

Foreign Postage.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

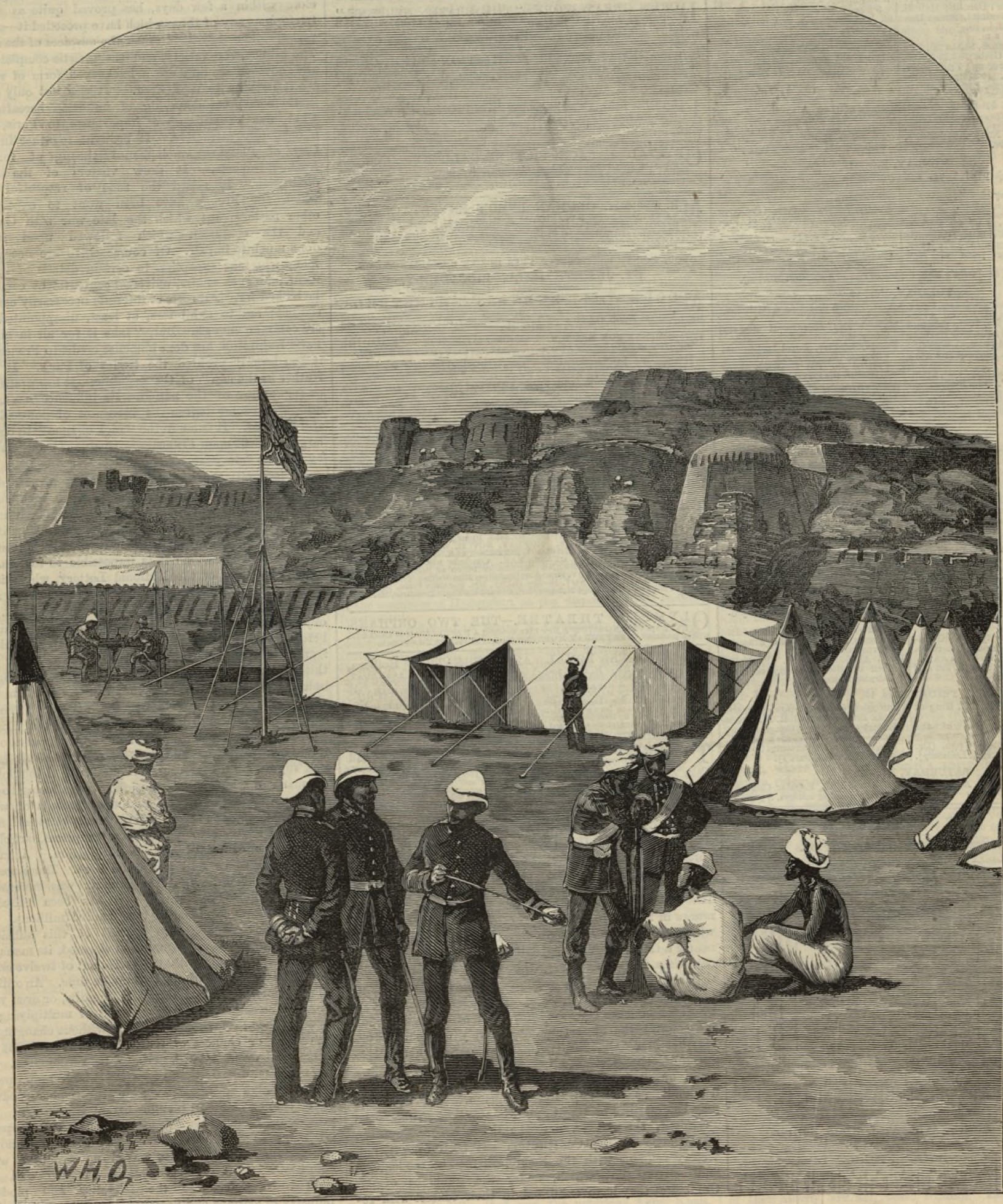


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No. 2054.—VOL. LXXIII.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1878.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



CAMP OF THE BRITISH MISSION TO CABUL, AT JUMROOD, NEAR THE KHYBER PASS.  
FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR CAVAGNARI, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, AND MAJOR C. W. WILSON.



## BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at The Leases, Bedale, the Hon. Mrs. H. Coore, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at Oxtou, Birkenhead, the wife of George Brownell, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Leamington, Warwickshire, the wife of Surgeon-Major G. A. Hutton, late Rifle Brigade, of a son.

On the 8th ult., at Madras, South India, the wife of H. S. Groves, Esq., Assistant Accountant-General, of a son.

On the 4th ult., at Devonshire House, Bermuda, the wife of Edward Dickinson, Esq., R.E., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., at the Anglican Cathedral, Quebec, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec, assisted by the Rev. G. V. Housman, M.A., Rector of Quebec, and the Rev. C. Rawson, M.A., William M. Macpherson, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Senator of the Dominion, to Maria Stuart, eldest daughter of the late D. Tolkein Wolterspoon, Esq.

On the 5th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Kensington, W. H. Bailey, of Brighton, eldest son of W. C. Bailey, Esq., of Hall Place, Ropley, Hants, to Jessie Eliza, only daughter of the late E. Hetherington, Esq., M.R.C.S.

On the 4th inst., at St. John's Church, Bury St. Edmunds, Charles, third son of G. J. Oliver, of Bury St. Edmunds, to Mary Edith, widow of the Rev. W. Remington Backhouse, B.A., Chaplain to her Majesty's Forces, Aldershot.

## DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at 1, Hyde Park-street, Marcia Emma Georgiana, the beloved wife of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, aged 74.

On the 3rd ult., at Ruby (France), Ernest Henri Fanck, in his twenty-ninth year. Deeply regretted by all who knew him.

On the 4th inst., at 13, Claremont-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Joseph Embleton Samson, Esq., late H.B.M.'s Vice Consul, Stockholm, in the 80th year of his age.

On the 1st inst. (All Saints' Day), at 16, Patshull-road, N.W., Alice, the dearly loved child of P. W. Hastings, Esq., aged 27.

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

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 16.

## SUNDAY, Nov. 10.

Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.

Morning Lessons: Dan. iii.; Heb. iii. 7 to iv. 14. Evening Lessons: Dan. iv. or v.; John i., 29.

Full moon, 3.34 a.m.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Gibbs; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. C. Daymond, Principal of the Training College, Peterborough.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Charles Drummond, Principal of St. Peter's College, Peterborough; 3 p.m., Rev. Frederick J. Ponsbury, Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene's, Munster-square.

## MONDAY, Nov. 11.

St. Martin, Bishop of Tours and Confessor.

Half-Quarter Day.

Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (opening address by Sir Rutherford Alcock; Mr. L. M. D'Alberis on his Journey up the Fly River, and in other parts of New Guinea).

Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. B. Mackenzie on Avonmouth Dock; Mr. T. R. Salmon on the River Lagan and Harbour of Belfast; and Mr. J. C. Williams on Whitehaven Harbour and Dock Works).

Gresham Lectures (four days), 6 p.m. (Divinity—Acts xx. 18, &c.).

Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (presentation of medals to successful competitors).

## TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.

Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

Faraday Lecture, Royal Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Professor Ad. Wurtz (in French) on the Constitution of Matter in the Gaseous State).

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Victoria Hall, Bethnal-green, 7 p.m. (Professor Fawcett, M.P., on the Afghan Question).

Shrewsbury Races.

Literary Fund, 3 p.m.

King's College, 6 p.m. (Mr. G. C. Warr on Ancient History—Greece).

Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. John R. MacDonald on Proper Names).

Chemical Society, Dinner to Professor A. Wurtz, Willis's Rooms.

## WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13.

Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.

Hunterian Society, London Institution, 8 p.m.

Birkbeck Institution, 8 p.m. (Recitals by Mr. S. Brandram).

Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.

Colston Anniversary Dinners, Bristol.

Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.

Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, annual court, 11.30 a.m. (election of governors, &c.).

British Home for Incurables, Clapham, elections, City Terminus Hotel, noon.

College of Preceptors, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Fitch on Practical Teaching—Language).

Meteorological Society (at Civil Engineers' Institution), Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Rd. Strachan on the Barometer and its Uses; Wind and Storms).

## THURSDAY, Nov. 14.

Mathematical Society, 8 p.m., annual general meeting (Lord Rayleigh on the Instability of Jets; Professor M. W. Crofton on Self-Strained Frames of Six Joints).

Historical Society, 8 p.m. (inaugural address by Lord Aberdare, the president-elect).

London Academy of Music, St. George's Hall, students' concert, afternoon.

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on the Chemistry of Oils, Varnishes, &c.).

Accession of Christian IX., King of Denmark, 1863.

Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.

City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy).

## FRIDAY, Nov. 15.

Philosophical Society, 8 p.m. (Messrs. E. L. Brandreth and R. N. Galt's Report on the Congress of Orientalists at Florence; Mr. H. Sweet on the Classification of Word-Meanings, Part 1).

National Volunteer Association, St. James's Hall, Popular Concert, established, 1850.

## SATURDAY, Nov. 16.

St. James's Hall, Popular Concert, 3 p.m.; evening concert, 8 p.m.

## THE WEATHER.

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

Lat. 51° 25' 6" N.; Long. 0° 10' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in Miles.	Inches.
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air	Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Force at 10 A.M.			
Oct. 30	29.633	39.2	56.1	89	6	44.3	34.8	WSW. W.	208	0.229	
31	29.559	38.2	56.9	85	9	44.3	31.5	SW. WSW.	84	0.035	
Nov. 1	29.948	42.2	58.1	83	9	47.6	39.2	WSW. N.	173	0.005	
2	30.146	39.8	56.0	88	5	47.1	34.0	WSW. N.	187	0.000	
3	30.115	39.5	56.0	88	5	45.5	32.0	N. W.	120	0.010	
4	29.698	38.4	54.8	88	8	43.0	32.3	N. W.	155	0.000	
5	29.753	40.8	53.2	77	7	44.5	37.7	N. W.	320	0.000	

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

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.673 29.563 29.925 30.114 30.177 29.707 29.801

Temperature of Air .. 40.15 36.43 42.22 38.35 39.25 35.95 40.70

Temperature of Evaporation .. 32.82 30.12 36.12 40.05 37.05 35.05 38.90

Direction of Wind .. WSW. SW. N.W. N.W. WSW. W. N.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 16.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 45	2 5	2 32	3 8	3 45	4 15	4 58

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## TWELVE COLOURED PICTURES,

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## TWELVE SKETCHES ILLUSTRATING THE SEASONS,

AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

## TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

## ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM 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.

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## DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT."

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

## THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS

PICTURES AT ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, HAYMARKET (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre), is NOW OPEN. Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

## FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-

COLOUR DRAWINGS, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission (including Catalogue), Is.

## 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 £2000. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

## MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

A TREMENDOUS MYSTERY, by F. C. Burdard; and MRS. BROWN'S HOME AND FOREIGN POLICY, by Mr. Arthur Sketchley. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 4s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

## FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR IN ONE UNBROKEN SEASON.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

## MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

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.

Fausts, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine a.m., without extra charge.

## 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 Mechanism of A. J. WINTER'S TALE. Preceded Every Evening by THE UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN. Conclude with a Comic Ballet, RELPHORGE, THE MOUNTAINBANK; Mr. Charles Dillon as Belphégor, for a few Nights only, SATURDAY, NOV. 16, at 8.30; Madeline, Miss Wallis. THE JEALOUS WIFE, at 7.30, SATURDAY, NOV. 16, at 8.30; Madeline, Miss Wallis. THE JEALOUS WIFE, at 7.30, SATURDAY, NOV. 16, at 8.30; Madeline, Miss Wallis. Box-Office open Ten till Five daily. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Treasurer, Mr. James Guiver.

## THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and

Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—SATURDAY, NOV. 9, Tuesday, Nov. 12, and Thursday, Nov. 14, at Eight, Shakespeare's Tragedy OTHELLO, with the following powerful cast:—Othello, Mr. Charles Dillon; Iago, Mr. John Ryder; Desdemona, Miss Wallis; Emilia, Mrs. Hermann Vezin. MONDAY, NOV. 11, Wednesday, Nov. 13, and Friday, Nov. 15, Last Three Nights:—WINTER'S TALE. Preceded Every Evening by THE UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN. Conclude with a Comic Ballet, RELPHORGE, THE MOUNTAINBANK; Mr. Charles Dillon as Belphégor, for a few Nights only, SATURDAY, NOV. 16, at 8.30; Madeline, Miss Wallis. THE JEALOUS WIFE, at 7.30, SATURDAY, NOV. 16, at 8.30; Madeline, Miss Wallis. Box-Office open Ten till Five daily. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Treasurer, Mr. James Guiver.

## OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.

EVERY EVENING at 7.30. A New Play, entitled A REPUBLICAN MARRIAGE, will be produced on SATURDAY MORNING NEXT, NOV. 9, at Two o'clock.

## HAMILTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Holborn.

Lessee, Mr. Harry H. Hamilton.—The Season will commence on SATURDAY, NOV. 16, in the ROYAL PAVILION, BRIGHTON. Tickets will be issued only on the production of a voucher. For full particulars and programmes, address the Secretary, 175, Piccadilly, London, W. Books containing a full list of Members of the International Gun and Polo Club, from whom vouchers may be obtained, sent on receipt of 12 stamps. The INTERNATIONAL PROMENADE CONCERT will be held in THE DOME on the following day.

## THE GRAND ANNUAL FANCY-DRESS POLO

and UNITED GUNTER HUNT BALL will take place on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, in the ROYAL PAVILION, BRIGHTON. Tickets will be issued only on the production of a voucher. For full particulars and programmes, address the Secretary, 175, Piccadilly, London, W. Books containing a full list of Members of the International Gun and Polo Club, from whom vouchers may be obtained, sent on receipt of 12 stamps. The INTERNATIONAL PROMENADE CONCERT will be held in THE DOME on the following day.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1878.

The recent Elections of Delegates to represent the Communes in France in the choice of Senators to fill the seats which will become vacant through the retirement of nearly a third of that Legislative Body, have settled, for the time being at least, the definitive adoption by the French people of the Republican form of Government. Legitimism, Orleansism, and Bonapartism have lost whatever chances they may have had of imposing upon the country the ideas they respectively cherish. Even Marshal MacMahon has publicly announced his acceptance of the last verdict returned by the popular vote on this head. There cannot now remain a doubt as to the harmonious working of what may be described as the three "Estates" of France—the President, the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies. The Battle of the Constitution has been fought, and victory remains with the Republicans. The moderation and self-restraint which, under the guidance of M. Gambetta, they have exhibited in their contest with re-

actionary authorities and influences have given to them a hold upon the French mind, which nothing but their own imprudence can now avail to shake. They are "masters of the situation." They have won their position by political virtues not heretofore common amongst Frenchmen. Will they retain the advantages they have conquered for themselves? Will the prostration of their opponents harmfully affect their own character? Will they continue to be as cautious in reaping the fruits of their triumph as they were patient, courageous, and forbearing in encountering and overcoming the vexatious obstacles thrown in their way to it? or will they, in the full possession of dominant political power, lose sense of their responsibility and become imprudent, if not reckless, in the use of their supremacy? These are questions which only the future can answer. We should scarcely dare to venture a dogmatic reply, even if the case were that of England instead of France. But of this we feel quite convinced, that the "era of Revolutions" will not be closed unless the Republican majority continue to work on the same lines, now that they have attained the summit of their aspirations, as those they pursued during the painful process of their ascent. The destiny of France, for the most part, is in their hands. It will be their fault, as well as misfortune, if it be not so shaped as to ensure national tranquillity and prosperity.

In one great enterprise the Republic has admirably succeeded. The Paris Exhibition, to be brought to a close within a few days, has proved quite as signal a triumph as any of those which have preceded it—more so, perhaps, than those held under the auspices of the Empire. The beauty, the variety, and the artistic completeness of the show—if we may use a hackneyed form of speech—"left nothing to be desired." It was not only a model in these respects deserving of imitation hereafter, but, what was of still more importance to Paris, it was immediately attractive. It brought together into that City of Pleasure an immense throng of foreigners from all parts. It drew visitors of the highest distinction. It raised the tone of respectful regard which the French have been wont to expect from other nations, but which the late war with Germany, and the confusion which followed upon it, had done much to impair. Of course there are not wanting many who take exception to certain details of management. In such affairs, universal contentment can hardly be looked for. All sorts of interests necessarily come into conflict; and to exhibitors, at least, disappointed hopes are common enough. But, "take it for all in all," the Paris Exhibition has done immense credit to France, while it has largely profited the trades of Paris. It is "a feather in the cap" of the Republic. It has gratified the amour propre of the nation. Its influence has been to mitigate in some degree the fierceness of political feuds and factions. It came in the "nick of time" to confer as large a benefit upon France as is capable of being conferred by such an enterprise.

It is a pity that there should be any reverse picture. Such, however, is, unhappily, the fact. A great mistake has been made, which it seems not altogether unlikely that the French people are destined to rue. How it came about one may easily explain; but what proportions of mischief it may assume it is impossible to foresee. We speak, of course, of the National Lottery, which is now exciting throughout France a spirit of gambling, not to say greed, which can hardly be enough deplored. The object in which it originated was to send to the Exhibition, before its close, from all parts of the country, a selection from the vast number of those who were too poor to go thither by their own means, but whose intelligence, industry, and patriotism gave them some claim to a share of the enjoyments of the capital. The difficulty was the expense. The State was not likely to find the money—voluntary contributions, it was thought, would not furnish an adequate sum. In an evil hour it was suggested that recourse should be had to a lottery, the prizes of which should be sufficiently alluring to command a wide sale of tickets, and the proceeds of which, besides securing the special end originally proposed, might be partly devoted to purchasing, as prizes, articles of some worth contained in the Exhibition. A million tickets were to be sold at a franc each. These were so rapidly disposed of that the number was increased to two millions. Subsequently, it has been raised to ten millions, and, ultimately, to twelve millions. The sudden and gigantic development of this subsidiary enterprise has astonished, and even alarmed, its managers. How are they to draw 230,000 prizes out of twelve million tickets in the course of any reasonable time. An ordinary wheel would not do it in weeks, months, or even years. Possibly some means may be found of multiplying the speed of the allotments to be made, without changing the conditions or chances of individual success. But the mechanical difficulty will, perhaps, be surmounted. The incongruous distribution of prizes which may, peradventure, give a steam-engine to a poor peasant, or a cannon or a plough to a shopkeeper, will provide a fund of amusement for the French public for many a month to come. The great objection to the scheme is that it has waked up over the whole country a spirit of speculation but too well calculated to deteriorate the frugality and plodding industry of artisans and peasants. It may not, indeed, be



intended to repeat the experiment, and the Republican Government may, perhaps, be wise enough to abstain from raising money by any similar device. But the torrent of eager expectation which has burst its way through the present opening may prove to be too powerful for legislative resistance. The thing, of course, will carry with it its own cure. But, meanwhile, all the ordinary social interests of the people will suffer more or less from disarrangement and perversion. It will be well, indeed, if the cankerous and contagious evil do not eventually undermine political virtue. However, not to take an alarmist view of the consequences that may result from this adventure, we are bound to express the utmost regret both at the sanction given by it to this mode of raising funds and at the eager and clamorous spirit which it has evoked. It has cast a shadow over the character and results of the Paris Exhibition.

### THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church on Sunday. The holy communion was celebrated, and the Rev. A. Campbell officiated. Sir John and Lady Clark have dined with her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice left Balmoral on Tuesday for a short stay at the Glassalt Shiel.

The memorial which the Queen intends to erect to the memory of the late Sir Thomas Biddulph, at Balmoral, is a granite Celtic cross, somewhat similar to that placed in the Frogmore Gardens in remembrance of Lady Augusta Stanley. Lady Churchill has succeeded the Countess of Erroll as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng has left and Lord Sackville has arrived at the castle.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Paris on Sunday upon their return to London, and arrived at Marlborough House at half-past six on Monday morning. Prince Leopold lunched with their Royal Highnesses, and in the evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, went to Her Majesty's Theatre. On Tuesday the Prince went to Windsor, and, accompanied by Prince Christian, passed the day shooting in the Great Park, and in the evening accompanied the Duke of Cambridge to Her Majesty's Theatre. On Wednesday his Royal Highness presided at a meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at 12, Hanover-square. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon.

The Prince attends his thirty-seventh year to-day. His Royal Highness will be the guest of Mrs. Gerard Leigh, at Luton Hoo, from Dec. 2 to 6. There will be three days' shooting, a county ball on the 5th, and a visit to Luton, with the inspection of two of its chief manufactories, on the 6th.

Princess Christian has consented to be patroness of a bazaar, to be held in the spring, on behalf of the Crèche, in Stepney.

The Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold will accompany the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise to Liverpool on the 14th inst. The Duke and Prince Leopold have visited the Adelphi, the Gaiety, and the Globe Theatres.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, attended by Baron Both and Captain G. Winsloe, has left St. James's Palace for Neu-Strelitz.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland arrived in Grosvenor-place on Tuesday evening from Alnwick Castle.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has left town for Gordon Castle.

The Marchioness of Bath has arrived at Longleat from Paris.

The Prime Minister returned to town on Tuesday from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury.

The Earl of Dufferin left on Saturday last for Paris.

The King of Italy sent valuable presents to the members of the special mission who went to Rome by order of the Queen for the investiture of his Majesty as Knight of the Order of the Garter. The presents were:—To the Duke of Abercorn, a life-size portrait of the King, in the full dress of the Order of the Garter, expressly painted for the Duke; to Sir Albert Woods, a miniature adorned with brilliants, and standing on an eagle of chiselled silver, representing his Majesty in full dress of the order; to Viscount Newport, a paper-knife, with handle in lapis-lazuli; to Lord Frederick Hamilton, a sugar-basin with stand in iron, inlaid with gold and silver; to Lord Claud John Hamilton, a silver plate and sugar-basin; to General Sir Frederick Chapman, a silver ink-stand; to Sir Reginald Macdonald, an Etruscan metal cup, with inlaid figures in silver and gold; to Mr. Victor Buckley, a silver casket, with figures in relief. To the other members of the mission the following souvenirs were previously forwarded:—To the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, a Roman paper-knife, with a jasper handle; to Mr. J. R. Planché and to Mr. George E. Cokayne, gold snuffboxes surrounded with brilliants.

The celebration of the coming of age of the youngest son of the Right Hon. Milner Gibson (who is also heir to the Cullum estate) took place at Hardwicke Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds, on Tuesday last. The day was one of general rejoicing in the neighbourhood, and the decorations and illuminations (carried out by Messrs. Defries) were of an effective character.

### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage between Viscount Anson, eldest son of the Earl of Lichfield, and the Lady Mildred Coke, youngest daughter of the Earl of Leicester, was celebrated on Tuesday at Holkham church, Norfolk. Viscount Anson was accompanied by his best man, Viscount Lewisham. The bridesmaids were Lady Mary Coke, her sister; the Ladies Florence, Maud, and Edith Anson, sisters of the bridegroom; Lady Georgiana Legge, and Miss Edith Stephenson. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, and over a wreath of orange-flowers a veil of the same lace. Her ornaments were pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in white silk and white beaver bonnets. Each wore a brooch with the bride's monogram, a present from the bridegroom. The Rev. Alexander Napier, Vicar of Holkham, officiated. The Earl and Countess of Leicester afterwards received a large party at breakfast. Viscount Anson and his bride left Holkham Hall for Horstead Hall, the seat of Mr. E. Birkbeck, near Norwich, to pass the honeymoon. The bride's travelling-dress was of olive-green velvet, trimmed with blue fox fur, and chapeau to match. The wedding presents were numerous. Viscount Anson, among other gifts, presented his bride with a gold bracelet set with turquoises, a pearl half-hoop ring, a coral half-hoop ring, a set of silver Circassian ornaments, and a silver-Norwegian belt. The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh presented

the bride with five diamond stars. The Shugborough servants' gift consisted of a Minton china dessert service; that of the Holkham school children an ivory-bound bible, and the members of the Holkham choir a hymn-book.

The Hon. and Rev. Henry A. Stanhope, M.A., Rector of Gawsworth, Cheshire, third son of the late Earl Stanhope, was married to the Hon. Mildred, second daughter of Lord and Lady Vernon, on Saturday last, at St. George's, Hanover-square. The bridegroom was accompanied by Captain the Hon. E. Primrose, Grenadier Guards, as best man. The bride's sisters and the Ladies Philippa and Emily Stanhope were bridesmaids. The bride wore a dress of white satin, buttoned with pearls and trimmed with lace, a present from Lady Stanhope. The bridesmaids' dresses were of white cashmere and satin, ornamented with bouquets of pink chrysanthemums. Each bridesmaid had on a lapis-lazuli and gold chain, the present of the bridegroom. The Hon. and Rev. Adalbert Anson, Rector of Woolwich, officiated. Lord and Lady Vernon entertained their relatives and friends at breakfast in Grosvenor-street. The bride and bridegroom left for Chevening, the seat of Earl Stanhope. The presents were numerous, and included remembrances from the tenantry of Lord Vernon's estates in Cheshire and Derbyshire, and the parishioners of Gawsworth and Sudbury.

### THE IMPENDING AFGHAN WAR.

The Indian Government, pending the result of its ultimatum sent to the Ameer of Cabul by order of the Home Government, to which no reply can arrive before the 20th inst., is continuing its active preparations for war. General Sir Samuel Brown is appointed to command the reserve of troops in the district of Peshawar. Sir Neville Chamberlain takes his place as military adviser to the Viceroy in Council. It is officially announced from Simla that the field force in the Peshawar valley will be composed of two divisions, the one stationed at Peshawar, under Sir Samuel Browne, the other at Hassan-Abdul, under General Maude. A native contingent of troops from the Sikh States will act with the Hassan-Abdul brigade. A division from Madras and Bombay, under the command of General J. M. Primrose, will assemble on the Lower Indus, as a reserve to General Stewart's force. It is stated that the people of Kohistan have rebelled and murdered the Afghan Governor, and that the Ameer of Cabul has sent a large force to restore order in the district. Another rumour says that Shere Ali's troops in the Khyber Pass are deserting in large numbers, in consequence of sickness and want of food, and hopes are said to be entertained that the Ameer will submit fully and unconditionally to the British terms. The Afghan officers at Ali Musjid are petitioning the Ameer to take immediate action against the British or allow them to return. The bridge over the Indus for the Quetta advance is fixed at Sukkur, the site of the bridge in the previous campaign. Schemes are under consideration for a railway to the foot of the Bolan. The British regiments detailed to lead into the Khyber are the seventeenth and fourth battalions of the Rifle Brigade. The dispatch of troops through the Bolan Pass continues, and four thousand men have now reached Quetta. They are furnished with two months' provisions. The last of General Biddulph's troops will be there in three days. Immense exertions are being made to supply their requirements, and the extent of these may be estimated by the fact that General Stewart's column alone needs over sixty thousand camels and a store of four months' provisions before it could advance.

There are diverse rumours about the purport and language of Shere Ali's reply brought last week by the native Envoy whom Lord Lytton had sent to Cabul. One version of it is from Simla, to the effect that the Ameer, in his reply to Lord Lytton's note, said he had been anxious for the friendship of the British Government, but that of late years their policy had been changeable; that Lord Mayo pursued one policy and Lord Lytton another, and that each new Viceroy as he was appointed reversed all that had been done by his predecessor. He says he is open to make a new treaty, not being bound by any Russian alliance; and explains that the Russian Embassy was not invited to Cabul.

It is stated that the eminent native Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad (the Deccan)—namely, our late visitor, Sir Salar Jung—will loyally co-operate in a war against Afghanistan, and that he has placed, not only troops, but the treasury and all the resources of Hyderabad at the disposal of the Indian Government.

We are indebted to Major N. Cavnari, C.S.I., Deputy Commissioner, and second in command of the party, under Sir Neville Chamberlain, which was lately dispatched by the Viceroy of India on the intended diplomatic Mission to Cabul, for two Sketches drawn from his outlines and notes by Major C. W. Wilson, of the Bengal Artillery, showing the scenery about Jumrood and Ali Musjid, at the mouth of the Khyber Pass, where the Mission party was turned back by the Afghan Commandant, Faiz Mohammed Khan, in pursuance of his orders from Shere Ali, the Ameer of Cabul. The following notes accompany these Sketches, which we have engraved for the present Number of our Journal:—

"The Khyber Pass, which nearly thirty years ago was the scene of such stirring events, has once more become a subject of interest to the British nation. Those who are imperfectly acquainted with the physical conformation of the country, or the tribal divisions of the clans inhabiting the network of hills that intervenes between the British frontier and Afghanistan proper, may have been wont to regard the whole series of defiles and passes that lead from Peshawar to Cabul, a distance of about 190 miles, as the Khyber Pass. But the actual Pass which bears this name only extends from Jumrood to the Landi Khana Kotla, above Dakka, a distance of little more than thirty miles. The tribes who own this Pass are collectively known as the Khyberes Afreedis. From Dakka to about forty miles beyond Jellalabad, the country is occupied by the Shinwari clan and by the tribes of Ningrahar and the Jellalabad district, who are controlled by the Ameer's regular troops stationed at Dakka and Jellalabad. The remaining portion of the road to Cabul traverses the passes of Gundamak, Jugdalak, Tezeen, and the Khoord Cabul, all made famous on account of the disasters which there befell the remnants of the 'Army of the Indus' during its retreat from Cabul, the record of which is so graphically described in 'Kaye's War in Afghanistan.' The road is held by the powerful Ghilzi tribes, who, irritated at the resumption of their allowances, were prominently the most bitter opponents the British forces met with after leaving Cabul. Financial considerations induced Sir William Macnaughten, in the interest of Shah Shujah-ul-Mulk, to reduce the annual allowances that were paid to the hill tribes and certain leading sirdars. The consequence was that when the retirement from Cabul commenced, the Ghilzis, actuated by revenge for what they considered ill-treatment, contemptuously rejected the offer of a lac of rupees, made them by the British authorities to arrange safe conduct for the retiring army to Jellalabad. So bitter was the hostility of this tribe, that even the notorious Akbar Khan, though desirous of assisting the English to retire after his

treacherous assassination of Macnaughten, was utterly unable to allay the tempest he had raised, and could in no way control the tribes, who, having once given way to their bloodshedding and plundering propensities, did not desist so long as a single follower or baggage animal of the army remained within the Passes. This brief statement will show that the destruction of the British army in the winter of 1841-2 did not occur in the Khyber Pass, but in the passes through the Ghilzi country, between Cabul and Jellalabad. During the British occupation of Cabul, the arrangements for keeping open the Khyber Pass were carried out under the orders of the British Resident at Peshawar; but after the withdrawal of the English from Afghanistan the tribes were left to the management of the Ameer of Cabul, who from that time up to the present has shown that he is evidently more interested in keeping up the savage and refractory spirit of the Khyberis than in bringing them under control and good order. The result of this mismanagement has been that for many years the Khyber Pass has remained closed, and the caravans trading between India and Central Asia have been obliged to use more circuitous and difficult routes. Since the close of the Peshawar Conference of 1876 the Ameer Shere Ali Khan has endeavoured to establish his authority over the Khyberis, and with this object he induced them, by liberal payments of money to some of their chiefs, to consent to the reconstruction of the fort of Ali Musjid, which commands a narrow defile about half-way through the Pass. This fort played an important part in the Afghan war, and its defence by Lieutenant Mackeson, and subsequently by Colonel Moseley, against large attacking forces of the Afreedis, is a matter of history.

"For some time before the date fixed for the departure of Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission to Cabul, it was rumoured that the Ali Musjid officials had received orders from Cabul to oppose the advance of the British Mission. The Ameer himself had never replied to the Viceroy's letters informing him of the intended dispatch of the Mission, and expressing condolence on the death of the heir-apparent, although ample time for him to do so had elapsed since the native Envoy who conveyed those letters had reached Cabul. It was considered not desirable to expose Sir Neville Chamberlain and the whole of the Mission to the insult of being turned back; so it was decided that Major Cavnari, the second in command of the expedition, with a small escort of the Guide Cavalry under Colonel Jenkins and Captain Wigram Battye, should proceed to Ali Musjid under the safe conduct of the friendly Afreedis, who had undertaken to escort the Mission through the Khyber, unless the Ameer's authorities openly opposed this. Accordingly, on Sept. 21, the camp of the British Mission moved to Jamrood, at the mouth of the Khyber Pass, and Major Cavnari's party started for Ali Musjid. On arrival at the heights above Lala Cheena, it was found that pickets from the Ali Musjid Fort had been placed on the ridge in front, which commanded the descent to Lala Cheena and the remainder of the road to Ali Musjid, which from this point lies through the bed of the Khyber river, and they threatened to fire on the party if it advanced. Messages were then sent to the Commandant, desiring that either he should come to an interview or that Major Cavnari should be permitted to proceed unmolested to Ali Musjid. After some delay, a reply was brought that Faiz Mahomed Khan, the Commandant, was about to come to Lala Cheena for an interview. Major Cavnari, accompanied by Colonel Jenkins and a few native gentlemen, descended into the bed of the river, leaving Captain Battye with the escort on the heights above to cover the retirement in case matters should not turn out peaceably. After about half an hour's parley Faiz Mahomed Khan gave Major Cavnari distinctly to understand that if the British Mission advanced it would be opposed by force of arms; and, although the responsibility that would rest with the Ameer, if a peaceful mission was rejected in this manner, was pointed out to the Commandant, he decisively declared that he had no other alternative. At one time the discussion began to grow warm, and there was a sort of uneasy movement amongst the jezailchees who accompanied Faiz Mahomed Khan, so that it was considered fortunate that the interview was brought to a close before the easily-aroused excitability of the numerous Afghan followers of the Commandant, who crowded round the place where the interview was going on, should have assumed a form to which the few members of the British Mission would have been unable to reply as they would have liked to have done. However, the meeting finally broke up with mutual expressions of personal good feeling; Major Cavnari having assured Faiz Mahomed Khan that, as it was his duty to carry out whatever orders he had received, the responsibility would lie with the Ameer, and not with him. The Khyberes faithfully performed what they had agreed to do; and Major Cavnari's party reached Jumrood without meeting with any obstruction. The camp of the British Mission returned to Peshawar on the morning of Sept. 22; and, as military preparations are being pushed on with activity, it may be confidently expected that the insult which the British nation has received from the Ameer Shere Ali Khan will not be permitted to remain unavenged.

"The Illustrations show the Fort of Ali Musjid from the heights above the village of Lala Cheena. Between the foreground, where Major Cavnari's party halted, and the opposite ridge held by the Ali Musjid pickets, the road descends into the bed of the river, along the course of which it proceeds to Ali Musjid. The second sketch represents the camp of the British Mission at Jamrood, a Fort built by the Sikhs in 1837, and which was the scene of a battle between the Afghans, under Mahomed Akbar Khan, and the Sikh troops, under Hari Singh. The latter was killed by a long shot, said to have been fired by the Afghan leader. The sketches are drawn by Major C. W. Wilson, Royal Artillery, from rough pencil notes by Major Cavnari."

Several Illustrations of Afghanistan and the city of Cabul are taken, by permission, from the series of lithographs published by Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., Pall-mall, entitled "Sketches of Afghanistan;" the sketches being those drawn by the late Mr. James Atkinson, superintending surgeon of the army under Sir John Keane in 1839 and 1840. Mr. Atkinson also wrote an interesting personal narrative of his observations during that campaign, "The Expedition into Afghanistan, Notes and Sketches Descriptive of that Country," which volume was published in 1842 by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. It may still be perused with advantage, as the greatest changes that have since taken place are in the Punjab and Scinde, now under British rule, and there is less change in Afghanistan. The occupation of Candahar, the storming of Ghuzni, and a residence of some months at Cabul, and afterwards at Jellalabad, with the surrender of Dost Mohammed, which closed the first war, are related with great animation; but the author did not remain in Afghanistan to witness the frightful reverses that occurred a twelve-month later, with the slaughter of our army, its retreat through the Khoord Cabul Pass, and the subsequent re-conquest of the country by Generals Pollock, Sale, and Nott. His description of the manners and customs of the Afghans, and his account of their history, are well worth reading. The book may be found in most good public libraries.



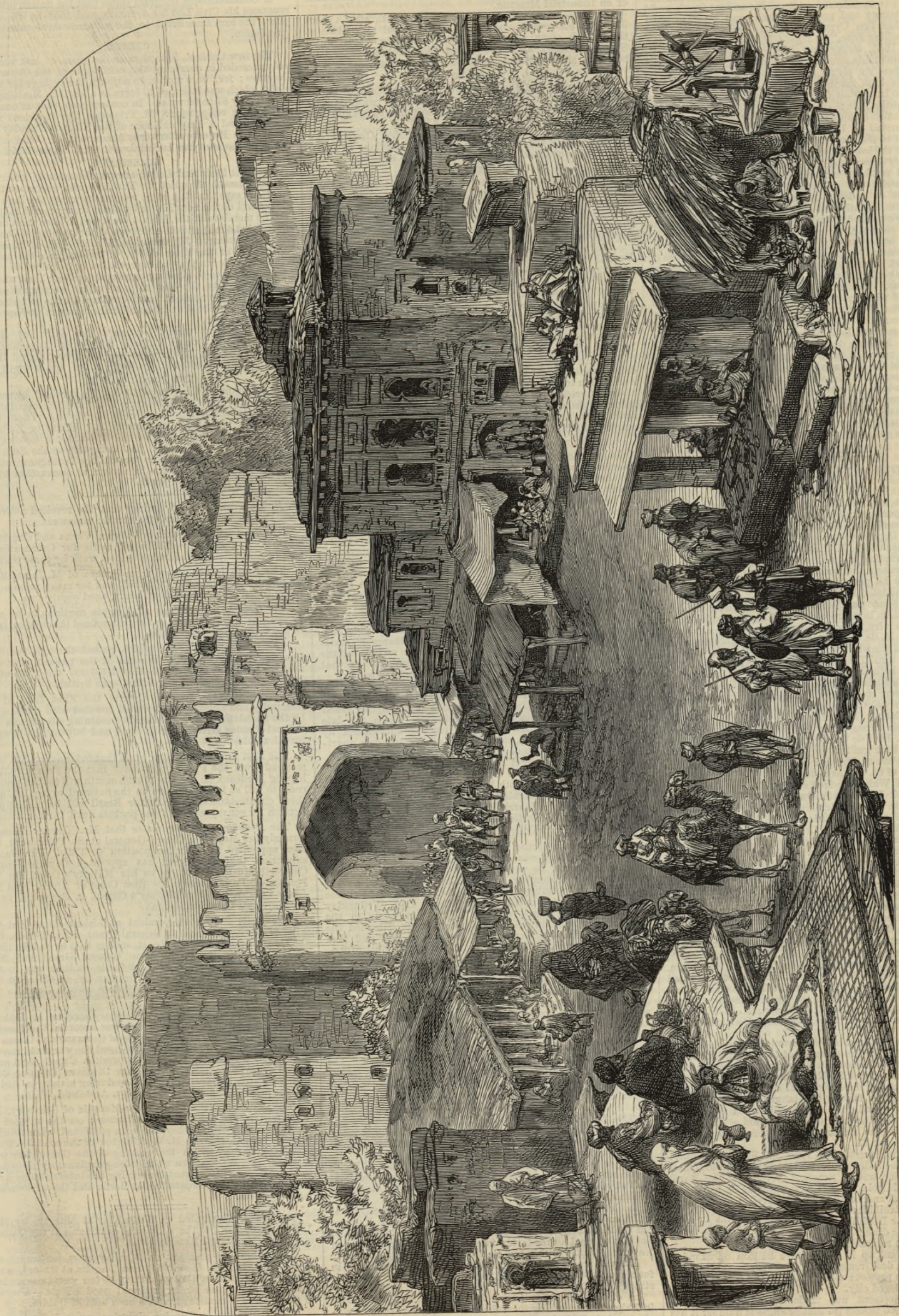


PHOTOGRAPHERS ON MOUNT OLYMPUS, CYPRUS.



SUMMIT OF MOUNT OLYMPUS, CYPRUS.





SKETCHES IN AFGHANISTAN: GATE OF THE BAZAAR AT CABUL.



## MOUNTAIN VIEWS IN CYPRUS.

Mr. J. Thomson, a photographic artist, who has lately visited Cyprus to obtain views of its scenery, and of the costumes, figures, and dwellings of the people, ascended to the summit of Mount Olympus in pursuit of his interesting vocation. There is, as our readers are doubtless aware, more than one Mount Olympus in different parts of the ancient Greek world of mythical history and poetic romance; and we have great doubts whether this Cyprian Olympus was the abode of "cloud-compelling Jove," as Pope's Homer calls him, in the days of the Iliad, seeing that the loftier Olympus of the Anatolian mainland is much more "convenient" to the site of Troy. But there are plenty of clouds, and sometimes mist or rain, upon the high mountain visited six weeks ago by Mr. Thomson, who has favoured us with a couple of sketches, and with the following note:—

"Accompanied by an Arab dragoman, Habib Kuri, and my muleteer, I rested at Prodronus for the night. It is the village nearest to the summit of Mount Olympus, built on the crest of one of the lower spurs of the range. The temperature fell perceptibly as we made the ascent during the day, and at night could not have exceeded 40 deg. Fahrenheit. In the Olympian district the mountains are clothed with magnificent forests of cedar. A number of the finest trees have been quite recently cut down, but the supply is still unlimited. We made the toilsome ascent of Olympus on our mules in the morning, accompanied by the headman of the village. The accompanying sketch pictures the apex of the classic mountain as it appeared partially wrapped in a robe of clouds and mist. Our approach to the summit was heralded by an ominous peal of thunder, that made the earth tremble beneath our feet. It sounded like a terrible protest against the sacrilege of photographing, for the first time, the ruins of the ancient shrine. Dismounting, we clambered through stony debris to the summit. The storm increased, and was accompanied by a deluge of rain and hail, such as one can only experience in high regions. Nothing daunted, after an hour's delay, and with a friendly gleam of light, we succeeded in photographing what remains of the ancient shrine. Shelter there was none, save that represented in the sketch. My dragoman, robed in his bed sheet, which he invariably carried in his saddle-bag, tended the camera; and for the details of our position I refer the reader to the sketch. Worst of all, my umbrella, of thin calico, proved useless; my pith-hat became limp and pasty; while my shoes gave way entirely as I made the descent on foot."

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

Both Chambers met on Monday. M. Waddington laid a Yellow-book upon the table in both Houses. The Senate fixed the election of three life members for the 15th inst. In the Chamber of Deputies, during a debate upon the election of M. Leroux (Bonapartist), M. Paul de Cassagnac was called to order for interrupting a speaker by saying, "There can be nothing in common between Bonapartists and Marshal MacMahon since he perjured himself." The election of M. Leroux was invalidated by 313 to 174 votes. The election of M. Paul de Cassagnac was discussed in the Chamber on Tuesday, its invalidation being recommended by the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry, while the bureau has reported in favour of its validity. M. de Cassagnac's speech in defence of his election occupied the whole sitting, and he ultimately obtained an adjournment until Thursday to conclude his defence. The Left had agreed beforehand not to notice any of his provocations, and this understanding was pretty well adhered to. The President, however, interrupted him several times, and protested against his violent language.

Marshal MacMahon, according to *La France*, has expressed to the Cabinet his strong desire that no proceedings shall be taken against M. Paul de Cassagnac for the personal outrages of which he has been guilty.

The youngest son of Marshal MacMahon has entered the Military College of St. Cyr as a student.

The Prince of Wales received at the Hôtel Bristol, Paris, on Thursday week Mr. Cunliffe Owen, C.B., Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Exhibition, and in her Majesty's name conferred upon him the title of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The Companionship of the same order was conferred on the following Executive Commissioners for the Colonies—viz., Messrs. Thomas Keefer, Canada; Edward Combes, New South Wales; Josiah Boothby, South Australia; Arthur Hodgson, Queensland; and George Collins Levey, Victoria. His Royal Highness took the opportunity of thanking the Commissioners for the services they had rendered, in co-operating towards the success of the British Section, and trusted that the intercourse which had taken place would increase the feeling of affection which already existed between the colonies and the mother country. The Queen has appointed Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., M.P., one of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition, a Knight Commander of the Civil Division of the Bath; and has conferred knighthoods on Mr. B. Thomas Brandreth Gibbs, General Superintendent of the Agricultural Division of the British Section, and on Mr. J. Anderson, LL.D., M.I.C.E., General Superintendent of the Machinery Division of the British Section.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Sunday visited the Bible stand at the Trocadéro entrance of the Exhibition. They examined the various editions of the Scriptures with great interest, and were informed by Mr. Alexander, the manager of the Paris kiosk, that the society had distributed a million and a half of Bibles, in twenty-two languages. Their Royal Highnesses accepted and took away with them one of the smallest Bibles in the world, printed at Oxford. The Prince wrote his name in the subscription-book for £10, and the Princess wrote hers for £4.

Their Royal Highnesses left Paris on Sunday evening. The Prince, prior to his departure, presented to Inspector Giles, of the London Police, and to Sergeant Wright, of the Royal Engineers, valuable gold watches as mementoes of his appreciation of their zeal and of the valuable services rendered by them during the Exhibition.

Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, was present on Sunday at a diplomatic dinner given at the Italian Embassy.

Madame Thiers returned to Paris on Sunday.

M. Gambetta went up in the captive balloon on Monday morning. A good deal (remarks the *Times* correspondent) has happened since his previous ascent, that of Oct. 7, 1870, when he quitted the besieged city.

Official announcement was made on Monday that the number of 12,000,000 tickets (to that prodigious number it has mounted) for the French National Lottery will not be exceeded. From Dec. 1 to 15, when the drawing will begin, the prizes will be exhibited.

An agreement has been arrived at between the Ministers of War and Commerce relative to the preservation of the palace and park created in the Champs de Mars for the Exhibition. The War Minister will retain the Gallery of Manual Labour and the two large machinery galleries as general warehouses

for the army. The space comprised between these three galleries, fifteen acres in extent, will be called the Field of Manœuvres. The Minister of Commerce will retain the Grand Gallery of Honour, with some of its annexes, the Creuzot Pavilion, the Pavilion of the Spanish Ministry of Public Works, &c. This space will be devoted to the establishment of an Industrial Museum.

M. Louis Garnier-Pagès died on the 31st ult., after a short illness, in his seventy-sixth year. His funeral took place at the Church of St. Roch, on Monday morning. MM. Jules Simon, Crémieux, Jules Grévy, and Étienne Arago were pallbearers. Many political notabilities were present.

## SPAIN.

King Alfonso on Sunday directed the manœuvres of 14,000 men, simulating an attack upon the line of redoubts near Madrid at Carabanchel. A great concourse of people was present, who repeatedly cheered the King.

In Monday's sitting of the Senate Señor Canovas del Castillo read a bill concerning Senatorial elections in Cuba. The number of senators for Cuba is raised to sixteen.

## ITALY.

Enthusiastic receptions have been given to the King and Queen at Modena and Bologna.

A requiem mass was celebrated last Saturday at the tomb of the late King of Italy. Immense crowds assembled, and deputations from all the regiments of the garrison of Rome deposited garlands upon the Royal tomb.

Addressing his constituents at Iseo on Sunday, Signor Zanardelli, the Minister of the Interior, defended the Liberal policy of the new Ministry, and stated that if the Government allowed Republican associations to exist it was because they were of little importance. With regard to the demonstrations made by the *Italia Irredenta* party, he declared that the Austrian Government were aware that the sentiments of the Italian Government were wholly opposed to these demonstrations.

A *Daily News* telegram from Rome states that a church, built by the American Baptists, at a cost of £4000, was opened in Rome last Saturday. The ministers of all the evangelical denominations and the members of the Young Men's Christian Association took part in the first service.

On Thursday week the stream of lava from Mount Vesuvius increased in extent; on the following day the volcano was again quiet; but on Saturday Vesuvius was in a high state of activity, the lava flowing into the same ravine as in 1872.

## HOLLAND.

In the Second Chamber on Tuesday the Minister for the Colonies presented the Budget for the Dutch Indies. Defending the military policy of the Government with respect to Acheh, he said the Government desired that the positions of the Dutch should be effectively maintained, but they wished to avoid all aggressive action unless it became absolutely necessary. Proposals would shortly be brought forward for the definite settlement of the financial relations between the Indian possessions and the mother country; and, in the meantime, colonial bonds to the extent of 4,000,000 fl. would be withdrawn. The deficit for 1879 the Minister estimated at 8,830,000 fl.; and he stated that, in order to place the Indian finances on a more stable footing, the Government was preparing several reforms.

## GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck arrived in Berlin on Sunday night last. In a letter which has been published Prince Bismarck states that he intends to propose a comprehensive revision of the German Custom tariffs to the Federal Governments, and that the preparatory labours for that purpose have been begun.

Countess Maria von Bismarck, only daughter of Prince Bismarck, was married on Wednesday at Berlin to Count Kuno von Rantzau. The ceremony took place in the grand hall of the Chancellor's official residence, where the late Congress was held. An altar was erected, surrounded by orange and myrtle trees, in the centre of the spacious apartment. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess were present.

The Prussian Budget for 1879 shows a deficit of some 50,000,000 marks, which is to be covered by a loan.

A decree convoking both Houses of the Prussian Diet for the 19th inst. is promulgated this evening.

Lord Odo Russell arrived at Berlin yesterday week to resume his duties as British Ambassador.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath on the 31st ult. a motion was brought forward that some correspondence should be produced respecting a charge made against Prince Anersperg, the Minister-President, of having bribed certain members of the House. On a division the motion was rejected by a large majority. Last Wednesday the debate took place on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Baron von Pretis defended the policy pursued by the Government in the East, and said that Count Andrassy would, in accordance with the Constitution, justify that policy before the Delegations. The Address was adopted, on the third reading, by 160 to 70 votes.

At the sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet last Saturday Herr Tisza, the Minister-President, laid on the table of the House a copy of the Treaty of Berlin. In the debate which followed he explained that international treaties which had been concluded by competent authority could not be assailed by the Legislature of one of the interested countries without undermining the foundation of all international law. The division on the motion for the impeachment of the Hungarian Ministry took place last Tuesday. The result was:—For impeachment, 95; against, 170: giving the Government a majority of 75.

## RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Russian Imperial yacht *Livadia* foundered on her passage from Odessa to Livadia. The Grand Duke Sergius, who was on board, was saved, as well as the officers accompanying him and the crew.

Major-General Kosloff has been appointed Chief of Police at Moscow. General Drenteln, Chief of the High Police at St. Petersburg, has been nominated a member of the Caucasian Administrative Committee.

A letter from Orenburg which has been received at St. Petersburg states that the Chinese Governor of Kashgar has prohibited any commercial dealings with the Russians, and has also ordered all the latter to accept Chinese nationality or leave the country within two weeks.

Russian troops are reported to be massed in the Bulgarian fortresses of Widdin, Silistria, and Shumla, which are being strengthened.

A circular has been issued by the Russian Commissary in Bulgaria announcing that the official language of the Principality is to be Bulgarian, and that all Turkish administrative names will be changed.

On Monday last the European Commission began the discussion of the organic regulations for the administration of Eastern Roumelia. M. Schmidt, one of the officers of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, has been appointed to the post of Financial Director of the Province of Eastern Roumelia.

The Porte has issued telegraphic orders for the evacuation

of Varna, and directed the commander to return to Constantinople with his troops and war material.

According to intelligence received at Constantinople the Arab tribes between Bagdad and Bassorah are in full revolt, and have cut the communications between Bagdad and Mosul.

A Constantinople telegram states that the Sultan intends to renounce his Civil List for a month, and that he will appropriate the sum thus saved to the withdrawal of camels from circulation.

## GREECE.

The new Cabinet, formed near the close of last week, has not succeeded in obtaining the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies; for, on a motion to adjourn the sittings for a fortnight, which was intended to serve as a test, the Ministers were defeated by 87 to 80 votes. In consequence, they at once tendered their resignation. M. Tricoupi, the President of the Ministry, had a long audience of the King on Tuesday afternoon. His Majesty afterwards summoned M. Coumoundouros to the palace, who has undertaken to form a new Cabinet.

## AMERICA.

Both the State and Congressional elections in America on Tuesday passed off quietly. The American correspondent of the *Times* says that the latest returns ensure to the Democrats the control of the next House by about their present majority.

The members of the Cabinet are stated to have unanimously agreed that the President's Message at the opening of Congress should recommend legislation with the object of increasing the weight of the silver dollar, or to diminish the amount coined, in order to prevent depreciation in its value.

A meeting of the leading merchants of New York was held in that city on the 31st ult., at which a committee was appointed to arrange a national meeting for the consideration of a proposal to hold an international exhibition at New York in 1889, or earlier.

The American papers announce the death of Bishop Rosencrans, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Columbus, and brother of General Rosencrans; and of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, of the United States Navy, at the age of eighty-one.

## THE CAPE COLONIES.

A telegram of Cape news to Oct. 15, received by way of Madeira, says that Sir Bartle Frere is still at Pietermaritzburg, and the Commander-in-Chief is at Greytown. There is no trustworthy news from the Transvaal. Affairs in Zululand remain stationary; but from all appearances Cetewayo is becoming more unfriendly. At Delagoa Bay the Zulus are assuming a threatening tone towards the Portuguese, and in Griqualand West a petition in favour of annexation to the Cape Colony is being prepared.

A report has reached Sydney that the revolted natives of New Caledonia have committed further massacres.

The Austrian mail-packets between Varna and Constantinople having been re-established, mails for Constantinople will be forwarded from London twice a week by those packets.

The death is announced from Geneva of M. James Fazy, ex-member of the Grand Council and for many years a prominent member of the Radical party, aged eighty-one.

The German excavations at Olympia continue to be most prosperous. On the 2nd inst. they discovered the chief entrance of the so-called Pompey Gate.

The total gross tonnage which passed through the Suez Canal during the first nine months of the present year was, according to the official bulletin, 2,463,309 tons, of which 1,969,834 tons, or about four fifths, were British.

Throughout the tour in Cyprus the First Lord of the Admiralty and Colonel Stanley were greeted with enthusiasm by the population. On Wednesday morning Mr. Smith and Colonel Stanley arrived at Port Said, and left in the evening for Alexandria.

The Post Office authorities state that information has been received from the French post-office that the French packets leaving Bordeaux on the 5th of each month will for the present cease to call at Rio de Janeiro on the outward voyage. Under these circumstances, no mails for Brazil will be made up in London for conveyance by these packets until further notice.

The *Morning Advertiser* states that Mr. Thomas Michell, formerly her Majesty's Consul-General at St. Petersburg, has been appointed to a similar position at Tiflis. The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Captain George Chaworth Musters, R.N., to be her Majesty's Consul for the Portuguese Possessions on the East Coast of Africa; and Mr. James Lohrab, late her Majesty's Consul at Erzeroum, to be her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Lisbon states that the King of Portugal offered to General Grant a grand cross, but the General declined to receive it, stating that he had declined all such honours at other Courts. General Grant and Mrs. Grant left Lisbon on Saturday for Cadiz, on their way to the Alhambra, accompanied to the frontier by an officer of the Court. Mr. Morier, the British Minister, gave a dinner in the General's honour.

At the close of the recent missionary services at Baden-Baden, the Bishop of Saskatchewan was accorded the honour of a private audience of the Empress of Germany and Queen of Prussia. Her Imperial Majesty displayed the warmest interest in the Bishop's devoted and arduous work in Canada, and presented a special donation towards the Diocesan Training College for Native Helpers. The Bishop during his stay in Baden was the guest of the chaplain, the Rev. Archibald White.

The correspondence between the Marquis of Salisbury, M. Waddington, and the Marquis d'Harcourt, on the subject of the Convention with Turkey, has been published. Lord Salisbury in his note informs M. Waddington of the considerations and exigencies by which the making of the Convention was dictated. M. Waddington writes a long explanatory despatch to the Marquis d'Harcourt concerning the interviews he held with the British representatives at Berlin and the statements made by them.

Prizes were distributed on Wednesday at Margate by Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., to the successful candidates at the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.

Lord Aberdare presided on Monday at a conference on temperance, held in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford, and, with regard to the legislation of the past ten years, contended that it had, upon the whole, produced good effects.—A series of temperance demonstrations has been held in Dublin.

Lord Carnarvon on Tuesday night inaugurated the lecture season of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution by the delivery of a lecture on Imperial Administration. There have been many utterances on the Eastern Question during the week; but, as our readers will probably be glad to learn, we have not space for the briefest summary of the speeches.—Mr. James Ramsay, M.P. for the Falkirk Burghs, has been presented with the freedom of the town of Linlithgow, one of the group which the hon. gentleman represents,



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ambrose, O. C., to be Curate of Redditch.  
 Bennett, J.; Incumbent of Park Chapel, Chelsea.  
 Carruthers, C.; Minister of the District of St. Stephen's, Wandsworth.  
 Christmas, William Henry; Rector of Croxtwick.  
 Colyer, J. E.; Rector of Astbury, Cheshire.  
 Cooper, Frederick; Perpetual Curate of Lea Marston.  
 Crofts, J. D. Macbride; Rector of Bradfield Combust, Suffolk.  
 Deacon, A. W. N.; Curate-in-Charge of Milton-under-Lynchwood, Oxon.  
 Ffolkes, E. S.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford.  
 Fisher, John; Perpetual Curate of Nuthurst-cum-Hockley Heath.  
 Houghton, Edward James; Vicar of Bloxley.  
 Jacobs, J. W. N.; Chaplain of Shepton Mallet Prison.  
 Lang, Henry Pratt; Rector of Keyworth, Notts.  
 Malby, Brough, Vicar of Farndon; Archdeacon of Nottingham.  
 Mann, William; Minor Canon of Winchester Cathedral.  
 Wilson, A.; Vicar of Tottenham; Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral.  
 Wilson, William Osborn Pocock; Rector of Huntspill.—*Guardian*.

The Temple Church was reopened on Sunday, after extensive alterations in the organ.

The Gresham Lecturer in Divinity (Dean of Chichester) will lecture on Nov. 12, and three following days, at six p.m.

The Synod of Montreal has elected Dean Bond Bishop of Montreal in place of Bishop Oxenden, who has resigned.

A handsome Munich stained-glass window, by Mayer and Co., has been placed in Cossington church, near Bridgewater, by Mr. E. Broderip, the patron of the living, in memory of his wife.

Messrs. Cox and Sons have recently supplied to St. Mark's Church, Middleton-square, London, a font of fine design; and an eagle lectern of polished brass for the chapel of the Royal Naval Hospital, Greenwich.

The Bishop of Melbourne has given up a fifth of his income rather than abandon some outlying stations, where, owing to the distress, funds for the clergy were not forthcoming. He has given the £1000 sent him by his Paddington friends to found a theological scholarship in Trinity College.

The Bishop of London has presented the Rev. Alexander Wilson, Vicar of Tottenham, to the prebendal stall of Reculverland in St. Paul's Cathedral, in recognition of the valuable services which he rendered for so many years to the National Society and the cause of religious education.

The choir of eighteen of the parish churches within the liberty of the city of London met in St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of a special choral service given under the direction of the City clergy associated with Sion College, London-wall. A large congregation assembled under the dome, and extended into the aisles and galleries.

Some time ago (says the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*) we had the pleasure of announcing that the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland had presented the large sum of £1000 towards the erection of a new see for the relief of the diocese of Lincoln. We have now the gratification of announcing that the same lady has sent a check for a second £1000 to the Bishop of Nottingham towards a further endowment of the proposed see.

The autumnal conference of the Church Association was opened on Tuesday at Derby, and was largely attended. Mr. Andrews, who presided, said that the association was not at all discouraged by recent events in the law courts. The law could not be carried out, owing to official blunders or technical points, and to remove these difficulties only one or two amendments would be required to be made in the Public Worship Regulation Act. Papers on several subjects were afterwards read, and a public meeting was held in the evening.

Lord Penzance had before him in the Court of Arches last Saturday the Prestbury ritual case, and in giving judgment he referred in pointed terms to the decision of the Queen's Bench before the vacation, by which a writ of prohibition staying further proceedings was issued in the St. Albans case. His Lordship said it did not seem that at present he would have the power to punish Mr. Edwards, the Vicar of Prestbury, and he saw no use in giving grounds for a fresh writ of prohibition; therefore, he judged it expedient—as, for sufficient reasons, he did not wish to punish him by imprisonment—to hold his hand, and would decline to proceed to any further measures at present.

The burials question was referred to by the Bishop of St. Albans in a charge delivered to some of his clergy last Saturday. Men were endeavouring, he said, to suggest a compromise which would satisfy all parties; but such a compromise seemed to him impossible, because one party would not be satisfied without the concession of all they desired, and that was what the other party could not be induced to surrender. The best thing they could do was to promote in every parish the formation of detached burial grounds, with the view of closing in time all the churchyards. He believed the question might be settled by consent by a congress of Christians meeting in love, and willing to lay down their weapons of war when such weapons could no longer avail in death.

Earl Fitzwilliam presided at a public meeting held on Tuesday at York in connection with the York Diocesan Church Building and Endowment Aid Society. It was resolved to dissolve the society—which, since its formation in 1861, has expended a sum of £52,000, and promoted the expenditure of not less than half a million of money—and to establish in its stead the York Diocesan Church Extension Society. This change was made in order to extend the objects of the society. It is proposed now to extend its grants in aid of endowments to benefices not exceeding £150 a year, and to permit grants from the general fund in aid of mission-rooms, mission-chapels, and sites for churches, chapels, and mission-rooms. For the accomplishment of this work during the next ten years a sum of £10,000 was required, a large proportion of which was subscribed before the meeting broke up. The Archbishop of York, the Dean of York, Lord Hotham, the Earl of Zetland, Sir E. Beckett, and Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P., took part in the proceedings.

The Congregational school and manse at Mold, the foundation-stones of which were laid in May last by the Duke of Westminster, and which have cost almost £1800, were formally opened on Tuesday by Mr. S. Morley, M.P. There was a large number of clergymen and gentlemen present, among whom was Mr. J. Roberts, M.P. for Flintshire Boroughs.

The North Wales English Congregational Union held its second annual conference on Wednesday at Mold—Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., in the chair. The representatives present included several from Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, Carnarvonshire, Montgomeryshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Shropshire. In the evening a public meeting was held.

Earl Fortescue, speaking on Monday evening at a dinner in connection with the Devon County Schools, strongly protested against Mr. Forster's proposal to put middle-class schools under Government inspection. He regretted that the recommendation of the Endowed Schools Enquiry Commission for a more liberal application of endowments to third-grade

schools had not been enforced. We wanted schools to educate producers rather than those to educate clerks and shopmen, for whom the demand was decreasing. Prebendary Brereton, the founder of the county schools, stated that arrangements were progressing for founding a new college at Cambridge, to be called Cavendish College, for middle-class boys.

The Wesleyan Methodist finance committee sat again on Thursday week, and considered the subjects of home missions, middle-class schools, and the extension fund. It was resolved to appropriate an additional £40,000 to this last-named object, and various grants were made to home missions. It was also decided, after a very animated debate, to establish Methodist middle-class schools throughout the country, and to make a provisional grant of £10,000 in aid of such establishments.—On Friday, the 1st inst., it was agreed to grant £500 towards purchasing the freehold of the Children's Home. The Rev. T. B. Stephenson proposed that £3000 should be granted towards the ministers' invalid fund. The resolution was withdrawn in favour of a proposal by Mr. A. M'Arthur, M.P., that the sum should be £4000, which was carried. The Rev. W. Davies proposed that £2000 be granted for their work in North Wales. This resolution was carried. Mr. M'Arthur, M.P., moved that the sums tentatively granted be now granted. The motion was seconded by the Rev. Alexander Macaulay, supported by Mr. Flitch. After considerable discussion, it was agreed that the title of the new fund should be the Wesleyan Methodist Thanksgiving Fund. A series of central meetings is to be held before next Conference to raise money for the fund. A minister promised £50, and Mr. Green, of Birmingham, £500. Mr. Mewburn promised £1000, in addition to the £10,000 he has already promised to the extension fund.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lord Chancellor has become a vice-patron of the Cab-drivers' Benevolent Association, 15, Soho-square.

The Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Thomas Odwen, whose year of office expires this week, is to receive the honour of knighthood.

Colonel Henderson has issued a notice warning publicans that Christmas draws for geese, &c., are illegal, and that offenders will be prosecuted.

The National Hospital for Consumption on the Separate Principle, at Ventnor, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has received 100 guineas from the trustees of Prison Charities.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has resolved to request the Home Secretary to introduce a bill into Parliament which would make all extra-parochial places in the metropolis subject to rating for local purposes.

The Michaelmas sittings of the Supreme Court of Judicature began last Saturday, when the Lord Chancellor received the Judges, Queen's Counsel, and other officials of the High Court of Justice at his residence, Cromwell-gardens.

At the general monthly meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, held on Monday—Dr. C. W. Siemens, vice-president, in the chair—the managers reported that they had appointed Mr. Edward Albert Schäfer Fullerman Professor of Physiology for three years.

An application was made on Tuesday to the Master of the Rolls for an injunction to restrain a young man, aged nineteen years, a ward of Court, from contracting an improvident marriage. It was stated that the banns had already been published; and it was desired that the injunction should extend to the clergyman. His Lordship acceded to the application.

A conference of managers of friendly societies was held in the rooms of the Society of Arts on Wednesday, when it was resolved to establish a national alliance of registered friendly societies. The chief object is to secure, as far as possible, the benefits of membership to non-resident members on the same terms as resident members, by making each society the agent for other societies.

A summons was set down for hearing at the Marlborough-street Police Court on Wednesday against Lady Annie Louise Gooch and Ann Walker, charging them with having conspired to palm off on Sir Francis Robert Sherlock Lambert Gooch, as his own, a strange child, with intent to defraud and deceive. Lady Gooch was unable, through indisposition, to appear, and Mr. Newton ordered an adjournment for a week.

A conference has been held between the Improvement Committee of the Corporation and the promoters of the District Railway Extension, at which (the *City Press* states) it was mutually agreed that "Route No. 3"—viz., by way of Cannon-street, Eastcheap, Great Tower-street, Tower-hill, and the Minorities, to Aldgate High-street, should be adopted. This plan embraces a new street from Eastcheap to Tower-hill.

We understand that the Worshipful Company of Cutlers of London, with a view to the encouragement of progress in the craft they represent, are about to follow the excellent example set by others of the ancient guilds, and intend to hold an exhibition of cutlery in the domestic, trade, and surgical branches; also of sword cutlery; and of giving prizes to the most successful competitors. The prizes will include the admission to the freedom of the company.

The action brought by the Corporation of London, as trustees for St. Bartholomew's Hospital, against inhabitants and owners of land in the parish of Christ Church, Newgate-street, to recover tithes at the rate of two shillings and ninepence in the pound, under a statute made in the reign of Henry VIII., again came on for hearing in the Chancery Division on Monday. The Master of the Rolls, in giving his decision, said it was clear that the defendants were liable for the rate, which he ordered them to pay.

The Archbishop of York was present yesterday week at the opening of a coffee tavern at Rotherham, built at the expense of the Vicar, the Rev. Newton Hall. The building has cost £5500. The Archbishop preached in the parish church in favour of temperance, and at a meeting held subsequently his Grace said the work would bring ministers and people more together.—A large building at the northern end of Seymour-place, Marylebone-road, built for a public-house, but recently bought by Mrs. Russell Gurney for the purposes of a coffee tavern, was opened by Mr. Ernest Hart last Saturday.

The hundred and twenty-fifth session of the Society of Arts will begin on the 20th inst. with an address from the chairman of the council, Lord Alfred S. Churchill. Previous to Christmas there will be four ordinary Wednesday evening meetings, in addition to the opening meeting. The special Indian, African, and Chemical Sections will each hold six meetings during the session, and a short additional course of two lectures will be given by Dr. B. W. Richardson on Some Further Researches in Putrefactive Changes, in continuation and completion of his course of Cantor lectures given last session.

Last Saturday evening the seventeenth series of the Lambeth Baths Winter Meetings was opened, when nearly 1500 persons were present. The Rev. G. M. Murphy, who pre-

sided, read the opening statement, from which it appeared that the baths, which had been hired by Mr. S. Morley, M.P., for the purpose, will be open every week-day evening, when lectures and addresses will be delivered and entertainments given, to which working men and their families are cordially invited. On Sundays, both morning and evening, devotional meetings will be held in the same place.

In the Court of Bankruptcy last Saturday there was a petition for liquidation in the estate of Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co., merchants, carrying on business at 17 and 18, Leadenhall-street, and also at Kurrachee and Bombay. The debts are estimated at £2,250,000. The value of the assets, which consist of remittances from India and various cargoes of rice and other East Indian produce, together with book debts, &c., is not yet stated.—In the petition for the liquidation of the affairs of Messrs. Heugh, Balfour, and Co., the debts are stated at £1,562,000.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi, when several recent life-boat services were reported. Nearly £250 were ordered to be paid to life-boat crews for their services during the past month. Rewards were also granted to the crews of several shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts; and payments amounting to £3334 were made on some of the 269 life-boat establishments of the institution. Amongst the contributions recently received were £600, for a life-boat, from Samuel Bird, Esq., of Hampstead; and £550, the result of a collection amongst the officers and employés of the locomotive and carriage department of the Great Western Railway, to provide a life-boat as a memorial of the late Mr. Joseph Armstrong, who was for many years their chief superintendent. New life-boats have recently been forwarded to Dartmouth, Gourdon, N.B., and Wexford, Ireland. Reports were read from the four inspectors of life-boats.

A meeting of the board of delegates of the Hospital Saturday Fund was held last Saturday night at the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road. Mr. A. W. Mackenzie presided and submitted a statement, from which it appeared that in the eight postal districts of the metropolis 182 boxes had produced £862; in places of amusement 42 boxes brought £55; 65 boxes in boats, £54; making a total of £972. At Hammer-smith, West Ham, and Greenwich £118 had been collected in addition. The secretary read a report, which stated that the sums already deposited at the office amounted to £5744, while other sums, amounting to £500, were yet to come in, making in all £6200, as against £5786 last year. Subscriptions from upwards of 1000 subscribers had also to be received, so that this year's collection would probably be the largest yet made. About 850 additional firms had had collections made in their establishments. It was unanimously resolved to close the collection on the 30th inst., any sums received after that date to be carried forward to next year's account.

The route of the Lord Mayor's Procession this (Saturday) morning will be exceptionally long. Leaving Guildhall at mid-day, the cortege will cross to the Surrey side of the Thames by way of London Bridge (which is to be beautified with flowers and plants), returning to the Middlesex side over Southwark Bridge, and therefrom proceeding to Westminster Hall via Cannon-street, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, the Strand, and Parliament-street; the journey back to the City being, as usual, along the Thames Embankment. We are promised a grand horticultural show on London Bridge, the committee sparing no effort to give the Lord Mayor a fitting welcome there. Lord Beaconsfield and the rest of her Majesty's Ministers in town will attend the Guildhall banquet.—The card of invitation to the Guildhall banquet, illustrated with views of old and new London Bridge, is printed by Messrs. Blades and East, of Abchurch-lane.

There were 2532 births and 1386 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 33 and the deaths 205 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 3 from smallpox, 15 from measles, 49 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 22 from whooping-cough, 34 from different forms of fever, and 21 from diarrhoea. The deaths from lung disease, which in the eight preceding weeks had steadily increased from 158 to 347, further rose to 353 last week, and exceeded by 5 the corrected average: 220 resulted from bronchitis and 90 from pneumonia. In the Greater London 3063 births and 1646 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 41.0 deg., being 5.5 deg. below the average of the corresponding week of sixty years. The mean was considerably below the average on each of the days in the week. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 11.2 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 68.0 hours.

At a meeting of the Mansion House executive committee of the Princess Alice Relief Fund yesterday week it was reported that there had been received at the Mansion House a little over £37,000, of which the committee had distributed to widows, £5475; widowers, £4740; dependent relatives, £5538; survivors, £555; and in temporary relief, £600. There were many applications still standing over, but in round figures the committee has dispensed one half of the fund, or nearly £19,000. A scheme of the orphan committee was adopted, by which nearly one hundred children will be placed in public institutions until they are fifteen years of age, at a cost of between £15,000 and £16,000.—Mr. Cartar, and the jury on Tuesday continued their inquiry into the cause of death of the persons lost by the sinking of the Princess Alice, and the inquest was adjourned until Monday next, when it will be continued from day to day until it is brought to an end.—Towards the Princess Alice Fund the Mayor and Municipality of Boulogne have forwarded £58 10s., being the proceeds of two concerts organised in that town.

Sir Charles Reed attended last Tuesday evening to open the board schools which have been erected in Marlborough-road, Chelsea. The area of the ground covered amounts to 17,723 square feet, at an inclusive cost of £8296. The cost of building, exclusive of extras, which have yet to be reported, amounts to £7608. The schools will accommodate 193 boys, 187 girls, and 152 infants. Sir Charles Reed, in his address, said the school, which was occupied in August, and was now crowded, was formally opened that evening by request, it being thought desirable to do so because objections had been raised to its erection; and the School Board wished, if possible, to meet any such objections, as they never shrink from meeting the ratepayers in public, having nothing to conceal. The question of corporal punishment in schools was discussed at Wednesday's meeting of the London School Board, and the matter was referred as an open question to the school management committee. Payment to teachers also formed the subject of a resolution.

The entries for the forthcoming Birmingham Cattle and Poultry Show, which were closed on Wednesday, are as follow: Cattle, 125; sheep, 21; pigs, 73; corn, roots, and potatoes, 282; poultry, 2900.





1. Fort of Ali Musjid. 2. Pickets of Ali Musjid garrison. 3. Spot where the interview place between Major Cavagnari and the Commandant of Ali Musjid. 4. The Khyber River.

FORT OF ALI MUSJID, FROM THE HEIGHTS ABOVE LALA CHEENA, IN THE KHYBER PASS.  
FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR CAVAGNARI AND MAJOR C. W. WILSON.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

M. Halanzier, the director of the Paris Grand Opéra, may deem himself the luckiest of men among theatrical managers. To begin with, the Académie Nationale de Musique enjoys a subvention from the State of a million of francs, or £40,000 a year. This is M. Halanzier's working capital. He draws, in addition, 10,000f. per annum *pour indemnité de logement*, lodging money, and 500,000f. *pour indemnité de voiture*, cab or brougham hire. Finally, he goes halves with the State in all the profits accruing from the Grand Opéra as a commercial enterprise. During the six months of the Exhibition season, dating from May 1, the gross receipts of the Académie Nationale were 2,082,667 francs 16 centimes—say, £84,000; so that the net moiety coming to M. Halanzier will amount to a very pretty penny indeed.

These astonishing results have been acquired from the performance of the most limited of *répertoires*. One new opera, Polyeucte, has been produced, together with seven old ones, Faust, La Favorita, Les Huguenots, Robert le Diable, Le Prophète, Guillaume Tell, and Der Freyschütz. What would Mr. Gye or Mr. Mapleson's subscribers say to such a meagre bill of fare for an entire season? I hear that M. Halanzier, when remonstrated with by a disappointed *abonné* who pleaded that he had seen "Robert le Diable" three hundred and fifty times, and that he was thoroughly tired of it, shrugged his shoulders, and, with a benignant smile, replied, "*Et la nouvelle Salle, donc: est ce qu'elle ne compte pour rien?*" The remonstrant *abonné* "dried up." Certainly the new theatre, to say nothing of the staircase, and M. Baudry's wonderful paintings, has counted for a great deal with the foreigners and the provincials, who have made up the vast bulk of the audiences at the Grand Opéra.

Still, it is not only the *abonnés* who are not quite in love with M. Halanzier's system of management; that terrible Commission of the Budget, presided over by M. Gambetta, to wit. The power of the purse is virtually not with the legislators at Versailles, but with the Committee of Deputies sitting at the Palais Bourbon; and this body entertain, it is said, very serious views as to the expediency of remodelling the administration, financial and otherwise, of the Grand Opéra. I have even heard a whisper of a proposition "in the interests of the moral regeneration of the nation," of depriving the subscribers for private boxes and orchestra stalls of their time-honoured privilege of wandering behind the scenes between the acts and lounging in the *Foyer de la Danse*: the green-room of the corps de ballet.

This privilege is a very old one indeed, and dates from the days of the *ancien régime*, when Dukes, Marquises, *Chevaliers de St. Louis*, and *Gentilhommes de la Chambre*, not only had access to the *coulisses* and the *foyer*, but absolutely stood at the wings, in full sight of the audience, during the performance, taking snuff or chattering with the actors and actresses. Strangers behind the scenes of a theatre are to my mind always a nuisance, and I happen to have been professionally familiar with theatrical *coulisses* for nearly forty years; but the dandies and financiers who dangle behind the curtain of the Paris opera-house are not much in anybody's way, first through the vastness of the stage, and next owing to the admirable discipline existing not only among the dancers, choristers, and "supers," but also among the carpenters, the scene-shifters, and the machinists. The order and regularity observed behind M. Halanzier's scenes are worthy of a British man-of-war of the first class.

That ingenious "Atlas," in the *World*, observes that he should dearly like to know whether Cardinal Richelieu, Cinq-Mars, and Marion de Lorme had anything to do with the invention of steam. "Atlas," of course, means the steam-engine. "The story goes," continues the *World*, "that Marion de Lorme, one day visiting Bicêtre with the Marquis of Worcester, saw a maniac who professed to have discovered in the steam of boiling water a substitute for the power of man"—and of horses and water likewise, my "Atlas." "The maniac had been confined by the order of Richelieu. The Marquis of Worcester is regarded as the first discoverer of the power of steam; and Marion de Lorme is said to have related the incident in a letter to Cinq Mars."

The story, as the ingenious "Atlas" surmises, is neither new nor true; it is about as vivacious as M. Frédéric Soulié's romance of "Les Deux Cadavres," in which the decapitated corpse of Charles I. is hung on the gallows at Tyburn in lieu of the disinterred body of Oliver Cromwell, or as M. Alexander Dumas the Elder's audacious fiction of "Les Sept Baisers de Buckingham." The Bicêtre anecdote has furnished, nevertheless, a subject for a picture very popular in France, and which most of us have seen, representing Salomon de Caux (who was a first-rate hydraulic engineer before he became cracked) handing between the bars of the cage in which he is confined a paper to the Marquis of Worcester, and entreating the English nobleman to take note of it. The paper purports to contain a diagram and description of a steam-engine invented by Salomon de Caux. The picture was engraved on wood about thirty years ago either in the *People's* or *Howitt's* Journal.

Touching the Great Marquis, "Atlas" will find all that he wants relative to the share which can be claimed by his Lordship in the invention of the steam-engine in Mr. Dircks's admirable "Memoirs of the Marquis of Worcester," which is preceded by an exhaustive *résumé* of the entire controversy and the respective inventors, from Hero of Alexandria to James Watt, and in the appendix to which the "Century of Inventions" is textually reprinted. I may mention, however, that within the last few days one of the Paris papers has, in a lengthy article, claimed for the old physician Denis Papin at least thirty years priority over the Marquis in the invention of the steam-engine. Papin lived to an extreme old age, and died, curiously enough, a pensioner of our own Royal Society. Everybody has heard of "Papin's Digestor," a machine originally designed for the simple purpose of economising fuel and getting as much nourishment as possible out of meat by steaming instead of boiling or roasting it. Poor old Dr. Denis Papin would have been slightly astonished could he have foreseen that his "Digestor" would a century and a half after his death be metaphorically utilised by Mr. Thomas Carlyle as a peg on which to hang many wise and witty reflections. Denis Papin certainly invented his own *marmite*, or "Digestor;" and the French journal which I have mentioned also claims for him the honour of having been the first to discover, from an escape of steam through a fissure in his cooking apparatus, the use of the safety-valve.

Mem: It happened that only three days ago, while "Atlas" was penning his paraphrase about the Bicêtre story, I was taking note in the English jewellery department in the Champ de Mars of a very beautiful ebony casket exhibited by Mr. John Brogden, which is enriched with a number of gold *relievi* representing incidents in the lives of the Marquises of

Worcester and other members of the *maison princière* of Beaufort. Should it not be, rightly, "the House of Somerset"? Tell me, ye heralds! Is not the Duke of Somerset the head of the House of St. Maur? Is it the House of Norfolk or the House of Howard? And should we not say the House of Guelph instead of the House of Brunswick? Guelph—like Plantagenet, like Tudor, like Stuart—is a family name. The German Emperor will be the next Duke of Brunswick; but the Kaiser is the head of the House of Hohenzollern, not of Braunschweig. But I have no *Almanach de Gotha* by me; and it is just possible that the Emperor William may have already succeeded to the lapsed heritage of the Dukes of Brunswick. Of course, in asking these questions, I shall be reminded of the last verse in the song of "The Vicar of Bray":—

The illustrious House of Hanover  
And Protestant Succession,  
I hereby swear allegiance to  
While they can keep possession.

But is "House of Hanover" titularly accurate? We say not the "House of Austria," but the House of "Hapsburg." King Humbert of Italy comes of the House of Este (I think), and King Alphonso XII. not of the "House of Spain," but of the "House of Bourbon."

Yet another and a final mem on the steam-engine question. "What a thrilling drama might be made out of it," remarks "Atlas," under the practical title of "Steam," "by some of the thousand or so of sucking dramatists full of burning thoughts and destitute of a subject." There happens to be extant an elaborate drama in which steam plays a very important part. I do not mean poor Watts Phillips's play of "Trial by Jury," into one of the scenes of which a steamer crowded with passengers was dragged, much on the same principle adopted in the historic case of Mr. Vincent Crummies's pump and tubs. The drama I mean is a French one, entitled "Les Ressources de Quinola," a Spaniard who is represented as the precursor, by a century and a half, of Fulton in the discovery of steam navigation. The author of this play was not by any means a "sucking" dramatist. He wrote a comedy called "Mercadet"—the parent of our "Game of Speculation"—and his name was Honoré de Balzac.

Mem: not about steam, but concerning an element which, in the sense of its power, is at once (pardon the paradox) the elder and the younger brother of the vapour of boiling water—I mean heated air. Among the last batch of candidates for the French Senate is a Monsieur de Montgolfier, the grandson or great-grandson of the inventor of the fire-balloon. About a hundred years ago the Brothers Montgolfier were paper manufacturers, in the south of France. For the purposes of illuminations at some popular *fête* they had made a number of large paper bags, in which, at night, candles were to be placed. The bags, duly coloured and oiled, were laid to dry in the sunshine on the grass in front of the Messieurs Montgolfier's premises. It was a very hot afternoon; and one of the partners, who was watching the drying process, remarked that the flattened bags were gradually inflated and became plump and rotund. Then one paper sphere after another slowly rose from the earth and began to sail through the ambient air. In this simple phenomenon was the germ of the invention of the fire-balloon.

Ere these lines are in print the election of M. Paul de Cassagnac will probably have been invalidated by the Republican majority in the Assembly at Versailles. Ostracism will not, I should say, disturb M. Paul de Cassagnac's equanimity to any serious extent. He is tolerably sure to be re-elected. With the political opinions of this pugacious Bonapartist I have nothing to do; but I rather like M. Paul de Cassagnac personally—first, because he is brave in action and outspoken in speech; and, next, because the things which he says are often as clever as they are bold. There was a tremendous disturbance in the Assembly on Tuesday on the invalidation debate, and during many hours M. de Cassagnac conducted his own case, and defended himself in the tribune with as much courage and as much skill as he has shown, I know not how many times, in duels with sword and pistol. He had to be called to order for saying rude things about Marshal MacMahon; but one of his sallies was as humorous as it was hard-hitting. Some disparaging observations on the wasteful expenditure of money on the fête given at Compiègne under the Empire having been made by one of his adversaries, M. Paul de Cassagnac at once fired up. "At least," he retorted, "when the Emperor gave a ball, he did not confiscate the great-coats of his guests, as you did the other night at Versailles." G. A. S.

## THE GLASGOW CITY BANK.

After the meeting of the Edinburgh High Court of Justiciary on Saturday the Lord Advocate agreed to release Mr. Stewart, one of the City of Glasgow Bank directors, on bail to the amount of £15,000.

Several meetings were held on Monday to promote the formation of a national fund for the relief of the distressed shareholders. At Glasgow subscriptions to the amount of £60,000 were announced, and at Paisley to £9000. The following firms contributed £3000 each:—John and James White, James Stevenson, Charles Tennant and Co., Messrs. Coats (Paisley), Napier and Macintyre, and Clark and Co., Paisley. Mr. James Alexander Campbell gave £2000, and several others £1000 each, including Messrs. James Campbell, James Long, W. Shirley and Son, Louis Leister, and Stewart and McDonald.

At Edinburgh a second private conference, called by the Lord Provost, was held in the Council Chamber on Tuesday, to consider what steps ought to be taken, by means of a public appeal, to raise a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank. The Lord Provost presided. After consultation, it was resolved to hold a public meeting in the Music-Hall on Saturday (to-day), and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. At the close of the conference subscriptions to the amount of £4000 were promised by a few of the gentlemen present.

In connection with the Glasgow Bank failure a meeting representative of Lanarkshire was held on Wednesday in Glasgow, and there it was determined to adopt vigorous measures to increase the fund being raised for the relief of the shareholders. The Presbyteries of the Established and Free Churches adopted expressions of sympathy with the sufferers.

The opening address of the winter series of lectures in connection with the Edinburgh Literary Institute was given on Wednesday night by Lord Rosebery. He took as his subject "Lectures, and the good they might do." In these days, when we liked to get our information boiled down to a minimum, lectures were a powerful agency for inspiring self-improvement, and making better citizens and happier men. Referring to their influence on the feeling of patriotism, he asked whether they made patriotism their one sole and single object in considering politics. He was inclined to believe that if they were only single-minded they would not be so apt to mistrust their opponents.

## MUSIC.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The reappearance of that excellent artist Mdlle. Marimon has given a fresh and special interest to the performances at this establishment. The accomplished singer has been heard, since our last week's notice, in two of her best parts—Amina in "La Sonnambula," on Thursday week, and Dinorah on Saturday.

On the former occasion special features were, as heretofore, the grace and charm with which the opening cavatina, "Come per me sereno" was delivered; the pathos and tenderness with which the music of the bed-room and sleep-walking scenes was rendered; and the brilliant bravura singing in the final, "Ah! non giunge." On the same evening Signor Carrion appeared for the first time this season, and, as Elvino, sang with more effect than in his few performances of last season, when he was first heard here. Herr Behrens gave the cavatina of Count Rodolfo, "Vi ravviso," with much success; but, generally, the character does not suit him so well as most others with which he has been associated. As heretofore, Mdlle. Bauermeister gave full importance to the part of Lisa, as did Miss Purdy to that of Teresa.

As Dinorah Mdlle. Marimon displayed the same high merits as on previous occasions, her refinement of style and finished execution having been specially manifested in the "Slumber-song" and the "Bell Trio" of the first act, and the still more important "Shadow-song" in the second act. In this piece the bravura singing of Mdlle. Marimon was a display of exceptionally fine vocalisation. Shakes, and scale and staccato passages were executed with admirable precision, and drew forth an enthusiastic encore. Madame Trebelli sang the music of the principal Goatherd with the same fine quality of voice and polished style as on many former occasions, and was encored in the aria at the beginning of the second act. Signor Carrion sang well as Corentino; Signor Rota (who filled the part of Hoel) having apparently been indisposed, this probably having been the reason for his omitting the important romanza, "Sei Vendicata;" Mdlle. Bauermeister, as the female Goatherd, was thoroughly efficient; and the characters of the Hunter and the Reaper were represented, respectively, by Signor Roveri and M. Thomas.

On Monday "Carmen" was repeated, and it was also announced for Wednesday morning and this (Saturday) evening. Tuesday's repetition of "Der Freischütz" included the first assumption here of the part of Rodolfo by M. Candidus, who sang artistically, although evidently still under the restraining influence of recent indisposition. He was much applauded after the great tenor scena in the first scene, in which, and particularly in the trio of the second act, he displayed a good style and thorough comprehension of the spirit of the music. The other principal characters were filled as in the recent performance already noticed—Agata by Madame Pappenheim, Annetta, Mdlle. Bauermeister, and Caspar, Herr Behrens.

The only other specialty of the week was "Le Nozze de Figaro," announced for Thursday, with Herr Behrens's first assumption of the character of Figaro. Of this we must speak next week. Signor Li Calsi continues to fulfil the duties of conductor with unabated energy.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.

Last Saturday's concert—the fifth of the new series—was commemorative of Mendelssohn, whose death occurred on Nov. 4, 1847. The selection from his works given on the occasion comprised a manuscript symphony. This is one of twelve early works of the kind—chiefly for stringed instruments only—composed between the years 1820 and 1823. As the works of mere boyhood they are, of course, vastly inferior to his matured productions; but have yet an interest as disclosing the germs of those powers which were developed at so early an age, his overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" having been written in 1826, when he was scarcely sixteen. Detached movements from several of the earliest symphonies had been given at previous Crystal Palace concerts; but that in F minor, composed in 1823 (for stringed instruments), was performed entire on Saturday. It consists of four movements—an Allegro introduced by a brief Adagio, a slow movement ("Adagio"), a Minuetto (with Trio), and a finale. The intermediate Adagio and the Minuet and Trio were the most effective portions; but the general impression left by the performance of the whole was that it would be well not to put forth more of the essays of the childhood of a composer who has produced so much that is great and permanent.

The other orchestral pieces at Saturday's concert were the "Scherzo" (encored) and "Notturmo" from the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, and the overture to "Athalia." Madame Montigny-Rémaury played, with much effect, the pianoforte concerto in G minor, two of the "Songs Without Words," and the caprice in E minor (op. 16), and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington sang two airs—one from the early opera "The Marriage of Camacho," the other from "Son and Stranger," also an early dramatic work. M. Candidus gave the cavatina "Be thou faithful," from "St. Paul," and the air "If with all your hearts," from "Eljah," under the disadvantageous influence of a severe cold, for which an apology was made. Mr. Manns conducted with skill and judgment.

M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre closed on Saturday evening with a special performance for his benefit, the programme having included many and varied attractions. A supplemental concert, also of an extra description, was given on Monday evening for the benefit of Mr. S. Hayes, the acting manager.

The Monday Popular Concerts entered on their twenty-first season this week, when the selection began with Mendelssohn's string quartet in E minor, No. 2 of op. 44, which was finely played by Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. M. Louis Brassin played Beethoven's great solo sonata in C major (dedicated to Count Waldstein) with special success, the pianist having been associated with Madame Néruda and Signor Piatti in Schubert's first trio (in B flat). Mr. Santley sang Signor Piatti's song, "O swallow, swallow!" (the violoncello obbligato to which was finely played by the composer), and was encored in Handel's aria, "Nasci al bosco," for which the singer substituted Gounod's "Maid of Athens." Mr. Zerbini accompanied the vocal pieces.—The first Saturday afternoon performance of the new season takes place to-day with the same quartet party, Mr. Charles Hallé as solo pianist, and Miss C. Merivale as vocalist.

The thirteenth season of the London Ballad Concerts, directed by Mr. John Boosey, began at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, when the singing of Mr. Sims Reeves was a prominent feature among many attractions. Our great tenor was heard in Mr. Sullivan's "Once again" and "Tom Bowling," for the encore of which latter he substituted "Come into the garden, Maid." Mr. Reeves met with the usual enthusiastic reception. Other effective vocal pieces (several of which were encored) were contributed by Mesdames Sherrington and Antoinette Sterling, Misses M. Davies and M. Cummings, Mr. B. McGuckin, Mr. Santley, Mr. C. Tovey, and



## The Extra Supplement.

## "SUNDAY MORNING."

This picture, which is now in the possession of Mr. Reginald France, was exhibited last season at the Grosvenor Gallery, New Bond-street. Its subject belongs to a different sphere of human life from that of Mr. Alma-Tadema's most famous works. Instead of the interior of a Roman palace or villa, occupied by stately and luxurious grandees of the ancient world, here is a domestic apartment in the Netherlands, perhaps a hundred years ago, with the quiet "house-mother" seated in peace to read her cherished Bible, a volume adorned with fine woodcuts in the old style; and here is the nursemaid, holding a babe in arms, as she stands by the open window that the infant may feel the fresh air, while the soothing melody of church bells comes into the room with sounds of sacred peace. It is a pleasant idyll of pure household happiness, as good as many a sermon in commendation of the spirit of Christianity, and presenting an instructive moral contrast to some of the artist's most powerful delineations of Pagan pomp and pride in the gorgeous society of Imperial Rome. The details of costume and furniture, of which we may notice the curiously shaped footstool, with a chafing-dish of charcoal to comfort the feet, as well as the double tier of windows and other architectural features, are precisely rendered from such as might be observed in a Dutch or Flemish mansion of the period. Altogether, it is a picture which deserves to be admired, both for its truthful representation of character and for the wholesome sweetness of its general expression.

## THE NEW BELLS OF ST. PAUL'S.

The ceremony of the formal dedication and benediction of the new bells in the south-west tower of St. Paul's Cathedral was performed yesterday week (Friday) at five o'clock in the afternoon. The usual afternoon service, at four o'clock, was attended in the dome by an immense congregation. Among those present were Alderman Sir W. Rose, Alderman Sir R. Carden, and Professor Tennant, of the Turners' Company, which company is associated with Baroness Burdett-Coutts in the gift of four of the bells. The Bishop of London, Bishop Cloughton, and the Dean and Chapter were seated in the choir. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. V. Povah, upon the words of Psalm c. 1, "Praise ye the Lord; praise God in His sanctuary." In a discourse relating to the duty of praise, he referred to the event of the day, "the dedication of twelve new bells presented by the Corporation and leading City companies, aided by one whose name is almost a synonym for Christian beneficence." The preacher remarked that Wren's bell-tower had waited 200 years for its bells. He observed that when England was expressing her thanksgiving for the Battle of Trafalgar and her grief for the death of her great hero, that cathedral, which received the remains of Nelson, had no bells with which to give voice to the nation's joy and sorrow. Until now St. Paul's Cathedral had no bells to summon the worshippers to her walls, to celebrate the great festivals of the Church, to ring out the old year and to ring in the new, or to peal forth at Royal accessions, marriages, and births. But the bells now provided would be heard on such occasions by the present congregation and by their children's children.

At the conclusion of the afternoon service, a procession was formed to the bell tower, where the ringers, members of the "Ancient Society of College Youths," were assembled. The procession was headed by Dr. Stainer, organist of the cathedral, and Mr. Martin, the sub-organist; then came the Bishop of London, Bishop Cloughton, Dean Church, the Rev. Canon Gregory, Prebendaries the Rev. W. Cadman and the Rev. C. Mackenzie, the Minor Canons, Revs. W. H. Milman, J. V. Povah, W. J. Hall, W. C. F. Webb, and Sparrow Simpson, and the choristers. As the dimension of the ringing chamber would allow of none beside the ringers, the clergy, and the choir being present at the ceremony, the only tickets issued were invitations to the Press, admitted to the room below the ringing-chamber during the service. This, which was perfectly audible in the room beneath, consisted of certain versicles and responses, in which the Dean and the choir took part; Psalms cxxx., xxix., and c., sung by the choir; and a selection of prayers, read by the Bishop of London; and the hymn, "When morning gilds the skies," from "Hymns Ancient and Modern." The service concluded at ten minutes to six o'clock, when the bells burst into a joyous peal. The names of the company who had the distinction of being the first ringers of the bells of St. Paul's were Messrs. Haley, sen., Haley, jun., Cooter, Pettit, Mash, Haworth, Ferris, Dwight, Horrex, Maskett, Wood, Hayes, Dorrington, Reeves, and Jones. One or two of this company attended as a reserve, and two men were required to ring the tenor bell, weighing 62 cwt., presented by the Corporation of the City. The ringing lasted until half-past seven o'clock, about a thousand changes being executed. The bells are not connected with the clock, so that the hours and quarters will not be struck by them, and a carillon is still wanting; but before each daily service the bells will be chimed by hand, and their summons to worship will now be heard in the busy streets of London.

The largest of the new peal, called the tenor, is toned in B flat; it hangs in the south-west corner, a mass weighing 62 cwt., and measuring 5 ft. 8 in. in diameter. It was presented by the Corporation. No. 11, scarcely smaller, is a gift of the Grocers' Company, 10 of the Clothworkers', 9 of the Fishmongers', 8 of the Merchant Taylors', 7 of the Salters', 6, 5, 4, 3 of the Turners' (aided by Baroness Burdett-Coutts), 2 and 1 of the Drapers'. The lower numbers, of course, are very much smaller and less costly, the treble weighing only 8 cwt. The peal entire weighs rather more than thirteen tons, and cost about £2500. The Chapter has expended near £1000 in preparing the belfry for it and in getting it into position. The bells were cast by Messrs. Taylor, of Loughborough, a family engaged for several generations in the craft near Oxford. These bells altogether are scarcely more than twice the weight of that which strikes the hours. It was cast in 1712, from a quantity of old bell-metal given by the Chapter of Westminster, and it weighs over six tons; but in quality and tone it is surpassed beyond comparison by the new peal.

Mr. Samuel Phelps, the tragedian, died on Wednesday at Anson's Farm, near Epping, after an illness of some months. He was born at Devonport in 1806, and was apprenticed to a printer; but at the expiration of his apprenticeship he took to the stage, and made his first appearance at York in 1828. He first appeared before a London audience, in 1837, in the character of Shylock, at the Haymarket Theatre, then under the management of Mr. Webster, and afterwards performed at Drury Lane, under Mr. Macready's management. From 1844 to 1862 he was the principal manager of Sadler's Wells, and it is in connection with this part of his career that the name of Mr. Phelps will be chiefly remembered. He afterwards acted at the Lyceum, under Mr. Fechter, at Drury Lane, and other theatres. Mr. Phelps also edited an edition of Shakespeare's plays, which was published in 1853. We hope to be able to give his portrait next week.

the members of the "London Vocal Union." Madame Arabella Goddard was unable to appear, in consequence of an inflamed finger, and was replaced by Miss Margaret Bucknall, who played three brilliant pianoforte solos with great success. Mr. Sidney Naylor conducted. The second concert takes place next Wednesday evening.

The eighth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society opened on Thursday evening with a performance of "Elijah," conducted by Mr. Barnby. The solo singers announced were Mesdames Sherrington and Antoinette Sterling, Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Hilton, and Mr. S. Smith.

The opera announced for performance at the Alexandra Palace this (Saturday) evening is "Martha," with Madame Rose Hersee in the principal character; the operatic recital promised at the Royal Aquarium at the same time being "La Figlia del Reggimento."

Mr. F. J. Campbell, Principal of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, announces an Orchestral Concert, to be held at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst.; when the pupils and professors will be aided by an orchestra of eighty performers, under the conductorship of Dr. Hans von Bülow.

## THE MAGAZINES.

The instalments of "For Percival" and "Within the Precincts" in this month's *Cornhill* are curiously contrasted, the former concluding with a picture of despair, the latter with one of bliss, each executed with equal power. The remaining contents are not particularly striking, but are good examples of the elegant and cultivated style of essay-writing characteristic of this periodical. The best is that on the Eighteenth Century, an entertaining and impartial review of the manners, sentiments, and social conditions of that staid and substantial time, when society seemed for a space as solidly organised as in the Middle Ages. "A century," says the writer, Mr. Keble, "of great moral and mental tranquillity; a century in which the landmarks were not removed, and abuses were allowed to spread in picturesque luxuriance over all our most venerable institutions; a century, nevertheless, of great men and great deeds." "The Undeclared in Art" and "The Fear of Death" are thoughtful and suggestive essays; the former more remarkable for subtlety, the latter for manly sense. There is also an interesting sketch of Regnard, the second French comic writer of the classical school after Molière, whose life, as well as his writings, presents many points worthy of study.

*Macmillan* contains a great variety of short papers, the most important being the three on political subjects which close the number. Mr. Lang recommends letting the Turks alone until the necessity of reform is forced upon them by the progress of events. Sir T. D. Forsyth, in vindicating the Ameer Shere Ali, seems to censure both the schemes of policy which have been pursued with reference to Afghanistan, and to leave us more uncertain than ever. Sir Garnet Wolseley expresses his confidence in the future of Cyprus in a few frank, soldierly words, not designed for publication. "A Doubting Heart" and "Haworth's" are good; and the Italian parallel between Bunyan and Dante, partly translated by Mr. R. L. Nettleship, is interesting, both for the justice of the criticism and as an instance of an Italian's appreciation of a foreign masterpiece very alien to the national standard of taste. Mr. A. W. Ward discusses the expediency of establishing additional Universities in England, and, as a Professor at Owens College, naturally decides in the affirmative. Mr. Bradley contributes an exceedingly graphic sketch of negro life in the Southern States since the emancipation; and Mr. Edward Rose dwells on the practical skill displayed by Shakespeare as an adapter for the stage in his treatment of the old play on which he founded his "King John."

*Fraser* is more interesting than has generally been the case of late. The best paper, as usual, is "Vernon Lee's" study of Italian music in the eighteenth century, the last of this charming series. The Neapolitan musicians, as seen by Dr. Burney, form the subject. The valuable series of articles on British Burma is continued by a description of Burmese manufactures and works of art. "How Turkey in Asia is Governed" conveys a powerful picture of Ottoman corruption and disorganisation, and the absolute necessity for British interference. Miss Simcox's proposal for "The Organisation of Unremunerative Industry" deserves attention. "Holidays in Eastern France" is another of Miss Betham Edwards's pleasant and instructive sketches of French country life.

Conservative *Blackwood* startles its readers with a pair of Utopias, the "Ordeal," by which war on the large scale is to be abolished; and the author of "Piccadilly's" serio-comic proposals for the creation of an American aristocracy. Mr. Oliphant's project is founded on the theory of evolution, and he deals out its hits alike at Darwinism and the growing pretentiousness of American wealthy society with the most irresistible mock gravity and in the richest spirit of caricature. The writer of "John Caldwell" uses old material over again with a freshness of spirit which almost prevails upon us to accept them as new. The principal political contribution is a temperate and argumentative defence of Lord Lytton's policy on the Afghan question.

The *Nineteenth Century* is not particularly interesting this month, though containing contributions from pens of no less eminence than Professor Tyndall's, Mr. Ruskin's, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's, Mr. Lowe's, and Mr. Gladstone's. The most important of these by far is Professor Tyndall's reply to Professor Virchow's celebrated Berlin address, vindicating, in opposition to the German savant's more matter-of-fact spirit, that distinguished place for the imaginative faculty which he has asserted for it on former occasions. Mr. Ruskin's "Three Colours of Pre-Raphaelitism," though written with his accustomed beauty of diction, is chiefly interesting as a proof of his restoration to health. Mr. Gladstone's paper is an electioneering pamphlet; Lord Stratford's the conclusion of a series; and Mr. Lowe's championship of political economy is less vigorous than might have been expected. Mr. J. G. Fitch powerfully opposes the creation of a new University.

The most important contribution to a remarkably interesting number of the *Fortnightly* is Mr. Wallace's paper on the replantation of Epping Forest. It needs an accomplished naturalist like Mr. Wallace to show the enormous capacities of this noble, though temporarily ruined expanse of forest land, and the undreamed of beauties it is in our power to create if the work be set about in a scientific manner, especially by the acclimatisation of trees from North America. There is probably no living man so competent for the task as Mr. Wallace himself. Mr. Matthew Arnold does a good work in pleading for the higher education of the middle classes, but commits the mistake of underrating its actual quality, and relies too much on Government aid. The excess of such interference, as Mr. Fawcett reminds us at the conclusion of his able essay on Socialism in Germany and the United States, is a direct concession to the principle of Socialism, and such

tendency in that direction as now exists in this country usually assumes the shape of a demand for it. A less objectionable form of State assistance cannot be imagined than the creation of the Museum of Casts for which Mr. Colvin pleads—vainly, as we must fear, in the face of a declining revenue. In the United States some public-spirited citizen would probably be found to do the work by himself. Mr. Colvin further pleads powerfully for the introduction of archaeology into the public-school curriculum of classical instruction; but here, again, little will be effected until the subject is made to tell in examinations. Mr. Chamberlain apologises for the despotism of the Liberal "six hundred" at Bradford, and tries to justify the systematic exclusion of political minorities from a voice in municipal affairs. He will find the equity and independence of his countrymen against him on both points. The second part of Mr. F. Harrison's "English School of Jurisprudence" deals with Bentham's and Austin's definition and analysis of law. Mr. Sully gives expression to the complaints of sensitive dwellers in cities martyred by the noises incidental to their situation, or inflicted upon them by the thoughtlessness of their neighbours. He concludes that the law of nuisance should be made more stringent. Mr. Barham Zincke draws an idyllic and, happily, at the same time a realistic picture of the enviable moral and economic condition of the French peasantry of the Limagne, under the system of small landed proprietorships.

The *Contemporary Review* is also very interesting this month. One of the most important contributions comes from Rome, and dwells particularly on the thoroughly Italian character of the College of Cardinals, which has its good side, as rendering that body more sensitive to Italian public opinion, and its bad side from the low degree of intellectual culture and political morality which it implies. Leo the Thirteenth's intentions, the writer says, are excellent; but he will be unable to realise them until he breaks the magic circle of the prelature. Sir James Paget and two other eminent medical authorities discuss the question of the use of alcohol, and all arrive at the conclusion that temperance is better than abstinence. Dr. Little-dale endeavours to explain to the Abbé Martin "why Ritualists do not become Roman Catholics;" but is unfortunately compelled to explain at the same time why they do. Professor Jebb points out the unquestionable advantage to culture that would result from the establishment of English schools of archaeology at Athens and Rome. Professor Dowden's essay on the text of Wordsworth's poems is full of curious examples of the changes, sometimes felicitous, more frequently the reverse, introduced and revoked by the poet at different periods of his life.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* has an interesting, well-constructed tale by Mr. D. C. Murray, entitled "An Old Meerschmum;" a popular essay on the migration of animals, by Dr. A. Wilson; and a suggestive one on the growth of nations, by Mr. Grant Allen. The most important communication, however, if trustworthy, is one from Mr. F. Boyle, on the alleged regeneration of the Ashantee kingdom, which is stated to be now more powerful than ever. The veracity of Mr. Boyle's informant seems not wholly beyond question; yet there is no intrinsic improbability in his story. *Belgravia*, besides its serials, has an interesting short tale entitled "Bianca;" a lively metrical dialogue by Mr. Austin Dobson; and a collection of popular superstitions from the county of Cavan. The most remarkable contributions to *Temple Bar*, after the continuation of "The First Violin," are a notice of the Scotch Miss Austen, Miss Ferrier, interspersed with some highly interesting specimens of her correspondence; and Mr. Wedmore's pretty sketch of "An Upland Valley" in the Engadine.

The *Atlantic Monthly* is, as usual, full of variety; but the only contributions of great importance are Mr. Howell's story "The Lady of the Aroostook," and a very significant account of the aims and ideas of the new "national" or "greenback" party, derived from confidential intercourse with some of its representative men. Its cardinal principles may be defined as a belief in the omnipotence of government and the equality of paper currency with gold. One of the causes which have tended to encourage such wild delusions is briefly pointed out in Mr. Brook Adams's paper on the unfairness of taxation in Massachusetts. *Scribner's Monthly*, besides much other excellent matter, has copious memoirs of Mr. Longfellow and the great inventor Edison, fully and admirably illustrated. The *Month* is chiefly remarkable for an article on some of the internal dissensions of the Catholic body.

The *University Magazine* has an excellent memoir and photograph of the author of "The Earthly Paradise," and several other good papers, among which Miss Helen Zimmern's account of the travels of Rabbi Benjamin of Tudela and Mr. E. Robertson's eloquent protest against Malthusianism are especially to be noticed. The "Spirit of the Universities" is also a notable feature, and on this occasion includes communications from seats of learning as remote as Melbourne and Granada.

*Good Words* is as generally interesting as usual, and the sudden turn in Mr. Black's novel is particularly striking. We have also to acknowledge *London Society*, the *Argosy*, and the *New Era*.

The first weekly Number of *The Book-Analyst and Library Guide*, a small twopenny journal "for readers, teachers, and students," has been issued by Messrs. S. H. Lindley and Co., of Catherine-street, Strand. It supplies a brief account of the scope and contents of all new books of any importance, the principal articles in contemporary magazines and reviews, and the proceedings of learned societies, both in England and abroad. This seems likely to be useful, and the arrangement is well designed for general service.

At the meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society on Wednesday there was a long discussion respecting the show to be held at Kilburn next year. It was resolved that the exhibition should be open from June 30 to July 7.—The question whether the hundredweight shall, as at present, consist of 112 lbs. or be 100 lbs. is being agitated. At a council meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture held on Tuesday a resolution in favour of the cental weight of 100 lb. as the standard was adopted, together with one memorialising the Board of Trade to duly verify the cental as a new imperial denomination and provide a standard of one half that weight. At a public meeting held at the London Corn Exchange resolutions were also passed expressing an opinion that grain of all kinds and the dry products thereof should be sold by weight only; and that the cental of one hundred imperial standard pounds would be the most convenient selling standard. But there was a strong minority against it. At a meeting of the Staffordshire Chamber of Agriculture on Saturday—presided over by Mr. Hanbury, M.P.—the Weights and Measures Act of the last Session was discussed and approved; but a motion that the cental of 100 lb. afforded the simplest definition of weights for grain, flour, fruit, &c., was almost unanimously negatived, and an amendment in favour of the present 112 lb. was carried.



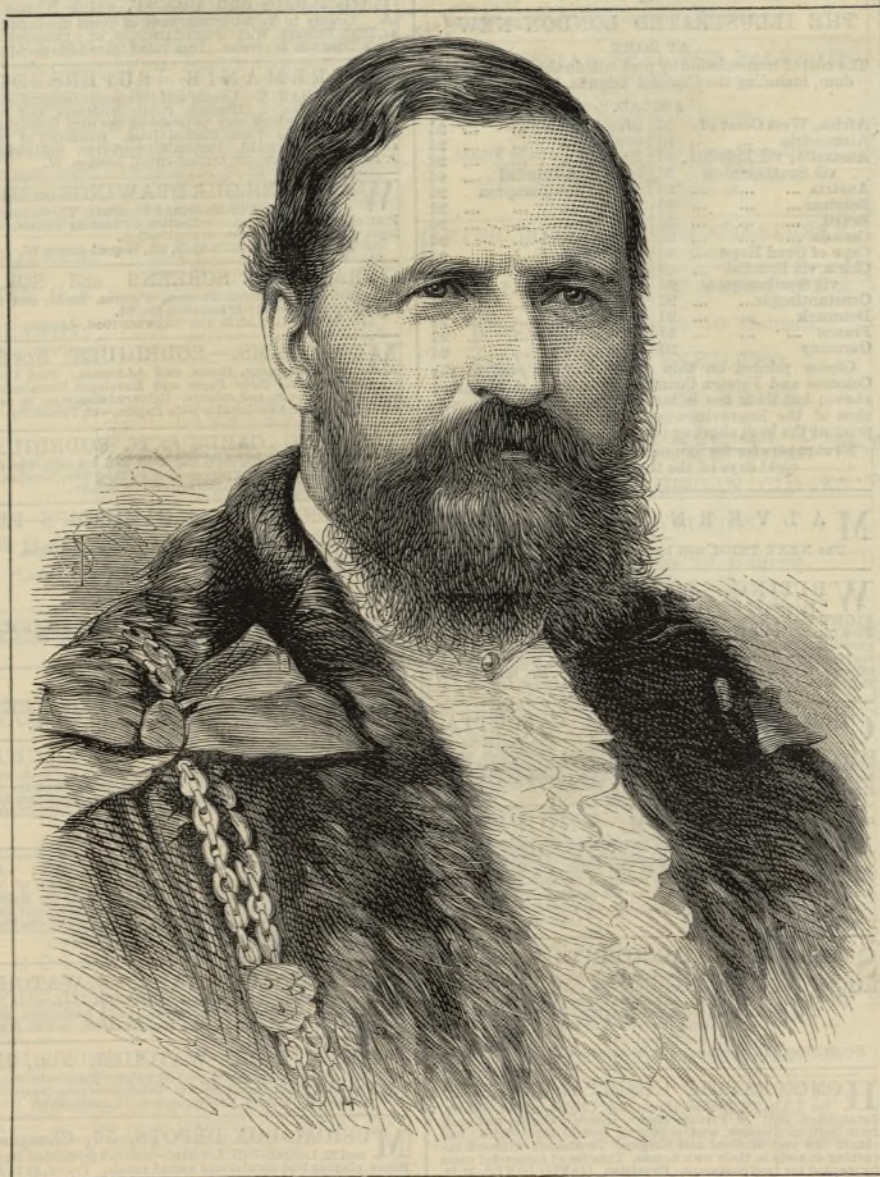


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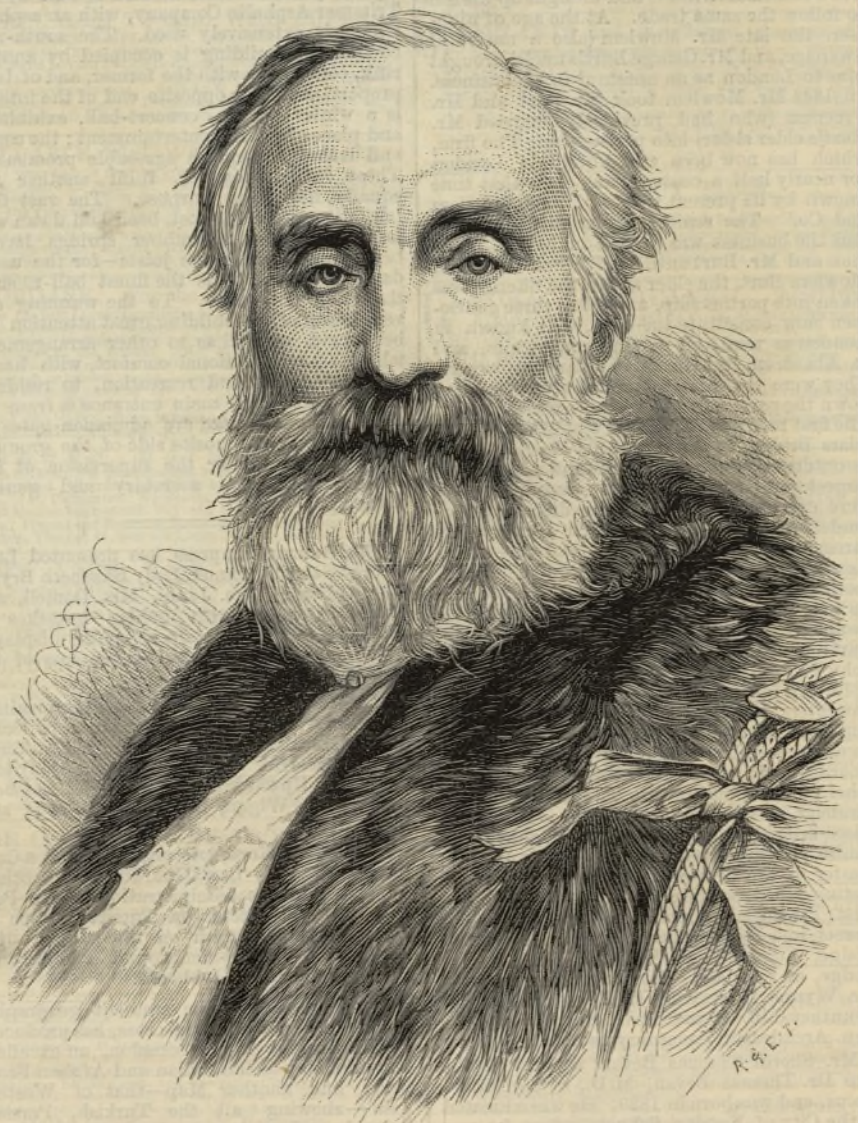




THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES WHETHAM, THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.



MR. SHERIFF BEVAN.



MR. SHERIFF BURT.



## THE NEW LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFFS.

We present on this Lord Mayor's Day the Portraits of Alderman Sir Charles Whetham, Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Sheriff Burt, and Mr. Sheriff Bevan, Sheriffs of London and Middlesex; and we are indebted to the *City Press* for the following account of those esteemed members of the City Corporation:—

Alderman Sir Charles Whetham is son of the late Mr. Stephen Whetham, of the firm of S. Whetham and Sons, flax and hemp manufacturers, of Bridport, of which firm the Lord Mayor is now senior partner. The father of the Lord Mayor married a daughter of Mr. Tucker, by whom the works had previously been conducted. Their second son, Charles, was born in May, 1812, and, after receiving his education at the Rev. Matthew Austin's Grammar School, in his native town, came early in life to the metropolis. He married the only daughter of the late Mr. George Langley, and is the father of five sons and four daughters. Sir Charles Whetham has for many years been a Justice of the Peace, as were his father and elder brother, and he is also a Deputy Lieutenant of London. In 1842 he was elected a member of the Court of Common Council for the Ward of Bridge. Subsequently he was chosen Deputy of the ward. On the death of the late Sir Joseph Causton, then Alderman of the ward, he was invited to assume the aldermanic gown, and was unanimously elected. He served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1873-4 (during the Mayoralty of Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart., M.P.), in conjunction with Sir J. H. Johnson. He received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty upon the occasion of the visit of the Emperor of Russia to the City after the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh. Sir Charles Whetham has been a member of the Leathersellers' Company forty years, and in 1873 served the office of Master of that corporation. In addition to the business of his firm both in Bridport and in London, he has found time to render good service to various undertakings of a public nature, being chairman of the National Provident Institution, of the Scottish Australian Investment Society, and of some other companies in the City. In whatever duties he has been called upon to share he has been found ready and able to take a decided and active part; and we congratulate him, and those who have elected him to the Mayoralty, on the further step in a well-earned position. Our portrait of Alderman Sir Charles Whetham is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, but which does not represent him in the Lord Mayor's robes. We have since received one taken by Messrs. Maull and Co., in his full costume; and we are indebted to Messrs. Maull and Co. for the portraits of the two Sheriffs.

Mr. Sheriff George Burt, of Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster, was born at Swanage, Dorset, in October, 1816. His family can be traced in the parish register for nearly two hundred years. They belonged to an ancient guild chartered for working the quarries of Purbeck marble, the material of some of our finest cathedrals. His father, Mr. Robert Burt, was a stonemason there, and brought up his son to follow the same trade. At the age of nineteen the late Mr. Mowlem (also a native of Swanage, and Mr. George Burt's uncle) brought him to London as an assistant in his business. In 1844 Mr. Mowlem took Mr. Burt and Mr. Freeman (who had previously married Mr. Burt's elder sister) into partnership. The firm, which has now been well known in London for nearly half a century, was from that time known by its present title of "John Mowlem and Co." The senior partner died in 1868, and the business was carried on by Mr. Freeman and Mr. Burt until 1875, when Mr. John Mowlem Burt, the elder son of the Sheriff, was taken into partnership, and these three gentlemen now constitute the firm, well known in London as road and general contractors, and in Aberdeen and Guernsey as quarry-owners. They were the first to manufacture and lay down the pavement known as "narrow cubes." The first roadway so laid was that of old Blackfriars Bridge, in the year 1840. Mr. Burt acted as outdoor partner of the firm, and some of the largest public works in and around London were executed under his immediate superintendence. Mr. Burt's has been a very active career, and lately in his well-earned retirement his efforts have been devoted to promoting the prosperity of his native place and its neighbourhood. He generally lives at Swanage, where he has built a mansion. Mr. Burt married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. John Hudson, of Stowbridge, Norfolk, May 19, 1840. His family consists of two sons and three daughters, the eldest of the latter married to Captain T. Davies Sewell. Mr. Burt has been an active member of the Metropolitan Asylum Board from its commencement. He holds many other public appointments both in London and Swanage. He is a member of the courts of the Glass-sellers', Shipwrights' and Farriers' Companies, having three times served the office of master of the first-named guild. He holds a distinguished position in Freemasonry, being Past Provincial Grand Senior Warden of Dorset, and Past Master of No. 18 Old Dundee Lodge, London, and No. 1146 De Moulham Lodge, of Swanage. Mr. Burt has appointed Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, O.C., of 9, Laurence Pountney-hill, as his Under-Sheriff, and the Ven. Archdeacon Sanctuary as his Chaplain.

Mr. Sheriff Thomas Bevan is son of the late Dr. Thomas Bevan, M.D., of Finsbury-circus, and was born in 1829. He was educated at the City of London Schools, where he was at one time captain. He entered business life in 1853 with Mr. J. M. Knight and Mr. Alfred

Sturge, constituting the firm of Knight, Bevan, and Sturge, who carried on for many years the business of cement manufacturers at Northfleet; Belvedere-road, Lambeth; and Lime-street. Since the death of Mr. Sturge, and the retirement from business of Mr. Knight, the business has been carried on under the same title by Mr. Bevan, who has recently admitted into the firm his eldest son, Mr. Robert Bevan. It will be remembered that the introduction into the firm of Mr. Robert Bevan was made the occasion of opening a club and institute, erected by Mr. Bevan for the use of the large staff of his workmen and others at Northfleet, at a cost of £10,000. Mr. Bevan has shown himself a wise and considerate employer, many of his workmen having been in his service for a lifetime. Mr. Bevan married Emma, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Bayes, of Kimberley, Norfolk, in 1852, and has issue Robert, and two sons and four daughters. He is in the commission of the peace for the county of Kent, and is a member of the Shipwrights' Company. Mr. Bevan resides at Stone Park, near Dartford, Kent, and at 25, Ennismore-gardens, Priests-gate. He is a member of the Devonshire Club and of the City Liberal Club. Mr. Bevan has appointed Mr. H. J. Godden, O.C., of Lime-street Chambers, as his Under-Sheriff, and the Rev. M. M. Finch, Chaplain of Huggins' College, Northfleet, as his Chaplain.

The new Lord Mayor was received on Saturday last by the Lord Chancellor, to whom he was presented by the Recorder, accompanied by the other City officers, at the Lord Chancellor's residence in South Kensington. The Lord Mayor's state procession from Guildhall to Westminster, and the usual banquet at Guildhall, will take place this day.

## NEW WINTER GARDEN AT CHELTENHAM.

The Imperial Winter Garden and Skating Rink at Cheltenham, of which we give an illustration, was opened on Wednesday. It is situated in "Imperial-square," on the south-east side of the Upper Promenade, in a central and commanding position, and will henceforth be esteemed one of the town's chief ornaments. In style it is Italian, in plan cruciform, and is flanked by two towers. Where the transepts intersect the main building, a dome rises to the height of nearly 100 feet. The floor area is 16,500 feet, inclusive of the retiring-rooms and offices; the extreme length is 250 feet, and the average width 50 feet—that is to say, each end of the structure measures 100 feet by 50 feet, and the dome and transepts together 180 feet by 50 feet. The walls are of brick, faced internally and externally with white Leicester pressed bricks, relieved with bands and arches of red brick; the mouldings, boldly designed, are executed in Portland cement. The roofs are light and elegant, of iron and glass throughout. The main ribs are semicircular, with pierced openings, relieved with colour. The grounds lie chiefly on the promenade side of the building, and are ornamentally laid out in terraces and lawns. An important feature of the exterior is the uncovered rink. It is upwards of 1000 square yards in extent, and is laid by the Trimmer Asphalt Company, with an asphalt which is extensively used. The south-west end of the building is occupied by another rink, continuous with the former, and of large proportions. The opposite end of the interior is a winter garden, concert-hall, exhibition, and place of general entertainment; the centre and transepts form an agreeable promenade. These latter, however, fulfil another and equally important purpose. The vast floor has, at considerable cost, been laid down with improvements—indiarubber springs having been placed under the joists—for the use of dancing parties; it is the finest ball-room in the town or county. To the warming and ventilation of the building great attention has been paid, as well as to other arrangements which secure additional comfort, with harmless amusement and recreation, to residents and visitors. The main entrance is from the promenade, but there are admission-gates for carriages on the opposite side of the grounds. The whole is under the supervision of Mr. James Grant, the secretary and general manager.

The German Empress has presented Lady George Gordon Lennox, Lady Elizabeth Bryan, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Daniell, and Mrs. M'Connell with golden brooches in recognition of the active sympathy displayed by them on the occasion of the loss of the *Grosser Kurfürst*.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor transmitted to Mr. Parr, banker at Wigan, £1061, collected at the Mansion House in aid of the sufferers by the fearful explosion at the Haydock Colliery. Upwards of £25,000 in all has been received at Wigan, but £2000 more is still needed.

Sir Stafford Northcote was present at a Conference of Poor-Law Guardians and others interested in the administration of the Poor Law, held at Exeter on Tuesday, when he spoke at some length on the subject of a paper on "Endowments and Pauperism," read by Sir Arthur Hobhouse.

Mr. E. Stanford, the eminent geographer and publisher, of Charing-cross, has produced, for the present urgent occasion, an excellent Coloured Map of the Indian and Afghan Frontiers; and another Map—that of Western Asia—showing all the Turkish, Persian, Belooch, and Afghan territories, from Cyprus to Lahore, with the Russian dominions around the Caspian and the Sea of Aral.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The first three days of the Liverpool Meeting were all that could be wished in the way of weather, but the sport was not of a very high-class character, and nearly everyone will be glad when the season comes to a close. On Tuesday Clonave was beaten by Bacchus, another Irish horse, in a hurdle-race; but as he turned the tables upon him in a similar event on Thursday, it appears that the veteran has not yet lost all his once fine speed. Lord Hastings, a new acquisition to the turf, made a most successful debut. He has purchased some of the horses that Lord Lonsdale recently sold to Captain Machell, and two of them—Birdie and Hackthorpe—won their respective races. The latter gave any amount of weight to Balance and Bryonia, fillies of the same age as himself, and won in such style that he bids fair to be one of the champion "sprinters" of next year. Twice during the week Roscius ran moderately, and it is clear that, like the majority of Brocklesby winners, he will never fulfil his early promise. The Liverpool Autumn Cup fell to Belphebe (8 st. 1 lb.), with Touchet (8 st.) second, and Master Kildare (7 st. 4 lb.) third—the two last named thus filling the same luckless places that they occupied in the Cambridgeshire and St. Leger respectively.

Eight horses, the property of Mr. P. Lorillard, one of the leading sportsmen of America, arrived at Newmarket on Saturday last. They will thus have the whole winter to become acclimatised; and we hear very favourable accounts of their appearance and promise. On Tuesday Musket, about the best horse ever owned by the late Mr. George Payne, was shipped for New Zealand.

Now that the racing season is fast expiring the admirers of coursing are just getting into the full swing of their favourite pursuit, and each week sees some high-class gathering wiped off the list of fixtures to come. Last week the Border Union (Longtown) Meeting was brought off with the greatest éclat. The weather on all three days was delightful, and there was a splendid stock of hares. The Earl of Haddington carried off the lion's share of the prizes, as his Haidee, by Donald—Hornet, won the Netherby Cup, beating Sir James, by Blackburn—Fanny Warfield, in the final ties, while he took a third of the Border Union Stakes, with Herera, by Fugitive—Honeydew, the co-dividers being Hagar and Countess of Avon. These three all appear to be very good puppies; and it may be remembered that Haidee ran well in the last Waterloo Cup until she was put out, in the third round, by Whistling Dick. Mr. Hedley's judging, as usual, gave the greatest satisfaction to all, and Wilkinson slipped beautifully.

The six-days' race at the Agricultural Hall was finished on Saturday night. W. Corkey won with a record of 521 miles, "Blower" Brown and Rowell taking the second and third prizes respectively. An illustration and a full account appear in another part of the Paper.

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## THE SIX-DAYS' PEDESTRIAN CONTEST.

This competition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, terminated on Saturday last. The accidents which happened to Vaughan, Crossland, and Weston, and necessitated their retirement at various stages of this long race, left the result entirely in the hands of W. Corkey and "Blower" Brown, and on the evening of the fourth day it was pretty apparent that, bar accidents, the first and second prizes must fall to them. All interest was therefore centred in the struggle between them, and a more protracted and grandly fought one has never been witnessed. For hour after hour—indeed, one might almost say for day after day, they stuck resolutely together, neither ever allowing the other to have the track to himself for more than a few minutes at a time. Three times in the course of the week did each wrest the lead from the other; but at length, at the sixty-eighth hour, Corkey got in front for the fifth time since the start, and was never caught again. On Saturday morning, as a last resource, Brown's trainer took him away for a Turkish bath; but it did not seem to exercise any beneficial effect upon his speed, and he could never regain any of the ground that he lost during his absence from the Hall.

Shortly after seven o'clock on Saturday evening Corkey had covered 520 miles 2 laps, which was a greater distance than O'Leary had accomplished in March last, and occupied less time by more than an hour. As Brown was then about nineteen miles behind, it was clear that he could not possibly catch Corkey, so the little man retired to his tent for a brief rest. Our illustration shows the scene at the end of the contest, with Corkey in front of the competing pedestrians on the course. In about an hour he emerged again, fearfully and wonderfully arrayed in a jockey's cap of green silk, and a canary silk jersey and knickerbockers—Sir John Astley's racing colours—and carrying in his hand a little white flag, covered with small union jacks. In this solemn state he headed a procession of the pedestrians round the track, the rear being brought up by Mrs. Corkey, resplendent in a new bonnet. After completing the 521 miles in this fashion he finally retired, and the others soon followed his example. There must have been fully 20,000 spectators present at the close of the contest. We append a table of the distance accomplished by each of the men during the six days, omitting the five who retired:—

	Miles.	Laps.		Miles.	Laps.
Corkey ...	521	0	Croft ...	369	4
Brown ...	506	1	Ide ...	355	5
Rowell ...	470	1	Clarkson ...	351	0
Hibbert ...	440	0	Pellet ...	340	4
Ennis ...	419	2	Crossland ...	335	0½
Courtney ...	404	2	Hancock ...	324	0
Day ...	400	1	Higgins ...	302	0
Richardson ...	380	0	Barnett ...	255	0½
Howes ...	370	5	Smythe ...	223	3

We cannot take leave of the subject without expressing an earnest hope that we have seen the last of these painful struggles against nature. It may be an advantage to know that a man can travel 520 miles in 138 hours, and manage to live through a week with an infinitesimal amount of rest, though we fail to perceive that anyone could possibly be placed in a position where his ability in this respect would be of real use to him. Still, assuming the knowledge to be useful, we have now seen five or six different men cover upwards of 500 miles in less than six days; so, what is to be gained by a constant repetition of the feat? As long, however, as prizes are offered, so long will men come forward to compete for them; and we suppose the public will continue to flock to these races until a man dies upon the track. Then there will be a sudden revulsion of feeling, a howl of virtuous indignation, and such exhibitions will be sternly repressed. But why not repress them before anything so serious has occurred? We have no hesitation in stating that prize-fighting is mild and humane, compared with such sport (!) as six-day races; and that the one should be rigidly put down and the other encouraged, in the same country, is a gross and glaring inconsistency.

## THE SARMATIAN STEAM-SHIP.

The voyage of the Marquis of Lorne and her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, from England to Canada, where his Excellency will henceforth reside as Governor-General for her Majesty the Queen, is an occasion of peculiar interest. It had been arranged that the Marquis and his Royal spouse should be conveyed across the Atlantic in H.M.S. Black Prince, the ship of the Mediterranean squadron, under command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The Black Prince had left Malta to come home for this dignified service, but an accidental break-down of her engines has required some repairs to be made, which could not be completed in time. Her Majesty's Government have therefore engaged the well-known fine steam-ship Sarmatian, of the line belonging to the Montreal Steam-Ship Company, Messrs. Allan, Brothers, and Co., of Liverpool, to convey the new Governor-General and her Royal Highness, with their suite, from that port to Montreal. The Sarmatian, of which we present an illustration, is a magnificent vessel of 4000 tons, with splendid internal fittings and luxurious accommodation for high-class passengers. The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess will embark on board this ship at Liverpool on Thursday next, at an early hour of the morning. We feel sure that all her Majesty's subjects on both sides of the Atlantic heartily wish them a comfortable voyage and a prosperous entrance upon the new career of public life opened to them in the foremost of British colonies in North America.

Professor Huxley gave the first of a series of science lectures for the people in the Manchester Free-Trade Hall last Saturday night, the subject being Harvey, and his Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood.

At the meeting of the Wolverhampton School Board on the 1st inst. Mr. Hawksford, the chairman of the finance committee, reported that the board's liabilities were increasing fast. The sum of £6000 would be required to clear off the past year's debts, which was equal to a rate of 8d. in the pound. He said that was "so outrageous and enormous" that it was absolutely necessary that the board should begin to practise economy. He opposed the creating of new expenses, and urged that the head teachers of the board schools were paid far too highly. The question of expenditure is to be considered by a committee.

Three men, named Burrows, Wilson, and Fell, were convicted at Leeds last Saturday of stealing gold and securities to the value of £14,000 from the bed-room of a publican and bill-discounter named Sowden, who lived at Stanningley, and made no secret of his possessions. The first two named were severally sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and Fell, as an old offender, to seven years'.—At Chelmsford on Saturday Frost and Smith were found guilty of breaking into the premises of a watchmaker at Colchester and stealing six hundred pounds' worth of jewellery. Frost, an old offender, was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, and Smith to twelve.

## ART.

## THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

The National Gallery reopened to the public on Monday last. During the month of October—when, as usual, the gallery was closed—nothing appears to have been done beyond cleansing the rooms, a slight rearrangement of a few works, and the withdrawal of certain English pictures. Among those we miss from the walls are Benjamin West's "Healing the Sick" and Robert Smirke's twelve small illustrations of "Don Quixote." We know of no sufficient reason for the removal of these pictures: there is ample bare wall-space to receive them and many more. They were certainly among the most popular works in the collection with the masses: though they are of little artistic value, they could hardly do any harm to public taste, and they have a place in the history of the British school.

The fourteen pictures acquired during the current year had been (with the exception of a small "Snow Piece" by W. Mulready, which is not yet hung) placed in the rooms before the closing; but the reopening of the gallery seems to be a fitting opportunity for noticing the whole together. Of the new acquisitions the most important in relation to the history of art, as an authenticated picture, is the example of Gheeraert or Gerard David, representing Bernardino de Salviatis, the donor, and his patron, St. Bernardino of Siena, St. Martin, and St. Donatian, with a landscape background probably painted by Joachim Patenier. It originally formed the right wing of the reredos of the altar of St. John the Baptist and St. Magdalene in the collegiate church of St. Donatian at Bruges. The left wing has disappeared. The donor in this picture was executor to the will of Richard de Visch van der Capelle, another Canon of the same church, for whom David executed a picture which has lately been exhibited at the Loan Exhibition in the Pavillon de Flore of the Tuileries, for the benefit of the recently founded Museum of Decorative Art at Paris. The last-named picture was catalogued as by Hugo Van der Goes, but has been identified with much learned acumen as the joint performance of David and Patenier, by Mr. W. H. James Weale, to whom also we owe the correct ascription of this picture in our National Gallery, as well as of several other works which formerly were attributed to Memling and other painters. Nothing in contemporary art-criticism—which has rectified the ascriptions of so many works by the old masters—is more remarkable than the researches in early Flemish art of Mr. Weale published in "Le Beffroi" and the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*. In this instance he has given us a painter of the first rank, whose name was forgotten and unknown, and whose works were confounded with those of others. Especially interesting is it to trace the steps by which, in a series of years, Mr. Weale arrived at the opinion, first, that Patenier was the pupil of David before the master's name was known; secondly, that the landscapes in David's pictures were not by his hand; thirdly, that the landscapes were in all probability by Patenier; and finally arriving at the confirmatory discovery of documentary evidence which showed that David went from Bruges (where he had settled) to Antwerp in 1515, and was inscribed as master-painter in the register of St. Luke's guild, the next name on the roll being that of Joachim Patenier; but that the latter painter stayed at Antwerp whilst David returned to Bruges, the separation of the two painters being synchronous with an altogether different character in the backgrounds of David's pictures till his death, in 1523. We need not dwell on the truthful character of the heads, and the beautiful execution of the rich vestments and other details in the well-preserved picture in Trafalgar-square. The influence of David's predecessor, Memling, is apparent; but the handling of the gold embroidery and metal-work is less rigidly mechanical. The nation is indebted to the late Mr. W. Benoni White for this highly interesting and valuable picture.

The principal purchases made during the year were from the collection of Mr. W. Fuller Maitland, M.P. The titles and prices of the foreign pictures from this collection are as follows:—"The Agony in the Garden," Umbrian School, £2000; "The Adoration of the Magi," by Filippino Lippi, £800; "The Nativity of the Saviour," by Botticelli, £1500; "Portrait of a Young Man," by Francia Bigio, £500; and "A Man's Portrait," unknown, £350. The more important of these pictures are so well known from having been exhibited successively at the Royal Academy and elsewhere, that description and criticism are superfluous, especially in view of the information procurable in the catalogue. We may remark, however, that "The Agony in the Garden" was attributed to Raphael when in Mr. Maitland's collection, and as such has been accepted by many critics; but the authorities of the gallery have acted with discretion in not retaining that attribution. It is a picture in the best manner of the Peruginesque school, with apparently some of Raphael's early characteristics; but more than this cannot be asserted positively. "The Adoration of the Magi" is assigned to Filippino Lippi, "or Botticelli"—on the strength, apparently, of the resemblance of some of the heads to the peculiar thin, square-jawed type of face invariably found in the works of the latter. On careful comparison, however, we think it will be evident that the draughtsmanship is superior to, and the touch and other technical qualities are different from, those of Botticelli; whilst, on the other hand, there is no trace of the mystical imaginativeness which elevates into poetic art the Nativity and its symbolical embracing of men and angels, its heavenly choir and circle of dancing angels. The affinity of the dark-toned expressive head by Bigio to the characteristics of his friend Andrea del Sarto will be readily recognised. The small portrait by a painter "unknown" was formerly attributed to Holbein. It has very delicate physiognomical truth, but does not quite realise the vicelike grasp of the individuality and the warm, full colouring of the German master.

From the Novar collection was purchased for £3465 the life-size figure of "St. Helena" seeing in vision "the Invention of the Cross"—i.e., two cherubs bearing a cross through the air, by Paul Veronese. It is a fine work, in rather a golden than his so-called "silvery" tone, but belongs to a phase of Veronese's art already represented. We have not yet acquired, *pace* Rumohr, an example of the master's full strength and brilliancy of colour as displayed in some of the galleries and churches of Venice and in one or two churches in Verona. "Mary Magdalene approaching the Sepulchre," by the rare painter Savoldo of Brescia, with its twilight sky and sheeny drapery, but wholly unpathetic face, though apparently perfectly genuine, strikes us as unworthy of the painter of the fine altar-piece of the Virgin and Child with saints—Savoldo's masterpiece—in the Brera. It was bought from Signor Giuseppe Baslini, of Milan, for £350. The small portrait, by Catharina van Hemessen, bought from Mr. James C. Wallace, is of the slenderest artistic interest, and was purchased, it may be presumed, for the reason that our national collection not only labours under the reproach of not possessing a single undoubted Holbein, and only one François Clouet, but is generally curiously deficient in examples of the cabinet portraiture of the sixteenth century.

The most important English picture acquired during the

year is James Ward's large and powerful "Gordale Scar, Yorkshire," with cattle and deer gathered for shelter from a passing storm on the level at the bottom of the scar, and a white bull conspicuous in the foreground. Despite considerable mannerism of execution, the effect is very telling; the gloom of the gorge, deepened by the storm, is only rendered more weird by the silvery torrent that tumbles sparkling down the head of the ravine, and the giant limestone cliffs rear themselves sheer, stark, and black against a band of yellow light thrown by the declining sun athwart the rolling cumuli. This picture was bought from Lord Ribblesdale for £1500. The other English additions are a "Landscape" by Thomas Barker, of Bath; "Slate Quarries," by Old Crome; "Landscape: a River Scene," by W. J. Müller; and a small "Snow Scene" (not yet hung) by W. Mulready—all purchased from the Fuller-Maitland collection, the two former out of the pecuniary bequest by the late Mr. Richard Charles Wheeler, and all, we submit—like two or three of the foreign pictures—scarcely of sufficiently relative importance for a National Gallery. A vast number of more or less insignificant pictures must be offered to the gallery authorities for sale by private individuals or in public auctions, and the constant temptation must be to purchase works that would vary the contents of the collection, though not increase its instructiveness. A better policy, however, we think, it would be—especially now that the collection is so widely representative—to resolutely resist buying second-rate examples of second-rate men and unimportant school pictures; but to reserve, if necessary, the annual Parliamentary supply (which would doubtless be voted anew) for the purchase of works illustrative of the great *capitulae* (which are still procurable in Italy, and the North, and occasionally present themselves for sale) or *chefs-d'œuvre* only, by second-rate masters.

New editions of the official catalogues, both of the Foreign and British schools, have been prepared for the reopening. The fresh acquisitions are included, and the accompanying information, biographical, descriptive, and critical, is conveyed in a manner so free from the dryness of the ordinary *catalogue raisonné*, that it is evident the new Director and Secretary aim at rendering, by this means, the national collection as popularly interesting as possible.

Of all the schemes of destruction, under the pretence of "restoration," which have been carried out to the ruin of so many historical buildings at home and abroad, there has been, perhaps, none more daring than one which at this moment threatens to wholly transform the interior of Wren's famous church of Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, in order to suit the prevalent Ritualistic fashion. According to the notice for a faculty, it is intended "to rearrange the east end of the church by forming stalls for the clergy and choir; to remodel the reredos or replace it by a new one; to improve the interior aspect by coloured decoration; to lower the floor of the main body of the church so as to form a raised chancel, and to inclose the chancel by a dwarf wall or railing; to remove the whole of the present seats, and replace them by others; and to remove and re-erect in a more convenient place certain monuments, &c." If these sweeping alterations are effected it is obvious that the church will lose nearly all trace of its native and historic character, both as regards architecture and worship. What renders the project more startling is the fact that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are actually contributing £2000 from the proceeds of the sale of the site of Allhallows, Bread-street (the church of Milton's monument) towards the cost of this falsification of architecture and history—this mere freak of meddling ecclesiastical dilettanteism. An outcry is, however, being raised against the scheme, and we trust it will prove a timely one.

Mr. H. Herkomer was entertained on Monday evening last to dinner by the Liverpool Art-Club—Mr. P. H. Rathbone presiding. At a conversazione afterwards Mr. Herkomer proposed that, with a view to make Liverpool an art-centre, a Painters' Festival should be held in that town once a year; that eminent painters should be invited to spend eight or ten days in the town, and that they should during that time paint in public from living models in the presence of advanced art-students; the pictures so produced to be afterwards deposited in the Liverpool Art-Gallery. Mr. Herkomer thought that by such a conference both artists and students would greatly gain. The proposal was well received, and Mr. Severn, Mr. John Collier, Mr. Samuelson, Mr. Bowes, and others spoke upon the advantage to students of seeing the actual method of painters.

The same Art-Club has invited a competition for amateur painting on porcelain and pottery, not confined to members of the club or residents in Liverpool, but open to all amateurs. Two prizes will be given—a Venetian glass mirror and a jar, probably of Hungarian manufacture.

Lord Wrottesley, the Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, opened at Stafford on Monday last an exhibition of pictures, pottery, statuary, articles of virtu, and other works of art, in aid of the Schools of Art and Science. The exhibition contains more than 300 paintings, including many by the old masters, contributed by noblemen and gentlemen of the county. The Staffordshire fine-art pottery is well represented, as is also that of Worcester and Lambeth.

At a meeting at Brighton on Monday last, presided over by the Mayor, it was resolved to establish a memorial fund for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. T. W. Wofor, Curator of the Public Library and Museum. The matter was warmly taken up, and subscriptions to the amount of £190 were announced in the room. The Mayor stated that Mr. Wofor's exertions had developed an art and science gallery in Brighton which perhaps was unequalled out of London.

It is proposed to publish a series of about twelve reproductions, by the photo-mezzotint process, of characteristic specimens of the landscape work of Mr. Henry Dawson, who, after long years of comparative neglect, has risen of late into such deservedly high repute. The examples are to be taken from the recent remarkable exhibition of the artist's works at the Art-Museum, Nottingham Castle. The process of reproduction to be employed is the invention of the painter's son, Mr. Alfred Dawson, and, judging by a small specimen issued with a prospectus of the proposed publication, leaves nothing to desire. The plates will be accompanied by a biographical notice and critical review. The publishers are Messrs. Deighton and Dunthorne, 320, High Holborn, to whom subscribers' names should be forwarded.

The same publishers have lately issued an excellent etching by Mr. C. P. Slocombe, after the recently-discovered "Portrait of a Man," by Rembrandt, which has recently been added to the South Kensington collection.

The British Museum has lately acquired a small fragment of a terra-cotta tablet containing part of the annals of Nebuchadnezzar—namely, the portion relating to his thirty-seventh year and a war with Egypt.

A small leaden bowl, filled with gold and silver coins dating about the time of Nero, Claudius, and Vespasian, has been found at Aurons, near Aix (Bouches du Rhône).

The Reform Club is at present completing the scheme of



decoration for its house which was proposed by Sir Charles Barry, and has not been fully carried out till now.

An addition has been made to the exhibition of the Photographic Society of Great Britain, which is now on view in Pall-mall East, of a fine series of photographs, illustrative of the scenery and natives of Cyprus, the work of Mr. John Thompson, F.R.G.S., and the exhibition, which was to have closed on the 9th, will now remain open until the 16th inst.

An exhibition of drawings by scholars and pupil-teachers attending the Board Schools in London was opened on Wednesday at the Saffron-hill Board School, Cross-street, Farringdon-road, E.C., and continued open during the week.

On Tuesday the new session of the Society of Biblical Archaeology was opened at its rooms, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street—the President, Dr. Samuel Birch, in the chair—when Mr. Theophilus G. Pinches, the late George Smith's successor as assistant to Dr. Birch, Keeper of the Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum, read a paper upon the Bronze Gates of Shalmaneser III., lately discovered by Mr. Rassam at Balawat.

## THEATRES.

### ROYAL AQUARIUM.

The autumnal morning season, devoted to the performances of specially selected artistes, begun at this house on Tuesday, and was numerously attended. The revivals consisted of "Grandfather Whitehead" and "The Liar." The former was produced in 1842 at the Haymarket, a drama adapted from the French by the late Mr. Mark Lemon, in which Mr. William Farren the elder acquired great distinction. This reproduction at the Aquarium has the advantage of being able to command the services of his son, who reproduces all the specialities of his father's method of acting the part. The resemblance almost amounts to an identification, and is a kind of marvel in its minuteness and closeness. In other respects the performance was excellently supported. Mr. E. F. Edgar, as Langley, was exactly the right man in the right place; and the other characters were very ably impersonated, particularly Louise Drayton by Miss Kate Corday, and Edward Drayton by Miss M. Brunton. Equally satisfactory was the cast of "The Liar." Here we had again Mr. W. Farren as Young Wilding, as true to the exuberances of youth as in the former character he had been to the infirmities of senility. Papillion, too, was well interpreted by Mr. Charles Collette. New scenery has been provided for these revivals, which are likely to retain possession of the boards for a considerable period.

### ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed are again happy in their selection of Mr. F. C. Barnard for a dramatic entertainment full of humour and character. In the latter the new piece, entitled "A Tremendous Mystery," is so abundant that the elegant performers employed in its development have to double their parts, and do so with their usual success. The little drama (for a drama it is, and one exceedingly well constructed), deals with an old topic, a foolish domestic trouble viewed from the ridiculous side, which, while it defies narration, is so contrived as to amuse fashionable spectators. The artists engaged are all up to their work. Mr. Alfred Reed as a French count, and Miss Rosa Leo deserve particular appreciation. Mr. King Hall has contributed some charming music to the action and dialogue. We lose, however, Mr. Corney Grain, whose place is ably supplied by Mr. Arthur Sketchley, who gives us an account of Mrs. Brown's disasters at the Paris Exhibition. The whole performance is singularly successful.

Miss Marion Terry and Mr. Henry Neville will sustain the leading rôles in the new play, "A Republican Marriage," to be produced at the Olympic Matinée this morning. The authoress is said to be a member of the aristocracy.

The Council of the Shakespeare Memorial Association held a meeting on Monday at Stratford-on-Avon, when arrangements were made for an inaugural festival on the next anniversary of the poet's birthday. The festival will extend over ten days, and will include performances of Shakespeare's finest plays, concerts, and other entertainments, so as to show the suitability of the theatre portion of the memorial to each of the purposes to which it is intended to be applied. The general arrangements are to be under the direction of Mr. Chatterton, who is one of the governors of the association.

Major-General A. Brown, C.B., late of the 44th Regiment, has been awarded the distinguished service reward vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General John Simpson, C.B.

Mr. Peake, the new representative of the London and City Bank, at Oxford, has been elected treasurer of the city, in the place of Mr. Rutherford Smith, deceased.

Her Majesty's troop-ship Malabar, which left Portsmouth on the 1st inst. for Plymouth en route to India, was towed into Plymouth on the following day, having been found some miles off Start Point, with her machinery broken down. She had troops on board for conveyance to India.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by several members of the Horse Guards' staff, visited Aldershot on Monday and saw the infantry battalions perform the new system of field firing with ball ammunition. The enemy was represented by "dummies" in a sheltered trench with supports of reserve and artillery. General Steele and the Aldershot staff were present.

A meeting of millers and corn-merchants was held at the Corn Exchange on Monday, when it was resolved, in connection with the new Weights and Measures Act, henceforth to sell grain and the dry products thereof by weight only, and that one hundred Imperial pounds should be the selling standard. A large minority preferred to retain the present hundred-weight. The meeting resolved to submit their decisions by a deputation to the Board of Trade.

Under the title of the Alexandra Album a handsomely-bound quarto portrait-album is in course of publication by Messrs. Marion and Co., of Soho-square. Its distinctive features are a series of thirteen designs, faithfully copied, in colours, from drawings by Mr. Henry Bright. The pictorial frontispiece shows a numerous group of birds; and the twelve succeeding illustrations, representing bird-life, together with different forms of botanical beauty, relate to the several months of the year. The album, which is of high finish, is adapted in the usual manner for the insertion of portraits.

Yesterday week the yearly municipal elections were held throughout England and Wales, and in most of the Parliamentary boroughs the contests were fought out on political rather than on local issues. Particularly was this the case in Birmingham, Liverpool, Sheffield, and other large towns in the Midlands and North.—On Tuesday last the annual municipal elections were held in most of the boroughs in Scotland. In Edinburgh, although there were two or three changes on account of councillors retiring, yet there was no contest, a circumstance said to be unparalleled in the history of the city since the present election arrangements came into force.

## THE FRENCH DELUGE.

Under the familiar title of *The Revolution*, by H. A. Taine, D.C.L., Oxon (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.), translated, as well, apparently, as could be reasonably desired, by John Durand, we have the first of the two volumes which will complete the second part of the author's "Origines de la France Contemporaine." The theme of the volume now under consideration is thus stated:—"Popular insurrections and the laws of the Constituent Assembly end in destroying all government in France." In other words, the volume contains a picture of that deluge which was to come after Louis XV., together with a sketch of the various causes which led to it, and of some striking scenes to which it gave rise. The volume is divided into three "books," whereof the first is entitled "Spontaneous Anarchy;" the second, "The Constituent Assembly, and the results of its labours;" the third, "The Application of the Constitution." Spontaneous seems a curious epithet to apply to an anarchy whereof the causes are investigated and traced in elaborate detail through a variety of channels. But let that pass: it is the anarchy itself, rather than the quality of it, with which we are chiefly concerned. The advent of that anarchy was foreshadowed, towards the end of 1788, in the correspondence of various civil and military authorities—correspondence in which we detect "the dull universal muttering of coming wrath." A general dearth sets the ball rolling; dearth is naturally followed by famine, by that hunger which Homer calls shameless, which urges the starving lion to pursue his prey to the very door of the homestead, the castle, the palace; the state of tension thus produced is increased by a whisper of better times coming, of relief to be extended by the hand of power; there is a determination to help on that time, to hasten that blessed hour: popular gatherings and riots ensue; then "the dregs of society at once come to the surface;" the Bastille is surrendered, not taken; Paris is in the hands of the mob, and, in the words of Malouet, "the Terror dates from the 14th of July," 1789. At any rate, anarchy has set in; and the first "book" closes with the spectacle of "the Government and the nation in the hands of the revolutionary party." As for the leaders of that party, this is the strain in which their antecedents and qualifications are described:—"Desmoulin, a briefless barrister, living in furnished lodgings, with petty debts, and on a few louis extracted from his relations. Lousalot, still more unknown, was admitted the previous year to the Parliament of Bordeaux, and has landed at Paris in search of a career. Danton, another second-rate lawyer, coming out of a hovel in Champagne, borrowed the money to pay his expenses, while his stunted household is kept up only by means of a louis which is given to him weekly by his father-in-law, who is a coffee-house-keeper. Brissot, a strolling Bohemian, formerly employé of literary pirates, has roamed over the world for fifteen years, without bringing back with him either from England or America anything but a coat out at elbows and false ideas; and, finally, Marat—a writer that has been hissed, an abortive scholar and philosopher, a misrepresenter of his own experiences, caught by the natural philosopher Charles in the act of committing a scientific fraud, and fallen from the top of his inordinate ambition to the subordinate post of doctor in the stables of the Comte d'Artois." This tone of scorn is all very well, but it is somewhat gratuitous, and of no argumentative force; many instances might be given of men who, with unpromising antecedents, have become shining lights when opportunity offered. However, to proceed to the second "book." It is a critical monograph, an exhaustive essay upon the Constituent Assembly and the Constitution of 1791; and of the work performed by that body a brief summary is expressed in the following words:—"In several of its laws, especially those which relate to private interests, in the institution of civil regulations, in the penal and rural codes, in the first attempts at, and the promise of, a uniform civil code, in the enunciation of a few simple regulations regarding taxation, procedure, and administration, it planted good seed. But in all that relates to political institutions and social organisation its proceedings are those of an academy of Utopians, and not those of practical legislators." The third "book," in which "the application of the Constitution" forms the titular subject of discussion, is little more or less than a somewhat bewildering collection of short narratives illustrating the general disorderly and sanguinary condition of France, before as well as after the date of the Constitution, but intended, no doubt, to confirm a statement, which is made in the preceding "book," and which is to the following effect:—"We see approaching the revolt of the peasantry, the insurrections of Nismes, Franche-Comté, La Vendée and Brittany, emigration, transportation, imprisonment, the guillotine or drowning for two thirds of the clergy of France, and likewise for myriads of the loyal, for husbandmen, artisans, day labourers, sempstresses, and servants, and the humblest among the lower class of the people. This is what the laws of the Constituent Assembly are leading to." No doubt all these horrors followed the promulgation of the laws mentioned, but it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the "post hoc" and the "propter hoc;" it is quite true that "as the effects of the Constitution are developed, successive administrations become feebler and more partial; the unbridled populace has become more excitable and more violent; the enthroned club has become more suspicious and more despotic. Henceforth the club, through or in opposition to the administrative bodies, leads the populace, and the nobles will find it as hostile as the peasants;" but we know that effects are not always such as might reasonably have been expected, and that it is easy, with the wisdom which comes after the event, to show that what was meant to heal acted only as an aggravation. Nothing can stop the inevitable; and before the prophetic soul of a conscience-stricken king the French deluge loomed huge and inevitable, and it is extremely doubtful whether any measures whatever would have been more successful than the "Utopian" Constitution. The whole question had already been discussed to an almost wearisome extent before M. Taine took it in hand; but such a writer as he must needs command respectful attention. His method, too, has peculiar characteristics; he has relied, almost exclusively, upon the testimony of trustworthy eye-witnesses, he tells us, and "the footnotes at the bottom of the pages indicate the condition, office, name, and dwelling-place of those decisive witnesses," so that "the reader, confronting the texts, can interpret them for himself, and form his own opinions." Moreover, M. Taine repudiates anything like personal bias, any concern "with the discussions of the day;" he has written as if his "subject were the revolutions of Florence or Athens," esteeming his "vocation of historian too highly to make a cloak of it for the concealment of another."

The relief afforded by the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen and Refuge during the past year amounted to 102,595 meals, with 2600 nights' lodgings in the refuge. The Christmas dinner reached 1030 families; and 15½ tons of coals were distributed to the aged and sick. In the fourth week of January 3359 meals were given; in the fourth week of August 687. The institution is supported by voluntary contributions.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"I like you not at all" is a sprightly song, the words and music both by Percy Fitzgerald, published by Messrs. Duff and Stewart; who have also issued some pleasing pianoforte pieces, among which are, "La Joie d'Amour," romance, and "Dewdrops on the Roses," rondo gioioso, both by W. F. Taylor; the Welsh air "Jenny Jones," effectively transcribed and varied by John Cheshire; "Invitation à la Polka," "Polonia" (mazurka), and "Galop de concert," three bright movements in dance style, by M. Bergson; "Les Filles de la Cour" (schottische), by F. St. George; and "Zart und Treue" ("Tender and True"), and "Verlobt" ("Betrothed"), two spirited sets of waltzes, as pianoforte duets, by Otto Müller.

"Reminiscence du Freischütz" and "Le Nozze di Figaro Reminiscence," both by Alexandre Billet (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.), are two short fantasias for the pianoforte in which well-known themes from the operas named are varied in a brilliant and showy manner, devoid of difficulty. The same publishers also issue three short pieces for the pianoforte, by G. J. Van Eyken. These are entitled respectively "Sara-bande," "Intermezzo," and "Echo Song," and each is extremely pleasing in style and distinct in character.

"Songs for Children," by George B. Lissant (Nelson and Sons), consists of twelve pieces, for voice with pianoforte accompaniment, the words and music being in a simple style, calculated to enlist the sympathy and attention of very young people.—This collection of songs is also issued, in small size, as portions of the "Royal School Series," with words and melody only, both in the prevailing notation and that of the Tonic Sol-Fa system, at a penny each.

We have heretofore called attention to the very characteristic music of Heinrich Hofman, whose compositions have recently found great favour in Germany. Since our previous notice several works have reached us from his English publishers, Messrs. Witt and Co., of Conduit-street, and these likewise possess a more than common interest. They consist of the following pianoforte pieces:—"Two Valse Caprices" (op. 2), "Album Leaves" (op. 11), "New Hungarian Dances" (arranged by F. Brissler)—all for piano solo—"Italian Love Tale," six duets (op. 19); "Albion," eight national airs transcribed (also duets), and "Silhouettes from Hungary," seven pianoforte pieces on original Hungarian melodies" (transcribed for violin and piano by F. Struss). All these are full of strongly-marked character. Messrs. Witt and Co. also publish a charming "Mai-lied," by Carl Reinecke, for voice, with pianoforte accompaniment. This is given in two editions, one for soprano or tenor, the other for contralto or baritone.

"Merrily oh!" (words by Thomas Moore) and "Country, Home, and King," are two very characteristic songs by Stephen Jarvis—published by B. Williams, who also issues two effective vocal pieces by H. Pontet, "Bring back my Flowers," and "The Fog Bell" (descriptive song); and a very spirited "Caprice à la Bourrée," and a capital "Giga," in old style, for the pianoforte, by Stephen Jarvis.

"Howard's Harmonium Library" (Howard and Co.) is a series of shilling numbers containing movements well adapted for the instrument named, edited, and partly composed, by F. Scarsbrook.

"The Imperial Grand Polonaise" by Madame Oury (Cunningham Boosey and Co.), is a brilliant pianoforte piece, in the dance style indicated, by a lady well known as a pianiste.

## THE SHORES OF LAKE ARAL.

We present a view of a scene in the desert of Kara Koom, or "Black Sand," north-west of the Sea of Aral. It is one of a series of pictures, by a Russian artist, Mr. N. V. Karajin, of St. Petersburg, several of whose works have appeared in our Journal. The vast territories of the Russian Empire in Central Asia, recently much enlarged by the conquest of the Turcoman Principalities on the Syr Daria (Jaxartes) and the Amu Daria (Oxus) rivers, east of the Caspian and south-east of the Aral Seas, consist in great part of uninhabitable plains, though fertile and populous districts are situated on the banks of those rivers and their tributaries, about Khiva, Bokhara, Samarcand, Khokand, and Tashkend, which is the Russian capital. The Oxus, as students of ancient geography know, formerly took its course westward to the Caspian, instead of northward to the Aral Sea; and we now hear a startling rumour that it has been restored, possibly by some artificial cutting or clearing of the old channel to its former course. This lies through another Kara Koom desert, extending from Khiva nearly six hundred miles to the eastern shore of the Caspian, where the traces of the former bed of the Oxus may still be discerned. The whole region is depressed much below the ocean level, and there can be little doubt that the Aral and the Caspian are but the remnants of a far more extensive inland freshwater sea, which may have discharged the bulk of the waters into the Euxine at some prehistoric time. This immense emptied basin, as it may be considered, is a barren tract of sand, interspersed with tracts of clay, beds of gypsum and selenite, and layers of sea shells, with scanty vegetation, only a few stunted bushes here and there, and with little of higher animal life than insects and reptiles, or wildfowl in the shallow lagoons. Post stations have been constructed along the routes of travel, and wells of brackish water, at intervals of twelve or fifteen miles, but the men and horses there stationed are fed, in many instances, with grain, meat, and forage brought them from a great distance. We have no cause to envy the Russians their possession of such a dreary and forbidding country, or even that of the Turcoman and Tartar Khanates, inhabited by a barbarous race, the government of whose territory costs Russia more than it is worth.

Mr. Barnaby, Director of Naval Construction, upon the occasion of presenting prizes to the successful students of science classes in Sheerness on Saturday, dwelt with some degree of severity upon the want of artistic and scientific enterprise on the part of our private shipbuilders.

The Emperor of Germany has forwarded to the Rev. M. Woodward, Vicar of Folkestone, a beautiful Bible, bearing the following inscription on the cover:—"William, Emperor of Germany, to the Rev. Matthew Woodward, in recognition of his valuable services, assistance, and sympathy shown on the occasion of the loss of H.M.S. Grosser Kurfürst."

At Bath on Monday Mr. Murch, the Mayor, was presented with a testimonial, consisting of a salver, together with a marble bust and a bronze copy of the Warwick Vase, in token of the untiring zeal and great ability with which during a long period of years he has striven to promote the best interests of the city of Bath and county of Somerset.—Councillor S. W. Wearing, of Lancaster, has presented to the Corporation of that town, in token of his pleasant connection with that body in 1878, a handsome badge and collar for the use of the Mayor. Messrs. Bell and Atkinson, of Lancaster, furnished the design, and intrusted the work to Messrs. Williams, of Hatton-garden.

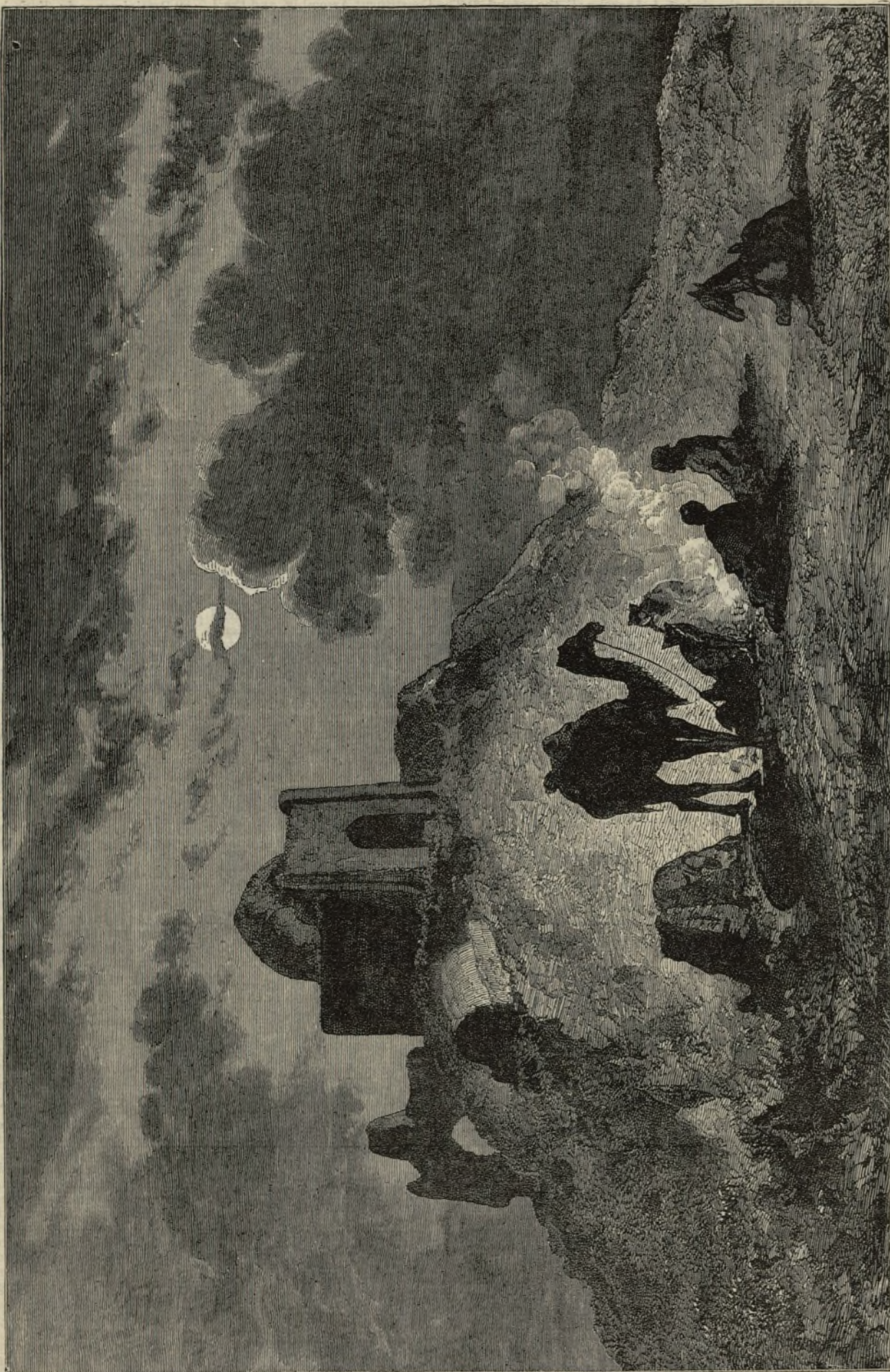


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

**MEDICAL INQUIRY.**  
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been examined by the Medical Commission, and the results of their examination, as given by the Commission.

**THE FRENCH DELEGATE.**  
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SCENE NEAR THE SEA OF ARAL, IN RUSSIAN ASIA.

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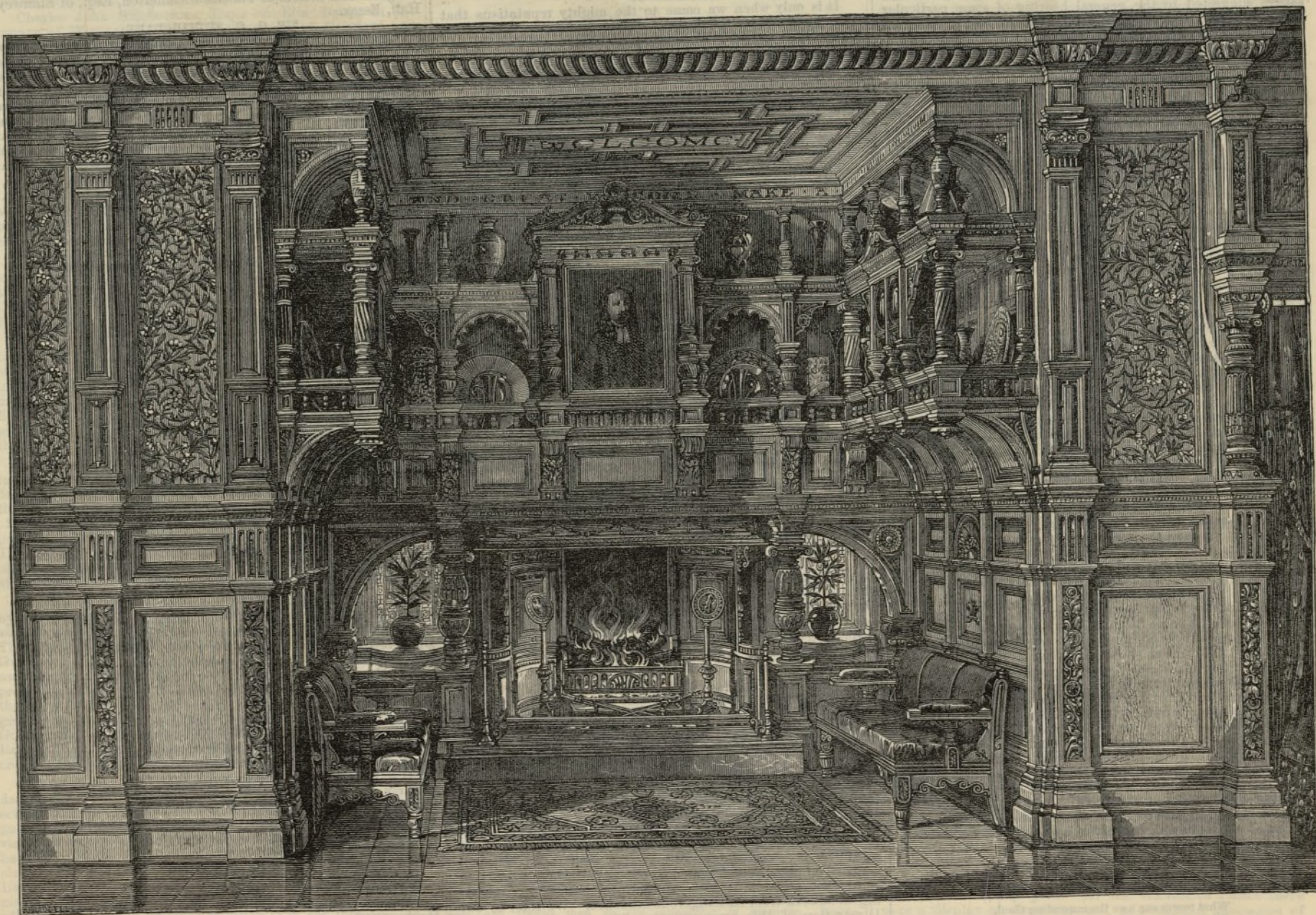
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NEW WINTER GARDEN AND SKATING RINK AT CHELTENHAM.



THE PARIS EXHIBITION: CHIMNEY FITTINGS IN RECESS AND PART OF DINING-ROOM SHOWN BY MESSRS. HOWARD AND SONS, OF LONDON.



## "HORACE IN LONDON."

The other day, on a little bookstall in Westminster, among cheap oleographs of actresses, old hymn-books, back numbers of *Cassell's Magazine*, and odd volumes of novels once fashionable, I saw a copy of a book hardly known to the present generation except by name; though once it was among the most popular works of two authors whose fame even now is great—the brothers Smith, whose "Rejected Addresses" remain at the head of all poetical parody. But their "Horace in London"—which I had now the chance of buying for fourpence—cannot be said to have lived; indeed, but for the "Rejected Addresses" its very name would most likely be forgotten.

But I paid my fourpence and took it home, feeling that at such a price 173 pages of the gossip of nearly seventy years ago could not be dear; and very interesting reading it proved to be, full of reminders of "Vanity Fair," whose early chapters are concerned with exactly the period at which this book was published—it is dated 1813, and its contents had most of them recently appeared in the magazines of the day. Jos Sedley (had he been a reading man) would have found in them many a mention of Vauxhall; Osborne was, no doubt, pretty familiar with the regions of Drury-lane, Hart-street, Soho, which are quoted in the Bacchic odes where to-day St. John's-wood, Brompton, Pimlico would be named.

The object of the book is rather ambitious: it is, to imitate in English—freely, of course, and in the lightest burlesque spirit, with constant allusion to London people and modern fashions—the Odes of Horace; and though these imitations were executed in no order, but merely as passing events suggested reference to the different odes, the first and second Books are here completely represented, with only one omission (Bk. I. od. xxi). Of the merits and faults of these satires of a day one can, of course, hardly judge now that that day is so long passed. To really understand the book every page would need copious annotation, and one loses the spirit of fun that has to be thus laboriously thought out. Yet one may say that, while the literary level is throughout not a high one—the general workmanship being decidedly inferior to that of the better *vers de société* of to-day—some of the odes are rendered with a good deal of grace and spirit, and throughout the book there occur constantly lines and couplets of real wit.

The first line of all—of course, a parody of *Mæneas atavis editæ regibus*—is very happy; it begins the dedication of the volume "To John Bull, Esq."—

Dread Sir! half human, half divine!

And there is more than one couplet which ought to have become proverbial. The sense of the end of Ode xv. Book II. is capitally caught in—

Our charity begins at home.  
And mostly ends where it begins.

The ode to Iccius (I. xxix.) is changed to an address to a wife, who had turned out a termagant; and it concludes—

I took you for better as well as for worse,  
But find you are wholly the latter.

And it was really an exceedingly happy idea (*pace* Mr. Kegan Paul) to turn the cruel Ode to Lydia grown old—*Parcias junctas quatunt fenestras*—into an address to Godwin, then a long way past the prime of his reputation.

Many of these so-called imitations are merely modern satires suggested by the general bearing of some particular Ode; in some, indeed, the likeness would hardly occur to one without the prefixed first line of the original. Others, however, are closer. The very best of the whole collection, a charming little poem of society, renders exactly the spirit of the ode *Tu ne quisieris* (I. xi.), and is, indeed, perhaps the happiest version of it that we know. It is rechristened "Fortune Telling," and shows the brothers Smith at their best. At their worst they give us some sad examples of the clumsy, forced, and commonplace handling of difficult trochaic and anapaestic metres, at that time so frequent. Distinction and grace of metre and finish of workmanship were not, in fact, the characteristics of any of the poets then most popular—Byron, Scott, and Moore are (I think) the only names mentioned in this volume; it is the influence of Shelley and Keats which has made it impossible for the writers of our time to crowd their lines with false emphasis, to roll into one nominal dactyl three words of equal importance and eight or nine heavy consonants—the perfect and unhesitating flow of Mr. Swinburne's melody would, in 1813, have been almost as great a novelty as the vagueness of his meanings, or the eccentricity of his morals.

In their subjects *vers de société* can never, in the nature of things, vary very much: a dash of politics, a good many dashes of personality and scandal, a fair amount of flattery, and a great deal of lovemaking, with constant hits at the fashions of the day in dress, in amusements, even in religion: these matters always were and always will be the staple of such poetry as that of which Mr. Frederick Locker just now is laureate. But for this very reason the lighter verse of a period is always interesting, as it reflects (and faithfully enough) those minor features which express character so faithfully, and which, nevertheless, the Muse of History is too great a lady to notice.

To the Londoner, for example, who loves and studies his city, how pleasant it is to mark the growth and decay of its various quarters, as in the allusions and descriptions in these verses he may. Hyde Park, to be sure, was as fashionable in 1813 as it is in 1878; but one is amused to find the *parvenu* citizen, as he grows in wealth, moving from his modest house in Laurence Pountney-lane to a grander one in Russell-square—next door, it may be, to the Sedleys'. Clapham-common, too, seems to have been a haven much desired by the ambitious merchant—who, it may be noted, if he did not spend his holiday at Brighton (then in the flush of its first fame) went more often to a literal "watering-place," with a spa (as Bath or Cheltenham), than to the seaside. Of the reputation of Drury-lane and Hart-street at this period I have spoken—there are constant allusions to them—and to Vauxhall, with its wherries, whose "jolly young watermen," in these days of penny steamers, find their occupation almost entirely gone.

Of course, the great historical event of the day, which threw its shadow over even the lightest verse, was the French Revolution, with Napoleon's subsequent career. In the "Stock-Jobber's Lament" (II. xiii. *Ille et nefasto se possit die*) we find, in less artistic form, exactly the furious denunciations of old Sedley at the coffee-house, in that wonderful twentieth chapter of "Vanity Fair;" and Napoleon's second marriage is alluded to satirically in Ode xxvi., "The Straw Bonnet." Of the dreaded invasion there are several hints, and in the second ode we even find the question—

What power can awe the impending Gaul,  
What psalm avert Britannia's fall?

The nature of the allusions to the Revolution may be easily imagined; if any Englishman of the day saw the necessity of the good hidden in, that vast evil, we may be sure that such a man was no comic poetaster. The Jacobins are spoken of with the unmixed horror with which a Scotch Presbyterian would speak of the Catholics; and in a mood not much less savage are Cobbett and perhaps even Burdett attacked.

Many difficulties must, of course, occur, when one reads a work of this class more than sixty years after its publication. In some of the odes line after line has its allusion, and each needs an explanatory note. Take the second poem in the volume (*Jam satis terris*)—what reader can offhand explain this single verse?

Come, Winsor's lamp, Polito's apes,  
Come, Hawke, thou peer of many capes,  
Pearl-button'd and drab-coated spark!  
And thou, the dame of wicked wit,  
Round whom the infant hoaxes flit,  
Come, mighty Mistress Clarke.

Winsor, we are reminded in the next ode, introduced gas about this time; and the infamous lady mentioned in the last line is perhaps not quite forgotten yet; but who was Polito, and who was Hawke? Again, what percentage of existing Englishmen can give the full name of the unvenerable nobleman alluded to in the lines—

'Tis folly yourself and your readers to vex  
With verses as feeble and bald as old Q.

Sixty years ago this title was as familiar as the name of George III.; now, we question whether one person in ten thousand would be able to ascribe it to its rightful owner—the Duke of Queensberry, a favourite object of the caricature of the time. And we must confess ourselves entirely puzzled by the nickname bestowed by our authors on Cobbett—"Botley Bifrons;" though there is perhaps a sort of general appropriateness about its sound.

But one might consider for hours the past allusions of this fourpennyworth of forgotten literature; let me summarise in a few lines some of their leading features. In religion, the "sensations" of the day were Huntingdon, of the "new light," and—as one is rather surprised to learn—Swedenborg. Boxing and driving tandems seem to have been the principal amusements of the young "bloods;" and Romeo Coates their favourite butt. Garnerin, with his balloon, represented the popular scientific plaything; and the folly of the moment was the "great O. P. riots." George Colman the younger seems to have been looked up to as the leader of the English wits—who could now read *Broad Grins*?—as Kemble headed the tragedians, and the great Grimaldi the mimics. The Edinburgh Reviewers, Townsend (the celebrated Bow-street runner), Count Rumford, Dr. Busby,

"Walking Barclay, racing Mellish,"

these names, now for the most part sinking to oblivion, meet us on every page; and we cannot help making our own imaginary list of the heroes of to-day who in another half-century will have joined them.

If such reading as this is pleasant, it is yet sad; we all know Thackeray's wonderful comparison between the creations of Fielding and the real people of their time—how these have disappeared, those live for ever—and we must be sorry for the real people. And there is, among the minor renowns at all events, a capriciousness in the doings of fate which is exceedingly annoying. Why should the name of Joanna Southcott be still recollected, while that of Whitbread has so nearly disappeared? In what way was Mendoza more worthy of fame than Garnerin—was not Garnerin, rather, the more deserving of the two? Is it not irritating that Romeo Coates should still be a name, if nothing more, while a generation has arisen which knows not Count Rumford?

It is only when we come to the mighty reputations that "the justice of it" pleases us. Napoleon fills the world of his time as fully as ever; Wellington is only remembered because he beat Napoleon. Scott's poetry has gone the way of such-like things; Wordsworth's fame has hardly yet ceased growing. The genius of Byron is recognised now as then; the smallness of Moore has become evident to all men. The "Ancient Mariner" has lost absolutely nothing; but where is the "Curse of Kehama"? And, to return to our immediate subject, has not time very satisfactorily settled the relative values of "Rejected Addresses" and "Horace in London"?

Enough; there is but little to be said upon a theme so old. We have known, these many years, that fashion is fashion and satire—only satire. Neither is a particularly good thing, yet each has some virtue—is some proof of movement, of thought, of a desire for higher things. If life were absolutely stagnant there could be no change of fashion; if men were absolutely bad, there would be no hope of satire. Both appertain, in a way, to life and manliness; though it is possible that those periods are best when their influence is least felt—because they are likely then to be least needed. Such periods are those of enthusiasm and of progress; such a period was not the year 1813—such, alas! is not 1878.

## THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Among the British exhibitors in the Champ de Mars, at Paris, we must notice with approval Messrs. Howard and Sons, of Berners-street, London. The object of these manufacturers has been to show that labour-saving machines may be employed in the production of decorative house fittings, whether as forming integral portions of the building, or detached articles of furniture. This is performed without sacrificing artistic effect and excellence to the all-debasing endeavour to produce the "cheap" or, more correctly speaking, worthless article, which too frequently would appear to be the main object aimed at by many manufacturers of household goods of the present time. The articles shown by Messrs. Howard and Sons display work of considerable artistic merit, designed by their artist, Mr. Randall, and produced at a cost not beyond the reach of the many, but manufactured with the greatest care, and certainly of thoroughly seasoned materials. A close inspection of the work will not discover a single open joint or split in the wood, and this after the ordeal of a French summer. We now proceed to mention some of the articles exhibited. In many old English houses the "chimney corner" is still to be met with, one which had evidently been designed for grandeur of effect, while those of the present day too often bear evidence of the cost being limited at the expense of all true art-principles. The chimney corner exhibited at Paris by Messrs. Howard and Sons, the manufacturers, may be classed as belonging to the English Renaissance in style. Their arrangement at the Exhibition shows part of a dining-room or hall in a large country house, having a recess, at the back of which is a fireplace extending its whole width, with hobs at each side; in the centre is a dog-stove, placed upon a raised hearth, and inside a screen with a brass hood over it, panelled and ornamented with repoussé work, concave on plan, and designed to concentrate and throw forward the heat, while at the same time protecting the surrounding woodwork from its dangerous influence. We refer to our illustration of this arrangement. The prevailing taste for china and bric-à-brac has evidently suggested the gallery over and round the sides, and provision has been made in the centre, or place of honour, for some family or historical picture. Over each hob in the lower part is a window, affording an outlook across the country, having in the centre a panel of stained glass, its subject illustrative of the true spirit of old English hospitality. The whole arrangement appears as though suggested by the song of "the old

English Gentleman." The entire arrangement is expressive of comfort and hospitality; and, although of elaborate workmanship and design, it has a pleasing effect of harmony and repose, which reflects great credit on the designer; while the manufacturers have carried out his ideas in a thoroughly honest and truthful manner, the whole being of solid oak without any "shams" or veneering. The carving of natural foliage, strongly conventionalised, is well and vigorously cut, producing at once a pleasing effect, not weakened by evidence of mechanical labour employed in scraping and sand-papering. On each side of the recess is a settle, standing upon a parquet floor made of teak, and entirely produced by machinery, every joint being made by the saw, and unplanned; notwithstanding which, in the hundreds of joints, not one would admit of the insertion of a piece of writing-paper edgeways. The ceiling, which cannot be well shown in our illustration, is panelled and ornamented with old English mottoes. The remaining portion of the room has a dado in corresponding style, panelled and moulded, with pilasters dividing the upper walls into compartments, and supporting an enriched cornice surmounting panels of needlework embroidered on blue cloth. A few months hence will see this work re-erected in the dining-room of the purchaser, who is M.P. for Hull.

## OBITUARY.

## THE DOWAGER LADY ARUNDELL.

The Right Hon. Theresa, Dowager Lady Arundell, died at Northcourt, Abingdon, on the 26th ult. Her Ladyship was born March 21, 1812, the fifth daughter of William, seventeenth; Lord Stourton was married June 19, 1838, as his third wife, to Henry Benedict, eleventh Baron Arundell of Wardour (father, by his second wife, of the present Lord Arundell of Wardour), and had two sons and three daughters. Her eldest daughter, the Hon. Theresa Mary, married, first, April 17, 1861, Sir Alfred Joseph Doughty Tichborne, Bart., brother of Roger, who was lost at sea in 1854, and had a son, who died an infant, and a posthumous son, the present Sir Henry Alfred Doughty Tichborne, born May 28, 1866, three months after his father's death. Lady Tichborne is now the wife of Captain Henry Wickham, late Rifle Brigade.

## SIR T. S. DYER, BART.

Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, ninth Baronet, late Captain Royal Artillery, died at 14, Redcliffe-square, on the 31st ult., aged seventy-nine. He was only son of Sir John Dyer, K.C.B., by Jane, his wife, daughter of Simon Halliday, Esq., of Westcombe Park, Kent. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and served in the R.A. from 1825–1832. He succeeded to the baronetcy at the decease of his uncle, Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, in 1854. He married, Feb. 7, 1832, Mary Anne, daughter of Colonel J. A. Clement, R.A., and had four sons, of whom the eldest inherits the title, and is the present Sir Swinnerton Halliday Dyer, tenth Bart. The Baronetcy of Dyer was conferred in 1678 on Sir William Dyer, who married Thomasine, daughter and heiress of Thomas Swinnerton, Esq., of Stanwey Hall, Essex.

## SIR G. G. SUTTIE, BART.

Sir George Grant Suttie, fifth Bart., of Belgone, in the county of Haddington, who died on the 30th ult., was born Aug. 1, 1797, the only son of Sir James Grant Suttie, fourth Baronet, by Katherine Isabella, his wife, second daughter of James Hamilton, Esq., of Bangour, and served, in 1817 and 1818, in the Scots Fusilier Guards. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Haddingtonshire and a magistrate for the counties of Aberdeen and Berwick. Sir George married, Sept. 3, 1829, Lady Harriet, daughter of Francis, seventh Earl of Wemyss, and by her (who died May 30, 1858) leaves three sons and two daughters. Of the former, the eldest, now Sir James Grant Suttie, sixth Baronet, D.L., born 1830; married, 1857, Lady Susan Harriet Innes Ker, elder daughter of James Henry Robert, sixth Duke of Roxburghe, and has one son and three daughters.

## THE REV. G. LONGFIELD.

The Rev. George Longfield, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, died suddenly on the 3rd inst. He was eldest son of the Rev. Mountfort Longfield, Vicar of Desertserges, in the diocese of Cork, J.P., by Mary Anne, his second wife, daughter of Colonel William Conner, and was consequently grandson of John Longfield, Esq., of Longueville, M.P. for Mallow, who died in 1815. Dr. Longfield's elder and half-brother is the Right Hon. Mountfort Longfield, Q.C., LL.D., formerly Judge of the Landed Estates Court in Ireland. Dr. Longfield gained his Fellowship in 1842, and since then devoted himself chiefly to classics and Oriental languages. In 1864 he was appointed the Erasmus Smith Lecturer in Hebrew, and five years later succeeded Dr. Todd in the Hebrew Regius Professorship. In his knowledge of Chaldean, Syriac, and the obscure Semitic tongues he was pre-eminently distinguished, and as a Hebraist his attainments were of a very high order. He married, July 28, 1859, Mary Webb, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Webb Ware, Esq.

## MR. FOOT, OF CARRIGACUNNA CASTLE.

Henry Baldwin Foot, Esq., of Carrigacunna Castle, in the county of Cork, J.P., died on the 2nd inst., in his 101st year. But a few weeks since he was presented by his brother magistrates with an address on the completion of his one hundredth year. He was born Sept. 11, 1778, the second son of Richard Foot, Esq., of Millford, Colonel of the North Cork Militia, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Henry Baldwin, Esq., of Currygoody. He married, March 6, 1823, Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Mitchell Carleton, and by her, who died in 1873, leaves, with other issue, a son, the present George Carleton Foot, Esq., of Carrigacunna Castle. As to the fact of Mr. Foot having passed his hundredth year there can be no controversy. The evidence is clear and decisive. What a wondrous century of events did not his long life embrace—the American War of Independence, the great French Revolution, Napoleon's whole career, the discovery of the steam-engine, the railway, and the electric wire.

The deaths have also been announced of—

William Dunbar Sinclair, Esq., on the 27th ult., at Forss House, Caithness.

Major John Bellamy, 17th Regiment, on the 19th ult., at the camp, Shorncliffe.

Major-General John Wray Mitchell, R.A., on the 30th ult., at his seat, Castle Strange, in the county of Roscommon, in his seventieth year. He was the only surviving son of the late Edward Mitchell, Esq., of Castle Strange, by Mary Ann, his wife, daughter of the late John Wray, Esq., of Hull. He married, in 1838, his cousin, Anne Sarah, daughter of John



Wray, Esq., and by her, who died in 1852, leaves, with other issue, a son, Major Edward Mitchell, R.E.

The Rev. John Nutcombe Gould, for thirty years Rector of Stokeinteighhead, on the 19th ult., aged seventy-three.

Colonel Andrew Simpson Smith, Bengal Infantry, on the 27th ult., at Norwood-terrace, Southsea.

The Rev. John Chancourt Girardot, M.A., J.P., Rector of Screveton and Vicar of Car Colston, on the 23rd ult., at Car Colston, aged eighty.

Captain Hugh Alexander Kennedy, late Forfar and Kincardine Militia, and Lieutenant Retired List Madras Army, on the 22nd ult., at Ailsa House, Reading, aged sixty-nine.

The Hon. Mrs. Wrottesley (Ellen Charlotte), wife of the Hon. Edward Bannet Wrottesley, to whom she was married in 1846, and daughter of George Rush, Esq., of Elsenham Hall.

The Rev. Francis Robert Raines, M.A., F.S.A., Hon. Canon of Manchester, forty-six years Vicar of Milnrow, Vice-President of the Chetham Society, on the 17th ult., aged seventy-three.

George Frere, Esq., late Judge in the Mixed Court established at the Cape of Good Hope for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, on the 26th ult., at Great College-street, Westminster, in his sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. Frances Freeland Broderip, relict of the Rev. John Somerville Broderip, M.A., Rector of Cossington, Somerset, and only daughter of the late Thomas Hood, poet, on Nov. 3, at Clevedon, aged forty-eight.

The Hon. Anne Elizabeth Lady Williamson, on the 4th inst., at her residence in Lower Belgrave-street. She was the third daughter of Thomas Henry first Lord Ravensworth, was born in 1801, and married on April 18, 1826, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., who died in April, 1861.

John William Miles, Esq., who formerly represented Bristol in the Conservative interest in the House of Commons, on the 5th inst., aged sixty-one, at his residence near Bristol. He was a director of the Great Western Railway, and a member of the banking firm of Sir William Miles and Co.

General David Birrell, late of the Bengal Infantry, in his seventy-ninth year. He obtained his commission as Ensign on Aug. 30, 1818; served in the Burmese war, with the army of the Indus in Afghanistan in 1839-40, and in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, having a horse killed under him at the battle of Ferozeshah. He afterwards commanded a brigade at the battle of Sobraon.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Nassau Dore, late staff-officer of pensioners at Tower-hill. He joined the service in 1841, served with the Buffs at the Battle of Punniar, and with the 20th Regiment in the second portion of the Crimean campaign. He was wounded before Sebastopol, and took part in the expedition to Kimburn. Colonel Dore was subsequently employed as staff-officer of pensioners at Derby, and afterwards in the London district. He retired from the service last year by the sale of his commission.

Mr. Kenneth Macleay, R.S.A., in Edinburgh, on Saturday last, aged seventy-six. Before the introduction of photography he was in repute as a miniature painter. About 1873 he received a commission from the Queen to paint sketch portraits of several of her servants at Balmoral, and also a series of representative men of the clans in their distinctive tartans. Mr. Macleay was the last of the original members of the Royal Scottish Academy established in 1826.

Charles John Sidebottom, Esq., of Elm Bank, in the county of Worcester, J.P. for the counties of Hereford and Worcester, Barrister-at-Law, on the 26th ult., at Elm Bank, in his eighty-ninth year. He was the third son of the late Radelyffe Sidebottom, Esq., of Middleton, in the county of Lancaster, Barrister-at-Law, by Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of Kingsford Venner, Esq., of Cosenden, Kent, and leaves, with other issue, a son, Colonel Francis John Sidebottom Venner, married to Flora Jane, daughter of the late Right Hon. William Yates Peel, of Bagginton Hall, in the county of Warwick.

Nearly the whole of the western wing of Maynooth College was destroyed by fire yesterday week. The library was saved, but many books were injured. All the effects of the students residing in the western wing were burned.

On Monday evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the General Purposes Committee of the Corporation, and the Master, Wardens, and Court of the Tin-Plate Workers' Company, of which the Lord Mayor is a member, at dinner in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House.

Mr. J. G. Edwards, at a meeting of the Farmers' Club, held at the Caledonian Hotel on Monday evening, read a paper on the necessity of greater unity of action in the agricultural interest. Having pointed out the power which union gave, he mentioned, among grievances which required to be remedied, the restriction on the method of cultivation, the undue preservation of game, and the want of greater representation in the House of Commons. A discussion followed.

According to the quarterly report of the Registrar General, in the United Kingdom the births of 285,506 children, and the deaths of 167,084 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending Sept. 30. The recorded natural increase of population was thus 118,422. The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending June 30 was 118,484. The resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1878 is estimated at 33,881,966; that of England and Wales at 24,854,397, of Scotland 3,593,929, and of Ireland 5,433,640.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship La Hogue, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in July last. The barkentine, of 871 tons, Captain Rhind, sailed from Gravesend on the 25th ult., and had on board the following number of emigrants for Rockhampton, viz.:—38 married people, 101 single men, 123 single women, 33 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 7 infants.—A Reuter's telegram from New Zealand states that the City of Auckland, a Government emigrant-ship, with 245 emigrants for Hawke's Bay, has been wrecked on Otaki Beach. The emigrants and crew have all been saved, as well as most of the luggage.

The reference in our "Echoes" of Oct. 19 to "the time of day being laid on by wire to all our clocks" was, it seems, the echo of a true report, such a system being an accomplished fact, both as regards London and several of the larger provincial towns. In London ten miles of such "time wires" have been laid down, serving over eighty establishments, including the Bank of England, Lloyd's, &c., and keeping over 108 clocks to "true time." The system is that of "synchronisation," invented and worked by Messrs. Barrand and Lunds, of Cornhill. One of its many advantages is the impossibility of any such result as that anticipated in the paragraph referred to of "severed connections" leaving "so many dials without knowing what o'clock it is," the little "synchronizer" being applied to any existing clocks of any size or kind, the severance of its connecting wire simply leaves the clock to return to the old error of its ways, without in any way stopping or interfering with it.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

Vox W. (London).—The solution was published last week.

G. B. S. (Brighton).—We are glad to hear from you again. The problem shall have early examination.

G. M. (West Hartlepool).—Your best course is to write to Mr. Morgan, 67, Barbican, for a catalogue of chess works.

J. G. F. (Barnsley).—Both are good, and very acceptable.

THEORETIC (Norwich).—The solution of No. 1809 appears below.

P. S. S. (Chelsea).—We have not been advised of any correspondence journey to be commenced this month.

SQUAREHEADED NAILS (Stockport).—Thanks for your compliance with our request.

You shall have a report upon the position shortly.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1808 received from N. Rumbelow, F. Le Page, T. H. Hobbs, Natale Bonanni, E. Burkhardt, East Marden, F. J. Vinton, M. W. Towcester, P. H. Govett, Cant, J. Barford, G. B. Cockney, Jane Neveu (Utrecht), C. W. Howard, Beatrice, W. Leeson, W. H. Halpin, J. H. C. G. Ellison, A. Wood, W. E. Newth, Carlos de Lille, Copasino, Painter of Shepherd's-bush, G. H. V. E. H. H. V. G. D. Frankland, William Scott, R. S. Owen, Fairholme, P. S. Shemele, A. A. Kennedy, Lulu, F. Fesser, S. Stripes, J. W. S. (Dawlish), H. W. N. Matthews, W. H. Bessell, Neworth, David Miller, A. G. S. W. V. E. H. Benthall, E. M. and T. P. F. Julia Short, Thorpe, T. H. Hobbs, C. Darragh, P. Hampton, Bohemian Girl, E. Houghhead, C. S. Cox, W. Barrett, T. Greenbank, T. W. H. An Old Hand, W. C. Dutton, L. Cooke, H. Burgher, Mechanic, R. Ingersoll, T. Edgar, L. S. D. G. J. R. Leonora and Leon, and J. G. Finch.

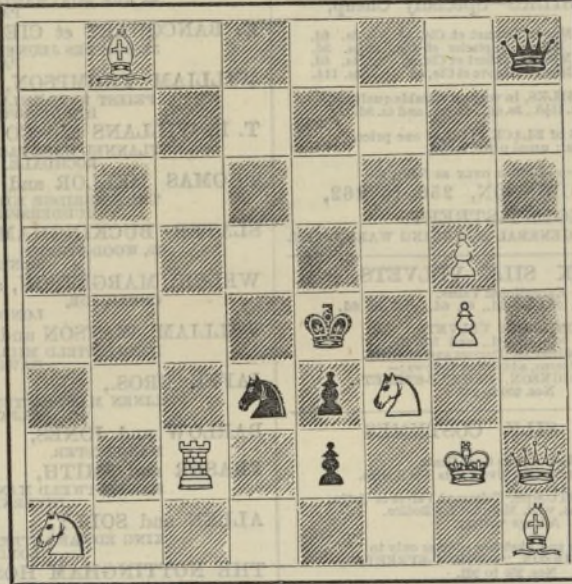
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1809.

- WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to B 2nd. K moves.  
2. Q to K 2nd (ch), and either Kt mates.

## PROBLEM No. 1812.

By A. BRAZELLEY and C. HADLEY.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game played recently between two Metropolitan Amateurs.  
(Philidor's Defence.)

- |  |                 |   |                                |
|--|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|
| WHITE (Mr. M.)   | BLACK (Mr. E.)  | WHITE (Mr. M.)  | BLACK (Mr. E.)                 |
| 1. P to K 4th  | P to K 4th      | Leading to a very ingenious combination; but to our thinking, unnecessarily perilous to the position.   |                                |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd   | P to Q 3rd      | 26. Kt takes Kt   | Kt takes Kt                    |
| 3. B to B 4th  | Kt to Q B 3rd   | 27. B takes Kt P (ch) Q takes B   | 28. R to K 8th (ch) K to B 2nd |
| Inferior to 3. P to Q B 3rd or 3. B to K 2nd, as it allows White to convert the opening into a variation of the Giuoco Piano favourable to the first player. |                 | This produces an easier game for Black to play than that springing from 28. K takes R; although, in the latter case, he remains with a Rook and two minor pieces for the Queen. |                                |
| 4. P to Q B 3rd  | B to K 3rd      | 29. Q to Q 7th (ch) K to Kt 3rd   | 30. Q takes B (ch) K to R 2nd  |
| 5. Q to Kt 3rd   | Kt to R 4th     | 31. Q takes Kt  | R takes R                      |
| 6. Q to R 4th (ch)   | P to B 3rd      | 32. Q takes R   | Q to K R 2nd (ch)              |
| 7. B takes B   | P takes B       | 33. K to R sq   | Kt to K 5th                    |
| 8. P to Q 3rd  | P to Q Kt 4th   | 34. P to Kt 3rd   | Kt to R 8th (ch)               |
| 9. Q to B 2nd  | Kt to B 3rd     | 35. Kt to Kt sq   | Q takes P                      |
| 10. P to Q Kt 4th  | Kt to Kt 2nd    | 36. Q to B 7th (ch) Q to Kt 2nd   |                                |
| 11. P to Q 4th   | P to Q R 3rd    | 37. Q to B 5th (ch) Kt to Kt 3rd  |                                |
| 12. P takes P  | R P takes P     | 38. Q to Q 7th (ch) K to Kt sq  |                                |
| 13. R takes R  | Q takes R       | 39. Kt to B 3rd   | Q to B 3rd                     |
| 14. Kt to Kt 5th   | Kt to Q sq      | 40. Kt to K 5th   |                                |
| 15. Q to Kt 3rd  | P to Q 4th      | White's manoeuvres to shut out the adverse Queen and get his Knight into play again have been extremely well judged.  |                                |
| 16. Castles  | P to R 3rd      | 41. Q takes B P   | Q takes Q                      |
| 17. Kt to K R 3rd  | B to Q 3rd      | 42. Kt takes Q, and wins.   |                                |
| 18. P takes P  | K P takes P     |   |                                |
| 19. P to K B 4th   | P to K 5th      |   |                                |
| 20. P takes P  | Kt takes P      |   |                                |
| 21. R to K sq  | K to Q 2nd      |   |                                |
| 22. Q to Q sq  | Q to R 2nd (ch) |   |                                |
| 23. R to K 3rd   | Q to B 2nd      |   |                                |
| 24. Q to Kt 4th (ch)   | K to K sq       |   |                                |
| 25. B to Q 4th   | K to B sq       |   |                                |
| 26. Kt to Q 2nd  |                 |   |                                |

## CHESS AT THE DIVAN.

The following Game occurred a few days ago between two amateurs, White yielding the odds of the Queen's Knight.  
(Evans's Gambit.)

- |   |                |   |                |
|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. A.)  | BLACK (Mr. Y.) | WHITE (Mr. A.)  | BLACK (Mr. Y.) |
| 1. P to K 4th   | P to K 4th     | 11. B takes K B P (ch)  |                |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd  | Kt to Q B 3rd  | The success that follows this alarming sacrifice is its only justification.   |                |
| 3. B to B 4th   | B to B 4th     | 12. Kt to Kt 5th (ch) K to K sq   |                |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th  | B takes P      | 13. Q to R 5th (ch) Kt to Kt 3rd  |                |
| 5. P to B 3rd   | B to B 4th     | 14. P to Q 5th  | Q to K 2nd     |
| 6. Castles  | P to Q 3rd     | 15. K R to K sq   | K to B sq      |
| 7. P to Q 4th   | P takes P      | 16. P to K 5th  | Kt takes K P   |
| 8. P takes P  | B to Kt 3rd    | This affords White an opportunity for a pretty finish, whereas 16. Kt to K B 5th would have given him some trouble. |                |
| 9. B to Kt 2nd  | Kt to Q R 4th  | 17. R takes Kt  | P takes R      |
| A player receiving the odds of a Knight cannot be blamed for following the best known variations of an opening; but the move in the text is inferior to 9. Kt to K B 3rd, as a reply to 9. B to Kt 2nd. |                | 18. B to R 3rd, and wins.   |                |
| 10. R to Q B sq   | Kt to K 2nd    |   |                |

## DEATH OF CAPTAIN KENNEDY.

It is with great regret that we record the death of Captain Hugh Kennedy, a frequent contributor to this column during the past thirty years, and one of the most pleasing writers upon the subject of chess. Captain Kennedy had achieved a high reputation as a chessplayer so far back as 1844, and, in 1851, he was the most energetic supporter of the International Chess Tournament held in London during the summer of that year. To that undertaking he devoted a liberal purse, and to the unfortunate controversy that attended its opening and followed its close, a facile and powerful pen. He was a competitor in the lists of the tourney as well, and carried off the sixth prize, a fine performance for any amateur when pitted against such adversaries as Staunton, Wyvill, Williams, Andersen, Ssen, Kieseritzky, and Lowenthal. While in practice, indeed, Captain Kennedy was ranked among the players of first-rate strength; but when at the top of his force, it became evident from his writings that the literature and history of chess, and the romantic legends that cling to it, had more charms for him than practical play. Hence he is probably more widely known as the author of "Waifs and Strays from the Chess-board," and as a contributor to the *Athenaeum* and *Notes and Queries* than as the competitor of Staunton, Buckle, Wyvill, and of nearly all the great players of the most brilliant era in the records of the game of chess. During the last few years his health had been failing, and he had been obliged to avoid the rigours of our climate by wintering abroad. Nevertheless, whether his home was in Madeira or at Reading, his interest in the game never faded. It was manifested in his latest contribution to its literature, a letter addressed to the *Illustrated London News* upon the subject of the first chess-match by electric telegraph, published in our issue of July 30 last. Captain Kennedy died on the 22nd ult. at his residence, Ailsa House, Reading, in his sixty-ninth year.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Feb. 19, 1878) of the Right Hon. and Rev. Francis William, Baron Dynevor, late of Dynevor Castle, Carmarthen, and of Fairford, Gloucestershire, who died on Aug. 3 last, at No. 54, Brook-street, Hanover-square, was proved on the 24th ult. by the Right Hon. Eliza Amelia, Baroness Dynevor, the widow, the Hon. John Talbot Rice, the brother, and Henry George Augustus Knox, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator appoints the residue of the trust funds under the marriage settlement of his first wife to his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Ellen Joyce; all his East Indian Five per Cent stock he leaves upon trust for his children by his present wife; £1000, and all his furniture, pictures, and effects (except certain plate and other things specifically bequeathed to his wife; and the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life, and then for all his children by her.

The will (dated Feb. 10, 1873) with three codicils (dated April 3 and June 16, 1873, and March 6, 1875) of the Rev. Arthur Gibson, Vicar of Chedworth, Gloucestershire, who died on Aug. 7 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Richard Gibson, the brother, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator specifically devises part of his freehold property to his brother George and other part to his brother Richard; to the Provost and Scholars of Queen's College, Oxford, he bequeaths £4000 Consols upon trust for the dividends to be paid to the Vicar of Chedworth for his own use for ever; to the Rev. H. E. Hooper, £3000; to Mrs. Ellen Jones, £300; to his servant, Ann Birkin, £500; and to each of his servants, William and Harriet Birkin, £200. The residue of his property is given to his said two brothers.

The will (dated Jan. 28, 1878) of Mr. Holden Sheppard Ravenshaw, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, and late of No. 36, Eaton-square, who died on the 7th ult. at Brighton, was proved on the 23rd ult. by the Rev. Thomas Fitzarthur Torin Ravenshaw, the brother, and the Rev. Edward Stanley Carpenter, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will (dated July 17, 1862) with two codicils (dated Dec. 1, 1874, and Oct. 13, 1876) of General Sir Henry John William Bentinck, K.C.B., who died on Sept. 29 last, at No. 22, Upper Grosvenor-street, Park-lane, was proved on the 29th ult. by Dame Renira Antoinette Bentinck, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £7000.

The will (dated Jan. 7, 1873) with two codicils (dated Jan. 22 and Feb. 22 in the same year) of Mr. Peter Ellis Eyton, M.P., late of Rhyll, Flintshire, who died on June 19 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Mrs. Ann Parry Charles, the sister, the personal estate being sworn under £5000. Among other legacies, the testator bequeaths two sums of £2000 for the purpose of founding two scholarships at the Welsh University College at Aberystwith for North Wales boys, to be tenable for not more than three years; the residue of the personalty and the proceeds of the realty, directed to be converted into personalty, is divided into fourths, and one part given to the Vicar of Llanynys, Denbighshire; one part to the Improvement Commissioners of the town of Rhyll; and the remaining two fourths to the Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Flint, upon trust to apply the same in the lessening of human suffering, such as the promotion of soup kitchens, relief funds, clothing clubs, and such like charities, and in promoting education in industrial pursuits, particularly in teaching girls of the working classes to cook plainly, plain sewing, and washing and ironing; and further for public improvements to which no public rates are applicable.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The nineteenth official year of the existence of the volunteer force closed on Thursday, Oct. 31, and though it is yet too early to have anything finished in the way of statistics, it is tolerably certain that the returns from all parts of the country will show that a considerable advance has taken place in the efficient strength since October, 1877, and that the total will approximate to 200,000 of all arms.

The first annual prize distribution of the present season in the Home District took place last Saturday evening, at the City Terminus Hotel, when the members of the 7th Surrey Rifles received the rewards of their skill at shooting from the hands of Mrs. Porter, wife of the Major of the regiment. The prizes were to the value of about £250. The challenge cups were taken by Corporal Broughton, Private Hart, and Private Suttill. Corporal Broughton also took the badge for "best shot in the regiment;" and the other principal prizes fell to Corporal Eccles, Private Hart, Private Suttill, and Private Keen.

The prize-meeting of the 26th Kent Rifles, which was postponed on account of the range being closed whilst so many persons were traversing it to look at the wreck of the Princess Alice, was concluded last week at the Laboratory Range at Woolwich, and the following were the principal winners:—Corporal Andrews, Corporal H. Brand, Private Welsh and Captain Foggie, Private Brand, Major Farrell, Sergeant Ogilvie, Sergeant Wood, Corporal Bailey, Private Wren, Lance-Corporal W. Marshall, and Staff Sergeant Marshall.

Surgeon-General Munro in Westminster Hall yesterday week distributed prizes to those members of the volunteer force who had passed satisfactory examinations at the end of their attendance upon the classes of the newly-formed ambulance corps in connection with this service.

Two members of the Order of St. John Ambulance Association, Major-General the Marquis Conyngham and Lord Leigh, have sent donations of £10 and £21 towards the expenses of the St. John Ambulance Association. Besides the rapidly-increasing country centres, there are now nearly thirty classes formed in London alone.

The Duchess of St. Albans presented the prizes to the successful competitors in the Robin Hood Rifles, in the Mechanics' Hall, Nottingham. Amongst the speakers were the Duke of St. Albans, honorary Colonel of the regiment, and Mr. Bernal Osborne.

Among the list of exhibitors who have been rewarded with the Légion d'Honneur we read the name of Mr. Ch. de Marnyhae, Directeur of the Maison Marnyhae, Regent-street, London, and Rue de la Paix, Paris. The exhibitors in his class (artistic and decorative bronzes) have unanimously agreed to present him with the cross of the order set in diamonds.

There were the usual Fifth of November gatherings in the streets of London on Tuesday, but the proceedings on the whole were very poor. At the Alexandra Palace there were a display of fireworks and a torchlight procession of monster Guys. There was a grand display of fireworks at the Crystal Palace also. Lewes again maintained its supremacy as the chief celebrant of Guy Fawkes' Day. There were the usual torchlight processions, bonfires, and burning of effigies, and the whole fortunately passed off without any mishap. At Brighton, Croydon, Cambridge, and Exeter there were similar celebrations of the day.



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The Lot comprises MANTLES, DRESSES, MILLINERY, SILKS, LACE, LINENS, LONG CLOTHS, FLANNELS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FURS, TROUSERS, COATINGS, AND GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING, and will be submitted for inspection, the first half on the six days commencing MONDAY, NOV. 11, and the remainder on the six days commencing MONDAY, NOV. 18.

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**MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLO-BALSAMUM,**

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**BAY-LEAF WATER,** Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrica Acria).

**For the TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH.** A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

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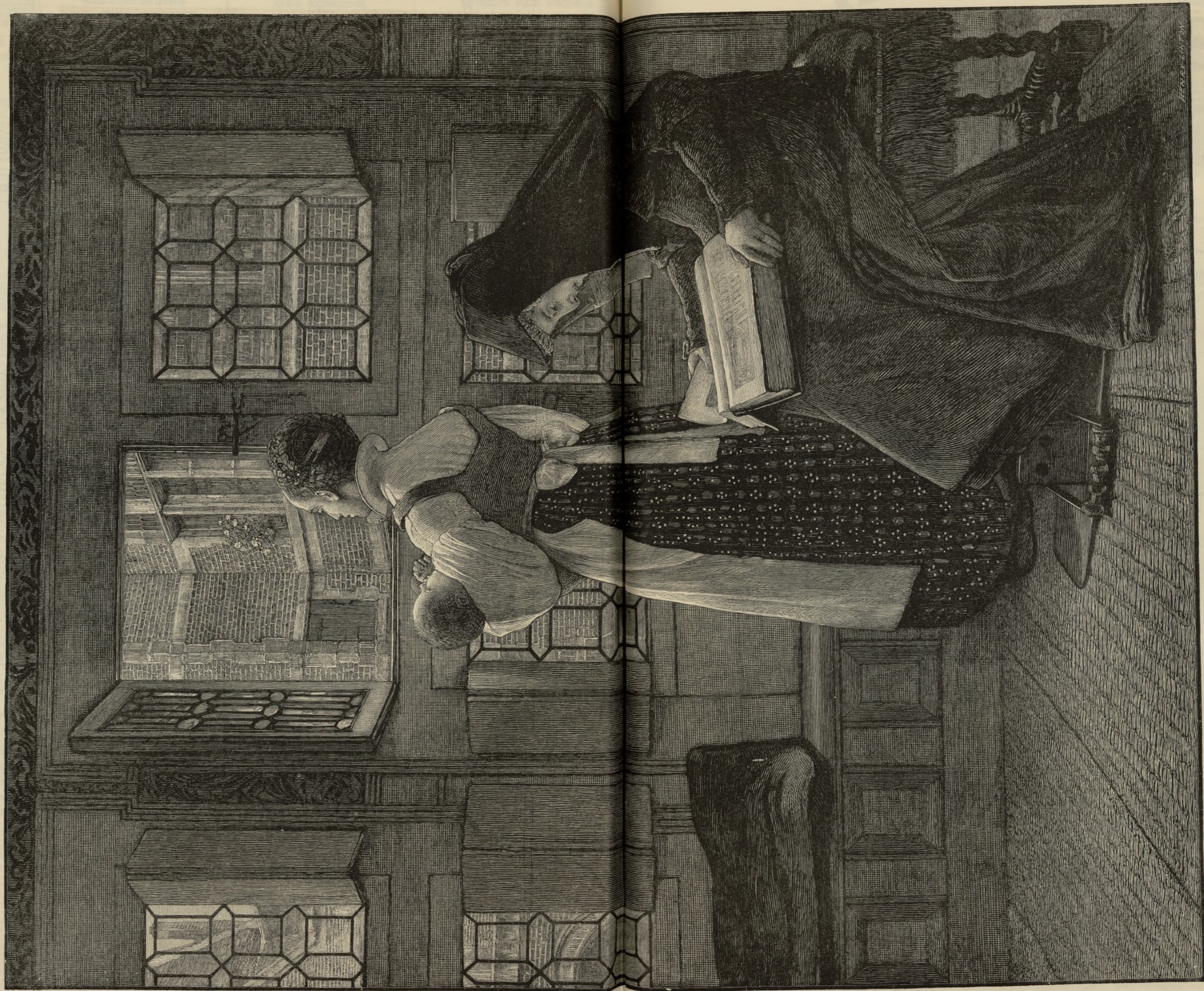
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