new line for Turkey to be the Balkans, and that that line was by no means adequate. But it is not for anyone to say that, so far as nature is concerned, any position is impregnable. It is the courage, and patriotism, and devotion of a people which render a position really impregnable (Hear, hear). Eastern Roumelia—which, if properly defended, would prevent any host, however powerful, from attacking Constantinople by turning the Balkans—had been allotted to Turkey by the Congress (Hear, hear). But in consequence of that arrangement it became the duty of the Congress to inquire what would be the best arrangement with regard to Sofia and its surrounding district. The population of Sofia and the district was Bulgarian. It was exchanged for another district, where the population was eminently Mohammedan, and which, so far as the fertility of the land was concerned, was highly to the advantage of the Porte. This was a short but accurate account of an arrangement which for upwards of a month had very much excited Europe and this country, on the belief that it was on the threat of Russia that Sofia had been given up. They had also been reproached with not having at the same time obtained Varna for the Porte. What was Varna, he would ask? No doubt it was a portion of the system of defence of some importance; but, so far as Varna itself was concerned, it had not even a harbour, and those who dilated on the importance of Varna and the great error of the Congress in not securing that for Turkey, quite forgot that between the Bosphorus and Varna, on the coasts of the Black Sea, the Congress had allotted to Turkey by far the most important harbour—the harbour of Bourgas (Hear, hear). The Congress then resolved that, south of the Balkans, to a certain extent, the country should be formed into a new province, to which the name of Eastern Roumelia was given. It was thought at one time desirable to call it South Bulgaria, but it was feared that there might be a collision between a North and South Bulgaria, that there would be two parties intriguing to bring about a union between the two States. Accordingly the Congress resolved that this province should be called Eastern Roumelia, and that there should be established in it a Government somewhat different from the contiguous provinces, where the authority of the Sultan might be admitted. He was not of the general opinion that it was wise to interfere with the military Government of the Porte; but there were historical facts as well as political principles; and, though it might not be advisable to limit the authority of the Sultan in a military point of view, yet those would not be prudent statesmen who did not take into consideration both the factors of which he had spoken. The province of Eastern Roumelia had been the scene of many events upon which human nature looked with deep regret; and it was therefore advisable, in making this arrangement in Eastern Europe, to take steps to prevent any such excesses in future. To do this, and not to give the Sultan a direct political and military rule in the province, would have been, in the opinion of the Congress, a very grievous error. They had therefore decided that the Sultan should have the power of defending this barrier of the Balkans with all his forces. The Sultan had the power of defending his frontier by land and sea. With respect to the internal government of the province, the Congress had thought that the time had arrived when they should endeavour to carry into effect some of those important propositions intended for the better administration of the States of the Sultan which were discussed at the Conference at Constantinople. Generally speaking, there were three great points to be observed in any attempt to improve the administration of the Turkish dominions. First of all, it was important that the office of governor should be for a specific period, as it was, for instance, in India; that it should not be for a less period, say, than five years, and the beneficial effects of that system in the dominions of the Sultan would, he thought, be of incalculable benefit. That had been done in Eastern Roumelia. Secondly, they had thought it desirable that there should be instituted public assemblies in which the popular element should be adequately represented, and the business of which should be to levy the local finance of the province; and, thirdly, they had thought it equally important that order should be maintained in this province either by a gendarmerie of adequate force or by a local militia, in both cases the officers holding their commissions from the Sultan. But the whole administration of Eastern Roumelia had been referred to an inferior Commission, who would make their recommendations to the Sultan, who would issue firmans to carry them into effect. In all arrangements that had been made to meet the subject races, these Commissioners were to report the result to the Chief Commission, and then, after a firm from the Sultan, those changes would take effect. In the course of three months from the ratification of the Treaty of Berlin these arrangements would probably be made. It would be a hard matter to re-establish the Sultan as a ruler and substantial authority in some of his distant provinces, and this would especially be the case with Bosnia. No language could adequately convey the state of those provinces—the political intrigue, the constant revolutions, the total absence of public spirit, the hatreds, the enmities of the rival religions, the absence, above all, of any superior controlling power of acknowledged supremacy. All this formed one of those sad truths which none who had investigated the subject could refrain from acknowledging. Turkey had no, or very little, authority over this state of things, and at this moment she was in no state to accept the responsible situation of overseer. His own opinion was that nothing short of an army of 50,000 men and the best troops of Turkey could for a moment produce anything like order in that part. Austria was deeply interested in the arrangements, for she had upwards of 150,000 refugees from Bosnia, therefore it was natural that Austria should occupy and retain until she had laid the foundation of tranquillity. This proposition was made by my noble friend Lord Salisbury, and I earnestly supported it. There have been loud cries against the position we took in reference to the partition of Turkey. We endeavoured to prevent that partition, and the Government have at all times resisted such a course on the ground that any such attempt would lead to a long struggle, and that Europe and Asia would be so involved in trouble that great danger would follow. The professors of the theory had taken us up to a high mountain and showed us all the countries of the earth, and said, "All this shall be yours if you will agree to such a proposition. But we have declined to follow such a course. And what is the result? Russia and the other Powers have come to the unanimous conclusion that the best arrangement for securing the tranquillity and order of the world is to retain the Sultan as a part of the political system of Europe. Undoubtedly there had been division of territory; but that was not partition. Other countries, after great struggles, had lost territory, but they had never considered it to be a question of partition. With regard to Greece, the Congress had men of considerable ability with regard to this question. But the Greek representatives evidently did not recognise what was the object of the labour of the Congress. They set forth what may be called their "great idea." That idea, it may probably

be known, was very extensive, and reached from Constantinople to Greece. He hoped their Lordships would see that the charges made against the Congress, that they had neglected Greece, were without foundation. The interests of that country, however, had not been neglected either by the Congress or by her Majesty's Government; and there was a proposition made to give Greece a large addition to her resources. To that proposition there was very little response on the part of Greece, and although the Congress could not submit to and grant the enormous demands which Greece made, yet their Lordships will see by the papers that the Congress has done much for that country. Greece had a future before it, and that cannot be said of every country. He would therefore say to Greece, as he would to an individual who had a future before him, "Be patient." (Laughter.) What then is the position of Turkey? No longer considering Serbia and Roumania as part of Turkey, and even Bosnia, as being part of Turkey, there is still a dominion of 60,000 geographical square miles, with a population of 6,000,000 for Turkey, concentrated around Constantinople. So that Turkey in Europe once more exists. In these arrangements her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries have taken a great part; and if any expedition had taken place it had shown what were the resources and the determination of this country; and had you entered into a war for which you were prepared, and are now prepared, probably in a month's time you would have exhausted the whole expenditure you have now made. It was useless to go to war for the purpose of restoring Kars or Batoum to Turkey, and therefore the Government took a course which they believed would get rid of all those struggles which took place from time to time between Turkey and Russia. Then, looking at the position of Turkey in Asia and our interests in the East, her Majesty's Government made a Convention with Turkey to produce tranquillity and order. We have enormous interests which we must care for; and, seeing that the progress of Russia was producing anarchy in Turkey, it behoved us to take positive steps. We shrink from the responsibility of handing over to our successors an impoverished country, and we therefore have made the best arrangements possible. In my opinion there is room enough for both Russia and England in Asia, but what territory we have there we must secure (Hear, hear). We hope by prudence we shall, in the steps we have taken, bring about a state of affairs as advantageous for Europe as ourselves; and in the policy we have pursued we cannot believe that the act we have recommended is one that will lead to trouble and warfare. We have taken the step of occupying Cyprus in the interests of our Empire in India, and in all our actions we have endeavoured to show a patriotic front, and adhered to the strict principles of truth, liberty, and justice. The right hon. gentleman then resumed his seat amid loud applause.

## COMMONS.

The appearance of the Cattle Plague Bill in the Lower House has been rather a godsend, discussion of the measure having greatly relieved the tedium of the dull régime which ensued on the departure of the Prime Minister and Lord Salisbury for Berlin. The House was not visited by this epidemic yesterday week, debate being confined then to the Highways Bill, which was read the third time; to the measure providing for the retirement of Admiralty and War-Office Clerks, on which much eloquence was wasted; and to a revival of the Irish Home Rulers' grievance against the Government at the sudden death of the Fenian Sergeant M'Carthy shortly after his release from prison last spring, respecting which event Mr. O'Connor Power dropped into poetry:—

Far dearer the grave or the prison  
Illumed by patriot's name,  
Than the trophies of all who have risen  
On Liberty's ruins to fame.

On Monday the "Massacre of the Innocents" was foreshadowed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who claimed Tuesdays and Wednesdays for Government business; and the Irish Intermediate Education Bill was read the second time on the motion of Mr. Lowther, after a series of eloquent speeches from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Butt, and other hon. members. On Tuesday the Chancellor of the Exchequer referred Lord Robert Montagu to the Anglo-Turkish Treaty itself for the elucidation of the points he wished to be informed upon. Then was begun a straggling debate on the vexed Contagious Diseases Bill, which was only brought to an issue, after much vexation of spirit, on Wednesday. Sir Henry James moved a resolution to the effect that no Order in Council should be valid if it contravened any treaty contracted with a foreign Government. This was opposed by the Government, and discussion waxed long and loud. The cattle plague, in effect, seemed to have possessed hon. members, and with such effect that, on Wednesday, even the mild Sir Stafford Northcote showed his teeth and spoke with some temper of the tactics of the Opposition. Thereupon Sir Charles Dilke moved the adjournment of the House, and such a storm was raised about the head of the Ministry that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Cross had to bow their heads, and were fain to accept the compromise suggested by Mr. Pell, Sir Stafford Northcote announcing that the Government would "omit from the schedule any distinction between one country and another." Thus was the concession Mr. Forster stoutly insisted upon virtually granted.

There was little of interest in the House on Thursday, the Upper Chamber having for the time absorbed nearly all the public attention. In reply to a question from Mr. Otway in reference to the £40,000,000 indemnity demanded from Turkey under the treaty of San Stefano, the Chancellor of the Exchequer referred the hon. member to the Protocols when they were distributed, where he would find a despatch from Lord Salisbury on the subject. That despatch set forth the declaration of the English and Russian Plenipotentiaries, the result of which was that Turkey was not internationally bound and could not be compelled to pay any portion of the indemnity until the claims of all the creditors of Turkey previous to the war were paid in full. Lord R. Montague inquired whether there was any truth in the telegram of the *Times* with respect to the seizure of a British boat's crew off Gallipoli by the Russians, and the firing upon another. Mr. W. H. Smith said it appeared that there was some foundation for the rumour, but the details were wholly inaccurate. A telegram had just been received from Admiral Commerell to the effect that a steam-boat had been sent in search of two officers of the Swiftsure who were missing, and its crew had been detained by the Russians; but they had since returned on board. Admiral Hornby was inquiring into the matter, and would report upon it. The report of the resolution authorising the payment of salaries, allowances, and compensations under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act out of moneys to be provided by Parliament was agreed to. The bill itself was the subject of consideration by the House in Committee during the rest of the sitting.

The opening of the Ripponden branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway for goods and mineral traffic took place on Monday.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"Carle, now the King's come." Thus sang Sir Walter Scott exultingly, in *Blackwood*, when his Majesty King George the Fourth arrived in Edinburgh. "Carle!" now the Earl of Beaconsfield is come—not precisely a King, but still a very mighty personage, for he brings Peace in his train. For the nonce we are spared those Horrors of War of which the Lorrainer, Jacques Callot, and the Spaniard, Francisco Goya, have left us such appallingly graphic pictures. These said Horrors I find rhapsodically described in a poem written by Dr. Young, author of the "Night Thoughts," in 1753, and communicated to Mr. Samuel Richardson, author of "Clarissa Harlowe." I positively must quote a couple of stanzas of this sublime production, which is entitled "The Sailor's Song to the South: Occasioned by the Rumours of a War":—

Britannia nods, the labouring earth  
Discloses a tremendous birth;  
In smoking rivers runs her molten ore;  
Thence, monsters of enormous size  
And hideous aspect threat'ning rise,  
Flame from the deck; from trembling bastions roar.

But Britannia is to be appeased by timely submission:—

She gladly sheathes her courage keen,  
And spares her nit'rous magazine;  
Her cannon slumber till the proud aspire  
To lawless plunder; then they blaze,  
They thunder from tremendous seas,  
Touche'd by their injured master's soul of fire.

I never was, to the slightest extent, a judge of poetry; and I have never even been able to make out whether "Form, Form, Riflemen form" be a thing of beauty or so much "buncombe." Will anybody tell me whether Dr. Young's verses quoted above should be considered majestic or bombastic? But I like "Nit'rous Magazine." It would be an admirable title for a "Jingo" journal.

With the sanction of the Lord Mayor a splendid bas-relief in marble, by the late John Bell, representing the return to England after the Waterloo campaign of the Duke of Wellington and his heroic companions in arms, has been placed in one of the corridors of Guildhall. This is not the first time that a display of statuary has taken place in the grand old Gothic chamber. Lord Mayors nowadays are usually Conservative; but in the year 1814, when the allied Sovereigns visited England, London possessed a Chief Magistrate who was a strong Radical, and whose name was Matthew Wood. His Lordship caused to be placed in niches in Guildhall marble busts of Napoleon, Fox, Sheridan, Franklin, Washington, and Oliver Cromwell.

Mem: It is not pleasant to read that John Bell's bas-relief has been placed in a wooden frame painted in "imitation" of Sienna marble. While they were about it, the City Mæcenases might have gone to the expense of a real marble frame.

"Still harping on my daughter." My daughter, for the nonce, is Cyprus, and I have been hunting her up with much assiduity all the week. I find traces of the fair insular in Chambers's "Domestic Annals of Scotland," wherein it is mentioned (vol. iii., p. 581) that in the year 1736, an Eastern hierarch, designated as Archbishop of Nicosia, in Cyprus, came to Edinburgh, bearing letters of recommendation from high personages in London, and seeking to raise subscriptions "for the relief of his countrymen suffering under the Turks." I hope that the Lord Provost and Bishops behaved liberally to the Cypriot *archiepiscopos*.

As for the beloved Burton of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," he includes Cyprus in his general lament over the Eastern Question as it existed in his day: "Tell me, politicians," writes Robert the Wise, "way is the fruitful Palestina, noble Greece, Egypt, Asia Minor, so much decayed and (mere carcasses now) fallen from what they were? The ground is the same; but the government is altered. The people are grown slothful; their good husbandry, policy, and industry are decayed . . . where are now those 4000 cities of Egypt, those 100 cities of Crete? . . . Alexander built seventy cities in a short space of time. Our Sultans and Turks demolish twice as many and leave all desolate. A sapient Robert; yet it is hard that we should have had to wait two hundred and fifty years before it occurred to a sagacious English Prime Minister to protect the Turks against themselves. There is no need to banish the Osmanlis 'bag and baggage.' We have only to go to them with our bags and our baggage, and we shall eventually discover that 'Somebody's Luggage' in Asia Minor is ours, and nobody else's."

One more Cypriot mem: An erudite and obliging correspondent directs my attention to the Decameron of Boccaccio (eighth day, tenth novel), in which mention is made of a textile fabric of great softness and fineness, woven in the island of Cyprus, and thence exported to Italy for fashionable ladies' wear. This stuff was called "*Bucherame Cipriano*." Is our English word "buckram" indirectly derived from the Italian "*Bucherame*"? Directly it comes from the French "*bougran*." In Luigi and Fortunato's Italian Dictionary, Padua, 1827, "*Bucherame*" is defined as a kind of canvas, and the Greek and Latin equivalents for it are, respectively, *bysanos* and *bussos*. In Planche's Greek-French Lexicon, Paris, 1824, "*bussos*" is described as "a veil of very fine linen;" while in the Oxford Scapula of 1820 the word is qualified as meaning a kind of muslin from the Indies. But the learned Littré takes no account of *bysanos* or *bussos*. The latest of great French lexicographers defines "*bougran*" as a "*toile forte et gommée*;" in Provençal patois, *bocaran*; in Catalan, "*bocaram*;" and in Italian "*bucherame*;" but he gives etymological alternatives in "*bouc*," "*boc*," "*boc-a-ran*," from the supposition that the fabric was originally woven from goat's hair; or in the Italian "*bucherare*," to transpire (which Luigi and Fortunato derive from *perforare*, thus qualifying *bougran* or *buckram* as a fabric of which the warp and woof formed very widely "decussated reticulations." Thus it became necessary to gum or glue it (as Bailey says) in order to stiffen it. But was *buckram* originally of cotton or linen, and when was the manufacture introduced into Cyprus? Those are the moot points.

I never (nowadays) read a notice of a sale at Christie's of pictures by the Old Masters, without amazement. The other day, at the famous auction-room in King-street, St. James's, a "Marriage of the Virgin," by Rubens, went for ninety guineas. A few years ago Mr. Walrod paid 1450 guineas for this same picture. As for the fact that no more than four pounds four shillings were realised by a "Portrait of the Artist's Daughter by Titian," that fact speaks for itself, and needs no comment. But the Rubens is, presumably, a genuine and splendid example of Sir Peter Paul. What has the great Antwerp painter done that he should sink so low in the market? If I had five thousand pounds I would lay out every penny of the sum (after I had settled with the milkman) in the purchase of Old Masters, not only first rate but second rate ones, convinced as I am that twenty years hence my heirs, executors, or assigns would realise

fifty thousand pounds by the transaction. The reaction must come. The claims of learned draughtsmanship, noble composition, dexterous distribution of light and shade, and harmonious colour must eventually be recognised once more. I would sooner pick up a Raphael Mengs or a Carl Vanloo for twenty pounds than half ruin myself by becoming the possessor of a "Splodge, R.A.," from this year's Academy, a masterpiece which in 1898 may not fetch so much as a five-pound note at Christie's.

Touching the late T. Vecellio, of Venice, painter and decorator, I read in the *Daily News*, in an article on the illustrious French painter Gérôme:—

It is said, whether truly or not, that a picture which he sent in 1845 was refused by the jury; whereupon, to mark his contempt of this august body, he borrowed a Titian from a private gallery, sent it in as his own work to the Salon of 1846, and had the satisfaction of seeing it rejected too. Those who know how extremely solemn a person M. Gérôme now is may be amused by this anecdote of his early years, which possibly has only a grain of fact in it; but it is certainly true that M. Gérôme headed a deputation of young artists, who in 1848 went to petition the Constituent Assembly to abolish marriage.

Should an artist be married? I say that he should. We all know that, when Flaxman told Sir Joshua Reynolds that he had espoused the amiable and accomplished Ann Dolman, the cold and unimpressible painter of Leicester Fields remarked, "Oh, then you are ruined for an artist." Sir Joshua and Sir Thomas Lawrence were the only Presidents of the Royal Academy who were incorrigible bachelors. Raffaele died unmarried at thirty-seven; but, had he lived, he would have wedded the beautiful niece of Cardinal Bibbiena. Somehow, nevertheless, I think that sculptors (I grant Flaxman as an exception to the rule) should, in the interests of art, be celibate. And I am just now writing to a sculptor who is "the happy father of six." If I try to compromise matters by opining that lady artists had best remain single, I am met by the reminder that many renowned female artists have not taken seriously to painting until after they have been led to the altar. In any case, dogmatism on the subject is dangerous; and Sir Joshua's ill-conditioned remark was possibly due to his having been jilted by Angelica Kauffmann.

As for the expediency of matrimony in the case of authors, I hold that novelists and journalists should always be married men, but that poets should invariably be single. The True Poet should be more or less unhappy; the more miserable he is the more sweetly he will sing; but there is no reason why he should make others wretched.

The centenary of the death of Jean Jacques Rousseau was celebrated last Sunday by a monster meeting at the Château d'Eau, Paris. The fourteenth of July was not by any means the hundredth anniversary of the decease of the philanthropist of whom it was written—I quote from memory—

'Tis a pity a man of such exquisite feeling  
Should send all his brats to the Foundling, my dear.

But the fourteenth happening to be the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille in 1789, and of the Festival of the Federation in the Champs de Mars in 1790, the Parisian Radicals thought that they might as well bring in Jean Jacques as a *bonne bouche*. Selections from Rousseau's opera of "*Le Devin du Village*" were performed; and M. Louis Blanc made a most eloquent speech. The gifted orator could not say much personally in favour of the Citizen of Geneva, so he adroitly turned the subject in order to prefer a terrible indictment against the institutions and morals of the eighteenth century. It was the old story over again of the solicitor who, in the middle of a trial, sent a slip of paper to the barrister whom he had retained with this inscription, "No case. Abuse the plaintiff's attorney." The eighteenth century was to M. Louis Blanc the plaintiff's attorney.

Mem: What has become of the keys of the Bastille? They were sent by the French Republic as a present to George Washington; and they used to lie on the hall table of the illustrious American patriot's house at Mount Vernon. In what American Museum are those keys at present?

I hope that some means will be devised for paying the stipends of the luckless pensioners of the disestablished Royal Dramatic College. It can scarcely be said to be disendowed, since it never had any endowment worth speaking of; and that fact from the very first militated against its chances of permanent prosperity. The Royal Dramatic College was substantially an assemblage of almshouses; and almshouses cannot live without an inalienable sustentation fund. A lame attempt was lately made at the Auction Mart to sell the building and grounds, "by direction of the Trustees, under an order of the Chancery Commissioners." The tentative sale seems to have been after the nature of a Dutch auction: the gentleman in the rostrum pleasantly asking whether anybody would bid £15,000, and so by gentle degrees sliding down to £5000, or in fact, anything. But nobody would bid anything, and the property was withdrawn. Perhaps the Woking Necropolis Company may be induced to take that which was their own land back again, and convert the defunct College into a series of catacombs.

P.S.—John Howard visited Cyprus on his way to Constantinople, on that last and glorious pilgrimage of humanity which ended at Kherson. The last King *de jure* of Cyprus was a M. de Lusignan, a member of Napoleon I.'s Legislative Body, who died in Paris in 1814. He was a lineal descendant of Guy de Lusignan. The Piedmontese Sovereigns assumed for centuries the titles of "Kings of Cyprus and Jerusalem," until Victor Emmanuel II. exchanged the phantom dignity for the more substantial style of King of Italy. G. A. S.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

There can be no question but that for some weeks past a remarkable apathy has characterised all matters connected with racing. No doubt the stirring events that have taken place in Europe, and the probability that this country would shortly be involved in a gigantic war, have had a great deal to do with it; and then the noble army of backers have, with one or two notable exceptions, been defeated at all points by the ring, and will scarcely recruit their shattered forces, and be in a condition for a fresh campaign, before Goodwood. It is not, therefore, surprising that the pleasant July meeting at Newmarket was a little tame, though the weather was fairly fine and the attendance large. Lord Falmouth, generally so strong with his two-year-olds, has done little or nothing this season; but in the Chesterfield Stakes he introduced us to one of the old sort in a beautiful filly named Leap Year. She is by Kingcraft—Wheatear, and is, therefore, almost a full sister to Skylark, who is by King Tom, the sire of Kingcraft, from Wheatear. After the capital performance of Gunnersbury in the July Stakes, he naturally started a hot favourite; but it is probable that his exertions on the Tuesday took all the steel out of him, for he never seemed fairly able to go the pace, and Leap Year won as she liked from Ishmael. On the Friday, Chevron, who was purchased

by Captain Machell for £1500 after he had beaten Trappist, got back some of his purchase money in the Newcastle Stakes; and Lord Falmouth, having once broken the ice, took the Stetchworth Stakes with Whirlwind, who, however, only won after a very close finish with Breadfinder, a very useful filly in Lord Lonsdale's stable.

The Liverpool July Meeting has turned out scarcely so successful as might have been anticipated, when the liberality of the promoters in the way of added money is taken into consideration; but the "going" was so desperately hard that many owners were afraid to risk their horses upon it. On Tuesday Child Harold won the rich St. George's Stakes, beating Matador and Lady Lumley. The former was by no means fit, and ran very wide at the last turn; and a mile and three quarters proved far beyond Lady Lumley's compass. Caxtonian, a Stockbridge winner, placed the Mersey Stakes to Lord Anglesey's credit; and Hesper (9 st. 4 lb.), who must be made of cast iron to stand such incessant work, had little difficulty in beating Lyceum (8 st. 2 lb.) for the Windermere Plate. In spite of the munificent addition of £1000, the Liverpool Cup on Wednesday only tempted seven to the post, and, with the exception of Advance (9 st.), none of these were very brilliant performers. Snail (8 st.), who just beat Petrarch for this prize last season, was not much fancied, but he took them along at such a pace that the top weight was done with a long way from home, and the issue was fought out between Strathmore (7 st. 2 lb.) and Constantine (6 st. 10 lb.), the former winning by a head; while Advance, who came again from the distance, was a fair third. The pleasant little Winchester fixture calls for no remark; and at the time of writing the opening of the Kempton Park course is not ripe for comment.

The sales of blood stock at Newmarket last week were terribly dull, and many lots were almost given away. Mr. Chaplin, as usual, did pretty well with his seven, an own brother to Charon, by Hermit—Barchettina, making 1250 gs., and a colt by Doncaster—Chanoness, 1100 gs., Mr. Naylor being the purchaser in each instance. The colt by Rosicrucian—The Duchess (1500 gs.), who is a half brother to Maximilian, helped Mr. Waring's average; and the young Sterlings from the Yardley Stud also sold very well, a colt by that sire from Seagull making 1600 gs. Messrs. Tattersall announce that they are instructed to dispose of the whole of the Middle Park Stud, without reserve, in September next.

Cricketers have had a very busy time of it during the last few days; and, as the ground has been very hard, the bat has proved far too much for the ball, and large scores have been the order of the day. The opening of the Eton and Harrow match proved rather slow; but last Saturday the assemblage at Lord's was as large and fashionable as ever, and the victory of Harrow by 20 runs was received with great enthusiasm. Several on each side batted extremely well; but the fielding, especially that of the Eton boys, was very far from what it should have been. We append the full score:—

| HARROW.                                      |     |                             |     |
|--|-----|-----------------------------|-----|
| H. F. de Paravicini, b C. Studd              | 1   | b Smith                     | 4   |
| W. H. Heale, c Douglas, b A. Cattley         | 0   | c De Paravicini, b C. Studd | 25  |
| R. Spencer, c C. Studd, b A. Cattley         | 13  | b Smith                     | 5   |
| C. J. E. Jarvis, c De Paravicini, b C. Studd | 40  | c C. Studd, b Smith         | 5   |
| F. C. Rowe, c Smith, b C. Studd              | 0   | c Douglas, b Smith          | 13  |
| T. G. H. Moncreiffe, b C. Studd              | 13  | b Smith                     | 3   |
| P. J. T. Henery, b Smith                     | 3   | b De Paravicini             | 45  |
| T. H. Stirling, c C. Studd, b Smith          | 30  | b De Paravicini             | 16  |
| E. M. Lawson, run out                        | 8   | run out                     | 65  |
| F. W. Leaf, c C. Studd, b Smith              | 0   | c De Paravicini, b Smith    | 19  |
| M. P. Ramsay, not out                        | 0   | not out                     | 2   |
| B 6, 1 b 1, w 4                              | 11  | B 17, 1 b 1                 | 15  |
| Total  | 119 | Total                       | 224 |
| ETON.  |     |                             |     |
| G. B. Studd, c Rowe, b Ramsay                | 2   | c Rowe, b Henery            | 13  |
| S. Cattley, c Lawson, b Spencer              | 32  | b w, b Spencer              | 11  |
| C. T. Studd, c Moncreiffe, b Henery          | 20  | c Heale, b Moncreiffe       | 56  |
| Hon. M. B. Hawke, c Spencer, b Henery        | 32  | c Jarvis, b Lawson          | 1   |
| E. K. Douglas, b Lawson                      | 1   | c Moncreiffe, b Henery      | 53  |
| C. M. Smith, c Rowe, b Lawson                | 13  | b Henery                    | 7   |
| A. C. Cattley, b Spencer                     | 1   | c Stirling, b Lawson        | 9   |
| P. de Paravicini, not out                    | 8   | b Henery                    | 15  |
| C. Polhill-Turner, c Lawson, b Henery        | 0   | c Rowe, b Ramsay            | 32  |
| R. A. Byass, b Ramsay                        | 0   | b Ramsay                    | 5   |
| R. Durant, b Ramsay                          | 0   | not out                     | 2   |
| B 5, 1 b 2, w 1                              | 8   | B 5, 1 b 2                  | 7   |
| Total  | 117 | Total                       | 205 |

Umpires: West and Wheeler.

Lancashire has beaten Yorkshire in a single innings with 26 runs to spare, an unexpected result, which was mainly brought about by the deadly bowling of Mr. A. G. Steel, who took no less than fourteen wickets, and the fine batting of Mr. Hornby (78) and Barlow (60). Notts has defeated Surrey by ten wickets, the scoring on each side being most insignificant, and Morley taking twelve Surrey wickets for only 70 runs. In the match between Kent and Sussex, Mr. A. Penn achieved the extraordinary feat of taking six wickets for only three runs; and the latter county, for which Lord Harris (76) batted in his old style, won in one innings with 36 runs to spare. Yorkshire made short work of Surrey, thanks to the heavy scoring of Ulyett (67), Greenwood (61), and Armitage (71); and there was some very fast run-getting in the contest between Middlesex and Notts, which was drawn, Mr. W. H. Hadow (140 and 44), Osocroft (37 and 77), and Selby (62) being the largest contributors for their respective sides. The splendid batting of C. Bannerman (133) enabled the Australians to beat Leicestershire by eight wickets, in spite of the stubborn resistance of Wheeler (60 and 65) and Sankey (70).

The result of last week's archery meeting at the Crystal Palace is that among the ladies Mrs. Piers Leigh was placed first with 598, Mrs. Hornblow second with 560 (her real score being 659, from which 15 per cent was deducted as a penalty for previous successes), while Mrs. Marshall was third with 559 (her real score reaching the high number of 699, but suffering a diminution of 20 per cent, according to the laws of the game). Among the gentlemen, Mr. Palaret was able to sustain a loss of 25 per cent and yet to remain first. Mr. Walrod came next with 693, and Mr. Chapman next with 684. In the handicaps expressly so called Mrs. Ainsworth and Mr. Porter were first. Mr. Butt, the honorary secretary, who this year succeeded to the duties from which Mr. George Chenery retired in 1877, announced that a similar meeting will be held next year at the Crystal Palace.

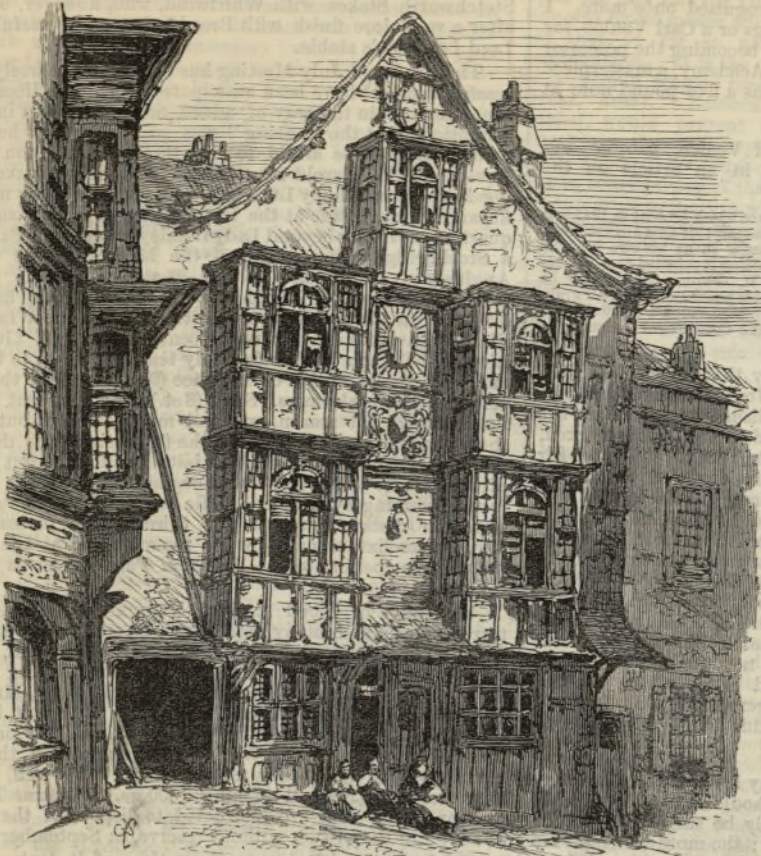
The Royal North Yacht Club Regatta was concluded last Saturday at Greenock. The two principal prizes, £100 each, were won by Julianar and Cythera. The Nore Yacht Club also sailed a match on Saturday, Florence and Mildred winning respectively the first and second prizes.

Miss Beckwith on Wednesday afternoon swam from Westminster Bridge to Richmond and back to Mortlake—a distance of twenty miles.

A letter was read on Wednesday at the Paisley Presbytery of the Established Church of Scotland, from the Rev. Dr. Gillan, suggesting that the Reverend Court should appoint a day of thanksgiving for the peace secured at Berlin by Lord Beaconsfield, and for the escape this country had had from the horrors of war. The Presbytery decided that the thanksgiving should take place in all its churches on Sunday, July 28.



THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND PRINCE OF WALES AT BRISTOL.



IN PITHAY.



MARYLEPORT-STREET.



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KING-STREET.



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BITS OF OLD BRISTOL.



THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND PRINCE OF WALES AT BRISTOL.



THE AVON, FROM CLIFTON DOWNS, BRISTOL CHANNEL IN THE DISTANCE.



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## BRISTOL AND CLIFTON.

The meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England last week at Bristol, with the exhibition of cattle and implements, and the award of the chief prizes, was noticed in our last publication. The visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the city and the Agricultural Show, which took place yesterday week, has further increased the public interest of this occasion. The Prince was at Bristol during three or four hours of the afternoon; he received an address from the Mayor and Corporation, to which he replied; then went to the show-yard, where he received another address, from the President and Council of the Royal Agricultural Society; and, having inspected the cattle and other departments of the exhibition, partook of luncheon in a pavilion specially prepared for his Royal Highness and other distinguished guests; after which he returned to London.

Our illustrations of some picturesque remains of antique domestic architecture, which we have called "Bits of Old Bristol," and the views also of that romantic scenery on the heights of Clifton and St. Vincent's Rocks, overlooking the River Avon, which adorns the suburban neighbourhood, will be acceptable to many readers. No task undertaken by this Journal is more agreeable than that of doing justice, with pen and pencil, to the attractive and interesting features, and to the local associations of history, that belong to some provincial cities and towns of England and Scotland. The ancient city of Bristol was made the subject of a series of illustrations in our Number for Oct. 25, 1873, upon the occasion of a Musical Festival held at Colston Hall to raise funds in aid of the medical charities. We then gave views of the inner port, with its shipping alongside the quays, the Cathedral (which was lately restored), the remains of St. Augustine's Abbey, and the Black Friars' Priory in Rosemary-street, the Abbey Gateway on College-green, St. John's Gateway in Broad-street, and Colston Hall. The additional "Bits of Old Bristol," which Mr. S. Read has drawn for us this week, in the characteristic style of his "Leaves from a Sketch-Book," will be appreciated by all true lovers of antiquity and by all who have an eye for the unstudied but often charming effects of quaint old-fashioned buildings, much weathered and worn by the lapse of many years. In the gable-fronted, half-timbered houses of King-street, Maryleport-street, and Pithay, with their over-hanging upper floors, their oriel windows filled with square mullions, and surmounted by pent-house lids, thoroughly breaking up the lines of horizontal extension, we see the ordinary character of Elizabethan town or street architecture, retaining some trace of Tudor Gothic or Perpendicular traditions, which thus seem to have proved as congenial to the modest uses of common popular and domestic life as to those of stately ecclesiastical and palatial magnificence. We gave a view in Wine-street, with the house in which Southey was born, and one of Steep-street, among the illustrations of Bristol before published. The old city was formerly called Bristow, or Brigstow, which means "the Place of the Bridge," as we find a "Bristow-street" in Edinburgh, and in other towns. It stands at the confluence of the Frome with the Avon, eight miles from the sea; and the new port of Avonmouth, with its spacious docks recently described in this Journal, bids fair to take its full share of maritime commerce. The trade with the West Indies, and the manufacture of sugar as well as its importation, have long contributed to the prosperity of Bristol, which has nevertheless lagged far behind Liverpool and Glasgow in the race of mercantile enterprise during the past half century. In the more troublous and adventurous periods of our national history, this sturdy and active old city of the West has borne a conspicuous part; in the wars between Stephen and Matilda, the Barons' war against Henry III., the dethronement of Edward II. and that of Richard II., and the Civil Wars of Charles I. with the Parliament, when Bristol was stormed by Prince Rupert, and was recaptured by Fairfax two years afterwards. The Cathedral, with the Bishop's see, was founded by Henry VIII. upon the dissolution of St. Augustine's Abbey.

The pleasant, salubrious, and rather fashionable suburb of Clifton, with the adjacent Clifton Downs, Durdham Downs, and St. Vincent's Rocks, and with the once famous medicinal spa called "The Hot Wells," situated beneath those heights on the banks of the Avon, has long been a favourite place of residence for quiet and leisurely people. The river here separates Gloucestershire from Somersetshire, flowing through a grand gorge, 250 feet deep and 600 feet wide, between precipitous limestone cliffs, on the one side, and the lovely hanging woods of Leigh Court and Nightingale Valley on the other. It is spanned by the noble chain suspension-bridge, which was completed, some fifteen years ago, with the materials of the Hungerford Suspension Bridge removed from London. This work is chiefly remarkable for the immense amount of masonry in the supporting piers, especially that on the Somersetshire side. A distant view of the Bristol Channel or "Severn Sea," with the opposite coast of Wales, is obtained from the heights near Clifton.

We shall give another page of "Bits of Old Bristol" next week.

From Valparaiso we have particulars of a hurricane there, by which some lives were lost, and great damage done to the shipping in port and to property on shore.

## FINE ARTS.

## MR. ALFRED SCHOECK'S LANDSCAPES.

There are now on view at the gallery of Mr. Emil Dünk, Buckingham Palace-road, several landscapes by the Swiss painter Alfred Schoeck, which deserve notice alike for their art-merit and the nature of the subjects represented. The largest picture, which is about three feet by two, represents "The Midnight Sun" a few degrees above the horizon, gleaming redly in a sea streaked with lines of low-lying rocks. These are dominated in the foreground by two desolate peaks, on the lesser of which sits an eagle, emphasising by its presence the utter loneliness of the scene. "Cape Mabon," in Nova Scotia, is less barren and remote. The bold, dark brown chalk cliff is crowned with spruce and fir; and although the sky still lowers under the influence of the departing storm, they and the seagulls that sweep round the lower rocks on which the sea frets itself into white spray give a familiar and almost friendly aspect to a picture which would otherwise be as impressively barren as the first. A third picture, full of local character, represents what the painter calls "The Wilderness in Canada." In this we have in the foreground a group of tumbled rocks richly lichened, from which spring several tree-trunks which the prairie fire has charred and blackened. Two brown bears watch a couple of moose as they drink in the adjoining lake, which is lit up by a glowing sunset. The next landscape shows sunrise on the mountains of Norway immediately after the first fall of snow. The lake towards which the reindeer wander is still unfrozen, and reflects brightly the rosy peaks of the sun-kissed mountains. There are several pictures in the gallery besides those we have named, but we have said enough to indicate the wide extent of Mr. Schoeck's travels and the ready character of his pencil. His manner of painting is solid and manly and by no means unworthy of his master, the late M. Diday, of Geneva, who also had the honour of instructing Calame, the most esteemed of all the Swiss landscape-painters.

There is in the same gallery a very interesting collection of water-colour drawings by W. Van de Velde, representing various scenes in the Holy Land.

Sir Coutts Lindsay opened the Grosvenor Gallery from two to three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and again in the evening from six till eight. Five hundred and sixty-three persons passed the turnstiles. To-morrow and on Aug. 4 the gallery will be opened between six and eight p.m. Sir Coutts Lindsay asks us to state that it is his intention to open the Grosvenor Gallery free after three o'clock on the afternoons of the three Saturdays—July 20, 27, and Aug. 3. Tickets can be obtained on Fridays by application, either personally or by letter, containing addressed envelope, to the Secretary, 132, New Bond-street.

The sub-committee for the completion of St. Paul's have presented a report which has been adopted by the executive committee on the decoration of the dome. They recommend that a contract should be entered into with Mr. Leighton, R.A., for the preparation of a cartoon for one of the large circles, at an expense of £600, with the understanding that if the work is proceeded with he is to be employed, if he wishes it, for the other seven great circles on similar terms; that a contract should be made with Mr. Poynter for all the figure-subjects on two of the ribs, and all the others in the intermediate space, at a price not to exceed £1550, with a like understanding as to the remainder; that Mr. Stannus should be employed to prepare a full-sized cartoon of two of the ribs of the dome and all the architectural features between them. It is calculated it will require at least one year to complete these works, for which £3500 to £4000 will be required.

A marble relief called "Peace, and the Soldiers' Return," executed by Mr. J. Bell, has been bought by the London Corporation, and placed in the Guildhall. The relief represents the return of Wellington and his army after the peace following the Battle of Waterloo. The figure of the Duke on horseback is in the centre of the composition; on his right is represented Victory breaking the sword of the enemy, and on the other side Peace is sheathing hers. Above are figures of Plenty and Fame, and on both sides the returning Guards are breaking from the ranks to clasp wife and child, while groups in front show the people welcoming the Duke and his victorious soldiers. The new relief has been hung in the lobby through which the various city offices are approached. It is framed in wood painted to resemble Sienna marble.

The following contributions have been made by some of the City guilds to the fund now being collected by the Society of Arts for the purpose of sending artisan reporters to the Paris Exhibition:—The Clothworkers' Company, £100; the Drapers' Company, 50 guineas; the Mercers' Company, 50 guineas; the Fishmongers' Company, 25 guineas; the Cordwainers' Company, 25 guineas; the Salters' Company, 10 guineas; the Carpenters' Company, 10 guineas.

Mr. J. P. Knight, the general manager of the London and Brighton Railway, has introduced an admirable innovation on that line, by way of experiment, which, it is to be hoped, will be quickly followed by other railway companies. With a view of affording increased comfort to passengers travelling during the hot weather, he has ordered a supply of fresh cold drinking-water, at a penny per glass, to be supplied to passengers at Lewes, Horsham, and

Three Bridges stations. The platform attendants will walk alongside the train, and, as may be required, hand the drinking-water to the passengers in the carriages.

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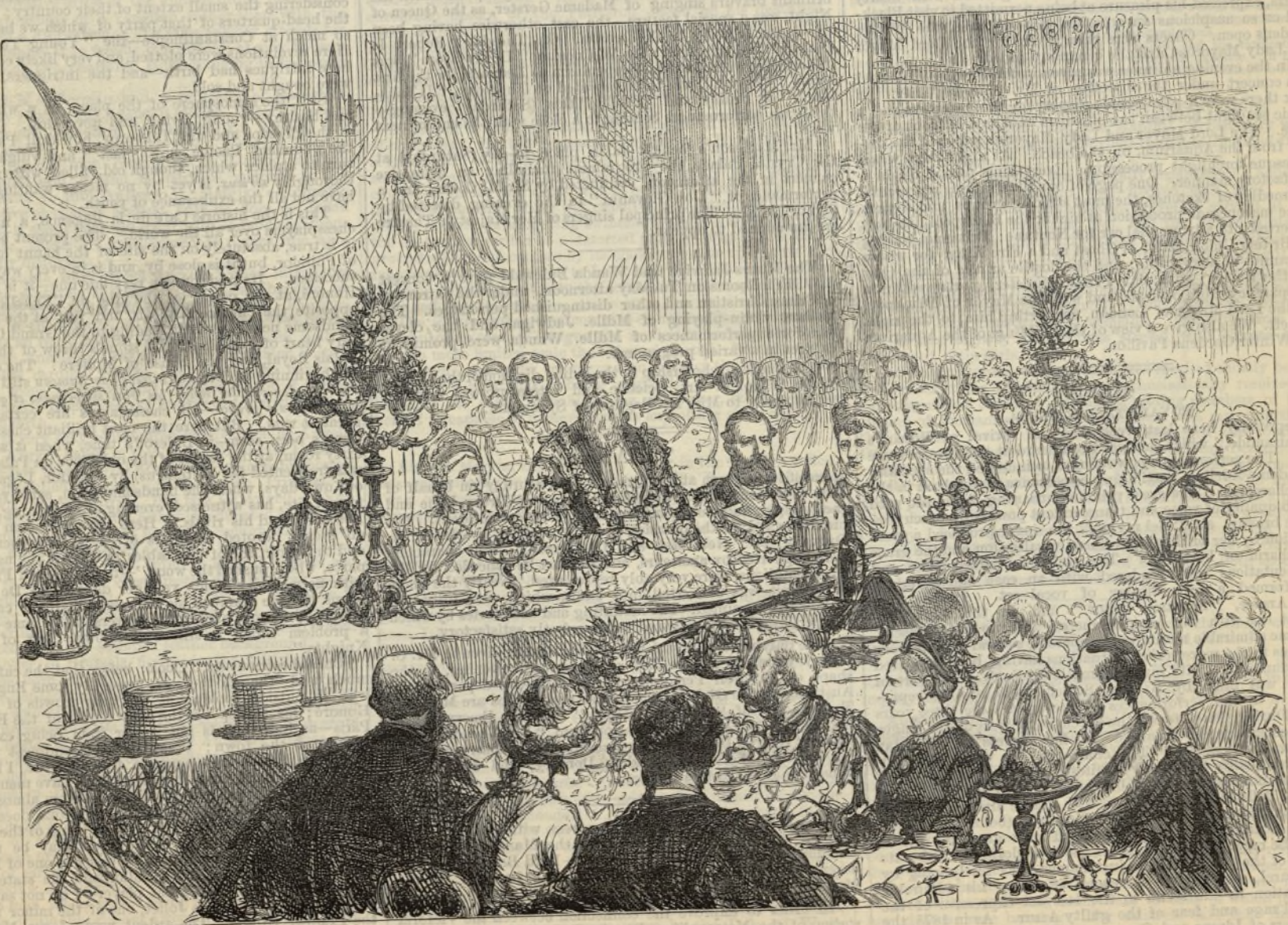
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THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON OPENING THE BLACKPOOL WINTER GARDENS, LANCASHIRE.



## THE BLACKPOOL WINTER GARDENS.

This healthful and popular seaside place, on the Lancashire coast, much frequented by the Manchester people, has been visited by the Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. They were there all last week, staying at the Imperial Hotel as guests of the Mayor of Blackpool, Dr. Cocker, with many other Mayors and municipal dignitaries. On the Thursday, with much pomp and festivity, the Lord Mayor opened the new Winter Gardens, adjoining the Aquarium and the Promenade Pier, of which we have given some illustrations. Some account of the Promenade Pier and the Aquarium was furnished upon the occasion of their being opened.

The Blackpool Winter Gardens are a short distance from the beach, and are easily accessible from all parts of the town. A dome, of fine proportions, marks the principal entrance, where a gold-and-bronze fountain has been erected. The large Floral Hall has been rearranged, and contains some fine specimens of costly flowering plants. Among the statuary in the flower-beds is a statue of Richard II., and the specimens of sculpture include works by Gibson, Canova, McDowell, and others. There are busts of her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family, with those of other eminent persons. The Grand Pavilion is larger than the Free-Trade Hall of Manchester, being 155 ft. long, 75 ft. wide, and 60 ft. high. The stage is at the north end, and is 29 ft. from the footlights to the back, 47 ft. wide, and 57 ft. high. A theatrical license has been promised, and during the season operettas will be produced, under the direction of Mr. Stevenson, manager of the gardens. The pavilion is well seated, and is brilliantly lighted with three massive chandeliers, each containing 150 lights. A spacious gallery surrounds the building, and affords accommodation for a large number of spectators. Mr. Dugan, the artist connected with the gardens, has painted a number of shields, which hang above the gallery, representing the armorial bearings of the nobility of England. There are many other attractions, which need not be described at length. The cost of the gardens and works is considerably over £10,000. The architect is Mr. T. Mitchell, of Manchester.

Great preparations were made by the residents of Blackpool in connection with the ceremony and the accompanying festivities. Almost all the shops and houses in the principal streets, as well as the public buildings, the piers, and places of amusement, were profusely decorated. The weather, although not brilliant, was favourable. Shortly after ten o'clock the whole length of the Promenade was thronged on both sides; the windows of every house along the line of route were crowded with spectators, and many people surveyed the procession from the roofs. Soon after the time announced the procession was in motion, and throughout its long course there was no delay. The procession was led by a few mounted policemen and a pilot carriage, which was followed by the local volunteer corps, headed by their band; the life-boat with its crew, with oars and masts decked with flags; and the fire brigade, followed by a number of carriages containing notabilities. The Mayor and Mayoress of Blackpool rode in front of the sword and mace bearers, and then, in the state carriage brought from London for the occasion, came the Sheriff of London, the Sheriff of Middlesex, and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, who were heartily and frequently cheered along the route. Immediately following the chief guests were the Mayors and Town Clerks of many towns, all wearing their official robes. The line of carriages was at least a mile long, and the route extended the whole length of the drive from the north to the south shore.

The ceremony of opening the Winter Gardens occupied only a few minutes. The Mayor of Blackpool and his visitors, together with a large number of invited guests, assembled in the Pavilion, and the Lord Mayor was formally introduced to the company. His Lordship, who was greeted with hearty cheers, expressed his pleasure at being permitted to visit Blackpool on so auspicious an occasion, and declared the Winter Gardens open. Cheers were then given for the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and the ceremony ended.

In the evening a dinner was given in the Pavilion, followed by a concert under the direction of Mr. Alfred Cellier. At dusk there were a pyrotechnic display on the two piers and a mimic sea fight between two steamers anchored in front of the shore. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress watched the display from the Aquarium, on the beach. At night there was a grotesque torchlight procession. Everything passed off in a satisfactory manner. One page of our illustrations represents, in a medley of sketches, the most striking groups and figures in the masquerade procession at night; the Blackpool life-boat converted into a triumphal car for Neptune; Britannia waving the British Union Jack; a Ghost and a Fire King, for whom we cannot be answerable; and the hostile armies of the Czar and the Sultan; with our Prime Minister, portrayed in a transparency, high over all, and with the Mayor of Blackpool and the Lord Mayor of London, supporting him to the right and left. We also give a view of the buildings of the Aquarium and Winter Gardens Pavilion.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The specialty here last week was the revival of Rossini's "Semiramide," which had not been heard at this theatre since 1875. The performance now referred to included the specialty of Madame Adelina Patti's first appearance in England in the title-character. The great prima donna sang the music with superb quality of voice and transcendent powers of execution. In the bravura air, "Bel raggio," the singer produced a great sensation by her brilliant and fluent vocalisation and the grace and charm of her style. The elaborate embroideries and ornamentations were rendered with an ease and certainty that formed a rare display of vocal art. In the duet with Arsace, "Serbami ognor," and in the more important one with the same character, "Ebene a te ferisci," the same admirable merits were apparent, several declamatory passages in the more serious situations having been rendered by Madame Patti with much dramatic intensity. The part of Arsace was filled by Madame Scalchi, who was its representative in the performances of the opera here three years ago. During this interval the executive powers of the singer have become largely enhanced, and her success on Thursday week was very great. The charm of her voice and her executive facility were finely manifested in Arsace's arias "Ah! quel giorno," and "In si barbara," and in the duet with Assur, "Bella imago," and those with Arsace already specified. The beautiful andante, "Giorno d'orrore" (belonging to the duet, "Ebene a te ferisci"), produced such an effect that it had to be repeated. The music of Assur, as florid and elaborate as that of the two characters just named, was finely sung by M. Maurel, who created a special effect by his admirable declamation in the scene in the last act expressive of the mingled rage and fear of the guilty Assur. As in 1875, the characters of Idreno and Oro were well filled respectively by Signori Pavani and Capponi. The overture, finely played, was encored, and repeated from the allegro. The scenery and

costumes were, as before, on a splendid scale. "Semiramide" was repeated on Monday. M. Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet" was given on Tuesday, for the first and only time this season; with a repetition of Mdlle. Albani's charming performance as Ophelia. "Les Huguenots" was announced for Wednesday; "La Sonnambula" for Thursday (for the benefit of Madame Patti); a combined entertainment on Friday (for the benefit of Mdlle. Albani); and "Aida" for this (Saturday) the closing night of the season.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The regular season of this establishment closed on Saturday with the sixth representation of Bizet's "Carmen," including a repetition of the fine performance of Mdlle. Minnie Hauk in the title-character, and the transference of the part of Don José to Signor Runcio, in lieu of Signor Campanini by whom it had been so admirably sustained before. Owing to the very sudden illness of that excellent artist Mdlle. Alwina Valleria, the representative of Michaela, Mdlle. Bauermeister doubled that part (with some omissions) with that of Mercedes, as previously played by her. On the previous Thursday "Le Nozze di Figaro" was given for the first time this season with a generally efficient cast, including Madame Hélène Crosmont as Susanna, Mdlle. Caroline Salla as the Countess, Signor Del Puente as the Count, Signor Galassi as Figaro, M. Thierry as Dr. Bartolo, and Signor Rinaldini as Basilio.

The season just closed began on April 20 with "La Sonnambula," the Amina having been that accomplished artist Mdlle. Marimon, who has again been a valuable acquisition. The subsequent proceedings have included performances of many classical and popular operas. An important feature in the proceedings has been the fulfilment of Mr. Mapleson's promise in the production of an Italian version of the late Georges Bizet's "Carmen," on the merits and success of which we commented three weeks ago. Another specialty was the revival of Balfe's opera "Il Talismano," which was brought out by Mr. Mapleson in 1874, when his performances were given in Drury-Lane Theatre. The work had not been heard in Her Majesty's Theatre until last Saturday week, when, as recently noticed, it was given with the overture composed for it by Balfe, the manuscript of which had remained long undiscovered among his papers. Marchetti's "Ruy Blas"—produced during Mr. Mapleson's off season here in November last—has been given again, the revival of Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" (with changes in the music and the libretto) not having been found practicable.

Madame Etelka Gerster has improved on the great impression made by her last year by various performances of enhanced power. The return of Madame Trebelli has materially strengthened the cast of many operas. More or less successful first appearances have been made by Mdlles. Mathilde Wilde and Tremelli, Madame Pappenheim, Miss Cummings, Signor Rota, M. Thierry, and Signori Roveri and Dondi. Among other artists, in addition to those named above, who have co-operated in the performances are—Mdlles. Parodi and Robiati, Madame Lablache, Signori Fancelli, Marini, Bettini, Talbo, Thomas, and Grazi, Herr Behrens, and Signori Foli, Rota, and Franceschi.

The ballet department has been well supported by Madame Katti Lanner, Mdlles. Marie Müller and Carolina and Adelaide Monti, and Mdlles. Cavalazzi and Bartoletti—the last two new appearances.

As during many past seasons of Mr. Mapleson's management, the office of musical director and conductor has been excellently fulfilled by Sir M. Costa, his place in a few occasional absences having been worthily supplied by M. Sainton, the well-known leading violinist. The scenic and stage arrangements have been generally good, and the band and chorus on the same scale of efficiency as before.

On Monday a series of farewell performances, at reduced prices, began with Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico," in which the brilliant bravura singing of Madame Gerster, as the Queen of Night, was a special feature—the cast otherwise having been the same as early in the season. On Tuesday "Robert le Diable" was repeated; for Wednesday "Il Trovatore" was announced, with Madame Pappenheim as Leonora, for the first time. "Carmen" was to be repeated on Thursday, "Il Talismano" on Friday, and "Fidelio" this (Saturday) evening—the extra performances coming to a close with the end of next week.

Mr. Mapleson's benefit takes place to-day (Saturday) at the Crystal Palace, the programme including an attractive concert in the afternoon, conducted by Sir M. Costa; and a performance of "Don Giovanni" in the evening, directed by Signor Li Calsi. The principal singers of Her Majesty's Theatre are announced to appear.

The Misses Jadwiga and Wanda Bulewski gave a concert at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday afternoon, under the patronage of Prince Christian and other distinguished personages. The brilliant violin-playing of Mdlle. Jadwiga, and the clever pianoforte performances of Mdlle. Wanda were prominent features in a varied programme.

The musical scholarship in the ladies' division of the Crystal Palace School of Art, Science, and Literature was awarded last Saturday to Miss H. Blagden, of Sydenham.

## THEATRES.

A benefit was given at the Queen's last Saturday on behalf of Mrs. Beaumont, lately lady-housekeeper of Drury-Lane and the Adelphi, and now a sufferer from a severe accident. The piece selected for the occasion was the comedy, by Mr. A. W. Dubourg, of "New Men and Old Acres." The characters were supported by amateurs, and, it must be conceded by the most fastidious, were very ably represented. Nearly the whole of the pit was converted into stalls, which were fully and fashionably occupied. The mounting and accessories by which the performance was assisted were perfectly satisfactory.

The only novelty of the week is the benefit given to Mr. S. Emery yesterday and to-day, afternoon and evening, in the shape of Farewell Performances, prior to his departure for Australia, at the Globe. The pieces represented are Mr. Tom Taylor's play of "Plot and Passion," with Mr. Emery in the part of Fouché, and the adaptation from "Dombey and Son" called "Heart's Delight," in which Miss Helen Barry supports her original character of Edith Dombey, and Mr. Emery himself that of Captain Cuttle.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, with the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, returned to the Mansion House on Monday after their visit to Blackpool.—Lord Beaconsfield has accepted an invitation to the Ministerial banquet at the Mansion House on Saturday, Aug. 3.

In order to improve the connection between the Victoria station of the Metropolitan District Railway and the London Chatham, and Dover Railway station opposite, a subway has been completed, by which passengers can pass from one to the other, escaping the inconvenience of the ordinary traffic.

## PARIS AT THE CAFÉ.—NO. III.

Yet, in passing from the historic but deserted Procépe to the new and crowded Soufflet, let us turn out of our path for a momentary glance at two cafés whose reputation, past and present, is much like that of the Procépe upon a smaller scale. Thoroughly literary are both the Tabourey and the Voltaire. At the former—a solid, old-fashioned, rather handsome place, just opposite the little gate which leads to the galleries of the Luxembourg—there are all the reviews, especially those of the Old Catholic party, which would run some danger of irreverent treatment at many other cafés of the *rive gauche*; but there are, unfortunately, hardly so many readers as journals. Maxime Rude has christened this the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of cafés; and the name is rather happy—it is so steady, so respectable, and, alas! so dull. At the Voltaire, again, there are not so many customers as memories. It is in some sort the Procépe of Bohemia; indeed, Mürger wrote some of his stories of that wild student-country here, in a room on the ground floor. It was one of the regular places of meeting for him and some of his comrades in the later and less poverty-stricken days of his life; and many years afterwards some of his successors in literature followed him hither—notably Alphonse Daudet, whose *Tack* and *The Nabob* have made him known even on this side of the Channel. But he and Carolus Duran, the artist, and all their company have passed away and the Voltaire knows them no longer. For merriment and life, as I have said, we must go to the Boulevard St. Michel.

Unless—we stop on the way for a moment, at what was the Café Racine: *de Massénot le vieil estaminet*. Great names of the lighter literature of France were once familiar here; but now all is changed, even to the sign—"Racine" has given place to a title light as smoke, which there is no need now to name. Without, the café is not remarkable—it is small, white, and somehow not very respectable in appearance; within, the light is always dim, even in the afternoon, when there are only a few rather sleepy men taking their "bocks" or their "grogs"—the voluptuous but hardly beautiful attendant maidens glide about, in the costume of (stage) Swiss peasants, short blue gowns and square-cut bodices, plentifully beaded and be-ribboned—and sometimes late at night, the hubbub is tremendous, when one or more of the long tables is surrounded by a party of shouting, drinking lads and merry *grues*. The better class of students rarely come here; the place has, indeed, become a perfect type of those rather mysterious, apparently quiet, disreputable little cabarets which you may often come across within a few paces of a broad noisy street—this one is not fifty yards from the Boulevard.

And now we have at length reached the Boulevard itself—though not the right side of it; for, by one of those accidents that seem so odd, there is, along all the west side of the Boulevard St. Michel, but one really large and important café—simply, I believe, because there is on this side, near the Luxembourg, a long blank wall, which is naturally an unattractive object to promenaders; and they, to avoid it, cross, and remain on the east thereafter. Here are many and interesting cafés, and the chief of them is the Soufflet, whose size and rank are shown by the fact that, though it is by no means an especially English house, five or six London newspapers are taken there. The very brightest and most intelligent of the Quartier Latin youth assemble at the Soufflet—outside, on the ground floor, and in the billiard-rooms up stairs; throughout the evening there rises from its little round tables a din of controversy, laughter, railery of the passers-by, puns, and politics. And, besides its element of Parisian student life, the Soufflet has some sort of political importance: till a year ago it was always crowded with Roumanians, for whom one part was tacitly set aside. The Roumanians in Paris were (until the war) incredibly numerous, considering the small extent of their country; and it was also the head-quarters of that party of which we have lately heard so much at Constantinople—the "Young Turkey" faction. Here revolutions were plotted, and very likely counter-plotted; here intrigues had birth—and the intriguers, often enough, were bought and sold.

Still, the atmosphere of the place, as a whole, was fresh and healthy—young, living, and never dull. We have seen, at the Procépe and the Tabourey, how dull Paris can be; at the quondam Racine, how "fast" and vulgar; let us now turn to a place which, though old, filled with memories, and thoroughly *sérieux*, is yet by no means wanting in life, if it have not all the exuberance of youth.

This is the historic Café de la Régence, a name sacred to chessplayers over all the world. The present building is not, it is true, absolutely on the site of the haunt of Diderot and of Philidor, but it is close by, and is in every way its legitimate successor. Its position is a very fine one—it is in the Rue St. Honoré, at the corner of the Rue de l'Echelle, and is thus opposite the Théâtre Français, and just at the bottom of the handsome new boulevard leading to the Grand Opera: in the very heart of Paris, within a stone's throw of the Louvre, the Palais Royal, and the house of Molière! The description at the beginning of Diderot's *Neveu de Rameau* still applies to it: *c'est là qu'on voit les coups les plus surprenants et qu'on entend les plus mauvais propos*—all chessplayers are certainly not the greatest wits. But here the most brilliant chessplayers have always been seen—in Diderot's time, when it was a narrow, dirty room, at the corner of the old Place du Palais Royal, and was frequented (as he tells us) by Philidor, Légal, Mayot; in our own days, when the handsome salon, some yards from the former site, has witnessed, evening after evening, the *coups* of Rosenthal and his rivals. Here too great men who were, at all events, devoted amateurs of chess, have spent much time and thought: one of the tables still bears the name of Bonaparte, who "pushed the wood"—to use the old French term—with fiery energy in his younger days; and De Musset, who seems to have stamped his impress on half the cafés of Paris, was really famous among the players of his time—he has left a problem which is still well known, that of "The Two Knights."

Chess begins at six o'clock; before that the café is not very much used—though there are generally some English visitors, who sit outside, looking at the busy crowds of the Rue St. Honoré; for this spot is the very centre of the Englishman's Paris—as, indeed, it is not so far from being exactly in the middle of the town; I suppose the midmost point of all Paris must be somewhere in the Quai de l'Horloge, on the island. Much later than the hour I have mentioned there come to the Régence certain *habitués* whom almost everybody notices: their faces are familiar, even if one does not at the moment recall their names. These are some of the actors from the neighbouring Théâtre Français—it may be remembered that the well-known comedian Provost was one of De Musset's favourite opponents at chess. Maubant, the stately and old-fashioned tragedian, is a great player—I do not say a particularly good one; and so is Joliet, one of the minor members of the Français troupe. The ardent young lover, Mounet Sully (who has succeeded Delaunay in "Hernani" and kindred parts) is often at the Régence, with his keen Greek face and his black beard, which looks so strange on an actor; and Dupont Vernon, a comedian who has as yet hardly had a chance (except in



"Tartuffe"), stands looking over the heads of most of his comrades. Thiron, a stout and eminently respectable actor, with an odd, prominent chin, and Garraud, who is always considered "safe" in the parts technically known as "second old men," are also pretty constant visitors. Finally, with the mention of M. Henri de Bornier, whose "Fille de Roland," produced two or three years ago, was a pleasant and scholarly poem, if not in any sense of the word a great tragedy—let us leave the café of chess for the café of society.

## ART IN PARIS.

## THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

(From our Correspondent.)

The quality of the Austro-Hungarian Empire is expressed in art as well as in politics; and it is curious to observe how nearly the artists of one country balance those of the other. The Austrians, however, have in one respect gained a march on their brethren of Hungary, inasmuch as the former have furnished visitors with a carefully prepared "special catalogue," whereas the latter appear to be contented with such inadequate notice as is taken of them in the "Official Catalogue," a publication necessarily abounding in all manner of blunders.

So far as extent of canvas, academic suavity of composition and brilliancy of colour go, the German Hans Makart, the most distinguished of all the pupils of Piloty, whose headless bodies of Counts Egmont and Horn many of our readers will remember at the second London International Exhibition, is assuredly among the Austrians *facile princeps*. His grand picture—some thirty feet by eighteen—representing "The Entry of Charles the Fifth into Antwerp" is fast becoming popular by means of photographs, and it is certainly the most riant canvas he has yet covered. The youthful Charles, preceded by crossbowmen and cuirassiers, who march to the right of the spectator, approaches on a magnificent war-horse, while five semi-nude maidens of surpassing grace and beauty strew the way with flowers, and otherwise make his entry joyous. Ladies and children fill up the left of the picture and crowd the balconies throughout; while beyond the waving banners and the medieval sky-line of the city gleams a bright sky almost Southern in its blueness. This Southern character pervades not only the air and atmosphere, but enters largely into the forms and faces of the diaphanously-robed women; and, so far as such a remark is applicable to a composition whose lines sweep on so harmoniously and whose masses are so grandly balanced, jars somewhat on our preconceived notions of the homeliness of Antwerp and her citizens. It is said, indeed, that Hans Makart had the most beautiful women of Vienna to sit to him for these radiant nymphs; and if so, this would fully account for the types being so divergent from that known to belong to Antwerp beauties. It is impossible to stroll into the great square of that city without being struck with the similarity between the women one sees to-day and those Rubens painted two hundred and fifty years ago. The children and the nurses and the ladies are generous in their proportions, almost to redundancy, and look as if they had just stepped out of the canvases of the great master. Makart, on the other hand, eschews such amplitude of development, and affects rather a liteness which is almost classic in its grace. He is a perfect master of surface and texture of every kind, from silk to steel; and in this respect is only to be rivalled by a Hungarian artist, to whom he hesitates not to apply it; and when lightness and thinness of brushwork serve his purpose he can be as slight and subtle in his touch as anyone. Makart, in short, is a decorative artist of the highest order, looking at life with the joyousness of a Venetian rather than with the thoughtfulness of a Florentine. The same suavity attends his pencil when he applies it to female portraiture, as may be seen in the likenesses of two charming ladies hanging in the same room.

Hans Makart is a German and a professor of his art at Vienna; his only rival in the Austrian section, so far as colour and composition are concerned, is Jan Matejko, a Pole, and professor at Cracow. In sobriety and general historic vraisemblance, his "Union concluded at Lublin in 1569 between Lithuania and Poland is, perhaps, superior to the "Entry of Charles V. into Antwerp." Matejko's dramatic instinct is as active as that of Makart, only he does not think it necessary that it should express itself with so much sensuous beauty. We are, therefore, predisposed to regard him as a more trustworthy historian.

The large historic work which we have named introduces the spectator to a stately apartment with raised benches on each side crowded with ladies and citizens of rank. The central personage in the picture, attired in a black velvet furred robe, holds aloft an ivory crucifix, and an aged citizen, with a roll of parchment, kneels and swears on an illuminated gospel, while a venerable cardinal on the left lifts up his hands in blessing. The scene is remarkably impressive, and it carries belief in its actuality from the quiet reserve of force with which the artist sets it forth.

Portraiture is very ably represented by Heinrich de Angeli, whose Duke of Argyll hangs in this year's Grosvenor Gallery, and who had in last year's Royal Academy a remarkably honest and carefully-modelled likeness of the Crown Princess of Prussia, our own Princess Royal. But this De Angeli, or Von Angeli as he is sometimes called, although educated in Vienna, was born in Hungary, and might be fairly enough claimed by that country. Among the dozen portraits by which he is represented, those which will most interest English visitors are Lord Sydney, the Deans of Westminster and Windsor, and, above all, Lord Beaconsfield. The portrait in which he is larger and freer in handling is probably that of Madame Schwabe, of Berlin—a comely dark lady in black lace, whom we see full-faced against a stamped leather background.

Wilhelm Koller, of Brussels, figures in the Austrian Court because he was born in Vienna. Although not a pupil of Leys, there are not lacking symptoms of the Baron's influence, only Koller is smoother and works to a higher finish than Leys thought necessary. His principal work here represents the Emperor Charles V. at the house of Anthony Fugger, the famous weaver and merchant of Augsburg, and whose family became ennobled, and intermarried with some of the most princely houses in Europe. Gabriel Max, of Munich, with whose portrait of our Saviour we are all familiar, was, like Makart, a pupil of Piloty. His only picture here is a very touching one of a martyr maiden surrounded by lions and tigers in a Roman arena, and looking up to heaven as she takes her last adieu of earth. A very spirited composition is that of Norbert Schrödl's, representing the violent carrying off or abduction of a man, whom we see being placed on a white horse held by a negro, while the prisoner's women-folk, old and young, scream and protest, and the baby in the basket lies tumbled on the hillside where the fugitives have been overtaken. An old grey-haired Montenegrin warrior being carried wounded on a litter down a mountain pass, while maidens and mothers kneel and pray for him as he is borne tenderly along, is also

a striking composition, and comes from the pencil of Jaroslav Cermak, born at Prague, but a pupil of Gallait's, of Brussels. Karl Karger sends a "Railway Station," which reminds one of what our own Mr. Frith has achieved in this way. The arrangement here is a little different. For example, the engine is in the left foreground and the crowd all to the right. There is quite as much characterisation here as in Mr. Frith's picture, and decidedly more daylight. Its size is about 5 ft. by 3 ft.

Neither still-life nor animal painting is neglected in Austria. The former is admirably represented by the Fish Shop of Alois Schön, one of the professors at Vienna; and the other by Chevalier Otto de Thoren, who almost equals Troyon in the force and truth with which he represents animal life. His milkmaid entering the byre in which half a dozen cows are stalled all in a row, is as forcible as it is true to rural nature. Cocks and hens strut about the place, and everything has the appearance of actual life. His blue-bloused peasant quieting his team of horses at the approach of a thunderstorm is another good example. Chevalier Julius de Blaas is another ardent student of animal life, as is shown by his fox scampering past a herd of cattle followed by the hounds in full cry. Carl Probst, Emil Schindler, Eduard Kurzbaue, and Robert Russ are all artists honourably associated with Viennese art, and which lack of space compels us only to name. The shield on which is represented the Combat of the Lapithe and Centaurs is one of the finest pieces of repoussé-work we remember to have seen. The artist is Josef Tautenhayn.

Including engravings, photographs, water colours, die-sinking, and sculpture—among the last being a colossal statue of Beethoven, by Caspar Zumbusch, of the highest merit—the works in the Austrian art-section number 330, and fill four saloons, whereas those of Hungary fill only one. Nevertheless, Hungarian art is as pronounced and individual as that of her Austrian sister, and whatever special excellence is shown by the one can fairly be matched by the other. For example, Benezör Gyula's Baptism of a black-haired, brawny-shouldered warrior, in rich ruby mantle, at a white marble font, by a venerable Bishop, whose blue robe stands stiff with gold embroidery, is perhaps richer in colour and more absolute in the representation of texture than anything in the whole exposition, whether by Makart or anyone else. We could scarcely imagine the witchery of brushwork and colour carried further. Then, facing the entrance, is the work of another great master who is more individual still. We allude to M. Munkácsy and his noble picture of Milton dictating "Paradise Lost" to his daughters. The black, low-toned, yet strangely forcible manner of the artist is peculiarly fitted to such a subject; and we think he has realised in a triumphant manner what he set himself to do. The poet sits on the left, attired in black, with white cuffs and collar, his right hand sensitively touching his breast button, his left on the chair, and his head inclined thoughtfully. One girl sews at his side, another stands behind the table and regards her father tenderly, while the immediate amanuensis of the hour leans reverently forward to catch his words. There is a large dark cabinet behind the girl who is standing, which contrasts forcibly with the light falling on the poet through the casement to his right. This is perhaps the most important picture M. Munkácsy has yet painted as regards strength of representation and unity of effect. The same artist has set forth another group with equal intensity, though the *dramatis personæ* are of quite a different type. We see a number of Hungarian peasant conscripts, each with a rosette of the national colours on his breast—red, white, and green—seated round a table drinking hilariously, or sitting pensively, just as the mood seizes them. In the foreground one lad sits with his sweetheart, hand in hand, looking dejected enough; but the proportion of the group is mirthful even to boisterousness. Adolf Pichler sends a grand monochromatic design of the Patriarch Jacob on his deathbed, which is well worth the consideration of art-lovers. It is hung too high, and may escape the visitor unless looked for. F. Paczka represents humorous *genre*. One picture shows an old man bracing up his drum, another an old gentleman examining through his specs the broken string of his violin. Both are roughly yet learnedly painted.

L. Ebner is another artist who delights in the delineation of character. His two ragamuffins of the true Hungarian type is excellent. G. Meszöly sends a picture with a lot of canoe-shaped boats, whose peasant-looking owners are variously employed under the trees which border a sedgy lake. The manner of painting is dry but effective. Keletig uses a juicier pencil, and shows a sleeping swineherd under a mighty oak in the overgrown garden of a deserted palace. Pigs prowl about ground which one can see by its classic remains of figures and fountains was once sacred to Love and the Graces, and render by their swinish familiarity the scene before the spectator still more sad and desolate.

The Hungarian section contains examples also of engraving and sculpture, and of designs and models in architecture; but all on a more limited scale than that of Austria. Being without a catalogue, moreover, or anyone to instruct the stranger, the section runs great risk of being slighted. So far, however, as Hungary has cared to exhibit her art-power, she has shown herself as capable of achievement as any of her sister States.

Charles Marvin, described as a writer in the Foreign Office, was on Tuesday further examined at the Bow-street Police Court on the charge of having committed a breach of trust in appropriating and stealing a secret document purporting to be a communication between the Governments of Great Britain and Russia. Mr. Vaughan decided that that there was no evidence of any larceny having been committed, and the defendant was discharged.

A successful attempt has at last been made to raise the Eurydice, which capsized and sank four months ago off Dunose, Isle of Wight. After numerous operations, she was on Tuesday shifted out of a hole about eleven feet and a half deep, and moved eastward more than 150 ft. The moving of the vessel is to be continued daily.

The annual flower show of the children in the schools of the five inwards of St. George's, Hanover-square, was held yesterday week in the gardens of Grosvenor House. The flowers sent by 750 children were set out in a tent, and prizes varying in amount from 1s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. were given to 112 of the little horticulturists. In the absence from town of the Duchess of Westminster, the prizes were presented by the Marchioness of Ormonde. A lively interest was shown in the success of the fête by the visitors, among whom were the Hon. Victoria Grosvenor (the treasurer of the society), Lady Foley, the Countess de Jarnac, Lady Emily Cavendish, Lord Ebury, Lord Foley, Lord Edward Cavendish, the clergy of the district, and the honorary secretaries, the Hon. Fitz-Alan Foley and Mr. Percy K. Knox. After the distribution short addresses, suitable to the occasion, were given by the Duke of Westminster, the American Bishop of Albany, the Rev. E. Capel Cure, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, and Lord Edward Cavendish. The band of the Queen's Westminster Rifles played during the afternoon.

## THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

The Berlin Congress held its twentieth and final sitting on Saturday last, when the new Treaty was signed by all the Plenipotentiaries.

The official copy of the Berlin Treaty was presented on Tuesday night to both Houses of Parliament. It is prefaced by a long despatch from Lord Salisbury, who remarks that the general effect of the alterations which have been made in the Treaty of San Stefano has been to restore, with due security for good government, a very large territory to the Sultan, while they tend powerfully to secure from external assault the stability and independence of his empire. He denies that the views set out in his despatch of April 1 have been abandoned in the subsequent action of her Majesty's Government, and to obviate the continuance of this misconception the noble Marquis enters into considerable detail respecting the decisions of the Congress. All the objections he then made have been removed, he says, by the Treaty of Berlin, and he Congress has applied an adequate remedy to all the dangers which were threatened. He concludes by observing that it is probably the last opportunity for Turkey, and whether use will be made of it depends upon the sincerity with which Turkish statesmen will address themselves to the duties of good government and the task of reform.

The Treaty consists of sixty-four clauses. We give the articles relating to the changes made in Asiatic Turkey, as they more particularly affect British interests:—

Article 58. The Sublime Porte cedes to the Russian Empire in Asia the territories of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum, together with the latter port, as well as all the territories comprised between the ancient Russo-Turkish frontier and the following line:—The new frontier commencing on the Black Sea, in conformity with the line determined by the Treaty of San Stefano as far as a point to the north-west of Khorda, and to the south of Artwin, continues in a straight line as far as the River Tchouk, crosses this river and passes to the east of Aschmichen, going in a straight line to the south to join the Russian frontier indicated in the Treaty of San Stefano, at a point to the south of Nariman, leaving the frontier turns to the east, passes by the point indicated near Nariman the frontier turns to the east, passes by Tebrenek, which remains to Russia, and continues as far as the Pennek Tschai. It follows the river as far as Bardouz, then turns towards the south, leaving Bardouz and Jönkiy to Russia. From a point to the west of the village of Karaougan the frontier is directed on Medjingert, continues in a straight line towards the summit of the mountain Kassadagh, and follows the line of the watershed between the affluents of the Araxes on the north and those of the Mourad Su on the south, as far as the ancient frontier of Russia.

Article 59. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia declares that it is his intention to erect Batoum into a free port, essentially commercial.

Article 60. The valley of Alaschkerd and the town of Bayazid, ceded to Russia by Article 19 of the Treaty of San Stefano, are restored to Turkey. The Sublime Porte cedes to Persia the town and territory of Khotour, such as it has been determined by the mixed Anglo-Russian Commission for the delimitation of the frontiers of Turkey and of Persia.

Article 61. The Sublime Porte undertakes to carry out, without further delay, the ameliorations and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds. It will periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the Powers, who will superintend their application.

Article 62. The Sublime Porte having expressed the wish to maintain the principle of religious liberty, and give it the widest scope, the contracting parties take note of this spontaneous declaration. In no part of the Ottoman Empire shall difference of religion be alleged against an individual as a ground for exclusion or incapacity as regards the discharge of civil and political rights, admission to the public service, functions, and honours, or the exercise of the different professions and industries. All persons shall be admitted, without distinction of religion, to give evidence before the tribunals. Liberty and the outward exercise of all forms of worship are assured to all, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the hierarchical organisations of the various communities or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs. Ecclesiastics, pilgrims, and monks of all nationalities travelling in Turkey in Europe, or in Turkey in Asia, shall enjoy the same rights, advantages, and privileges. The right of official protection by the diplomatic and consular agents of the Powers in Turkey is recognised, both as regards the above-mentioned persons and their religious, charitable, and other establishments in the Holy Places and elsewhere. The rights possessed by France are expressly reserved; and it is well understood that no alterations shall be made in the status quo in the Holy Places. The monks of Mount Athos, of whatever country they may be natives, shall be maintained in their former possessions and advantages, and shall enjoy, without any exception, complete equality of rights and prerogatives.

Article 63. The Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856, as well as the Treaty of London of March 13, 1871, are maintained in all such of their provisions as are not abrogated or modified by the preceding stipulations.

Article 64. The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Berlin within three weeks, or earlier if possible. In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it and affixed to it the seal of their arms.

## RETURN OF THE ENGLISH PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

The Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury were received most enthusiastically on their return to England from Berlin on Tuesday.

At Dover the occasion was generally regarded as a holiday, and the ships and buildings were decked with flags. The vessel by which the Plenipotentiaries travelled arrived at the Dover Pier at about half-past two, and the Prime Minister, before landing, was presented with an address of congratulation by the Mayor and Corporation. In acknowledging it the noble Earl said that the country was as much indebted to Lord Salisbury as to himself for any satisfactory results which had been attained at the Congress. Other addresses were presented by local Constitutional societies. The route from the pier to the railway station was strewn with flowers by a number of little girls.

At Charing-cross station, which was reached shortly before five o'clock, their Lordships were enthusiastically received by a distinguished company, including leading members of both Houses of Parliament. The enthusiasm was maintained by the immense body of spectators who lined the route to Downing-street, and on arriving there both Lord Beaconsfield and the Earl of Salisbury had to briefly address the mass of people assembled before they would disperse. The former said a peace had been secured with honour, and it was a peace which he hoped would satisfy their Sovereign and gratify the country. Lord Salisbury said he gathered from that great assemblage that the people would always support a Government which supported the honour of England. Both speeches were greeted with tremendous cheering.

Captain Morley has been selected as chairman of the Middlesex magistrates, in succession to Lord Salisbury.

The name of Mr. William Hardy, Deputy-Keeper of the Records, has been added to the Commission appointed to make inquiry as to historical documents of public interest.

At the annual meeting of the Union Bank of Australia on Monday, the chairman said there was every prospect of a bountiful harvest in the colony. The price of wool in Australia had improved, and, as that was the staple article, they had every reason to hope that the prosperity of the colony was assured.

A young girl employed at service at a house in Great Coram-street was on Monday charged at the Bow-street Police Court with setting fire to the contents of her bed-room in three places. The fire was discovered by a policeman, who aroused the inmates of the house, and the accused was found covered with a quilt in a room next to that in which part of her clothes were burning. Her mistress said that the girl seemed half asleep, and could give no explanation of what had happened; she had no reason to think the accused had any ill-feeling towards her, or intended to do wrong. The case was remanded.



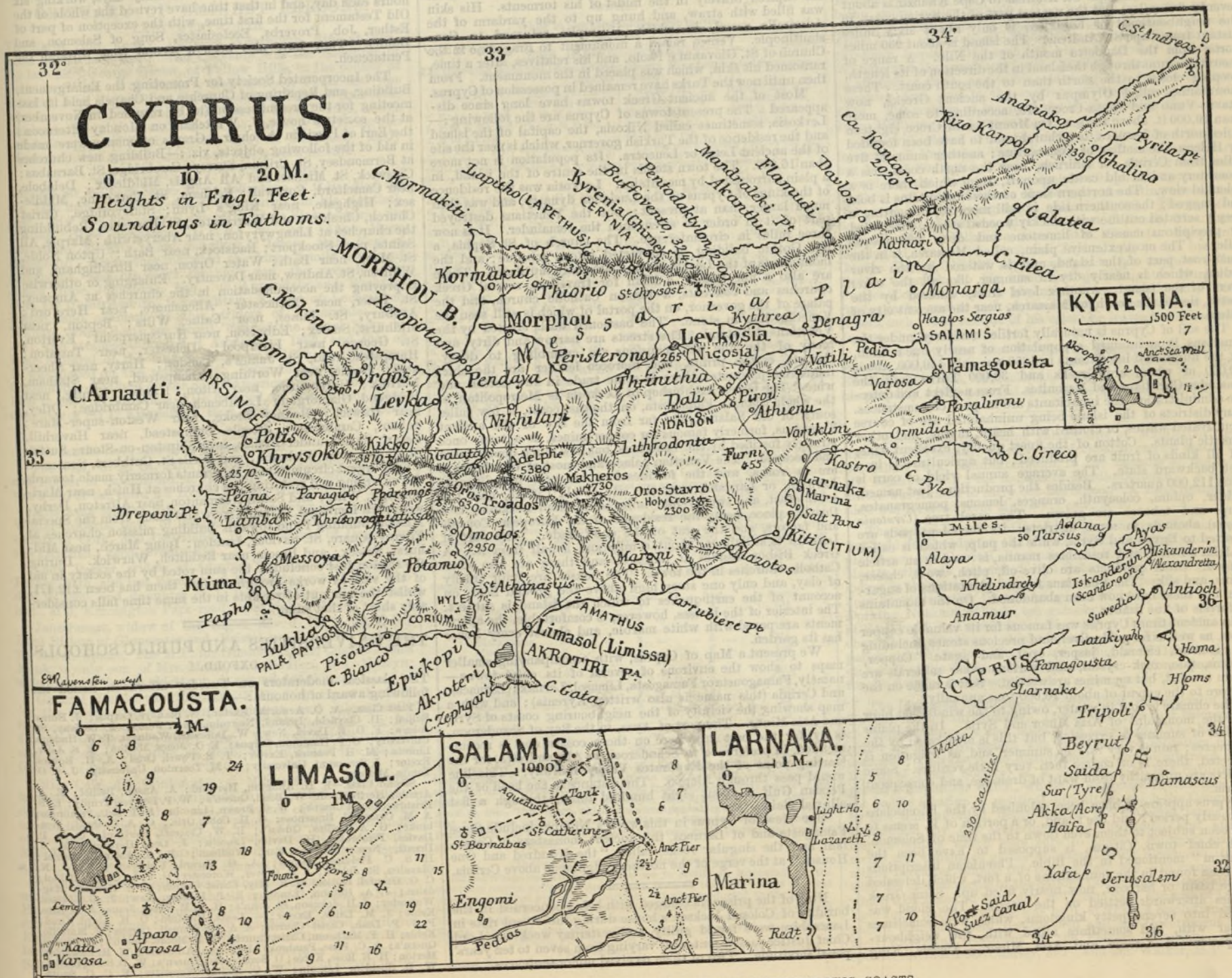


OPENING OF THE WINTER GARDENS, BLACKPOOL: SKETCHES IN THE PROCESSION.





THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE: FORT PALEOCASTRO—TURKISH FORCES ADVANCING AGAINST THE INSURGENTS.





## THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

We have received, from an officer of one of her Majesty's ships on the coast of Crete, some sketches of the fighting that has taken place between the Turkish forces and the insurgents, who are assisted by volunteers from Greece. The insurgents occupying the valley of Apocorona had made repeated attacks on the Turkish positions from Fort Paleocastro to Kalyvia. Salih Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, therefore determined to drive them into the mountains. At four o'clock in the morning on the 23rd ult. Colonel Briscoe, with fifteen hundred Turkish soldiers and two hundred Bashi-Bazouks (Mohammedan volunteers), advanced, and, after ten hours' fighting, succeeded in driving back the insurgents about three miles, and occupying two villages. The insurgents numbered about three thousand. On the next morning General Nedjib Pasha, with eighteen hundred soldiers and five hundred Bashi-Bazouks, renewed hostilities; and, after a whole day's fighting, effectually cleared the valley of insurgents, and stormed and occupied their positions on the hills on the north side of the plain. The Turkish loss was twenty-two killed and fifty-three wounded; while the insurgent loss was much greater, about sixty dead bodies being found. During the second day's fighting the insurgents numbered about four thousand. The inhabitants of Varnos, a large village in the plain, having surrendered their arms, and requested peace of Nedjib Pasha, that village was left unmolested during the Turkish advance. The insurgents have now retired to the mountains.

## THE ISLE OF CYPRUS.

The delivery of the Isle of Cyprus to the administration of the Queen of Great Britain took place on Saturday last. Admiral Lord John Hay, who had brought his squadron to the port of Larnaca, then arrived at Nicosia or Levkosia, the capital of the island, and proceeded with his staff to the Governor's residence. There, in presence of Samih Pasha and the officials and notables of the island, he stated the circumstances under which the government of Cyprus has been given into the hands of the Queen of Great Britain. Afterwards the British flag was hoisted, the Admiral pronouncing the words, "I take possession of this island in the name of Queen Victoria." It is stated that, upon hearing this well-known name, the assembled crowd shouted lustily, "Live the British Queen!" and that they remained gazing at the flag till it was hauled down at sunset. The ceremony of hoisting the British flag at Larnaca was performed on Monday. Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley is appointed her Majesty's High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief to administer the government.

Cyprus is a large island in the Mediterranean, lying near the coasts of Syria and Asia Minor. The main part of the island, in shape an irregular parallelogram, is about 110 miles long from east to west. The breadth of this part of the island varies from thirty to fifty miles, its most northern point being forty-five miles distant from Cape Anamur, in Cilicia. The rest of the island forms a horn-like projection, extending for about twenty miles in length with a breadth of from two to five miles, terminating in Cape St. Andreas (the ancient Dinareum), off which lie two small islets called Kleides, or "the Keys of Cyprus." This part of the island, which is rugged, mountainous, and rocky, takes a north-eastern direction, and lies nearly in a line with Cape Khanzir, the most southern point of the Amanus Mountains on the coast of Syria. The distance from Cape St. Andreas to Cape Khanzir is about seventy-five miles; but the nearest part of the Syrian coast, in the neighbourhood of Latakiah, is only about sixty miles distant from Cape St. Andreas. The island is about 230 miles north from the Damietta mouth of the Nile. A range of mountains runs through the island in the direction of its length, keeping closer to the north than to the south coast. These mountains, called Olympus by the ancient Greeks, now Stavro-Vuno and Santa-Croce, are, according to some, more than 10,000 ft. above the sea. On Mount Santa-Croce, eighteen miles north of Larnaca, is a church said to have been founded by Helena, the mother of Constantine; another summit, five miles from Cerinia, or Ghirneh, near the north coast, has a monastery and an old castle upon it, from which there is a splendid view. The northern slope of these mountains is bold and rugged; the southern side is still more so, presenting a deeply serrated outline with thickly wooded steepes, diversified by precipitous masses of limestone and deep picturesque valleys. The most extensive plain, called Messarea, is in the south-east part of the island, and is watered by the river Pedias, which is nearly dry in summer, like all the other rivers of the island. Another level tract, watered by the Tretus, lies to the south of Messarea, near the ancient city of Citium.

The soil of Cyprus is naturally fertile; formerly, under the Venetians, it maintained a population of nearly one million, but the number of inhabitants in 1850 was only 140,000, about 100,000 of whom are Greeks and 30,000 Turks, and the remainder Christians and Maronites. From neglect and defective administration the inhabitants are in poor circumstances. Many districts of the island being uninhabited are of course uncultivated wastes, or clothed with heath, thyme, and other aromatic plants. Cotton of the finest quality, excellent wine, and all kinds of fruit are produced; but agriculture is in a most backward state. The average annual yield of corn is about 112,000 quarters. Besides the productions just named, madder, opium, colocynth, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, hemp, and tobacco are grown. The carob-tree (*Ceratonia Siliqua*) abounds in some districts; its succulent pods are exported to Egypt and Syria, while the pulp, which is called St. John's Bread, and resembles manna, is used as an article of food. Other products are olive-oil, pitch, wool, cheese, raisins, and silk. The Venetians formed plantations of sugarcane, but these have now been abandoned. On the mountains are forests of fine timber.

In ancient times Cyprus was famous for its valuable copper mines, as well as for gold, silver, and precious stones, including the diamond, emerald, jasper, opal, and agate. Copper, asbestos, talc, rock-crystal, and various other minerals are known to exist, but no mines are worked. Salt is made on the seashore to the extent of about 10,000 tons annually.

The climate is cold in winter, owing to the winds that blow from the mountains of Asia Minor and Syria. In the plains the heat of summer is excessive, but this is moderated by the sea breezes; rain is very rare in summer, and, as irrigation is neglected, there is of course then very little verdure. Some districts are unhealthy from want of drainage, and consequent malaria.

Cyprus appears to have been colonised by the Phœnicians at an early period; and the island, or a portion of it, seems to have been subject to them even down to the time of Solomon. Their chief town, Citium, is supposed to have been the "Chittim" mentioned in the Bible. Phœnician inscriptions have been found in the foundations of a fort, which defended a large basin or harbour, now nearly filled up. Some Greek colonies afterwards settled on the coasts. The island was divided into several petty kingdoms, which were sometimes at war with, and sometimes allied with, the neighbouring powers of Greece and Asia Minor. Amasis, King

of Egypt, invaded Cyprus and took Citium, and it was probably he who introduced the Ethiopian or African settlers. The island became subject to the Persians, and afterwards submitted to Alexander the Great, upon whose death it fell, with Egypt, to the share of Ptolemy, the son of Lagos. It continued under the Ptolemies, sometimes united with Egypt and sometimes under a separate Prince of the same dynasty. The last of these Princes, brother to Ptolemy Auletes, King of Egypt, incurred the enmity of P. Clodius Pulcher, who, being taken prisoner by the Cilician pirates, sent to the King of Cyprus for money to pay his ransom. The King sent a sum which was too little. Clodius having recovered his liberty by other means, when he became tribune of the people obtained a decree making Cyprus a Roman province. Marcus Cato was sent to take possession, and the King, hearing of this, put himself to death. Cato seized upon the treasury, and sent a large booty to Rome. Cyprus thus became a Roman province. On the division of the empire it fell to the lot of the Byzantine Emperors, and, after several vicissitudes, became a separate principality under a branch of the Comneni.

During the Crusades, King Richard I. of England, called Richard Cœur de Lion, took the island in 1191 and sold it to the Templars, whose oppression caused a revolt. Richard resumed the sovereignty, and gave it to Guy of Lusignan, the expelled King of Jerusalem, in 1192. The Lusignans retained it nearly 300 years, which was a flourishing period for Cyprus. John III. of Lusignan died in 1458, leaving the kingdom to Charlotte, his only legitimate child, who married her cousin, Louis, Count of Geneva, second son of the Duke of Savoy and of Anna of Cyprus. Queen Charlotte of Cyprus was solemnly crowned at Levkosia in 1460, but was soon after expelled by her natural brother James, assisted by the Mamelukes of Egypt. Queen Charlotte of Cyprus retired to Rome, where she died in 1487, bequeathing her claims to Charles Duke of Savoy, in consequence of which the Sovereigns of that dynasty assume to this day the title of Kings of Cyprus and Jerusalem. The natural brother James married Catharine Cornaro, the daughter of a Venetian merchant, who brought him 100,000 golden ducats. The Venetian Senate adopted Catharine Cornaro, on her marriage in 1471, as "Daughter of St. Mark." In 1473 James died, and Catharine was soon after delivered of a son, of whom the Republic of Venice assumed the guardianship, and Venetian troops were sent to garrison the towns of the island. The child died an infant, and in 1489 the Venetian Senate persuaded Catharine to abdicate in favour of the Republic. She retired to Asolo, near Treviso, where she lived the rest of her days in princely style and on a liberal pension. The Venetians virtually kept possession of Cyprus for one hundred years—namely, from about 1471 to 1571. Then Selim II. sent a powerful force to invade the island. The Turks took Levkosia by storm, and massacred some 20,000 people. They then laid siege to Famagosta (formerly the second city of the island), which was long and gallantly defended by the Provveditor-General Marcantonio Bragadino. At last, in August, 1571, the Venetians were obliged to capitulate, on condition of being sent safely home. The Pasha, Mustapha, signed the capitulation; but when Bragadino, with the other Venetian officers, repaired to his tent to deliver the keys, he had them all seized and put to death, except Bragadino, whom, after some days, he caused to be led naked to the square of Famagosta, where, in the Pasha's presence, the executioner began to flay him alive. He expired bravely in the midst of his torments. His skin was filled with straw, and hung up to the yardarm of the Admiral's vessel, in which Mustapha returned to Constantinople. Venice raised a monument to Bragadino in the Church of St. Giovanni e Paolo, and his relatives, after a time, ransomed his skin, which was placed in the monument. From then until now the Turks have remained in possession of Cyprus.

Most of the ancient Greek towns have long since disappeared. The present towns of Cyprus are the following:—Levkosia, sometimes called Nikosia, the capital of the island and the residence of the Turkish governor, which is near the site of the ancient Letra or Leucotria. Its population is not more than 16,000. The town stands in the centre of the island, in a plain surrounded by mountains. Levkosia was the residence of the kings of Cyprus of the Lusignan dynasty, and was then much larger than at present; but the Venetians destroyed part of it in order to strengthen the remainder. It is now three miles in circumference. The church of St. Sophia, a fine Gothic building, is converted into a mosque; and the monuments of the Lusignans in it are sadly mutilated. There are also a fine bazaar, a khan for travellers, several Greek churches and convents, a Roman Catholic church, and the palace of the governor, on the portal of which is still seen the Venetian lion in stone. The bastioned walls erected by the Venetians still stand. The streets are narrow and dirty, and many of the fine old mansions are crumbling to decay. Carpets, cotton prints, and morocco leather are the chief industrial products; there is some trade in raw cotton and wine. The Greek Archbishop of Levkosia is Metropolitan of the whole island. Famagosta, on the east coast, a few miles south of old Salamis, not far from the site of the ancient Tamassus, formerly famous for copper-mines, is a town once strongly fortified by the Venetians, but now much depopulated and decayed. The Venetian palace and most of the churches are in ruins, and the fortifications are now insignificant. Larnaca, or Larnaka, near the site of old Citium, near the south coast, and twenty-four miles south from Levkosia, is a thriving place, being the residence of the European Consuls and factors, and the seat of the chief trade. The port of Larnaca is at Salines, about a mile and a half from it. A Greek Bishop resides at Larnaca, and there are also some Catholic churches in the town. The houses are built chiefly of clay, and only one story high above the ground floor, on account of the earthquakes to which the island is subject. The interior of the houses, however, is comfortable, the apartments are paved with white marble, and almost every house has its garden.

We present a Map of Cyprus, with accompanying smaller maps to show the environs of several of its chief towns—namely, Famagosta or Famagosta, Limasol, Larnaka (Larnaca), and Cerinia (this name is also written Kyrenia); and with a map showing the vicinity of the neighbouring coasts of Syria and Asia Minor. The port of Ayas, in the Bay of Scanderoon, is by far the best anywhere on those coasts, and is recommended, in preference to Scanderoon or Alexandretta, for the starting-point of the Euphrates Valley Railway. This line would pass through Aleppo. The distance to the head of the Persian Gulf is about eight hundred miles, through a flat alluvial plain.

Our Views of Cyprus in this week's Number include those of Famagosta and of Larnaca, the ancient monastery of Cozzafani, and the singular rocks, called "the Hundred and One Houses," at the verge of the northern highlands above Cerinia.

Nine of the prisoners charged with being concerned in the burning of Colonel Jackson's house during the recent riots in Lancashire were found guilty, and yesterday week the Lord Chief Justice passed sentences varying from seven to ten years' penal servitude. Two of them received minor sentences.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, James Nutt, to be Vicar of Anley, Warwick, on his own petition. Adamson, Cuthbert Edward; Minister of South Westoe District. Ashburner, John; Perpetual Curate of Blawith, Lancaster. Ashburnham, the Hon. Richard; Rector of Combes, Suffolk. Bradley, James; Vicar of St. Paul's, Leamington Priors. Bullrine, James Alexander; Vicar of Yurnton, Oxon. Carter, John; Vicar of Roughtonhead, Cumberland. Cooley, W. L. J.; Vicar of Ponteland, Northumberland. Cotton, Henry Aldrich; Priest in Ordinary her Majesty's Chapels Royal. Fellows, Henry Cecil; Rector of Peighton, Norfolk. Grace, Allen Zachariah; Rector of Great and Little Wacton, Norfolk. Grant, Charles; Vicar of Shapwick-cum-Ashcott. Greenwood, J.; Vicar of North Dalton, near Beverley. Haythornthwaite, Richard; Perpetual Curate of Cleator Moor, Cumberland. Heartley, Charles Tebbott; Rector of Chelvey, Cambridge. Hoste, James Richard Philip; Dean of Farnham. Johnson, A. C.; Rector of Chapel St. Mary with Little Wenham, Suffolk. Johnston, Charles Smyth; Rector of Little Welnetham. Jones, William; Perpetual Curate of Llanon, Carmarthenshire. Kearney, Arthur Henry; Vicar of Ixworth. Keeling, W. W. F.; Vicar of Holy Island, Berwick-on-Tweed. Lethbridge, Arthur; Perpetual Curate of Barrington. Leupolt, Samuel Theodore; Rector of Kilverstone, Norfolk. Lillingston, F. A. C.; Vicar of St. Barnabas's, Holloway. Loosmore, R. W.; Vicar of Salehurst. Luke, William Henry Colbeck; Vicar of St. Mathias's, Earl's-court. Mitchell, St. John; Curate of Penmaer, Glamorganshire. Moreton, Julian; Perpetual Curate of St. Nicholas's, Saltash. Pigott, William Graham Foster; Rector of Abington. Frankel, John; Curate of Southam, Warwick. Price, Lewis; Vicar of Llandelofawr, Carmarthenshire. Priestley, Thomas; Vicar of St. Peter's, Hoxton. Reeve, Edward J.; Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Stockport, Cheshire. Richardson, J.; Vicar of Aberdovey; Vicar of Rhyl. Rountree, James Peter; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Bewick. Simpson, M. H.; Perpetual Curate of St. Philip and St. James's, Towlaw. Smith, Granville Vincent Vickers; Chaplain of the Ipswich Gao, Suffolk. Soden, Alfred James; Vicar of Aston Magna, Worcester. Thresher, James Henville; Rector of Bucknell, Oxon. Swan, Charles Trollope; Rector of Saunthorpe. Sweet, James Brady; Vicar of Ottertown. Thomas, Evan Henry; Curate of Bassa'eg, Newport, Curate of Hay. Turner, George Henry; Vicar of Tolleshunt Major. Watts, J.; Curate of Fishguard; Vicar of Brawdy with Haycastle.—*Guardian*.

The Earl of Hardwicke laid the chief stone of a new district church in the Fens, near Littleport, on Tuesday.

The sittings of the Lambeth Conference will be resumed in the Library at Lambeth Palace on Monday next.

Forty-five bishops preached in metropolitan churches on Sunday. Of this large number there were only five home bishops—viz., the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Brechin, the Bishop of Aberdeen, and Bishop Claughton, Chaplain General of the Forces.

The Vicar General's Office, for the granting of the Archbishop of Canterbury's marriage licenses for the metropolis and the whole province of Canterbury, is now established on the first floor of No. 5, Dean's-court, Doctor's Commons, opposite the Deanery. The London Diocesan Registry is in the same house, but the two offices are wholly unconnected.

The company appointed for the revision of the authorised version of the Old Testament finished their fifty-second session yesterday week in the Chapter Library, Westminster. The first revision of the minor prophets was completed, and the revision of Esther was continued to the end of the second chapter. The company, since their first meeting on June 30, 1870, have sat for four hundred and sixty days, working six hours each day, and in that time have revised the whole of the Old Testament for the first time, with the exception of part of Esther, Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, and Daniel. They have also been a second time through the Pentateuch.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its last meeting for the present session (to be resumed in November) at the society's house, 7, Whitehall, on Monday afternoon; the Earl of Powis in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building new churches at Bermondsey, St. Crispin, Surrey; Cambridge, St. Barnabas; Chiswick, St. Michael and All Angels, Middlesex; Delabole, near Camelford, Cornwall; Feltham, St. Catherine, Middlesex; Highgate, near King's Lynn; Staleybridge, Christ Church, Cheshire; and Warrington, St. Barnabas. Rebuilding the churches at Llangwryfion, near Aberystwith; Marple, All Saints, near Stockport; Radstock, near Bath; Upton Noble, St. Mary, near Bath; Water Orton, near Birmingham, and Whitton, St. Andrew, near Daventry. Enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Ampney; St. Peter, near Cirencester; Allensmore, near Hereford; Avebury, St. James, near Calne, Wilts; Bepton, near Midhurst, Sussex; Edburton, near Hurstpierpoint; Everton, St. George, near Liverpool; Ilchester, near Taunton; Hampstead-road, St. James's, London; Harty, near Sheerness; Heene, near Worthing; Hempstead, near Stalham, Norfolk; Holybourne, near Alton, Hants; Kenfig, near Bridgend, Glamorgan; Landbeach, near Cambridge; Otley, near Ipswich; Rodney Stoke, near Weston-super-Mare; Soham, Cambridge; Steeple-Bumpstead, near Haverhill, Essex; Sutton-under-Brailes, near Shipston-on-Stour; Sutton St. James, near Wisbeach; and Wells St. Cuthbert, Somerset. Under urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards the enlarging and restoring the churches at Huish, near Marlborough, Wilts; and South Normanton, near Alfreton, Derby, were each increased. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Building Fund towards building mission churches at Fitzroy-square, St. Saviour, London; Iping March, near Midhurst, Sussex; and Broom, near Redditch, Warwick. During the session just concluded the sum voted by the society in aid of the various works brought before them has been £12,471, whilst the amount of receipts in the same time falls considerably short of that sum.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

The classical moderators on Tuesday afternoon issued the following award of honours:—

First Class.—A. O. Acworth, Exeter; N. Blandy, Corpus; J. Burns, Balliol; D. Clayfield, Ireland, Newcoln, jun.; Jesus; F. Conway, St. John's; F. G. E. David, New; W. Dobinson, Wadnam, T. W. Haddon, University; G. F. Hamilton, Corpus; E. O. Jones, Merton; R. S. Asler, Exeter; J. H. Peacock, Exeter; T. E. Powell, Oriel; A. H. Rowles, Exeter; J. Sergeant, University; L. M. Thornton, University; J. S. O. Tombs, Merton.

Second Class.—E. H. Alington, Hertford; A. Anson, Balliol; E. A. Arnold, Hertford; R. W. Bond, Queen's; W. P. Bowyer, Trinity; L. S. Bristowe, Christ Church; W. G. Brown, Lincoln; E. T. Bull, Pembroke; A. M. Campbell, Brasenose; G. H. Cobb, Oriel; G. A. Cobbold, Pembroke; G. A. Collins, Queen's; R. W. Cracroft, Hertford; C. D. P. Davies, Pembroke; H. Davies, Lincoln; J. Den, Hertford; M. J. Druart, New; H. L. Earl, Wadnam; B. S. Escotte, Balliol; H. S. C. Fielding, Corpus; A. G. Farad, University; N. J. N. Glassden, St. John's; J. C. Glover, Worcester; G. J. L. Gower, Balliol; C. G. Grenfel, Balliol; M. R. Hay, Christ Church; C. E. Hewlett, Magdalen; J. A. Hobson, Lincoln; R. P. Horsley, New; J. G. James, Worcester; J. H. Johnson, St. John's; H. R. M. Jones, Jesus; J. B. Kite, Keble; J. M. Laine, Exeter; — Leats, Hertford; O. H. Lloyd, Oriel; P. J. F. Lush, Christ Church; A. A. Ma donnell, Corpus; F. Martelle, Keble; H. F. Matheson, Christ Church; W. E. Moore, Queen's; R. Powley, Queen's; A. C. Price, Pembroke; F. Pugh, All Souls; W. H. Rawncley, Merton; H. E. Rose, Keble; O. Scattergood, Queen's; W. D. Scott, Balliol; W. R. Sheldon, Lincoln; W. G. Smith, Worcester; F. C. C. Smith







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