

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 2049.—VOL. LXXIII.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1878.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6<sup>d</sup>.



FORT OF ALI MUSJID, KHYBER PASS, WHERE THE BRITISH MISSION TO CABUL WAS TURNED BACK.



## BIRTHS.

On July 20, 1878, at Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, the wife of Charles H. Hemming, of a son.  
On the 26th ult., at 13, Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, the Lady Florence Dixie, of a son.  
On the 10th ult., at Tillington Hall, Alawick, the Hon. Mrs. Hargrave Parnon, of twin sons.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at Holy Trinity Church, Westbourne-terrace, by the Rev. J. W. L. Heavyside, A.M., Canon of Norwich, Alfred Waldegrave, eldest son of the Rev. William and the Lady Maria Brodie, of East Meon, Petersfield, Hants, to Catherine Eliza, elder daughter of Major-General Francis Applegath, retired list, Madras Army.  
On the 3rd inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. S. E. Pennefather, Vicar of Kenilworth, Henry F. Swan, of North Jesmond, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Kate Isabel, sixth daughter of the late William Henry Dawes, The Hall, Kenilworth, Warwickshire.  
On the 24th ult., at Perlethorpe Church, Notts, Earl Beauchamp to Lady Emily Pierrepont.  
On June 22, at St. John's Church, Albany, Western Australia, Albert Young Hassell, Esq., J.P., of Kendenup House, W.A., to Ethel, fourth daughter of William Carmalt Clifton, Esq., J.P., of The Mount, King George's Sound, W.A.  
On the 28th ult., at Cortachy Castle, Captain H. M. Hozier, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, to Lady Blanche Ogilvy, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Arllie.  
On the 1st inst., at St. Augustine's, S. Kensington, Philip A. Champion de Crespigny, second son of the late Sir Claude W. Champion de Crespigny, Bart., to Rose, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Cooper Key, K.C.B.

## DEATHS.

On the 27th ult., at the residence of his son, Langley House, near Slough, James Watson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., of 13, Circus, Bath, and formerly of the Bengal Medical Service, aged 89 years.  
On the 27th ult., at Ilkley, Arthur Henry, son of the late Edwin Bullock, of Hawthorn House, Handsworth, Birmingham.  
On the 29th ult., at 22, Upper Grosvenor-street, General Sir Henry Bentinck, K.C.B., aged 82.

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

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 12.

SUNDAY, Oct. 6.	
Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Morning Lessons: 2 Chron. xxxvi.; Ephes. vi. 10; Evening Lessons: Neh. i. and ii. to 9, or viii.; Luke vii. 24. St. Paul's Cathedral, harvest festival, 10.30 a.m.; Rev. Prebendary Otley; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. R. Shute, Vicar of St. Michael's, Portsea.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. T. L. Papillon; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth. St. James's, noon, Rev. A. H. Sitwell; 3 p.m., Rev. T. L. Papillon. Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. Hulton; 3 p.m., Rev. T. L. Papillon. Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Anger, the Reader.
MONDAY, Oct. 7.	
Races: Newmarket Second October Meeting. Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. George F. André on the Application of Electricity to the Ignition of Blasting Charges).	
TUESDAY, Oct. 8.	
British Museum reopens. Gresham Lectures (four days), 8 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics).	West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9.	
St. Denis, Archbishop and Martyr. Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. Gaelic Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. G. Tolmie on Scotland in the Twelfth Century—Introduction of Feudalism).	Cryptogamic Society of Scotland: fourth annual Conference at Edinburgh (three days). Royal Topophilite Society (Prize Day, Major Lewin's Prizes).
THURSDAY, Oct. 10.	
St. Paulinus, Archbishop of York, Confessor. Oxford Michaelmas Term begins. Royal Topophilite Society.	British Dairy Farmers' Association: Exhibition at Agricultural Hall (four days). Cirencester Athletic Sports.
FRIDAY, Oct. 11.	
Full Moon, 8.54 a.m. Old Michaelmas Day. Tunbridge Wells Agricultural Association Show. Seamen's Hospital Society, quarterly court, 8 p.m. City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—Wealth).	Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m. New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Mills on Anachronisms in "Winter's Tale"; Mr. G. H. Overend on the Site of Burbage's Theatre; Professor Ruskin on the word "fret" in "Julius Cæsar," II., i., 104).
SATURDAY, Oct. 12.	
Photographic Society Exhibition.	Wimbledon Archery Meeting.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 10' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.
Sept. 25	30.057	51.4	50.4	97	0-10	58.7	40.9	WSW. SSW. N.	202	0.040
26	30.084	49.8	46.5	72	4	58.3	41.8	WSW. W. WSW.	128	0.000
27	30.057	53.6	50.5	90	9	60.2	42.6	WSW. WSW.	154	0.000
28	30.059	58.0	53.2	85	9	68.5	53.3	WSW.	105	0.000
29	29.968	53.2	52.8	98	7	64.1	49.7	WSW.	52	0.050
30	29.731	55.1	45.5	72	7	61.8	47.1	W.	351	0.00
Oct. 1	30.040	52.9	46.3	80	8	62.5	48.7	N. NW. NE.	100	0.02

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

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.988	29.963	30.007	30.000	30.030	29.975	29.971
Temperature of Air	51.4	49.8	53.6	58.0	53.2	52.8	55.1
Temperature of Evaporation	50.4	46.5	50.5	53.2	52.8	52.8	52.8
Direction of Wind	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.	W.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 12.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 19	10 57	11 30	11 57	—	0 23	0 43
1 0	1 23	1 43	2 0	2 19	2 35	2 50
4 3	4 50	5 10	5 25	5 43	5 59	6 13
7 23	7 40	8 00	8 15	8 33	8 49	9 03

THE TWO ORPHANS, with all the Original Effects and Powerful Cast, EVERY EVENING at 7.30. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees. MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY, OCT. 5, at 1.45. Doors open at 1.15.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—This Theatre, redecorated, OPEN for the SEASON SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, and Every Evening at Eight o'clock will be presented Shakespeare's romantic play A WINTER'S TALE. Scenery by William Beverley, Lectures, Mr. Charles Dillon; Hermione, Miss Wallis; Perdita, Miss Fowler; and Paulina, Mrs. Hermann Vogel. Proceeded at Seven o'clock, by Lecocq's Opera ANGELA or A Woman's Wit. Conclude with the Comic Ballet LORD DUNDREARY. Box-Office open Ten till Five daily.

FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR IN ONE UNBROKEN SEASON.  
ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

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All the year round.  
Every Night at Eight, and on every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight also.  
THIS COMPANY NOW BEARS THE PROUD DISTINCTION OF BEING THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST SUCCESSFUL UPON THE EARTH.  
It is also the source whence all imitators obtain the salient features of the charming and popular Entertainment now universally associated with the names of Moore and Burgess.  
THE NEW AND EXCELLENT PROGRAMME performed for the first time last week will be repeated until notification of another change is given.  
Fautouille, 66; Sofia Stalle, 28; Area, 28; Gallery, 18. No fees. Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine a.m., without extra charge.

WILL BE PUBLISHED, OCTOBER 7,  
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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

1879.

## TWELVE COLOURED PICTURES,

PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATOPROCESS, FROM ORIGINALS BY EMINENT ARTISTS;

## TWELVE SKETCHES ILLUSTRATING THE SEASONS,

AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

## ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA.

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers, Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1878; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituaries of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-three years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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An English Edition of

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

PRICE THREEPENCE.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

198, STRAND, LONDON.

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CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the SALE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN PICTURES. Important New Works have just been added. The Sales last year amounted to £3000. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT" (CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM, and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each with 22 ft. x 22 ft. with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 55, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. DOUBLEDAY'S WILL, by F. C. Burnand; THE PARIS EXHIBITION, by Mr. Cornet Grain; and AN ARTFUL AUTOMATON. Every Evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING at Eight; TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three. A Programme of Inexplicable Illusions and Mechanical Wonders. Music by Mechanisms is Mr. Maskelyne's latest and greatest achievement. The performances of Fanfare, the Cornet-Player, and Labini on the Euphonium, are just now the attraction and talk of the entire Kingdom, the Press having spoken in terms of unqualified praise. Prices on Boxes, from 21s. to 21 guineas; Stalls, 5s. and 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s.—W. MORTON, Manager.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1878.

The Quarterly Accounts of the Revenue receipts published on the 1st inst. can hardly fail to excite some misgivings in the minds of those persons who are wont to contemplate the future of the country in the light of its financial condition. Indications are not wanting that the elasticity of our ordinary fiscal resources has been to some degree impaired. The Budget Estimates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer have not been verified by experience. The Revenue for the quarter, it is true, shows a net increase of £83,000, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1877. But we are bound to bear in mind the additional taxation imposed on the public last Session by the twopence extra of the Income Tax, by the Customs' increased duty on Tobacco, and by the Excise augmentation of the Dog Tax. In point of fact, however, there is a falling off of £44,000 in the Receipts of the Customs, of £39,000 in the Receipts of the Excise, of £32,000 in the Receipts of the Stamp Department, and of £13,000 from Land Tax and House Duty. A great change for the better, not certainly an impossible one, but one that can hardly be looked upon as likely, must take place within the next two quarters to bring up the year's revenue to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's original estimate. The balance of receipts and expenditure may, however, be materially disturbed. There are liabilities before us which will claim to be discharged. There is a winter ahead of us which, for anything that meteorologists can promise to the contrary, may be severe; and there is a continuance of that slackness of trade which, not this country only, but almost every other country, has experienced for the last two or three years. The outlook, consequently, is far from cheering. Our fiscal system has probably reached the acme of its power. The purse of the nation is not

replenished in proportion to the demands made upon it. The falling off may prove but temporary—but there it is, small, it may be, but quite decided enough to give us some anxiety for the future.

If we look to the side of expenditure we find but little consolation in it. There is a floating debt against the Exchequer, left over for next year, of a very serious amount. The South African War, the expenses incurred by the occupation of Cyprus, and, at least, a moiety of that incurred in the invasion of Afghanistan must necessarily swell the debit side of our account. A deficit of between two and three millions in the year, or, in other word, an excess of national expenditure over income to that amount, is by no means beyond the range of present possibilities. It is not the actual amount of this which need excite our apprehensions; it is much rather the mode in which it has been brought about and the seeming unconcern with which it has been viewed by those who have the control of the finances of the country. Because what is going on now may be going on in like manner next year, or the year after that, and everyone can foresee that a declining revenue and a rapidly increasing expenditure must, if persisted in, terminate in disaster.

Probably, it will not be persisted in. The prudence of the nation will, though perhaps too tardily, discountenance the policy which is pointing to such results. That this United Kingdom should fail to take her proper place, or to exercise her undoubted influences among the political Powers of the world; that she is bound by her selfish interests to isolate herself from those of humanity; that she should hesitate to speak with authority wherever the voice of authority and moral culture has not been wholly neglected would be found to contend. But that England should revert to her old and, till lately, obsolete habit of intervening in a somewhat dictatorial spirit in all the quarrels and intrigues of European and even barbarous Potentates, is quite another thing. We can have a spirited foreign policy without going to that length of self-assertion. We can potentially sway the movement of other States without making their follies the measure of our own. Our political freedom, our wealth, our industrial and commercial activity, and other qualities of a moral kind, will always secure for us such consideration in the Council of Nations as they really deserve. Any departure of ours from a quiet, steady, and self-appreciative policy, in regard to the Powers by which we are surrounded, is sure, in the nature of things, to tend to an unnecessary exhaustion of our vital resources. So we have found it in days that are past. So we shall find it still. Fever is not health. Restlessness does not always mean the energy of life. A blaze, although here and there it may make itself more conspicuous to onlookers, gives out less heat than a clear and flameless fire.

It is not impossible that financial considerations will exercise some perceptible influence in recalling the country to increased political sobriety; and, if so, it will have reason to rejoice in, rather than regret, its present declining fiscal condition. We are all of us somewhat disposed to live too fast, and to regard an ostentation of self-will as more honourable to us than the fulfilment of high purposes. But already the day of reaction from this state of feeling strikes us as having dawned. The process of correction may be slow, and, in many respects, painful; but the abiding good sense of Englishmen is a rich treasury of national health and strength. There is no overpowering reason, therefore, to look with despondency upon the country's destiny, or to imagine that it has already touched the zenith of its career. If it has parted with some of its best characteristics, it has done so only for a time. It retains abundant elements of vitality. It may yet take the lead of nations without needlessly offending their self-respect. Above all, it can discharge its duty to mankind without assuming to be their appointed master, to whose interests they must in all cases give way, and to whose dictation they must submit. For, after all, there are moral principles which lie at the foundation of political arrangements. To such principles our policy, whether at home or abroad, had best be conformed, and, sooner or later, we are convinced will be conformed. Such thoughts as these soothe our anxieties in regard to the prospects upon which the country is entering. We can afford to look without dismay upon the difficulties, financial or otherwise, which cast a present shade upon the place we occupy. But we are not unmindful of the obligations imposed upon us by immediate exigencies. And we cannot but think, with a goodly number, as we hope, of upright and thoughtful patriots, that the time has come, or, at any rate, is near at hand, when such influence as can be exerted upon public opinion ought to be put forth in furtherance of a more exalted, as well as more watchful, order of rule than that under which it is our lot to live.

The winter session of the Leeds School of Medicine was opened on Wednesday, Dr. J. E. Eddison, president for the year, occupying the chair.

Sir William Armstrong has offered to present to the town of Newcastle-on-Tyne twenty-six acres of land, worth £20,000, adjoining the twenty-two acres recently bought by the Corporation for an East-end Park. The offer has been accepted with thanks, and it is proposed to call the grounds Armstrong Park.



## THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service performed at Balmoral Castle on Sunday by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie.

The Princesses of Wales and her daughters have visited and lunched with her Majesty, and the Queen has paid various visits to their Royal Highnesses at Abergeldie.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has driven to Glen Gelder Shiel, and has walked daily in the castle grounds.

Prince Leopold left Balmoral on Tuesday for the south.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia took leave of the Queen yesterday week on his return to Germany.

In the presence of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh was on Wednesday baptised in the Palace of their Royal Highnesses, and received the names of Alexandra Louise Olga Victoria.

The Earl of Fife and the Hon. Hamilton Duncan lunched at Balmoral last week, and were received by her Majesty.

Viscount Cranbrook has left the castle. The Hon. Mrs. Ferguson of Pittfour has been on a visit at Balmoral.

The death of General Sir Thomas Biddulph at Abergeldie Mains on Saturday last has caused the Queen the profoundest grief. He had been for twenty-seven years one of the Queen's most valuable and confidential servants, and his death is felt by her Majesty as an irreparable loss.

Her Majesty had called daily during the week, and had only just left the house when the sad event took place. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, went to Abergeldie Mains in the afternoon to inquire after the Hon. Lady Biddulph and her son and daughter, and her Majesty paid daily visits until the departure of Lady Biddulph on Thursday for the south with the remains of her late husband.

All the members of the Royal family who were absent have telegraphed their deepest sympathy and regret. The loss of the lamented Sir Thomas Biddulph is deeply felt by the whole of the Royal household, of which he had so long been an honoured member. Sir W. Jenner and Dr. Profit were in constant attendance on him during the week.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, arrived at Ballater at a quarter past two p.m. on Thursday week. The Prince of Wales met their Royal Highnesses upon their arrival. A detachment of the 79th Highlanders, under the command of Captain Gordon, was drawn up at the railway station. Their Royal Highnesses drove in a waggette to Abergeldie Castle. The Princess, with her daughters, visited the Queen at Balmoral the next day. Her Majesty visited their Royal Highnesses at Abergeldie on Sunday, and took tea with the Princess on Monday. The Prince has passed a few days during the week on a visit to Viscount Macduff at the Derry Lodge, Braemar. His Royal Highness has had good sport in the Forest of Mar. The Princess, with her daughters, has driven out daily in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

The Duke de Nemours has left the Pulteney Hotel for Paris.

Count Münster has left the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn at Dysart House, Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have arrived at Arundel Castle, Sussex.

The Duchess of Westminster left Grosvenor House on Saturday last, accompanied by the Hon. Algernon Grosvenor, for Paris.

The Duke of Roxburghe has left Brown's Hotel for Scotland.

The Duke of Rutland has arrived at Belvoir Castle from Longshawe Lodge.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The Hon. Anthony Lucius Dawson (Coldstream Guards), youngest son of the Earl and Countess of Dartrey, was married to the Hon. Mary Frances FitzGerald de Ros, only child of Lord and Lady de Ros, on Wednesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. Mr. H. C. Jervoise (Coldstream Guards) was best man. The bride was received by her father, Lord de Ros, who gave her away. Her bridesmaids were Miss Constance Kerr, Miss Sibyl Coke, Miss Frances and Miss Constance de Vaux, Miss Caroline Boyle (cousins of the bride), and Miss Long and Miss Susan Long (cousins of the bridegroom). The bride's dress was of ivory satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, wreath of orange blossoms and veil, and ornaments of diamonds and pearls. The bridesmaids wore dresses of grey cashmere and ruby satin, and ruby satin toques with silver clasps. The religious ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor. The bride and bridegroom left Lord de Ros's residence in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, for Chaddesden Hall, Sir Henry Wilmot's seat near Derby, to spend the honeymoon. The wedding presents were very numerous. The Queen sent the bride an Indian shawl; Princess Louise of Lorne, an ornamented and chased looking-glass; the Duke of Connaught, an ebony and china clock; Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, a gold bangle bracelet, set with diamonds and sapphires. Among the presents received by the bridegroom were, from Lady Cremorne, his grandmother, a purse of £500. After the breakfast, the bride and bridegroom left town for Peckforton Castle, Cheshire, the seat of Lord Toller-mache, for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of claret merino, trimmed with silk of the same colour, and hat and feather to match.

The Hon. Wilbraham F. Toller-mache, M.P., was married to Miss Mary Stuart Hamilton, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, on Wednesday, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Mary Baring, the Hon. Rhona Toller-mache (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Hamilton (sister of the bride), Miss Baillie, Miss Hamilton Gordon, and Miss Catherine King. The bride's dress was of white satin, trimmed with flounces and garland of orange-flowers and clematis a veil of Honiton lace, which was fastened to the hair by a diamond spray; and she wore a diamond and pearl necklace. The bridesmaids wore dresses of white cashmere, trimmed with white satin and forget-me-nots. Their head-dresses were white satin caps trimmed with lace and forget-me-nots, to harmonise with their dresses. The Rev. George H. Wilkinson, M.A., the Vicar of St. Peter's, performed the marriage rite.

The marriage of Captain H. M. Hozier, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, and Lady Blanche Ogilvy, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Airlie, was celebrated at Cortachy Castle, Forfarshire, on Saturday last. The Rev. C. Greenhill Henderson, Incumbent of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Hamilton, officiated. The marriage was quite private, owing to Lady Airlie's delicate health after her severe illness.

A marriage is arranged to take place in November between the Hon. Richard Clere Parsons, third son of the late Earl of Rosse, and Miss Agnes E. Bateman, youngest daughter of John Frederick Bateman, Esq., of Moor Park, Surrey.

## ART, SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE.

Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., M.P., has given £500 towards a museum, school of art, and free public library for Ipswich.

The autumn term of the Quebec Institute for evening classes, 28, Baker-street, will begin next Monday, Oct. 7.

Lord Carnarvon is to deliver, on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 5, the opening address of the winter session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.

Focardi's marble statuette, "You Dirty Boy!" round the plaster model of which at the Paris Exhibition a laughing crowd of boys may always be seen, has been appropriately bought by Messrs. Pears, soap manufacturers.

Mr. Brock, of 30, Osunaburgh-street, Regent's Park, has been commissioned to execute a statue of Mr. Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday schools. The statue will, it is believed, when completed, be erected on the Thames Embankment.

The Ecclesiastical Art-Exhibition which opened on Monday at Sheffield has been liberally supported by the best local and the leading metropolitan firms who are engaged in art-manufacture; also by many architects and artists.

Mr. Sydney Hodges has completed a portrait of the Rev. Dr. Bailey, late Warden of St. Augustine's, Canterbury. The portrait has been placed in the hall of St. Augustine's, on the retirement of Dr. Bailey, in commemoration of his having filled the office of Warden for twenty-eight years.

The question of the advisability or otherwise of granting a license for the sale of alcoholic liquors at the Art-Museum at Nottingham Castle, which has lately created a good deal of interest in the town, was settled on Monday, when the magistrates granted the license.

The erection of the library and picture-gallery connected with the Shakespeare memorial buildings at Stratford-on-Avon was begun yesterday week. Mr. Lascelles, the contractor, is also engaged in the construction of the theatre portion of the memorial, which will be completed by the poet's birthday next year, when an inaugural ceremony will take place.

The annual meetings of the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes were held on Tuesday. Attention was drawn by the chairman to the importance of an extension of the subjects taught in Government-inspected night schools; and a resolution was passed requesting the council of the union to take steps to induce the Education Department to amend the education code accordingly. At a public meeting held in the evening the prizes and certificates gained by the students were distributed, the presentations being made by the Mayor of Manchester, who presided.

Lord Wrottesley, Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, presided in the Wolverhampton Exchange, on Monday, over a numerous and influential assemblage for the inauguration of a series of classes for the study of high-class literature, with weekly lectures by gentlemen connected with Oxford University. Lord Wrottesley said he could not with others fail to perceive the growing desire that existed for higher mental culture, and he was also desirous that he should—though in a small way—join in promoting efforts made for the purpose. He expressed his gratification that the University of Oxford, as well as the sister University of Cambridge, had come to try to promote the cause. The lecturer was the Rev. A. H. Johnson, M.A.

A series of water-colour drawings and sketches from nature of Swiss life and scenery will be opened for free exhibition on the first three Sundays in October, at 33, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The drawings are the work of Mr. W. L. Thomas, who has lent them to the Sunday Society for the purpose of furthering the object the society has in view—the opening of public museums, art-galleries, libraries, and gardens on Sunday, the people's leisure day. Works of art exhibited for such a purpose are out of the pale of ordinary criticism; nevertheless, most of the drawings in this collection are of such a sterling quality that they can well bear the closest examination. These Sunday art-exhibitions are intended to be continued from time to time until the society's object is accomplished.

On Wednesday at midday the Mayor of Reading (Mr. J. Silver), attended by the Corporation of the borough, opened a loan exhibition of oil and water colour paintings, engravings, and photographs in Victoria Hall, in that town. Among the contributors are Mr. Walter, M.P., Mr. E. Hermon, M.P., Mr. George Palmer, M.P., and Sir Charles Russell, M.P. The collection is large and valuable, and comprises the works of many old and modern masters, including Vandyck, Titian, Rubens, Gainsborough, Canaletti, Sir John Gilbert, Millais, Birket Foster, Riviere, and Teniers. There are several pictures which attracted considerable notice when exhibited at the Royal Academy this year. The exhibition has been got up for the purpose of encouraging and developing a taste for higher art among the working classes, a similar exhibition held in the town four years ago having been attended with unexpected success. In opening the exhibition, the Mayor spoke of the great value of such undertakings, and expressed a hope that the aims which they had in view would be fully realised. The exhibition will remain open for a fortnight at very low charges.

The annual meeting of the Library Association began on Tuesday at Oxford, and was presided over by the Rev. H. O. Coxe. Amongst those present and who took part in the discussions on the papers read, were the Baron De Watteville, representing the French Government; Professors Acland and Rolleston, the Master of Balliol, the Rector of Lincoln, Professor Seligmann, Count Babzani, Count de Massy, and numerous representatives from the British Museum. In the evening the Bodleian librarian held a reception in the hall of Worcester College. On Wednesday the conference was resumed, under the presidency of the Rev. H. O. Coxe, Bodleian librarian. The report of the committee on a general catalogue of English literature was first considered, in which it was agreed that the general catalogue of English literature should consist of an alphabetical catalogue under the authors' names, and that it should comprehend all books printed in English, either in the United Kingdom or abroad. The report was adopted. Mr. E. A. Axon, Manchester Literary Club, read a paper on "Is a Printed Catalogue of the British Museum Practicable?" which gave rise to a discussion; and Mr. Bullen, of the British Museum, said if he could persuade the trustees and obtain the support of the country, he intended to print a catalogue of the entire contents of the museum. Papers were also read by Professor Seligmann, Dr. Acland, and others, and the conference adjourned. In the evening Dr. Acland gave a reception in Radcliffe Library, which was largely attended.

Sir Wyville Thomson, Regius Professor of Natural History at Edinburgh University, distributed the prizes to the successful students of the Liverpool School of Science at St. George's Hall on Monday night, when the Mayor presided. In introducing Sir Wyville, his Worship referred to what Liverpool had done for literature, science, and art, and said he did not

think that the people of any other town in the kingdom were willing to tax themselves to the extent of £12,000 a year in this cause, as those of Liverpool had done. Sir Wyville Thomson delivered a practical address. In the course of his address he mentioned that the school was intended specially for the working classes, and went on to remark that able artisans were required as much as able professional men, and to deprecate a wholesale effort on the part of the former to rise to the ranks of the latter. In the former station of life, with knowledge and steadiness of character, a position of the utmost independence and respect was a man's birthright. If he sought to quit it, he exchanged his birthright for a struggle in a profession alien to the traditions of his family in which competition was great, and was entered upon by him at a disadvantage, and in which he was probably embarrassed for many years by a wretched necessity for keeping up appearances. This was not a rise in life. The position of a struggling professional man was not to be compared to that of a skilful artisan in comfort or independence. While, therefore, he exhorted artisans to continue their science studies, he recommended them to do so for the sake of science, and not of "rising in life."

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Company of Haberdashers has contributed five guineas to the Printers' Pension Corporation.

At most of the hospitals lectures were given last Tuesday on the occasion of the opening of the medical schools.

Another establishment of the Coffee Tavern Company was opened last Saturday at 339-41, Commercial-road East.

Cardinal Manning on Sunday opened a new convent for nuns of the Carmelite Order in St. Charles-square, Notting-hill.

The sixteenth annual edition of the Royal Guide to the London Charities for 1878-9 has been published by Messrs. Hardwicke and Bogue.

In accordance with annual custom, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained on Tuesday evening the Lord Mayor-elect, Sir C. Whetham, at dinner at the Mansion House.

An open competitive examination for clerkships (Class I.) in the Civil Service will be held in London on Nov. 5 and following days. Preliminary examinations will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on the 15th and 22nd inst.

A new member of the family of mechanical chessplayers has been introduced to London in the person of "Mephisto," who on Wednesday made his first appearance at the Westminster Aquarium. A number of gentlemen well known in chess circles attended to witness the performance.

The Waterloo Bridge Company held a special meeting on Monday, at which the directors were appointed trustees to receive £475,000, to be paid by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the purchase of the bridge. At the board meeting of the shareholders, held on Thursday morning, it was arranged that the property should be handed over to the Metropolitan Board of Works at midday on Saturday (to-day), when the bridge will be declared free to the public.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works attention was called to the statements made at the Princess Alice inquiry that the water of the Thames where the accident occurred was "poisonous" and "its taste and smell something it was impossible to describe." The works and general purposes committee were directed to inquire into the accuracy of these statements, and to report whether such a state of the water, if correctly described, arose from the drainage outfalls.

We are requested to announce that the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings intend to distribute this autumn, among the working classes and the poor inhabitants of London, the surplus bedding-out plants in Battersea, Hyde, the Regent's, and Victoria Parks, and in the Royal gardens, Kew, and the pleasure gardens, Hampton Court. If the clergy, school committees, and others interested will make application to the superintendent of the park nearest to their respective parishes, or to the director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, or the superintendent of Hampton Court Gardens, they will receive notice of the number of plants that can be allotted to each applicant and of the time and manner of their distribution.

The Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers through the Abercane Colliery explosion now amounts to about £21,000.—A meeting of the Mansion House Committee for the relief of the distress caused by the Princess Alice disaster was held on Monday, at which it was stated that about £10,000 had been appropriated, leaving a large proportion of the cases still to be considered. The committee have decided, as a general principle, to award each widow £100, children and widowers being dealt with according to circumstances. A party of gentlemen selected by the Coroner for the duty have made a careful survey of the wreck, with a view to ascertaining the stability and seaworthiness of the vessel at the time of the collision, the result of the examination to be given in evidence before the jury. The relief fund now amounts to about £33,000.

There were 2494 births and 1355 deaths registered in London last week. The deaths included 2 from smallpox, 6 from measles, 30 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 53 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 61 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of whooping-cough showed a further increase upon the numbers in the two previous weeks, and exceeded the corrected average by 23. The deaths from measles and scarlet fever continue considerably below the average. The deaths from diphtheria again showed an excess. The fatal cases of fever, which had been 32 and 30 in the two preceding weeks, further declined to 27 last week, of which one was certified as typhus, 20 as enteric or typhoid, and 6 as simple continued fever. In Greater London 3056 births and 1626 deaths were registered. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was only 9.6 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 83.6 hours.

For the first time after the recess the School Board for London met on Wednesday, and Sir Charles Reed, the Chairman, presented a review of the work of that body during the past year. From this it appeared that at the present time the Board had under its control 278 schools, with 704 departments, which give accommodation for 192,000 children. This was an increase upon the last report of 36 schools, 112 departments, and 29,092 school-places. Till recently the Board had followed their enumeration of 1871, which showed the number of children in the metropolis requiring elementary education to be 574,693. This year they had, for greater accuracy, re-scheduled the various districts, and estimated the number at 614,857. These figures, however, were probably considerably below the real number. Of these, the voluntary schools provided at Midsummer last for 278,923, and the Board for 186,468, so that the entire provision at that time amounted to 465,391 school places. When they had completed works now in progress, the Board would have raised their share of the supply to 240,000, thus securing a total provision for 518,000 children.





THE HARBOUR OF FAMAGUSTA, CYPRUS.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

### THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

VAROSCHIA (near Famagusta), Sept. 2.  
Having closed the mail for England on Thursday, the 29th ult., I lost no time in leaving Larnaca, its dirt, dust, and extortions; and having chartered an open boat, with a crew of three Greeks, I embarked for a trip to the eastern shores of

this island. We sailed merrily before the south-west breeze, which blows regularly here at this time of year, so as really to be a trade wind, all day after ten or eleven o'clock till sunset. In about two hours we were off the steep bluff of Cape Pyla, distant from Larnaca thirteen miles as the crow flies. We then passed the lower land, where the Turks are said to have disembarked three centuries ago (1570), previous to the capture of Famagusta. Four o'clock in the afternoon brought

us to Cape Greco, the ancient Pedalion Promontory, twenty-six miles from Larnaca. Here there is a bold headland, a miniature Gibraltar, or rather Table Mountain, looking like a Cyclopean citadel cut out in terraced limestone. Doubling the cape, and still with a fair breeze, only wearing the boat, and having the wind on our port beam instead of right aft, as we had hitherto been running before the wind, we coasted within a stone's-throw of the low ledge of rocky coast,



THE CAROB HARVEST IN CYPRUS.—GATHERING THE LOCUST BEANS.  
A SKETCH NEAR KYRENTA, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.





SHERE ALI, AMEER OF CABUL.

apparently of coral formation, and passed a fleet of boats off shore engaged in sponge-fishing. The breeze subsided slightly in the afternoon, but we slipped along till dark in smooth water, and anchored, or rather were beached, on the sandy shores of Varoschia, the inhabited suburb or Greek village a mile outside Famagusta, having sailed in all forty miles from Larnaca by sea. Famagusta is a walled city, only inhabited by two hundred and odd Turks, no Greeks being permitted to live there. A lodging was soon procured by the dragoman in a garden of figs and pomegranates, watered by two rude water-wheels, turned by mules, and raising the water from wells some thirty feet deep, cut in the solid rock.

In the morning I accompanied the Commissioner (Captain L. V. Swaine, of the Rifle Brigade) to the Konak or official residence in Famagusta. This place, which probably is destined to be the port of Cyprus, is at present quite a city of the dead; Pompeii is hardly more so. Surrounded with high and massive ramparts, solidly constructed of lasting masonry, the large fortress town appears from without as if constructed yesterday. The broad ditches and moats, cut out of the solid rock, must have cost an infinity of labour, and were doubtless the work of galley-slaves. They were formed in the twelfth century for mediæval warfare. The Venetians, and after them the Turks, readily adapted the strong lines for artillery, and even now they are no mean fortification. Within, after traversing the permanent bridge and drawbridge across the moat, one enters a deserted ruin. A few Zaptiehs and a guard of Turkish soldiers at the gate spring up on our approach to salute the Commissioner, and that guard passed we are in solitude. I was at once struck with the anomaly that in a strongly-fortified city such as this, with the union-jack flying over it, there should not be a single English soldier, while at Baffo and other out-of-the-way places in the open country there are companies of infantry with nothing to guard except their precious

health. As it is, in Famagusta the united strength of Turkish soldiers, who, by-the-by, are deserting daily, and of Zaptiehs, is barely sufficient to keep up the sentries at the gates of the town. The truth, I suppose, is that Famagusta is reported unhealthy; and, having a bad name, it is shunned accordingly. I do not myself believe Famagusta to be at all more unhealthy than Larnaca, if so unhealthy; but of this we may

hear more by-and-by. Leaving the Commissioner at his office, I traversed the walls and ruins of this city of the dead, and naturally bent my steps towards the ruins of the ancient Cathedral Church, now used as a mosque. The west front, although dilapidated, shows traces of great architectural beauty; and it is depressing to see the Moslem disfigurement and desecration.

Surely, where the Mohammedans are in such a miserable minority, these ancient churches should be restored to their pristine sanctity, and the ugly traces of Islam removed. Let the ruins be Christian ruins, at least. Although not so large as St. Sophia at Nicosia, the design of the Famagusta Cathedral is lighter and more elegant, especially the apse at the eastern end. The photographs by M. Dumas lately taken will show more fully than pages of description the beauties of the edifice. Various other monastic and conventual buildings, all in a state of desolation, are scattered between the ruins of the streets. Old bronze cannon, in considerable numbers, are lying here; and there are some mounted on the walls, others dismounted and lying inside the gates, especially the water-gate, as if ready for removal. Most of these guns bear the winged lion, or the winged horse, on the chase of the piece; and, as a rule, their cascables are cast flat, without the ornamentation of rings, fillets, and ogees.

Captain Swaine, with his Assistant-Commissioner, Captain J. A. S. Inglis, of the 71st Highlanders, are the only two European residents in Famagusta. Till to-day Lieutenant Eastman, of the Marine Artillery and belonging to the Minotaur, has been acting here in charge of the native police (Zaptiehs); but, as his ship is leaving, he is to proceed home with her. This is another mistake in the semi-military, semi-civilian administration of this unfortunate island. None of the appointments in Cyprus are permanent. None of the officers appointed to civilian posts feel secure; they all know that not only they may be moved at any time, but that they are nearly sure to be ultimately,



OUTLOOK HOUSE, NEAR THE KHYBER PASS.



ere not long either, altogether. In fact, a general feeling of mistrust pervades the community. The policy of the Government of secrecy keeps everyone from settling into a state of security. Trade—that is to say, legitimate trade—is paralysed, for a state of uncertainty will not tempt the merchant to risk his capital. The unparalleled extortionate demands of the citizens of Larnaca and Nicosia have prevented those cities reaping the full benefits that they might have expected from the British occupation. Larnaca will not be the port of the future—at all events, in an official sense. All the available ground there, and the buildings, have been bought up by speculators; whereas at Famagusta all the sea face remains in the hands of the Government. They have only to throw down the sea-face walls, and the materials will construct any amount of quays. The harbour of Famagusta, though considerably full of silt and sand, can easily be dredged, and a mole inexpensively constructed. The route from Famagusta to Nicosia presents far easier gradients than that from Larnaca, and the district of Famagusta, including the Messarian plain, is the largest corn-growing and richest country. So likewise at Nicosia, the extortionate demand of the householders for rent has already driven the head-quarters of Sir Garnet Wolseley out of the town, and in all probability the British settlement will be formed on another site without the town. The Government will wait and keep their counsel till the last moment, when I predict all the present speculators will have their eyes opened considerably.

Colonel Prendergast, commanding the Engineers of the Indian contingent, has left with the Indian force for Bombay. He sailed in the *Trinacria*; and, when I last saw him on board that vessel, was very ill with the prevalent Cyprus fever. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Popham Magnay, commanding the Royal Engineers, is most energetic at Nicosia. He is not the man to stick at trifles, and difficulties soon melt before him. He is importing timber from Trieste, and intends placing the huts which are arriving from England upon wood framework or piles, like the ancient lake dwellings. Ultimately these platforms can be filled with concrete, forming solid platforms, like the "stoops" of the South African Dutch houses, over which, at a later period, verandahs can be constructed. We have sapper officers in all directions, spying out the nakedness of the land and selecting sites for sanatoria and cantonments. Young Bethell has been through the Troodos range, and found good sites, and Lieutenant A. H. Bagnold, R.E., has found a suitable camping ground up in the Carpas Mountains, not far from the famous Castle of Cantara, which commands a view of the sea on either side of the ridge, as well as of the opposite coasts of Asia Minor.

The 101st and 71st Regiments are by this time at Dali, the ancient Idalion, some ten or twelve miles south of Nicosia, but on higher ground, where it is to be hoped they will be more healthy. I intend to pay them a visit there shortly. The thirty-first company of Royal Engineers at Nicosia have, I regret to learn, lost four men by death from fever and sunstroke, and has other men badly ill. Acclimated men from Gibraltar and Malta should have been sent. Absurd hurry, utterly uncalled for haste and confusion, has been the predominant feature hitherto of the hasty occupation and rapid partial evacuation of Cyprus. Thousands of tons of hay are arriving for cavalry horses which have departed. This is sold at a loss to speculators who are eagerly buying up forage, which is being stored at Beyrout, it is said on good authority, on French Government account: if so, it is significant. Major Maitland, R.E., is over in the hills near Beyrout, suffering from dysentery, an old complaint, which should have prevented his coming out here (at least in the summer) at all. Another blunder is that which I learnt at the Consulate before starting for here. The commissariat here are buying up firewood for fuel in large quantities, at what is considerably above normal market rates. Well, now it appears that this firewood is all obtained from the extensive Government forests and property on the mountains to the north of the island, and so the English Government has actually been buying its own wood at an exorbitant price; and not only that, but the forests, which are valuable, are being destroyed for this purpose, and within the last two months more damage has been done in the way of deforesting and devastating the few remaining woods still existing in the Kyrenia and Carpas districts than had been accomplished in a decade of years. As it is, the island is quite burnt up enough, so that it is distressing to see the enormous piles of firewood along the beach and by the landing-places at Larnaca, and to know that they represent many square miles of wood-land recently destroyed. The wood, too, itself is not of worthless scrub, only fit to burn, but includes olive and other fruit-producing trees, cypress and various useful woods, which would be valuable to individual owners; but, as it is Government property, of course all the contractors care for is to get wood as conveniently near as possible for transport in boats to Larnaca. Of course, all this will be remedied, and promptly, as soon as it is known; but, meantime, it shows us that the task we have set ourselves of ruling Cyprus is far from an easy one: so let us take heed before we are too much entangled in Asia Minor.

S. P. O.

Our Special Correspondent furnishes also the following notes, in explanation of his sketches of the tombs at Larnaca:—

"At the north-west side of the irregular quadrangle of cloisters which surrounds the Greek Church of St. Lazarus, in a remote corner, there is a small parcel of ground railed off, containing the tombs of English, mostly of the seventeenth century. The three shown in the sketch are elaborately carved in marble, the remaining ones are not so elaborate. I transcribe one of the inscriptions, which is as follows:—'Here lieth the body of Ion Ken, eldest son of Mr. Ion Ken, of London, merchant. Who was born the 3 February, 1672, and died the 12 July, 1693.' The second inscription runs thus:—'Heare lyeth interred the body of Capt. Peter Dare, Comr. of the ship *Scipio*, who departed this life 25 June, 1685, aged 38 years.' I send you another sketch, also of a tomb, but far more ancient. A short distance out of Larnaca, and near where the Madras Sappers have their camp, is a ransacked tomb of remote antiquity, probably Phœnician. Under a huge mass of conglomerate is a species of arched antechamber, beyond which is an inner cell, the entrance to which has been guarded by a stone door fitting in a grove, and let down like a portcullis. It is not dissimilar to several of the Etruscan tombs of Hellenic origin."

The illustration of a rustic scene near Kyrenia, peasant women and a man gathering the fruit of the carob or locust-bean tree, is from a sketch by Captain Coveney, of the 42nd Regiment. This fruitful tree (the *Ceratonia siliqua*) abounds in some districts of Cyprus. Its succulent pods are an article of commercial export; and their pulp, vulgarly called "St. John's Bread," is believed to have been the food of St. John the Baptist in the Wilderness. The word "locusts," in the English New Testament, is therefore a mis-translation, though in many parts of the East people have occasionally eaten the insect called by that name.

Yesterday week, the 27th ult., being the first day of the Turkish Feast of Bairam, Sir Garnet Wolseley held a state

reception at Nicosia, which was attended by the leading Mohammedans of Cyprus. His Excellency announced that he had received orders from her Majesty to appoint a Legislative Council, of whom half were to be inhabitants of the island. He at once handed to Mustafa Fued, who was present, a letter, nominating him to the Council. A Greek of Nicosia, and a landed proprietor of Larnaca (an Italian by birth) will also receive nomination. There will be three official members, with the High Commissioner as President, making a Council of seven. This announcement caused high satisfaction. An Executive Council will also be appointed, and the work of legislation will commence as soon as possible. The weather is now cool and pleasant, and the health of the troops is slightly improved. One or two hundred invalids will be sent for a cruise in her Majesty's ships *Raleigh* and *Black Prince*.

The Queen's Orders in Council, dated the 14th ult., containing the regulations for the administration of the government of Cyprus by the High Commissioner, with the aid of a Legislative and an Executive Council, were published in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday last. The High Commissioner is to act under the direction of the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Cranbrook, her Majesty's Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and for India.

### THE PROJECTED AFGHAN WAR.

The prospect of a war to be undertaken by the forces of British India, and to be backed, if requisite, by those of Great Britain, against Shere Ali, the Ameer of Cabul and principal native ruler of Afghanistan, has excited great interest both in India and in England, and indeed throughout Europe. The military preparations in India, of which we receive, by telegraph, very positive accounts, seem to be going on rapidly, and already steps have been taken for the formation of three columns: the northernmost, from Peshawur, apparently intended to operate by the Khyber Pass; the central one via the Koorum Pass, from a place called Thall, to the west of the Kohat district; and the left or southern column, under Brigadier-General F. S. Roberts, by the Bolan to Khelat. Another force will go to strengthen the garrison of Quetta, beyond the Bolan Pass. It may be that these columns will merely resolve themselves into corps of observation destined not so much for the actual invasion of the Ameer's territory as for the purpose of showing him that we are prepared to strike should he remain recalcitrant; for although there is no doubt that these three divisions could easily make good their position in Afghanistan before the winter sets in with all its severity, yet it is by no means certain that provisions in sufficient quantities could be obtained in order to enable them to withstand a siege in their winter quarters. The collection of grain for such considerable numbers, of forage for horses and fodder for the camels, must prove a work of time; and, remembering the sufferings and privations of the garrisons of Jellalabad, Ghuznee, Cabul, and Candahar during the winter of 1841-2, it may be thought well in India to stay active operations until the weather is fine enough for the Commissariat Department to cater properly for the welfare of the army of invasion.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that the following is the personnel of the staff for the expeditionary army as at present decided:—The column concentrating at Peshawur, 15,000 strong, will be commanded by General Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, C.S.I., at present Commander of the Oude Division. He is brother of Sir Neville Chamberlain, and distinguished himself much in the last Afghan war. The garrison of Quetta is being reinforced by 3000 troops, British and native; 4000 troops are assembling at Thall; the reserve of 6000 men will be collected at Mooltan early in October. General Roberts commands the column at Kohat. Colonels Cobbe and Tytler will each command a brigade of infantry. Colonel Clough will have the cavalry brigade. The Head-Quarter Staff will consist of Major Galbraith, 85th Foot, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Collett, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Colonel Perkins, Chief Engineer. Lieutenants Spratt and Childers will be the Field Engineers of the force; Captain Wynnefield will be Telegraph Officer; and Lord William Beresford one of the Aides-de-Camp. General Biddulph will command the Quetta column, having as his brigadiers Colonel Appleyard and Colonel Nuttall, of the Bombay Army, with probably Colonel Fane, of the Staff Corps, in command of the cavalry brigade. Major Wolseley will be Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain R. G. Stewart, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Colonel Hitchens Chief Engineer, and Captain Bisset Aide-de-Camp. Colonel Stewart commands the reserve column, and Colonel Baxter and Colonel Hughes will be brigadiers of the infantry. Colonel A. Hills is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain E. F. Chapman Assistant Quartermaster-General. The following troops, in addition to those before detailed, have been ordered up to Kohat:—F Battery A Brigade, and 11th Battery 9th Brigade, under Colonel Alfred Lindsay, and 8th Battery 4th Brigade, and the 3rd Peshawur Mountain Battery, under Colonel Le Mesurier. The 5th Company of Sappers and the 32nd Pioneers are ordered to march at once to Quetta. The A Battery B Brigade, G Battery 4th Brigade, and the 5th, 9th, and 11th Batteries 11th Brigade, will join the reserve at Mooltan. A garrison battery from Madras and one from Bombay, with a siege train, will probably be dispatched to Sukkur. A telegram from Rawul Pindie states that the troops are all ready to march, but are awaiting carriage, which is not expected to be ready for some days. At Lahore it is understood that the Viceroy will pass the winter there, instead of going down to Calcutta. In Baroda and the native States well affected to us public opinion is strongly in favour of an immediate occupation of Afghanistan and the prompt punishment of the Ameer. A telegram from Simla says that in official circles it is considered that no advance upon Cabul will take place until the spring.

Lord Lawrence, formerly Governor-General of India, has written the following letter:—

"The news from Peshawur which appeared in the *Times* of the 23rd inst., telling us that the Ameer of Cabul had refused to receive the proposed Mission on its way to his capital, and had forced Major Cavagnari to turn back from Ali Musjid, is no doubt a serious rebuff to the Government of India, more particularly as the Mission had actually started. It seems to me to have been a serious mistake organising a Mission to Cabul before we had ascertained whether Ameer Shere Ali was prepared to receive our overtures or not, and a still greater mistake dispatching the Mission until we had received his consent to our doing so. Had these precautions been observed, the affront which we have met with would not have appeared to be so flagrant as it now does. But, however vexations is the Ameer's conduct in this matter, it ought not to lead us to force our Mission on him, still less should it induce us to declare war against him. It appears to me to be contrary to sound policy that we should resent our disappointment by force of arms; for by doing so we play the enemy's game, and force the Afghans into a union with the Russians.

"We ought not, indeed, to be surprised that the Ameer has acted as he has done. From the time of the Treaty of 1857

the late Ameer Dost Mohammed Khan refused to allow us to have a Mission at Cabul, or even to send one there as a temporary arrangement, solemnly assuring us that such a step would lead to mischief, and not to peaceful relations with the Afghans. We accepted his excuses. In 1869 the present Ameer affirmed the same policy. Whatever may be his own faults and shortcomings, he has never concealed from us his views on this subject. What occurred at the meeting in Peshawur towards the end of 1876 between the Ameer's agent and Sir Lewis Pelly has not actually transpired, but I believe that our wishes on the subject of a Mission to Cabul were at that time reiterated, though in vain.

"The old policy was to bear with the Afghans as far as we could reasonably do so, and to endeavour by kindness and conciliation to bring about friendly relations, gradually leading them to see that their interests and ours did not conflict. Of late, however, we have seemed to think that we understood the interests of the Afghans better than they did themselves. We appear to think that we can, in short, force our policy on them without their taking offence at such conduct.

"What are we to gain by going to war with the Ameer? Can we dethrone him without turning the mass of his countrymen against us? Can we follow the policy of 1838-39 without, in all probability, incurring similar results? If we succeed in driving Shere Ali out of Cabul, who can we put in his place? And how are we to insure the maintenance of our own creature on the throne, except by occupying the country? And when is such an occupation to terminate?

"I have no doubt that we can clear the defiles and valleys of Afghanistan from end to end of their defenders, and that no force of Afghans could stand against our troops when properly brought to bear against them. The country, however, consists of mountain ranges, for the most part broken up into rugged and difficult plateaux, where brave men standing on the defensive have considerable advantages; and when we force such positions we cannot continue to hold them.

"The cost of invading such a country will prove very great, and the means for so doing must be drawn from elsewhere. The country held by the Ameer can afford neither the money nor the transport, nor even the subsistence in adequate quantity for the support of the invading army. It is impossible to foresee the end of such a war, and in the meantime its prosecution would utterly ruin the finances of India.

"Such are the political and military considerations which lead me to raise my voice against the present policy towards Ameer Shere Ali. Are not moral considerations also very strong against such a war? Have not the Afghans a right to resist our forcing a Mission on them, bearing in mind to what such Missions often lead, and what Burnes's Mission in 1837 did actually bring upon them?

"I have heard it contended that no nation has a right to isolate itself in this way and refuse to have intercourse with its neighbours. This may be a reasonable objection among civilised nations, but ought not to apply, I submit, between civilised Governments on the one hand and barbarous peoples on the other.

"No doubt, Ameer Shere Ali has aggravated his offence by the mode in which he has resisted our overtures, more particularly in the threat of his Mir Akhor at Ali Musjid to shoot Major Cavagnari if he did not turn back. But we should not bear too hardly on the Ameer on this account. I have no doubt that if we promise to give up forcing a Mission on him he would make any apology that we could reasonably call for. I urge that we were wrong in the outset in our policy to the Ameer in many instances which could be pointed out, and therefore ought not to be over hard on him in accepting his excuses. I insist that there will be no real dishonour to us in coming to terms with him; whereas, by pressing on him our own policy, we may incur most serious difficulties, and even disasters.

"The last telegrams from India are that three considerable bodies of troops are to be concentrated, one at Quetta, one at Thall, on the river Koorum, and the third in reserve at Mooltan, as what are called 'precautionary measures.' I should call them very offensive measures. The same impulses which have brought us into the present complications and troubles will almost certainly lead us to still more decisive movements unless very speedily checked by the people of England.—Yours faithfully,  
LAWRENCE."

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon, who arrived in Paris on Monday from his shooting-box, attended on Tuesday afternoon the Dutch trotting-match in the Avenue des Acacias, Bois de Boulogne. A handsomely decorated tribune was prepared, in which Madame MacMahon took her seat. The weather was wet, but a considerable crowd was attracted by the novelty. The Prince of Orange explained to the Marshal the system of these matches, which are very popular in Holland. The winner, Princes, owned by M. P. Smith, beat the seven others in succession, and won a work worth £100; the second had 1200 francs. One of the losers, a mare, was sold for 14,000 francs. The Dutch Ambassador, Prince Orloff, the Marquis and Marquise de Molins, the Duc de Fitz-James, and the members of the Dutch Commission were among the company.

M. de Marcère, M. Teisserenc de Bort, the Prefect of the Seine, and the Prefect of Police, attended the opening on Tuesday of the new horse market in the Place du Danube, Paris, where there is room for upwards of 1000 horses. Complimentary speeches of a frankly Republican character were exchanged between M. de Marcère and the Mayor of the nineteenth arrondissement.

M. Bardoux has resolved on creating a Professorship of Medieval History at the Sorbonne, a domain hitherto appropriated to the Chair of Ancient History.

The Exhibition prize distribution on the 21st inst. will be witnessed, it is expected, by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the Duke of Aosta, the Count and Countess of Flanders, and two Austrian Archdukes.

The Government are about to found a Meteorological Bureau, in which will be centralised all the information relative to the great movements of the atmosphere and the warnings to be given to the stations in the seaports. The service has hitherto belonged to the Paris Observatory, but the Government believe there would be an advantage in creating for it a separate department.

An International Peace Congress assembled at Paris on Thursday week in one of the wings of the Tuilleries, under the presidency of M. Franck, Professor of International Law at the Collège de France. Delegates were present from the English, French, Austrian, Swiss, Dutch, Italian, Belgian, and American Peace Societies. Resolutions have been adopted to the effect that it is the duty of civilised Powers to have recourse to arbitration in the event of any misunderstanding, and that an international convention should define the means for enabling the execution of article 8 of the Treaty of Paris of 1856. The principal members of the Congress, including Mr. Pease and Mr. Henry Richard, attended a brilliant reception at M. de Marcère's, on Tuesday night. Among the company



were Lord Houghton and his son, and two daughters of Mr. Cobden, who received marked attentions from several Ministers. The issue of the additional million tickets in the National Exhibition Lottery was concluded yesterday week.

We learn from the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* that the total effective strength of the French army for the next year is fixed at nearly half a million of men.

M. de Freycinet, speaking at a banquet at Bordeaux last week, said that he did not insist upon the absolute application of the principles of free trade, but he demanded that future treaties should be drawn up in as liberal a spirit as that of 1860. The French Southern-Railway Company has signed a treaty with M. de Freycinet for the construction and working of 1500 kilometres of railroad. The Northern and Eastern Railways are negotiating with the Minister with the same object.

#### SPAIN.

King Alfonso left Madrid last Wednesday on a military tour. He will return on the 25th inst. The Cortes meet on Oct. 30. During the tour of the King the Prime Minister and the Princess of Asturias will remain in Madrid. The Duke of Montpensier will remain in town for ten days before he goes to Seville, and will spend this winter in Spain.

Three cases of yellow fever are reported to have occurred in the Madrid Hospital.

#### ITALY.

The Pope has appointed his brother, Professor Giuseppe Pecci, to be librarian at the Vatican, and has intrusted him with the reorganisation of the library. Inquiries on the subject of the letter recently addressed by the Pope to the Papal Nuncios having been made by several of the foreign Governments, a note has been sent to the Nuncios abroad explaining that the intention of the Pope in publishing the letter in question was to show his willingness to assist foreign Governments in overcoming the existing spirit of subversion against the altar and the throne.

A scheme for a Vesuvius Railway, similar to that constructed for the ascent of the Rigi, has been approved by the Superior Council of Public Works at Naples.

#### HOLLAND.

The betrothal of the King to Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont (which has been often affirmed and denied) was officially announced at the Hague on Monday.

A telegram from the Governor-General of the Dutch Indies has been received at the Colonial Office at the Hague announcing the unconditional surrender of Habib Abdul Rachman to Dutch authority. He not only consents to leave, with his followers, the Bay of Ocheh, the Dutch port on the mouth of the Achene river, but urges the other chiefs to submission. Further reinforcements, to the number of 2500 troops, have arrived at Achene.

#### GERMANY.

The Emperor William has resumed his public life. On Tuesday week he left Cassel, with the Empress and Crown Prince, for Coblenz, after having witnessed the manoeuvres of the Hessian Army Corps. On Thursday their Majesties, with the Crown Prince, visited Cologne in state, and were present at the uncovering of the equestrian statue erected on the Heumarkt, to the memory of the Emperor's father, Frederick William III., the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Emperor himself in 1865. Last Saturday night the whole Imperial family reunited at Baden-Baden, in order to celebrate the Empress's birthday.

His Majesty has sent the following reply to the congratulatory address recently presented to him by the President and Vice-Presidents of the German Parliament:—"The words which the President and Vice-Presidents of the Reichstag have addressed to me in the name of the representatives of the German people do my heart good. They are in harmony with the sincere sympathy which has been accorded me from all circles of the beloved Fatherland and by Germans from all parts of the world. They increase my gratitude to God, who has graciously disposed everything for the good of Emperor and country. The gravity of the time is clear and tangible to us all. We must, each in the measure of his power, strive to avert the dangers which threaten moral order and the safety of the State. The bill which has been submitted to the Reichstag is intended to find the way to this end. My firm trust accompanies the labours of an Assembly to which, sprung as it has from the choice of our nation, the whole of Germany looks with hope."

Prince Bismarck has returned to Berlin from Varzin. The German Socialist Bill passed its first reading last week before the Parliamentary Committee, who have provided for a court of appeal of nine members, a majority of whom must be attached to the supreme court of justice. The Emperor is to appoint the president. Count Eulenburg, the German Minister of the Interior, on Tuesday addressed the Committee on the Socialist Bill on the second reading, and, speaking in the name of the Government, said that the amendments made during the first reading appeared, on the whole, to be acceptable. The Government considered, however, that the term of two years and a half to which it was proposed to limit the action of the bill was much too short, and was, in fact, inadmissible. But, notwithstanding these observations, the Committee on Wednesday passed the second reading of the measure essentially in the form it passed the first reading.

The Municipal Council of Berlin has elected Herr von Forckenbeck, the President of the Reichstag, Chief Burgomaster of the city.

The celebrated German geographer, Dr. Petermann, died on Thursday week at Gotha. He was born at Bleicherode, in 1822, and in early life attached himself to the Geographical Academy at Potsdam. While there he became acquainted with Humboldt, for whose work on Central Asia he prepared the map in 1841. In the task of map making, in writing geographical essays, and in the conduct of his well-known magazine devoted to his favourite study, Petermann's life was passed, his efforts to cultivate an interest in geographical discovery extending far beyond his own land. In England he was well known, and had many friends. He took great interest in Arctic and African exploration, as was recently shown by his writings in reference to the voyage of the *Alert* and *Discovery*, and Mr. H. M. Stanley's travels in Africa. It was Petermann who suggested the Missions of Barth, Overweg, and Vogel; and it was he who organised the Prussian North Polar Expedition in 1865-8.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, in receiving a deputation from the Tyrol Diet at Innsbruck, expressed himself satisfied with the country's defences, adding that the performances of the riflemen, who knew how to encounter any enemy, had convinced him that the Tyrol was worth a good defence.

M. Szell, the Hungarian Minister of Finance, has resigned, and the whole of his colleagues have done the same. This course of action is attributed to difficulties in connection with the occupation of the Turkish provinces.

Further progress has been made in the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The Duke of Wurtemberg, the commander of the 13th Army Corps, telegraphs news of the capitulation of Livno last Saturday, after a bombardment

which had lasted from 7.30 a.m. on the previous day. Field Marshal Lieutenant-General Jovanovich has also telegraphed to Vienna that Klobuck, the last stronghold of the Herzegovinian insurgents, was occupied at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, after a violent bombardment lasting five days. Three divisions of the army of occupation are, it is announced, to be sent back to Austria, the object for which they have been operating having been obtained. Severe rain storms are reported to have prevailed towards the end of last week in Bosnia, rendering the military roads almost impassable.

#### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A ukase has been issued by the Russian Senate authorising the police and gendarmes to enter factories at any time, for the purpose of searching the premises and making arrests if necessary. Owing to various circumstances, amongst which may be mentioned the retrocession of Bessarabia to the Czar, and the future relations between Russia and Roumania, it is intended again to place the south-western provinces of Russia under the rule of a Governor-General. It is stated at Rastchuk that the Emperor of Russia has presented guns for six batteries of artillery to the new Bulgarian Principality. General Scobeleff has issued a circular to the authorities of the territory occupied by the Russians in Bulgaria, in which he threatens to proclaim martial law against those inhabitants who may rebel against Russian authority. The Porte is stated to be preparing a similar circular to be published in the provinces recently occupied by the Turkish troops.

The British fleet, consisting of the *Alexandria*, *Agincourt*, *Invincible*, and *Research*, with the *Salamis* and *Helicon* in company, left Princes Islands on Saturday morning, and, after appearing for a short time off the entrance of the Bosphorus to salute the Turkish flag, proceeded to Artaki Bay. Osman Pasha has been sent by the Sultan to express to Sir A. H. Layard his regret at not having visited the British fleet before its departure for Artaki Bay, and to tender his Majesty's thanks to Admiral Hornby and the officers and men of the fleet for their conduct and kind feeling both towards himself and Turkey during their stay. It is stated that Sir A. H. Layard objects to the plan suggested by the Porte of generalising the reforms proposed by England for Asia Minor. It is also said that the Porte intends to submit the definitive treaty of peace with Russia to the consideration of the Powers. Another telegram gives a summary of a circular note addressed by Safvet Pasha to the Turkish Ambassadors abroad denying the allegations made by the Hellenic Government that the Porte is stirring up the fanaticism of the Albanians against Greece and providing them with arms and ammunition. The note further accuses the Greeks of aggressive intentions towards Turkey. The Order of the Medjidie in diamonds, an unusual mark of distinction, has been conferred by the Sultan upon Safvet Pasha. Sir A. H. Layard had an audience of five hours' duration with the Sultan on Wednesday.

#### GREECE.

Letters from the Queen and the Prince of Wales, expressing wishes in favour of an arrangement of a moderate and conciliatory character being arrived at between Greece and the Porte, are stated in a Constantinople telegram to have been sent to Athens by Hobart Pasha. The same despatch says that the Russian Government has promised to support the claims of Greece in the frontier question.

The Chamber of Deputies held its first meeting on Monday, and the Government candidate, M. Sortiroupolos, was elected President by seventy-eight votes.

#### ROUMANIA.

The Chambers were opened yesterday week with a message from Prince Charles, which dealt chiefly on the painful sacrifice to which the Roumanians have had to submit through the decision of the Berlin Congress as to the retrocession of Bessarabia. The Roumanians, however, are urged to have faith in the future.

#### EGYPT.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that the first Beiram reception since the introduction of the financial reforms in Egypt was held last Saturday by the Khedive, when a large number of persons attended to pay their respects. The Nile, the same correspondent says, continues to rise, but there is no fear of an inundation, while splendid promise is given for the next crops.

#### AMERICA.

Chin Lam Pin, Chinese Ambassador, presented his credentials to President Hayes on Saturday last. He is the first native Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

Resolutions denouncing repudiation in any form, demanding the resumption of specie payments, so that "greenbacks" may be convertible into coin on demand, opposing the Southern claims to free elections and equal rights, have been adopted by the New York Republican Convention.

The Nebraska Democratic Convention has adopted a soft money platform.

The Australian cricketers arrived in New York on Sunday. Yellow fever is reported to be increasing in the country districts in the Southern States, especially among the refugees from infected places. At New Orleans on Monday there were fifty-four deaths, at Memphis thirty-three, and at Vicksburg twelve.

A Reuter's telegram from New York states that Mr. Bancroft, the historian, has been thrown from his carriage and seriously injured.

An explosion occurred last Saturday on board the steamboat *Adelphi*, running between South Norwalk, Connecticut, and New York, by which ten persons were killed and many others received injuries.

#### CANADA.

Lord Dufferin, replying to a deputation from the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society in Toronto, urged upon them the eradication of ancient religious feuds. In the course of a speech made by his Lordship on Thursday week, he said that he had recently proposed that Ontario and New York should combine to make a public international park at the Niagara Falls, and that the Governor of New York had received the proposition very favourably.

It has been declared by the Supreme Court of Victoria, Vancouver Island, that the bill recently passed by the Legislative Assembly imposing a tax of 40 dols. upon every Chinaman in the province is unconstitutional and void.

#### THE CAPE COLONIES.

Fighting, according to the latest intelligence (to Sept. 10) received from Capetown, continued at the Transvaal at the early part of the past month, but without any decisive result. The country on either side of the St. John's River had been occupied by the British troops, and Umquikela, the Chief of Pondoland, had been deposed. Permission had been given by Royal Proclamation to the subordinate chiefs to deal directly with the British Government as the sole paramount authority. A rich gold-field has been discovered in the Transvaal.

#### JAPAN.

A telegram from San Francisco states that the Emperor has adopted his boy cousin as the heir to the throne. The telegram also states that a mutiny has occurred in Japan.

Three hundred men belonging to the artillery and the Imperial Guard mutinied on Aug. 23, and killed three of their officers. The mutiny was immediately quelled, and is said to be wholly due to the discontent occasioned by the reduction of pay in the army and the partiality with which rewards and decorations have been distributed.

A telegram from Mandalay announces the death, on Wednesday, of the King of Burmah.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed Director of Indian Telegraphs.

Vice-Admiral R. Cloete, C.B., has been selected for the command on the China Station, and has left England, en route to Hong-Kong, to enter upon his duties.

The Queen has appointed Major Charles William Wilson, C.B., R.E., to be her Majesty's Commissioner to mark out the boundaries of the Principality of Serbia in accordance with the limits specified in the thirty-sixth article of the Berlin Treaty.

A scheme for a Vesuvius railway, similar to that constructed for the ascent of the Rigi, has been approved by the Superior Council of Public Works at Naples.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have awarded the medal for long service and good conduct to H. A. Barker, Quartermaster of her Majesty's ship *Lord Warden*, and to John Harvey, commissioned boatman, of the Coast Guard.

His Excellency Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., will, it is stated, invest his Majesty the King of Siam with the Order of Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

The ship *Marlborough*, Captain Anderson, chartered by the New Zealand Government, was dispatched from Plymouth last week with emigrants for that colony. She had on board 336 souls, whose destination was Canterbury, New Zealand.

The German branch of the International African Association has appointed Herr Gerhard Rohlf to the command of a new expedition. He is to set out from Tripolis for the Wadai country through Koufara and Waganga. He is then to follow in part the course of the River Schart to the angle formed by the Congo, and to return by the road which he will deem most advantageous.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointment of Major-General Lothian Nicholson, C.B., R.E., to be Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, in the room of Lieutenant-General Sir William Sherbrooke Ramsay Norcott, K.C.B., whose period of service has expired. We hear from Jersey that General Nicholson was sworn in last Tuesday.

A plague of grasshoppers, or locusts, has appeared in the Central American States, and the crops in Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua have been almost entirely destroyed. The land has been turned into a complete wilderness. The exportation of cereals and vegetable produce has been prohibited, and the whole population has been engaged in destroying the insects, men, women, and children alike turning out into the fields for the purpose. The Government of Costa Rica has recommended the planting of potatoes, which are said to be proof against the attacks of the locusts.

Alderman Grundy, at the unanimous request of the Manchester City Council, has consented to serve as Mayor for another year.

The late Provost Macneille, of Ayr, has bequeathed his estate, subject to the life-interest of his widow, for the benefit of the poor of Ayr who are not in receipt of parochial relief. The value of the estate is estimated at £10,000.

Christmas and New-Year cards, tastefully got up, have been issued at a cheap rate from the office of the Religious Tract Society, Paternoster-row. Among these seasonable gifts are Bible Blessings, Christmas Wishes, greetings for the New Year, and Sunday-school reward tickets.

We are authorised to state that, by command of the Prince of Wales, the banquet to the farmers is fixed for Nov. 7 next at Willis's Rooms. The buck-hounds will meet in the Harrow country on the following day. The country banquet will take place about a week later. No subscriptions can be received after Saturday, the 26th inst.

The taking off coaches from the roads denotes as plainly as falling leaves the approach of winter. On Monday the horses which ran in the Margate and Canterbury coach were sold at Tattersall's, and produced an average of twenty-seven guineas only.—The London and Brighton coach will run its last journey out of London this season next Saturday.

In view of a winter campaign in Afghanistan, the home authorities have ordered the immediate dispatch of bedding and extra clothing for the troops, and already 10,000 blankets and 5000 sheets have been issued from store, at Woolwich, and are now in course of transmission to Bombay. These are the only stores yet specially ordered to India.

The following additional annual prizes at the Oxford Military College have been promised:—By the Chaplain-General, Bishop Cloughton, for classics; by Lord Waveney, for horsemanship; by Lord Overstone, for military drawing; and by Mr. J. MacGregor ("Rob Roy") for swimming. A prize for good conduct and military proficiency has also been promised by a friend who desires to remain *inco*.

The annual meetings of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of the United Kingdom began on Tuesday at Liverpool. Mr. P. Stewart MacIver presided. The general secretary's report stated that on June 30 last the society numbered 207 branches, containing £13,400 members, and that there was a balance in hand of £21,000. The president's address dealt chiefly with the questions of accidents and compensation to railway servants injured in the performance of their duties. It was stated by the president that preparations had been made for the defence of the two persons committed for trial in connection with the Sittingbourne accident.

Among the awards for gallantry in saving life made at the Royal Humane Society on Wednesday were a bronze medallion voted to Mrs. Disney Roebuck, wife of Captain Roebuck, of the 46th Regiment, and a handsome testimonial inscribed on vellum to Miss E. Bond, for the following courageous conduct:—On the 8th ult. the three Miss Pfeils were bathing at Broadstairs, when one of them was carried off her feet into deep water. Another sister, going to her help, was clasped by the neck and dragged into deep water; and the third sister, who went to help the other two, was carried out of her depth, all three being in the utmost danger, when, an alarm having been given by a man on the cliff above, Mrs. Disney Roebuck, followed by Miss Bond, her sister, with their clothes on, rushed in and rescued the three girls from their great peril. Mrs. Roebuck was the first to reach the ladies, and was dragged out of her depth. Miss Bond, partly wading and swimming, saved the whole party, the difficulty being much enhanced by the incumbrance of the clothes of herself and sister and the strong current setting to the eastward.





ENTRANCE TO THE KHYBER PASS AND FORT OF JAMROOD.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Oct. 5, 1878.—317



IN THE KHYBER PASS.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

General Ulysses S. Grant, after an almost Royal progress through Europe and the more accessible parts of the East, has returned to Paris, and is naturally the centre of interest to his countrymen in the French capital; but, as the General wishes to enjoy a little rest and quiet, the Parisians, with their usual good taste, have refrained from lionising him over much. Americans who "ought to know" tell me that the eyes of the people of the United States are turning every day more steadily towards the Hero of Vicksburg as a candidate for the Presidency at the expiration of Mr. Hayes's term of office. In that case, and should General Grant once more be elected Chief Magistrate, an American artist of an imaginative turn might, remembering the legend of Dick Whittington, paint a picture representing Ulysses S. as a young cadet at West Point listening to the steam whistle on the Hudson River railroad, and construing the shrill sounds into

Turn again, U. S. G.  
Turn again, U. S. G.

Three times President of the United States of America.

The worst of it is—at least so it appears to English students of American politics—that in the race of American Presidential candidates it is usually a "dark horse" that is nominated. I do not believe that one educated Englishman in a thousand had ever heard of Abraham Lincoln when it was announced that the Illinois lawyer and rail-splitter, destined to fill so illustrious a place in the history of his country, was to be "run" for the Presidency; and I suspect that quite as much ignorance prevailed in England touching the merits of Mr. Hayes when that gentleman beat Mr. Tilden.

But one cannot know everything, obviously. Innumerable correspondents of this Journal hurled scorn and defiance at the wretched writer of these Echoes because he asked for some information respecting the "Ladies of Llangollen." The remembrance of my fearful turpitude in the matter of the Welsh hermits makes me charitable to other folks' blunders. Thus, it was only with a gentle smile that I noticed the other day that an eminent Parisian journalist, M. Albert Millaud, had written a leading article in the *Figaro* commenting on the promotion of Lord Beaconsfield to be "Comte Cairns et Vicomte Gartmoyle." How was the French journalist to discriminate between the nice nuances of the British Peerage. "French puzzles" are fashionable just now; but what an English puzzle it is that the Marquis of Lorne is in reality only Sir John Douglas Campbell, and the Marquis of Hartington is only "commonly so called," and is simply Mr. Cavendish.

I hope that I am not violating *les convenances* and *les bienséances* when I hint that, at the invitation of one of the loveliest ladies whom I have the honour to know, I dined the other day at the Café Anglais with one of the original and veritable Corsican Brothers. Do not start, reader. There was no duel, neither was there a Ghost Scene during our pleasant repast. The Original Corsican Brothers are both, happily, in the land of the living; but it was on certain episodes in their lives arising from the phenomenal—I may almost say supernatural—sympathy existing between them that Alexandre Dumas the Elder founded his romance of "The Corsican Brothers," which was subsequently dramatised and transferred to our own stage by Mr. Dion Boucicault. One of the Brothers is M. Charles Blanc, the distinguished Academician and art-critic. The other, my fellow-guest at the Café Anglais, is M. Louis Blanc, the renowned Republican Deputy.

Those "French puzzles" in the *World* (to the usefulness of which I have already borne testimony) continue, in some cases, to presuppose a distressing amount of ignorance, not only of the French language, but of general literature among the *World's* refined and fashionable readers. "Whence comes and of whom first used is the phrase 'Pour encourager les autres?'" This is one of the "puzzles" propounded this week. Does the "French editor" assume that nobody reads Voltaire's "Candide?" The Admiral who was shot at Portsmouth "pour encourager les autres" was Admiral Byng?

I have no desire, myself, to engage in a "puzzle" competition; yet I should be very pleased if some of the accomplished linguists with whom I occasionally correspond through the medium of this column would furnish me with the English equivalents for the following French locutions. I confess that they puzzle me:—"A bon chat bon rat." (The stern joy that warriors feel in loamen worthy of their steel.) Would that do? "Faute d'un moine l'abbaye ne chôme pas." (The House of Commons could get on without Mr. —, the celebrated Obstructionist member. Would that be an equivalent?) "Il met de l'eau dans son vin." *Mettre de l'eau dans son vin* means to act with circumspection, or to speak with bated breath; but I know of no proverbial British equivalent to the French expression. "Manger de la vache enragée." That puzzles me entirely; so does "Tirer le diable par la queue," which means to obtain money by desperate expedients. "Mettre du foin dans ses bottes." I give that up. "Le pâté d'anguille est bon; mais il ne faut pas en abuser." The only equivalent I can find for this last locution is in Sam Weller's "rather too rich, as the young lady remarked of the pork pie which was all fat."

And here is a puzzle for the French editor himself. In Sedaine's play of "Richard Cœur de Lion" the troubadour Blondel sings a song which becomes the rallying cry of the Royalists in the early days of the first French Revolution. The first verse of the song runs thus:—

O Richard, ô mon roi,  
L'univers t'abandonne;  
Sur la terre il n'est que moi  
Qui s'intéresse à ta personne.

A Parisian newspaper has lately pointed out that this classical quatrain contains a very serious grammatical error. Where is it? An analogous solecism occurs in the illustrious Corneille's tragedy of "Nicomède"—

Bt je ne vois que vous qui le puisse arrêter.

A lady who is a great authority on matters of costume (and in many other things, alas!) tells me that the most conspicuous feature in the Paris autumnal fashions will be the white waistcoat with gilt buttons: the jacket buttoned over the vest, but cut away so as to display the waistcoat flaps. A dove-coloured or a silver-grey dress, with a waistcoat couleur cardinal (why not lobster colour? Did not Jules Janin once call the crustaceous delicacy "the Cardinal of the seas?"), likewise promises to be much worn this autumn. I remember that English ladies used to wear waistcoats some five-and-twenty years ago; and Pepys mentions a similar fashion as prevailing among the British fair in 1662. So far as my own observation goes, the "trail of the serpent" seems to be spreading over the whole of the Paris fashions. Hats and shoes of boa-constrictor's skin are accounted exquisitely *à la mode*; jewelled serpents are worn in the hair; and bouquet-holders are usually in the form either of snakes or lizards. When will the reign of frogs and toads come in, I wonder?

Mem.: English ladies of fashion have been much addicted, during the past season, to sending to Paris for dresses of

flowered cambric of patterns of the kind termed "spanglorious" by the Americans, and for plaid gingham of gay hues. I am assured that these fabrics are all of British manufacture.

A Monsieur Georges Duval has been detected by a sharp-eyed Paris journalist in a gross act of plagiarism from Honoré de Balzac. M. Duval, having to describe in a novel the boudoir of an actress, coolly appropriated *verbatim et literatim* about fifty lines from Balzac's "Grand Homme de Province à Paris." Who has not stolen—or, to put it more gently, borrowed—from the illustrious author of the "Comédie Humaine"? The death-bed scene of Marguerite Gauthier in the "Dame aux Camélias" was coolly "lifted" by M. Alexander Dumas the younger from Balzac's description of the death of Coralie; and manifestly was the indebtedness to the same author of our own Lord Lytton.

M. Georges Duval's explanation of his plagiarism is, to say the least, ingenious. He informs the public he has a prodigious memory, and that the gift occasionally becomes an infliction, inasmuch as he is apt when writing to be unable to distinguish his own language and thoughts from those of other people. The plea may be admissible to English people who remember the little scandal which arose some six-and-twenty years ago about the Earl of Beaconsfield (then Mr. Disraeli) and his magnificent mortuary panegyric on the Duke of Wellington. On the morrow of the delivery of that eloquent discourse, a hard-hearted book-worm wrote to the *Morning Chronicle* to point out that the glowing periods which had so electrified the House of Commons had been faithfully translated from a funeral oration pronounced over the tomb of the French Marshal Gouvion de St. Cyr. Mr. Disraeli's perfectly satisfactory explanation was that he had himself made the translation into English many years before the Duke's death, and that, finding it in his commonplace book, he had imagined the glowing periods to be all his own. But, urged the ill-natured critics, when Mr. Disraeli commonplace the oration the Duke of Wellington was alive and hearty, and Mr. Disraeli had nothing to do with Marshal Gouvion de St. Cyr. To the death of what great commander was the writer in the commonplace book referring? The answer was triumphant. There was an allusion in the speech to the white head of a famous Roman General, *Stilichonis apex*. Obviously, Mr. Disraeli had composed an imaginary discourse upon the death of Stilicho.

G. A. S.

## REAL CONVERSATIONS.

Imaginary conversations between great, or celebrated, or notorious personages have before now met with considerable acceptance, as the literary career of Walter Savage Landor is sufficient to show; but as regards the majority of the world there is nothing like the heaven of reality to tempt the appetite and to promote digestion. And it is just reality which gives importance to the two huge volumes entitled *Conversations with M. Thiers, M. Guizot, &c.* by the late Nassau William Senior; edited by his daughter, M. C. M. Simpson (Hurst and Blackett), a work containing printed proof of a father's prodigious memory and of a daughter's discreet and considerate editorship. Incredulity is the chief feeling with which one approaches the task of perusal, and the incredulity is increased rather than diminished by knowing that the enormous quantity of reminiscences recorded is but an insignificant portion of all that the late Mr. Senior remembered and committed to the pages of his journals. No mortal memory, it seems, could possibly have retained so much, even if the mental reservoir were habitually and methodically relieved by a process of bottling off, as it were, at regular or irregular intervals, but as soon as might be after a new supply, the continually increasing flood of impressions into oblivion-tight receptacles, such as note-books and diaries. The spirit of unbelief, however, is pretty well exorcised, when it is understood that the late Mr. Senior took the opinion of some, if not all, of the personages with whom he had conversed, and that they admitted the accuracy with which he had represented their sentiments and statements, or even corrected them with their own hands. At the same time, it cannot be supposed that he put down on paper their very language: it is sufficient if we have the essence of what they said. The conversations given in the two volumes now under consideration were held with more or less distinguished persons who were intimately acquainted with the state of political affairs and of private as well as public feeling in France and elsewhere during the period included between 1852 and 1860. That was the first decade of the Second French Empire; and, naturally enough, the prominent topic is Napoleon III., his character, his policy, his fatalism, his popularity and unpopularity, his improvidence, his abilities. It is probable that, what with Victor Hugo on one side, and what with many writers of much inferior calibre on the other, the English reader has had about enough of Napoleon III., whose proper measure is most likely to be ascertained by the almost infallible method of striking a balance between the best and the worst that has been said of him, whether physically, mentally, or morally. We all know how, especially in these days of innumerable newspapers, with their "world-wide circulation" and their universal influence, the snowball of glorification or of vilification is rolled and increased in bulk until it attains dimensions out of all proportion to the merits or demerits of any human being. In connection with Napoleon III. and the first ten years of his reign, it is a matter of course that we should find such subjects of conversation as the Crimean War and whatever and whoever had anything to do with it, Orsini's plot and murderous attempt, the swagger of the French Colonels and their offensiveness towards England, the Italian War, the annexation of Savoy and Nice, Lamoricière and Rome, Garibaldi and Cavour, French Generals and Russian Generals, and other more or less cognate matters; and it would be difficult to exaggerate the interest attaching to the diversity of opinion among persons all competent, if not equally competent, to form a judgment. It is not improbable, however, that ordinary readers will derive most gratification from the conversations which have reference to quite another sort of persons and things, and from the descriptions interspersed among the dialogues, such as Ristori and Rachel, and their points of similitude and dissimilitude, and such as the very charming sketch of M. Guizot's home and mode of life at Val Richer. It is always advisable that people should learn to be as contented as possible with their own country; but among ourselves there is a tendency to believe, or perhaps to pretend to believe, that Paris is a nicer city than London to live in, and that the Parisian cabs are better and better managed than our own. The latter heresy has, no doubt, been much shaken lately by the exposures which took place during the late "cab strike" in Paris.

And now let us see what M. de Montalembert told Mr. Senior about Parisian houses. "The large open spaces," he said, "the ground occupied by public buildings, hospitals, and convents, and the manner in which shops, manufactories, and warehouses are intermixed with mere residences, instead of being kept separate as they are with you, render the distances great . . . Then the open drains keep the greater part of

Paris damp during the winter, and offensive in the summer. I dislike, too, our system of apartments. After all our revolutions we continue to be the slaves of our porters and our porters' wives. And one generally has some internal enemy, some noisy or irregular neighbour among the strata of people above and below one. I often wish for the independence, and quiet, and street-door of Belgravia." We English, it is true, cannot all of us live in Belgravia when we are in London, and, as regards Paris, M. de Montalembert spoke of things as they were in 1854; but, making all allowances and exceptions, it is doubtful, even now, whether a Londoner would do well to "swap," as an American would say, with a Parisian of the same social and pecuniary circumstances.

As for "the life of a country gentleman in the Department of the Sarthe," let us see what answer was made by M. Beaumont when he was asked "how he liked" it. "I am busy," he replied: "I am engaged in a work on Austria. I am studying Latin with my son, and learning English from him. I have to manage an estate of about seven hundred acres, surrounded by about one or two hundred small owners, who are always trying to nibble bits away from me. I grow my own wheat and vegetables, and produce my own milk and butter, and wine—at least, the wine for my servants. So that I have occupation and domestic pleasures, but I have none of what are called the pleasures of society. . . . The country round me swarms with gentilshommes who have good blood and good manners; they want nothing but intelligence and knowledge. . . . They shoot, they fish, they play at domino, they farm their little properties, and if they would keep out of my way I should not complain of them; but they have a terrible habit of coming to pass a day with you . . . they are incapable of taking a hint, because they are incapable of entering into the feelings of a man who considers time as anything but an enemy." This picture does not lead one to suppose that the English country gentleman, any more than the Londoner, would care to "swap" with his French parallel; for, everything else being equal, the English country gentleman's neighbours do not "play at domino," at any rate, as a general rule.

What sort of orator is Lord Beaconsfield? Here is Lamartine's reply, given by inference, when he was asked whether Montalembert were not a great orator: "No. He is, for some purposes, a good rhetorician; he can elaborate a speech in his cabinet, full of sharp hits and epigrammatic conceits, and deliver it with point and effect; he can please his friends, and, what he enjoys much more, wound his enemies. He is just such a speaker as your Disraeli . . . ; he is a clever speaker, not a great orator." Altogether, M. de Montalembert does not come out in these conversations as the "very superior person" he was considered to be, at least among certain circles in this country. As for Napoleon III.'s arch-imp, as M. Victor Hugo regards him, it would probably cause the illustrious poet a very bad quarter of an hour, as well as an outburst of sardonic laughter, to read how "the Curés" in a particular neighbourhood "all talked with effusion of ce bon et saint Monsieur de Morny;" but then M. Victor Hugo, one would say, considers the ordinary priest capable of anything.

Let us conclude with some remarks made in 1855 touching Napoleon III. by M. Grimlot, who is described as "a man of great sagacity and experience, and singularly moderate," and who, nevertheless, refuses him the possession of qualities in which he was commonly supposed to excel. "Louis Napoleon," we read, "wants the first talent of a Sovereign, a knowledge of human nature;" and, so far from entering into the feelings of the French people, "he has certain fixed ideas as to the wishes of the French people, which from time to time coincide with the truth, just as a clock which stands still is twice in the twenty-four hours exactly right; but he cannot follow the movements of public opinion. . . . I have often been asked by English people whether he will be faithful to the alliance. I have no doubt that he will. Not from any feelings of honour, or fidelity, or honesty, for he is not affected by them. He has no moral sense; he does not, in the English sense of the word, know right from wrong." Yet he was supposed, by almost general consent in England at the height of his prosperity, to be himself inscrutable but able to see through a stone wall or a stony heart, to play on the French people's nature as easily as Paganini played on fiddle-strings, and to be as faithful to the friends and the land of his exile—unless he should be absolutely forced by his nation and his name to take vengeance for Waterloo—as a sepooy to his salt. And so we leave two wonderfully attractive volumes to the appreciation they deserve.

A large Congregational chapel, erected at a cost of £4000, was opened at Yeovil on Wednesday. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Morley spoke on free churches, for all of which he thought there was scope, and said if they were wise they would benefit by antagonism. Mr. Morley also availed himself of his visit to Yeovil to address a large number of friends of the temperance movement.

At a meeting of the Royal South Bucks Agricultural Association, held on Wednesday at Datchet, the Prince Consort Silver Cup, value twenty guineas, given by the Queen for root crops, was awarded to Mr. G. Botham, Wexham; Mr. Ives, of Langley, taking the second prize, a piece of plate, value ten guineas, presented by Mr. N. G. Lambert, M.P. The members of the society dined in the evening at the Royal Hotel, Slough. The annual show of stock of the North Walsham Agricultural Association was held the same day at North Walsham, Norfolk, and was largely attended. At the dinner in the evening Lord Suffield presided, and was supported by Lord Carington, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Colonel Duff, M.P., and others.

From a Parliamentary return issued by an order of the House of Commons it appears there are 458 old savings banks in the United Kingdom. The number of accounts open in these banks is 1,509,847, and the sum at the credit of depositors £44,238,686; and, notwithstanding five banks with 3421 accounts and an aggregate capital of £104,929 were closed during the past year, the number of depositors increased 16,446, and the amount by £954,986. There were 1,851,193 deposits, and 1,099,447 payments, or 2,950,640 transactions during the year. The number of paid officers employed was 1576, their salaries amounted to £112,769, and the amount of security given to the Government by them was £330,610. At the close of the year the amount owing to depositors in the old savings banks was £44,238,686, to meet which the Government held (including the surplus funds) £44,475,777, and in addition there was in the hands of the local treasurers £300,756, for which the Government held security to the amount of £317,910; so that, whilst the assets amounted to £44,776,533, the liabilities to depositors were only £44,238,686, showing a clear surplus of £537,847 in favour of the banks. During the past ten years the depositors in the old savings banks have increased 124,065 in number, and £7,704,670 in money, although 81 banks have closed during that period. The average rate of interest allowed in the old savings banks is £2 19s. 5d. per cent, in the Post Office banks £2 10s. per cent.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Hudson, Richard, to be Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Bury.  
 Jackson, P.; Vicar of Kingstington, Newton-Abbot.  
 Lucas, M. B. G. R.; Perpetual Curate of Chilton super Polden-cum-Edlington.  
 Lucas, M. B. G. R.; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Rawtenstall.  
 Norris, James; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Carnforth.  
 Pendered, W. L.; Vicar of Rensdale, Carnforth.  
 Shorland, William Henry; Perpetual Curate of Oakhill.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of Ripon last Saturday consecrated the new Church of St. John, at Cote Hill, Warley, near Halifax.

An organ, built by Mr. Alfred Monk, of Camden-town, will be opened at St. Anne's, Hoxton-street, on Sunday, the 6th inst.

An illuminated address, bound in morocco, and a purse containing £60, have been presented to the Rev. Cunningham Geikie, by the congregation of St. Peter's, Dulwich.

The *Sussex Advertiser* states that a handsome window is to be placed in St. Ann's Church, Lewes, as a memorial to the late Mark Antony Lower, the well-known Sussex archaeologist.

The memorial-stone of the Marsh Memorial Church, Rumworth, Bolton, was laid last Saturday by Mr. T. L. Rushton. Excluding the site, which has been presented by Mr. J. Ormerod, the cost of the church will be £3950.

It is proposed to erect a new cathedral at Colombo, on the old Rifle Parade ground, at a cost of £25,000. It is arranged that the present edifice, known as St. Peter's Church, formerly a Dutch official building, shall be taken over by the authorities, the amount of the valuation going towards the construction fund of a new cathedral.

The festival service held in aid of the funds for the restoration of Tewkesbury Abbey Church added £350 to the sum already raised for this object. The committee were fortunate in obtaining, through the influence of Mrs. Ellicott, wife of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the gratuitous assistance of Madame Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Wadmore.

The Earl of Wharfedale, Mr. W. Spencer-Stanhope, M.P., and Mr. F. S. Powell have issued a circular in reference to the Wakefield bishopric, announcing that an account named "The Wakefield Bishopric Fund Account" has been opened at Messrs. Beckett's Bank, Leeds, and also at Bradford, and at Wakefield. They add that Viscount Cranbrook has, unsolicited, promised £1000.

On Wednesday, Sept. 25, at Bettisfield, a district of the parish of Hammer, in Flintshire, the Bishop of St. Asaph consecrated a village church, which was built some time since, at the cost of Lord Hammer, in whose estate the district lies. The building is of stone, from Cefn and Grinshill, with a red-tiled roof, and was designed by Mr. Street. It is cruciform in plan, and consists of chancel, with aisles, nave, and transepts.

After being closed four years for the purpose of undergoing necessary restoration, the parish church of Handsworth was reopened last Saturday afternoon by the Bishop of Lichfield. The cost of the restoration is £10,000, towards which about £8000 had been contributed prior to the consecration service. The Bishop, in his sermon, expressed his gratification at the renewed activity which was now perceptible throughout the country in regard to church building and restoration.

The consecration of St. Mary's, Lottisham, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, took place on Wednesday, Sept. 25. The new church is intended as a chapel-of-ease to the parish church of West Bradley, and has been built at a cost of about £1700. On Friday all the poor of Lottisham were regaled with a supper. The church was built and endowed chiefly at the expense of the late Dr. Henry Jenkyns, Canon of Durham, his son, Mr. Jenkyns, and some others interested in the parish.

Mr. Henry Marshall, assistant-secretary of the Carates' Augmentation Fund, was charged at the Westminster Police Court on Monday with embezzling upwards of £1000 belonging to the fund. It was stated that it was the prisoner's duty to enter the amounts received on behalf of the fund and pay them into the bank. During the present year he had received £9767, of which only £8697 had been accounted for. He admitted to two members of the council that his defalcations amounted to £3000. He was remanded, bail being refused.

The restoration of the exterior of the south transept of York Minster, one of the oldest and most interesting portions of the edifice, is proceeding in a very satisfactory manner, under the supervision of Mr. G. E. Street, R.A. The east aisle was completed some time ago, and the west aisle has been restored as far as possible at present. The restoration of the central arch of the transept, containing the famous rosette window, will, it is calculated, be completed in about eighteen months. The Dean and Chapter are promoting a musical festival to be held at the Minster on the 29th inst. in aid of the restoration fund.

The Church of St. Michael, Overton, near Marlborough, was reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 25. The church, which is a handsome structure, has been rebuilt entirely at the cost of the trustees of Sir H. Meux, Bart., the Marquis of Ailesbury, and Lord Malden. Many costly gifts, including two stained windows, a set of silver communion vessels, a lectern, books, and other fittings, have been presented by the parishioners and other friends. The Earl of Pembroke also presented a two-manual organ. A public luncheon was held after the morning service in a tent, the Rev. F. W. Welburn, Vicar, presiding. During the afternoon tea was provided for between 300 and 400 of the poor of the parish.

At Sheffield on Monday the Archbishop of York consecrated the first of nine new churches to be erected in that town within five years, under a scheme for church extension. This one is to be called the Sale Memorial Church, and is erected in memory of the Rev. Canon Sale, late Vicar of Sheffield. Canon Sale had long wished to see a church erected in that locality, which was almost destitute of church accommodation; and it was thought the most fitting tribute to his memory would be to carry out his long-treasured scheme. This has now been done, and the church, which has cost £10,000, will accommodate about 800. A sermon was preached by the Bishop of Sodor and Man, who succeeded Canon Sale as Vicar of Sheffield.

Under the presidency of the Archbishop of York, the annual Church Congress began its proceedings on Tuesday at Sheffield. About 2000 of the clergy and laity were present. The introductory address was given by the Archbishop, who entered upon a defence of Church Congresses, some influential persons having sought to induce all the clergy of the Evangelical school to withhold their presence from this meeting. His Grace also spoke at some length on the Pan-Anglican Synod. He was very explicit on the subject of the confessional, which could lay claim to no primitive antiquity, and which was deeply repugnant to the feelings and instincts of English people as a whole. The congress afterwards proceeded to the discussion of some of the numerous papers set down for hearing; and prominent amongst those subjects was that of foreign and colonial missions.—The most important subject of discussion on Wednesday was the just limits of comprehensiveness in the national Church, which was introduced by the Hon. Charles Wood, and gave rise to an animated debate, at the

close of which the Archbishop spoke in strong terms concerning the resistance of the Ritualists to the authority of the Bishops, and said it seemed to him a thing to "make the angels weep" that the Ritualists should be going on in the course they were pursuing.

On Thursday, Sept. 26, the ancient parish church of Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, dedicated to St. Guthlac, was reopened after restoration. Richard de Rulos, a relative of Hereward the Wake, about A.D. 1050, founded a chapel at Deeping, dedicated to St. Guthlac, and made it the parish church. The present building (now restored) is considered to date from about A.D. 1170, the nave having both pointed and round arches. The exterior of the church is chiefly Perpendicular in style. The north aisle has been rebuilt and enlarged, adding some seventy sittings to the church. An organ-chamber and vestry have been built. The church has been seated with oak seats, carved with emblems from Croyland Abbey or from monuments found in the church. The land Abbey or from monuments found in the church. The cross over the porch is copied from the hermitage at Peakirk, where it is said Pega, the sister of St. Guthlac, lived. Many gifts, including hangings for the sanctuary, embroidered with flowers from the Fen, the pulpit, subscribed for by school children, with panels of olive-wood brought from Jerusalem, adorn the restored parish church. The church porch and tower were illuminated at night.

Four new churches were opened on Thursday week at Barrow-in-Furness. Previously there were but three Episcopal churches in the town for a population of 40,000. The Bishop of Carlisle, in a sermon preached two years ago, pointed out how essentially necessary it was to extend the church accommodation in the town, and a movement was set on foot by Sir James Ramsden and other gentlemen with this object. It was determined to build four new churches in various parts of the town, and to dedicate them to the Four Apostles. The sum of £24,000 was soon placed at the disposal of the committee. The Duke of Devonshire gave £12,000, thus practically giving effect to one half of the scheme; the Duke of Buccleuch gave £6000; Mr. H. W. Schneider (Mayor of Barrow) gave £1000; Sir James Ramsden, £500; and the remaining £4500 has been contributed by others. It was resolved that temporary churches should be erected in the first place, and permanent parsonages; but it is ultimately intended that permanent churches shall take the place of the temporary edifices. The churches are constructed of wood and brick, and embrace the ordinary church arrangements—chancel, nave, and north and south aisles. Their extreme length is 102 ft., and their breadth 50 ft. The sittings are open, and in each church there is room for 520 worshippers. The opening of the churches took place simultaneously, the Bishop of Carlisle officiating at St. Matthew's, the Bishop of Hereford at St. Mark's, the Bishop of Sodor and Man at St. Luke's, and the Archbishop of York at St. John's. At a luncheon held afterwards the Duke of Devonshire, who presided, spoke with satisfaction respecting the growth of churches in the province of York. He could not conceal the anxiety, however, which somewhat qualified this satisfaction, occasioned by the internal state of the Church. The Archbishop of York referred to the same circumstance as merely a passing phase.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Ripon consecrated a church of a remarkable character. In March, 1871, the foundation-stone of a new church at Studley Royal was laid by the Marchioness of Ripon (then Countess de Grey), at the end of the avenue in the park, which was intended for the villages of Aldfield and Studley Royal, in place of two old chapels. The building is in the thirteenth century style, and is from designs by Mr. Burgess. The church consists of a nave, with aisles, by chancel and inner chancel, vestry and west tower, and a spire 152 ft. high. The porch is on the south side, and has a richly moulded archway, and in the gable is a sculptured representation of the Annunciation, the Holy Ghost being figured in the quatrefoil above. The chancel is in two bays, divided by bold buttresses. The windows are in pairs. The east window occupies the whole width between the buttresses, and has four lights. The central piece of sculpture is the Crucifixion; on the right are figures of St. George and the Crucifixion; on the right are figures of St. George and the Crucifixion; on the right are figures of St. George and the Crucifixion. The tracery of the west window represents the Root of Jesse and the Ancestors of our Lord, on the sill of the window being the reclining figure of Jesus. The window of itself contains scenes in the life of the Blessed Virgin. The subjects of the aisle windows are all scriptural.

## UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Rev. J. R. Magrath, M.A., Vice-Provost, was on Thursday morning elected Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, in the room of the Ven. W. W. Jackson. Mr. Magrath was appointed to the office of Provost of the Society on Dr. Jackson becoming incapacitated by age in 1877. Mr. Edward Westrop Dorrington, of Christ's Hospital, has been elected to a Holme Exhibition at Queen's College, Oxford, of £45 a year for five years.

Mr. George Pirie, M.A., Cambridge University, son of Principal Pirie, Aberdeen, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at Aberdeen, in room of Dr. Fuller, resigned. Professors Nicol (Natural History) and Harvey (Materia Medica) have both resigned their chairs on account of failing health. In both cases the appointments lie with the Crown.

Viscount Cardwell was present on Tuesday at the opening of the session at Owens College, Manchester (of which college he is a governor), and presided over a meeting held in the chemical theatre, to hear the introductory letter, by Professor Ward, on "Some University Experience of the Renaissance Age in Germany." There was a large attendance of the friends of the college and students. His Lordship spoke in terms of high praise of the important work which the college was doing and its general efficiency, and expressed a belief that, from the completeness of the schemes and the objects at which it successfully aimed, it must be regarded as a singular accession to the academical strength of the country.

Professor Henry Morley gave on Wednesday the introductory lecture at the opening of the session of the faculties of arts, laws, and science at University College, the subject being the Origin and Progress of University College, from its inception in 1825, and its subsequent establishment, down to the present day, when the decision of the governing body relative to the higher education of women comes into operation.

Professor Huxley on Tuesday evening inaugurated the new session of the local branch of the Society for the Extension of University Teaching by a lecture on Physiology as a Branch of University Education, at St. Mary's School-Room, Whitechapel. The Rev. S. A. Barnett presided, and the room was crowded to excess. Professor Huxley, who was cordially welcomed, gave a very interesting sketch of the lines which a course of lectures in physiology might suitably follow. He deprecated the adoption of the maxim, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," if only the knowledge was real knowledge, and said that what was a little knowledge now would have been a great deal of knowledge not long ago. Such know-

ledge in physiology as Harvey would have given his right hand to possess was worth having on its own account. He believed, therefore, that the work done by the society in setting on foot lectures and classes in various districts of London and the suburbs was a work well worth doing. At the conclusion of the address Mr. F. Rogers said that, as a working man of the Tower Hamlets district, he could testify to the interest excited there by the society's teaching.

Mr. Gladstone visited King William's College, Castletown, Isle of Man, on Wednesday, and addressed the boys. The Principal, Dr. Jones, had suggested a lecture on Homer. The time, place, and surrounding circumstances were extremely suitable, but he objected. He was, however, glad the request had been made, as it showed an appreciation of the old poet, and he hoped all looked forward to reading him. He expressed great pleasure to see such unmistakable signs of interest there in ancient study. Although he would not lecture on Homer, he would be glad to answer any question. He knew the main cause of success in schools to be in the teachers, and the centre of their life was the Head Master. The rearing of the young was different, and its varied requirements were increasing with the standard of education. Boys could be helped to their teachers, could cheer them, and make their work sweet. He impressed strongly upon the boys the enormous importance of taking every advantage of the passing time, cautioning them not to let it slip through their hands, but to let every hour produce fruits of an enduring character. Play earnestly, said he, among yourselves, and let your work also be earnest. All must be resolute and manly in whatever God had set them to do, as the principles of courage, duty, and perseverance were requisite for manhood. In conclusion, he wished all a continuation of their present prosperity, and prayed that God would grant them health and happiness. On his leaving the boys lined both sides of the road and cheered lustily.

Lord Camarvon, as president of the Salt Schools, Saltaire, gave an address there last Tuesday on the general subject of education, his chief point being that instruction should be more largely than at present directed to the development of the moral side of character.

Mr. S. C. Logan, M.A., educated at the Perse Grammar School, Cambridge, Foundation Scholar of St. John's College, and Goldsmith's Exhibitioner, has been elected Head Master of the Hull Grammar School.

The City of London School Committee have agreed upon a report to the Court of Common Council, the principal point in which is a recommendation that the foundation be removed from its old site in Honey-lane Market to a new site on the Thames Embankment, adjacent to the Royal Hotel. It is estimated (says the *City Press*) that the old site will produce upwards of £100,000.

At the commencement of this term the following were appointed to masterships in Reading School:—The Rev. J. G. Cheshire, B.A., Scholar of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge; Mr. F. P. Barnard, B.A., Exhibitioner and Honourman in Modern History, Pembroke College, Oxford; Mr. C. Brodie Searle, B.A., of the University of London; Mr. A. J. H. Barber, member of the Royal Society of Musicians, and formerly Vicar-Choral of Ripon Cathedral.

A scholarship, to be held by the son of one of our foreign missionaries, has been founded at St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, in memory of the Rev. R. L. Pennell, formerly a master in that school, who died at Zanzibar whilst engaged in work for the Central African Mission. This is the second Mission Scholarship that has been founded at Hurstpierpoint.

An examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will take place at the University of London, Burlington-gardens, on Monday, Dec. 2, and following days, the first day being devoted to medical examination.

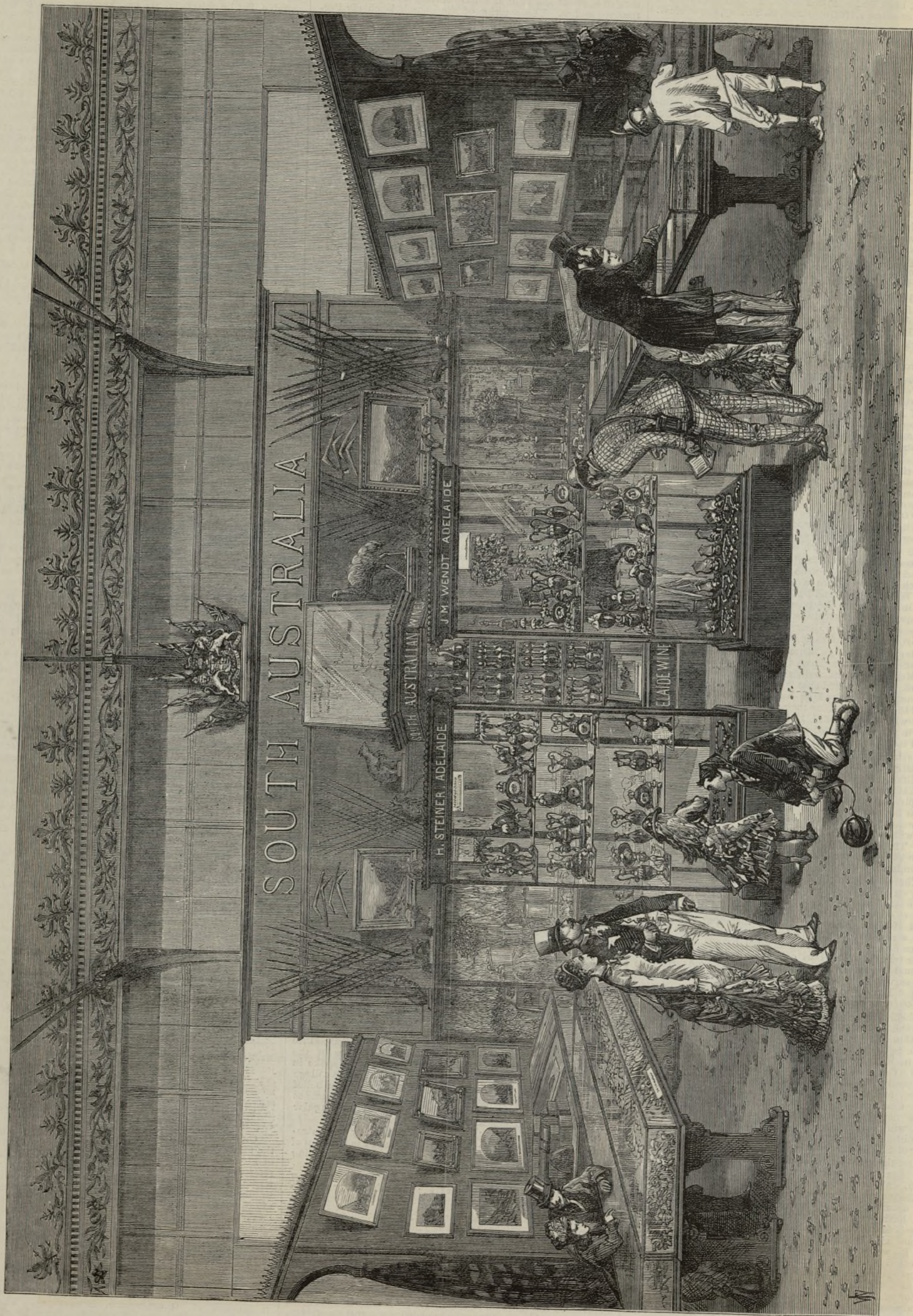
The election of the Head Master of Portsmouth Grammar School took place at the meeting of the governing body on the 19th—the Vicar, the Rev. E. P. Grant, presiding. There were sixty-one candidates, three of whom were selected for an interview with the governors—namely, Mr. Agar, assistant master at the Manchester Grammar School; Mr. Bond, second master at the Middle-Class School, Cowper-street, London; and Mr. Jerrard, head classical assistant master at the Norwich Grammar School. Mr. Jerrard was unanimously elected. The school has recently been reorganised, and the new building, erected on land reclaimed by the demolition of the fortifications, will be finished by the close of the year.

The administration of Abingdon School, Berks, passes this month, under its new scheme, into the hands of a new governing body. The school was founded in the reign of Elizabeth by John Roysse, citizen and mercer of London. Thomas Tesdale, the first scholar admitted into the school, and his nephew, William Bennett, were great benefactors: Tesdale endowed the ushership and Bennett established scholarships in the school. Tesdale's munificence also combined with Wightwick's aid to found Pembroke College, Oxford, that the scholars of Abingdon School might enjoy the benefits of the neighbouring University. Under the University bill of 1854 the school still has five valuable scholarships at that college. There are twelve governors, two ex officio, six representative, and four co-optative. The ex-officio governors are the Mayor and Recorder of Abingdon; of the representative governors two are appointed by the Town Council, two by the master and governors of the local Hospital of Christ, two by an electing body consisting of the Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, the Camden Professor of Ancient History, and the Savilian Professor of Geometry in Oxford University. The four co-optative governors are named in the scheme—Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., Archdeacon Pott, Mr. J. S. Bowles, and Mr. J. T. Morland. The school is divided into a senior and junior department. The instruction in the junior department is to comprise the usual English subjects, with Latin and one modern European language; and in the senior department the same subjects, with the addition of Greek, advanced instruction in mathematics, natural science, modern languages, and English literature.

On Wednesday week the Bishop of Manchester distributed the prizes at the Burnley Grammar School, and in the course of his address said he differed from Mr. W. E. Forster with reference to the desirability of the education of young people terminating at an earlier age than at present. Instead of curtailing the period of age, he thought that if parents could afford the delay twenty-one was not too late a time of life to start in business. Quality, he added, rather than quantity, should be the object of the teacher. He was in favour of political economy being taught in schools, and instanced the recent strike in North-East Lancashire as showing the necessity of such knowledge among our operatives.

The College of Preceptors announce that their course of lectures on practical teaching will be given by Mr. J. G. Fitch, M.A., one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, at the institution, 42, Queen-square, Bloomsbury. The lectures, twelve in number, began at seven, on Thursday, Oct. 3, and will be given on successive Thursdays.





PARIS EXHIBITION: THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COURT.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE FASHION FOR THE AUTUMN.

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REAL RUSSIAN SEAL PALETOTS.  
33 inches long .. 24 guineas.  
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New and Perfect Shapes,  
and of the most enduring qualities.

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Lined Real Russian Squirrel, 45 inches long,  
36s., 42s., 50s. 6d., and 3 guineas.

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Lined with Plain Grey Squirrel,  
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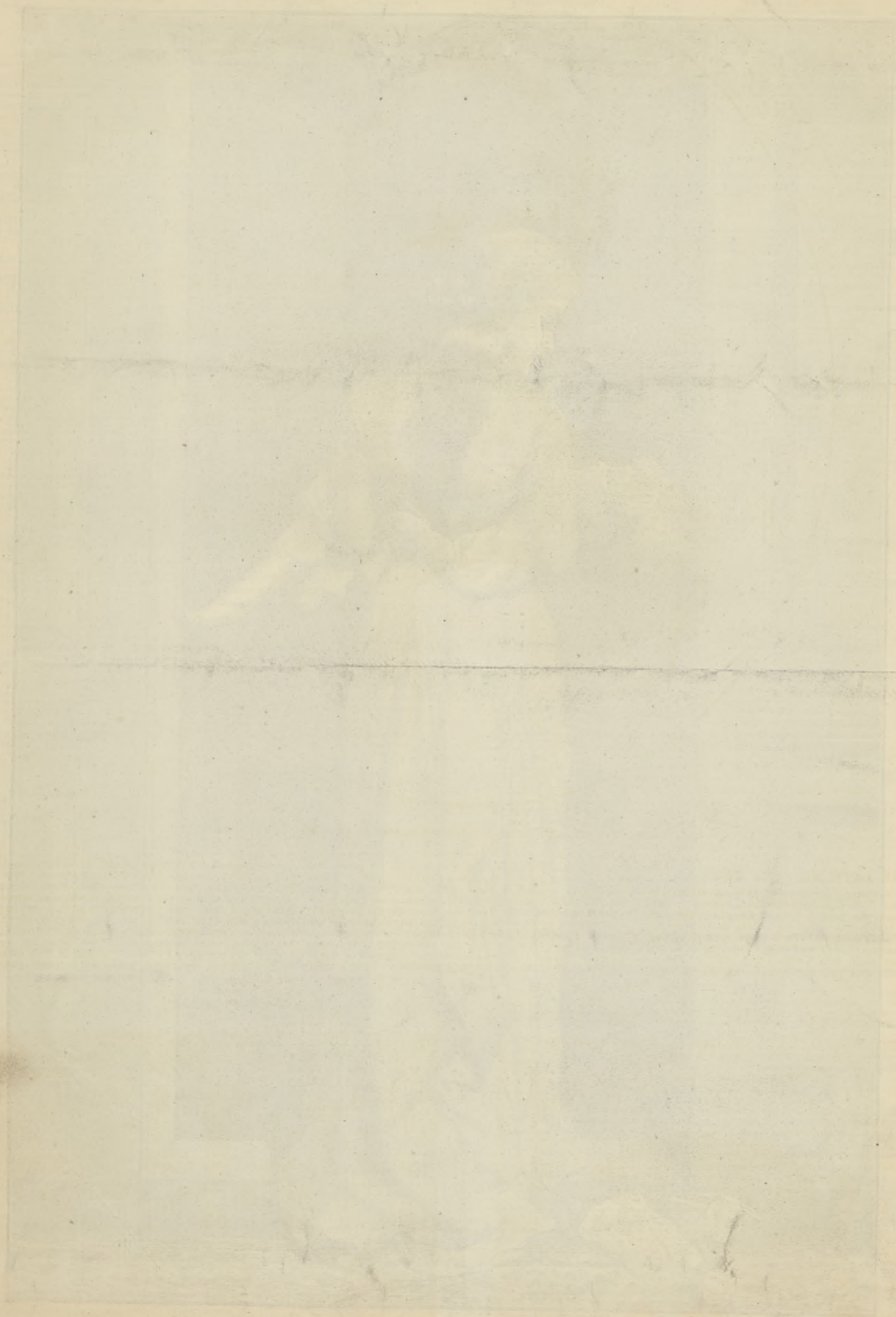




GOING TO BED.

BY E. K. JOHNSON.





GOING TO THE  
MOUNTAINS

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8629 horses, and the Neptune (late Independence), giving upwards of 8800 indicated horse power. These, we believe, are the largest amounts of power hitherto realised with one pair of engines since the use of steam for marine propulsion began. Up to the present time, he and his firm have fitted 735 vessels with engines, having an aggregate actual power of more than 500,000 horses. A list of the ships in which this amount of machine power has been distributed would include the Orlando, Howe, Bellerophon, Inconstant, Northampton, Ajax, Agamemnon, Hercules, Sultan, Warrior, Black Prince, Achilles, Minotaur, and Northumberland. In 1854, at the commencement of the Crimean War, when Admiral Napier found himself powerless in the Baltic for want of gun-boats, it became imperative to have 120 of them with 60-horse engines on board, ready for next spring, and at first the means for turning out so large an amount of work in so short a time puzzled the Admiralty. Mr. Penn pointed out, and put in practice, an easy solution of the mechanical difficulty. By calling to his assistance the best workshops in the country, in duplicating parts, and by a full use of the resources of his own establishments at Greenwich and Deptford, he was able to fit up with the requisite engine-power ninety-seven gun-boats. Altogether during the Crimean War 121 vessels were fitted with engines for our Government by Mr. Penn. He has taken out numerous patents for improvements in steam-engines, and one of these, now in universal use, aptly illustrates his fertility of resource as a mechanician. In the early days of screw propulsion no bearings of brass or other metal could be got to stand the strain of the stern shaft, and at one moment it seemed as if the screw must be abandoned and the paddle-wheel reverted to. Mr. Penn solved the problem by using "lignum vite" wood bearings, which, lubricated by water, were found to act without any appreciable wear.

Mr. Penn was elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1828, and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1859. He was formerly president of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, and he received many marks of distinction from foreign Governments. He married, in 1847, Ellen, daughter of Mr. William English, of Enfield, and has left four sons and two daughters. In 1872 he took his two eldest sons into partnership, and they are now the heads of the firm, which employs upwards of 2000 hands. Mr. Penn himself retired from business in 1875.

The funeral of Mr. Penn, which took place last Saturday in St. Margaret's Churchyard, Belmont-hill, Lee, adjacent to his residence, "The Cedars," was attended by a thousand of the workmen employed by Messrs. John Penn and Sons, and by about a hundred gentlemen, amongst whom were several engineers of repute, and many personal friends.

The portrait we have engraved is from a photograph by M. Keutlinger, of Paris.

#### ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday at its house, in John-street, Adelphi. Mr. Richard Lewis, secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £186 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the institution for services rendered by them during the past month, in which period they saved sixty-two lives, besides helping to rescue a stranded schooner and several fishing-boats which were in danger of being wrecked. Altogether, the institution has contributed this year, by its life-boats and other means, to the saving of 436 lives. Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast, and payments amounting to £2865 were made on some of the 268 life-boats of the institution. It was decided to form a new life-boat establishment at Clogher Head, Ireland; and new life-boats have recently been sent to Hartlepool and Dover. The committee earnestly appeal to the public for support to enable them to meet the continued very heavy expenses on the numerous life-boat establishments of the institution. Reports were read from the four inspectors of life-boats on their recent visits to the coast.

#### EDUCATION AT THE EAST END OF LONDON.

Mr. Le Page Renouf, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools in the metropolitan district of the Tower Hamlets, in his report for 1877, makes the following statement:—

The great defect of which all examiners complain is want of intelligence. It is to be lamented, but certainly not to be wondered at. Persons who have had the advantage of a liberal education are apt to ignore conditions under which their own minds have been formed, and which are altogether lacking in the education of the children who frequent elementary schools. Our own education was in fact going on, unconsciously to ourselves, during most of our waking moments. We learned as much, like the ancient rabbi, from our companions as from our teachers. It is not so with the children of our schools. Their education is almost entirely confined within the school hours. The vocabulary of their families is extremely limited. Home influences are destructive of school influences. This is the case even with reference to pupil-teachers, whose reading up to the moment of entering college is often as deficient in accuracy, intelligence, and expression as that of the younger children. It is, perhaps, natural that little children who know what a donkey is, or a "moke," should not know what an "ass" is, or that if asked how many legs a fish has, they should say "four," "two," or "one;" but it is almost incredible that great girls, pupil-teachers in the east end of London, should not know what is a "mushroom," or that both boy and girl pupil-teachers should habitually understand as a "churchyard" the "ram-part" to which the body of Sir John Moore was hurried. One of the most favourite pieces of prose learned by pupil-teachers in their fifth year is the famous speech of Lord Chatham. I have not yet had one who understood what is meant by "extending the traffic to the shambles of every German depot." The meanings of the words were not always known; the sense of the entire passage, never. An amusing story about a sow was lately given out for the composition of the pupil-teachers. A good many understood "cow" instead of "sow," but the animal, whether a "cow" or "sow," was in almost every case spoken of as "he" or "him." The following is the account of the Indian Mutiny given by a female pupil-teacher in her fifth year of service and the eighteenth year of her age:—"There was a dreadful massacre in India, and thousands were slain; it was placed under the hands of a Governor, but he did not attend properly after the country, and so the people took the law into their own hands, and the country became in a dreadful state, men and children being killed. The Queen then became Empress of England."

But the picture has lights as well as shadows. Treating of the Jews' Free School in Bell-lane, Spitalfields, he says:—

This school is the largest school in his district, and probably in all England. The average attendance last year was 1248 boys and 850 girls. At one of his visits he found 2437 children present—1452 boys and 985 girls. There are nine certificated masters and six certificated mistresses, six assistant teachers, and thirty-six pupil-teachers. The boys are under the superintendence of Mr. Moses Angel, and the girls under that of Mrs. Phillips, neither of whom is a certificated teacher. Mr. Angel, however, stands in the place of director, training-school, and, indeed, factotum of the entire institution, the efficiency and propriety of which are in a large measure due to him. The inspector bears witness to the success of its action upon so large a number of children, many of whom belong to foreign families, in which the English language is but rarely and most imperfectly spoken, and who are also of migratory habits. The senior certificated mistresses, Miss Lipman and Miss Goldsmid, are teachers of rare excellence. The inspector says he finds no school in which so large a proportion of the pupil-teachers, especially of the boys, obtain prizes. He adds that a large Jewish infants' school is held in Commercial-street, Spitalfields, under the wise and maternal superintendence of Miss Harris, and that he has reported that in many visits to this school, private as well as official, he has never seen a little child idle. To all persons interested in education, a visit to this school, in which a large variety of physical types may be discerned, is full of interest.

The Glasgow News states that the Government intend erecting a general prison for Scotland in Renfrewshire.

#### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"When Summer dies" is an expressive song—simple in melody and accompaniment—by Miss M. Lindsay (Mrs. J. Worthington Ellis), who has produced so many telling pieces of the same class. It is published by Messrs. R. Cocks and Co., who have issued two editions, one in D for a soprano voice, the other in C for contralto. "Sing to my slumbers" and "Soft star of the West" are songs by Signor Pinsuti, who has long since been known as a composer of agreeable vocal music. Each of the pieces now referred to possesses a taking melody which lies well for the voice, and within moderate compass. The second of these songs is especially adapted to be sung in unison by a number of voices, and is therefore particularly suitable for schools where vocal music is practised. Messrs. Cocks and Co. are the publishers; as also of an effective transcription, for the pianoforte, of Meyerbeer's "Coronation March," from "Le Prophète," by F. Lemoine; a similar arrangement, by W. S. Rockstro, of the old Scottish melody, "The Flowers of the Forest;" "Classical Extracts" (a series of short pieces from the works of the great composers), easily arranged by J. Duval; and two sets of spirited waltzes, "Queen of Hearts" and "The Swallow's Farewell," by Claude Davenport.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of "Six Pensées Dansantes," for the pianoforte, by Alfred Cellier (Metzler and Co.), are well written for the instrument, and are at once melodious and piquant in style.

"Moments de Loisir" is the title of an extensive collection (reaching to fifty numbers) of extracts from classical works adapted for violin and pianoforte. The arrangements are very effectively made by Mr. W. Czerny, who is also the publisher of the series, which includes specimens of most of the great masters, of the old and modern schools. Mr. Czerny has likewise lately issued a "Romance," for violin or violoncello, by E. Marlois, a piece well calculated for the display of the expressive capabilities of those instruments. Another piece from the same publisher is a clever transcription for the pianoforte, by D. Vraisanges, of "La Danse des Sylphes," a characteristic movement from Hector Berlioz's grand work "La Damnation de Faust." "The Daughter of Jairus," sacred cantata, by John Stainer; "Hezekiah," a short oratorio, by Philip Arnes (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). We have here two compositions that were performed at the recent Worcester Festival; the first-named work having been produced specially for the occasion. Of the merits of each we have already spoken, and need now therefore only record their publication in a handy and inexpensive form.

#### THE VOLUNTEERS.

Some competitions took place last week, the following being among the most noteworthy:—

The prize-meeting of the 13th Kent (Greenwich) was brought to a conclusion at Nunhead. The Greenwich challenge cup was won by Sergeant Wells, the same member also securing the ladies' challenge cup. In the other contests the chief winners were:—Series 3: Private Ridgers. Series 4: £5 5s., Lieutenant Lovibond; £4 4s., Sergeant Hollis; £3 3s. each, Private Ridgers, Corporal Hatfield, and Sergeant Ives; £2 2s. each, Private J. Shepherd, Lieutenant Frigout, Sergeant Orchard, and Sergeant Shepherd. The prizes for highest aggregate scores were taken by Sergeant Wells, Lieutenant Lovibond, and Private Ridgers; and Sergeant Carter won a silver cup presented by Major Bristow for attendance at drill and shooting combined.

An All-comers' Meeting was held at the range of the South London Rifle Club at Nunhead, and brought forward some very fine shooting. The first day was devoted entirely to the Martini-Henry rifle, and the second to the Snider. There were also range prizes and sweepstakes by Messrs. Steward.

The Artists' Rifles held their Monthly Cup Competition at Ealing, when the first place was taken by Private Boutcher, Corporal Downe and Private Brock coming next in order. In addition to the ordinary trophy the highest scorer became the holder of a challenge picture painted and presented by the commanding officer of the regiment, Colonel Leighton, R.A.

The annual prize-meeting of No. 4 company of the 29th (North) Middlesex (Captain Venables) took place at Child's-hill range, Hampstead; the following being the winners:—Messrs. Rudd, Sawle, Jennings, G. Batty, Johnson, H. Batty, Byers, Hawkins, Beeching, Hide, Weston, and Brandt. Private Phillips won the recruits' prize, and Privates Edwards and Kerr the prizes for members who had never won a prize.

The annual repository competition of the 3rd Essex Artillery took place at the head-quarters of the corps at Stratford. The three following shifts with a 32-pounder gun, mounted on an ordinary standing carriage, had to be performed:—1st shift, from carriage to carriage by slewing; 2nd, dismount by par-buckling; and, 3rd, mount up the rear on long skids and rollers. Eight detachments competed, and the first prize was won by No. 8 Battery (under Sergeant-Major Macklin as No. 1), who did the three shifts in 3 min. 58 sec. No. 4 Battery, with Sergeant Palmer as No. 1, completed the work in 4 min. 24 sec., and was second; and the third prize was taken by No. 3 (Bow) Battery, under Sergeant-Major Maw as No. 1, their time being 4 min. 33 sec.

At Leamington, the ex-Mayor's silver cup was won by Sergeant Metcalfe, of the Leamington Volunteers. Each competitor had to run fifty yards between each shot, and the prize was for the highest score thus made in two minutes.

An accident owing to rifle-practice occurred on the Brighton Downs last Saturday evening. While Major Kincaid Smith was riding with his daughter, the young lady remarked that her horse was going somewhat strangely. Her father lifted her from the saddle, and the horse immediately fell dead. It was then discovered that the animal had been shot by a bullet, fired, it is supposed, by some member of the 1st Sussex Rifles, who were at ball-practice at the butts in Sheepcote Valley.

Tuesday's Gazette announces that Major-General Martin Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary at head-quarters, vice Major-General Robert Beaufoy Hawley, C.B., appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces.—It is also announced that Admiral Sir George Elliot, K.C.B., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 26th ult.; and the following promotions consequent thereon have been made from the same date:—Vice-Admiral Charles Farrel Hillyar, C.B., to be Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet; Rear-Admiral Henry Schanche Hillyar, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Sept. 16, 1877; Captain Algernon McLellan Lyons, to be Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet. Consequent on the foregoing the following promotions have taken place on the Retired List:—Vice-Admirals Frederick Byng Montresor, Edward Codd, Spencer Smyth, Arthur William Jerningham, to be Admirals on the Retired List.

#### RUSSIAN AND BRITISH FRONTIERS IN ASIA.

Our Map exhibits the territories which intervene between the Russian possessions in Asia and British India. In its compilation the most recent explorations of Russian travellers and of British native agents have been consulted, and the head-streams of the Amu Darya, or Oxus, have been laid down in accordance with the information collected by them. The distance which now separates the Russian and British possessions in Asia hardly exceeds 160 miles, at one point. A traveller desirous of following that line from north to south would start from Khokand. He would first scale the mountain ranges south of that town into Alai, then ascend through the Kizil Yart, or some other pass, to that portion of the elevated steppe region of the Pamir, the centre of which is occupied by the great Kara-Kul lake, and thence wend his way southward, through an equally inhospitable region, to Gilgit. Hardly any inhabitants would be found along this route, and although the country can be, and has been, crossed by small caravans during summer, no army could ever hope to pass through it. A very much easier route exists to the west, and one, too, with which the Russians are well acquainted, they having recently explored it. Taking Samarkand for their starting-point, an army, accompanied by guns and store-waggons, may even now march to Cabul without meeting with obstacles which may not easily be removed by the pioneers attached to every field-force. The route runs through Shahr i Zeb, the famous Pass of the Iron Gate, Balkh and Bamian. The distance, as far as Cabul, without counting minor sinuosities, is not less than 500 miles. The route leads through Bokhara, nominally an independent State, though in reality very much at the mercy of Russia. There are routes to Afghanistan still further west, but a glance at our Map will show that none of these hold out any advantages to an enemy intent upon invading India from the north or west, unless, indeed, Persia were to be secured as an ally. The military operations of the Russians recently reported from Central Asia appear to point to two objects, the subjugation of the Turkomans and the conquest of Kashgar. The former have already given the Russians much trouble, and there can be no doubt that it is intended to occupy the Turkoman villages lying along the northern frontier of Persia, as far east as Merv. This is a town of some importance, and its possession would bring the Russians very close to Herat, the capital of North-Western Afghanistan. As for the Chinese, they have recently reoccupied Kashghar and the whole of Eastern Turkestan, close to the right-hand margin of our Map, and we hear that they now call upon the Russians to surrender the district of Kuldja, an important district to the north-east, which they occupied whilst the country was in a state of anarchy. The Russians naturally object to this restoration, while the Chinese, whom recent successes have rendered overbearing, may insist upon it. In that case, a war may be unavoidable; and, supposing the Russians to prove the stronger of the two, the British and Russian boundaries in Asia will come to be contiguous. With special reference to our map, we ought to mention that the districts of Darwaz, Roshan, and Shighnan, on the upper Oxus, are virtually independent, though they occasionally pay tribute either to Bokhara or to Afghanistan, or to both. Karategin we have included in Bokhara, but that district, too, appears to be in reality an independent principality.

#### AFGHANISTAN.

Our readers will endeavour to form a correct idea of the country which before long may be entered by a British army. Afghanistan is, on an average, about 430 miles from east to west, and 460 miles long from south to north. On the north it is bounded by the Oxus till a few miles below Kilat, and thence the boundary line dividing it from Kliivva territory runs east and by south to a point a few miles west of Sarrahs. On the west it is bounded by Persia, on the south by Kelat. From its south-easternmost extremity the frontier runs in a north-easterly direction along British territory as far as Swat. On the east it is bounded by Swat, Kaffirstan, and Kashgar. A glance at the map shows that there is a long narrow promontory, as it were, of Afghan territory, which is bounded on the south by Kaffirstan, on the east by Kashgar, and on the north by some minor khanates, more or less subject to Kokand and Bokhara. At one point this promontory is only 200 miles distant from Cashmere. As, however, we do not anticipate invasion from Afghanistan we may leave out of consideration the above-mentioned tongue of territory. The main features of Afghanistan are the mountain chains, the general direction of which is east and west, but which throw out buttresses to the north and south. Afghanistan is traversed across the centre from east to west by a chain of mountains, which may be viewed as an offshoot of the Himalayan system. This chain, called the Hindoo-Koosh, or more properly the Hindoo-Koh, ends in the Koh-i-Baba, a huge mass north-west of and at no great distance from the city of Cabul. It is covered with perpetual snow, and its loftiest peak is nearly 18,000 ft. high. Thence run two parallel chains, one called the Safed Koh; the other—the southernmost one—the Siah Koh. The northern range terminates just north of Herat; and the southern range, when it reaches a point just south of that city, trends off to the south-west and by south. These mountains are of no great height. North of the Koh-i-Baba and the Safed Koh is a high plateau, intersected by minor ranges, and called the Huzareh district. Running in a south-west direction from Cabul past Kandahar to Girishk is another chain of mountains. Practically, almost the whole of Afghanistan is a mass of mountains interspersed with valleys, of which some are of considerable size. The main watersheds of the country are, however, the crests of the two chains which run, one from east to west, and the other diagonally from north-east to south-west.

The chief rivers of Afghanistan are the Murghab, the Heri Rud, the Balkh, the Cabul, and the Helmund. The Murghab, rising near the north-eastern extremity of the Safed Koh, flows to Merv, a little beyond which the stream, whose waters in its course have been greatly drawn off for purposes of irrigation, loses itself in the sandy desert of Khiva. The Balkh, rising in the northern slopes of the Koh-i-Baba, is exhausted in a similar manner soon after it reaches the town of Balkh, and before it can effect a junction with the Oxus. The Cabul river rises in the mountains near the city of that name, and, passing by Jellalabad, makes its way through the Khyber Pass into British territory, falling into the Indus close to Attock. The Heri Rud, taking its rise in the north-easterly slopes of the Siah Koh, traverses the long narrow valley formed by the Safed Koh and the Siah Koh, runs close to and south of Herat, a few miles past which it turns to the north, following for some distance the boundary of Afghanistan, then, quitting that country, turns north-west and falls into the Tojend. The Helmund rises in the south-eastern slopes of the Koh-i-Baba, near Cabul, and, running in a south-westerly direction to Girishk, about one hundred miles south of that city, makes a sudden turn to the west, and, after flowing in that direction another hundred miles, emerges from



Afghan territory. There are other rivers besides those we have named, but they are of no great importance. As a whole, it may be said that Afghanistan is well watered, and that in consequence the valleys are fertile. Unfortunately, we are able to give but scant details of even the principal rivers. The Murghab is described as a clear and rapid mountain stream. Of the Balkh river we can say little. Of the Cabul River we know that from Tezen the body of General Elphinstone was, at the end of April, sent down on a raft to Jellalabad. We also know that in the same month the Cabul River was forded by cavalry with great difficulty opposite Lalpoora, at the Afghan end of the Khyber Pass. It is probable, therefore, that the river throughout the greater part of the course from Cabul to the Indus is navigable for small boats even in the spring. According to Captain Marsh, who travelled from Meshed to Herat about five years ago in the month of April, the Heri Rud, where he crossed it at the Afghan frontier, had very little water in it, being exhausted by the irrigating canals higher up. The stream itself was only two yards wide and 1 ft. deep, but the bed was more than 1000 yards broad. The plain of Herat is watered by canals from the river, and one of these enters the city. The same author says that during the winter, which sets in early and lasts four months, all the streams near Herat are frozen. Concerning the Helmund, which would have to be crossed by an army marching from the Bolan to Herat, Captain Marsh, who passed it at Girishk in the beginning of the month of May, says that at that season it is 100 yards broad and 3½ ft. deep. It is then at its lowest, and split up into many small streams. At the end of May or beginning of June, when the river is swollen by the melting of the snow, its breadth is computed at about a mile. The left, or south bank, is higher than the right, or northern bank.

The climate and soil of Afghanistan are very variable. In the valleys the climate is very hot in the summer, and fruit and grain are abundant. There is also a good deal of cultivation on terraces on the lower slopes of the mountains. Throughout the country, however, and especially in the north, there are frequent tracts of desert or rough rock-strewn plateaus, where nothing is cultivated. The valley of Cabul is remarkably fertile and highly cultivated—at all events, near the city of that name. The climate is, however, colder than that of Afghanistan generally, but is very regular. There are three months of the winter, three of spring, three of summer, and three of autumn. During the winter, which sets in about the beginning of December, the town is regularly blockaded by the snow, which completely blocks up the streets, so that business is at a standstill. The present ruler of Cabul, who bears the hereditary title of the Ameer, is Shere Ali, one of the sons of Dost Mohammed, our enemy from forty to thirty-five years ago, but who afterwards became a peaceful neighbour. The Ameer Shere Ali once visited a late Governor-General of India at Lahore, and received large gifts of money and guns from the Indian Government. We give his portrait, from a photograph by Mr. W. Baker, of Murree and Peshawur. He is shown wearing a head-dress of the Herat fashion.

It seems that history first recognises the existence of the tribes called "Afghans" when they were settled at Ghor, in Western Khorassan, in the eighth century. Here they were invaded by the Mohammedans, and, embracing Islam en masse, continued to flourish. About two hundred years later a Tartar invasion of Cabul proper succeeded in driving out thence the Hindoos who then possessed it, and in establishing a Tartar dynasty at the city of Ghuzni. The Afghans assisted the Tartars in the work of conquest, and with them spread, not only over the present Afghanistan, but across the Sulaiman range into the present British districts of Moultan and Rohilkund, where their descendants still form a considerable proportion of the inhabitants. In time, however, they grew stronger than the conquerors, and in the twelfth century overthrew the Tartar dynasty of Ghuzni. One portion of the Afghans settled down as rulers of Cabul, while another entered India, where they founded at Delhi a dynasty that ruled in Upper India until 1526, when the Mogul conqueror, Baber, overthrew both kingdoms. After his death Western Afghanistan fell to the Persians, the Eastern portion remaining nominally under Delhi. But in 1740 Nadir Shah brought the whole under his sway, only, however, for seven years, for he was assassinated in 1747. His commander-in-chief, Ahmed Shah, an Afghan, at once seized the vast treasure which the Persian army was carrying home from the plunder of India, and, proclaiming himself King of the Afghans, readily united under him all the tribes of that name, and established within its present limits the independent kingdom over which Shere Ali now rules. Between the dates of Ahmed Shah and Shere Ali a hundred and forty years have elapsed, marked throughout by violent internal dissensions and resulting in frequent temporary changes of dynasty and frontier. The most important of these was the overthrow of the Suddozai family in 1839, which led to British interference. Under the impression that the restoration of the Suddozai dynasty would be pleasing to the Afghans, the British Government attempted the reinstatement of the deposed Ameer, Shah Shoojah, hoping also, by thus constituting a friendly Power in Afghanistan, to obtain a permanent guarantee against the intrigues of Russia, then threatening to occupy Khiva and to disturb the peace of Afghanistan. The history of that attempt and its results is now recalled to memory. The British invasion of Afghanistan in 1839, with an army commanded by Sir John Keane, was for the time a brilliant success. Ghuzni was taken by storm—the citadel being captured after a desperate combat of three hours' duration, and Hyder Khan, the Governor, one of the sons of Dost Mohammed, the then ruler of Cabul, being taken prisoner. The consequence was that Dost Mohammed, on receipt of the news of the fall of Ghuzni, abandoned his throne, and fled, with only 600 horsemen, to seek a refuge beyond the Oxus. When Shah Shoojah, under the protection of the victorious British army, made his formal entry into his former capital of Cabul, the Afghan war appeared to be at an end. But the disasters which subsequently befell the British forces in Cabul, isolated and surrounded by hostile tribes—the assassination of Sir Alexander Burnes and Sir William Macnaghten, the convention under which Major Pottinger and Captains Laurence and Mackenzie were delivered up as hostages to Akbar Khan, and the massacres which ensued—are also matters of history. Twenty-six thousand men, women, and children fell in the rocky defiles and mountain gorges of Afghanistan, partly under the incessant attacks of the Afghan troops and the wild hill tribes, but more from hunger and the deep snows and wintry blasts of that region. Of all that host only one, Dr. Brydon, made his way alive to Jellalabad, bringing the news that the army of Cabul had ceased to exist. Seven or eight only of the survivors were taken prisoners; the rest were killed. The campaign of 1842, conducted by General Pollock and General Nott, vindicated the superiority of British arms, and compelled the Afghans to submit to the terms imposed on them. It is scarcely probable that they will be enabled to resist the military power of our Indian Empire, backed by that of England, upon the present occasion.

### THE KHYBER PASS.

The Khyber Pass may be said, generally speaking, to commence at Jamrood, ten miles west of Peshawur, and to extend as far as Dhaka, a distance of about thirty-three miles. The actual entrance to the defile, however, is at Kadam, a place three miles west of Jamrood, which is a small village, surrounded by a mud wall. There still exist the ruins of an old Sikh fort built in 1837, after the defeat of the Afghan army on the adjacent plains by the Khalsa army under Hurree Singh. Within 1000 yards of Kadam the gorge narrows to 150 yards, with steep precipitous cliffs on either hand. Between this and the Afghan frontier fort of Ali Musjid, distant about ten miles, the mountains on either hand are about 1500 ft. in height, slaty, bare, and to all appearance inaccessible; the width of the pass varies from 290 to 40 feet. For a distance of two miles and a half beyond Ali Musjid the pass retains its difficult character. It then enters the Lala Beg Valley, about six miles in length, with an average breadth of a mile and a half. The western end of the valley, however, finds the road entering a still narrower defile, there being scarcely room for two camels to pass each other. The Lundi Khana Pass is distant from this point about a mile and a half; the ascent over it is narrow, rugged, steep, and generally the most difficult part of the road; guns could not be drawn here except by men, and then only after an improvement of the track. The descent, however, is along a well-made road, and is not so difficult. On the west side of the pass the mountains gradually open out and lose much of their inaccessible nature. Dhaka is distant about eight miles, and here the defile ends. Difficult as the Khyber is to force, it is evident that what Wade and Pollock did many years ago can, if necessary, be done again. Moreover, our knowledge of these mountain ranges has much improved of late years, and several roads are well known which completely turn Ali Musjid, the most formidable obstacle between Peshawur and Jellalabad. Among these is the Tattara road, which enters the hills about nine miles north of Jamrood and joins the main route at Dhaka; the Kadapa road and one through the Bara Valley both avoid Ali Musjid, are practicable for lightly-equipped columns, and doubtless would be made use of were we compelled to force the Khyber. That the Khyber Pass presents but slight difficulty to a well-handled force is evident from the fact that in 1839 Colonel Wade forced it at the head of an irregular contingent, penetrating from Peshawur to Jellalabad, with a loss of but 180 men. In 1842 General Pollock forced it by shelling the heights from the ravines below, while two columns of twelve companies each on either flank pushed the enemy from ridge to ridge. His casualties were 128. On his return march he lost but fifty-six men.

It must be borne in mind that the tribes residing in the Pass and its immediate vicinity, though nominally owing allegiance to the Ameer of Afghanistan, are yet powerful enough to demand and to obtain subsidies from him in return for the privilege they grant in permitting the highway to be made use of. In the time of the Durani Kings the Malik of the Khyber received 130,000 rupees per annum. After the annexation of Peshawur by the Sikhs, Dost Mahomed paid them only 20,000. During our occupation of Cabul, 1839-42, we paid them 125,000 rupees annually; and after our withdrawal Dost Mahomed continued a payment of 27,000. At his death these allowances were stopped, nor has Shere Ali renewed them. Consequently, his hold on the Afridi and Shinwarri tribes, who virtually hold the pass from Jamrood to Dhaka, has been much weakened. Once through the pass, there appears small reason to believe we should be unable to keep it open for the free transmission of supplies. Fortified posts at judiciously selected spots, coupled with liberal donations to the neighbouring chieftains, is all that is requisite. The forcing of the Khyber and the necessary construction of a road practicable for wheeled traffic to Cabul would be but the commencement of an Afghan war. The fortresses of Jellalabad, Cabul, and Ghuznee would have to be reduced. Of their present condition little is known; but the Afghan rulers have spent much labour and money in perfecting their defences.

The boundary line of British territory runs between Jamrood and Peshawur. It is understood that Sir Neville Chamberlain, the British Envoy, had crossed the frontier on his late mission to Cabul, and that his way was not stopped, according to the telegrams, till he reached the mouth of the Pass. One of our Illustrations therefore represents the scene of this event, the importance of which, relative to future history, time only can determine. Jamrood was erected by the former ruler of the Punjab, Runjeet Singh, as a sentry-box to watch the mouth of the Pass. It was too small for that purpose in British possession, and it has been left to go to ruin. The station of Peshawur now serves the same purpose for which Jamrood did before, and is the principal military station on the frontier. The Khyber Pass being one of the only two doors into India, Peshawur, as the guard-house on its inner side, becomes of necessity a place of very great importance. There is a large fort at Peshawur, otherwise it is not fortified; but, in the event of invasion, the town could easily be put into a state of defence. An army coming into India by the Khyber would have to force the Pass, and then to reduce Peshawur, before advancing on the Indus, which is about twenty miles away, and is commanded by the Fort of Attock.

With the prospect of war, and of an advance upon Cabul through the defiles of the Khyber, the character of the tribes there becomes a point of some interest. They are all, in the true sense of the word, Highlanders, strong, active, and warlike, and they live in clans. They are usually armed with some weapon or another, at every moment, so that quarrels are often settled on the spot in a summary fashion, which leads to feuds and to wars of one clan with another. The Afghans have a tradition that they are descended from Saul, and they call themselves the "Beni Israel"—that is, the "Children of Israel." There is something of a Jewish type in many of their faces, and Jewish names are common; but these names might be derived since the Mohammedan conquest. One of the tribes of the Khyber is called the "Yusuf-zais," or "Sons of Joseph." The "Afreedis" and "Kookie-Khails" are the names of clans in the same region, which one often hears mentioned at Peshawur. They are very anxious, at all times, to take service in the Indian army; but their fighting qualities are such that the authorities avoid having more than a certain proportion of them in our regiments. The fierce "Khails," or tribes of that district, are one of the dangers which a force passing through the Khyber has to calculate on. They live among the mountains, and wherever there is a commanding point they can seize upon it; and as they fight desperately, they make every post of the road cost dear with the blood shed in forcing a passage. Such people, hanging about on the line of march, can swoop down like hawks upon stragglers; and their long knives are deadly weapons. If they are still anxious for service, the best plan, if we are to have war, would be to enlist most of them on our side.

It may be remembered that it was in the region of the Khyber Pass that Lord Clyde first won high military distinction. It was for service in that region he received the honour of the K.G.B. and became Sir Colin Campbell. Lord Clyde was at Peshawur with Lord Canning in 1860, at the time when

our Artist, Mr. William Simpson, was there, having just paid a visit to the Khyber. One evening Lord Clyde was looking over Mr. Simpson's sketch-book, and, seeing the original from which our Illustration of an Outlook House is drawn, he said that those outlook houses were originally an idea of his own. He then explained how the outlying sentries in the Afghan War were sometimes found dead in the morning, stabbed to the heart by the fierce Khyberees; and how, for their safety, a line of these houses was consequently put up. The outlook house is loop-holed all round, so that it not only commands the view, but has military command of the space about it. There is no means of getting up into the upper part except by the ladder, which those on duty can pull up after them—a very simple arrangement to accomplish the object desired. This idea may have been taken from the martello towers of our south coast, or from the Border towers or "peels" of Tweedside.

### THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.

The Brighton Aquarium has just added, to its other attractive features, a new Promenade and Terrace Garden, with a Music Pavilion, of which we give an Illustration. The space for these has been gained by suppressing the skating-rink, which at Brighton and elsewhere seems to have gone out of fashion. Its site has been converted into a pleasant promenade, which is partly sheltered by a glass screen on the side next the sea, and which will be gratefully enjoyed by invalids in the winter season. It is adorned with pretty flower-beds, and at the east end is a pavilion, of Moorish design, for the accommodation of a large band of musicians. The architect, Mr. E. Birch, has shown good taste and skill in this improvement of the Aquarium premises. The opening of the new Terrace on Saturday last was attended with some festivity. The Mayor of Brighton, Mr. Alderman Mayall, performed the ceremony of declaring it opened. A déjeuner was afterwards given, by the chairman and directors of the Aquarium Company, to a party of invited guests in the room beneath the Terrace. Mr. J. McMillan, chairman of the company, presided, and the Hon. Howe Browne was in the vice chair. The general manager, Mr. G. Reeves Smith, received high compliments, his health being coupled with that of the chairman, proposed by the Mayor of Brighton. The band of the 5th Lancers played on the Terrace, by permission of Colonel Massey, who was one of the guests of the company upon this occasion. The Aquarium concert, on the same afternoon, with songs by Madame Patey, and with Miss Lillie Albrecht as pianist, was much enjoyed by a large audience.

The annual congress of homœopathic medical practitioners was held at the Bell Hotel, Leicester, on Thursday week, under the presidency of Dr. Gibbs Blake, Birmingham.

Two memorial stones of the new English Presbyterian Chapel at Denbigh were laid on Tuesday—the first by Mr. Watkin Williams, Q.C., and M.P. for the Denbigh Boroughs, and the second by Mr. Thomas Gee, the Mayor of Denbigh. The chapel, which is to cost £3000, and to seat 300 persons, will have a tower and spire 90 ft. high.

The Very Rev. W. Packenham Walsh was consecrated Bishop of Ossory in Christchurch Cathedral, Dublin, last Saturday. This is the first ceremony of the kind that has taken place in the cathedral since its restoration. The Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the Bishop of Cork, officiated, and the sermon was preached by Canon Peacocke. The consecration service was read from the new Prayer-Book.

The predicted high tide on Saturday last was felt along the south coasts of England and Ireland, where considerable damage was done in the low-lying districts. On the eastern coasts, however, the tide was unusually low. The water rose very high on the western coasts, but no inundations took place. In the Thames the tide rose to a considerable height, but no damage was done.

Last week eight steamers arrived in the Mersey from the United States and Canada, having on board 1659 head of live cattle, 2942 sheep, and 1058 pigs. These figures, though large, show a slight decrease when compared with those for the previous week. The steamers conveying fresh meat were four in number, and all came from New York. The supply consisted of 4236 quarters of beef, and 420 carcasses of mutton.

At the eighth annual show of cheese and butter at Frome last week £260 was competed for in prizes, and in several of the classes the competition was open to the United Kingdom, while in the butter classes there were eighty-four entries, against eighty-one last year. The cheese showed a remarkable falling off, there being only 159 entries, against 264 last year. Twenty of the prizes for cheese were carried off by Somerset exhibitors and eleven by Dorset.

Last Saturday afternoon the liverymen of the various companies of the City of London assembled at Guildhall for the purpose of electing the Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The choice fell upon Sir Charles Whotham, the senior Alderman below the chair.—Mr. George Burt and Mr. Thomas Bevan, the newly-elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, were publicly admitted to their office on the same day. The ceremony was followed by a luncheon at the Albion Hotel.

The returns of the revenue of the United Kingdom up to Monday night show that the receipts of the past quarter amounted to £16,708,527, being a net increase of £83,545 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. For the past half-year, however, the net increase is only £34,372. During the past quarter there has been a decrease in customs, excise, stamps, land tax and house duty, and miscellaneous receipts; but an increase in property and income tax, Post Office and telegraph service, and interest on advances.

On Tuesday morning the Coroner's jury, which had been for nine days engaged in an inquiry into the loss of five lives at the fire at Digbeth, Birmingham, returned a verdict to the effect that the fire was wilfully caused, but by whom there was not sufficient evidence to show. The jury also strongly censured the police for inefficient management of the Fire Brigade appliances.—At the inquest held on the bodies of the persons killed in the recent accident on the Macroom line, the jury the same day brought in a verdict declaring that the deaths were the result of culpable negligence on the part of the directors, the traffic manager, and the working gang of the line.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at and near Billingsgate Market, and on board boats lying off there, no less than 119 tons 2 cwt. of fish as unfit for human food. Of this, 98 tons 17 cwt. had come by rail and 20 tons 5 cwt. by water. The fish numbered 144,186, and included 15 brill, 3 coalfish, 145 cod, 5 crawfish, 2500 dabs, 500 gurnets, 76,118 haddocks, 12 hake, 1875 herrings, 4 jack, 18 ling, 2538 lobsters, 94 mackerel, 257 mullets, 29,808 plaice, 22 skate, 500 smelt, 622 soles, 370 thornbacks, 44 trout, 136 turbot, and 23,600 whiting. There were seized, in addition, 2555 gallons of shrimps, 1464 bushels of periwinkles, 68 of whelks, and 34 of mussels, 4 barrels of cod-souls, 28 lb. of prawns, and 333 lb. of eels, a bag of escallops, and one of oysters. The whole quantity was destroyed.



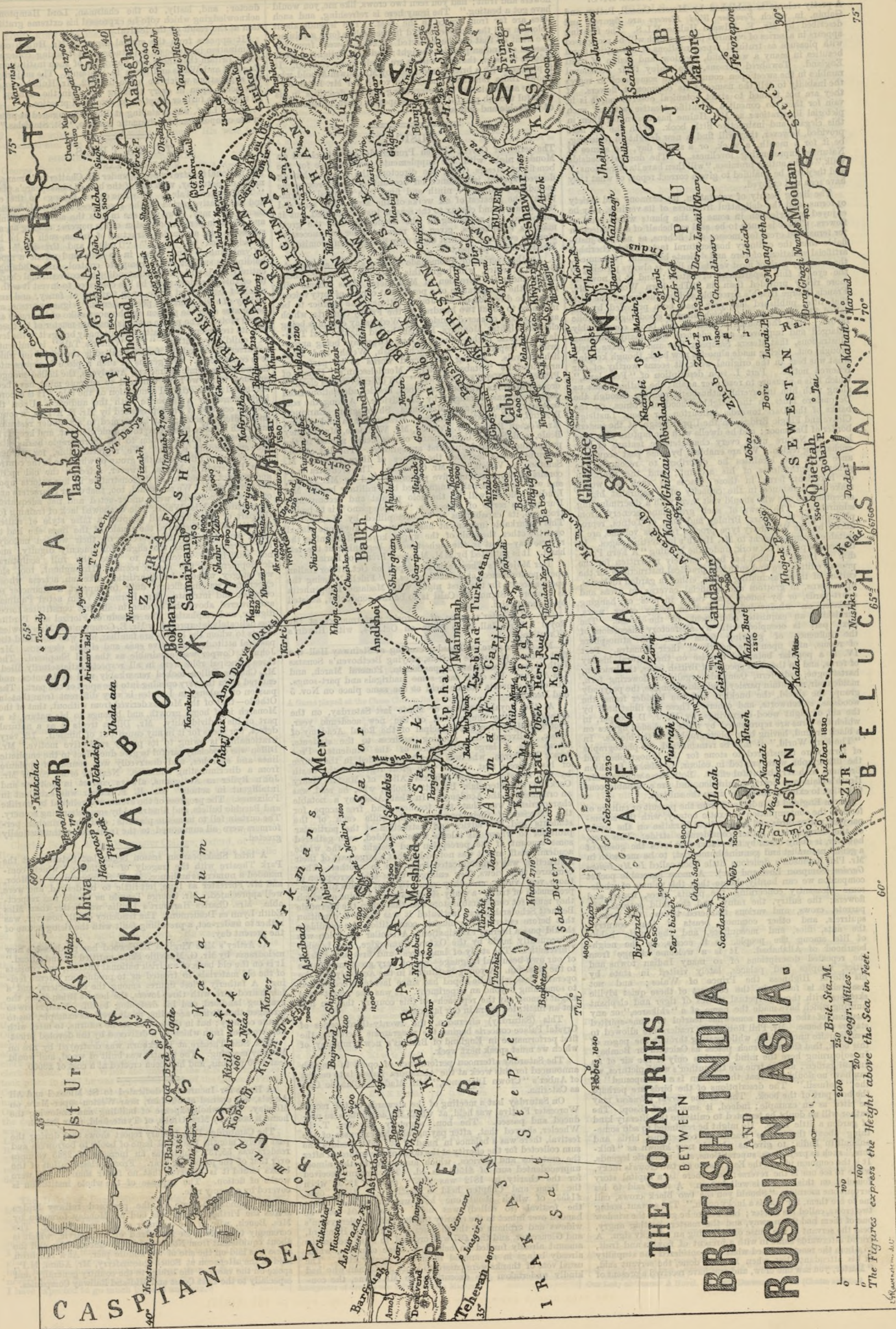


THE BRIGHTON SEASON: NEW PROMENADE AND MUSIC PAVILION AT THE AQUARIUM.



THE BALA HISSAR AND CITY OF CABUL, FROM THE UPPER PART OF THE CITADEL.





THE COUNTRIES  
BETWEEN  
BRITISH INDIA  
AND  
RUSSIAN ASIA.

0 100 200 250  
Brit. Sta. M.  
Geogr. Miles.  
The Figures express the Height above the Sea in Feet.



## FLOWERS, FERNS, AND GARDENS.

A pretty volume is published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, in which *Familiar Wild Flowers* are figured and described by Mr. F. Edward Hulme, F.L.S. The figuring appears in a series of coloured plates, which will be recognised with pleasure as truthful representations of our native floral beauties in many a woodland, meadow, and hedge of rural England. Townbred persons, who enjoy their occasional rambles in the sweet open country, have sometimes to regret the inability to tell the names of its commonest flowers. If they are not trained to strict botanical observation, it is in vain for them to consult a scientific treatise without such pictorial illustrations as Mr. Hulme has drawn for them in this elegant and instructive little book. With the aid here provided, however, they will find a new delight in revisiting, be it for a month, a week, or a single day, the scenes of Nature's unpretending loveliness. "The dustiest roadside walk," as the author promises, "will then have its attractions;" and they will be qualified to give a correct report of what they have seen and enjoyed.

The living beauty of vegetation, its harmony and variety of forms, and the delightful freshness of its verdure, may be enjoyed to perfection in some of the plants which bear no flowers. There is much to be said on behalf of a predilection for ferns, and even for mosses and lichens, as not less justifiable than the ordinary horticultural taste which cherishes artificial variations of rare and delicate blossoms. Greenness, the everyday garb of most vegetable life, is always pleasing to the eye in this department of nature; and it is nowhere more richly provided than in "The Fern World." Mr. Francis George Heath's agreeable and instructive volume with that title, published last year, had been preceded by one called *The Fern Paradise*, which already stood high in public favour. It is the fourth edition of this book, considerably enlarged and improved, and adorned with many charming illustrations, that Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have lately brought out. Being made almost a new book, though keeping what was best in the original work, it seems worthy of our renewed notice. Part I. is a description of "Fern-land," which it is a pleasure to read over again; the author leads us along with him in several enthusiastic rambles through the Devonshire lanes, in the neighbourhood of Totnes, on the banks of the Dart towards Ashburton, or about Lustleigh Cleave and Fingle Bridge, on the Upper Teign, at the eastern border of Dartmoor; and he dwells with the rapture of a true lover of Nature upon every characteristic feature of that enchanting region. We are enabled, by some past acquaintance with the localities he describes, to recognise the general truthfulness of his account; and the profusion of luxuriant ferns in those places is such as would make his assistance in the capacity of a naturalist highly acceptable to one who should visit them with a discriminating admiration. The views of such green-land scenery, from photographs by Messrs. Brinley and Son, of Totnes, reproduced by the Woodbury type process for this volume, are a suitable accompaniment to Mr. Heath's interesting pages. In the second part of his work, under the heading "A Fern Paradise at Home," which has been entirely re-written for the present edition, we find sufficient practical instructions for the culture of these fascinating plants, either in garden rockeries, upon lawns, in grottoes and artificial caverns, in areas and court-yards, or by indoor glass cases, in pots or hanging baskets, on window-ledge, and in many other ways, furnishing an exquisite adornment of the house. The next part is occupied with a satisfactory discussion of the influence of growing ferns upon the atmosphere of rooms, and upon the health of their inmates. Part IV. is a popular botanical treatise on the natural history of ferns, and on the chief species of British ferns, the bracken, hartstongue, lady-fern, *Osmunda regalis* or flowering fern, maidenhair, mountain parsley, and adderstongue, the polypody group, the shield, the buckler, and the bladder ferns, the woodsiads, spleenworts, and others. These are illustrated by the aid of eight wood-engravings, by Mr. J. D. Cooper, in which the ferns are represented by white or shaded figures on a black ground, having been photographed on the blocks. In "The Fern World," it may be remembered, the photographs of ferns were transferred to stone for the lithographer, and the lithographs were printed in colour, by Messrs. Leighton Brothers, with very beautiful effect. Both these works of Mr. Heath's claim our hearty admiration, and are a valuable contribution to existing literature upon the subject.

From England to India, and from the pursuit or culture of ferns to the contemplation of exotic botany, with the accompanying native birds and insects, in a *Paradise* on the banks of the Ganges, is a rather considerable stride. This step, however, is easily taken by the reader who loves the gossip of a genial naturalist and genuine humourist, to be met with in Mr. Phil Robinson's delicious little book called *In My Indian Garden* (Sampson Low and Co.). A more agreeable pocket companion we can hardly choose than this volume of wholesome pleasantness concerning the plants, trees, fruits, and flowers; the sultry, the rainy, and the mild seasons; the parrots, crows, and various feathered tribes; the jackals, squirrels, and other common beasts of that country; the ants, flies, and mosquitoes, and the rustic habits of life among the people, as it seems, in the neighbourhood of Allahabad. It is a welcome change from the repeated descriptions of so many Indian towns and cities, temples and palaces, lately visited in state by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and not less relief is found in the contrast of these quiet idyllic sketches with those perpetual stories of tiger and elephant hunting which have made the name of a "shikaree," or any mention of the jungle, somewhat fearful to tame-spirited stayers at home. Mr. Phil Robinson's readers are allowed to remain quite unconscious, while passing through the pages of this book, that there are such places as Calcutta or Bombay. In sojourning here the mind breathes only of the air of an Indian garden; and so true are the author's word-pictures, we can have no doubt but that the garden is a "compound" in the "Mofussil." The descriptions of the birds are perhaps the best part of the book. That of the *Corvus splendens* may be cited as an example; indeed, it smacks of *Æsop*. The author will no doubt be tempted to cultivate this literary kind of garden a little more. He might be reminded to add something about the native traditions concerning birds and animals in India; to give us what is now known as "folk-lore," such as prejudices, superstitions, and romantic legends. It is the common idea in the East that to see two crows is lucky, while to see one is the reverse; and there is a capital story founded on this, which is well known. A man said to his servant one morning, "Should you see two black crows, call me to see them, for that is a lucky omen." The servant, seeing two crows, called his master; but before he got to the window one of them had flown away, and the master, getting angry, beat the servant as the cause of his seeing an unlucky sign. A friend afterwards came in with a present of flowers and fruit, to whom the master related what he considered the stupidity of his attendant; but when he had done, the servant said, "Master, you saw one crow, and you have received a present of

flowers and fruit; had you seen two crows, like me, you would have got a beating." The irony here is refreshing, and such tales are far from scarce in the East. The legends about Solomon and the Hoopoes would in themselves form a volume. We want all that can be collected of such flowers from the Garden of Indian popular thought; and this delightful little volume is a sign that our wishes are likely to be realised. It is prefaced with a brief introduction by Mr. Edwin Arnold, who knows India familiarly enough to vouch for Mr. Robinson's minute acquaintance with everything that he describes in his truthful though playful comments upon its characteristic forms of vegetable and animal life.

## MUSIC.

The series of Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts closed on Monday night with the supplemental performance for the benefit of Messrs. Gatti, the directors, the occasion having derived special importance on account of the programme including Beethoven's ninth and final (the "choral") symphony, the greatest of all works of the kind. Not only did this form a grand climax to the season just terminated, but it completed the rendering of the whole series of the great master's symphonies, given in regular order on successive Monday evenings, the first eight only having been promised in Messrs. Gatti's prospectus.

Another series of Promenade Concerts, also at Covent-Garden Theatre, will begin this (Saturday) evening—these being under the direction of M. Rivière. This scheme will include the co-operation of a permanent chorus of forty voices, under the direction of Mr. Josiah Pittman, the number to be increased to about two hundred at the Friday concerts, which are to consist of sacred music; the Wednesday evenings being classical nights; Mondays, English ballad nights; and Tuesdays, operatic nights—the first four Thursdays being appropriated, respectively, to Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and English festivals. Among the sacred works to be performed are Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and Verdi's "Requiem." On other evenings classical orchestral works will be introduced, besides adaptations from popular operas, arranged by M. Rivière. Among the solo vocalists engaged are Mesdames Sherrington, Enriquez, D'Alton, and Osborne Williams; Messrs. Penna and Arnim, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Wadmore, Mr. Thurley Beale, and Signor Urlo; many others being named in the prospectus, several being first appearances. The list of solo instrumentalists includes the names of Herr Remenyi, M. Sainton, M. Vivien, and Mr. Carrodus. The orchestra is to consist of about seventy-five performers, led by Mr. Eayres, and will be occasionally augmented by a military band. Mr. Lindsay Sloper will be the solo pianist and accompanist. During the series of concerts a "double piano" is to be introduced, its capabilities to be exemplified by M. Zarebski. This remarkable instrument has two rows of keys, one placed over the other, the scale of the upper keyboard running the reverse way—that is, the highest notes beginning at the left hand. It is patented by MM. Mangeot Frères, of Paris.

Her Majesty's Theatre is to reopen on Oct. 19 for Italian opera performances at reduced prices. "Fidelio" being the opera selected for the first night, with Madame Pappenheim as Leonora. Signor Li Calsi is to be the conductor, assisted by Signor Orsini.

Mr. W. Carter's series of oratorio performances at the Royal Albert Hall is to begin on Oct. 24, with Haydn's "Creation."

Mr. Carter gave on Tuesday evening at Steinway Hall the first of three pianoforte recitals, playing Beethoven's Sonatas Pathétique, Moonlight, Appassionata, Funeral March, and Les Adieux. His choir sang some madrigals and part-songs. The other concerts will be held at the same place on Nov. 5 and Dec. 3.

At the Royal Academy of Music last Saturday, on the occasion of the inauguration of the new academic year, Professor Macfarren, the Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, delivered the opening address to the students. There was a large attendance of the students. Professor Macfarren, who was warmly applauded in the course of his address, first alluded with great regret to the death by the disaster to the Princess Alice of Master Henry Cockram, the Sterndale Bennett scholar, who, he said, was an ornament to the Academy. In that Academy a notable characteristic was that the teachers had free scope for the exercise of their powers; and, while each of the students had the advice and instruction of the particular professor to whom his talents were confided, each gathered some amount of the perception and insight of the whole academic staff, and it was noticeable that a large part of their instruction was communicated from one to another. They compared their views, they enlarged upon their perception of those very views, and they came by that means to a comprehension of truth—a many-sided statue. A point on which they must set considerable store was that when the Sterndale Bennett Scholarship was instituted it was made a condition that before entering the musical competition the candidate should pass a literary examination. A similar condition was subsequently made by the Oxford, Cambridge, and London Universities. The study of languages—and first and chiefly of our own beautiful language—was of very great importance to the musician. A young institution in the Academy was the operatic class, which he hoped had since last term been raised to something beyond an experiment. It was the regret—one might almost say the reproach—of this country that we had not an instituted opera in our language.

This (Saturday) afternoon, the twenty-third series of Crystal Palace concerts begins, the programme including the first performance in England of Brahms's new symphony, of which we must speak next week.

The Saturday afternoon performance of opera in English announced for this week at the Alexandra Palace is to consist of Auber's "Crown Diamonds," with Madame Blanche Cole as Catriona.

On Saturday last a meeting of the stewards of the recent Worcester Festival was held, at which the accounts were produced and passed. The hon. secretary, the Rev. T. L. Wheeler, showed that, after paying all the expenses of the festival, there was a balance in hand of £97 odd, besides the sum collected for the charity at the doors of the cathedral after the oratorios and services, which amounted to the almost unprecedented sum of £1504 12s. 4d. The amount received for the charity in 1872 was £865; and in 1875, when the Dean and Chapter held a festival of their own, £1453, of which about one half was subscribed before the festival (so called) was held. The £1504 will be handed over intact to the charity for the relief of clergymen's widows and orphans of the dioceses of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, and the £97 was ordered to be added to the amount already funded on behalf of these charities, which already brings in an annual income of nearly £100. The usual vote of thanks were passed to those gentlemen who had kindly undertaken the execution; to Mr. Done, the con-

ductor; and, lastly, to the chairman, Lord Hampton, in acknowledging which vote he expressed his extreme gratification at the result of the festival.

It appears from the annual report of Mr. Hullah on the examination in music of the students of training colleges in Great Britain that there are now forty of such institutions in England and Wales and seven in Scotland. The majority of the suggestions which he made in 1872, Mr. Hullah says, are now acted upon in every training school in the country, but he urges the further adoption of combined practice.

Franz Liszt, who is staying at Rome, is engaged at present in the composition of a dramatic oratorio, "St. Stanislas."

## THEATRES.

## DRURY LANE.

The national theatre reopened, under Mr. Chatterton's management, on Saturday, with one of the best of Shakspeare's plays, "The Winter's Tale." This fine drama belongs to the epic and imaginative period of the great poet's poetical development. We may, if we will, see in this the advanced thinker and artist, in perfect possession of his powers; aiming at, and succeeding in, a complex structure of drama, such as he had already tried in "Lear," "Troilus and Cressida," and "Cymbeline;" but never in so calm and serene a mood, holding his subject under complete control, and subduing it entirely to his will. Notwithstanding the conventional character of this legendary play, he has contrived to invest it with so much of beauty and grace, such fertility of fancy, and such facility of style, that the poetic element reigns supreme, and dominates even the passion and humour alike of its tragic and comic plots. The poetic artist is absolute master of its theme and its treatment. The latter intentionally brings it to the level of a child's sympathy. "The Winter's Tale" is eminently a nursery tale, and the familiar ballad is the model on which it is constructed. The genius of such a piece is represented in one of its comic characters, Autolycus, the ballad-monger, an idea which we have ventured to suppose must have been contained in the original conception of the tale. It is accordingly generally a favourite with the audience. Upon the present occasion it was represented by Mr. E. Atkins, a sound and judicious actor; but he seemed to act under restraint, and with a desire to subdue the comic element, and keep it in a condition of subordination to the more tragic business of the surrounding scenes. We regretted this, for we had expected more hilarity in the group of which he is the centre. Miss Hudspeth as Mopsa, however, acted in the old spirit, and was not afraid to be demonstrative in her retorts upon her rustic rival. We are afraid, too, that other characters and of more importance were under-acted and not adequately represented. Miss Wallis, indeed, showed lack of training for the part of Hermione, and adopted a false style of stilted elocution which destroyed the music of the lines she had to utter, and deprived the speeches of their wonted melody. Her person also was too slight for queenly dignity, and not sufficiently developed to give the full sculptural development to the statue scene. Throughout, too, she was stagey without being artistic; like an actress whose experience was insufficient duly to support a character so complex and intricate. Mrs. Hermann Vezin acted Paulina, and towered above the heroine in all that constitutes force, dignity, and emphasis. The episode of Florizel and Perdita was delicately interpreted by Mr. E. Compton and Miss Fowler, artists to whom the boards are familiar, and who sustained the pastoral attitude with native ease and simple elegance. Mr. John C. Cowper was admirable as the old Shepherd. The three principal rôles were in all respects satisfactorily filled. Mr. Charles Dillon looked remarkably well as Leontes, and entered from the very opening into the spirit of the part. The passion of jealousy in Leontes is very different from that in Othello—that of the Moor is derived from without, that of the Monarch is of home growth, and belongs to his nature, is a part of his individuality. Mr. Dillon treats it as a natural defect, nor seeks for it in any cause out of himself. Its very irrationality is owing to its purely subjective motive. Mr. Dillon was especially careful to give due effect to the emphatic lines and speeches, and deservedly won rounds of applause from a discriminating audience. Next in order comes Mr. John Ryder as Antigonus, always correct in delivery and intelligent in action. Mr. E. F. Edgar was excellent in Polixenes. The progress of the events was relieved by warlike and Bacchic ballets, and illustrated by some charming scenery. The curtain fell to immense plaudits; and the principal performers were all summoned to the front and enthusiastically greeted.

A brief Shakspearean season began last Saturday at the Park Theatre with the tragedy of "Othello," which commanded a numerous audience. Mr. T. Swinbourne as the Moor, and Mr. Forrester as Iago, left little to be desired, and were well appreciated. Mr. George Temple as Cassio was respectable. Mrs. Charles Harcourt's Emilia was better than Miss Edith Lynn as Desdemona. The tendency of all, however, was rather to under-act, a prevailing fault with the rising actors of the present day.

At Astley's Miss Virginia Blackwood has produced a new melodrama by Mr. G. Manville Fenn, entitled "Land Ahead." It is on the old basis of an Irish national interest, and consists of the old materials, so treated as to produce an intense feeling. A fatherly priest figures among the characters, and a fair-haired girl, with three lovers, the honest Brian More, the grasping landlord, and his designing bailiff. Matters are so arranged that Brian, according to all previous example, has to fly the country; but in the second act he returns, to meet with new troubles, from which he is delivered by the devoted priest.

The Star Theatre at Blackburn was destroyed by fire on Monday morning. The theatre was built of wood, and would seat 4000 persons, and had been erected at a cost of £3000.

A Home for Incurables, dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels, was opened at Cheddar, near Weston-super-Mare, on Monday. The whole expense of building and endowing the home is borne by Mrs. Gibbs, of Tyntesfield, near Bristol.

The Cambridge Free Library report shows that during the past twelve months the total issue of books to borrowers and readers was 55,732, which was an increase of 2845 volumes over that of the preceding year. From a classification of the books issued it is observed that no fewer than 33,500 were works of fiction. The expense of the whole institution is covered by a penny rate.

The foundation-stone of the proposed railway bridge across the Firth of Forth was laid on Monday forenoon by Mrs. Bouch, wife of the engineer of the undertaking. The ceremony took place on the island of Inchgarvie, which is about equidistant from North and South Queensferry, and the stone was laid on the site of the middle pier. At a luncheon held in the afternoon at South Queensferry, Mr. Adam, M.P., spoke on the value of the bridge to the country generally, and especially to the East Coast and Midland Railway Companies.







