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SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1878.

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VIEWS OF CYPRUS.

FROM SKETCHES BY H. HARPER.



SOUTH-EAST COAST.



WEST COAST.

THE COURT.

The Queen before leaving Windsor entertained at dinner Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Right Hon. Sir Augustus Paget and Lady Paget, the Hon. S. Ponsonby-Fane, and General the Right Hon. Sir T. M. Biddulph.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left yesterday week for the Isle of Wight. The Queen travelled by special train to Portsmouth, and crossed thence in the Royal yacht *Alberta*—Captain Thomson in command—to Osborne. Prince Leopold remained at Windsor Castle, being confined to the house with a sprained knee.

The Earl of Beaconsfield arrived at Osborne, and had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Lady Waterpark, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Amy Lambert, the Earl of Beaconsfield, Lieutenant-General Ponsonby, and Mr. Montagu Corry.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero.

The Queen, who was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, invested the Earl of Beaconsfield with the Order of the Garter at Osborne on Monday, with the usual ceremonial. Captain Baron Seckendorff, of the German Navy, Governor to Prince Henry of Prussia, and Captain Haig, Royal Engineers, Esquerry to the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at Osborne. Her Majesty's dinner party included Lady Waterpark, General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Earl of Beaconsfield, Baron Seckendorff, and Mr. Montagu Corry. The Earl of Beaconsfield, Mr. Corry, Baron Seckendorff, and Captain Haig left the next morning.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have walked or driven out daily.

Her Majesty has conferred the Garter vacant by the death of Earl Russell upon the Marquis of Salisbury.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Marlborough House on Monday. His Royal Highness left Paris by a special train on Sunday night at eleven o'clock, and, travelling via Boulogne and Folkestone, reached London at ten minutes past seven on Monday morning, the entire journey being completed in the unprecedentedly short time of eight hours and ten minutes. Mr. John Shaw, the manager and secretary of the South-Eastern Railway Company, received the Prince on arrival at Boulogne, and the passage was made to Folkestone by the company's special steamer *Victoria*, under the command of Captain Dane. Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., chairman of the company, was present on the arrival of his Royal Highness at Charing-cross station. The Prince, accompanied by the Princess, visited the London Hospital, in the Whitechapel-road, in the afternoon, and inspected the wards. His Royal Highness paid a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. The Prince and Princess went to Her Majesty's Theatre in the evening. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenburg, left London on Tuesday for the Royal yacht *Osborne*, at Dartmouth, in order to be present at the distribution of prizes on board her Majesty's ship *Britannia*. They travelled from Paddington by the 1.45 train to Bristol, and thence proceeded by special train to Dartmouth, where they arrived at five o'clock. They were met upon their arrival by the Duke of Connaught, Admiral Sir T. Symonds, Captain Fairfax, Lord Ramsay, Sir Samuel Baker, and the officers of the Prussian frigate *Niobe*, now at Dartmouth harbour. The visitors were rowed on board the *Britannia* by a crew of cadets, Prince George rowing a bow oar, and Prince Albert Victor steering. After partaking of tea on board, their Royal Highnesses landed on the Dartmouth side and drove through the town, after which they returned to the Royal yacht and entertained a party at dinner. The town was decorated, and in the evening there was a grand illumination. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess received an address on board the Royal yacht *Osborne* from the Mayor and Corporation of Dartmouth, and the Princess afterwards distributed the prizes to the successful cadets on board the training-ship *Britannia*. A large company assembled to witness the ceremony, among them being the Duke of Connaught and Prince Louis of Battenburg. Neither of the young Princes was a prize-winner. The Prince afterwards addressed the cadets. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by their sons, subsequently left for London.

The Prince has fixed Aug. 12 for laying the dedication-stone of the parish church of St. Mary, Southampton.

THE GRAND DUKE AND GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, accompanied by Princess Victoria, visited the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on Thursday week, and were afterwards present in the House of Lords. The Hereditary Grand Duke and the Princesses of Hesse visited the Tower of London. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne visited their Royal Highnesses at Buckingham Palace. The next day the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess visited Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., at Hertford House. Their Royal Highnesses, with the Hereditary Grand Duke and the Princesses of Hesse, lunched with the Duke and Duchess of Teck at Kensington Palace. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess dined with the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. The Hereditary Grand Duke and the Princesses visited the East and West India Docks in the morning, and were received by the chairman and secretary of the company. On Saturday last the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princesses of Hesse, left Buckingham Palace for Eastbourne. The Princess of Wales visited their Royal Highnesses previous to their departure.

Prince and Princess Christian arrived at Lockinge House, near Wantage, on a visit to Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay, yesterday week; and on Saturday their Royal Highnesses drove to West Ilsley, and attended Divine service in the parish church, which has been restored; after which the Princess laid a dedication stone in the buttress of the chancel, attended a concert given in the schoolroom, and planted two yew-trees in the churchyard. An address was presented to their Royal Highnesses, and the Princess received a bouquet from one of the school children. The village was gaily decorated. The Royal visitors returned to Lockinge in the evening, where they remained until Monday.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with General and Mrs. Mark Wood on Tuesday in Audley-square.

His Excellency Count Benst left the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, on Tuesday, for Vienna.

His Excellency the Marquis d'Harcourt and the Marchioness d'Harcourt have left the French Embassy for Cliveden.

His Excellency the Persian Minister has left town for Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset have left town for Bulstrode Park, Bucks.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has arrived at Broxmouth Park. The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies Russell have left London for Endsleigh Cottage, Tavistock.

The Duchess of Marlborough, with Lady Georgiana and

Lady Sarah Spencer Churchill, have left London for the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have left Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, for Bowood.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bute have left Brown's Hotel for Arundel Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly have left Upper Grosvenor-street for Aboyns Castle, Aberdeenshire.

The Marquis of Northampton has left town for Scotland.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Lord Claud J. Hamilton, M.P., second son of the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., was married to Miss Carolina Chandos Pole, second surviving daughter of Lady Anna Chandos Pole and the late Mr. Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole, of Radburne Hall, Derby, on Saturday last, at St. Mary Abbots, the parish church of Kensington. The bride came with her mother, and was received by her brother, Mr. Reginald W. Chandos Pole (Grenadier Guards), who gave her away, and her bridesmaids—namely, Miss Chandos Pole, sister of the bride; Lady Victoria Edgecombe, Lady Katherine Lambton, Lady Beatrice Anson, Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, and Lady Frances Spencer-Churchill, nieces of the bridegroom. The bride's dress was of white satin, trimmed with Brussels point and wreathed with myrtle and orange-blossoms; a wreath of orange-blossoms, and Brussels lace veil. The jewels worn were a pearl necklace and diamond pendant, the gift of the Duke and Duchess Abercorn, and diamond earrings, the bridegroom's gift. The bridesmaids' costumes were of white cashmere trimmed with white satin; and befeater hats of white satin, trimmed with Mechlin lace. Each wore a crystal locket, engraved with the Hamilton badge and surrounded with forget-me-nots in pearls and turquoise. The bouquets were of white and red clove carnations and myrtle. Mr. Montague Corry was best man. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, assisted by the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, the Rev. Edward Poole, Vicar of Boulton, Derby, and the Rev. George Wingate. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present. The breakfast, to nearly four hundred guests, was given by Elizabeth Countess of Harrington, at Harrington House, Kensington Palace-gardens. The bride and bridegroom left for Luton Hoo, Mrs. Gerard Leigh's seat in Bedfordshire, to spend the honeymoon. Among the bridal presents were—from the Prince of Wales a French clock and candlesticks en suite; from the Duke and Duchess of Teck a silver-mounted crystal claret-jug. Lord Claud received from friends in the Houses of Lords and Commons a large silver bowl on ebony stand, two column candelabra, two cups with covers, and two oval sugar-basins and covers, the principal piece of plate bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Lord Claud J. Hamilton, M.P., on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Carolina Chandos Pole, by many of his friends in both Houses of Parliament." His Lordship also received, from the directors of the Great Eastern Railway, a silver-gilt dessert service, consisting of three compotiers and two flat dishes, embossed and chased with fruit and flowers, the centre-piece engraved with the following inscription:—"Presented by the directors of the Great Eastern Railway Company to Lord Claud John Hamilton, M.P., their deputy chairman, on his marriage, July 20, 1878."

Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, second surviving son of the late and brother of the present Marquis of Lothian, was married to the Lady Anne Fitzalan Howard, fifth daughter of the late and sister of the present Duke of Norfolk, on Wednesday at the Catholic church, Arundel. The bride was attended by the following bridesmaids—viz., Lady Margaret Fitzalan Howard, her sister; Ladies Cecil and Margaret Kerr, nieces of the bridegroom; the Hon. Alice Fitzalan Howard, cousin of the bride; Miss Hope, Miss Josephine Hope, and Miss Theresa Hope, nieces of the bride; and Miss Gaisford, niece of the bridegroom. Captain Horace Gaisford (Grenadier Guards) acted as Lord Ralph's best man. The nuptial rite was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Monsignor Talbot, uncle of the bridegroom. The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk gave the wedding breakfast at Arundel Castle, at which the relatives and friends of both families assembled. Lord Ralph Kerr and his bride left the castle for Belton House, near Grantham, the seat of Earl Brownlow, for the honeymoon.

Marriages are arranged between Lord Cochrane, 2nd Life Guards, eldest son of the Earl of Dundonald, and Miss Bamford Hesketh, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Bamford Hesketh, of Gwrych Castle, North Wales; and between Sir Francis Wynn, of Gwrych Castle, and Miss Spencer Churchill, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Alfred Spencer Churchill.

BITS OF OLD BRISTOL.

We give a second page of Mr. S. Read's characteristic sketches of the architectural antiquities of the brave old Western city, lately visited by the Prince of Wales at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society there, which was made the occasion of several illustrations in our last. The Gothic gateway beneath the tower and spire of St. John's Church, which stands upon the old town wall, is part of a singular combination of buildings, but not without grace and dignity. The two stone figures in the canopied niches on each side of this gateway are not effigies of saints or apostles, but of the fabled Roman-British heroes, Brennus and Belinus, the reputed founders of Bristol. The ancient Norman gateway of St. Augustine's Abbey, at the corner of College Green to the west of the Cathedral, with its Perpendicular Gothic superstructure, is in good preservation, as it appeared in the sketch we have engraved. St. Stephen's Church, built in the reign of King Henry VI. by the munificence of John Shipward, merchant and Mayor of Bristol, has a noble tower, 133 ft. high, with a porch of very original design and effective decoration; its architectural beauties are only second to those of St. Mary Redcliffe. The chantry here was founded by a clothier or woollen manufacturer, Edward Blanket, who gave his name to that familiar article of bedding which we find indispensable to our nightly comfort. The old-fashioned house-fronts in King-street, as well as in Maryport-street and other quarters of the city, were noticed by us last week.

Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, on Wednesday opened the first model coffee-house for Leamington. Speaking of the evils of intemperance, he said, as a thirty years' visitor of Warwick Gaol, he believed that the prison would be closed were it not for that vice.

We have described, as the subject of more than one illustration, the buildings, erected in the central avenue of the Paris Exhibition, which exemplify different periods and styles of English domestic architecture. The one representing a country mansion of the time of William III., which was conspicuous in our latest illustration of that department, was designed by Mr. T. E. Colcutt, architect, of Bloomsbury-square, and was built and decorated by Messrs. Collinson and Lock.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this society, held at the offices, Trafalgar-square, on Wednesday, a large number of cases of gallantry in saving life were brought under the notice of the committee.

On the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty, the case of Thomas Hawkes, of her Majesty's ship *Sapphire*, was considered. About three p.m. on March 23 last, the *Sapphire* at the time going six and a half knots in a heavy cross sea, Michael Begley, A.B., while getting in the wreck of the flying boom, fell overboard. Hawkes witnessed the occurrence, and, losing no time, jumped overboard to the rescue of the drowning man, who had no idea of swimming. He succeeded in reaching him, and supported him for six minutes until the life-boat, which had in the meantime been launched, reached them. Begley was so far gone when Hawkes reached him that, although two life-buoys were within a few feet, he was unable to avail himself of them, and it required all the strength his rescuer possessed to support him in the water. It was mentioned that the above was the sixth occasion in which Hawkes, who is a sailmaker of the *Sapphire*, had been instrumental in saving life, he having received the bronze medallion of the society for a similar act of gallantry in 1874. The case was referred to the general court for the bestowal of the silver medal.

The bronze medallion was voted to Mr. M. Robinson, boatswain's mate of her Majesty's ship *Shah*, for jumping from the topgallant fore-castle, a height of 40 ft., and attempting to rescue H. A. Broughton, who fell overboard in six fathoms of water at Panama on May 11, the gallantry of the act being much enhanced by the known presence of sharks; to T. Grunnah, for leaping from the quay wall at Swansea, a height of 15 ft., and diving to the rescue of D. Buckley, who attempted suicide in 20 ft. of water, on the 17th ult.; and to W. Rose, bombardier of the Royal Artillery, and D. Clarke, gunner of the same regiment, for swimming to the assistance of J. Hogg, a corporal of the 2nd battalion 5th Fusiliers, who sank while bathing at Gravesend on the 22nd ult., a strong ebb tide running at the time.

In addition to the above, handsome testimonials inscribed on vellum and on parchment, recording the services rendered and the acknowledgments of the society, were voted to seventeen persons, and several pecuniary rewards of various amounts were given.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN AUGUST.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The fourth and last Eclipse of the year is one of the Moon, and the only Eclipse visible from Europe during the year; it takes place on Aug. 12 and 13. The Eclipse begins at 43 minutes after 10h. p.m. on the 12th; the Moon on this evening rises at 7h. 18m. p.m. The middle of the Eclipse is at 8 minutes after midnight. The Eclipse ends at 34 minutes after 1h. in the morning of the 13th. At the time of the greatest phase about three fifths of the diameter of the Moon is obscured. At the time of beginning of the Eclipse the Moon is in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 19½ deg. east of Greenwich, and latitude 14½ deg. S. At the middle of the Eclipse the Moon is in the zenith of a place whose longitude is a little more than 1 deg. west of Greenwich, and in latitude 14½ deg. S. At the end of the Eclipse the Moon occupies the zenith of a place whose longitude is 22 deg. west of Greenwich, and latitude 14 deg. S.

The Moon is near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 11th, near Saturn during the evening hours of the 16th and morning hours of the 17th; she is near Venus during the morning hours of the 26th, near Mars on the 28th, the day of New Moon, and near Mercury on the 29th. Her phases or times of change are—

| | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| First Quarter | on the 5th | at 19 minutes | after 1h. in the afternoon. |
| Full Moon | " 13th " | " 16 " | " 0 " morning. |
| Last Quarter | " 21st " | " 8 " | " 4 " morning. |
| New Moon | " 29th " | " 0 " | " 6 " morning. |

She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 1st, and again on the morning of the 29th; and most distant from it on the morning of the 17th.

Mercury is an evening star, setting on the 4th at 8h. 32m. p.m., or 51 minutes after sunset; which interval gradually decreases to 31 minutes by the 19th (the planet setting at 7h. 44m. p.m.), and to 7 minutes by the 29th (the planet setting at 7h. 0m. p.m.). On the last day the Sun and planet set together, and from this day till Oct. 16 Mercury sets in daylight. He is in his descending node on the 2nd (the third time this year), at his greatest distance from the Sun on the 13th, at his greatest eastern elongation (27 deg. 23 min.) on the same day, stationary among the stars on the 27th, and near the Moon on the 29th.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 1h. 43m. a.m.; on the 19th at 2h. 17m. a.m., and on the 29th at 2h. 45m. a.m.; being respectively 2h. 42m., 2h. 35m., and 2h. 23m., before sunrise on these days. She is due south on the 1st at 9h. 52m. a.m., on the 11th at 10h. 4m. a.m., on the 21st at 10h. 16m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 27m. a.m. She is in her ascending node on the 17th, and near the Moon on the 26th.

Mars is an evening star, setting on the 9th at 8h. 7m. p.m., on the 19th at 7h. 39m. p.m., and on the 29th at 7h. 11m. p.m.; being respectively 35 minutes, 26 minutes, and 18 minutes after sunset on these evenings. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 10m. p.m., on the 15th at 0h. 49m. p.m., and on the last day at 0h. 24m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 28th.

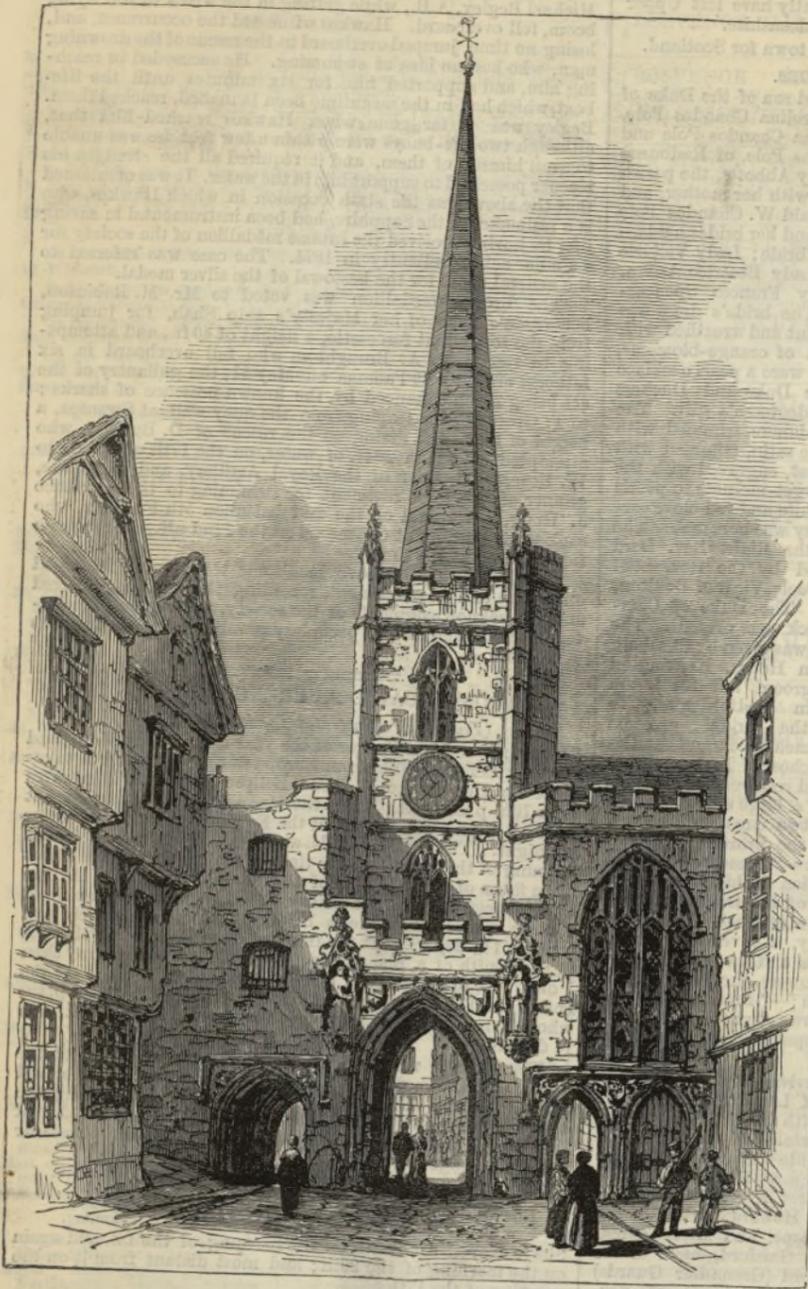
Jupiter sets on the 1st at 3h. 49m. a.m., on the 10th at 3h. 8m. a.m., on the 20th at 2h. 23m. a.m., and on the last day at 1h. 34m. a.m. He is due south on the 1st at 11h. 33m. p.m., on the 11th at 10h. 49m. a.m., on the 21st at 10h. 5m. p.m., and on the last day at 9h. 22m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 11th.

Saturn rises at 9h. 6m. p.m., or 1h. 32m. after sunset, on the 8th; at 8h. 26m. p.m., or 1h. 11m. after sunset, on the 18th; and at 7h. 46m. p.m., or 51 minutes after sunset, on the 28th. He is due south on the 1st at 3h. 35m. a.m., on the 11th at 2h. 55m. a.m., on the 21st at 2h. 13m. a.m., and on the last day at 1h. 32m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 16th.

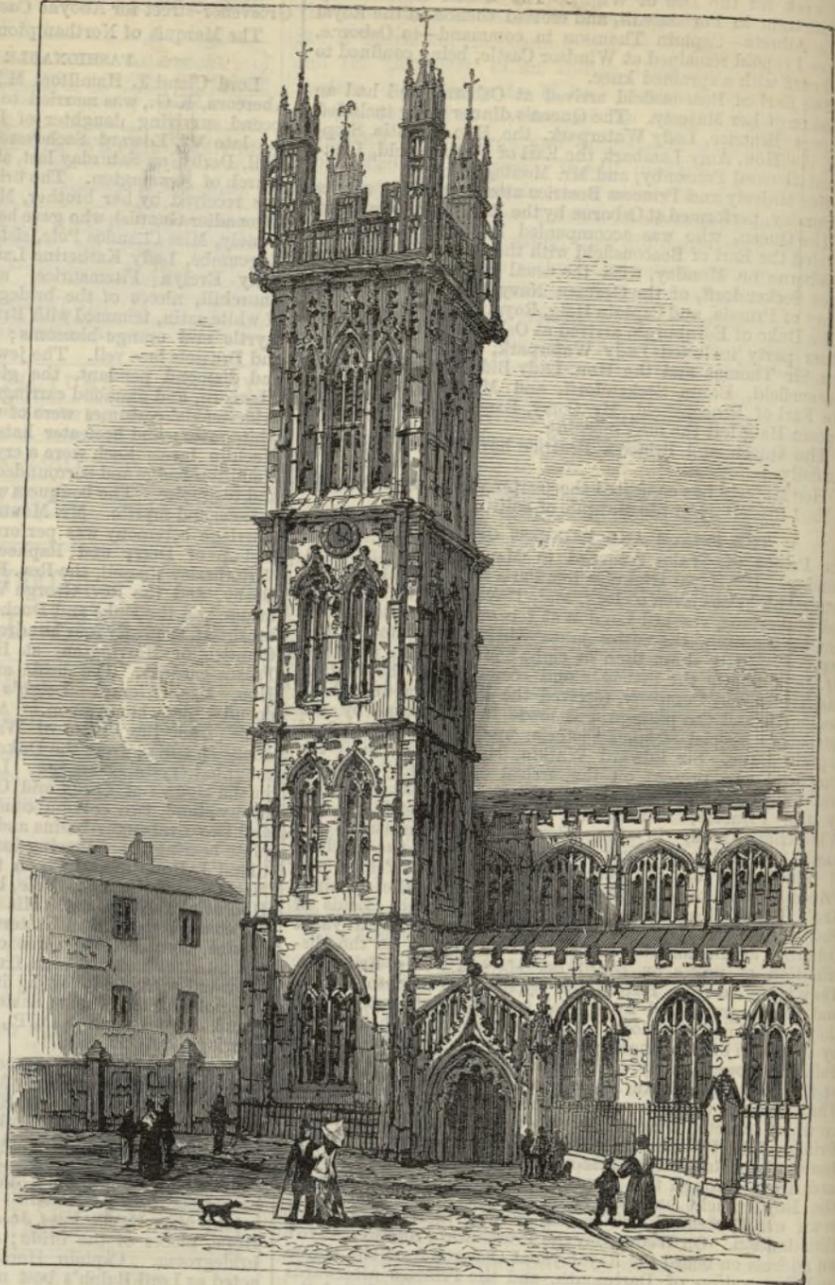
It is announced that the Home Secretary, after consultation with the Lord Chancellor, has sent an unfavourable answer to the deputation of Members of Parliament and others who recently waited upon him to urge an increase in the remuneration of county court Judges in consequence of additional work thrown upon them.

Mrs. Gladstone and Lady Frederick Cavendish gave a garden party on the 18th inst. in the pleasant grounds of the Free Convalescent Home at Woodford, near Epping Forest, desiring much to express their gratitude to those neighbours who so kindly visit the home, and cheer the patients by reading aloud and music. About four o'clock visitors began to arrive from the neighbourhood, and were received on the lawn in front of the house by Mrs. Gladstone and Lady Frederick Cavendish. Tea and fruit and other refreshments were laid out in the shade, and an agreeable entertainment was provided in the shape of hand-bell ringing by the "Holdfast Temperance Campanologists."

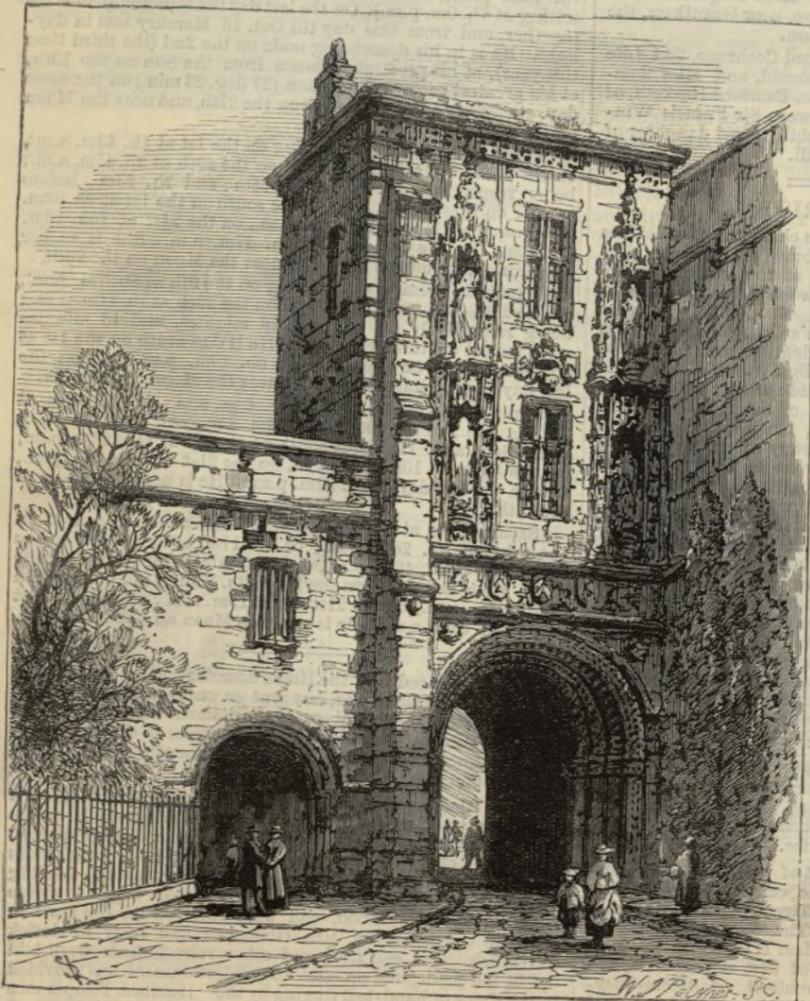
THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT BRISTOL.



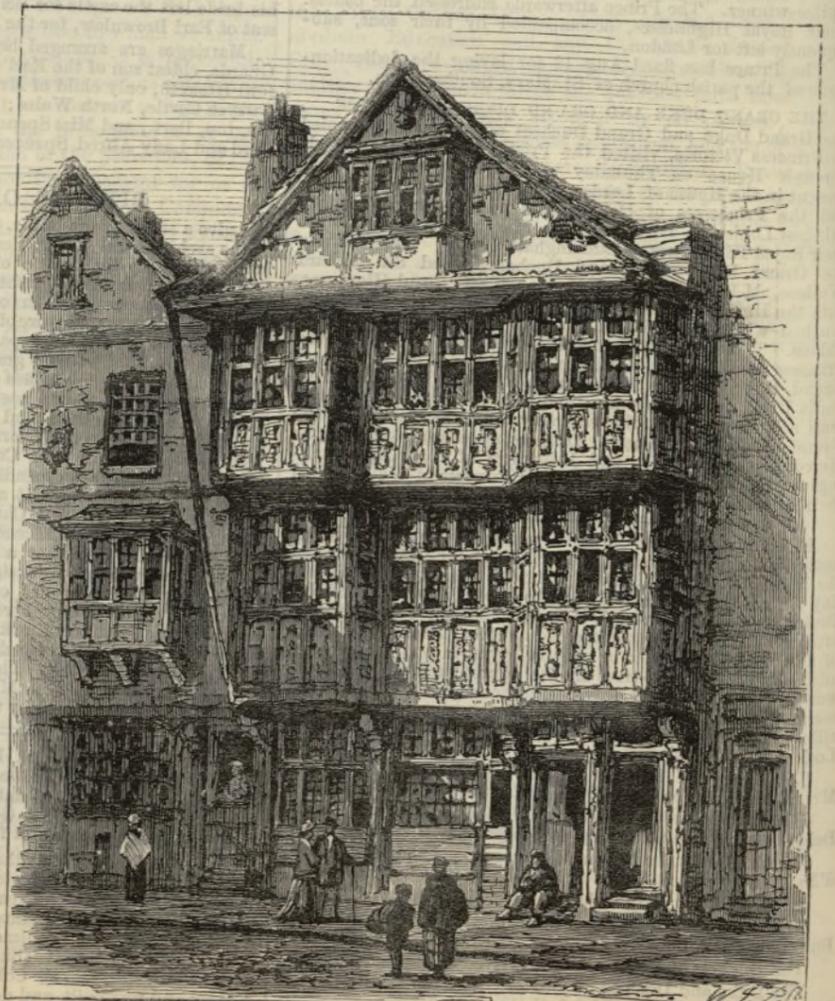
ST. JOHN'S GATE.



ST. STEPHEN'S TOWER.



ST. AUGUSTINE'S GATE.



IN KING-STREET.

BITS OF OLD BRISTOL.



SUNDAY AFTERNOON IN THE GARDEN OF SANS SOUCI, POTSDAM.

SANS SOUCI ON SUNDAY.

Potsdam is the Versailles, or the Hampton Court and Windsor, of Berlin; it contains also, like Woolwich, a Royal Military Academy, and is a favourite popular resort for the loyal cockneys of the Prussian capital, who adore the Army and the Court. Here, at a distance of seventeen miles from the great metropolitan city, is the Palace of Sans Souci, which was the residence of Frederick II., "called Frederick the Great," as we may read in Carlyle's five volumes of his biography. The gardens and pleasure-grounds, on the banks of the Havel and its canal, adorned with shrubberies and lawns, with fountains, vases and statuary of fine marble, in the Italian style, afford to Sunday afternoon visitors an agreeable promenade. An English family is unmistakably to be recognised in the gentleman and two ladies, with the little girl standing beside her father, who are seen in our Illustration watching the goldfish in the clear water of the basin, to the right hand. The middle-aged couple to the left hand belong not less certainly to the German townsfolk or Bürgerschaft; and the officer in the foreground has no scruple in turning his back upon them while he receives the devout homage of a Prussian lady, who simply worships his uniform. Aristocratic soldiery, in the present phase of social opinion throughout North Germany, is prized far beyond the highest intellectual attainments or the greatest professional or industrial success in the arts of peace. This state of affairs, we trust, is not likely to continue for ever.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon, the Duchess of Magenta, and their daughter left Paris on Saturday for Trouville, where they were received by the Archduke Albert of Austria. Before leaving Paris the President paid a visit to the Prince of Wales. On Tuesday morning Marshal MacMahon in Council signed and ratified the Treaty of Berlin. M. Waddington has made a full report upon the Congress to the Cabinet. His communications (a Reuter's telegram says) are understood to have been of a character to remove unfavourable impressions which have prevailed in French circles in regard to the position of France.

The Prince of Wales left Paris last Saturday evening, having attended the English musical performances given under the direction of Messrs. Arthur Sullivan and Henry Leslie in the hall of the Trocadéro on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday last. On the occasion of the last concert the Prince sent for Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Leslie, and expressed to them personally the pleasure he had experienced and his sense of the trouble they had taken. The Prince further desired Mr. Leslie to thank the soloists and choir for the admirable manner in which they had rendered the works of the various British composers. Besides the presence on the first occasion of Lord Lyons and the members of the Embassy, the Prince had invited the Colonial Commissioners connected with the Exhibition to be present each day in his Royal Highness's own box. The *Daily News* correspondent states that on Saturday the Prince of Wales invited M. Gambetta to breakfast, and thanked him for the assistance he had rendered the British Commission. M. Gambetta is said to have told the Prince that, but for his Royal Highness's exertions, the Exhibition must have fallen through.

A collection was made on Sunday at Christ Church, Neuilly, on behalf of the English Orphanage, 35, Rue Bineau, which needs immediate help. Some members of Mr. H. Leslie's Choir kindly volunteered their services and sang "Judge me, O God" with great effect during the alms collection. One hundred and sixty-one English and American children passed through Miss Leigh's hands during the past five years. Of these many have been sent out to service, there being a constant demand for such; some have been claimed by relations and friends in England, and others adopted. Thirty-two now remain in the Orphanage, while five others are awaiting admission. The Prince of Wales sent Miss Leigh £20 towards the completion of her church.

M. de Marcère, the Minister of the Interior, has met with a brilliant reception from his constituents in Maubeuge and the surrounding district.

Ballooning took place on Sunday, at Argentières, department of Ardèche, and at Valenciennes, department of the Nord, resulting in a double triumph for the Republicans.

Two decrees, dated July 19, grant pardons, commutations, or reductions of sentences to fifty-nine persons who were condemned in connection with the events of the Commune. The Government has lost no time in punishing the ring-leaders of the strike at Anzin. Twenty of them have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The Republican committee of Denain has issued an address to the miners recommending them to be calm and prudent. A telegram from Valenciennes states that there are about 9000 men on strike in that district. At St. Etienne 700 men engaged in the dyeworks have struck for an increase of wages, and in Bordeaux 450 journeymen bakers have struck for the same reason. Measures have been taken by the authorities to ensure, if necessary, the regular supply of bread to the public.

The international chess tournament ended on Wednesday last in a tie between Herren Winawer and Zukertort for the first and second prizes, with a score of 16½; Mr. Blackburne takes the third prize with a score of 14½; Messrs. Mackenzie and Bird, having each scored 13, tie for the fourth and fifth prizes, and the sixth prize has fallen to Herr Anderssen. The ties are to be played off, the winners of the first two games to be declared the victors.

An international competition of mowing-machines, exhibited at the Exhibition, took place on Tuesday at Mormant, in the Seine et Oise. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce was present. There were forty-five exhibitors, of which sixteen were French, thirteen English, eleven Americans, two Canadians, two Russians, and one Swiss. The three machines that came out first were the American machine of Mr. M'Cormack, and the English machines of Messrs. Osborne and Walter Wood.

The Academy of Sciences has presented as candidates for the Chair of Medicine vacant by the death of Claude Bernard, M. Brown Seguard, twenty-five votes, and M. Dareste de la Chavanne, twenty-two votes.

The election of a President of the Order of Advocates was held on Wednesday. M. Nicolet, of the Court of Paris was the successful candidate.

The large captive balloon placed in the courtyard of the Tuileries, between the ruins of the palace and the portico of the Carronnel, has been inflated, and has taken 80,000 cubic feet of hydrogen. The balloon is 120 ft. high, and is fixed at a distance of 180 ft. from the ground. Trial ascensions of this monster balloon attracted the attention of Parisians on Sunday and Monday. At five o'clock on Monday evening the captive balloon made an ascent with some representatives of the press in the car; and afterwards ascended a second time with the committee appointed to examine the capacities of the balloon. All the apparatus was found to work well.

The Christian Evidence Society have made arrangements for a series of lectures in English and French at the Salle Evangélique, Trocadéro, Paris. They will be given during

the months of August and September. The first French lecture will be by Dr. de Pressensé, on La Royauté de l'Homme, on Aug. 1; and the first English lecture, by the Rev. Canon Barry, on The Moral Force of Christianity in History, on Aug. 13.

SPAIN.

The Envoys Extraordinary of England, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Portugal went to the Escorial on the 18th inst., and had an audience of the King, the Princess of the Asturias, and the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier. Lord Norton was accompanied by the resident Minister, the Hon. Sackville West, and Sir John Walsham.

On Wednesday the Cortes were prorogued by Royal decree. The autumn session will begin at the end of October. Distress is said to prevail in the agricultural districts owing to drought. Decrees published in the *Madrid Gazette* lay down the principal reforms in the administration of Cuba.

PORTUGAL.

The anniversary of the entry of the Liberal army into Lisbon under the Duke of Terceira was celebrated as a general holiday in Lisbon on Wednesday. The streets and squares were decorated with flags and there were numerous bands of music. A parade of the troops took place before the King and Queen. At night there were brilliant illuminations.

ITALY.

Under the presidency of Signor Menotti Garibaldi, a meeting of about 2500 persons in Rome on Sunday passed a resolution condemning the violation by the Berlin Congress of the principle of nationalities and popular sovereignty, and reminding Italy that there still exist Italian countries subject to foreign domination. In Genoa and several other towns similar meetings are to be held.

HOLLAND.

The second Chamber, after a debate which lasted for five weeks, has passed, by 52 against 30 votes, a bill for reforming the law upon primary education in Holland.

BELGIUM.

An extraordinary Session of the Legislative Chambers was opened on Tuesday. There was no Speech from the Throne.

M. Rogier, Minister of State, and a member of the Belgian Congress of 1830, has been elected President of the Chamber of Representatives. It is proposed to maintain him in this post till the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Belgian independence, in 1880.

GERMANY.

After seven weeks' confinement to his room, the Emperor William went for a drive on Saturday and Sunday last; and on Monday, accompanied by the Empress and the Grand Duchess of Baden, his Majesty left Berlin by special train for Babelsberg. He had his right arm in a sling, and saluted with his left hand the populace who crowded to see him pass.

All Germany subscribes towards the Kaiser Wilhelm Fund. The money is being collected for some charitable purpose, to be determined by the Crown Prince, in memory of the Emperor's delivery from the assassin's hands. To make the subscription truly national the committee, presided over by Field Marshal Count von Moltke, fixed the largest contribution at one shilling.

The Commission of naval officers appointed to inquire into the loss of the Grosser Kurfürst have sent in their report to the Admiralty. According to what has been allowed to transpire, the report acquits all the officers in command, asserting that the men at the helm of the König Wilhelm misunderstood orders.

The Duke of Cumberland has formally notified the death of his father, the late King of Hanover, to the German Princes and Free Towns. In the same document he announces that he considers all his father's rights to have descended upon him, and is prepared to maintain them. While prevented from exercising his rights in the Kingdom of Hanover, the Duke will, he states, bear the title of Duke of Cumberland and Prince of Brunswick-Lüneburg. By doing so, however, he does not wish to be understood to be abdicating his claims to the succession in Hanover.

An Imperial order appeared in the German official gazette of Monday evening rescinding from that date the prohibition to export horses from Germany.

An international exhibition of all kinds of paper and paste-board was opened at Berlin last Saturday. The exhibition, the first of the kind ever attempted, seems to be a complete success, and promises to promote effectually the manufacture of the important articles to which it is devoted. Five hundred and thirty-one firms, including most of the leading houses in Germany, Austria, England, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, and the United States have contributed towards the exhibition. Besides every variety of writing and printing paper, there are special departments for paper-hangings, paper blinds, and paper for building purposes, the general applicability of the article being demonstrated by a paper house erected in the courtyard, with tables, chairs, chandeliers, and stoves of the same material. The greater part of the space is set apart for machinery employed in the production of paper. The exhibition will be open till Sept. 1.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Considerable trouble, even an armed resistance, in Bosnia and Herzegovina is anticipated by the Austrian authorities. Arrangements have therefore been made for the advance of strong reinforcements to the frontier and to the neighbouring garrison towns.

SERVIA.

The Skuptschina on the 18th inst. unanimously voted the Budget for 1878 as introduced by the Government, with the exception of a few unimportant amendments. The Budget of the Minister of War is raised to 15,718,340 piastres on account of the increase in the staff of the officers in the standing army and the organisation of the militia to be stationed in the annexed territory. On Saturday the Skuptschina unanimously passed the bill with regard to the pensions and monetary assistance for invalids and the families of soldiers who fell in the late war.

On Tuesday the bills which have been passed by the Skuptschina received the signature of Prince Milan.

M. Ristic, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressing the members of the house on Wednesday, declared that Serbia should be well satisfied with the result of the Berlin Congress. She had acquired more than her neighbours, and it was impossible to obtain further concessions from the Great Powers without risking everything.

The Assembly was closed on Thursday.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial ukase has been promulgated accepting the resignation of M. de Reutern, the Minister of Finance, on account of ill-health, and appointing Controller-General Greig as his successor. M. Szolski is appointed to the post of Controller-General, and is replaced in the post of Director of the Imperial Chancellery by M. Peretz, Secretary of State. The Emperor has sent an autograph letter to M. de Reutern conferring upon him the order of St. Andrew and acknow-

ledging his valuable services to the State during his tenure of office, particularly in the construction of the extensive network of railways and in effecting the equilibrium of the Budget in place of the previously existing deficit, thus enabling the country to bear the heavy cost of the late war.

AMERICA.

A Reuter's telegram, dated New York, July 22, says:—"Mr. Bennett, the proprietor of the *New York Herald*, proposes to send the yacht Dauntless on a voyage of discovery to the Polar Seas, via Spitzbergen, in addition to the Pandora, which will attempt to reach the Pole by another route."

The American papers announce the death, on the 7th inst., of Mr. George Sweet Appleton, of the firm of Messrs. D. Appleton and Co., publishers, of New York. Mr. Appleton was in his fifty-seventh year. His funeral on the 10th inst. was attended by representatives of most of the principal publishing firms in New York.

CANADA.

The Earl of Dufferin has ordered that the Canadian inland revenue laws, not inconsistent with special legislation regarding British Columbia, shall be declared in force in that colony.

The statements which have been made to the effect that Lord Dufferin has consented to serve for a further term as Governor-General of Canada are incorrect. The Legislature of Quebec has been prorogued.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

We have news from Cape Town to July 2. An amnesty has been proclaimed and a free pardon offered to the Kaffirs who surrender themselves. The late Sandilli's sons and councillors have been captured. General Thesiger is in Cape Town, and Parliament has passed a vote of thanks to him, Commodore Sullivan, the Army, Navy, and colonial forces, for their services in quelling the rebellion on the frontier. General Thesiger was to proceed to the Transvaal in a fortnight.

Advices received at New York from St. Thomas, via Savannah, report a rising in Hayti, which was repressed.

The death is announced from Bombay of Sir Cowasjee Jehangere Readymoney, justice of the peace for Bombay.

Intelligence from Cassablanca to the 12th inst. confirms the news of the Sultan of Morocco's recovery.

Sir Arthur Borton, the new Governor of Malta, was sworn in last Saturday, with the customary honours.

The Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations will open its sixth annual conference at Frankfort-on-the-Maine on Aug. 20.

Sir William Norcott, Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jersey, fired the first shot on Monday morning at the opening of the National Rifle Association's annual competition, which extended over four days, on Gorey-common.

The Postmaster-General has notified that the steam-ship Garonne (Oriental Steam Navigation Company) will leave Plymouth on Aug. 1 for Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, and will carry letters, newspapers, &c., if addressed per Garonne via Plymouth, and posted in London on or before July 31.

Advices received at Lloyd's announce the loss of the Bombay steamer Europa, which came into collision with the steamer Staffa off Fexro on the 17th inst., and sunk. The passengers and crew were saved.—The White Star steamer Adriatic, from Liverpool to New York, came into collision with the G. A. Peak, from London, on Sunday, during a dense fog; the latter sank, and the crew were all lost, with the exception of one man. The Adriatic, after embarking mails at Queenstown, resumed her voyage.

A treasure has been discovered in the ancient ducal palace of Andria, near Naples, which belongs at present to the Spagnoletti family. It consists of 400,000 ducats (2 fr. 25c. each) in gold. The present owner, in examining a plan of the building, noticed a door marked where none now exists. He had the wall pierced, and found an entrance into a chapel, in which was deposited a coffer containing the coin. It had been concealed there by the Duke d'Andria, when he emigrated to Germany, at the time of the French invasion of Italy.

The *Foochow Herald* hears that the high provincial officials of Fohkiow, the province of China in which Foochow is situated, have sent 500 dols. to the United States Consul at Foochow, of which 200 dols. are for distribution to the Medical Missionary Hospital for Women, under the direction of Miss Trask, M.D., and 300 dols. for the general hospital, under the control of Dr. Osgood. These liberal donations are from the private purses of the Viceroy, Tartar General, Acting Governor, and other officials of rank, who take an interest in foreign hospital work.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, corresponding member of the International Literary Society, in a letter from the Reform Club, on Saturday last, writes as follows:—"I am informed by the Société des Gens de Lettres de France that steps are being taken with the French Government to bring about a meeting of the representatives of Foreign Powers in Paris, in order to frame a uniform copyright convention to embrace all nations, in conformity with the resolution in favour of a world-wide copyright, which was carried at the recent Congress. It is proposed that the Copyright Convention shall, in all cases, be distinct and separate from Treaties of Commerce."

A Parliamentary return relating to the purchase of the Suez Canal shares contains the accounts presented to Parliament in pursuance of the Act, "showing the sums received from the Khedive of Egypt, the charge for principal and interest on the money raised in respect of the purchase of the above shares, and the amount of principal still outstanding." The total amount paid for the shares and expenses was £4,076,622 8s. 5d. The amount issued out of the Consolidated Fund for the payment of interest and principal on £4,000,000 of Exchequer Bonds have been—in the year ended March 31, 1877, £149,912 10s., and in the year ended March 31, 1878, £199,923 5s.; and the Exchequer Bonds remaining unredeemed amount to £3,929,200. The amount received from the Khedive in 1876-7 was £139,110 2s. 3d. The assumed amount of debt remaining unredeemed on Dec. 1, 1877, is £3,873,054 13s. 2d.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 19th inst., says:—"This morning Queen Sophia of Sweden arrived here, coming from Germany, shortly after eleven o'clock, and was received by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess. The Queen was looking wonderfully well, and it is evident that her long sojourn at Heidelberg, under the care of Professor Friedrich, has had the most beneficial effect. Her Majesty only remained here the necessary time to have the train shunted on to another line, proceeding then to Elsinore, and only stopping at the station of Gyentoppe, where the Queen of Denmark had arrived from Bernsdorff Castle to greet the illustrious traveller. According to a telegram just received, the Queen arrived at half-past one at Elsinore, and embarked at once for Sweden, under salute from the fortress of Cronborg. Her Majesty proceeds to Christiania, where she will join the King, who arrives there to-day, and where their Majesties will spend the summer."

POLITICAL.

Her Majesty has conferred the Order of the Garter upon the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury. The following is a complete list of the Knights of the Garter:—The Duke of Abercorn, the Emperor of Austria, the Earl of the Beaconsfield, the Duke of Beaufort, Leopold II., King of the Belgians, the Emperor of Brazil, the Duke of Brunswick, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Cleveland, the Duke of Connaught, Earl Cowley, Earl Cowper, the King of Denmark, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Edinburgh, Earl Fitz-William, the Emperor of Germany, the Crown Prince of Germany, Earl Granville, the King of Greece, Earl Grey, the Earl of Harrowby, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Christian of Holstein, the King of Italy, the Earl of Leicester, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Marlborough, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Shah of Persia, the King of Portugal, Prince William of Prussia, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Duke of Somerset, Earl Spencer, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, the Duke of Sutherland, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Wellington, and the Duke of Westminster.

The Duke of Buccleuch will preside at a banquet to be given to the Prime Minister and the Marquis of Salisbury to-day (Saturday) at the Duke of Wellington's Riding School by supporters of the Government in the Lords and Commons.

The Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury are to receive the freedom of the City at the Guildhall just before they and the other members of the Ministry proceed to the Mansion House to dine with the Lord Mayor next Saturday.

Between 800 and 900 persons were at the first anniversary celebration in connection with the Southwark Liberal Association, held last Saturday afternoon in the Drill-Hall, Neckinger-road, Bermondsey, under the presidency of Mr. S. B. Bevington. Mr. Gladstone attended, and spoke at considerable length on the subject of Liberal organisation and in condemnation of the home and foreign policy of the Government. He said it was quite time that the people should be consulted as to the mode in which they were being governed, things being now done by the Government in the dark such as not the most despotic Government in Europe would dare to do. The Anglo-Turkish Convention he characterised as an insane covenant, and its ratification as an act of duplicity of which every Englishman should be ashamed. Turning to the subject of expenditure, the right hon. gentleman showed that, beginning with a balance in hand of over five millions, in four years the present Government had increased the ordinary expenditure by seven millions and a quarter. He hoped they would be induced to state fully what the country would have to pay for their late performances; and the people would have to say whether the credit of the Government was worth sustaining at the price.

Mr. Forster presided last Saturday at the annual dinner of the Cobden Club, held this year at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, and, in proposing the principal toast, considered what Cobden would have felt in regard to the present position of England. His principal topic was the Convention with Turkey. The Government, he said, had made England a Continental Power, and it must not be supposed that protecting Turkey in Asia was the same thing as having a dominion in India. To make us have a frontier along the whole of the Asiatic territory of Turkey was, in his opinion, the most unwise and reckless act that any Government had ever committed. The Queen had been forced by the Ministry to guarantee the worst possible Government that existed. In the House of Commons the Opposition were about to make what protest they could. They would not succeed; but, whatever was the majority against them, they would have done their duty. Mr. Rylands and Mr. Fawcett also spoke.

Lord Cranbrook was entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening in the little Kentish town from which he derives his title, and which is near his residence at Hemsted Park. Gentlemen of all shades of opinion united to congratulate the noble lord on his elevation to the Upper House. Mr. Beresford Hope, who presided, gave a sketch of the official career of the guest of the evening. Lord Cranbrook, in responding, dwelt upon his pleasant associations with the people of the county since he came to live among them, and expressed his satisfaction that in England politicians respected each other, whatever views they entertained.

Lord Granville took the chair at the annual meeting of members of the City Liberal Club, held at the club-house, Walbrook, on Thursday. At the conclusion of the annual meeting there was a special general meeting, in order to make certain alterations in the rules.

Mr. Bright, while expressing his full appreciation of the great honour which the Liberals of Birmingham proposed to pay him by publicly celebrating the twenty-first anniversary of his political connection with the town, writes to say that he is too much disturbed by recent and still pressing sorrow to enable him to join in any public ceremony in which he was expected to take a prominent part. In accordance with his wish, the celebration will not therefore take place during the coming recess.

The members of the Reform Club are about to place a portrait of the late Earl Russell in a conspicuous position in their house in Pall-mall. The cost is to be defrayed by a subscription among the members.

Major-General Charles J. Foster, C.B., will fill the vacancy in the Indian Council caused by the appointment of Sir Garnet Wolsley as Administrator of Cyprus.

Mr. Edward Wingfield has been appointed Assistant Under-Secretary in the Colonial Office, in the place of Mr. W. R. Malcolm.

At a meeting of the Leicester Conservatives on Monday night a resolution, moved by Colonel Burnaby, was unanimously passed expressing continued and entire confidence in the Government, and the greatest satisfaction at the wise and statesman-like way in which the British Plenipotentiaries had upheld the best interests of the nation, and in securing such modification in the Treaty of San Stefano as would promote the lasting peace of Europe. Similar resolutions have been passed at Bickenhead, Buckingham, and other places. The Dundee Town Council yesterday week, by 16 votes to 7, resolved to forward an address of congratulation to Lord Beaconsfield on the conclusion of the Treaty of Berlin. A resolution was passed yesterday week by the political committee of the Manchester Reform Club, stating that in the opinion of the committee the action of Ministers at Berlin and in taking over Cyprus did not serve the interests of Great Britain or of Europe; that they have lowered the dignity of the nation, set constitutional law at defiance, and deserved the censure of the country. They therefore called upon Liberal members to resist to the utmost the grant of supplies to carry out the policy of the Administration. An address to Lord Beaconsfield, signed by nearly 3000 inhabitants of Stonehouse and Devonport, was on Wednesday forwarded to the Premier,

to express the satisfaction of the signatories at the maintenance of peace.

Sir H. Ferguson Davie has announced his intention to resign the representation of the Haddington Burghs. Lord W. Hay has offered himself for the seat in the Liberal interest, and it is stated that he will receive the undivided support of the party. The nomination of candidates has been fixed for Tuesday next. In the event of a contest the poll will take place on Saturday, Aug. 3.

Lord Rendlesham, M.P. for East Suffolk, has, in accordance with medical advice, given up his Parliamentary duties for the remainder of the Session, and has gone to Homburg.

The Liberals of Warrington, on Wednesday night, at a meeting especially called for the purpose, selected Mr. J. G. McMinnies as the future Liberal candidate for the borough.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Justice Hawkins and Mr. Justice Manisty will be the two Judges acting during the long vacation, which will begin on Aug. 10 and end on Oct. 24.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has adopted the report of a committee recommending that the necessary steps should be taken with a view to legislation for providing a remedy for floodings from rainfall.

Colonel Frank Bolton, the official examiner of the water supplied to the metropolis, reports that the condition of the Thames and the Lea was generally clear throughout June. The Thames was in a state of flood during the first few days.

The foundation-stone of the extension of the existing premises of the National Provincial Bank of England, in Bishopsgate-street, was laid on Tuesday by the Marquis of Ailesbury, one of the directors.

A lecture on Life, Health, and Disease was given on Wednesday evening in the smaller theatre of the Royal Polytechnic Institution by Mr. J. H. Pepper—Dr. B. Richardson presiding. The lecturer travelled over the whole ground of sanitation.

A meeting, largely attended, to protest against the foreign sugar bounties, was held on Wednesday evening at the Assembly Hall, Mile-end-road—under the presidency of Mr. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., who argued in favour of the imposition of a countervailing duty. Resolutions to this effect were adopted.

The ninth annual competition of the Society for the Promotion and Encouragement of Gardening in the City was held on Tuesday in the grounds of Finsbury-circus, the Lady Mayoress, in the absence of Princess Beatrice, distributing the prizes.

Mr. John B. Gough, the temperance lecturer, was welcomed on Tuesday at a garden party given by the National Temperance League in the College Gardens, Westminster Abbey. A meeting was held at which speeches were made, and Mr. and Mrs. Gough and several of their friends were afterwards conducted over Westminster Abbey by the Dean.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Ranger of Regent's Park, has undertaken to perform the ceremony of opening the new Gloucester-gate Bridge and approaches, which have been carried out by the Vestry of St. Pancras, from designs by Mr. W. Booth Scott, C.E., their chief surveyor. His Royal Highness has fixed Saturday next, Aug. 3, for the ceremony.

Sir Rutherford Alcock has presented fifty volumes to the Free Library in Bethnal-green (supported entirely by voluntary contributions), in response to the committee's appeal for 10,000 required to render the library efficient. The Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Lorne, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., Professor Fawcett, M.P., and others have also forwarded donations.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., one of the vice-presidents of the British and Foreign School Society, took the chair last Saturday evening at a meeting held in the Kindergarten College, Stockwell-road. He pointed out the great importance of this description of training, and rejoiced that the society was making efforts to extend the system in this country.

The Hackney guardians on Wednesday took into consideration the necessity for an enlargement of their union infirmary accommodation, and decided, by twelve to six, to purchase an adjacent plot of ground, known as the Castle House estate, at Homerton, the intention being to build upon the land an extensive infirmary for acute cases.

A meeting of the Mansion House committee formed to aid in the preparations for holding the show of the Royal Agricultural Society in the metropolis next year took place on Monday, when it was stated that of the £20,000 required as a guarantee fund £6300 had been received. It was determined to allot £3000 as a first instalment, to be given in prizes for foreign stock and produce.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week in July was 76,570, of whom 38,068 were in workhouses, and 38,502 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 363, 347, and 6700 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 607, of whom 373 were men, 187 women, and 47 children under sixteen.

At Wednesday's meeting of the School Board for London Sir Charles Reed, who presided, presented scholarships to three boys and two girls who had been successful out of about 250 candidates. The half-yearly account of receipts and expenditure was presented. At the end of a long discussion, it was resolved to open to the public on Saturday afternoons and summer evenings three of the playgrounds attached to the Board schools.

The annual report of the council of the Nightingale Fund states that twenty-nine probationer-nurses who had completed their training at St. Thomas's Hospital received their appointments last year, eight resigned, and seven were discharged as unsuitable for the work, leaving thirty-two probationers in residence at the commencement of the present year. The small training school at Highgate Infirmary has been closed, the arrangements proposed for its future conduct not being deemed sufficient.

The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on Tuesday:—Messrs. Henry Handford, Henry Joy Clarke, Bernard James Guillemard, Craig Dixon, George Herbert Rowe, Gerald Edward Coleman, Walter Henry Cheetham, Warwick Long Childs, Hector Leak, Miles Milbourne Williams, Arthur Albert Mouritz, Robert Jones, Alfred Swann, George Jordan Lloyd, Ernest William Walter, Arthur Jackson, Samuel James Rennie, Pershouse William Leslie Langley, and Charles Henry Keep.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the London and Brighton Railway on Wednesday, at which Mr. S. Laing, M.P., presided, the report was adopted. Mr. W. S. Allen, M.P., moved a resolution requesting the directors to discontinue excursion-trains on Sunday and to decline to supply special

Sunday trains to the National Sunday League. Mr. Laing said that the company were only meeting a public demand; and as to Sunday labour, the traffic by trains did not cause so much work as travelling by steam-boats, omnibuses, and private conveyances. Out of the 9000 proprietors of the company only 1125 have sent in proxies in favour of the resolution moved by Mr. Allen. The resolution was rejected by a large majority.

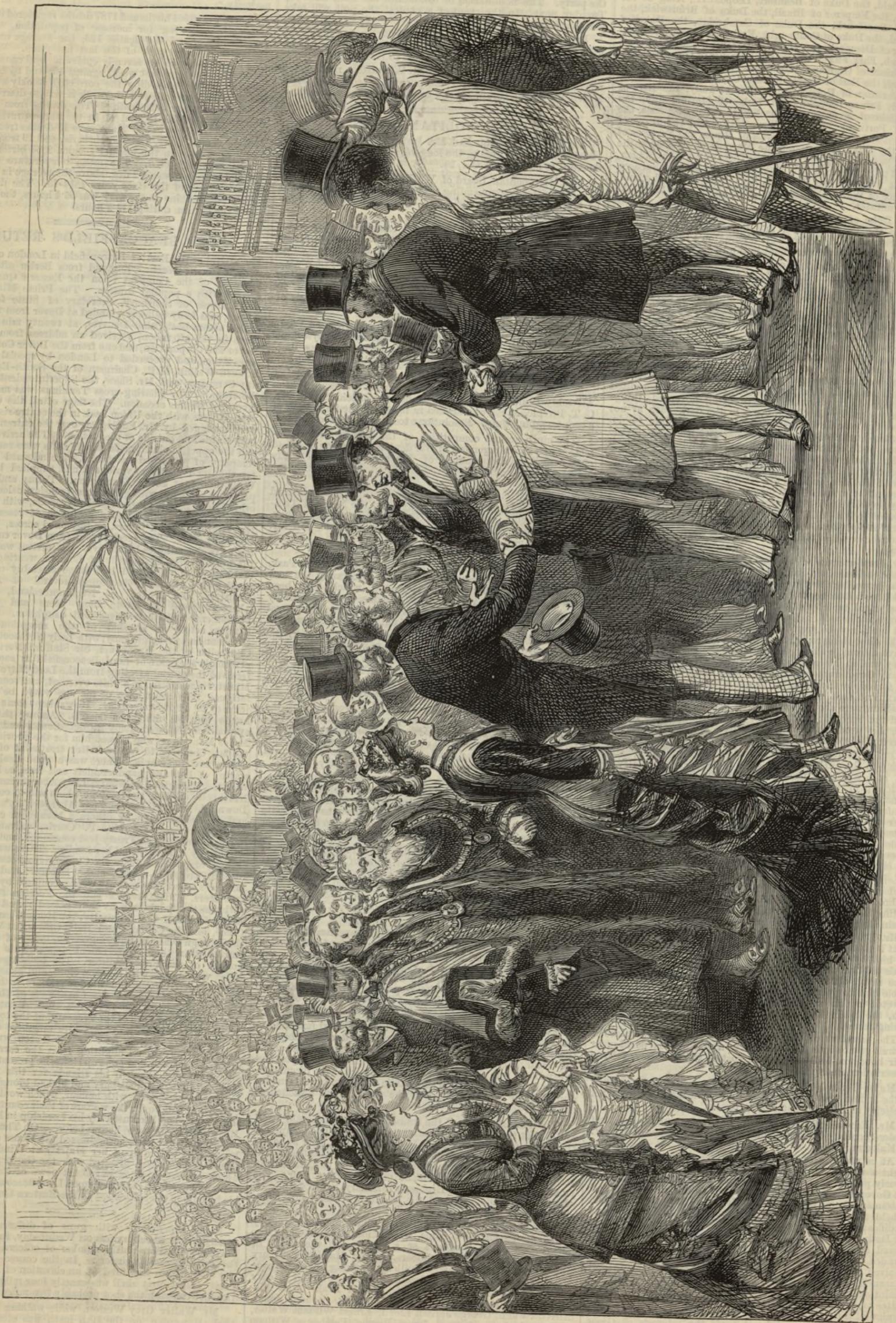
There were 2364 births and 1787 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 6, and the deaths 123, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Whooping-cough continues to be severely epidemic, and caused 103 of the deaths registered last week, against 108 and 85 in the two preceding weeks, exceeding the corrected weekly average by 60. The high mortality of the week is due to diarrhoea, from which there were 339 deaths. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 38, 19, and 11 in the three previous weeks, rose again to 19 last week. There were 13 deaths from measles, 21 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, and 19 from different forms of fever. In the Greater London 2853 births and 2064 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 66.8 deg., and was 4.2 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814-73. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 56.4 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 112.2 hours.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S RETURN.

The arrival of the Earl of Beaconsfield in London on Tuesday week, when he reached England from Berlin after the termination of the Congress upon the Eastern Question, was greeted with a popular ovation. The Prime Minister, with the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Lady Salisbury, landed at Dover from the double-hulled steam-boat Calais-Douvres, at twenty minutes before three in the afternoon, received an address from the Dover Mayor and Corporation, and one from the Dover Constitutional Association, and proceeded to London by special train. Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, and Mr. Shaw, the Superintendent, were with the train. The Charing-cross Terminus was magnificently decorated for this occasion. The flags of all the Great European Powers, with the Union Jack in the centre rising highest, were arranged by Mr. Edgington over the entrance archway, both inside and outside of the station. The arrival platform, and the opposite platform on which seats were ranged for the company of privileged spectators, were adorned with about ten thousand plants of various kinds, supplied by Mr. John Wills, florist, of South Kensington. Palms and ferns were placed at the base, with geraniums, fuchsias, calceolarias, and other bright flowers; beds of green lycopods, with taller plants rising from their midst, and a profusion of roses trained up the lamp-posts and pillars, or festooned across, which had a beautiful effect. The special train from Dover came in about ten or twelve minutes before five. Its arrival was awaited by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, wearing their robes and badges of office, and by a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen of rank, including several of the Cabinet Ministers, the Dukes of Northumberland, Sutherland, Abercorn, and Beaufort, many peers and members of Parliament, with their wives and daughters. Lord Henry Lennox acted as marshal of the reception; and the Marchioness of Abergavenny, with Lady Northcote, wife of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., personally took care of Lord Beaconsfield as soon as he had received the official greeting from the Lord Mayor. The Prime Minister was dressed in a white overcoat, and seemed not more fatigued than most men of his age would be after a long journey on a hot summer day. He was kept some time shaking hands with his numerous friends. Among those who first approached him were Lady Burdett-Coutts and the aged Sir Moses Montefiore, who blessed him for the provision made by the late Congress to ensure better treatment of the Jews in Servia and Roumania. There was a good deal of cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs and fans, as his Lordship, with the Marquis of Salisbury, Lady Abergavenny, and Lady Northcote, entered the carriage which was to convey them to Downing-street. This was Lady Abergavenny's own carriage, and it was followed by others, a brougham conveying Mr. Montagu Cory and Mr. P. Currie, private secretaries, having charge of the Treaty just concluded, and two carriages with Lady Salisbury and her family. There was an immense throng of people outside the Charing-cross station, in West Strand, Trafalgar-square, and Whitehall; and the windows, balconies, and house-tops were occupied by hundreds of spectators. The Premier and the Foreign Secretary were enthusiastically cheered as they passed round to Whitehall. At the fronts of the Admiralty, the Horse Guards, the Home Office, and the Colonial and India Offices, in Whitehall, and the Foreign Office in Downing-street, many of the gentlemen employed in those Government departments turned out in honour of the First Minister. The buildings in Downing-street were draped with crimson cloth, and bouquets of flowers were showered from the windows above. Lord Salisbury alighted at the door of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's official residence, while Lord Beaconsfield entered his own, that of the First Lord of the Treasury, at the top of the street, in which stood many Conservative members of Parliament. A bouquet of flowers sent by the Queen was received by Lord Beaconsfield on alighting from the carriage. Having entered the house and gone up stairs, he presently appeared at a window, and thanked his friends for this reception. He observed that Lord Salisbury and he had brought home peace, but peace, he hoped, with honour, which would satisfy their Sovereign, and be for the welfare of their country. Nearly the same words had been used by his Lordship in his reply to the Mayor of Dover two hours before. On Thursday week, as reported in our last, he addressed the House of Lords. On Monday he waited upon her Majesty at Windsor Castle, and was then and there invested with the Garter, particulars of which are set forth in our Court news of this week. Such honours have been conferred upon Lord Beaconsfield, to reward his labours in the settlement of the Eastern Question.

Some experiments with guns of different calibre were carried out at Shoeburyness on Wednesday, in presence of the Secretary for War and a number of officers connected with the Artillery and Engineers. In the course of the morning the 80-ton gun was fired at an elevation of 10 deg., and the graze of the first shell was exactly four miles and a half, the ricochet carrying the shot probably two miles further.

Mr. Walter Grey Weston, while walking through Wepre Park, Hawarden, on the 19th inst., was attacked by a bull. Mr. Grey, a one-armed gentleman, possessing great strength, dodged the animal, but eventually was tossed. As he fell the bull rushed at him, but he seized it by the nose-ring. To this he firmly clung for two hours, during which time the bull endeavoured to gore him. He was then found in a pitiable condition, covered with blood, and frightfully lacerated.



RECEPTION OF LORD BEACONSFIELD AT CHARING-CROSS STATION ON HIS RETURN FROM BERLIN.

PARLIAMENT.

THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE. SKIRMISHING IN THE MOUNTAINS.



THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE: SKIRMISHING IN THE MOUNTAINS.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The recriminatory scene which closed in rather too lively a fashion the full-dress debate on the Congress initiated by the Prime Minister may almost be said to have hung like a pall over the subsequent sittings of their Lordships. No apology is therefore needed for returning to the eventful discussion of Thursday week. The illustrious assemblage of Princesses and Peers gradually became less and less when the Earl of Beaconsfield had, in clarion tones, brought his prolonged speech to an end with the rounded phrase that "ours is an Empire of Liberty, of Truth, and of Justice." Earl Granville having with practised skill referred to the merits and demerits of the Berlin Treaty, his voice actually rising to a loud pitch and being perfectly audible when he deprecated the pre-arrangement by which the English Plenipotentiaries agreed not to offer serious objection to the retrocession of Bessarabia to Russia, the noble Earl devoted himself for the most part to an adverse criticism of the Anglo-Turkish Convention. Lord Derby had all the evening been biding his time, with a bundle of notes in his hand. The noble Earl rose directly Lord Granville resumed his seat, and, from his place below the gangway on the Ministerial side, poured a formidable broadside into his late colleagues. First, however, Lord Derby congratulated the Cabinet on preventing war, and felt bound to agree for the most part with the rearrangement of Turkey in Europe, albeit he could not quite see how Lord Beaconsfield came to the conclusion that there had been no "partition," remembering that "we give some portion of Turkey to Servia and Montenegro, two provinces go to Austria, we take an island for ourselves, and we give some portion of Armenia to Russia," not to mention Bessarabia. The main front of the noble Earl's offence, however, was his revelation as to the acquisition of Cyprus. Lord Derby calmly and deliberately asserted that the real reason for which he left the Ministry was the decision come to that it was necessary to seize the island of Cyprus and a port on the Syrian coast, with or without the Sultan's consent, in order to secure a naval station in the eastern part of the Mediterranean. This statement fell like a bombshell among the members of the Government. The cool-headed analyses of the reasons for and against the present acquirement of Cyprus by pacific means, and the common-sense objections to burdening the United Kingdom with the protectorate of Asiatic Turkey, were left to sink deeply into the minds of the readers of the noble Earl's able speech. The one thing for Ministers to do was to deny with emphasis the correctness of Lord Derby's statement with regard to the intention of the Government to forcibly seize Cyprus last March. The Marquis of Salisbury was the mouthpiece of the Ministerial denial; and the Foreign Secretary had recourse for the nonce to the bitter vocabulary used by him when Lord Cranborne. His Lordship bluntly declared the explanation in question was "not true." Whereupon Lord Derby rose and called the noble Marquis to order, as did Earl Granville likewise. "Not correct," then said the irate Foreign Secretary, not only for himself, but also on behalf of the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary for India, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Home Secretary, and the Lord President of the Council. In the heat of debate the Marquis of Salisbury had the bad taste to compare the revelations of Lord Derby to those of Titus Oates, and did not at all strengthen his answer by the vituperative nature of his retorts. In reply, Lord Derby confined himself to measured language, insisting on the correctness of his statements. The memoranda which the noble Earl took at the time, moreover, confirmed him in his opinion. Lord Salisbury would have it, however, that Lord Derby's recollection was inaccurate. The debate was carried on by Lord Northbrook, Lord Cranbrook, Lord Kimberley, Lord Napier and Ettrick, and then dropped.

After the storm, a calm. Friday week was chiefly noticeable for the disinclination or inability of Lord Salisbury to give Lord Granville any fresh information as to Cyprus; and for the second reading of the Scottish Roads and Bridges Bill in spite of the Earl of Rosebery's well-meant effort to refer it to a Select Committee. Monday was devoted to the giving of Royal Assent by Commission to a large number of measures; to the interchange of courtesies between Earl Granville and the Lord Chancellor as to improving the ventilation of the House; to a considerate reply on the part of Lord Cranbrook to Lord Napier and Ettrick's inquiry as the Madras and Bombay famine; and to the pushing through Committee of the Scottish Roads and Bridges Bill. On Tuesday Lord Beaconsfield (wearing his blushing honours with characteristic coolness) brought up a Message from her Majesty requesting their Lordships to concur in making a further provision for the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of his marriage with Princess Louise of Prussia. Various measures were advanced a stage; and Lord Fortescue's motion for returns relating to endowed schools was agreed to. Lord Henniker thanked Lord Truro for calling attention to the improper stowage of twenty tons of gunpowder on board the ship *Pereora* in the Thames. Cyprus was then brought on the carpet again, this time by the Earl of Camperdown, who wished to know how much surplus revenue England would have to pay Turkey for the bargain. Earl Granville and Lord Hammond joined in depreciating the value of the island; but Lord Beaconsfield could not be prevailed upon to emerge from his cloak of mystery. Secrecy was absolutely necessary in the acquirement of Cyprus, he boldly declared; and at a proper time, when the policy of the Government should be directly challenged, he would be ready to defend the action of the Cabinet in entering into the Anglo-Turkish Convention. The Lord Chancellor enlightened Lord Cardwell as to the administration of the law in Cyprus; but the explanation did not satisfy Lord Selborne; and the sitting closed with a conversation on the Chefoo Convention, in the course of which Lord Salisbury informed Lord Aberdeen that it had been ratified, with the exception of two provisions.

Their Lordships on Thursday sat for about an hour and a half, in the course of which they agreed to an Address, proposed by the Earl of Beaconsfield and seconded by Earl Granville, in answer to her Majesty's Message, thanking her Majesty for her gracious communication, and assuring her Majesty of their Lordship's support and attention to her wishes.

COMMONS.

The Marquis of Hartington's resolution is generally regarded as the one remaining obstacle to that exodus of hon. members from town which heralds the close of the Session. His Lordship prepared the House for the Resolution at the beginning of the sitting yesterday week, which was mainly devoted to the improvement in Committee of the Government Cattle Plague Bill. The following are the terms of the motion to be submitted (as arranged by the Chancellor of the Exchequer) on Monday next by the Leader of the Opposition:—

That while this House has learned with satisfaction that the troubles which have arisen in the East of Europe have been terminated by the Treaty of Berlin without further recourse to arms, and rejoices in the extension of the liberty and self-government of some of the populations of European Turkey, this House regrets that it has not been found practicable to deal in a more satisfactory manner with the claims of the kingdom of Greece and the Greek subjects of the Porte; that by the assumption of an

absolute guarantee of the integrity of the remaining territories of Turkey in Asia the military liabilities of this country have been unnecessarily extended; that the undefined engagements entered into by her Majesty's Government in respect of the better administration of those provinces have imposed heavy responsibilities on the State, whilst no sufficient means have been indicated for securing their fulfilment; and that such engagements have been entered into and responsibilities incurred without the previous knowledge of Parliament.

Dr. Kenealy, amid laughter from the Opposition benches, was the first to come to the rescue of the Government on Monday last with notice of a motion expressing satisfaction with the policy of her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at Berlin. But it was reserved to Mr. D. Plunket to announce the amendment, of which it is believed the Government approves:—

As an amendment to the Marquis of Hartington's proposed resolutions, to move to leave out from the first word, "That," to the end of the question, in order to insert the words, "An humble address be presented to her Majesty, thanking her Majesty for communicating to this House the Treaty of Berlin, the protocols of the Congress of Berlin, and the Convention between Great Britain and Turkey; assuring her Majesty that this House has learnt with deep satisfaction the termination of the late unhappy war and the conclusion of a treaty between the Great Powers of Europe; and expressing an earnest hope that the arrangements made and sanctioned by her Majesty's Government may, under the blessing of Providence, avail to preserve peace, to ameliorate the condition of large populations in the East, and to maintain the interests of this Empire."

A variety of other matters, such as the alleged firing at an English man-of-war's boat by the Russians in Turkish waters, the case of Charles Marvin, and the date for the submission of the supplementary estimates, having received more or less satisfactory answers from Ministers, the House went into Committee again on the savoury Cattle Plague Bill, hon. members remaining beyond midnight to arrive at the fifty-sixth clause, which was ultimately agreed to.

On Tuesday the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not to be moved from his reticence regarding the Anglo-Turkish Treaty and the annexation of Cyprus. Sir Stafford Northcote was not wanting in alacrity, however, in bringing up the Queen's Message announcing the forthcoming marriage of the Duke of Connaught, and anticipating the readiness with which the House would make a further provision for his Royal Highness. True to his mission, Sir Charles Dilke gave notice of an amendment adverse to the motion on this subject which the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would make on Thursday. Sir Bryan O'Loughlin having accepted the office of Attorney-General in Victoria, Mr. Sullivan moved that a new writ should be issued for the county of Clare; but, at the suggestion of Sir Stafford Northcote, the matter was referred to a Select Committee, as being a "more solemn" proceeding—though it is hard to see where the solemnity is to come in unless the members of the Committee are to be composed of Bishops in Convocation. There ensued a long debate on the motion of Mr. Gladstone—"That a humble address be presented to her Majesty praying her Majesty graciously to give directions that all proceedings which may be taken by the authorities under the Indian Vernacular Press Act be reported to the Secretary of State and laid before Parliament from time to time." The right hon. gentleman took great objection to the sudden and summary fashion in which the Marquis of Salisbury had telegraphed to India approval of the Viceroy's measure for controlling the native press. Mr. O'Donnell censured the measure in a strongly worded amendment. The objections of Mr. Gladstone met with the support of Sir George Campbell, Mr. Fawcett, Sir H. James, and other hon. members; but the motion was opposed by Mr. A. Gathorne Hardy, by Mr. E. Stanhope in a remarkably good speech, and by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, among others. There was a majority of 56 against Mr. Gladstone—208 against 152—but some hon. members explained that they voted by mistake against the resolution of the right hon. gentleman.

On Wednesday such good progress was made in Committee with the Cattle Plague Bill that Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson expressed a hope that all the clauses might be passed on Friday.

Considerable sensation was created on Thursday by the presentation of a petition by Mr. Cowen demanding the arrest and impeachment of Lord Beaconsfield. The hon. member stated that it emanated from a number of gentlemen associated together in Manchester, Bolton, Stockport, Macclesfield, Madston, Oldham, and London. The petitioners reviewed the events that have taken place in the East of Europe during the last twenty years, and charged the noble Earl with high crimes and misdemeanours demanding exceptional punishment. The petition was laid on the table, notwithstanding an objection made by Mr. O. Lewis to its reception, the Speaker declaring that there was nothing to justify its rejection. The Committee on Elections would, however, take cognisance of it. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the House go into Committee to consider the Queen's Message relating to the approaching marriage of the Duke of Connaught, Sir C. Dilke moved as an amendment—"That the consideration of the Message be deferred until the production of certain documents having relation to former grants to Royal Princes. The hon. Baronet argued that no application for increased annuity had ever been made in these cases except with a distinct view of providing for the succession to the Throne, and on each occasion a distinct declaration was made that that was the case. The only precedent that had been made was that of 1873, when a further allowance was made to the Duke of Edinburgh on his marriage; and this precedent, he added, was not binding on those who, like himself, had opposed that grant. He further submitted that, even if there had been precedents in former reigns, they would not be applicable, because, by the passing of the Private Estates Bill in the absence of information as to the landed private property possessed by the Crown, the former state of things was wholly changed. Sir W. Lawson seconded the amendment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the proposal he should have to make in Committee would be of the same kind as that made in the case of the Duke of Edinburgh. With regard to the question of precedent, he denied that the argument in the Duke of Edinburgh's case rested entirely on precedent. On the contrary, in that and the present instance the argument rested rather on the state of things that now existed, there being a wide difference between the circumstances of the present day and those which prevailed in the days of George II. and George III. In former times the Crown might be said to have contracted with the Parliament to carry on the Government of the country, and the charges on the Civil List were of a very different character to those of the present day. It should be remembered that her Majesty was in receipt of £150,000 less than George IV. received for precisely the same purposes, while the various arrangements since made with the Crown relative to various hereditary revenues had been more to the advantage of the nation than to the Crown. It would be with no definite reference to the succession that a proposal would be made to-day; but, because the Duke of Connaught stood on the same footing as his brother the Duke of Edinburgh, because he had secured a hold on the affections of the people, and because he was about to contract a marriage which was not only popular in the country, but which would necessitate an increase in the amount of the allowance hitherto granted to him. Lord R. Montagu supported the motion to go into Committee. Mr. Anderson took the contrary view,

and asked why some of the Royal Princes had not been sent to represent her Majesty at the funerals of the King of Italy and the Queen of Spain, adding that, instead of going there, they were immersed in their own pleasures. Mr. Gladstone said it was well known that her Majesty had not sufficient private means to make the requisite provision for the members of her family. He should support the Government in the proposal they were about to make, as one in strict conformity with the precedents of the present reign, beyond which it was impossible, from the different circumstances of the times, that there could be precedents. The object of the arrangement made with her Majesty was to get rid of the system which appertained to previous reigns, when the Crown accumulated debts which were from time to time made the subject of applications to Parliament, and which were often the cause of much scandal, and always of great annoyance to the Sovereign, who had to come to the door of the House of Commons almost in the character of a mendicant. Mr. Taylor gave notice "that, on the second reading of the bill, he would move its rejection." The House having divided, the numbers were—For going into Committee, 320; against, 33. The House then went into Committee, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that a grant of £10,000 per annum be made to his Royal Highness on his marriage, and that in the event of the Princess surviving him she should be allowed out of the Consolidated Fund £6000 a year during her life. The Marquis of Hartington having seconded the motion, it was agreed to. The House afterwards went into Committee upon the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Bill.

THE INSURGENTS OF CRETE.

There are conflicting accounts of the position and the disposition of the Greek insurgent bands which still withhold submission to the Turkish Government, in this large and important island of the Eastern Mediterranean. The interior of Crete is mountainous, and it is in the highland districts, more especially in Sphakia, overlooking the rich plain of Apocrona, and on the northern slopes of Mount Ida, that the Christian population, a hardy race of peasants, shepherds, and goatherds, have long maintained their struggle against Moslem rule. The inhabitants, however, of the upland district of Selinos, which forms the south-west corner of the island, are most zealous Mohammedans and devoted subjects of the Sultan. Those of Kissamos, at the north-west extremity of Crete, are mostly of the Greek race; and here, being favoured with easier access to the Continent of Europe, and possessing a fertile soil, the natives have attained a fair degree of material comfort and prosperity. The whole island, besides Canea, the seat of Turkish provincial government, is divided into four districts, each administered by a Mutessarif or Prefect, with thirteen subdistricts, each under a Kaimakam; and it is provided, by a constitutional charter which the Sultan granted some years ago, that these persons in official authority shall be Christian where the majority of the people are Christian. In the Cretan General Assembly, which meets once a year at Canea, four members being elected by the inhabitants of each of the subdistricts, there has usually been a small majority of Christians; but this Assembly has never yet possessed any real legislative power. It cannot be denied that, in spite of the laws formally promulgated by the advice of Great Britain and other Powers friendly to the Turkish Empire, the Greeks of Crete are still denied their fair share of civil liberty; but the abuses constantly perpetrated in collecting the taxes are their worst grievance. At the same time, the rights and interests of the Mussulman population, which amounts to nearly one fourth of the whole, estimated in all at a quarter of a million, of people of different races and creeds, ought not to be entirely sacrificed. This portion of the Cretans is chiefly to be found in and around the towns of the seacoast, and comprises the more wealthy and influential classes. The problem of securing an equitable and efficient common government for Mohammedans and Greek Christians alike seems to be one of the greatest difficulty.

The Flag Officer's Greenwich Hospital pension of £150 a year, vacant by the death of Admiral Sir William Hall, K.C.B., has been given to Admiral John L. Stokes.

In the account given last week of the Blackpool Winter Gardens, the cost of the buildings should have been stated at £100,000, not £10,000, as printed. Mr. T. Mitchell, of Manchester and Oldham, is the architect of those buildings.

The Midland Railway Company have improved on the plan adopted on the London and Brighton Railway. They intend to supply travellers on their system with iced water gratis. The passengers by the Midland line have merely to make a request for iced water at any of the company's own refreshment-rooms, and a glass of the cool, refreshing beverage is supplied.

The committee of the Liverpool Art-Club propose to open an exhibition of the works of Josiah Wedgwood during the next session. To make this exhibition a useful representation of Wedgwood's productions, it has been thought advisable, so far as it is possible, to exhibit the specimens in the order in which they are described by Wedgwood himself, in the various editions of his catalogue. A committee, consisting of Messrs. William Bartlett, A. H. Brodrick, Charles T. Gatty, and T. Shadford Walker, has been appointed to carry out this plan, and they will feel much obliged if those who are collectors or possessors of old Wedgwood ware would give them some general description of the works they possess, and which they would be willing to exhibit. Communications may be addressed to Mr. C. T. Gatty, at the Art-Club, Myrtle-street, Liverpool, who is compiling the catalogue, and who will gladly give any further information.

The Duke of Cambridge inspected yesterday week the whole of the troops stationed at Portsmouth.—His Royal Highness, with Lord Napier of Magdala and other distinguished visitors, arrived at Aldershot on Wednesday, in order to witness a review of the troops previous to the departure of the reserves and the regiments and corps brought here at the beginning of the month for the summer drills. The force, paraded in the Long Valley at ten o'clock, included over 18,000 officers and men, about 3000 horses, and 48 guns. The three provisional battalions of volunteers, doing duty there for a week, were present. The reserves in the ranks were 3173 of the first class Army Reserve, and 1917 Militia Reserve. After the march-past the men were divided for a sham fight. The troops, who had been drenched by heavy rain in the early part of the day, returned to quarters about two o'clock.—The 3rd Middlesex Militia was disembodied last Saturday. Its strength at Aldershot consisted of twenty-five officers and 682 men. The 1st Middlesex Militia, consisting of thirty officers and 688 men, begins its annual training at Aldershot this week. The regiment is encamped on Rushmoor-hill.—An official notice has been issued from the War Office that the services of the Army and Militia Reserves will not be required after the 31st inst. Orders have been received at Devonport Dockyard for the weekly discharge of hands until the staff shall be reduced by 1100 men. The reserves in Dublin, as in many other garrisons, were disbanded on Wednesday.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I read in the daily papers of Tuesday:—

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Colonel Clarke and Mr. Knowles, left Paris by a special train at eleven o'clock on Sunday night, and, travelling via Boulogne and Folkestone, reached London at 7.10 yesterday morning...

The extract would not have been complete without the mention of our Prince having been able to go to the Opera on Monday night; and you will observe that H.R.H. had had, besides, an entire day at his disposal after the train landed him at Charing-cross.

We entered the port of Boulogne shortly before midnight. Put up at the Hotel de Something or another. Slept tant bien que mal. Fleas. At nine on Monday morning we left Boulogne in the interior of one of the diligences of MM. Lafitte Caillard.

Charité!
S'il vous plaît,
Petit morceau de pain anglais.
Charité!
S'il vous plaît,
Donnez petit sou Anglais.

Lunched at Montreuil, that ugly fortified town, if I remember aright. Dined at five p.m. at Abbeville. Table-d'hôte dinner, a very humorous performance. Five francs a head. We had scarcely finished the soup and bouilli before the conducteur appeared at the door yelling "Allons, Messieurs et Mesdames! En voiture! en voiture!"

If contemporary caricatures are any index to the state of public opinion, the French are still very sore with respect to the occupation of Cyprus by this country. The Charivari has been full of spiteful cartoons bearing on the ethics of our latest Mediterranean acquisition.

Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury are now K.G.s. If old Roger de Hoveden the Chronicler be right, it must have been in Cyprus that one of the earliest Chapters of the Garter was held, full a hundred and fifty years before the supposed institution of the Order by Edward III.

The London Season may now be considered as moribund. It is dying hard; but with a few more gasps and struggles its feverish existence will come to a close. Do you feel inclined to moralise on the many wickednesses of the "Season" now departing—over its manifold naughtinesses, its more or less heinous and revolting scandals?

The accomplished grande dame de par le monde whose "Peculiarities" I have just quoted has been enthroned in the stalls of the Theatre Royal Society these ever so many years. How many performances of the "aged actor" in that very genteel comedies, Hypocrisy, must not her ladyship have witnessed!

I may be wrong—I daresay that I am wrong; in fact, my family and friends are never tired of telling me that I generally am wrong; but I cannot help thinking that the St. Paul's Cathedral Decoration Committee will perpetrate a gigantic blunder if they are allowed to carry out their recently elaborated project for spending between forty and fifty thousand pounds in lining the interior of the dome of St. Paul's with a colossal veneer of mosaic work.

In the last place, I find that the subjects for illustration by Messrs. Millais and Poynter are to be drawn from the Book of Revelation. I never, advisedly, allude to theological matters in this column; but I think that I shall find a good many readers who will agree with me when I say that the two eminent Royal Academicians had better leave the Apocalypse alone.

Mem: From the dome of St. Sophia there is a constant pattering down of fragments of disintegrating mosaic; and the Turkish custodians of the mosque are always ready to sell a handful of parti-coloured tesserae to an inquisitive Frank for half a medjidie or so.

History has ruthlessly and righteously stigmatised the conduct of the Sparrow in killing and slaying Cock Robin. The deed was done with a bow and arrow; and the atrocious crime was seen by the Fly, with his little eye.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Great diversity of opinion appears to exist with respect to the new racecourse at Kempton Park, which was formally opened last week. Our own impression is a decidedly favourable one, though we are scarcely prepared to go as far as one enthusiastic supporter of the venture, and pronounce it "the best course in England."

A capital little meeting was brought off at Huntingdon on Tuesday and Wednesday. The opposition of Julius Caesar and Lollypop in the Portholme Cup created great interest, and, though a mile is beyond the latter's usual course, and he had to concede 5 lb., he made a very fair fight of it.

The heavy rain, which is falling as we write, will probably give bowlers another turn; but batsmen have certainly taken full advantage of the lively ground, and we have no space to chronicle half the long scores that have been amassed. Last week Middlesex beat Yorkshire by 90 runs, the batting of the Hon. E. Lytton (72), Messrs. A. J. Webbe (51), H. R. Webbe (37) and T. S. Pearson (84), and E. H. Salmon (49) proving very effective.

Ulyett (30 and 37) and Roper (68). The Australians beat a powerful eleven, termed the Hull Town Club, by ten wickets, Messrs. Horan (50), Allan (78), Blackham (53), and Conway (46) doing most towards putting together 305, which is the largest number of runs that they have made in a single innings during their visit.

Table with columns for player names and scores, including Hon. A. Lytton, b Murdoch, P. H. Morton, c C. Bannerman, etc.

Table with columns for player names and scores, including C. Bannerman, b Morton, W. L. Murdoch, b Morton, T. Horan, b Morton, etc.

Perhaps the feature of the match was the brilliant bowling of Mr. Morton, who took twelve wickets, at an expense of only 90 runs. On Tuesday evening the members of the Australian team were entertained at a banquet at Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Manchester being in the chair.

The race for the Wingfield Sculls, the amateur championship of the Thames, took place on Monday evening, over the recognised course from Putney to Mortlake. Only one man, A. Payne, of the Moulsey B.C., was bold enough to oppose F. L. Playford, who has been champion since 1875; and, though they were together until reaching the Oil Mills, it was clear that Playford had the race in hand from the start.

The Channel-match of the Prince of Wales's Yacht Club was sailed last Saturday from Gravesend to Ramsgate harbour. Eight vessels started, and there was a spirited contest. Mr. Dowdall's Mildred won the first prize easily by time, Torch taking the second, and Fleur-de-Lis the third.

The annual regatta of the Royal Welsh Yacht Club, of which the Prince of Wales is president, took place at Carnarvon on Tuesday. The Roberta, of Carmarthen, won the cup for 30-tonners. The Elame, of Liverpool, took the sailing-boats' prize; and the Naval Volunteer Artillery match was carried off by the Carnarvon crew, Liverpool being third, and Southport fourth.

A successful meeting of the Royal Cornwall Yacht Club Regatta was held at Falmouth on Tuesday. In the first-class yawl-match Neptune saved her time on Julianar, and Milly was distanced. The cutter-match was fought out between Formosa and Vol-au-Vent. Formosa led nearly all the way, and won well after a very fine race.

A return match at a hundred pigeons, between Captain Bogardus and Mr. Cholmondeley Pennell, resulted in exactly the same way as did the former one—the American, who killed seventy-one, winning by two birds. He was not, however, so fortunate in his match with Mr. Wallace, as, after they had tied by killing seventy-nine each, the stakes were doubled, and Mr. Wallace won, with seventy-one against sixty-two.

The Mississippi and Dominion Line steamer Dominion reached the Mersey on Wednesday from Quebec, having on board 324 head of cattle and nineteen horses, all of which arrived in prime order. The steamer Memphis, of the same company, has also arrived at Liverpool from Canada, bringing 306 live cattle and 182 sheep.

The annual exhibition of the Worcestershire Agricultural Society opened at Bromsgrove on Tuesday, and was one of the best ever held under the auspices of the society. The entries greatly exceeded those of last year, there being 137 entries of horses, 98 in the cattle classes, 83 in the sheep, and 54 in the pig classes. Nearly £900 was awarded in prizes for cattle, &c., besides premiums in the flower-show department.

On Wednesday afternoon London was visited by a thunderstorm and a heavy fall of rain, which had been threatening the greater portion of the day. There were storms the same day in other places, some being attended with fatal results. In Nuneaton and other parts of Warwickshire there was a storm, accompanied by lightning and a heavy fall of rain. A terrific thunderstorm broke over the Potteries, causing injury to life and property.

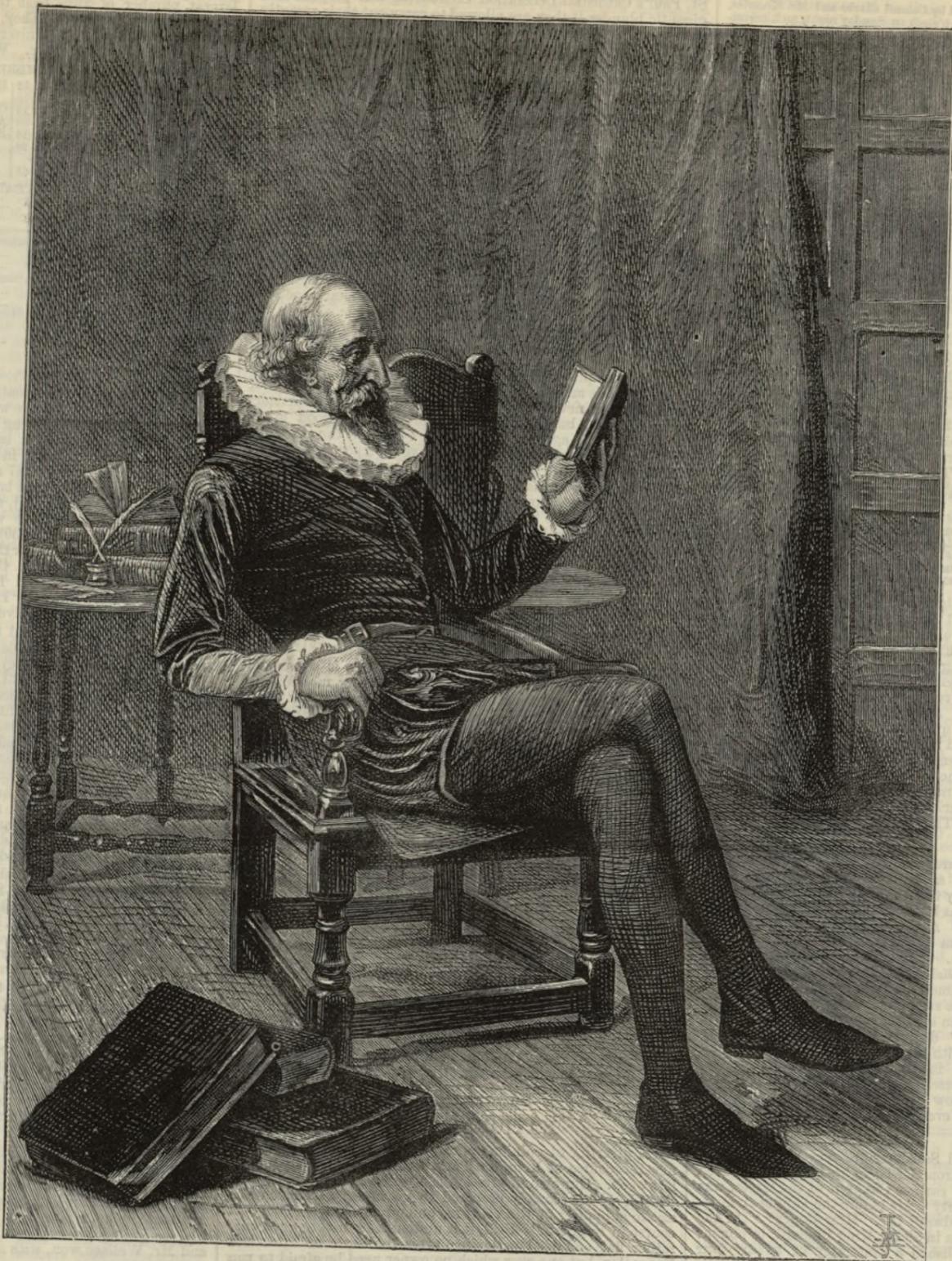
"READING RABELAIS."

The subject which is here treated by Mr. Sidney Holland, a young artist of much talent and promise, whose picture has doubtless been noticed by many visitors at the Royal Academy Exhibition now about to be closed, is highly suggestive. A contemporary reader is enjoying the solitary perusal of those famous drolleries which are too strongly flavoured with gross impudence for the more refined literary taste of modern times. But the marvellous satirical romance of Gargantua and his friend Pantagruel is the vehicle of a great amount of political and moral instruction and severe reprobation of the social and ecclesiastical abuses of the age in which it was written. Such was the design of that witty free-thinking clergyman, the parish Curate of Meudon, who chose to wrap up his earnest protest against Shams, as Carlyle has of late called them, in a burlesque effusion of the wildest imaginative humour, outrageously transcending all bounds of decency and probability, as though in mockery of a world then full of rottenness, of hypocritical lies, perfidy, cruelty, and all manner of wickedness in high places. We can hardly conceive how bad was the Court of Francis I., with the Church and University, as then existing in France; how corrupt was the state of education and society in that kingdom just before the Huguenots attempted a Reformation. It is, in some degree, by the aid of even such extravagant caricaturists as Rabelais, and Butler in his "Hudibras," and Swift in his "Tale of a Tub," that the historical picture of a past evil condition of human affairs and opinions may be vividly brought to the view of thoughtful students. And we can

thus also readily suppose that many of their serious contemporaries would be likely to seek, in the audacious flights of grotesque fancy, by which those men of genius held up to derision the vices and follies, the impostures and bigotries, of their times, something more useful than mere entertainment. It may at least be claimed for Rabelais, as well as for the two English authors named with him, though his practice of speaking of the foulest things by the vilest names far outruns every competitor in that species of literary ruffianism, that he does not make immorality appear seductive, as some of the politest and daintiest writers of a later period have done. Nastiness is better than the nicest and sweetest confection of a delicate but deadly poison; but the shrewd-looking elderly gentleman, sitting in his library, as Mr. Sydney Holland has cleverly depicted him, is perfectly competent to appreciate the merits of his favourite author. This figure is exceedingly characteristic—that of a Frenchman of birth and breeding and intellectual culture, with the habits of his class and nation in the sixteenth century, which are familiar to us from the essays of Montaigne. The accessories of costume and furniture also have been correctly studied; and the picture, as a whole, might almost serve for an illustration of bygone domestic life in a chateau of the provinces, where the Seigneur prefers a quiet hour with his books to the fatiguing pursuit of game in the neighbouring forest.

THE CHAMPION RIFLEMAN.

The great event at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association on Wimbledon-common, which was concluded last week, was the competition, at three different ranges, for the Queen's Prize of £250 and the Gold Medal and Badge of the Association, with all the honours of Champion Shot for England, to be worn during the next twelvemonth. We announced, in our last publication, that the winner of the Queen's Prize for this year was Private



"READING RABELAIS." BY SIDNEY HOLLAND. IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



PRIVATE RAE, OF THE 11TH STIRLING RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.

Rae, of the 11th Stirling Rifle Volunteers, who made an aggregate score of 78 points, of which 25 were made at the thousand yards' long range. His nearest competitors were Lieutenant-Colonel Walrond, who made 22 at the long range, and 77 altogether; and Serg. Walker, with 23 at the thousand yards, and a total of 76 points. Mr. Rae, upon the declaration of his victory, was carried by his comrades on their shoulders to the London Scottish camp, preceded by the band of the Victoria Rifles playing "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," and escorted by a detachment of mounted and foot police. He was very heartily welcomed by all. Peter Rae was until this year a Sergeant in the 31st Lanark Rifles, but a few months since, on removing his business as a builder to Kilsyth, he became a private in the 11th Stirling, to which regiment he now belongs. Mr. Rae has long been known as one of the best Scottish marksmen, and, in addition to the tie for the Queen's Prize in 1874, has gained many honours at Wimbledon and elsewhere, his latest exploits being winning the President's Prize and the Iron-brokers' Cup at the meeting of the West of Scotland Rifle Association this year at Cowglen.

RETALIATION.

The spirited work of art to which the sculptor, Mr. Birch, has given this significant title, must have been admired by not a few of the daily crowds at the Royal Academy Exhibition. This nude figure of a mountain shepherd, who has climbed the height of the craggy precipice to the eagle's nest, pursuing his lost lamb, which that fierce bird of prey had lately snatched from the bleating flock of ewes and their offspring is a

truly noble conception. His approach has driven off the eagle from the rocky pinnacle where the slain lamb is left bedrabbled with its own blood, a piteous sight for the faithful shepherd to behold. The eagle's nest, however, was left for a moment unprotected by the feathered biped accustomed there to perform its parental duty. This being perceived by the avenging swain from the fields below, he has captured one of the eagle's callow brood, and now threatens to accomplish a just act of "retaliation" by carrying off the shrieking young one, probably to a life-long captivity in some artificial cage, where it will be gazed at with wonder by the villagers who shall have heard of this adventurous exploit. The eagle is supposed meanwhile to be hovering overhead in a most angry mood, but not daring to swoop down upon its foe, to rescue its hantling or to recover its stolen repast; for the shepherd has a long staff wielded by a strong arm, with which he is prepared to strike the rapacious bird if it should come for a moment within his reach. This idea may be compared, not disadvantageously, with that of another work of sculpture—namely, Bell's "Eagle-Slayer," in which the man was represented as having just shot an arrow to kill the winged prince of the upper air while soaring in his pride of place on high.

At the Cardiff Townhall on the 19th inst. the Mayor presented a valuable gold chronometer-watch to Captain George Williams, at the request of the Board of Trade, "for the cool and intrepid courage" shown by him on May 9 last, when he commanded the ship Confidence, of Bristol, which was destroyed by a tidal wave off the coast of Peru. The letter from the Board of Trade also stated that the Queen, on the recommendation of Sir Charles Adderley, had conferred the Albert medal of the second class on three seamen who at great risk and in intense darkness put off from that ship and saved lives.

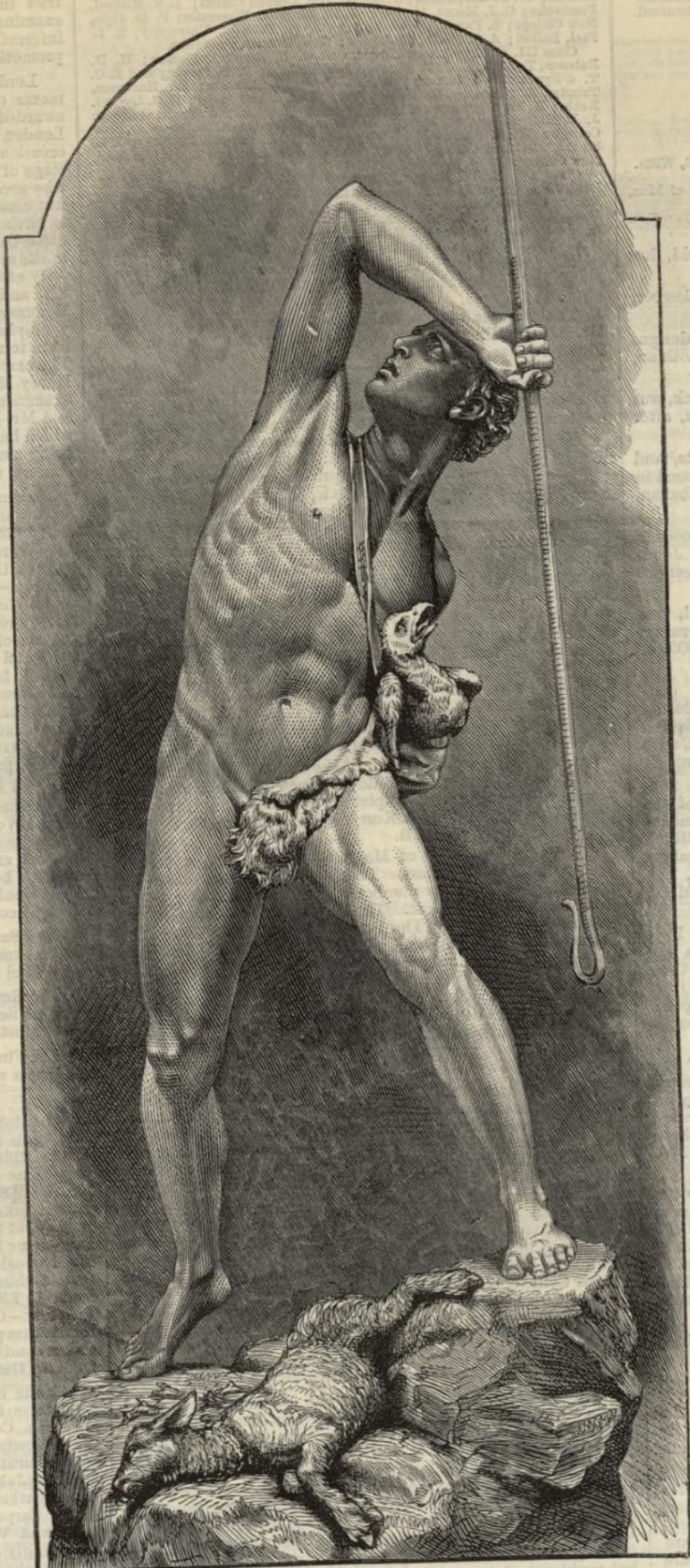
The Extra Supplement.

"GIRL READING." BY C. E. PERUGINI.

For the delineation of feminine grace and modesty M. Perugini has earned for himself a reputation as wide as it is merited. His pencil is at once facile and true, and it never fails to convey that sense of preciousness which is so valuable an element in the limning of ladies gently born. His colouring is correspondingly suave and harmonious, as he does not strive to force his pigment too palpably on the eye. In the case before us, the colour is laid on so lightly and daintily that the canvas is allowed to show through and help thereby the texture of the dress. His is essentially a sympathetic brush, and he must address himself to his sitter *con amore* or not at all. The "Girl Reading," to whom we present our readers, is the first important figure which catches and rivets the attention of the visitors in Gallery II. of the Royal Academy. Attired in a loose white dress with a simple frill round her neck, we see her seated on a marble bench engrossed in the illuminated volume which lies in her lap. It is bound in blue velvet, and is probably a mediæval romance of valour and true love; and, as if in sympathy with the triumph of the lovers, she holds in her right hand a sprig of white orange-blossom. The back of this hand touches her finely-moulded chin, and the elbow rests in the palm of her left hand. Her well set head is adorned with short auburn hair, which contrasts pleasantly with the green foliage in which the ripe golden fruit nestles behind her, and in which the white blossoms sparkle starlike. Her eyebrows are slightly raised, indicative of attention; and the soft fall of her eyelids betokens consent. Her mouth is at once delicate and mobile, and ready at a moment to droop into sorrow or break into a ripple of delight. In short, the "Reading Girl" is a realisation of maidenly sweetness and modesty, and the sentiment she inspires in the beholder is as pure as she herself is lovely.

THE ISLE OF CYPRUS.

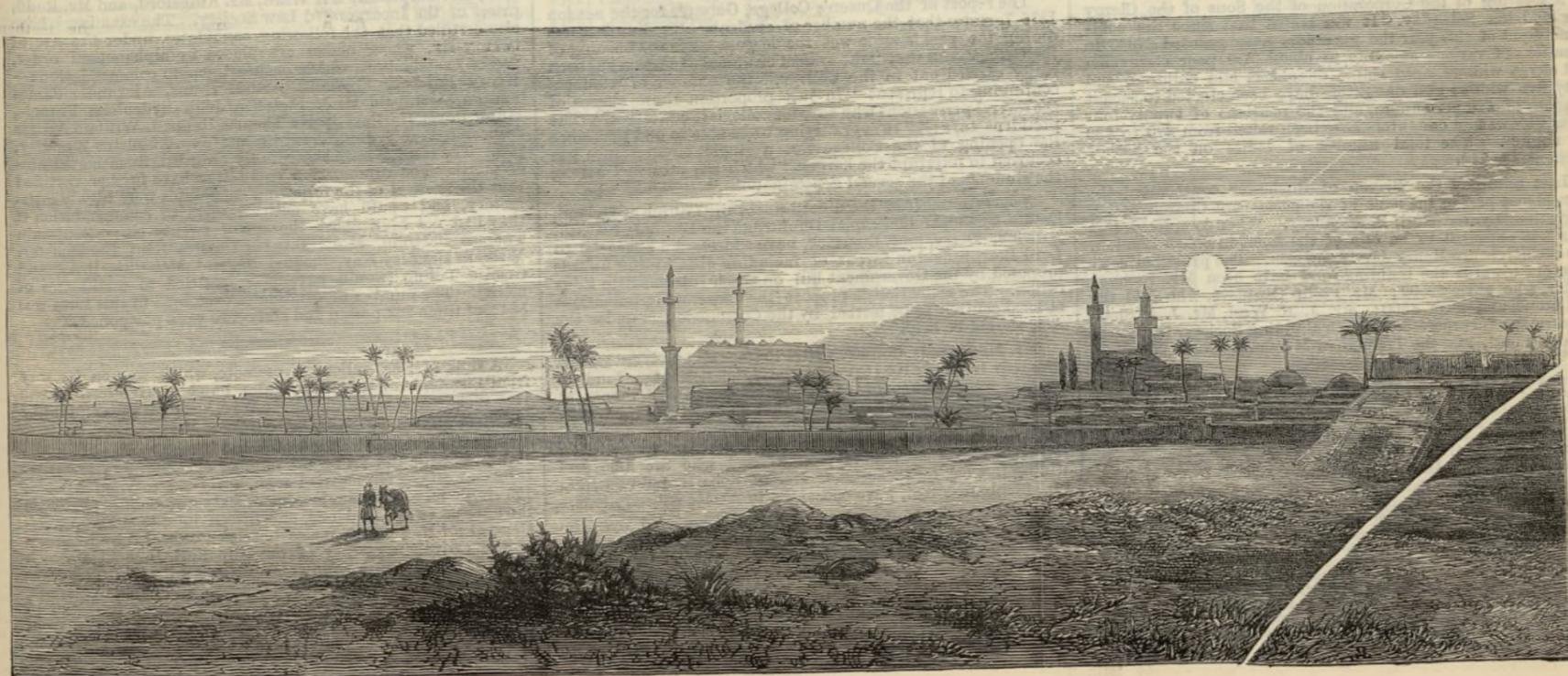
The new British Administrator, Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolsley, arrived at the port of Larnaca on Monday morning in the transport-ship Himalaya, with his staff and a portion of the troops under his command. The British Naval squadron, consisting of the Minotaur, the Black Prince, the Salamis, the Monarch, and the Invincible, saluted his Excellency on entering the harbour. The troops arriving from Malta are mostly encamped beside the aqueduct, near Larnaca, but one battalion is sent to each of the other chief towns—Famagusta, on the east coast, Kydenia and Limasol, and Nicosia or Levkosia, which is the capital of the island. We have already dispatched a Special Artist to furnish this Journal with illustrations of the commencement of British rule in Cyprus. The Engravings published in this and last week's Numbers present views of the capital, Nicosia; the Holy Cross Mountain, or Stavro Vouni, eastward of Larnaca; and the seacoasts at opposite extremities of the island. We gave some account of the geography and history of Cyprus in our last publication. More recent and precise information as to Cyprus is not readily obtainable. But for the inquiry instituted a few years ago as to the facilities offered to agricultural and industrial emigration carried on in countries where England has a consular service, and for the occasional reports of those Consuls upon the local commerce with Great Britain, there would not have been available for the general public at this day any recent sources of information about the island which has become on a sudden so interesting to England. In German there has been published, indeed, a more complete description of Cyprus, and of the antiquities of the island the American Consul, General



"RETALIATION." BY C. B. BIRCH. IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

Cesnola, has given a comprehensive account. But modern Cyprus has not yet found its English historian. Meanwhile, enough is on official record to furnish an intelligent comprehension of the country and its capabilities for European colonisation and European capital. The only opening which Cyprus offers to European colonists (we here quote Mr. Consul Lang) is as farmers. "Perfect security to life and property is an advantage possessed to a greater degree in this island than in any other part of Turkey," he says. "The land is all for sale, and at most moderate rates. The climate is not unhealthy, but demands—as every other place in the world does—simplicity in diet and temperance in habits. Under these conditions, capital invested would certainly find a handsome return in agricultural enterprise in Cyprus." The purchasing power of money in the island may be easily compared with that in England, when we say that in the necessities of life £15 in Cyprus is as good as £25 in England; but that in the luxuries of life £15 in Cyprus is not so good as £10 in England.

As regards the temptations Cyprus offers to European capital, a glance at commercial returns will show the very varied nature of the goods in which it deals. Among its exports are raw cotton, wool, salt, dyes, silk, oil seeds, wine, locust beans (Russia imports them to the value of £42,000 per annum), hides, dried fruit, wheat and barley; while its imports include, as the larger items, cotton, woollen, and leather goods, tobacco, sugar, coffee, salt fish, rice, butter, hardware, iron, spirits, soap, and glass. The unequal nature of the climate is a drawback; one year will be remarkable for a torrent of rain forty days together, and the next memorable for drought. This is a fact against the farmer; but for such extremes of the seasons Nature has herself provided a set-off in endowing the island with such differences of temperature and such variety of soil that in no year—even though it be marked by local floods or partial droughts—does the average production of the whole island suffer. Thus when, in 1871, the cotton crop—owing to the drought, fell off some 60 per cent in the field as compared with 1870, the harvest from the carob-tree (the "locust bean") yielded a larger revenue than in the year before. In this, however, all authorities agree, that the soil of Cyprus is still an unworked mine, and that, as Consul Lang says, "capital invested would certainly find a handsome return in agricultural enterprise." Among the other sources of local revenue, the salt-fields deserve a passing notice. Thirty years ago those of Larnaca were leased for £400, but in 1871 they produced a clear revenue of £20,000. Nor does this last amount represent the profit which might be realised from this property, for the supply of salt—we give the words of local authority—is "unlimited," and, in spite of the unfortunate fiscal policy of the Turkish Government, the trade continues to increase. In the hope of obtaining an immediate increase of revenue, the Pasha of Cyprus raised the market rates of salt, but, failing in his object, lowered them again. The mischief, however, had been done; and, in spite of the cost of sea-carriage, Syria is now largely supplied with salt from Barbary. Yet but one word is wanting to double the Cyprus revenue from salt; for, by lowering the price a couple of paras per oke, not only would the home consumption rise to former proportions, but the Barbary traders, who at present make only bare profit, would have to abandon the Syrian market. Still, the main prosperity of Cyprus depends upon its land; it is pleasant, therefore, to gather from the official reports promises of future progress. In the first place, we learn that when, in 1869, a year of favourable seasons succeeded one of unfavourable, the Government tithes from the land leaped up 28 per cent. And in the next we note that the value of the crops has, as compared with ten years ago, largely increased bulk for bulk, owing solely to the improvement in the quality of the produce.



LEVKOSIA OR NICOSIA, THE CAPITAL OF CYPRUS.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ashe, Thomas, to be Chaplain and Naval Instructor to H.M.S. Excellent. Clements, W. F.; Incumbent of St. James's, Little Heath, near Romford. Cornish, T. T.; Rector of Upton Nervet. Deering, Lucius Henry; Vicar of Wales, near Sheffield. Everett, T. M.; Vicar of Ruislip, Middlesex. Gabriel, J. A.; Diocesan Inspector for diocese of Carlisle. Gordon, Cosmo R.; Rector of Chetwynd, Newport, Salop. Gundry, Henry Dickinson; Vicar of Cerne Abbas, Dorset. Hoste, J. R. P.; Rural Dean of Farnham. Letts, Ernest E.; Minor Canon of Manchester Cathedral. Ridout, John Dowell; Rector of Little Canfield, Essex. Robinson, Francis Edward; Vicar of Drayton, Berks. Sainsbury, Joseph Popham; Vicar of Atworth with South Waxall, Wilts. Skipworth, Grey; Vicar of Bonby, near Barton-on-Humber. Taggart, Thomas A.; Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Douglas, Isle of Man, and Chaplain to the Missions to Seamen Society. Wagborne, A. C., to New Harbour, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.—*Guardian*.

The parish church of Eckington, near Chesterfield, has been reopened, after a very effective restoration.

The reopening services of St. Thomas's Church, Gawber, near Barnsley, took place on the 18th inst.

Blickling church, Norfolk, has been rebuilt, from designs by Mr. Street, at the expense of the Marchioness of Lothian, in memory of her husband.

The old church of Osbaldwick, two miles from York, was on the 18th inst. reopened by the Archbishop of York, after undergoing complete restoration.

A beautiful Munich window, consisting of two lights, and representing "Christ Blessing Children," has been placed in All Saints' Church, Norfolk-square, in memory of Mr. Buchanan, M.D. It has been executed by Messrs. Mayer and Co.

The Bishop of Lichfield was unable through indisposition to attend the consecration of the new church at St. John, West Bromwich, yesterday week, as arranged. The service was deputed to the Coadjutor, Bishop Hobhouse.

The new parish church of St. Andrew, Drypool, Hull, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York last Saturday morning. The total cost of the building is estimated at about £6000, of which £1000 has still to be raised.

Lord Harrowby presided on the 18th inst. at a conversation of the Christian Evidence Society at the National Club, Whitehall-gardens, at which addresses were delivered upon the state of unbelief in different parts of the world, with suggestions for the best way of promoting the objects which the organisation had in view.

A meeting was held on the 18th at the rooms of the National Society, Broad Sanctuary, in support of the movement to raise a memorial to the memory of the late Bishop Selwyn. The Earl of Powis presided, and among the speakers were Lord Carnarvon, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Lichfield, Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., Mr. Raikes, M.P., and the Bishop of Albany.

At the monthly board meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on Friday—Bishop Claughton in the chair—a vote of thanks to the American Bishops for their advocacy of the society's cause was, on the motion of the Rev. Brymer Belcher, seconded by Mr. Boodle, unanimously adopted. The business included the granting of £2000 for erecting a steam-mill on the society's estate in Barbadoes.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, Cleve, on the south of the Humber, near Great Grimsby, was reopened last Saturday. This church, as is recorded in a contemporary inscription on one of the Norman piers near the south door, was consecrated by St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, A.D. 1192. It has now been restored (by Mr. James Fowler) at the sole charge of Mr. A. W. Thorold Grant Thorold, of Weelsby House.

In the Court of Arches last Tuesday on an appeal as to the removal by Mr. Fry, the late churchwarden of St. James's, Hatcham, of a chancel screen, side screen, and steps to the communion table put in the church by Mr. Tooth, the Dean of Arches granted a faculty for the removal of all the articles in question except the chancel screen, which will remain, provided that the gates are removed and the panels painted without representations on them.

The Bishops attending the Lambeth Conference reassembled on Monday and began the consideration of the reports of the committees that have been sitting since the adjournment. An address, signed by a number of Members of Parliament and other leading Churchmen, was presented, congratulating the Bishops on their gathering and expressing the hope that their deliberations would tend to union among the various branches of the Anglican Communion.

The Rev. Garnons Williams has presented another chalice and paten to Llandaff Cathedral, in memory of his father, Dean Williams. They are by Messrs. Lias and Son, St. Brides-street, Ludgate-circus, and, like those presented last year, are in the style of the Italian Renaissance. Both vessels are richly chased with vine-work, and relieved by raised medallions containing symbols of the Passion and the arms of the cathedral.

A meeting of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was held last Saturday. It was stated that since the commencement of this year the governors have granted £7333 in donations of various amounts to about 650 poor clergymen and clergy widows, aged single daughters and children, and forty-five widows and daughters have been elected to vacant pensions of £20 per annum, and the pensions of twenty-four other widows and daughters have been raised from £20 to £30 per annum. The total number of ladies on the list of pensioners is 712.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Rochester consecrated the chancel and part of the nave of the permanent Church of St. Augustine, Lynton-road, Bermondsey. When completed, this church is expected to be one of the finest in South London. The architects are Henry Jarvis and Son. The principal contributors towards the building fund have been Mr. Richard Foster, who gave £2500; Mr. Philip Cazenove, who laid the first stone and gave £500; Mr. J. R. West, Mr. J. A. Shaw Stewart, the Incorporated Church Building Society, the South London Fund, and the Trustees of Marshall's Charity.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The examiners in the Final Classical School (T. Fowler, Lincoln; T. H. Grose, Queen's; T. Case, Corpus; F. T. Richards, Trinity; and J. H. Stewart, Christ Church) have issued the following Class-list:—

Class I. A. J. Ashton, Balliol; J. C. Brown, Keble; A. Cattley, New College; G. Cave, St. John's; B. C. Castelleo, Balliol; L. R. Farnell, Exeter; J. S. Furley, Christ Church; W. E. Gabbett, Lincoln; A. E. Haigh, Corpus Christi; H. B. Hodson, Queen's; R. F. Horton, New College; R. S. de Courcy Lafan, Merton; A. F. M. Lockhart, Hertford College; R. L. Otley, Pembroke; D. G. Ritchie and W. Scott, Balliol; W. E. Smith, New College, and Oscar O'Flahertie Wilde, Magdalen.

Class II. A. A. Batmann, Balliol; W. S. Brook, Oriel; C. E. Brown, Lincoln; T. N. Carter, Queen's; M. S. Crawford, Exeter; F. T. Dalton, Corpus Christi; L. Dyer, Balliol; J. H. J. Ellison, Merton; W. L. Giles

St. John's; A. D. Gooley, Balliol; F. W. Gorton, New College; S. G. Hamilton, Balliol; T. A. C. Hampson, New College; H. C. Holloway, Balliol; J. O. Johnson, Keble; L. Kay, Balliol; G. P. F. Keogh, Christ Church; W. P. Ker, Balliol; J. H. W. Lee, Corpus Christi; L. S. Milford, Pembroke; C. J. Moore, Merton; J. M. Mulgen, Worcester; P. D. Ogle, New College; S. Paget, Christ Church; A. H. Pearson, University; E. L. Peel, Balliol; A. C. Smith, St. John's; W. J. Tanner, Pembroke.

Class III. G. T. Atkinson, Magdalen; G. E. Barnard, Merton; H. D. Bateson, Trinity; L. J. T. Darwall, New College; R. S. Dewing and E. C. T. d'Eyncourt, University; W. F. Goldberg, Lincoln; W. Hampson, Trinity; A. Inkersley, Brasenose; W. P. James, University; E. B. Layard, Keble; H. May, Brasenose; F. H. Mentha, Hertford; W. Pratt, Queen's; J. M'Mullen Rigg, St. John's; J. Smith, Queen's; A. H. Stanton, New College; W. A. Strawbridge, Worcester; A. E. Street, Magdalen; J. L. Stuart, Hertford College; G. H. Wells, St. John's; and A. P. Wickham, New College.

Class IV. E. W. Badger, University; W. Bently, Lincoln; B. K. Bourdillon, Queen's; G. F. Burgess, Keble; O. P. Dexter and W. A. L. P. Evans, Christ Church; C. V. Green and A. G. Hutchins, Keble; G. F. Jones, Lincoln; J. E. Moulson, New College; E. G. O'Donoghue, Exeter; F. G. Rucker, Brasenose; H. S. Seymour, Balliol; I. H. B. Spiers, University; A. E. Wigan, Keble; and A. W. Williams-Wynn, Christ Church.

Mr. Arthur Molyneux Jackson, unattached student, late of Magdalen College School, has been elected to the Dixon Exhibition at Queen's.

The trustees of the Eldon Law Scholarship have elected Mr. Alfred Milner, Fellow of New College, as the nineteenth Eldon Scholar.

The result of the recent examination for the Tomline prizes at Eton has been made known, as follows:—Kingdom, K.S., prizeman; French, K.S., Russell prizeman. Order of merit—White Thompson, m.a., K.S.; Brooke, m.a., K.S.; Bayley, m.a.; De Havelland, K.S.; A. Ferries, K.S. Assistant Masters' prizes—H. B. Smith, prizeman. Order of merit—Childers, K.S.; Garst, Brooke, m.i., K.S.; Welley Dod, m.a.; Wood, K.S. Assistant-Masters' junior prize—K. Wood, K.S., prizeman. Order of merit—White Thompson, m.i., K.S.; Du Cane, Wyndham. The examiner was Mr. N. M. Ferrers, M.A., F.R.S. Oppidans Exhibition, 1878—1, Norman; 2, Newton, proxime accessit; 3, Talby, Winthrop, m.i.; Egeston-Green, Donaldson, m.a.; Wyndham, M.A. The examiner was Mr. E. C. Selwyne.

The following have been elected to scholarships at Winchester:—R. H. Fuller, J. B. Leathes, A. S. W. Whitehouse, E. C. Harpur, H. W. Orange, H. W. Pyddoke, J. R. Lumby, J. R. Le B. Tomlin, R. H. P. Crawford, W. E. B. Brodrick, R. S. Milford, F. M. Ingram, E. M. C. Poulter. The following have been elected to exhibitions:—G. W. Ricketts, G. R. Benson, A. N. St. John-Mildmay.

At a meeting of the council of the Oxford Military College, held on the 13th inst., the following new members of council were elected—viz., Lord Napier of Magdala, the Marquis of Lorne, General Lord Mark Kerr, Sir E. Lechmere, Bart., M.P., and General Maitland, C.B.

The "breaking up" of Magdalen College School, Oxford, took place on the 17th inst. The President of the college was in the chair, and a large number of resident and other friends of the school were present. The reports were of an eminently satisfactory character. The list of honours included two first classes in Moderations and several second classes and other distinctions. The most important prizes were adjudged as follows:—The Sheppard Prize for Classics and the President's Medal for Composition, Tyley; the President's Medal for Mathematics, Platt; the President's Prize for Mathematics, Maxwell; Mathematics, under fifteen, Tollitt; Divinity Prize, Jephson; Head Master's Exhibition, Vincent (Scholar of University College).

Durham Grammar School celebrated its annual speech-day recently, when Canon Tristram, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter, presented the prizes. During the past year the following honours have been gained:—J. Adamson, Sizar and Baker Exhibitioner, St. John's College, Cambridge, Sixth Senior Optime; W. B. White, Sizarship at Trinity College, Cambridge; J. Harward, "Proxime" to Scholarship at University College, Oxford; W. C. Bradley, Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford, second class, Moderations, "Proxime" for the second time to the Boden Sanskrit Scholarship, Hartwell Exhibition from Durham School; T. Thistle, Scholar of Corpus Christi College, second class in "Litt. Human.;" T. H. Y. Trotter, New College, Oxford, third class in "Litt. Human.;" J. K. Trotter, Gold Medal of the Royal Artillery Institution for Essay Prize, 1878; W. Greenwell, M.A., University College, Durham, author of "British Barrows," Fellow of the Royal Society; G. H. Wilkinson, M.A., Canon of Truro.

A meeting of the members of the Yorkshire College of Science was held on Monday at Leeds. Dr. Heaton presided. A general view of the position of the college may be best given by stating that £56,000 has now been promised in donations, and that the endowments from the Akroyd Foundation, the Clothworkers' Company, and the bequest of the late Mr. Henry Brown would, if capitalised, represent a further sum of about £20,000. On the question of the proposed new University the committee reported that the college had held friendly communications with the authorities of Owens College, but could not at present make them the subject of a public report. Mr. Baines stated that the number of students this year was 355, as compared with 288 last year.

The report of the Queen's College, Galway, for the session 1876-7, states that the number of students attending lectures during the past session was the largest since the opening of the College, and that "the system of united education has been really carried out in the College," the number of students continuing to represent "in just proportion those classes of the several persuasions who seek for collegiate education." The president says:—"It is gratifying to be able to add that since the opening of the College not a single circumstance has occurred to interrupt the harmony which has subsisted among the students of the several denominations."

A large number of the dignitaries of the Church of Ireland, headed by the Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishops of Meath, Killaloe, Derry, and Limerick, have addressed a memorial to Lord Beaconsfield in favour of including girls in the awards proposed by the Government bill on Irish Intermediate Education. The memorialists propose that separate examinations at local centres, to be settled, by the Commissioners under the Act, should be held.

Mr. Moncreu D. Conway writes to state that he is authorised by a lady to offer £1000 towards the formation of a fund to provide some means of collegiate education for women at Oxford, subject to the condition that an equal sum be subscribed within the next few months. A committee of influential persons has been formed at Oxford, who have suggested a scheme which they believe feasible, and who are able and willing to work for its success. Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street, have consented to receive subscriptions.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., on the 18th inst. presided over the annual distribution of prizes at the Middle-Class Schools in the City-road. He congratulated the school on the success which it had achieved, and commended the principles upon which the system of education was based. The prizes were delivered by Mrs. Goschen. Among the most distinguished of the recipients were M. A. Cooper, W. Hamar, J. E. Forty, and C. Meanwell, to whom scholarships had been awarded.

The Marquis of Hartington, in distributing, at Eastbourne on Wednesday, the prizes and certificates gained in that district in connection with the Cambridge University local examinations, expressed great satisfaction at the growing interest manifested by the two national Universities in the promotion of secondary education throughout the country.

Lord Houghton on Wednesday presided, in one of the large rooms of Cannon-street Hotel, at the distribution of prizes awarded to pupils in the different departments of the City of London College for Ladies, near Finsbury-square. The occasion was one of special interest, as it marked the first stage of progress under the management of Miss Mary Murton, who acceded last year to the post of Lady Principal, and who was complimented in graceful terms by the noble president as having, while a student at London University, diligently fitted herself for the art of teaching by becoming a proficient in the art of learning. Two scholarships, of the value respectively of 50 guineas and 35 guineas, were included in the prize-list, and were bestowed, the first on Miss Catherine Emily Hemmerde, and the second on Miss Nelly Blakeley, both young ladies having repeatedly mounted the steps of the platform to receive prize after prize in several branches of study. The names of the many recipients were reported by Professor Henry Morley. Other speakers were the Rev. Philip Maganus, examiner; Professor Cassal, who gave the chief French prize; and Mr. Brinley Richards, who gave an account of the progress which had been made by the musical students, his statements being amply verified by the young ladies in the course of a concert, which brought the proceedings to a close.

The annual commemoration of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, was celebrated on Wednesday. The prizes were distributed by the Bishop of Rochester, visitor of the school. The Warden, Mr. L. Shuter, congratulated the friends of the boys on the popularity of the school, as evinced by its increasing numbers—there being nearly 800 boys—and on the variety and thoroughness of the teaching, as shown by the highly satisfactory reports of the examiners and the numerous successes the school had attained during the past year at the Universities and the Oxford Local Examinations, where the highest possible honours were obtained. The Head Master, the Rev. A. Johnson, read the report of the examiners awarding the exhibitions at the Universities and a large number of scholarships tenable in the school for the ensuing year. The Bishop of Rochester addressed the boys on their duties and prospects; and the proceedings were closed with recitations in English, German, French, Latin, and Greek.

The permanent buildings of St. Bernard's College, Goldworth, Woking, were opened on Wednesday. They comprise a spacious chapel, dining-hall, dormitories, school-rooms, masters' and mistresses' houses, &c. The school is intended for little boys preparing for public school life, and especially for the public school in London in connection with the Southwark Theological College.

Last Saturday the prize distribution of Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, took place, when a large party assembled in the big school to see the prizes given away by the Lord Mayor.

The Rev. W. H. Bond, Second Master of St. Bees' School, and late Scholar of Clare College, Cambridge, has been elected Head Master of the Barrow School, Borden, Kent.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has consented to distribute the prizes at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, on Aug. 6.

The following scholarships, tenable for one year each, have been awarded by the Masters of the Bench to students of the Middle Temple—viz.: International and Constitutional Law—One first-class scholarship of one hundred guineas to Mr. John Scully, of King's Inns, Dublin; and one second-class scholarship of thirty guineas to Mr. Arthur Robert Inngen, of the University of London. Common and Criminal Law—One first-class scholarship of one hundred guineas to Mr. Nobushige Iriye, of the University, Tokio, Japan; and a second-class scholarship of thirty guineas to Mr. Herbert Louis P. Elles, of Balliol College, Oxford. Real and Personal Property—One first-class scholarship of one hundred guineas to Mr. Joseph Gatey, of the University of London. Equity—One second-class scholarship of thirty guineas to Mr. George Godfrey Gray, of the University of London, LL.B.

At the examination by the Incorporated Law Society of candidates for admission on the roll of solicitors of the Supreme Court the examination committee recommended the following gentlemen, under the age of twenty-six, as being entitled to honorary distinction:—Arnold Muir Wilson, John Thomas Anderson, Harry Plews, Charles A. M. Lightbound, William Ramsden, Arthur Newman, Robert Henry Carpenter, Henry Earnest Ward, Cecil Edward Kingsford, and William Rudd. The council of the society have accordingly awarded the following prizes of books:—To Mr. Wilson, the prize of the Honourable Society of Clifford's Inn; to Mr. Anderson, the prize of the Honourable Society of New Inn; to Mr. Plews, Mr. Lightbound, Mr. Ramsden, Mr. Newman, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Ward, Mr. Kingsford, and Mr. Rudd, prizes of the Incorporated Law Society. The examiners have also certified that the following candidates, under the age of twenty-six, whose names are placed in alphabetical order, passed examinations which entitle them to commendation:—Henry Bulcock, Frederick Arthur Evans, Alexander James Fenton, Archibald H. J. Fletcher, John Sydenham Francis, Hugh Roger Hartley, James Thomas Heppell, William Arthur Jellicorse, Francis John Trewhitt, and Wm. Augustus Woodley, jun. The council have accordingly awarded them certificates of merit. The examination committee have further certified that the answers of the following candidates were highly satisfactory, and would have entitled them to commendation if they had not been above the age of twenty-six:—Benjamin Thomas Bartrum, M.A., B.C.L., Charles John Buckmaster, William Handley Kay, Samuel Richard Meredith, B.A., and George Tilling (would have been entitled to certificates of merit). The number of candidates examined in this term was 324; of these 262 passed and sixty-two were postponed.

A tank of 2000 gallons of creosote, which was on its way from Birmingham to South Wales, burst at Hereford on the 19th inst., and ran into the River Wye, killing a great quantity of salmon, trout, and other fish.

The bark Scottish Admiral sailed from Gravesend on the 19th inst. with the following number of emigrants for Brisbane:—Forty-seven married men, forty-six married women, 123 single men, fifty single women, sixty-two children between the ages of twelve and one, and fifteen infants.—The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Earl Dalhousie, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in April last. There has been some expeditious telegraphing to and from Australia. The Agent-General for South Australia sent a telegram to Adelaide, South Australia, at three p.m., last Monday from Broad-street, E.C., and a reply to same was received by him, at Westminster, at 9.45 a.m. next morning.

JULY 27, 1878

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NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS. Now ready, at all the Libraries, in 3 vols., THE PRIMROSE PATH. By Mrs. OLIPHANT, Author of "Chronicles of Carlingford," &c.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 138, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEITCH, 138, Strand, at aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1878.



MOUNTAIN OF THE HOLY CROSS (STAVRO VOUNI), CYPRUS: VIEW FROM NEAR LARNACA.

THE TERRITORIAL CHANGES.

Our Map of the territorial changes, made by the Treaty of Berlin, in European Turkey and the adjacent provinces or States, puts before the reader's eye the relative situation of every piece of country taken from its late Sovereign and transferred to another Government. The portions marked "R," being those ceded to Russia, consist in the European map of those districts of Bessarabia, which lie north of the Kilia outlet of the Lower Danube and east of the Pruth; but, in the small map of a corner of Armenia, which occupies a separate compartment of our Engraving, the Asiatic territory ceded to

Russia is also shown, including the seaport of Batoum, and the fortresses of Kars and Ardahan. The Dobrudscha, or strip of land inclosed between the bend of the Lower Danube, the Black Sea, and a line drawn from Silistria to Mangalia, south of Trajan's Wall, has been given to Roumania, as is here indicated by the sign "Ro." The accession of new territory to Servia, marked by the letter "S," will be found south of its former boundary on the side towards Bulgaria; and the important fortified city of Nish, with the border towns of Pirot and Vranja, has passed under Servian rule. The little highland principality of Montenegro, enlarged by the addition, marked "M," of a strip around three sides of its

limited domain, with a very small bit of the Adriatic seacoast, being the town and port of Antivari. The newly-constituted semi-independent State of Bulgaria, between the Danube and the Balkans, possessing an area of 23,000 square miles, and including Sofia, to the west, and Varna, to the east, with all the battle-fields of the late campaign, is distinctly represented in this Map. To the south of it lies a considerable province, henceforth to be styled East Roumelia, inhabited by a mixed Bulgarian and Turkish population, which has suffered far more than any other country from the late horrid massacres and other effects of misrule or inhuman strife between hostile races and religions. This province is now to be placed under a reformed



administration, with guarantees for liberty and equity, prescribed by the European Congress. We can but hope that the lot of all its inhabitants, both Christian and Mohammedan, will be rendered tolerable; and that they will be compelled to refrain from destroying and outraging each other. The condition of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the most westerly provinces of the Turkish Empire, was quite as bad, or even worse, previous to the revolt and massacres of 1876, inasmuch as they were greatly impoverished by a vicious fiscal system, and excluded from foreign commerce. They are now, as shown at a glance in our Map, to be occupied and administered by the Austrian Empire. The total amount of the territories lost by the Sultan under the Treaty of Berlin is 71,500 square miles, with an aggregate population of three millions and a half. A much larger deduction from his Empire in Roumelia or European Turkey, corresponding with the ancient Thrace and Macedonia, was proposed by the Treaty of San Stefano. This would have brought the projected new Bulgarian principality southward to the shores of the Ægean, only sparing the port of Salonica and the peninsula of Mount Athos. Our Map will make it clear that so much of what Turkey was forced to cede at San Stefano has been restored by the Congress at Berlin.

We may here notice the publication, by Mr. Stanford, of an excellent coloured map of this subject, which many of our readers will like to preserve as a more permanent memorial of the late grand transaction in the affairs of the East.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The season of this establishment closed on Saturday with a repetition of Verdi's "Aida," the cast, as recently noticed, including Madame Patti as Aida, Madame Scalchi as Amneris, Signor Nicolini as Radamés, and Signor Graziani as Amonasro. The final week has comprised the benefit on Thursday of Madame Patti (who repeated her charming performance as Amina in "La Sonnambula," which had not been heard for some seasons); and on Friday that of Mdlle. Albani, who appeared in three of her favourite characters—as Gilda in the first act of "Rigoletto," as Lucia in the last act of "Lucia di Lammermoor," and as Violetta in the last act of "La Traviata." The entertainments on this occasion included a ballet divertissement, with the clever dancing of Mdlle. Zucchi and the Mdlles. Reuters. The reception of Madame Patti and Mdlle. Albani was of the most enthusiastic kind.

The season just closed opened on April 2, the first few weeks having comprised repetitions of well-known operas, with several sudden changes in the cast or of the work performed, owing to the unusual number of cases of indisposition caused by the ungenial weather of the period, the chief instance having been that of Mdlle. Thalberg, whose reappearance was delayed, and who, after a few performances, was incapacitated from singing by continued throat ailment.

The first novelty of the season was the production, on June 1, of an Italian version of M. Victor Massé's "Paul et Virginie," in which the charming performance of Mdlle. Albani as the heroine was a prominent feature, excellent also having been that of M. Capoul, the original representative of Paul in Paris. The revival of Meyerbeer's opera, "Le Prophète," in June, after an interval of nine years, was an interesting event, and afforded fresh manifestation of the enhanced declamatory powers of Madame Scalchi and Signor Gayarre respectively in the characters of Fides and John of Leyden. A second absolute novelty was the production, on July 9, of Flotow's latest opera, "Alma, l'Incantatrice," originally brought out at Paris in the preceding spring. This afforded a fresh triumph for Mdlle. Albani in the title-character, which she had previously filled in the Paris representation of the work. A marked success was obtained by Mdlle. Belocca in her excellent performance as Zingaretta; M. Capoul as Camoens having been an important accession in the cast. "Semiramide"—revived on July 11, after three years' interval—gave occasion for Madame Patti's appearance as the Assyrian Queen for the first time in England. Of her transcendently fine singing of the exceptionally florid and difficult music, as also of the effective performances of Madame Scalchi as Arsace, and M. Maurel as Assur, we spoke last week.

Besides the artists incidentally named above, other well-known singers have reappeared, including Mesdames Saar and Corsi, Mdlles. Smeroschi, Ghiotti, Cottino, Avigliana, De Symerberg, Signori Bolis, Carpi, Pavani, Piazza, Sabater, Rosario, Rossi, Manfredi, Cotogni, Bagagiolo, Ciampi, Capponi, Ordinas, Caracciolo, Scolaro, and Raguer.

Several new appearances have been made, with various degrees of success, including those of Mdlles. Cepeda, Bertelli, Mantilla, Sarda, and De Riti, Signor Carbone, and M. Jamet.

The orchestra—with Mr. Carrodus as leading violinist—and the chorus have been on the same extensive scale as in preceding seasons. Mr. J. Pittman has well fulfilled the duties of organist, besides having acted as adapter of the English text of the new operas; other offices having also been well filled as before, including those of the leader of the ballet, Mr. Betjemann; chorus-master, Signor C. Corsi; ballet-master, M. Hansen; and stage manager, Signor Tagliafico. The scenic artists, Messrs. Dayes and Caney, have maintained their high reputation, and the splendour of the stage effects has been as great as heretofore. The ballet department has again included the skilful dancing of Mdlle. Girod and the Mdlles. Reuters, besides that of Mdlle. Zucchi, a new appearance. Signori Vianesi and Bevigiani have, in alternation, displayed the same ability in conducting the performances as during past seasons.

Covent Garden Theatre will reopen on Aug. 3 for a series of Promenade Concerts, as before, under the direction of Messrs. Gatti. The arrangements include the engagement of a fine orchestra of about eighty performers, of many of the principal English vocalists, and of Mdlle. Marie Krebs, Miss Josephine Lawrence, and Madame D'Remury as solo pianists; M. Paul Viardot as solo violinist, and Mr. H. Reynolds as solo cornet.—Dr. Arthur Sullivan is to be the conductor, and Mr. A. Burnett the leading violinist.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

We have already given a summary of the regular season of this establishment, which closed on Saturday week. The series of farewell performances, which began on the following Monday with "Il Flauto Magico," will terminate this (Saturday) evening with "Lucia di Lammermoor," for the benefit of Madame Gerster, a repetition of "Carmen" having been announced for the previous evening for the benefit of Mdlle. Minnie Hauk. The other operas given during the interval have been repetitions of works mostly cast as recently noticed. Of the concluding performances we must speak next week.

Mr. Mapleson's benefit took place at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, when the programme included an afternoon concert and an evening performance in the theatre of "Don Giovanni." The concert consisted of familiar materials, and was conducted by Sir Michael Costa, the vocalists having been Madame Etelka Gerster, Mdlles. Minnie Hauk, Pappenheim, Alwina Valleria,

and Tremelli; Signori Fancelli, Del Puente, and Galassi, and M. Thierry—with occasional co-operation of the chorus of her Majesty's Theatre, the band of which, in association with that of the Crystal Palace, played the overtures to "Masaniello" and "Zampa." The cast of the opera included Madame Hélène Crosmont as Donna Anna, Mdlle. Valleria as Elvira, Madame Trebelli as Zerlina, Signor Del Puente as Don Giovanni, and M. Thierry as Leporello.

Special concerts are to take place this (Saturday) afternoon at the Alexandra Palace and the Crystal Palace. The festival in aid of the Tonic Sol-Fa College will be held at the former place, the programme including performances by 3000 certificated singers. At the Muswell Hill building a Mendelssohn Festival will be given, the first part of the concert consisting of compositions by that composer.

The performance of Suppé's operetta "Galatea and Pygmalion" and a concert are announced to take place this (Saturday) evening, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, under the auspices of the London Academy of Music.

ALERT AND DISCOVERY EXPEDITION.

Experts alone are competent to decide how much of success was accomplished and how much of failure was incurred by the expedition whose story is recorded, with a fulness of detail which would be wearisome if it were not so instructive and so useful, in the two volumes entitled *Narrative of a Voyage to the Polar Sea*, by Captain Sir G. S. Nares, R.N., K.C.B., F.R.S. (Sampson Low and Co.) But anybody, expert or not, is competent to testify to the exceeding interest of the narrative, the sailor-like vigour and smartness of its style, the manly frankness and modesty of its tone and spirit. The expedition, to speak bluntly and briefly, neither accomplished the north-west passage nor reached the North Pole; but, for all that, it need not be regarded as a failure. It may be credited with so much success, at least, as is freely allowed to the aspirant who aims at the pigeon and hits the crow, even if the gallant members of the expedition do not, as they well might, console themselves with the reflection that by deserving success they have done more than is generally done by those who win it. What was it, then, somebody may ask, that the expedition accomplished? The answer may be given in a very few words, so far as the main purpose of the voyage is concerned. It proved conclusively, in the opinion of many high authorities, that, if the North Pole is ever to be reached at all, the attempt must not be made by way of Smith's Sound. And how not to do it is, when the ways of proceeding are limited in number, a sort of guide in the direction of how to do it. "The Pole," it is roundly asserted by one authority, "must be sought by ship alone, and by the only track which has not yet been found impossible for steam to penetrate—the sea of Spitzbergen." However this may be, the problem is pretty clearly one of which it cannot be said "solvitur ambulando;" but it is not impossible, however improbable, that the solution may in good time be provided by means of some new invention connected with locomotion, and that men will be found to have vexed themselves fruitlessly about the question of routes. It needs a machine which will transport men and provisions and whatever else is necessary, in a reasonable time, over 360 miles, on more or less impracticable ice.

It was on May 29, 1875, that the expedition started from Portsmouth, if not with the "favouring gales" of the poet, still with an inspiring telegram from the Queen. On July 4 they crossed the Arctic Circle, and from that time until Sept. 3 they "experienced perpetual day." On Oct. 4, 1876, they recrossed the Arctic Circle, after "fifteen months' unnatural division of light and darkness." The record of what took place during those fifteen months is the history of gallant efforts only half-rewarded, great sufferings nobly borne, long trials patiently met, monotonous existence cheerfully accepted, various dangers courageously encountered and overcome, a terrible disaster to crown the whole. That disaster, it will be remembered, was a dire, unexpected, inexplicable visitation of scurvy—a disaster which is fully described in the volumes under consideration, with the addition of written opinions whence the reader may be able to form an independent judgment as to the controversy not yet at rest about the probable causes of the disheartening outbreak. The expedition, as everybody knows, consisted of two vessels, the "Discovery" and the "Alert"—the former under the command of Captain Stephenson, and the latter under the command of Captain Nares, who had both ships under his general orders. Both ships crossed Smith Sound on July 29, 1875, and on the 31st their struggles with the obstructive ice may be said to have fairly commenced. On Aug. 25 a suitable harbour was discovered, northward of Lady Franklin Sound; and there the Discovery was left in winter quarters from that day until about Aug. 20, 1876. Meantime, that the honours of the expedition might be shared as fairly as possible between the two ships, a sledge crew, under an officer from the Discovery, was taken on in the Alert, which on Sept. 1 reached the spot at which she was destined, but by no means intended, to pass the winter, under the protection of her very enemy the ice, and threatened, for eleven dreary months, with a catastrophe, should she experience "a gale blowing towards the shore." Henceforth, until the expedition prepared to return, the tale is, so far as the main purpose of the gallant explorers was concerned, a tissue of disappointments and misfortunes; and the only way properly to appreciate it is to take the map and follow the courses of the several sledge parties during the autumn of 1875 and the spring of 1876. To summarise the story here, with such omissions as limits of space would necessitate, might bewilder rather than enlighten the reader, who would find himself in latitudes too high for his attainment and among Capes and Points of which he had never so much as heard the names. Suffice it to remark that the exertions of Commander Markham, Lieutenant Aldrich, and other gallant officers and men were attended, during the autumn, with some very serious consequences in the way of frost-bite, to say nothing of dogs in fits and other unpleasant occurrences, but that the results of the sledge-journeys were, on the whole, satisfactory and encouraging. They are thus summed up by Sir George Nares:—"The advance of a large dépôt of provisions in the following spring; an invaluable additional experience in Arctic travelling; and further, by our greater good fortune in finding continuous land over or near which to travel, we succeeded in wresting from Sir Edward Parry and his companions their gallantly achieved distinction of having advanced the British flag to the highest northern latitude."

When, however, they set to work in that spring, for which they had so carefully and energetically prepared, the hopes aroused were doomed to disappointment. General Frost-Bite was reinforced by General Scurvy, and both made war upon the dauntless sailors who had invaded the land of ice: already, during the autumn the frost-bitten had been obliged to submit to amputation; and now the scurvy-stricken were to be disabled, and in some cases to die. Moreover, when anxiety touching the safety of the several sledge-parties, whether commanded by Markham, or Aldrich, or another, was relieved, the relief was to be purchased at the cost of knowing that the

object of the expedition was unattainable. It was agreed on all hands that the North Pole is not to be reached by the route which was adopted, not even with a lighter equipment and with better fortune in the important matter of health.

In the meantime the winter had been passed, and how that wearisome period was whiled away is the theme of many pages, which are the most agreeable and not the least interesting, although they are of course among the least important, of the two volumes. Of snow-houses, of ventilation, of Arctic clothing, of astronomical observations, of auroral phenomena; of the way in which Guy Fawkes is treated by Arctic explorers; of performances at the "Royal Arctic Theatre," and the manner in which Lieutenant Aldrich did with his piano supply the place of a whole band of musicians; of parasetena, three mock moons at once, prismatic colours and natural fireworks, of a "ladies' mile" marked out and so christened on the frozen Arctic snow, of a splendid Christmas Day at a "temperature of minus 34 deg.," and of other accompaniments of an Arctic winter, the author discourses in a style that rivets the attention, enlists the sympathies, gratifies the curiosity, and, in the case of the young and adventurous, is calculated to excite emulation.

In an ample but not voluminous appendix will be found a great deal of scientific information, based upon notes taken or edited by Captain H. W. Feilden, R.A., naturalist to the expedition, and divided under the heads of ethnology, mammalia, ornithology, ichthyology, and so on. When it is added that there are two useful maps, many admirable illustrations, and the desirable index; that the two volumes are got up, as regards the paper, type, and binding, after a fashion which is simply excellent; and that the narrative is most conveniently arranged so as to give, as it were, a monthly report of the whole proceedings, readers will surely understand that, whether in point of intrinsic interest and value or of extrinsic form and features, the work is one which has an exceptional claim to their notice and regard.

Another book upon this subject is *The Great Frozen Sea: A Personal Narrative of the Voyage of the Alert*, by Captain Albert Hastings Markham, R.N. (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.). He had, before taking the command of that vessel in the expedition of 1875 and 1876, proved his talents for this kind of authorship by his narratives of the "Cruise of the Rosario" in the West Pacific, and of a "Whaling Cruise in Baffin's Bay." His merits as a courageous, skilful, and persevering leader of Arctic research, as well as a naval officer of high professional ability, have been generally acknowledged. In conducting, as he did, the memorable sledge journey over the northward tract of perpetual ice-fields and ice-hills, which may perhaps be regarded as a continent of ice, and in thus advancing farther towards the North Pole than any other party has ever done, Captain Markham has earned a conspicuous rank among Arctic explorers. This volume tells the story in a very interesting manner, and will probably find acceptance with a larger circle of readers than the officially authentic and complete account of the whole expedition prepared by Captain Sir George Nares. All the details of sledge travelling, halting and encamping, provisioning, cooking, clothing, and the carrying of weights, are minutely described. The volume is furnished with maps and illustrations which help the understanding of its subject.

A handsome folio, published by Mr. Marcus Ward, of Chandos-street, and entitled *Shores of the Polar Sea*, contains sixteen fine chromo-lithographs and many engravings, from drawings by Dr. Edward L. Moss, one of the medical officers of this expedition on board her Majesty's ship *Alert*. Dr. Moss has written a very entertaining and sufficient commentary, narrative and descriptive, to accompany these striking views of Arctic scenery and pictures of the various positions of the ships, the sledges, and the crews or detached parties of men, which form a vivid representation of all the outward aspects most worthy to be remembered in their experience of that wonderful region. This volume would make an appropriate gift for Christmas, when even the mild English winter is apt to remind us of what we have heard and read concerning the Arctic world, and there may be some additional relish of home comforts at the snug fireside in contemplating such adventures or scenes of so wild and stern a nature as we see here depicted.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The subject of our illustration this week is the interior of the brilliant saloon of prismatic glass—the ceiling and walls being entirely covered with decorations in that material—which has been constructed for the Shah of Persia, in the Pavilion erected for his Majesty's accommodation, on the Passy side of the Trocadéro Park. The exterior of the building is not remarkable, except for the green colour of its walls and the heraldic Golden Lion, armed with a scymetar, which adorns its front; but the vestibule, which occupies all the ground floor, has its pillars and sides ornamented with porcelain of Oriental design; and a fountain and vases filled with flowers give it a very pleasing aspect. The saloon above, which is shown in our Engraving, is carpeted and furnished with luxurious divans and tables covered with the finest gold-embroidered cloth, or the textile fabrics of Cashmere, than which nothing can be more sumptuous and splendid. A peculiar decorative effect is produced by the use of glass, whether cut into innumerable diamond facets, as in the ceiling, to refract the rays of light, or worked in a variety of geometrical patterns, on the walls, with a sort of damask, bright and black surfaces relieved against each other. This style of ornament is likely to be imitated by some of the cafés and restaurants of Paris.

The joint committee of her Majesty's Commissioners and of the Society of Arts for Promoting Visits of Selected Artisan Reporters to the Paris Exhibition have completed the arrangements under which artisans will be sent to Paris. Each artisan is expected to devote from eight to fourteen days to the visit. He will be paid £8, out of which he must pay all charges connected with his trip. Free admission to the Exhibition will be granted. Arrangements have been made with the South-Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Companies, for the purchase of a return ticket to Paris and back, available for fourteen days, at the price of 20s. Lodgings have been provided at a reduced scale, and arrangements have been made for obtaining meals also at reduced charges. Besides the artisans selected by the joint committee, artisans may be sent at the expense of their employers or local committees. Such artisans will be supplied with the necessary cards and certificates to enable them to take advantage of arrangements and facilities afforded by the joint committee. Employers or local committees subscribing to the fund may select or send out artisans in number to the extent of one for each £10 subscribed, or subscribers to the fund may nominate for consideration and selection by the joint committee such artisans as they may think suitable to represent the special trade or trades of the district or party subscribing. Subscriptions are sought from local committees, individual firms, or employers to enable the joint committee to carry out the undertaking on a complete and successful scale.

IN A WOOD WITH THE WOODBINE.

It is a sultry summer's day, and I am endeavouring to "take it coolly," with a leisurely stroll along the wide pathway—or "Riding," as we term it—of a wood. The wood is so large, and the Riding is so long and straight, that at its farthest end I can only catch the very narrowest peep of the blue sky, at the extremity of the avenue of trees. The path of this Riding has graced over since I saw the horses of the scarlet-coated Huntsman and Whips trampling it into mud, under the bare boughs of the wintry trees; and now, on this hot day, to stroll down this green avenue, is to pace the aisle of a grand cathedral of Nature, where the pillars and groined arches are supplied by the tree-trunks and interlacing boughs, and where the elaborate traceries are worked out in the rich foliage and diversified creepers. The sun-glow irradiates the trees and makes a lattice-work of shine and shade across my path; there is everywhere a glimmer of light among the dense masses of deep green; and the tall, spreading bracken-ferns not only make a rich under-growth, but also fringe the sides of the Riding with a gracefulness that is peculiarly their own. It is so green on all sides that we can at once emphatically pronounce this to be the green-wood—the good green-wood, the merry green-wood, "Where the mavis and merle are singing." And they are singing, now! The bold thrush, not whispering soft nothings to his plainly-dressed wife, but shouting at the top of his voice, "Sweet bird! sweet bird!" with a delightful iteration of rapturous joy. Here we see to perfection

The pride of Summer, the green prime,
The many, many leaves all twinkling;

as was said (in his "Hero and Leander") by Thomas Hood, who, in many of his poems, especially in his "Plea of the Midsummer Fairies," has drawn beautiful and truthful pictures of sylvan scenes.

But, although there is in this woodland landscape such a preponderance of green, yet other colours are not lacking to vary the hue, if it were possible for the spectator to see anything monotonous in the eye-refreshing tint. Foxgloves, unfortunately, do not grow here; consequently, I miss their clusters of tall spires hung with fairy-folk bells. But, by the sides of the small brooks and ditches that traverse the wood, I note the reddish purples on the straight stems of the loose-strife; and there are golden buttercups, and pink campions, and dark briony, and the browner nut-bushes, and the pale blossoms of the blackberry, and the delicate yellows and reds of the many flowering grasses, and the large bunches of white bloom on the wayfaring tree, and the lovely blush of the common dog rose, and the white privet blossom with its delicate perfume, and the broad dusty-white discs of the elder, somewhat strong in its scent, were it not counteracted and overpowered by the delicious perfume of the honeysuckle. Delicious, indeed! it has truly been said, that

No blossom wild
So rich a scent displays;
So far, so full, the passing air
The sweetness of its breath may bear.

Swinging and trailing from tree to tree, in some places, as I note, to a height of twenty feet from the ground, it hangs its chains of blossoms from bough to bough, their prevailing tint being a pale cream, with variations of brighter yellows and crimsons.

With clasping tendrils it invests the branch,
Else unadorned, with many a gay festoon
And fragrant chaplet; recompensing well
The strength it borrows with the grace it lends.

Here, on either side of this woodland walk, I see thousands of these gay festoons thickly covered with their fragrant chaplets. Surely this delicious plant—beloved by the artists and sculptors of Greece—was never seen to greater luxuriance than in this wood, unvisited as it is at this season of the year, and only patronised in the time of sport, when honeysuckles are not in bloom. Now they are wasting their sweetness, so far as appreciative noses are concerned; and, though

The woodbine's honeyed perfumes breathe,

no Rimmel or Piesse or Lubin is here, to transfer those perfumes by his magical art, where they can give pleasure to others than myself. Among the guests who, on the authority of Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, attended Lady Flora's tea-party I remember that there were representatives of the Honeysuckle family.

The sweet Misses Woodbine, from country and town,
With their brother-in-law, the wild Trumpet, came down.

Very fragrant and lovely are all the members of the Woodbine family. Michael Lovely, Shakspeare's contemporary, in his poem of "The Three Chaplets," says,

These honeysuckles, then, I'll take,
Whose sweets shall help their smelling.

In the same poem he had also said,

Then eglantine I'll next put in,
The sense with sweetness seizing;

thus properly distinguishing between the woodbine and the eglantine, which is the wild sweetbriar. And this is worth noting, as Milton, in "L'Allegro," wrongly calls the honeysuckle "the twisted Eglantine;" and it is also doubtful to what plant Keats refers as "the pastoral Eglantine," in his "Ode to a Nightingale." Shakspeare, as ever, is perfectly clear on this point, and never confused the woodbine with the eglantine. Where, for example, in "Cymbeline," Arviragus says that fair Fidele's grassy tomb shall not lack the primrose, like her face; the azure harebell, like her veins;

No; nor
The leaf of eglantine, whom not to slander,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath!

And that famous bank, known to Oberon, where slept Titania, was

Quite over-canopied with lush woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses, and with eglantine.

Here the two plants are mentioned as combining their fragrance. In another passage, in the same fairy play, he gives the two names of the honeysuckle. The enamoured Titania says:—

Sleep thou, and I will wind thee in my arms!
So doth the woodbine, the sweet honeysuckle,
Gently entwine.

It is the most luxuriant of our climbing plants, and well deserves its popular name woodbine, from the way in which its vine trails from branch to branch of the trees and climbs up their trunks with lithe flexibility. When Tennyson's Olivia, in her fit of frolic mirth, strove to span the thick waist of the Talking Oak, and the monarch of the forest wished that he might be the fair young beech, that he might have been altogether clasped in her dainty arms, he had this consolation—

Yet seemed the pressure thrice as sweet
As woodbine's fragile hold.

Unlike the ritualistic American poplars that bow to the east, the woodbine follows the course of the sun from east to west, and puts out its welcome clusters of green leaves earlier than most of our hedge-row plants. By-the-way, the cottagers use the juices of these green leaves as a potent remedy against the sting of a bee. Charlotte Smith told us how—

Wound o'er the hedge-rows' oaken boughs,
The woodbine's tassels float in air.

And as I think of the honeysuckle brightening the hedgerow with its flowers and fragrance, I recall the time, now twenty-eight years ago, when I put down my name for a volume of verse to be published by subscription, by a young pattern-drawer for muslin-work, in Glasgow. The volume was issued—in April, 1853, printed by David Bogue—with the unpretentious titlepage, "Poems, by Alexander Smith;" and in the numerous—some critics said, too numerous—similes of fresh thought and fancy the hero of "A Life-Drama" was made to say,

I'll write a tale through which my passion runs
Like honeysuckle through a hedge of June.

It was a simile as true as beautiful; and, although the author died all too young, yet that book of "Poems"—that could not see the light until the expenses of its publication were guaranteed—literally "thrust fame upon him." But, talking of similes in connection with the woodbine, we may remember that when Hero, in Shakspeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," bids Margaret persuade Beatrice to hide in the bower in Leonato's garden, she describes it as

the pleached bower,
Where honeysuckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter—like favourites
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Against the power that bred it.

A most appropriate plant is the woodbine for a "bower," even if it were the bower of Eve herself, in Eden, where everything With what to sight or smell was sweet; and, we may remember that, on the eve of May Day, the May Queen told her mother that

The honeysuckle round the porch has wov'n its wavy bowers.

Tennyson is too correct an observer of Nature to represent the woodbine in blossom on the last day of April; but by that date the forward green leaves of the plant make a goodly show.

My stroll down this green pathway of the wood has brought me to the hand-gate that opens on to a field of heather-like, many-coloured clover; and I find that I have come to the end of my walk in the "Riding." By-the-way, "Walks in Ridings" would be no bad theme, were it not for the fear that the reader would expect to peruse an account of a pedestrian tour in the Ridings of Yorkshire. Well, it is time for me to leave the wood; so I will gather some of its woodbine, and, backing up these delicately-tinted and deliciously-perfumed flowers with some smaller sprays of the bracken fern, I shall carry home a bouquet that is not only good to the sight, but pleasant to the smell—according to the good old English word, a veritable "nosegay." CUTHBERT BEDE.

ART IN PARIS.

THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.—SCANDINAVIA.

(From our Correspondent.)

In the present article we propose glancing at a few of the more characteristic pictures belonging to those countries which, in an art-sense at least, may be termed the Minor States. Three of such we include under the general name of Scandinavia. This glance must necessarily be cursory, as the limit allotted to these papers has already been reached.

Beginning with Sweden and Norway, we find, as a general rule, that the artists of these countries devote themselves to sea-pieces and landscapes, and that with no ordinary amount of success. A. Wahlberg, of Sweden, for example, has several fine landscapes, two especially—one with a moonlight effect on a seaside village, with shipping; and another showing a similar effect on the open sea and on some craft by a jetty in the foreground, with a lighthouse in the distance. In the pictures in which foliage is introduced, Wahlberg shows much of the lightness and delicacy of Corot, with greater solidity of workmanship and liveliness of colour. Another excellent landscapist is Oscar Törna. His Haymaking in a marshy meadow near a wooded village is very charming; but the style as well as the scene is French, and the nationality of a painter's works can never be asserted if he persists in going for inspiration to other lands. B. Nordenberg wields a more patriotic pencil, and shows us a young man brought home on a sledge with what appears to his anxious family, who crowd round him, a mortal hurt. It is but sorry consolation to them that the bear whose claws had wrought these terrible wounds is being borne in dead, suspended from a pole resting on the brawny shoulders of two peasants. The story is altogether very effectively told, and has about it a characteristic smack of the north. N. Forsberg is another Swedish artist whose technical qualities are of an undeniable order; and his professional tumbling boys, whose agile contortions are being watched by a rich Jew-looking showman, with the object of striking a bargain with their trainer, is in workmanship and colour all that one could possibly wish, only one regrets that such admirable talent is wasted on subjects not germane to the artist's native land. Count G. Von Rosen's lover buying for his sweetheart a bunch of roses in a crowded flower market in front of a Gothic façade is a bright, joyous picture, without being so slavishly French as some of its neighbours. Hugo Salmson, for example, in his two Picardy pictures—especially in the one showing a young peasant girl leaning on her hoe, as with her creel she rests on a green bank and looks towards the distant village—illustrates this. He does not altogether throw off his individuality, any more than do the others; only, like them, he submits himself too entirely to Parisian example and practice. One of the finest samples of this French influence will be found in A. Hagborg's Breton fisher-woman, with a flaxen-haired child in her arms, standing barefooted at the end of a jetty, looking anxiously over the troubled sea. The figures are life-size, and that of the woman, in her scant attire, as she fronts unheeding the storm, is striking in no ordinary degree. Jules Breton himself, we should imagine, would be proud to have painted this "Souvenir de Bretagne." H. P. Birger is French in another way. His proclivities lead him to depict the manners and customs of "Society" and of fashionable life; and C. Larsson again gives to his classic mythology a touch of modern French cynicism, and much more than a touch of modern French art. His "Amor-Mercurius," whom we see with a purse in one hand and a bow in the other, alighting undraped, with golden wings, before a golden curtain, is a very delightful conceit, and embodies all that the Academy can teach him either in form or colour. Mr. Larsson does here with yellow what Gainsborough did with blue, and what Mr. Whistler does with grey—he gives us what might be termed a "gloria in gold."

But Swedish artists are not all swallowed up by French methods and French themes. There is one at least among them who remembers that his country has a history, and that is Baron G. O. Cederström, brother, we presume, to Baron T. Cederström, who has a couple of clever genre pictures on the same wall as that which is adorned by the noble work which represents the officers of Charles XII. of Sweden bearing the dead body of their warrior King across the Norwegian frontier.

The funeral procession winds grimly round a great rock which looms up against the snowstorm, and, as it passes, an old peasant and a boy with large ptarmigans slung from his back, stand awed and uncovered. The King, booted and gloved as in life, lies extended on the bier, his bare head resting on a soft white pillow. The officers, all in dark blue uniforms with dun yellow linings, and wearing leggings or long boots, bear their sad burden shoulder high, and with a tenderness and a solemnity which go at once to the heart of the beholder. The long train of the procession is lost in the distant windings of the stormy pass; the path is beset with danger, yet we feel that these war-worn veterans will never leave their sacred charge till they have laid it in its appointed Swedish grave. This picture atones for whatever lack of nationality is discoverable in works of lesser note, and will recall to the mind of the Swedish patriot how grand a part his country once played in the affairs of Europe.

The Norwegians have no historic work of importance sufficient to warrant its being accepted as a pendant to the one we have just described; and yet it can scarcely be said that they are inferior to their Swedish brethren in art excellence. P. N. Arbo's Norwegian legend of the "Asgardreid," whom we see on their black steeds dashing impetuously through the air above the moonlit mountains, accompanied by ravens and owls, is a fine imaginative work of art of which any country might be proud. Then in A. Askevold we have an artist who knows well how to combine figures with landscape and give a realistic character to both. "Evening at the Châlet," showing two milkmaids chatting with a young huntsman seated on a log of wood, and the cattle, to the amusement of a crowd of boys and peasants, being ferried over a lake en route for their mountain pasturage, are both of them pleasing exemplifications of our remark. Another landscapist of high character is W. Gegerfelt. His girl and child gathering sticks by a rushy, pollard-reflecting lake, on which a man plies a boat, and which is bounded in the distance by a rising ground which is made important by its windmill, is splendid in composition and noble every way. N. B. Möller's "View of the Sea," as it dashes over the rocks which environ a fisher village has a fine grey quality in it which will delight all true colourists. For this tone H. Gude substitutes a yellowish green; and in his "Scotch Landscape" he is rather mechanical in his wave drawing; otherwise, the ruined castle on the hill, the distant mountains, and the cloud forms are all excellent. H. Dahl shows a nice sense of humour in the way in which he has depicted for us the astonishment of the young peasant who was ready to pitch a load of new-mown hay into what he thought the waiting-boat, but which now, to the yielding oar of the laughing young boatman and his sweetheart, moves quietly away from the stepping-stone on which the good-natured bumpkin stands, still weighted with his load of hay. The green translucency under the boat is excellent, but the distant lake is conventional.

L. Munthe, who is a host in himself and has two pictures in the present Exhibition, finds in the delineation of winter scenery a by no means unworthy rival in F. Smith-Hald. This painter's work represents travellers on a snow-covered quay coming from a steamer. His atmosphere is clearer and his touch crisper than M. Munthe's; and from his preferring bright frosty weather to the snowy slush in which his rival delights it is quite possible he may yet become the more popular man of the two. J. Schive's row of pollards by a frozen stream shows the influence of Munthe. M. Müller is at home in a pine forest. His brushwork may be rough, but this matters little to one who understands so well the treatment of light. Among genre subjects, V. S. Lerche's "Refectory," in which three priests sit round a well-appointed table and tell each other stories of questionable edification, deserves special notice. Notable also are the portraits of E. Pettersen and O. Rusten; the landscapes of F. Borgen, J. M. Grimelund, S. Jacobsen and F. Thaulow; and the two figure-subjects by C. M. Ross, representing a handsome young lady violinist before and after her début, are certainly, in knowledge and execution, above the ordinary level. The most ambitious picture in the Norwegian gallery is unquestionably "The Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise," by H. Heyerdahl; and, had the artist been fortunate in his male model, it would also have been the most successful. But Adam is of a forbidding countenance and of insignificant stature. He looks back and clenches his fist almost revengefully. Eve, on the other hand, is lovely enough in form, so far as that form goes; but neither he nor she realises those heroic proportions with which we mentally endow our grand progenitors. She droops her head and buries her hands and face in the abundance of her dishevelled hair, and thus we behold the disinherited pair wending their way into the gathering storm. In the sculpture department we were much struck with the fine classic feeling C. D. Magelsen has thrown into the helmeted figure of "Méléagre," whose sword rests on the head of the mighty boar of Calydon. The figure is nobly and sympathetically conceived, and modelled with all the learning of the schools.

To Denmark we can give but small space, as there is little on the walls to differentiate her work from that of her two Scandinavian sisters. C. Bloch is the leading historical painter, and his "Captivity of Christian II. of Denmark" furnishes a fair example of his manner, which is tender and sympathetic; and the principal marine-painter is C. F. Sørensen, who is represented by three important pictures. O. Bache, J. Exner, H. Hansen, C. Neumann, P. C. Skovgaard, and J. V. Sonne are all members of the Danish Academy, and all well represented; but there is scarcely sufficient individuality in any one of them to call for any special mention. The late V. Marstrand, director of the Academy, has his genius illustrated by four works of a highly respectable character, and this respectability—a word unknown in the aesthetic vocabulary—runs through the whole of Danish art. We must not at the same time omit to mention that, in the works of such sculptors as the two Bissens, C. C. Peters, A. V. Saaby, C. Smith, T. Stein, and L. Hasselriis, we were repeatedly reminded that we were among the creations of the countrymen of Thorvaldsen.

Denmark's total art-contributions number one hundred, Sweden's a hundred and two, and Norway's sixty-eight.

A new wet dock at Ayr, having an area of six acres, was opened on the 18th inst. by Mr. William Baird, of Elie. The works were begun in 1874, and the memorial stone was laid in 1876 by Sir James Fergusson, Bart.

Mr F. N. Menzies, secretary of the Highland and Agricultural Society has been presented with a cheque for £1225 and a silver tankard, as tokens of the high appreciation by the members of the society of his labours during the twelve years he has held his position.

The Coroner's inquiry into the cause of the death of the miners killed by the Haydock Colliery explosion was concluded yesterday week, when the jury returned a verdict that the accident was caused by an outburst of gas, or fall of roof, but that there was no evidence to show by whom the gas was ignited.

RAISING OF H.M.S. EURYDICE

THE WIMBORDON MEETING
PRESENTATION OF PRIZES

PARIS AT THE CAPE—NO. IV.



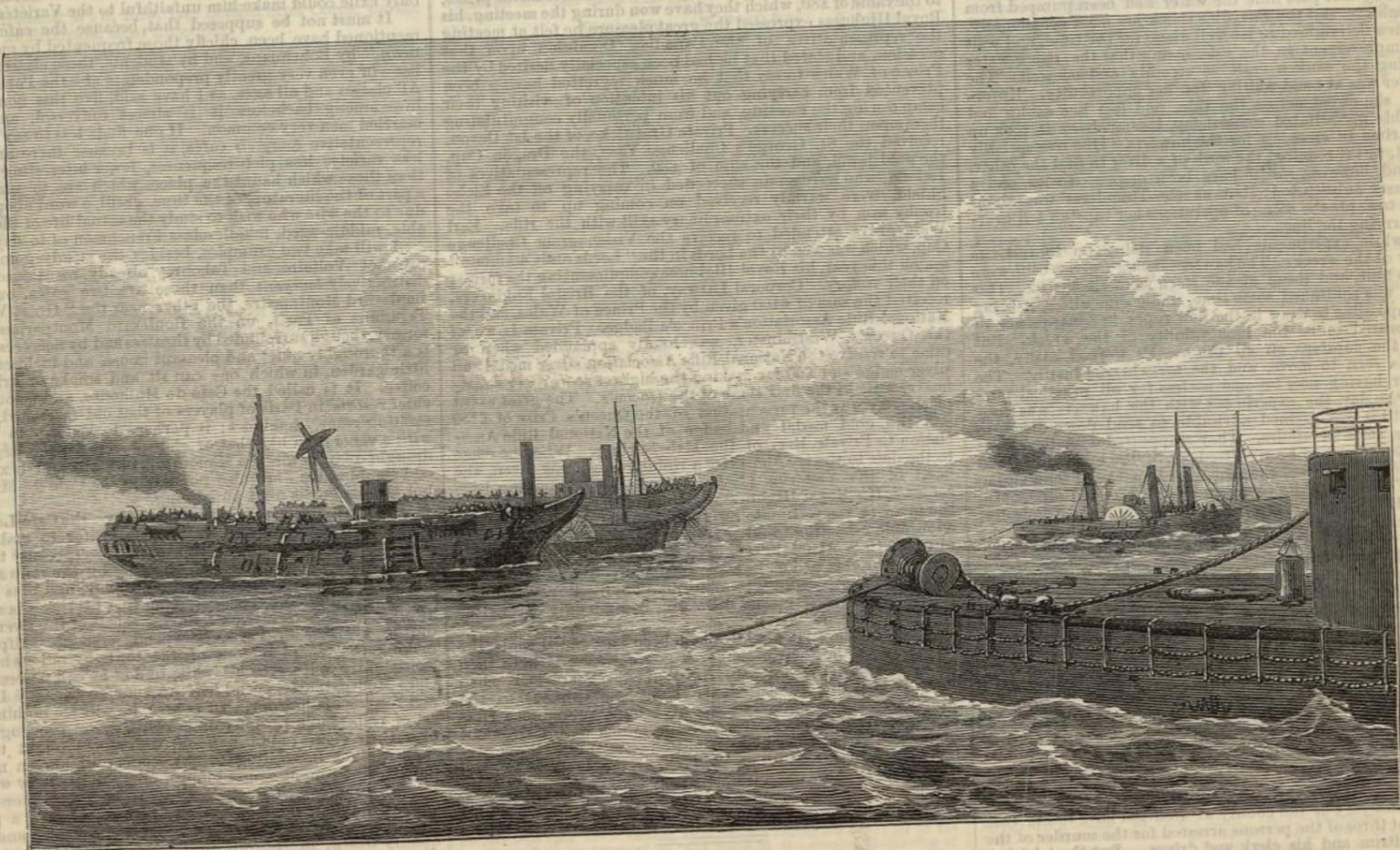
MEETING OF THE UNITED COMMITTEE FOR SPECIAL SERVICES, AT THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S VILLA, CHISWICK.

A CHISWICK GARDEN MEETING.

The novelty of a garden meeting for the business of a religious home missionary association has been chosen for the subject of one of our Illustrations. The religious services held throughout London for the benefit of such people of the working classes as are not accustomed to resort to churches and chapels are directed by an influential "United Committee" of ministers and members of different communions. On Tuesday week a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled, by permission of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick House, to hear an account from the United Committee of the work done during the year. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided at the meeting, which was held in the beautiful grounds of Chiswick House.

Amongst the company were Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Mr. Haldane (Lord Provost of Glasgow), the Revs. S. Hebditch, Dr. Fleming, Nevison Loraine, J. Cowen, and Newman Hall. After a short opening service, Mr. Lloyd Harrison made a statement, in which he said that the services commenced about nineteen years ago, had proved very successful, but had lately suffered for want of adequate public interest and support. The object of that great assemblage was to create new interest for so useful a work. There were between forty and fifty mission rooms and halls in different parts of the metropolis. Mr. Morley, M.P., dwelt upon the growing indifference of the people to public worship, as showing the necessity for continuing an agency of that kind. He contended that it would be well if Belgravia knew more of what was going

on in Bethnal-green, and if the upper classes generally endeavoured to bring influence to bear upon the minds of the people in the poorest parts of London. He testified, from personal knowledge, to the great value of the services carried on, and strongly desired to see the work extended. Addresses of a similar character were delivered by the Rev. J. J. Cowen, who was fifteen years Rector of Whitechapel; the Rev. N. Loraine, the Rev. N. Sherbrook, and others. The Earl of Shaftesbury addressed the meeting. He made an earnest appeal on behalf of the work and the improvement in the lower classes of society. Votes of thanks to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire for his kindness in placing his grounds at the disposal of the committee, and to Lord Shaftesbury for presiding, terminated the proceedings.



RAISING H.M.S. EURYDICE IN THE CHANNEL, OFF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

RAISING OF H.M.S. EURYDICE.

After repeated failures in the attempts to raise the wreck of the Eurydice, which capsized and sank two miles and a half off Dunnoose on the afternoon of Sunday, March 24, the public began to doubt the probability of a successful issue of further operations. The authorities at Portsmouth Dockyard, who have had the assistance of the Master Attendant and Mr. Saunders, the Chief Constructor at Chatham, have been engaged, meanwhile, in preparations for another effort, which achieved a satisfactory movement on Tuesday week. Admiral Superintendent the Hon. F. A. C. Foley was actively at work on the wreck during both the day and night previous, having willing and able coadjutors in Captains Polkinghorne, Dathan, Batt, and Moss, Mr. W. B. Robinson, chief constructor at Portsmouth, and Mr. J. Purkis, dockyard foreman. The alterations of the former plan were few and simple. Wire hawsers had been substituted for the chains previously tried. The sterns of the Wave and the Swan, two smaller vessels which lay with their beams across the Eurydice, pointed towards Culver Cliff; while the larger vessels, the Pearl and the Rinaldo, stood alongside of them on the outside, pointing in the opposite direction. The two smaller vessels were each attached to the wreck by means of two toggles, the Rinaldo by two toggles and two jewel-ropes, and the Pearl by four jewel-ropes, all crossed in such a manner as to give the utmost resisting power. The wire hawsers used upon the Wave and the Swan were of seven-inch diameter; those on the Rinaldo and the Pearl were two of seven-inch and two of eight-inch. The lifting vessels—the Pearl, Rinaldo, Wave, and Swan—with the Popoff air-bag, which was calculated to have a raising power of about fifty tons, were got into position near the wreck on the Monday, and at one o'clock next morning operations were resumed. Previous examination by the divers had shown that the hull of the Eurydice was embedded to the extent of about 11½ ft., and when the work was resumed, with every prospect of a continuance of favourable weather, the chief officials were sanguine that, barring unforeseen accidents, the wreck would be removed from its cradle. At one o'clock in the morning, the tide being about flood, the work of letting water ballast into the craft, which had been pinned down in order to submerge them the registered depth, was commenced: 924 tons of water were pumped into the Pearl, until, with a depth in her hold of 10 ft., she was sunk 5 ft. 6 in. The Rinaldo was made to hold 600 tons, with an internal depth of 9 ft. and external 5 ft.; while the Wave and the Swan were immersed 3 ft. 6 in. by means of 190 tons of water in each. By the time this was finished there was rather less than an hour to spare before it was dead low-water, and everything being made secure, by half-past five all was waiting for an indication of the turn of the tide. When it had fairly turned, the steam fire-engines on board the Pearl and the Rinaldo were set vigorously to work, and with the aid of the double hose were pumping the water very fairly, so that a steam-tug was sent alongside each of these two vessels, each with double hose to assist. This had been going on for about half an hour, when a tug was sent in between the Wave and the Swan in order to pump them. The wreck lay in 60 ft. of water, and having by this time accumulated so much dead-weight, to lift her at once to the surface would have been simply impracticable. The scheme of rescue was to raise her 10 ft. by means of a 10-ft. tide, plus whatever could be gained by the creation of buoyancy and bringing to bear additional lifting power. Therefore, supposing her to be lifted 10 ft. by the tide and 5 ft. by the buoyancy created by pumping the water out of the vessels, and so lifting her with them, there would be a lift of 15 ft.—only 3½ ft. more than the depth of the hole in which she was imbedded. It was agreed that the only practicable method would be by a series of lifts, taking advantage of every tide; and by repeating the experiment it was thus hoped that in eight or nine days she would be brought into water sufficiently shallow to permit of her being towed into Portsmouth Harbour.

Before the lifting operations fairly commenced the divers made another inspection with the special object of ascertaining whether the Popoff air-bag was in its place and secure. Having reported favourably, the pumping operations were watched with great interest, more especially as the wreck's mast came up at first, simultaneously with the lighters, and ultimately began to gain on them considerably. By eight o'clock the green seaweed on the wreck's mast had gradually become more conspicuous, and showed evident signs of her increasing buoyancy, and by half past nine the water had been pumped from all the lighters, and the Eurydice shook her mast occasionally. It was then determined to let well alone for the time, and wait for an improvement in the tide, seeing that the rising water was lifting the sunken craft so steadily and so well. The Thunderer was at hand waiting for her opportunity. Unfortunately she swept across the tide, and lost her cables and gear. This necessitated some delay, inasmuch as it took up valuable time in creeping for the hawsers. One was speedily recovered, but it required the work of a diver to find the other. The second, however, was to have been dispensed with, and a rope hawser substituted; but as the Thunderer was about steaming towards the scene of operations her capstan fell overboard, carrying the line.

Meanwhile experiments had been going on to test the buoyancy of the wreck. The hawsers facing Culver Cliff were drawn up taut, and those at the stern were slackened. This operation was continued some time, under difficulties, it being almost impossible to draw in the bow ropes in consequence of what appeared to be the immovability of the wreck. But suddenly the capstans on all the vessels worked easily, the wreck was seen to move, and the tars cheered lustily. The Thunderer having now become useless for all practical purposes for the day, the experiment with the hawsers was continued until it was deemed advisable to send down divers to report the state of affairs. They reappeared with the report that the Eurydice had been shifted out of the hole and moved from 150 to 180 feet, and that she rested on a solid foundation. Admiral Fanshawe, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and Lord Elphinstone, representing the Lords of the Admiralty, with a number of naval officers, were spectators of the operation, upon the success of which Lord Elphinstone congratulated all concerned.

The moving of the vessel has been continued daily, when the tide was favourable; she was brought 900 ft. nearer to the shore on the second day; and she lay, at the end of last week, in a depth of 49 ft. of water at low tide; the vertical depth of her own hull, from gunwale to keel, being 30 ft. The most critical part of the operation, however, remained to be performed, if the weather and the state of the sea permitted, at the rise of yesterday's tide.

The State apartments in Windsor Castle are open for public inspection on the usual weekdays during the absence of the Queen at Osborne.

The grand jury of the county of Donegal have found true bills against three of the persons arrested for the murder of the Earl of Leitrim and his clerk and driver. But the trial has been postponed to the next assizes.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

In the presence of many thousands of interested spectators, and under a tropical sun, the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the National Rifle Association was on Saturday last brought to a conclusion. Saturday's proceedings formed a fitting sequel to the brilliant shooting of the previous fortnight. In the earlier years of the existence of the Association visitors were attracted to Wimbledon-common by a review on the second Saturday, the prizes being presented at the same time. From the limited space at disposal, and the necessarily restricted nature of any operations partaking of the character of a sham fight, it gradually sank, however, in the estimation both of the volunteers and the sight-seeing public, until, in 1876, it was superseded by a series of military athletic sports, which proved sufficiently attractive to warrant them being made a standing item in the concluding day's work of the Wimbledon Meeting.

The real business of the day was of course the distribution of the principal prizes to the fortunate winners by the Duke of Connaught. His Royal Highness drove up to the dais which had been prepared for him in front of the grand stand at about half-past-six o'clock in the afternoon, being accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Wharnclyffe. He was received with a general salute by the guard of honour of the Queen's Westminsters, and the Royal standard was at once hoisted amid general cheering. Some 170 prize-winners were entitled to have their prizes publicly presented to them, but only a few availed themselves of the privilege. Conspicuous among the receivers of the higher class of prizes was Private Humphry, of the Cambridge University Rifles, who carried off the Queen's Prize some years ago. He now received the Canada Challenge Trophy for the "grand aggregate" score, which was accompanied by a money prize of £50, a money prize of £20 for the best score in the "Curtis and Harvey" competition for "any" rifle, one of £25 for the Halford "Ne Plus Ultra" at 1000 yards, another of £11 5s. in the Whiteley competition, and another of £30 in the first stage of the "Albert." Of course, each time Mr. Humphry came up to receive a prize he was loudly cheered. Another of the most successful competitors during the meeting was Major Young, of the 39th Middlesex, who received the following prizes:—£100 for having made the best score in the second stage of the "Albert," £20 for the third best score in the first stage of the competition, the £50 given by the Duke of Cambridge, £11 5s. for his score in the Glen Albyn, and £5 1s. 8d. for making the highest possible score in the Rifle St. Leger. Private Evans, of the Inns of Court, received the sum of £50 for winning, after shooting off a tie, the "Bass" Prize, and £21, the prize given by the Armourers' Company. Corporal King, of the London Scottish, was presented with the Snider Association Cup; and Sergeant-Major Smith, of the 6th Lancashire Militia, with the Any Rifle Association Cup. Hood, an A.B. in the Royal Navy, accompanied by several sailors, came up to receive the Army and Navy Challenge Cup, and £10 money prize. His Royal Highness, in presenting this very handsome prize, expressed his pleasure at seeing that the Navy had been so well represented at Wimbledon, and congratulated the recipient upon his well-deserved success. The "Mappin Brothers" Challenge Cup and Goblets for the largest score made by squads of infantry volunteers over the Loyd-Lindsay course on Friday were received by the representative team of the 1st Administrative Battalion, Surrey, and the Belgian Challenge Cup and £30 for the best volley firing by those of the 1st Berks. The China Challenge Cup and £25 in money was carried off by the 1st Devon. The Volunteer Cadet Corps Match Trophy was presented to the representatives of Charterhouse. His Royal Highness complimented the boys who had won it on the good beginning they had made. The Eton boys, who had won the Ashburton Challenge Shield in the Public Schools Match, were loudly cheered when they came up dressed in their grey and light blue uniform; and his Royal Highness, in presenting the shield, expressed the pleasure he felt that Eton was keeping up its reputation for shooting. The Spencer Cup, won in the second stage of the same competition, was presented to Private Montgomery, of Glenalmond. The Chancellor's Challenge Plate, contended for by the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, was received by the representatives of Cambridge, and the Rajah of Kolapore's Cup by the home team. In presenting to the Canadian team the prizes, to the value of £80, which they have won during the meeting, his Royal Highness expressed the great pleasure he felt at meeting the representatives of the Canadian Dominion upon that occasion, and stated that he had been especially desired by the Prince of Wales to say that he much regretted having been prevented from carrying out his intention of visiting their camp during the meeting, and from personally congratulating them upon their success. Private Gratwicke, of the 1st Devon, received the St. George's Challenge Vase, the Dragon Cup, the gold jewel, and the sum of £30. The representatives of Ireland, who have again succeeded in carrying off the Elcho Shield, were warmly received on coming up to take the trophy won by their extraordinary skill with the rifle. Earl Waldegrave attended to receive the Vizianagram Challenge Cup, which was won by the Lords in the "Lords and Commons" match this year, his Royal Highness complimenting the former on their victory. Corporal Larway, of the Bristol Engineers, received the sum of £100 given by the Prince of Wales, and the National Rifle Association's Prince's Badge. Private Lowe, of the Queen's, Westminster, was loudly applauded when he came to receive the National Rifle Association silver medal and silver badge and £60 for making the highest score after shooting off a tie in the first stage of the Queen's. The great event of the day was the presentation of the Queen's Prize of £250 and the gold medal and badge of the National Rifle Association to Private Rae, of the 11th Stirling. When he came to the dais to receive the prize a ringing cheer was given, the band of the Victorias playing "See, the conquering hero comes." His Royal Highness, in handing the purse containing the prize to the fortunate recipient, congratulated him on his admirable shooting, and expressed a hope that when he returned to Scotland he would remember with pride the success he had obtained at the Wimbledon Meeting of 1878. This bringing the proceedings to a termination, his Royal Highness re-entered his carriage and drove off, being loudly cheered as he left the ground.

The athletic sports, which had been suspended while the ceremony of the distribution was going forward, were then resumed, and were not concluded till about eight o'clock, when Lady Wharnclyffe presented the handsome trophies to the winners. The programme was of a most voluminous character, and contained forty-six events, which were carried out in an excellent manner by a committee acting under the superintendence of Mr. William Waddell, of the London Athletic Club. Some of the contests were exceedingly keen, especially the tent-pegging and lemon-slicing, in which great proficiency was shown by the competitors.

The concert at Stafford House last week produced £300 for the hospitals at Gallipoli and the lines of Bulair.

PARIS AT THE CAFÉ.—NO. IV.

Having in our last paper come a good deal north of the Latin district, with which we began, let us ascend a little farther, to the "grand" Boulevards, on the grandest of which—the Italiens—is to be found the famous Tortoni's, better known to the non-literary than either the Procope or the Régence. It is, as Baedeker tells us, "a restaurant of the highest class," and has been for very many years the resort of the chief Parisian "dandies," "bucks," or "swells"—as our English slang would successively have called them. Here we are still shown Talleyrand's "little blue room"—though it has, like most things, changed colour since his time, probably more than once. "Hither came at noon" very often, though very long ago, that most perfect type of the fine gentleman, the Comte d'Orsay, whom we English have almost got into the habit of considering our own; and here were sometimes seen—one fifty, the other hardly more than a dozen years ago—two great rival statesmen, neither of whom has maintained the character of a Parisian boulevard-haunter. Yet there was once no more perfect little "beau" (*quoiqu'il n'eût jamais la beauté*) than M. Thiers, the great statesman and indefatigable worker whose loss France has not ceased to mourn. Hear this description of him in times past, from the pen of M. Rude—to whom I owe so many pleasant reminiscences. "There alights at the door of Tortoni's, from his horse—a white one—a little man, still very young, lively and bustling, in a tight frock-coat, light trousers with broad straps, and boots perfectly blacked, flicking his boots and trousers with his whip: he eats an ice, and is off again." And such was once the future "Saviour of France!" His rival can never have resembled this: yet in 1865 among the frequenters of Tortoni's there was to be seen the Count von Bismarck.

From the Boulevard des Italiens it is but one step eastward to the Boulevard Montmartre: it is not a very far cry from the great café of "sweldon" to that of the theatres, the Café des Variétés. Here in the olden time, when Plancus was yet Consul, the actors from the neighbouring theatre used, between the acts, to come—the salon up stairs communicating with the "green-room"—and take their cup of coffee in the most affable way, all the while habited in the royal robes of the stage. But these relics of the days of High Jinks have long passed away; and, though you may still make sure of seeing half a dozen actors at the Variétés, they are all dressed in the decent black of French middle-class life. You may meet there, perhaps, Lassouche, the recognised "droll" of the Palais Royal, with his oddly-shaped little head, and his look of (real or assumed) stupidity; or may be Dupuis—large, stolid, yet merry—whose name will always be best remembered in connection with the "Grande Duchesse;" he was born to play Fritz, and Fritz was created for him. The Grand Duchesse herself—the redoubtable Schneider—has left her café days behind; but her successors may often be seen, before rehearsal or performance, lurching or dining—pretty, piquant, and quite willing to be stared at—in the Café des Variétés.

And hither, once upon a time, came very regularly that strange historian of the romance of Paris student-life already spoken of, Henri Münger, with his round, boyish face, his wild, irregular poet's life, his poverty, his short prosperity. The Bohemia he described—on the whole, so faithfully—hardly exists now; it is sad that it should ever have existed; yet it is sad that it has gone. Vulgarity, rich and rampant, has taken its place; Musette, Lisette, have no successors, or worse than none; Dumas fils and Sardou follow Münger.

Another frequenter of the Variétés, Baudelaire, has given us other pictures of Parisian life; but the gems are hardly worthy of their polished and artistic setting. Still, when one sits outside a café to watch the beautiful sunset, one cannot help noticing the mal-odours of the gutter at one's feet; and some artists, feeling bound to tell the whole truth about everything, do not like to omit the gutter. Only, why do they so frequently forget the sunset?

Catulle Mendès, Banville, Monselet, these also are names that the Variétés brings to mind; and still another, even more familiar to English ears, is Rochefort—whose *Lanterne* was once talked about a very great deal more than it deserved. He was seen regularly at his table at the back of the room when only a few people had heard of the struggling playwright; and he still was true to his old haunt when the *Charivari* had extended his fame a little. Then came the *Lanterne* and notoriety; but only exile could make him unfaithful to the Variétés!

It must not be supposed that, because the cafés hitherto mentioned have been chiefly those frequented by men "about town," by Bohemians, and by students, these classes monopolise—or even very greatly preponderate at—the Parisian cafés. All classes and all ages, as I have said, live this non-domestic life—among bachelors it is almost universal, and among married men very common. If one finds less to say about the representative *bourgeois* cafés, it is because there are in them less variety, less picturesque, fewer interesting memories than those which haunt the places which are to some extent a part of the literature of the time. Still, a word about them is due to the wise who wish to study the actual life of the respectable, middle-aged, middle-class Frenchmen of to-day.

I will take two examples, besides the steady-going literary cafés of Voltaire and Tabourey already mentioned. More distinctively *bourgeois* than these are two cafés, one on the Boulevard Montmartre, the other near the "Great Western" Terminus of Paris, on the Boulevard Montparnasse. The former, though surrounded by theatres and by noisy restaurants, is a thoroughly quiet and pleasant house, and incloses a pretty little garden, in which one can sit and smoke or drink one's coffee. It is called the Café de Mulhouse, and is one of the chief resorts in Paris of players of that old-fashioned, mildly-exciting game, dominoes: is perhaps looked up to by them with a veneration like that of chessplayers for the Régence, of draught-players for the Manoury. Billiards and bezique—an odd combination—are also popular at the Café de Mulhouse; but the domino is undisputed king.

For the southern café of respectability—the Café Lavenue—I can hardly recommend an English visitor to make a pilgrimage to the Boulevard Montparnasse especially to see it; but if, when he has gone to Versailles by the railway of the *Rive Droite*, he will vary his return journey, and pass through some exquisite scenery, remembering that his ticket is available also for the *Rive Gauche* (or "Surrey side" of the river): or if, during his stay in Paris, he spends sixpence-halfpenny in making the complete tour of the town by rail—which it is exceedingly well worth his while to do—he can descend at the Gare Montparnasse, spend half an hour at the Café Lavenue, and resume his journey. Of course, he will see nothing but a set of respectable people eating, chatting, or growing drowsy over their cigars; but national differences ought to make such a sight interesting to any student of human nature—who cannot amuse himself now and then by watching his own countrymen at their meals, "let alone" foreigners? One little thing which one always remarks at such a place is the exceeding and petty selfishness of the French; and it is a quality which, in spite of all their good points, gives one a certain contempt for them. Enough of Parisian respectability at its cafés. We will take a turn next week to the breezier atmosphere of Parisian art.

OBITUARY.

SIR GEORGE BIDDLECOMBE, R.N. Captain Sir George Biddlecombe, R.N., C.B., died recently, at the age of seventy. Sir George entered the Navy in 1828, having previously been in the mercantile service and taken part as second officer of an East India transport in the Burmese war of 1825-6.

THE DEAN OF PETERBOROUGH.

The Very Rev. Augustus Page Saunders, D.D., who died on the 21st inst. at Peterborough, after having been for a long time out of health, was appointed Dean of Peterborough in 1853 by Mr. Gladstone, whose tutor he had been at Oxford, where he took a double first class at Christ Church.

DR. OLDHAM.

Dr. Thomas Oldham, who was at the head of the Geological Survey of India from its origination in 1850 till 1876, died at Rugby on the 17th inst. He was born in Dublin in May, 1816; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; became in 1839 chief geological assistant to Major-General Portlock, then at the head of the survey of Ireland; and after being for a while curator and assistant secretary of the Geological Society of Dublin, held for a year the professorship of engineering; and in 1845 succeeded the late Professor John Phillips as Professor of Geology.

MR. PEGGE-BURNELL.

Edward Valentine Pegge-Burnell, Esq., of Winkburn Hall, Notts, and Beauchief Abbey, in the county of Derby, M.A., a country gentleman of ancient lineage and extensive estates, died at Winkburn Hall, on the 15th inst., aged seventy-three. He was the son of Broughton Benjamin Pegge-Burnell, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Beauchief Abbey, and represented in the male line the old Yorkshire family of Steade: the names of Pegge and Burnell were assumed in consequence of the inheritance of property in Derbyshire and Notts.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Major J. St. John Munro, H.B.M. Consul at Montevideo, on the 18th ult.

Major-General W. S. Row, late Bengal Staff Corps, on the 16th inst., at Brighton, aged fifty-four.

William Foster White, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Middlesex, and formerly treasurer of St. Bartholomew's and Christ's Hospital, on the 20th inst.

Colonel John Leonard Miller, formerly on the staff, son of the late Major James Miller, who for more than forty years held the post of Fort Major of Jersey, on the 1st inst.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hungerford Deedes Jackson, R.A., on the 9th ult., at Srinugui, Cashmir, aged forty-five. Colonel Jackson had a medal and clasp for Delhi, and a medal with clasp for the Bhoont campaign.

Mrs. Julia Cecilia Stretton, the well-known authoress of the charming novels "Margaret and her Bridesmaids," "The Valley of a Hundred Fires," and other works, aged sixty-five. She was a constant contributor to many of our periodicals.

Mr. William Wyke Smith, the solicitor to the Metropolitan Board of Works, at his residence, near Hampton Court, on the 21st inst., from heart disease. Mr. Smith was a solicitor under the old Commission, and was reappointed under the new régime in 1861.

The Rev. W. Braden, the successor to Dr. Binney at the Weigh-House Chapel, Fish-street-hill. Mr. Braden, who was only thirty-seven years of age, came to London from Huddersfield, and soon made for himself a fair position among the Nonconformist ministers of the metropolis.

Edward Hamilton Hoskins, Esq., of Hoddesdon, Herts, J.P., on the 13th inst., by being gored by a bull. He was in his sixtieth year, and was the elder son of the late Thomas Hoskins, Esq., of Topsham, Devon, Commander R.N., by Anna, his wife, eldest daughter of William Leishman, Esq., of Alnwick, Northumberland.

William Francis Carruthers, Esq., of Dormont, Dumfriesshire, J.P. and D.L., and Convener of the County, on the 16th inst., at Park-street, Grosvenor-square, aged fifty-four. He was the only son of the late William J. Carruthers, Esq., of Dormont, by Ellen, his wife, daughter of the late Donald MacLachlan, of Castle Lachlan, and was formerly in the Scots Greys. Carruthers of Dormont is a branch of the old and loyal family of Carruthers of Holmaine.

A noble institution in Sheffield, named the Jessop Hospital for Women, which has been built at a cost of £30,000 by Mr. Thomas Jessop, was opened on Monday.

Alexander Ross, one of the 42nd Highlanders, who passed through the Peninsular campaign, and took part in the Battle of Waterloo, died at Dundee last Saturday, at the age of eight-four years.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope. E T (Bath).—The game is very acceptable, and it shall have due honours. It is announced that all the games in the Paris Tourney will be published in a volume. We believe many London players have signified their intention of taking part in the Counties Chess Association tourneys.

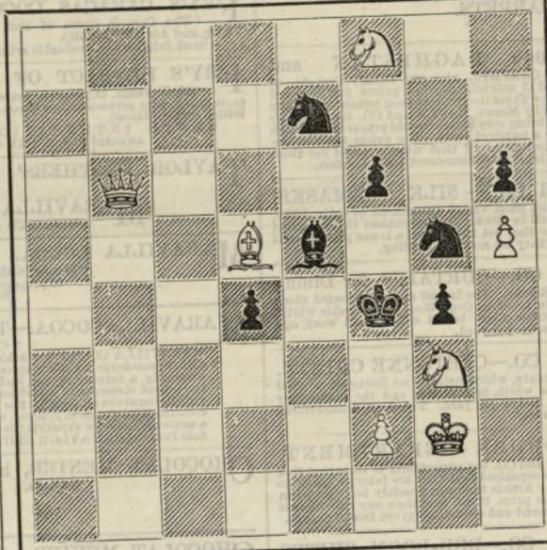
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1794.

WHITE. 1. Q to B 4th. 2. P to Q 4th. BLACK. B to K 3rd. Any move. 3. Q or R mates accordingly. * If Black plays 1. K takes R, White's answer is 2. Q to B 5th; if 1. Q to B sq, or B takes R, then 2. K takes B P (ch); if 1. Q to Kt sq or P to B 4th, then 2. R to Q 7th (ch); and if 1. Pawn is protected to a Knight, then 2. Q takes K B (ch), mating in every case on the following move.

PROBLEM No. 1797.

By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE PARIS TOURNEY.

The following is the first game in the fifth round between Mr. J. H. BLACKBURNE, of London, and Mr. MACKENZIE, of New York.—(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) 1. P to K 4th. 2. Kt to K B 3rd. 3. P to Q 4th. 4. Kt takes P. 5. B to K 3rd. 6. P to Q B 3rd. 7. B to Q B 4th. 8. P to K B 4th. 9. Castles. 10. Kt to Q 2nd. 11. R to B 3rd. BLACK (Mr. M.) 1. P to K 4th. 2. Kt to Q B 3rd. 3. P to B 4th. 4. Kt to B 3rd. 5. Kt to K 2nd. 6. P to Q 3rd. 7. Kt to K 4th. 8. B to K 3rd. 9. Q to K 3rd. 10. P to B 3rd. 11. Kt to K 3rd. 12. P takes Kt. 13. B to K 2nd. 14. R to Kt 3rd. 15. Kt takes P. 16. Kt to Kt 5th. 17. B to B 2nd. 18. P takes Kt. 19. P to B 2nd. 20. B to Kt 5th (ch). 21. R to K sq. 22. Q to B 3rd. 23. P to R 4th.

Since winning the exchange Mr. Mackenzie has developed his game with the nicest skill and judgment, contenting himself with defeating one after another the numerous defenses of his ingenious adversary. 30. B to K 3rd. 31. R to K B sq. As White intends bringing the Q B round to B 3rd, he should have played the R to Q sq at once. 31. B to Q B sq. 32. B to Q B sq. 33. P to Kt 5th. 34. R to Q sq. If he had now played the B to B 3rd, as we suspect he purposed, Black's answer is B takes P (ch), &c. 34. P to K 5th. 35. Q to Kt 2nd. 36. P to R 6th. 37. P takes P. And White resigned, because, should he now take P with his R, then follows 37. Q takes Kt, and, if anything else, Black plays 37. Q to R 3rd, winning easily.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

We had hoped to announce this week the close of the Paris international tourney, the final round of which was, according to general expectation, to have been completed on Tuesday last. As we go to press, however, we have received advices from Paris informing us that, in consequence of the first games in this round between Messrs. Blackburne and Winawer and Messrs. Mackenzie and Pitschell having been prolonged into the second day, the last games between these pairs were postponed, and are being played to-day (Wednesday). The final result of the play in the eleven rounds will probably be found in another part of this Issue; and meanwhile we continue our narrative of the struggle from the point to which it was brought last week. The tenth round was played on the 15th and 16th inst., when Zukertort won one and drew one with Andersen; Mackenzie v. Bird, each scored one game; and drew one with Anderson; Mason won two of Gifford; Pitschell Blackburne won two games of Clerc; Mason won two of Gifford; Pitschell won one game and lost one with English; and Winawer defeated Rosenthal in both games. The eleventh round, as we have already stated, has not been brought to a conclusion so far as two of the pairs are concerned; but the completed scores are—Rosenthal won one and drew one with Andersen, Bird won two games of Mason, English won two of Gifford, and Zukertort won two of Clerc. The first game between Blackburne and Winawer was drawn, and that between Mackenzie and Pitschell was won by the former. The following table shows the score, the drawn games counting half a point:—

Table with 5 columns: Name, Won, Drawn, Lost, Score. Zukertort: 14, 5, 3, 16.5. Winawer: 14, 4, 5, 14. Blackburne: 12, 4, 5, 14. Bird: 13, 0, 9, 13. Mackenzie: 11, 3, 7, 12.5. Andersen: 11, 3, 8, 12.5. English: 8, 7, 8, 11.5. Rosenthal: 9, 5, 8, 11.5. Clerc: 8, 1, 11, 8.5. Mason: 6, 1, 15, 3.5. Gifford: 3, 1, 18, 2. Pitschell: 1, 2, 18, 2.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the London committee of the Counties Chess Association it has been determined that the "Mephisto Prize" of £5, given by Mr. Gumpel, shall be added to the first prize of the general handicap, open to all players, at an entrance fee of five shillings, and, in order to meet the convenience of London players who may have business engagements during the day, play in the handicap shall be arranged to take place in the evening, beginning at seven. Entrances can be made to J. I. Minchin, Esq., honorary London secretary, to Saturday, July 27, at Palace Chambers, 20, King-street, St. James's.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 18, 1878) of Mr. George Ashwell, late of St. Albans, Herts, who died on May 18 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Charles Drage, M.D., and Frederick Searle Parker, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator makes up the income of his wife to £500 per annum. There are bequests in favour of his sons, Edward and Stephen, and his daughter Mrs. Helen Edwards; and some legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Ann Gibson, for life, and then for all her children.

The will (dated Nov. 11, 1876) with a codicil (dated April 16, 1877) of the Rev. Henry Jenkyns, D.D., one of the Canons of the cathedral church of Durham, who died on April 2 last, at Botley Hill, Bishops Waltham, Southampton, was proved on the 4th inst. by Sir Arthur Hobbhouse, K.C.S.I., Henry Jenkyns, the son, and William Phelps, the executors; the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator gives legacies to his executor, Mr. Phelps, and to his unmarried daughters, and makes up the portions of his three younger sons, Richard, John, and Arthur, to £12,000 each. All his real estate and the residue of his personality he leaves to his eldest son, Henry.

The will (dated Feb. 20, 1878, with a codicil bearing the same date, and another dated April 6 following) of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Francis Hobday, late of No. 2, Talbot-square, Paddington, who died on the 3rd ult., was proved on the 1st inst. by Mrs. Louisa Elizabeth Hobday, the widow, William Henry Buttanshaw, the nephew, Richard Salisbury Simpson, and George Newbolt, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500, also £50 to be distributed by her amongst charities, of which £10 is to go to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; to his executors, £50 each; to his sister, Miss Henrietta Nott Hobday, an annuity of £100; to his three sons, Thomas Francis, James Ramsay, and Edmund Arthur Ponsonby, annuities of £150 each; and the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life or until she shall marry again, and on the happening of either event then for his said sons.

The will (dated May 11, 1870) with two codicils (the first without date, but the last dated April 15, 1872) of the Rev. Charles Campbell, late of Weasenham, who died on May 20 last, was proved on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Straton Charles Campbell, the son, and George Thomas Jenkins, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. With the exception of some memorial gifts to his two sons-in-law and to a friend, the only legatees under the will are testator's children.

The will (dated Oct. 2, 1869) with two codicils (dated Aug. 19, 1871, and Oct. 10, 1874) of Mr. Frederick Faulkner, late of Bath, banker, who died on May 2 last, has been proved at the Bristol District Registry by John Whittington and Thomas Frederic Inman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will (dated May 22, 1875) of Sir Henry Conyngham Montgomery, Bart., formerly of Burnham-grove, Berks, but late of No. 5, Manchester-square, who died on the 24th ult., was proved on the 17th inst. by Dame Leonora Montgomery, the widow, and Admiral Sir Alexander Leslie Montgomery and Alfred Montgomery, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000.

The Glasgow Herald is informed that the late Mr. Samuel King has left the residue of his estate, which will amount to £20,000, to the Merchants' House.

The hundred and thirty-fifth Wesleyan Conference was opened at Bradford on Tuesday, when the Rev. Dr. Rigg, Principal of the Westminster Normal Institution, was elected President, and the Rev. Marmaduke Osborn, secretary.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Sacred Vows. By E. Werner. 3 vols. (Remington and Co.)
Stories of German History. By C. M. Yonge. (Marcus Ward and Co.)
Feuilletons, and other Poems. By Percy Gagnon. (Longmans and Co.)
The Soldier's Pocket Guide to Shooting. By W. G. Underhill. (Gloves.)
Outlines of Swedenborg's Theology. By Theophilus Parsons, L.L.D. (J. Spiers, 36, Bloomsbury-street.)
The Astrologer. By Sir Walter Scott. With Illustrations. (Marcus Ward and Co.)
The Younger Brother. A Comedy. By R. Crawley. (Hardwicke and Bogue.)
The Witness of Art; or, The Legend of Beauty. By Wyke Bayliss. Second Edition. (Hardwicke and Bogue.)
English Men of Letters: Sir Walter Scott. By Richard H. Hutton. (Macmillan and Co.)
Bards and Blossoms: Poetry and History of Flowers, &c. By F. E. Hulme. (Marcus Ward and Co.)
Wynyard of High Wynyard. A Novel of the Present Day. By Charles Durant. 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)
Early History of the Colony of Victoria. By F. P. Labilliere, Barrister-at-law. 2 vols. (Sampson Low and Co.)
Princes and Princesses. By H. and E. Malden. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)
The Sonnets of Michael Angelo Buonarroti and Tommaso Campanella. Translated into rhymed English by J. A. Symonds. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)
Gathered Gems from Spanish Authors. By Mariana Monteiro. (R. Washbourne, Paternoster-row.)
Washbourne, Paternoster-row.
Minnie Traversa. By Anna Lisie. (Groombridge and Sons.)
On Trek in the Transvaal; or, Over Berg and Veldt in South Africa. By H. A. Roche. (Sampson Low.)
The Monograph Gospel; or, the Four Gospels in One Continuous Narrative in the Words of Scripture. By G. Washington Moun. (Hatchards.)
The Shareholders' and Directors' Legal Companion. By F. B. Palmer. (Stevens and Son.)
Hermann Agha: An Eastern Narrative. By W. Gifford Palgrave. Third Edition. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)
A Companion to Killarney. By Mr. S. C. Hall. With Illustrations and Map. (Marcus Ward.)
Sainted Workers. Five Lenten Sermons. By Professor Farrar, D.D., Canon of Westminster. (Macmillan and Co.)
Devos-Platz. A New Alpine Resort for Sick and Sound in Summer and Winter. By One Who Knows It Well. (Stanford.)
Society of Engineers. Transactions for 1877. (E. and F. N. Spon.)
Allah-Akbar. God is Great. An Arab Legend of the Siege of Granada. From the Spanish. By Mariana Monteiro. (R. Washbourne.)
Studies in Spectrum Analysis. By J. Norman Lockyer. Second Edition. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)
Musical Sketches; Abroad and At Home. By Professor Ella. Third Edition. (W. Reeves, Fleet-street.)
The Students' Manual of Artistic Anatomy. With 25 Plates. By William J. Muckley. (Baillière, Tindall, and Co.)
Being a Boy. By Charles D. Warner. Illustrated. (Trübner and Co.)
Stray Moments. Poems By "Ipsidora." (Hodder and Stoughton.)
The Evening and the Morning; or, "Let There be Light." A Narrative. (James Spiers, 36, Bloomsbury-street.)
Holland and Her Heroes to the Year 1585. Being an adaptation of Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic." By M. Albert. (C. Kegan Paul and Co.)
Roy's Wife. A Novel. By G. Whyte-Melville. 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)
Free Trade and Protection. By Professor Fawcett, M.P. (Macmillan.)
The Earl's Cedars. A Romance. By Rosa Mackenzie Kettle. Author's edition. (J. Weir, 253, Regent-street.)
Sunshine Jenny, and other Stories. By Mrs. G. S. Reany. (Kegan Paul and Co.)
Old Point Lace, and How to Copy and Imitate It. By Daisy Waterhouse Hawkins. Illustrated. (Hatto and Windus.)
Gadgings with a Primitive People: Sketches of Alpine Life and Customs. By W. A. Baillie Grohman. 2 vols. (Remington and Co.)
A Miss in Her Teens. A Tale for Girls. From the German by Rhoda E. Colborne. (J. W. Knickerbocker, 2, Langham-place, W.)
A Handbook for Sons. By G. F. Chambers, Barrister-at-Law. (Stevens and Son.)
Spring and Autumn. By Phoebe Allen. (Mozley and Smith.)
Irene Bloss and other Poems. By Harriette Smith. (Warne and Co.)
The Parks and Gardens of Paris. By W. Robinson, F.L.S. Revised edition. Illustrated. Macmillan and Co.)

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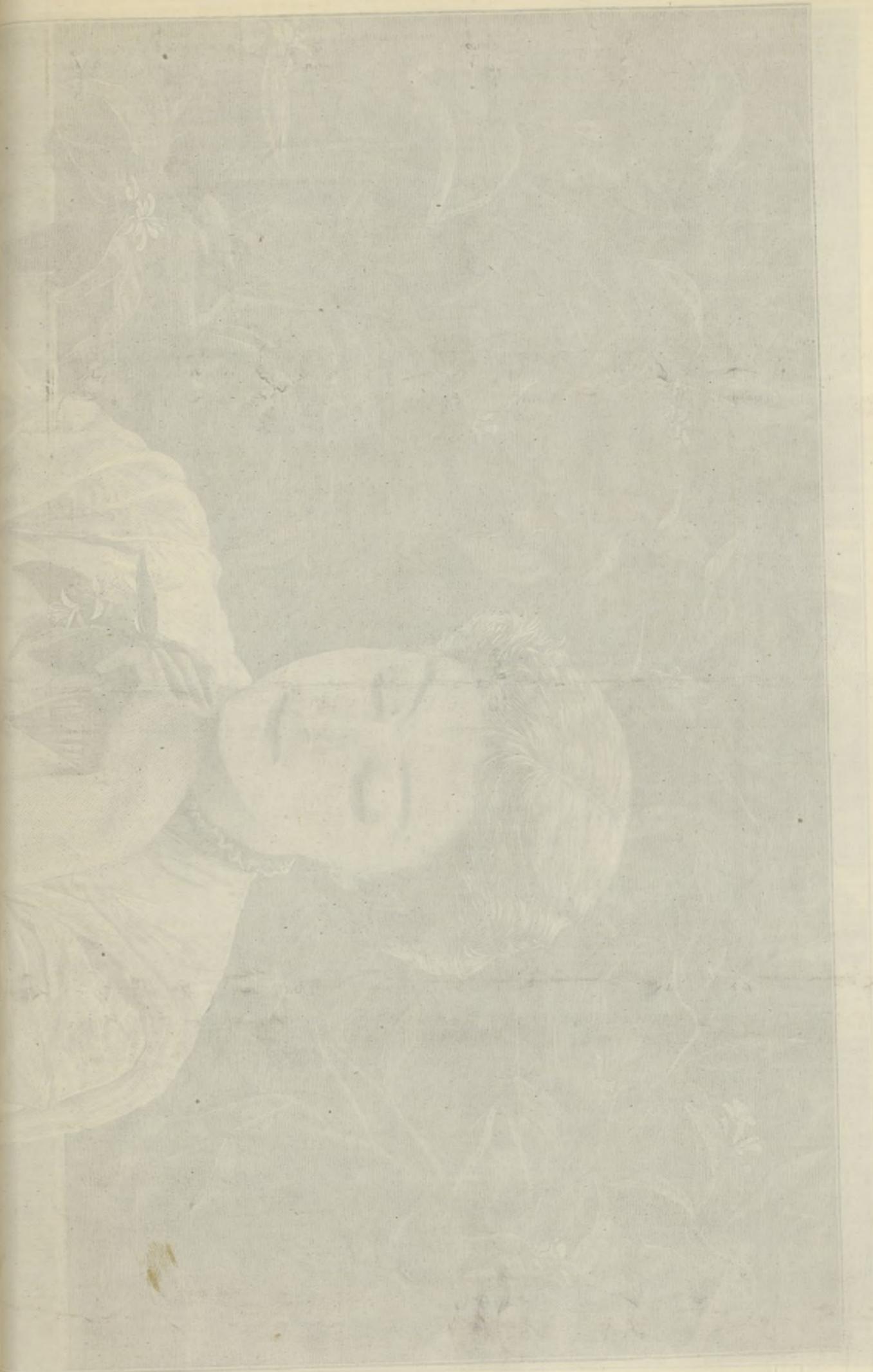
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BY G. E. PERUGINI

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