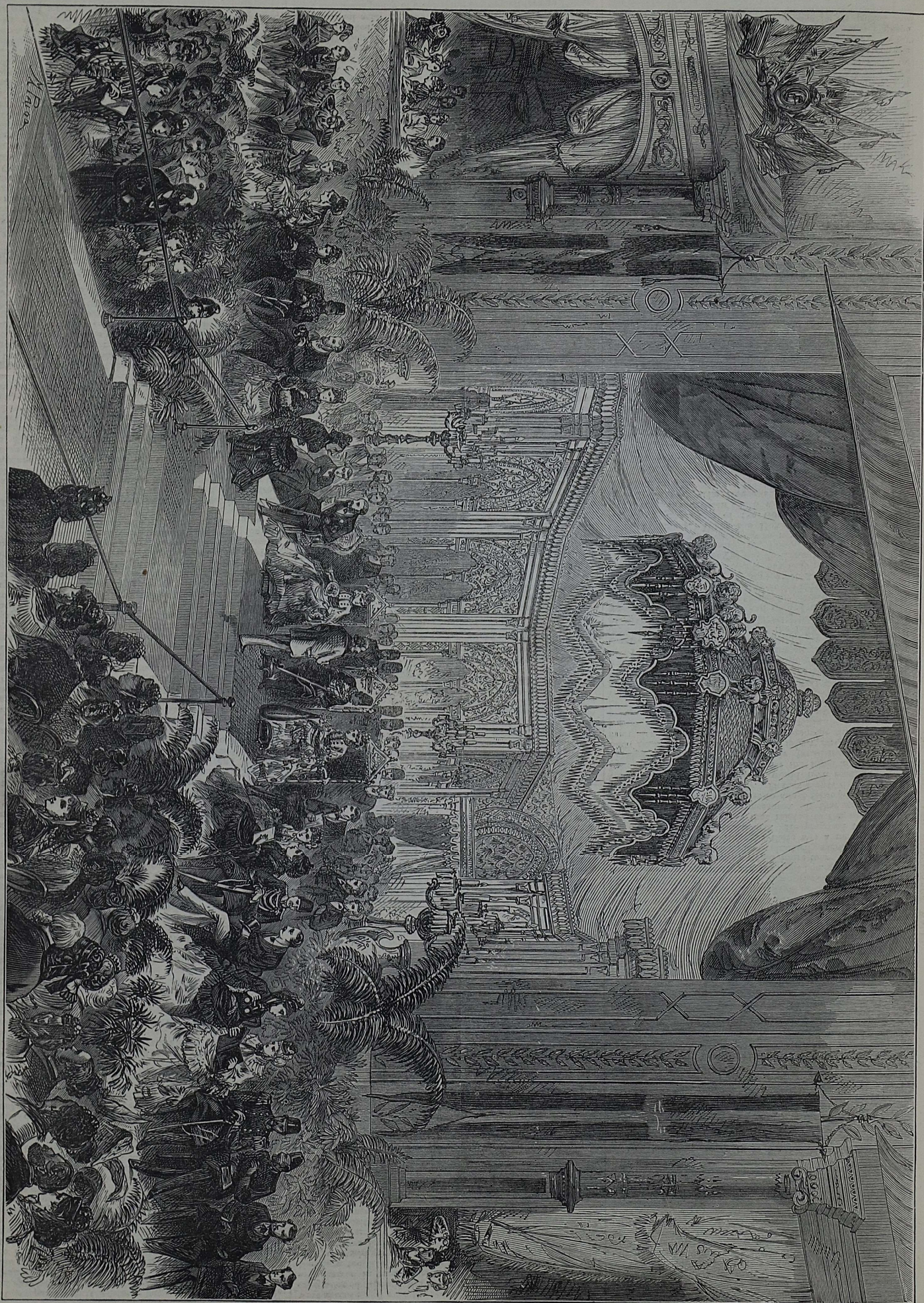




THE SHAH AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The usual sacrificial act of eliminating measures from the order-book in the beginning of July has been duly performed in the Commons by Mr. Gladstone; but it was wanting in the element of actuality, and therefore of solemnity. It seemed that, instead of the large measures which really, and in fact, stand in the way of the prorogation, a number of bills which have been long "quietly insured," because they had months ago lost all vitality, were raked up for the purpose of being formally cast away, and therefore no notion of what is absolutely to be done in the way of legislation by Aug. 2 was afforded. Folk Parliamentary would have liked to know what is to become of the Education Amendment Bill and the one Rating Bill of the original trilogy which is left, which are taken to be doomed. Curiously enough, on that occasion, when the Premier was pointing out that every moment of the Parliamentary time left was being cut and curtailed members rose in numerous succession and asked that Government would give them days for airing their hobbies. The absurdity went so far that Mr. Donald Dalrymple had the temerity to demand a special opportunity for bringing on his romantic Habitual Drunkards Bill, his pretext being that its second reading was set aside by the Ministerial crisis in March last. With a certain grim politeness, Mr. Gladstone parried all the attacks made on the precious time of the Session, giving no hope that he could prevent private members' measures lapsing along with his own into the limbo that awaits them.

Everyone knows that the Judicature Bill is the one measure to which the Government could look back with satisfaction when the Session has ceased. A crafty design had evidently been laid by the leaders of the Opposition to set aside this bill, so that in the recess there would be one universal cry that the Session was all barren. The attack was opened by Mr. Disraeli with great skill. Nothing could have been more gentle than his treatment of the Judicature Bill in the abstract. He handled it as Isaac Walton advises a fisher to manipulate the worm he is putting on a hook, "tenderly, as if he loved it," but every word led up to the suggestion with which he concluded, in a tone and manner of admirable mockery, that it should be withdrawn. As everyone else saw through the device, of course Mr. Gladstone was wide awake; and palpably he was in a proper and natural rage, which gave a force and a fervour to his observations in retort which were admirable. He darted out sarcasms imbued with a bitter humour, and at times rose to a height of indignant eloquence which was really fine. In fact, a more remarkable rhetorical dard has not been witnessed in the House for some time—Mr. Disraeli fencing with the small sword with consummate dexterity, and Mr. Gladstone making tremendous play, and with equal science, with his terrible cut-and-thrust weapon. The effect on the House was such that practically the discussion was not continued. The second act of the Opposition was subsequently performed in the Lords, with Lord Cairns as the principal actor. Daringly irregular, he came forward to challenge and to discuss a matter which was actually under the consideration of the other House, and he practically sought to order the Commons not to proceed with a piece of legislation on which they were engaged. This he did with an ingenuity and a subtlety which were consummate, for he eluded the apparent irregularity by asserting that he was interposing to prevent an assault on the privileges of the House of Lords. The cry of "Privilege!" has been time out of mind a war-cry in both Houses; and doubtless Lord Cairns thought that it would be caught up with enthusiasm by the Peers. However that may have been, it was not his fault if their Lordships were not stirred to indignation, for his speech was an aggregation of every rhetorical art which could stimulate angry feeling—it was haughty, bitter, sarcastic, contemptuous, venomous; it seemed as if he was in a state of personal pique, and would spare no man in his wrath. Nevertheless there were times during his speech when his taunts and gibes were rendered more biting by the iciness of his tone and manner; while his outbreaks of indignation were the more forcible by the contrast. Whatever other effect he produced, one is certain—namely, that he took the Lord Chancellor by surprise, for he never expected that the question of "Privilege" would have been so craftily raised; and for once Lord Selborne was feeble and ineffective, his reply being mostly apologetic and deprecatory only.

It is to be noted that the Government has got into an odd way of suffering defeats, or just escaping by "flukes" from defeats. An instance of the latter was to be found during the debate, which is everlasting and nearly diurnal, on the Judicature Bill. Observers of the proceedings on this measure must have come to the conclusion that there prevails a strong feeling of antagonism in all parts of the House to the law officers of the Crown, who have the conduct of this measure, and every opportunity is taken to show that the sneering and haughty manner of the Attorney-General, not in the least concealed by studied attempts at outward courtesy, is resented, and that the boisterous audacity of the Solicitor-General is the subject of half-contemptuous mirth. It comes about, therefore, that many a division has been taken which would in other circumstances have been foregone. On a particular day the Attorney-General had proposed an amendment—no matter what—which all the lawyers, or nearly all of them, combined to protest against; and the greater part of the House—to wit, all the Opposition and many Liberals—lunged itself into a contest which soon became a fray in the Parliamentary sense: noise, shouts, cheers, and yells, sharp angry speeches and loud cries of "Divide!" making up a clamour which would have been worthy of Pandemonium, if the components of that assembly could have so far forgotten that the "Princes of Darkness are gentlemen" as to kick up an unseemly row. The Ministerial "whips" flitted about, anxious, with "distraction in their aspect," soon to be succeeded by an appearance of absolute consternation, and it was easy to be perceived that if a division had been taken on the amendment the Government would have been stupendously beaten. A dodge was accordingly resorted to; and, though it was earlier than the usual time for breaking off proceedings, a lawyer—waiter on the Government, who sits always just behind the Prime Minister, and within whispering distance—received a hint to move to report progress, which he did with the eager start of obedience which is characteristic of his species. The malcontents, who saw their design about to be frustrated, were furious, but enough men were found to support the motion for striking work for the time, so the catastrophe to the Government was this time averted. Then on another occasion a Liberal member, leading a band of Liberal members, assisted by seven Conservatives or so, put the Ministry into an actual, if not a very large, minority. So practically inapt, if not absurd, was Mr. Henry Richard's motion on international arbitration, that, beyond the Premier's reply to the speech of the mover, there was no real debate; and the impression was complete and general that there would be no division. But, with a sort of malicious glee, Mr. Richard resolved to take advantage of the opportunity to enter his fancy motion on the journals of the House, and he forced on a division. The discussion had concluded at least an hour earlier than was

expected; the House was thin; none of the leaders of the Opposition had been present during the sitting; most of the Cabinet Ministers and most of the officials of the second rank were absent; and even the second Ministerial "whip" had for once allowed himself the relaxation of a little festivity, and only arrived in time to perform his function of "telling," and therefore too late to perform his other, still more important, duty of "whipping." Forty-six members of the Opposition and forty-two loyal Liberals supported the Government; but the revolt from the Ministry was so great that they were left in a small minority, and another proof was given of the waning of their influence over their party, and the decline of the "strongest Administration that ever existed."

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Friday, the 4th inst., Lord Redesdale moved an address to the Crown praying her Majesty to bestow certain legal life peerages. Earl Granville, while generally in favour of such a reform, thought the present proposal would not succeed. Lord Salisbury argued warmly in favour of strengthening the House as proposed, and combated the fears of Earl Granville regarding the present motion. Among others, Lord Rosebery approved of the scheme. Lord Cairns, though supporting the motion as far as it went, moved the previous question, on the ground that it dealt with only one portion of the subject. The Lord Chancellor favoured the amendment. Lord Redesdale ultimately withdrew the motion. The Law Agents (Scotland) Bill was read the second time, after a brief discussion, during which the Duke of Richmond indicated several amendments.

The Earl of Shaftesbury moved, on Monday, the second reading of his bill for the prevention of frauds on charitable funds, by requiring the registration of all charitable societies, the publication of their accounts, and facility of access to the books in the case of all subscribers. The Marquis of Salisbury, while not objecting to the aim of the bill, thought it would prove utterly unworkable in its present form. Its provisions were of a highly penal nature, and would operate very harshly in the case of those who, in country places, got up small charitable societies, such as clothing clubs and other similar institutions. The Lord Chancellor concurring in this opinion, the Earl of Shaftesbury withdrew the bill. The Royal assent was given by commission to a large number of public and private bills. The Statute Law Revision Bill, the Slave Trade (East African Coasts) Bill, and the Slave Trade Consolidation Bill were read the second time; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Bill went through Committee; and the Shrewsbury and Harrow Schools Property Bill and the Agricultural Children Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Earl of Kimberley, on Tuesday, moved the second reading of the Canada Loan Guarantee Bill, which was supported by the Earl of Carnarvon and the Duke of Buckingham, and passed without a division. Their Lordships then took into consideration the reasons assigned by the House of Commons for disagreeing with their Lordships' amendment on the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill providing an appeal from the Commons. The Marquis of Ripon moved that the amendment should not be insisted upon, which was opposed by the Duke of Richmond; and on a division being taken 79 voted for the retention of the amendment, against 63 for its abandonment. Lord Cairns then called attention to the changes introduced into the Judicature Bill by the House of Commons, and inquired whether the Government intended during the present Session to lay before Parliament a complete scheme for regulating appeals in Scotland and Ireland analogous to the appellate system for England. His Lordship contended that in altering the Judicature Bill as they had done the Commons have been guilty of a clear, palpable, and most serious infringement of the privileges of the House of Lords, and that it was a question whether the proposed changes would not involve a violation of the Act of Union with Scotland. The Lord Chancellor, after thanking Lord Cairns for his assistance in promoting the Judicature Bill in its earlier stages, reminded the House that the changes complained of had not originated with the Government. Individually he was in favour of bringing all appeals to the same court, but when the bill was in their Lordships' House he did not see such signs of approval as, in the face of the Acts of Union, would have justified the Government in adopting that proposal. Lord Selborne hoped their Lordships would not on account of an inadvertence take the extreme course indicated by Lord Cairns. The Marquis of Salisbury stoutly defended the privileges of the Lords. The Dukes of Argyll and Richmond and Earl Granville having spoken, the subject was dropped.

The Earl of Carnarvon, on Thursday, called attention to some statements which appeared in the public journals respecting the Ashantee war. The Earl of Kimberley regretted that the Government had received no information by this mail upon the subject which would enable them to say whether or not the statements were correct. At the same time, he was of opinion that the statements would turn out substantially true. After a few words from the Earl of Lauderdale, the subject dropped. Several bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At a morning sitting, on Friday, the 4th, the Judicature Bill was resumed in Committee, and progress was made up to the twenty-fourth clause, which was not finally disposed of. In the evening Mr. Plunket urged the claims of the Irish civil servants to increase of salary. The proposal was opposed by the Government; but the motion was carried against them by 130 to 119. For a second time during the day Mr. Whalley was called to order by the Speaker for ventilating his own and the Tichborne claimant's grievances. An effort was made by Mr. Gordon and other members to obstruct the Entailed Estates Bill, and they succeeded to a certain extent, as the House resumed immediately after going into Committee on the bill, which was further postponed till Thursday, as was also the Stipendiary Magistrates Bill.

The House witnessed, on Monday, a "massacre of the innocents." The Trade Marks Registration Bill, the Prevention of Crime Bill, and others relating to bribery, Irish fisheries, and public prosecutors, are to be postponed till next Session. The Judicature Bill was again taken in Committee, and considerable progress made. The Military Manoeuvres Bill was read the second time, the Militia (Service) Bill passed through Committee, and the Public Meetings (Ireland) Bill was rejected without a division.

The Judicature Bill was resumed in Committee at a morning sitting on Tuesday, and considerable progress made, the fifty-fourth clause having been reached. At the evening sitting Mr. Richard brought forward the subject of international arbitration. Mr. Gladstone, though entirely approving the aim of the motion, doubted whether it was not more likely to be forwarded by individual acts, like the Geneva Arbitration, than by the more ambitious policy of attempting to draw all foreign Powers into general communication. With regard to Great Britain, he pointed out that there was gradually growing up a practice, which in time would harden into rule, of availing ourselves of

every opportunity of promoting the peaceful settlement of all disputes. Sir W. Lawson spoke in favour of the motion; after which Lord Enfield moved the "Previous Question." On division, however, the House declined to adopt this mode of evading a decision by 98 to 88; and Mr. Richard's resolution was then put and carried.

Wednesday afternoon was occupied with Sir Dominic Corrigan's bill to prevent the sale of liquor in Ireland on Sundays. The measure was rejected by 140 votes to 83. The Burials Bill was talked out. The General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Acts Amendment Bill and the Civil Bills, &c. (Ireland), Bill were read the second time; the Married Woman's Property Act (1870) Amendment Bill (No. 2) was passed through Committee; the Lords' Amendments to the Sites for Places of Religious Worship Bill were agreed to; and the Ironways Provisional Orders Confirmation Bill was read the third time and passed.

On Thursday, in reply to Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Chichester Fortescue said his attention had naturally been called to the letter which the hon. member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll) had written to the secretary of the Merchant Shipping Commission, "I have called upon him," added Mr. Fortescue, "to state to me, as the person appointed to look after the administration of that department, and also to protect the public officers serving under that department, to furnish me with the names of the 'many officers of the Board of Trade' whom he accuses of corruption, and the grounds and nature of his charges, or, if he still perseveres in his refusal to do so, I have asked him to retract those charges. I have not yet received an answer." Mr. Gladstone made a statement as to the intentions of the Government with respect to the Judicature Bill. Since Tuesday last serious doubts had been entertained, in quarters entitled to much authority, as to whether the proposals which the Government intended to make with respect to the Irish and Scotch appeals was consistent with the privileges of the other House of Parliament. It was difficult to say what was meant by the "rights of the Peerage," but he thought it was a reasonable opinion that that expression did not point so much to what concerned the duties of the House of Lords collectively as it did to questions affecting the title of individuals to sit in that House. Having quoted a series of cases in which the privileges of the one House were affected by the legislative proceedings of the other without objections being raised on that score, the right hon. gentleman said he was sure that every member would desire to avoid conflict with the House of Lords, which had voluntarily sacrificed a part of its jurisdiction, and he thought there was a mode by which the desired end could be attained. He proposed to retain in the amendments everything that related to the new court of appeal and to all collateral measures. If that was done they would forbear to ask the House to adopt those portions which related to the House of Lords. If that House desired well to this measure their Lordships would find ready to their hands a Court evidently meant for the three kingdoms, but nothing that would destroy their jurisdiction on Scotch and Irish appeals which they might think proper to surrender. He should propose to recommit the bill on the report, so that no time might be lost, and in the course of the evening the Government would make the necessary alteration in the amendments. He thought this would be an act of courtesy and conciliation to the House of Lords, while it would preserve the title of this House to deal with the subject. Mr. Bouverie thought that the claim of the House of Lords was unfounded, for in the Acts uniting Scotland and Ireland to England—Acts which emanated in the House of Commons—the jurisdiction of the Upper House was much interfered with in the case of the Irish and Scotch peers. Mr. Disraeli said there was no identity between the precedents which the Prime Minister had quoted and the instance to which he wished to apply them, for in none of them could there have been a collision between the Houses of Parliament. Only one of them—viz., the Septennial Act—seemed to have the semblance of a precedent, but that referred not to the House of Commons, but to the Parliament of England. The privileges of the House of Lords did not rest upon Blackstone, whose passage was merely quoted in support of an argument. When the House had had time to digest the queer proposition of the Government, no doubt they would come to a decision which would maintain the privileges of both Houses. The House subsequently went into committee on the bill.

The passengers and officers of the steam-ship Windsor Castle, on her homeward voyage from Capetown, subscribed £10 in aid of the funds of the National Life-Boat Institution.

The season of the Royal London Yacht Club closed last Saturday, when Mr. Telford Field's Dione was successful in a match. The second match of the season of the Prince of Wales Yacht Club took place on Tuesday. The Surge won the first prize (£20), and the Arrow the second prize (£10).

A deputation has waited upon the Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Forster, to ask that a school of science and art and a library might be furnished at Bethnal-green Museum. The Lord President urged that, so long as the pictures of Sir Richard Wallace remained in the museum, there was no space for a school, but those pictures were themselves the best possible encouragement of art. A promise was given to attend to the library.

The vessels of the Channel Squadron which are on their way to Trondhjem, Norway, to be present during the coronation of King Oscar, arrived in Leith roads on Tuesday afternoon. The ships are—the Agincourt, which carries Admiral Hornby's flag; Northumberland, Sultan, Hercules, and Valorous. The Provost and magistrates of Leith visited the Agincourt in the afternoon and paid their respects to the Admiral.

In an article headed "Scientific Results of the Month," which appeared in our issue of Saturday last, it was stated that "Messrs. Smith and Locke's method of casting metals under compression differs very little from the method employed, some years since, by Sir Joseph Whitworth, unless it be in some immaterial particulars." It was also stated that "this is one of the inventions which have been carried across the Atlantic, and then re-imported as a novelty." Mr. J. J. Ch. Smith, the patentee of "the Smith and Locke Process for Casting Metals by Continuous Pressure," writes denying this statement, and we willingly insert his correction. He says:—"I beg to inform you that my invention was patented in America in 1867, and complete protection was obtained in 1868. Sir Joseph Whitworth's invention is for compressing cast metal; but I cast metal by compression, and, although the idea in both cases is to gain one end, my process and its results are entirely different from Sir Joseph's. This has been confirmed by the most eminent engineers in this country, and the claims in my patent pronounced valid, in contradistinction to anything contained in the specification of Sir Joseph Whitworth. I am prepared to prove these statements, and to explain to anyone skilled in the subject the details of my process, as exhibited at the company's offices at Ludgate-circus."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The presence of Ecosais completely spoilt the July and Chesterfield Stakes at Newmarket last week; and, even with the deeds of Achievement, Lady Elizabeth, and Cantinière fresh in our memory, we are convinced that the son of Blair Athol and Margery Daw is the speediest youngster that has ever appeared on the turf. From the fact of his being always ridden right away from his field, it has been argued that the stable know that he will not struggle if collared at the finish of a race; but we put quite a different construction on these tactics, and think that Mr. Lefevre, being quite uninfluenced by betting considerations, and naturally proud of such a wonder, likes to see him make an example of his opponents. The Cheveley Stakes, in which Prince Charlie gave Blenheim a year, a stone, and a head beating, was quite the most brilliant race of the meeting. There can be no doubt that "the invincible" had to gallop; still, we fancy that he won pretty easily at the finish, and had the distance been a little further, would have squandered his field as usual. Tuesday's racing was far superior to that of any other day, though there were some very close and exciting finishes on the Friday. Houghton ran exceedingly well, and by his defeat of Falkland at level weights drew renewed attention to the great chance that Uhlum must possess for the Goodwood Stakes. Fordham rode Houghton in the most brilliant style, and the great jockey, who won nine events during the week, never exhibited to greater advantage his wonderful patience and power of making his effort exactly at the right moment.

Messrs. Tattersall put up an immense number of horses during the July meeting; but, with the exception of Mr. Gee's yearlings, there was no sale of any great importance. Thirty youngsters belonging to that gentleman averaged 191 gs., which must be considered very satisfactory when it is remembered that he purchased many of his mares in foal by unfashionable sires. Mr. Vyner gave 1000 gs., the highest price of the sale, for a very nice colt by Cambuscan—Little Lady; and the Lord Clifden—Potash colt fell to M. Lefevre's bid of 700 gs. The colt by Lord Clifden—Maid of the Mist was also greatly admired, and Mr. Houldsworth took him very cheap at 550 gs. On the Thursday the stud of the late Mr. John Kirk, whose melancholy death occurred in the Derby week, were disposed of. Glowworm, who has improved wonderfully in appearance since last season, made 1000 gs.; but Peggy Dawdle, owing to all her engagements being void, only reached half that sum. The horses belonging to the late Earl of Zeland were sold on Monday. The fourteen lots realised 6172 gs. Lord Lonsdale bought King Lind for 1650 gs., and Mr. Rice gave 1500 gs. for Kheive.

The M.C.C. and Ground v. Middlesex was played at the commencement of this week, and the club proved too strong for the county, winning easily by 84 runs. There were eight double figures in the first innings of the M.C.C., while Mr. L. D. Walker (40 and 40) and Mr. E. Rutter (16 and, not out, 30) fought hard to avert defeat. The match between the South of England United Eleven and Twenty-two of Leicester and Leicestershire was closed on Wednesday, the latter winning with twelve wickets to fall.

The Mayor of Leeds (Alderman Oxley) on Wednesday formally opened a new bridge across the River Aire, to replace an old structure.

About one o'clock on Thursday morning a fire broke out on the premises of the Civil Service Supply Association, Monk-well-street. The upper floors were burnt out, and other parts of the premises, with their contents, were damaged.

Mr. Joseph Hoare, of Child's Hill House, Hampstead, entertained, on Wednesday, about 400 of the agents of the London City Mission in his grounds at Hampstead. The guests were joined by a large company of ladies and gentlemen. Among the latter was the Earl of Shrewsbury, who after dinner addressed the missionaries on the subject of their work.

The Times says:—"At a meeting of leading persons connected with the staple manufactures of the country, held at Stafford House, on Wednesday, by permission of the Duke of Sutherland, resolutions were adopted in favour of the suggestion for presenting, by subscription, a short line of model railway to the Emperor of China, with a view of creating a sense of the vast benefits to be derived by the introduction of such works."

A series of important and interesting siege operations took place at Chatham, on Thursday week, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge and a large number of spectators; the principal features being the explosion of a mine on the new ravelin, followed by attacks on and escalades of Prince Henry's bastion and the Gillingham face of the fortifications. Everything appears to have passed off very satisfactorily.

The matches last Saturday in connection with the Royal Mersey Yacht Club were of unusual interest. The first prize, a £70 cup, was awarded to the Arctura, 58 tons; and the second, a £30 cup, to the Vanguard, 60 tons. The £50 cup was won by Norman; the £30 cup, for 15 and 20 ton yachts, by the Sunshine; and the £20 cup, for 10-ton yachts, by the Cloud. On Monday there were races for prizes amounting to £225, and on Tuesday the ocean race from Liverpool to Barrow took place.

A general court of the governors of the Royal Humane Society was held, on Wednesday, at the offices, Trafalgar-square—Mr. J. M. Cave in the chair. It appeared from the report of the society's operations for the last half year, which was presented by Mr. Lampton Young, the secretary, that the number of persons rescued by the society since December last had been seventy-six; nine were beyond recovery; and during the same time seven were prevented from attempting suicide; three were referred to this general court for the presentation of the silver medal. Of the Hyde Park cases during the same time, thirteen were successfully treated, one was beyond recovery, one was found drowned, and four prevented from committing suicide. Since the opening of the Waterloo Bridge Rescuing House, in February last, twenty-two cases had occurred, some of which had been taken to the society's establishment, and successfully treated there. The number of bathers in the Serpentine from the commencement of the year had been 92,536, and there had been fourteen accidents while bathing, one of which proved fatal. The committee of the Stanhope Memorial Fund had handed over to the Royal Humane Society the amount collected (£337 19s. 8d.), on condition that a gold medal, to be called the Stanhope Gold Medal, be given every year by the Royal Humane Society to the most deserving case that is brought to its notice during the preceding year. On the motion of the chairman the report was adopted. Silver medallions were then presented to Sub-Lieutenant R. T. Wood, of her Majesty's ship Endymion, for trying to save John Buller, able seaman, who accidentally fell overboard at Portland, on Jan. 18 last; to V. H. B. Kennett, for trying to save Charles Knight Foster, who was capsized from a boat in the Thames at Putney on March 20 last; and to Phillips Dowson, for saving two Japanese coolies, who were capsized from a barge in the harbour of Yokohama, Japan, on Jan. 12 last.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TIEBORN CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Two surgical witnesses, Mr. Bernard Holt and Mr. Seymour Hayden, reported, on Friday, the 4th inst., upon the examination of the Claimant made in presence of Sir W. Ferguson, Mr. Canton, and Dr. Sutherland. During a detailed description of all the marks found Mr. Holt made various statements contradictory of the Claimant's own evidence, as well as incompatible with what has been proved respecting Roger Tiebourn. The latter had an issue on his arm, and the Claimant professed to have had a seton, but no traces of either could be found on his arms. On the ankles there was no mark of a puncture or a vein opening, though Roger had been bled on both ankles at Canterbury. Witness examined the defendant in court as to the statement that Roger had been bled on the temporal artery, but he could find no marks on either temple. The thumb-nail which has been so prominently put forward as peculiar to Roger and the defendant Mr. Holt declared to be perfectly normal. Since seeing it he had produced the same appearance on one of his own nails. Mr. Hayden, who endorsed most of Mr. Holt's evidence, stated that it would be possible, in the course of three or four weeks, to produce a thumb like the defendant's. Captain Angell, of the Australian liner Collingrove, deposed to having known Arthur Orton intimately as a boy, also to having seen him at Wapping on his return from South America, and again at Hobart Town. In 1863 Mr. Robinson told him that he had been named an executor in Roger Tiebourn's will. He was proud of it, though neither he nor his family had ever known the Tiebourns. Hereafter we met the defendant at Mr. Holmes's office along with Colonel Lushington and Charles Orton. He acknowledged not recognising him at first, but as the interview proceeded "he began to see signs of Arthur Orton." The captain's final conclusion, as stated to the Court, was that the defendant had lost his identity, and was Arthur Orton without knowing it. There was certainly, he said, a strong resemblance between him and the late Mr. George Orton. Similar testimony was given by Mr. Pound, formerly a resident at Wapping. William Scovon, porter at Croydon station, on the London and Brighton Railway, gave an amusing account of having carried a parcel for the defendant from his house to a Mrs. Brand, at 110, Keating-road, Bermondsey. The parcel was taken in by Charles Orton, who said he was "Mrs. Brand's husband."

The progress of the trial was interrupted on Monday by an application from Dr. Kenaley to grant the defendant a few days' leave of absence, as he was suffering from erysipelas. This, after some discussion, was agreed to. The defendant having left the court, Mr. Thomas King, photographer, as to the peculiarity of the thumb shown in several of the photographs produced. He attributed it to the fading away of the focus of the lens. Mr. Charles Chabot, the expert in handwriting, stated the result of his examination of three sets of letters submitted to him—the defendant's, Arthur Orton's, and Roger Tiebourn's. His general conclusion was that Orton's and the defendant's were in the same handwriting, but that Roger Tiebourn's was different from either. He based his opinion chiefly on a series of nine peculiarities found in Roger's letters. The original and photographed letters put in were minutely examined by the Court and the jury.

The evidence of Mr. Chabot was continued on Wednesday. He resigned the witness-box for a short time to the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M.P., who was in Melbourne at the head of the Commissioners of Customs from December, 1853, to February, 1857, and was called to speak to the state of the labour market in Melbourne in the summer of 1854, when the Claimant, as he states, arrived in that port. Mr. Childers was positive that at that time the difficulties respecting sailors, in consequence of the gold diggings, had nearly come to an end; in fact, there were more ships leaving Melbourne than arriving. Mrs. MacAlister, who arrived in this country from Victoria on Tuesday was under examination. She said that before she married Mr. MacAlister she was the wife of Mr. William Foster, by whom Arthur Orton was employed. She was quite certain that the defendant (who was again in court) was Arthur Orton.

On Thursday Mr. Matthew MacAlister, the husband of the lady examined on the previous day, was in the witness-box. He remembered a stockman named Arthur Orton in Mr. Foster's employment. According to the books, Orton left in October, 1858. After that time witness frequently saw him in Sale. Orton was generally known as "the butcher." He had a rough voice and a cockney accent; there was nothing French in it. Witness had a distinct recollection of Orton, and he and the defendant were the same man; of that he had not the slightest doubt. Some documentary evidence having been produced, the case for the prosecution was closed, and the trial was adjourned to Monday, the 21st, to enable Dr. Kenaley to prepare his speech for the defence.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has disposed of an application by Lord Colchester and Sir Robert Dallas, executors of the will of the late Lord Ellenborough, relative to some Exchequer Bills and cash amounting altogether to £700, and representing interest accumulated on money of suitors temporarily deposited with his Lordship in his capacity as holder of the sinecure office of Chief Clerk of the Court of Queen's Bench, now abolished. It was decided that no valid claim could be made by the executors to the fund.

In the Court of Probate, on Wednesday, the hearing of the case "Farrell v. Gordon" was resumed. The plaintiffs, as executors, propounded the will and ten codicils of Baroness Weld, under which her property, to the amount of about £60,000, was left to Archbishop Manning and other Roman Catholic dignitaries for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church. The defendants, who are the sister and mother of the testatrix, opposed on the grounds of undue influence, incapacity, and that the will and codicils were not the will and codicils of the testatrix. The jury, without leaving the box, pronounced for the will.

The Claimant's bankruptcy came before the Court again on Wednesday, on its fourth adjournment. It was further adjourned till Nov. 5, pending the result of the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench.

Messrs. C. and R. H. Groombridge, of Paternoster-row, booksellers and publishers, have presented a petition for liquidation, estimating their liabilities at £16,000, against assets £10,000, consisting of books, debts, stock, copyrights, &c.

Startling evidence has been adduced at the Irish Assizes of the efficacy of the Peace Preservation Act. In Meath, where the Act is in operation, the Lord Chief Justice has congratulated the county on its almost entire immunity from crime; whereas in Clare the grand jury have made a presentment deploring the atrocious crimes that have occurred in the county and calling for the general adoption of the Act.

The Court of Session at Edinburgh has delivered judgment in the Mar estate case. The action was raised by John F. E. G. Erskine, who claimed to be Earl of Mar on the death of

his uncle, the late Earl of Mar and Kellie. His claim was resisted by the Earl of Kellie, and the judgment of the Lord Ordinary, who decided that the pursuer has no claim on the estate, has been affirmed by the Judges of the First Division.

In a suit brought in the Scottish Court of Session by Lady Pollok against her husband, Sir Hew Pollok, Lord Gifford on Tuesday granted separation, as prayed, and awarded her Ladyship an allowance of £500 per annum.

The July session of the Central Criminal Court was opened on Monday, with forty-four prisoners for trial. The Deputy-Recorder, in his charge to the grand jury, recapitulated the history of the charge against the Bidwells, Noyes, and Macdonnell, who are accused of having committed the great forgeries upon the Bank of England. In the course of the day true bills were found, and the trial was deferred until the August session. The hearing of the Highgate money-lending case was again postponed, in consequence of the continued absence of Mrs. Easterby, the prosecutrix. George Pearce Hill, a clerk, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft, and was ordered to undergo twelve months' imprisonment. Alfred Cracknell was convicted of having been on some premises with intent to commit a robbery, and was sent to prison for two years. William Cotton pleaded guilty to a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour. William Berry was found guilty of having made a false declaration in connection with the commutation of a pension, and was awarded four months' hard labour.

At Tuesday's sittings sentence was passed upon the three members of the Goldsmith family whose names have been prominent in connection with charges of fraud and forgery. Montague and Rebecca, who had been convicted of felony, were each sentenced to five years' penal servitude; while Michael, whose offence was misdemeanour only, escaped with two years' hard labour. Joseph Lee, a clerk, and Thomas Parry, a butler, pleaded guilty to charges of forgery, and each was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. A similar punishment was awarded to Edward Lewis, a clerk, who was convicted of having obtained food and lodging under false pretences. In the course of the day Mr. Commissioner Kerr complained of the difficulty experienced in hearing the witnesses, owing to the conversation amongst the members of the Bar relative to the Tiebourn trial. With the view of obtaining quietness, the learned Judge and the jury removed into another court. The Bidwells, together with George Macdonnell and Edwin Noyes Hill, have pleaded not guilty to the charges against them; and the Deputy Recorder has granted to each prisoner the restoration of a sum of £100 for the purposes of defence.—Reuben Alexander Bersen, or Berser Reuben Allender, said to be an Austrian converted Jew, seeking to become a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, was, on Wednesday, convicted of bigamy, the evidence disclosing a career of the most abandoned profligacy, and the sentence passed on the prisoner by Commissioner Kerr has been five years' penal servitude. Apostolos Demetrios Sfezo, a Greek, was indicted under the Fraudulent Debtors' Act for feloniously attempting to leave England, taking with him a sum of money and other property which he ought to have handed over to his trustee in bankruptcy. As, however, there was no doubt that he had acted in ignorance of the law, he was merely ordered to enter into his own recognisances to come up for judgment when called upon to do so. Morris and Sarah Welsh, charged with having committed a highway robbery, were acquitted. Alfred Church, a labourer, who was indicted for the manslaughter of John Humphries, was acquitted. A similar verdict was returned in the case of John Hancock, who had been committed for the manslaughter of James Grey.

Mr. John Pullen, a cattle-dealer, of Chichester, has been summoned, at Guildhall, for sending unwholesome meat to the Metropolitan Meat Market for sale as human food. The defendant is a wealthy cattle-dealer, carrying on business at Chichester. He had a cow which had been suffering for some time from hip disease. On June 12 it was found necessary to have her slaughtered. A portion of the carcass was then dressed and sent up to the London market for sale. The inspector's attention was called to it, and it was condemned. It was urged for the defence that the defendant believed the meat to be good when he sent it up to London, and that he and his family dined off parts of it. Sir Thomas Dakin said there was no doubt, from the evidence of the inspectors, that the meat was unfit for human food. The imposition of fines being of no use, he sentenced the defendant to one month's imprisonment in the common goal.

At Marlborough-street Mr. Abraham Belsaiff, who, under the influence of too much champagne, had struck a policeman a violent blow on the face with a stick, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

An Italian organ-player has been summoned at the Marylebone Police Court for having played upon his instrument to the annoyance of a lady residing near Manchester-square. The defendant had commenced to play at half-past ten at night, and refused to go away when requested to do so. The magistrate imposed a penalty of 10s., or seven days' imprisonment.

An elderly man, charged as Mr. Montague—which title, however, he disclaimed—was accused, at Wandsworth, with imposing upon Miss Clara Steggle by pretending to tell her fortune. He professed, as usual, to derive information from the stars regarding all the chief events of life, and that which he communicated to Miss Steggle had especial reference to matrimony. It assured her that she would be married in her twenty-first, twenty-fourth, or twenty-sixth year, and hinted the latter the better. The astrologer was ordered to undergo three months' hard labour.

There has been a conviction at the Clerkenwell Police Court for having left a tramway car whilst in motion, and the defendant, a surgeon, was fined 20s. and the costs. At Hammer-smith a penalty similar in amount has been imposed upon a gentleman who had attempted to enter a train in motion upon the London and South-Western Railway.

Mr. Tressler drowned himself in the river Lea about three weeks ago, and his widow has been charged at Worship-street with attempting to commit suicide at the same place. She was remanded for a week to the House of Detention.

Henry Tommey, who claims the double distinction of being a Waterloo veteran and almost a nonagenarian, has been fined 20s. for a street obstruction. He and an accomplice, named Taylor, paraded Cheapside with a placard headed "Gross Injustice by the House of Lords," Tommey having been aggrieved by a judgment of Lord St. Leonards involving a large sum of money.

At the Quarter Sessions at Windsor, on Monday, there were no prisoners for trial; and, according to the usual custom, the Recorder was presented with a pair of white kid gloves by the Mayor. This is the second occasion this year that there has been a maiden session.

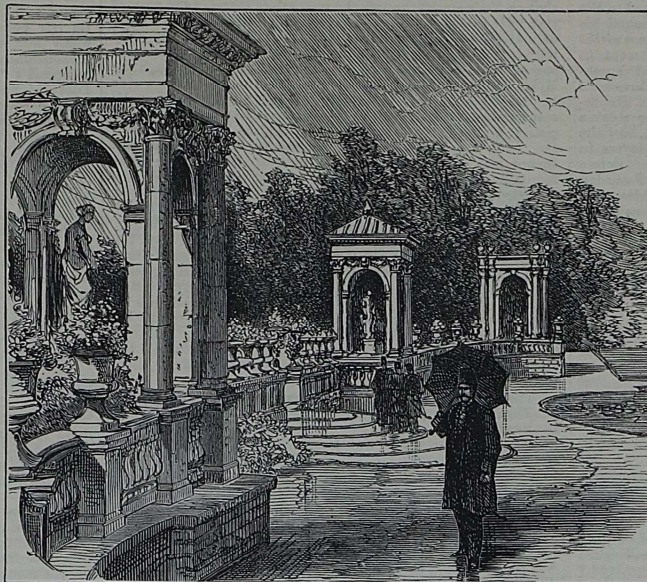
A Spanish interpreter was fined £100 and costs by the magistrates of North Shields, on Monday, for having attempted to bribe a customs tide surveyor at that port to overlook the smuggling of a quantity of tobacco and spirits.

CREME DE LA CREME (the New Court Note-Paper), made from Charta Perfecta (Registered)—The Public are respectfully CAUTIONED that the NEW COURT NOTE-PAPER is to be had only of JENNER and KNEWSLUB, to the Queen, Heraldic Engravers and Stationers by Special Appointment to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Specimens of Monograms, Stamping, and Charta Perfecta free.
23, St. James's-street, and No. 66, Jernyn-street, S.W.

VISIT OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

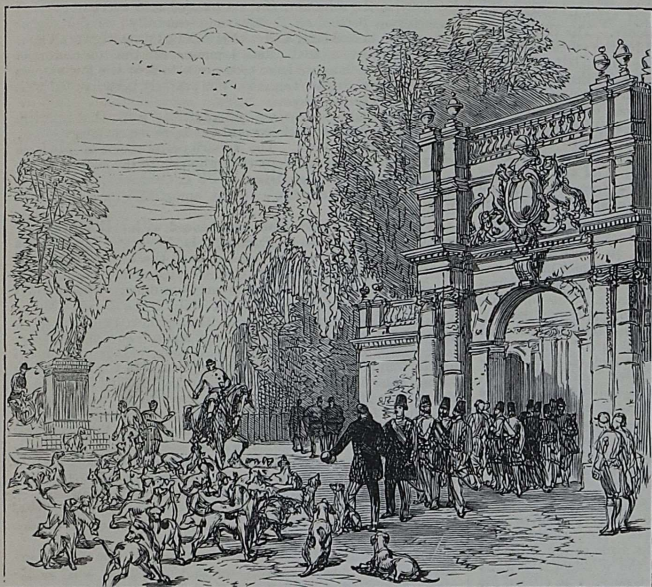
The departure of his Majesty Nasr-ood-Deen, Shah of Persia, on Saturday last, after a sojourn of seventeen days in this country, brought to a close that brilliant series of public and private entertainments, which has afforded many subjects for the illustrations in two recent Numbers of this Journal. The series is here completed by adding several others, which represent some incidents of his Majesty's two days' stay at Trentham, in Staffordshire, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland; the garden party at Chiswick, given immediately upon his return to London, on Saturday, the 28th ult., by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, when her Majesty the Queen was one of the Royal guests; the special Crystal Palace fête in honour of the Shah, on Monday, the 30th, with his second and more private visit to the Crystal Palace, on the next Thursday; his inspection of Madame Tussaud's Exhibition of Waxwork Figures, on the Wednesday; his embarkation, last Saturday, on board the French Government steam-yacht *Rapide*, for conveyance across the Channel, with an escort of French ships of war; concluding with a sketch of the attitude of our Royal Asiatic visitor, as he stood on the deck of the steamer, apart from his courtiers and servants, to take a last lingering look at the shores of England, where he has been so handsomely treated. These incidents will be related with less minuteness than those of a more official and ceremonial character which were heretofore described.

Trentham Hall, which is situated near



ON THE TERRACE AT TRENTHAM.

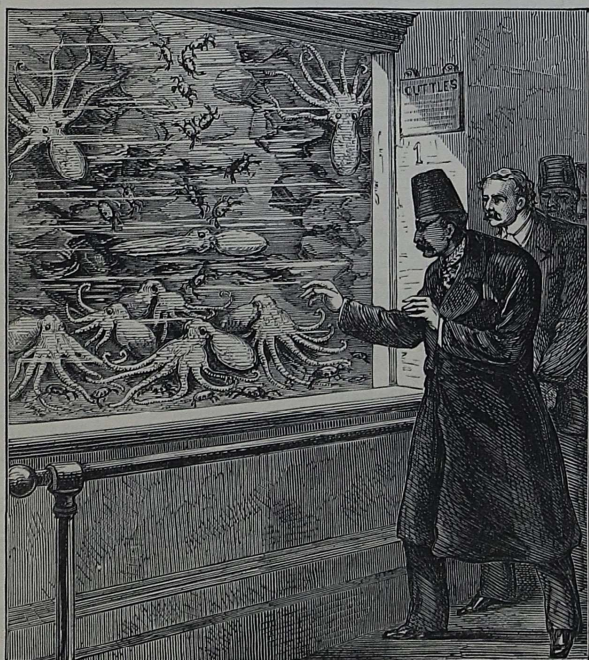
Barlston, on the road from Stone to Stoke-upon-Trent and Newcastle-under-Lyne, is one of the most superb mansions in rural England. It stands on the site of an old priory of Augustinian monks which was suppressed at the Reformation, when the place was bestowed on the Leveson family, one of whom, Sir Richard Leveson, K.C.B., about two hundred years ago, bequeathed his estates to a nephew, Sir William Gower, Baronet, founder of the Gower peerage, improved with an Earldom in 1746, the Marquisate of Stafford in 1786, and the Dukedom of Sutherland in 1833. The park has great advantages of wood and water, but is low and said to be rather damp; the gardens, which extend over sixty-five acres, are extremely beautiful. They comprise the terrace garden, the Italian garden, the parterre, the trellis walk, the nursery garden, and the so-called Rainbow Walk. The house is a fine Italian building, with a belvedere tower and campanile 100 ft. high; adjoining the hall is the old church, restored in this age, which serves as a private chapel. It was on the Thursday evening, the 26th ult., after his visit that day to Liverpool, that the Shah went to Trentham, where he arrived at eight o'clock. The Duke of Sutherland met his Royal guest on the platform of the Trentham railway station, and conducted him to the hall, where he was received by the Duchess, the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Albert and Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower. Among the other visitors staying there was the Earl of Shrewsbury. The Italian garden



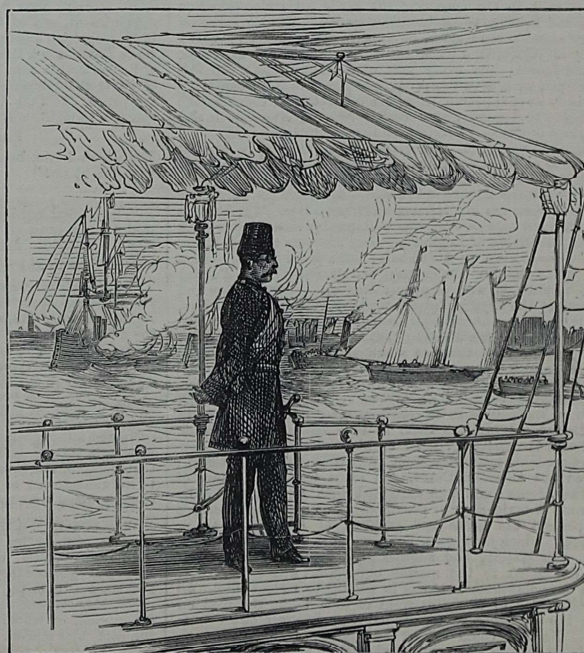
AT TRENTHAM: INSPECTING A PACK OF ENGLISH FOXHOUNDS.



IN THE BOWLING-ALLEY AT TRENTHAM.



AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE: FEEDING THE CUTTLE-FISH IN THE AQUARIUM.



THE SHAH'S LAST LOOK AT ENGLAND.

was illuminated that evening with coloured lamps, which had a very pretty effect, the lines of the long balustrades and rows of urns with the forms of the arbours being distinctly shown in a variety of colours. A band played in the garden, while the Shah lounged on the terrace, or smoked his quiet pipe in the conservatory, repining after the fatigues of his journey and the bustle of Liverpool. Next day he went to Crewe, as stated in our last, to see the London and North-Western Railway factory of locomotive engines; thence on to Manchester, for a sight of the cotton factories. He returned that Friday evening to Trentham, where he slept a second night. While there he rambled about the park, saw the deer, went in a boat on the lake, and joined the players in the bowling-alley, with a cigarette between his lips. Before leaving Trentham, which he did at eleven on the Saturday morning, his Majesty looked at the North Staffordshire pack of foxhounds, brought into the courtyard for his inspection. Altogether, he enjoyed his stay at Trentham very much, or it would have been hard to please him anywhere in this country.

Having got back to London at half-past three in the afternoon, his Majesty, about five o'clock, drove to Chiswick, where the Prince and Princess of Wales entertained him, and the Queen their mother, with other Royal and noble guests, and a numerous company besides, in the gardens of the Duke of Devonshire's villa. The Persians of his Majesty's suite were in attendance, as well as the Earl of Morley, Rear-Admiral Lord F. Kerr, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, Major-General the Hon. A. Hardinge, and the members of the British mission who brought his Majesty from Belgium to England. Her Majesty the Queen, the Cesarewitch of Russia and the Cesarevna, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. D. Godfrey, played during the afternoon.

The entertainment provided by the Crystal Palace Company for the state visit of the Shah, the Cesarewitch, and the English Princes and Princesses, on Monday week, was rather spoiled by the rainy weather, but all these illustrious persons were there shortly before seven o'clock. They were met at the Alexandra Gate, at the north end of the palace, by Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., chairman of the directors, and by Mr. George Grove, the secretary, who led them along a path, carpeted with scarlet, down the nave, to the gorgeous pavilion erected on the stage of the theatre in the central transept opposite the great organ. This pavilion was formed of golden arches in the Alhambra style, with a canopy of glittering Persian lions and suns in gold; the pillars and galleries were adorned with flags and floral wreaths, and a fountain played in the centre of the floor. The palace was crowded with gaily-dressed spectators. The Shah took his seat in a chair of honour upon the dais, with the Princess of Wales at his left hand, and her sister, the Cesarevna, on his right; the Prince of Wales, in plain dress, sat next her Imperial Highness, while the Russian Crown Prince sat on the other side of the Princess of Wales. The Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise, the Duke of Teck, Prince Christian, and Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, with the Shah's half-brother and one or two other Persian Princes, sat in the lower seats of the front semicircle. The concert was over before they arrived, but the Shah was probably more amused by a gymnastic exhibition of the German Turnverein, climbing ropes, turning on the horizontal bar, and wielding the big wooden club, which he and the Princes and Princesses handled for a moment to try its weight. The feats of the Japanese jugglers, and of a Mexican athlete, Señor Komah, on the high trapeze, were next performed for his diversion. The Royal party, at eight o'clock, went into the balcony above the terrace, and saw the great fountains playing, but the effect of these was not so pleasant as it should have been, for their copious spray of rising waters encountered a down-pouring deluge of rain. The Shah and the Princes and Princesses dined in the Queen's corridor. At ten o'clock they saw what the wet weather permitted to be shown of a grand display of fireworks, ending with a final grandiose of 1600 large rockets, let off by the Shah's own hand through the electric wire. They returned to London in their carriages, getting home between eleven and twelve.

The occupations of his Persian Majesty on Tuesday week were an unceremonious visit to the Bank of England, the Tower of London, and St. Paul's Cathedral; an afternoon fashionable party at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone; a look in at the House of Lords and the House of Commons, while they were sitting; and a walk through Westminster Abbey, with Dean Stanley. On Wednesday week the Shah again went to Windsor, for the third time, and paid a farewell visit to the Queen at the castle. He also called on Prince and Princess Christian at Frogmore. Having returned to town about seven o'clock, he went to see Madame Tussaud's Gallery of Waxwork Figures in Baker-street, where Mr. Victor Tussaud showed him every part of the exhibition. He was most struck with the effigy of the late Emperor Napoleon III.'s dead body as it appeared when lying in state at Chislehurst; but he also took much notice of the relics of Napoleon I. and the figures of Queen Victoria with her family around her.

The Shah was so much pleased with the Crystal Palace that he chose to go there on Thursday week, instead of taking his departure from England, as he had intended, on that day. It was an ordinary shilling admission day, with no particular novelty or speciality in the list of entertainments. The Persian Monarch went on this occasion without his diamonds among the common crowd of English people. He wore a simple tunic, which covered even his sword-belt; not a jewel was to be seen about him; and his companions, except one or two Persian officers in uniform, were as plainly dressed. The chairman and secretary of the Crystal Palace Company, with other directors, and Mr. Billings, the manager, received him as he arrived. He told them, in passable French, that he came again because he had enjoyed himself there so much on the Tuesday evening—"C'était la plus heureuse soirée que j'ai goûtée en Europe," said the Shah. Strolling among the stalls, he examined toys and photographs; tried a pair of opera-glasses, which he turned on the people in the gallery, and heartily joined in their laughter, bowing to them as they bowed to him, when they found themselves exposed to his distant gaze. He saw the art-students modelling from statues in the Greek Court; admired the Alhambra Court, and made the acquaintance of Mr. Owen Jones; and was delighted with Mr. James Ward's fine group of taxidermy, or preserved skins of beasts arranged to represent the forms and gestures of life, called "The Struggle," which displays a lion and tiger fighting with each other. His Majesty had another look at the Alhambra, and then descended to the marine aquarium, where Mr. W. A. Lloyd, the superintendent, was in waiting to receive him. As the Shah came to the glass front of each tank, the food on which the creatures in it are fed was dropped down from above. Nothing could exceed the interest manifested by the Shah in all that he saw. He stood some minutes watching the cuttles darting from the miniature rocks down upon crabs as the latter sank to the bottom, seizing their prey and return-

ing with it to the crevices whence they had descended. He expressed much wonder at observing that when the cuttles reached the bottom they became the colour of the sand, and that on their ascent through the water they resumed the pinkish tint. He sat down in the aquarium, and, calling to him a child of a lady and gentleman among the visitors, fondled the child with much tenderness. He conversed with some Japanese ladies. On leaving the aquarium the Shah walked through the Byzantine, Renaissance, and Gothic courts on the eastern side of the building. He was photographed by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, and purchased photographic views of the several courts and of the whole Crystal Palace. Turning into the nave again, his Majesty walked to the state box and thence into the balcony over the terrace. He saw the great fountains playing, and the people walking about the terraces and gardens. His Majesty instantly expressed a wish to walk unattended amongst them. Refusing the escort of any of his own servants, or of the police, or of the Crystal Palace officials, he boldly walked out into the balloon ground and saw the ascent of two balloons, with Mr. Ewens and Mr. Ewens, jun., in the cars. He went down to the water temples, and accepted a nosegay from the hands of a child, while constantly saluting the people with a smiling face. They heartily cheered him in return. Having re-entered the palace, he went into the refreshment-room to smoke, rested there half an hour, and then returned to town. In the evening he went to the International Exhibition, and bought some forty pictures, most of them landscapes by Belgian artists.

The Friday was spent much in quiet, but the Shah visited St. Thomas's Hospital at three o'clock, and in the evening went to the opera. He also called on the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Cesarewitch and Cesarevna, and went to Kensington, looking at the Hyde Park Albert Memorial on his way, to a garden party, which was given by the Duke and Duchess of Argyll. Baron Reuter had a private interview with the Shah at Buckingham Palace.

The Shah's departure, on Saturday, by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, to Portsmouth, and his embarkation for Cherbourg on board the French Government yacht *Rapide*, was the last act of these remarkable proceedings. His Majesty was accompanied to the Victoria station by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian, all in uniform. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur, who had met him on his arrival at Dover, went with him to Portsmouth. There was a luncheon on board the *Rapide*, while the Shah's luggage was being shipped; his attendants went on board the *Hirondelle*, a companion steamer. The *Rapide* was formerly called the *Aigle*, and was kept for the personal service of the late Emperor Napoleon III.; the *Hirondelle* was used by the Empress Eugénie at Biarritz and elsewhere. The two English Princes having taken leave of his Persian Majesty, and all being ready for departure, the French yachts started at two o'clock. They were joined at Spithead by four of the great ironclads of our Channel Squadron, which formed a powerful escort, the Northumberland and Agincourt on the port side, the Sultan and Hercules on the starboard. As the shores of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight receded from view in the distance, the Shah was observed standing alone upon the after-deck, and looking back with an air of fixed meditation. The sea was calm and the air was clear; the yachts, with their guard of mighty British war-ships, went on towards France. About half-past five that afternoon, they were met in mid sea by the squadron of five French men-of-war, under Admiral Reynaud, sent to escort the Shah to Cherbourg. This squadron consisted of the Ocean, flagship, the Suffren, the Reine Blanche, the Armide, and the Thetis, ironclads, with the despatch-boat Renard in attendance. Both squadrons fired a salute and manned yards, the sailors cheering aloft and on deck, while the bands played "God Save the Queen" and "La Marseillaise" in mutual compliment of the two nations. The British ships then returned to Portsmouth, while the Shah went forward to Cherbourg, where he remained on Saturday night, sleeping on board the yacht. He landed on Sunday, visited the Arsenal, and travelled by railway to Paris, arriving there about six o'clock; but our Paris correspondent must tell how he was received in the French capital.

The Shah having been made a Knight of the Garter during his visit to England, her Majesty the Queen presented him with the badge and collar set in diamonds. He gave the Queen his photograph, set in diamonds, and the same to the Prince of Wales. To the Duke of Cambridge, at the Windsor review, he gave a diamond-hilted sword; to Earl Granville he offered his jewelled portrait, but our Foreign Secretary, gracefully and skilfully as he does everything of the sort, plucked out the photograph from its costly setting, and would accept only his Majesty's likeness, without the precious stones around it. To Lord Morley, who had attended the Shah by the Queen's appointment, and to Colonel Henderson, Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, he gave jewelled snuffboxes of gold; to Lady Rawlinson a tiara of diamonds, a bracelet to the Duchess of Sutherland, a sum of £2000 divided among the household servants at Buckingham Palace, and £3000 distributed among the police. So that X 24, whilst pacing on his beat in retrospective thought, will scarcely be disposed to say with Horace—

Persicos odi, puer, apparatus!

The which Latin, being interpreted, means "What a bother with the Shah!"

The annual outdoor fête to the hapless inmates of Hanwell Asylum came off on Tuesday. Of the 1100 women and 700 men confined in the asylum 600 and 500 respectively were deemed capable of participating in the sports.

The Registrar-General for Scotland has issued his abstract and short report for the year 1872, and states that the births registered were 118,873, or 34.9 per 1000 of the population; the deaths 75,741, or 22.2 per 1000; the marriages 25,650, or 7.5 per 1000. The birth-rate and death-rate coincided with the preceding ten years' average; the marriage-rate was considerably above the average.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue paid a visit to Liverpool yesterday week, distributed the prizes on board the frigate *Conway*, and delivered a thoughtful address to the lads in training for the merchant service, had a conference with the Commercial Law Committee of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce in reference to the amendment of the Merchant Shipping Act, and in the evening dined with the Mayor and a large party.

The secretary of the "Pimsoil" Commission has requested the hon. member for Derby to state specifically the names of the "many officers" of the Board of Trade whom, according to his evidence before the Commission, he believed to be "corrupt," also the nature of the corruption of which he accused them. In reply, Mr. Pimsoil reiterates the charges, but declines to state the grounds on which they are based, or to give the names of the particular officers whom he charges with corruption. To do so, he says, "would be to launch him into a mere personal controversy with the Board of Trade, and to divert the attention of the Commission from the real subject of their inquiry."

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The production, on Thursday week, of an Italian version of Auber's "Les Diamans de la Couronne" took place too late for our notice until now. This event adds another to the many fine works before comprised in the repertoire of this establishment, which includes similar adaptations of the same composer's "La Muette de Portici" ("Masciello"), "Fra Diavolo," and "Le Domino Noir;" and it also extends the already wide range of Madame Adelina Patti's charming performances, no one of which excels that now referred to. As to the opera itself, the music and the drama to which it is allied have been made so familiar by frequent representations of an English version that little need now be said thereof. Originally brought out in 1841, thirteen years later than "La Muette de Portici," and eleven years after "Fra Diavolo," it followed "Le Domino Noir" at an interval of four years.

"Les Diamans" belongs to its composer's ripest period, and contains some of his most exquisite music moulded with his most finished art, transcending in some respects, especially in the concerted pieces, many of his other works of the operatic-comique class.

Of course, amidst all the surroundings, the performance of Madame Patti as Caterina—the young Queen of Portugal, who is first seen in her retreat as the supposed niece of the chief of a band of coisers—was a primary feature in the representation now referred to. The splendid voice of the singer, her perfect command of all the phases of her art, both in the brilliant and the expressive styles, and the inimitable charm of her acting, were never more worthily or more successfully displayed than on this occasion. From among many instances may be specified her admirable singing in the aria (with chorus) "Son la temuta," the ballata, "Un dì nella foresta," and the duet (with Enrico) "Piu dolce momento"—all in the first act—the beautiful "Bolero" duet (with Diana); the air, with bravura variations, in the second act; and the rondo (from Auber's early opera "Leicester") introduced in the last finale. Other interpolations were made—an air for Diana, and a duet for that character and Sebastiano, in the second act (both taken from Auber's "La Neige"); a short duet for Sebastiano and Caterina in the same act; and an aria for the former at the beginning of the third act, both composed by Signor Vianesi, by whom also the recitatives were written, to the Italian text supplied by Signor Zaffira.

Madame Monbelli, as Diana, sang with great effect, particularly in the duet and the introduced aria already referred to. Signor Bettini, as Enrico, sang carefully; as did Signor Cotogni, as Sebastiano, a part that belongs properly to a tenor. Signor Ciampi missed the humour of the character of Rebolledo—such as we have seen given to it at the Paris Opéra Comique—and Signor Tagliafico was scarcely better suited with the part of Campo-Mayor.

The musical substitutions and additions somewhat interfere with the unity of style of a work which, as its composer left it, is perfect of its kind. The superb performance of Madame Patti, however, would alone suffice to secure the success of the Italian version of "Les Diamans de la Couronne," which was given again on Saturday, and was announced for a third time yesterday (Friday).

This week's performances commenced with "Il Trovatore," for the last time; and on Tuesday "Le Nozze di Figaro" was given for the first time this season, with three novelties in the cast—Mdlle. Albani as the Countess, Madame Monbelli as Susanna, and Mdlle. Smeroschi as Cherubino. The two first performances were the most successful of the three. Mdlle. Albani was graceful and lady-like throughout, and was much applauded for her singing of "Porgi amor," and still more so (and justly) for her delivery of "Dove sono." Madame Monbelli having also particularly distinguished herself in the aria, "Deh vieni," the duet for the two, "Sull' aria," having been one of the encores of the evening. Other repetitions were those of the duet for the Count and Susanna, "Credel perche," Cherubino's canzone, "Voi che sapete," and the overture. Mdlle. Smeroschi's page was not one of her most successful performances. M. Faure was, as heretofore, one of the best Figaros that have ever appeared in Mozart's comic masterpiece; and M. Maurel, as the Count, sang well and acted effectively, the cast having been completed by Madame Anese as Marcellina, and Signori Bettini, Ciampi, and Tagliafico respectively as Basilio, Bartolo, and Antonio.

For Thursday "Faust" was announced; for Friday (as already said), "Les Diamans de la Couronne;" and for to-night (Saturday), a repetition of "Le Nozze di Figaro." "Der Freischütz" is promised for next Tuesday, and "L'Etoile du Nord" for the following Friday, both for the first time this year, the week after next being the last of the season.

The fifth and last of the Floral Hall Concerts took place on Saturday afternoon, and the occasion again included the fine singing of Madame Adelina Patti, Mdlle. Albani, and other eminent members of the Royal Italian Opera company. The celebrated Hungarian Gipsy Band appeared for the first time in public, and played a national waltz with great success. Sir J. Benedict and Signori Vianesi and Benignini conducted.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The special performance given here yesterday (Friday) week in honour of the Shah of Persia calls for no detailed notice, having consisted of portions of operas cast as recently noticed by us—the first act of "La Traviata," the second act of "La Favorita," and the first act of "Mignon"—Madame Nilsson having been the representative of the heroines in the first and last named extracts, and Mdlle. Titiens in the central selection.

This week's performances commenced with a repetition of "Faust;" on Tuesday "Mignon" was given for the last time this season; for Thursday the last performance of "La Favorita" was announced; and for to-night (Saturday) "Le Nozze di Figaro," for the first time this season, which is to close at the end of next week, the production of Balfe's posthumous opera, "Il Talismano," being postponed to next year.

The fourth opera concert at the Royal Albert Hall, on Saturday, again comprised performances by Mesdames Nilsson and Trebelli-Bettini, Signori Campanini and Agnesi, and other principal vocalists of Her Majesty's Opera; the fine orchestra of which establishment likewise contributed to the selection. Mr. Cusins conducted.

NATIONAL MUSIC MEETINGS.

The first of this year's series of these competitive meetings at the Crystal Palace commenced on Thursday week, when class 8 (solo sopranos), class 10 (solo tenors), and a special class of juvenile wind bands competed publicly for the prizes assigned in each instance. Nine ladies had been selected from twenty-one applicants and four from seventeen gentlemen aspirants. The prize (a purse of £30) in each of these classes was awarded—in the one case, to Miss Jessie Jones; in the other, to Mr. Frank Gifford; certificates of merit having been conferred on Miss E. Tomsett and Mr. W. H. Wadmore.

Four juvenile brass bands competed—The Boys' Home, Regent's Park-road; the English and Continental College, Harrow

Marylebone Schools, Southall; and St. Mary's Orphanage, Hounslow. The principal prize (£25) was gained by the third of the bands just named, smaller prizes having been awarded to each of the others.

At the second competition, on Saturday, six contralto solo singers (class 9) and six tenor solo-singers (class 11) competed. The prize (in each case £30) was awarded in class 9 to Miss Bolingbroke, and in class 11 to Mr. E. Thorndike.

Another competition on Saturday was that between the brass bands of the Carrow Works, Norwich, the Royal Artillery band, Woolwich, and the 3rd Gloucester Volunteer Artillery band. Here the first prize (£50) was given to the second of the bands named, another prize (a military instrument value £22) having been awarded to the Carrow Works band.

The third day's contests (on Tuesday) began with class 2 (choral societies). The first prize (£100) was gained by the Stepeny Tonic Sol-Fa Association; the second (a set of Messrs. Boosey and Co.'s "Royal Edition of Operas," given by them) to the South London Choral Association. The judges were Sir J. Benedict and Messrs. H. Leslie and J. Barnby.

In class 12 (trumpet solo players) only two competitors appeared—Mr. W. Morrow and Mr. W. Wilmore, the latter of whom obtained the first prize (£25), and the former the second prize (a trumpet, value £15 15s., given by Messrs. Besson). Here the umpires were Sir J. Benedict, Signor Arditi, and Mr. Cusins.

In class 4 (church choirs) there was no competition, and the first prize (£30) was awarded to the choir of St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool. In this case the judges were Sir J. Goss, Sir G. Elvey, and Mr. J. L. Hatton.

Of the closing day's contests, on Thursday (including the performances of the South Wales choristers and those of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association) we must speak next week.

The eighth and last concert of the sixty-first season of the Philharmonic Society, on Monday, commenced with a symphony by Emmanuel Bach, the second son of the great Sebastian. The work, like its composer's pianoforte music, has a special interest as marking the transition from the severe school to the freer and more modern style of Haydn. The other symphony was Beethoven's No. 7 (in A), and the overtures were that to the manuscript oratorio "St. John the Baptist," by Mr. G. A. Macfarren (performed at a concert of the British Orchestral Society in January last), and that composed by Weber in celebration of the fiftieth year of the reign of the King of Saxony in 1818. Madame Carreno-Sauret played Mendelssohn's capriccio in B minor, and M. Colyns, the Belgian violinist, executed the first movement of Rode's eighth concerto with much neatness of mechanism. Mlle. Titiens was the vocalist, and Mr. Cusins conducted, as usual.

Mr. Gustav Erlanger, pianist, gave an evening concert at St. George's Hall on Saturday, when he brought forward various pieces, vocal and instrumental, of his own composition, all of which were well received.

The eminent vocalist, Miss Edith Wynne, gave her concert (in the same locality) on Wednesday evening, when her scheme included a performance of Signor Randegger's operetta, "The Rival Beauties."

On Wednesday also Mr. Frederic Archer (organist to the Alexandra Palace Company) gave his concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

The annual concert of Mr. Brinley Richards, the pianist and composer, is announced for this (Saturday) evening.

We have already given an outline of the programme for the approaching Birmingham Musical Festival, the scheme of which has just been more definitely announced. On the opening day, Aug. 26, "Elijah" will be performed. At the evening concert Signor Schira's new cantata, entitled "The Lord of Burleigh," will be played for the first time, and a miscellaneous selection will include "Inno Della Pace," Rossini. The performances on the succeeding days will be as follow:—Wednesday morning, a new oratorio, "The Light of the World," composed expressly for this festival by Arthur S. Sullivan. Wednesday evening, a miscellaneous selection, comprising Beethoven's symphony in C minor. Thursday morning, "The Messiah." Thursday evening, a new cantata, by Signor Randegger, entitled "Fridolin" (first time of performance); and a miscellaneous selection, including "Song of Titans" (Rossini), overture to "William Tell," &c. Friday morning, sacred cantata, "God, Thou art Great" (Spohr), Imperial Mass (Haydn), "Ave Maria" (first time of performance), Rossini; double chorus, "Cantemus" (first time of performance), Rossini; and selections from "Israel in Egypt." Friday evening, "Judas Macabbeus." The principal vocalists will be Mlle. Titiens, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mlle. Albani, Madame Patey, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Signor Poli. Organist, Mr. Stimpson; conductor, Sir Michael Costa. The band and chorus will be on the same large scale as usual at these great music meetings.

THEATRE.

GLOBE.

On Friday week Mr. H. J. Montague brought his season to a close, and, as usual, addressed his audience on the occasion, stating that he and his company would retire awhile from the scene, and that during their absence Mr. Edward Saker, the popular lessee and equally popular actor of the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, would make his first appearance before a London audience. This the gentleman in question did on Saturday last, in a piece entitled "Coming Home"—a new domestic drama by Mr. George Ralph Walker, founded on a Christmas story by the same author, who, it is evident, is an imitator of the late Charles Dickens. The new play bears the title of "Sithors to Grind," and has been played under that name successfully in the provinces. There has, of course, been a reason for that success, albeit the taste of the country and that of the town may differ, and that might prosper at the Alexandra which would fail at the Globe. At any rate, at the latter it would be subject to more searching criticism, and a higher quality of drama would be required. The work, such as it is, is more of the nature of a story than of a drama, and exhibits evidences of false taste which journalism has not been slow in exposing. Instead of sterling dialogue, pantomimic action is substituted; and the style too frequently runs into bathos where pathos had evidently been in the writer's intention. These objections are no doubt valid. On the other hand, we have to record that the performance receives much applause, and is well calculated to please a miscellaneous audience. It is rather difficult to give a sketch of the plot, which tells itself much better in action than in description. Two brothers—Tom and Joe Stammers—part early in life; the former gets on in the world and marries a haughty woman, Eglantine Stammers (Mrs. J. B. Howard), and, being supposed dead, leaves her £20,000. Joe is not so fortunate: he is reduced to the necessity of scissors-grinding for a subsistence. Tom had a daughter before marrying with Eglantine, and this daughter and the widow become rivals for the hand of Lord Templemore (Mr. J. H. Barnes). In his capacity of scissors-grinding, Joe and Eleanor Stammers become acquainted, and

ultimately discover their mutual relationship. Eleanor finds a retreat in his cottage when driven out of doors by the haughty dame. Ultimately the latter is reduced to poverty, and the more humble persons of the story are raised to affluence. Added to these characters is one of a sentimental blacksmith, Ted Bluff (Mr. F. B. Warde), and a benevolent lawyer, Mr. Hackute (Mr. Fred Thorne). Of the manner in which these elements are made to work together, knowledge must be obtained by actual attendance at the theatre. Of the way in which the new drama may be received in the long run, and whether a long run may be predicated of it, it would be unwise at present to hazard a remark.

LYCEUM.

After a well-earned rest, Mr. Irving reappeared on Monday evening in "Charles I." From the opening scene with the children to the last word, "Remember!" the actor was at his best, and was well supported by Miss Bateman as the Queen. This lady's admirable pronunciation of the French phrases lends a special truth to the representation. Mr. W. H. Stephens now represents the Marquis of Huntley. It need hardly be said that the part loses nothing in his hands. Mr. R. Markby, as Ireton, contributes his share to the success of the scene of the interview between the King and Cromwell. Miss G. Pannecorft, as Lady Eleanor, and Mr. Belmonte, as Cromwell, continue to sustain their parts with the power of well-practised artists.

FRENCH PROGRESS.

Again we have to record progress at the St. James's and Princess's Theatres. At the former the Brussels company has been reinforced by the arrival of Mlle. Fonti, who during the week has appeared in Offenbach's merry opéra-bouffe called "The Brigands," with which the English public are already familiar. "La Belle Hélène" and "Bacchantes" are announced. We trust that the "Cent Vierges" is withdrawn. Madame Judic made her first appearance at the Princess's on Monday.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

The *Cornhill* is varied and versatile this month, and the present instalment of its principal fiction, "Zelda's Fortune," is the most brilliant we have had. We must caution the public, however, against supposing for a single moment that the criticisms of the daily press, more especially the art-criticisms, are concocted in the manner so piquantly described by Mr. Franchillon. "Young Brown," a new fiction, opens with much cleverness, full of spirit and hard photographic truth. But the personages thus far are unpleasant, the comfortable ones repulsive, the interesting ones uncomfortable. The range of character is wide: from a profligate Duke to a compassionate ostler; the writer's observation is everywhere keen, but is especially evinced in his sketches of persons and things appertaining to the equine world. A paper on the history of the Civil Service Association chronicles its marvellous progress, claims the credit of its establishment for the Post Office, and hints that that energetic department regrets not having kept the management entirely in its own hands. "A Whewellite" argues against the adaptation of the planet Mars to sustain animal life. The atmosphere is, he thinks, excessively rare; the cold intense, the middle zones powdered over with hoar frost; the Arctic liable to tremendous catastrophes from the breaking up of masses of ice. We can scarcely understand how these latter phenomena could occur without the agency of heat. The panegyrist of the Brontë family hardly makes enough of his case. It is but a tepid admiration which deems it needful to insinuate an apology for "Wuthering Heights," and the mutilation of Emily Brontë's sublime death-song is the sheerest barbarism. The misprint here perpetrated of *paths* for *froth* is among the most detestable we remember. The personages most intimately connected with Bath, mentioned in the present instalment of the "Literary Recollections" of the city, are Beckford and Landor. Neither seems to have enjoyed more than a prophet's honour in "his own country." Beckford is remembered as "a vain, selfish, egotistical, rather priggish sort of person." The mention of Landor's name commonly elicits the remark, "Oh, he did so-and-so, and he had to leave the place."

"A Princess of Thule," in *Macmillan*, describes the introduction of the Shetland bride to the society of the metropolis. The picture, one of Mr. Black's best, is full of sweetness and delicate pathos, darkened by forebodings of impending trouble. Mr. Burmand's fiction is more lively and interesting than heretofore. The most important of the miscellaneous papers is a spirited sketch of Daniel O'Connell from the pen of one of the only competent judges of this remarkable man, his countrymen. Admitting his hero's derelictions from the English standard of decency and fair-dealing in politics, and lamenting that his example contributed so little to elevate the low standard of political morality in his own country, the writer nevertheless finds abundant material for eulogium in the real magnitude of his services, and especially in the great lesson he taught Irishmen of the sufficiency of peaceable agitation for the redress of grievances. The other contributions are unimportant.

With the exception of two pleasant papers on touring in Ireland and in Cashmere, and the continuation of "the Wykehamists'" sensible but discouraging remarks on the ways and means of improving the condition of the peasantry in the south of England, *Fraser* is chiefly devoted to theological and philosophical speculation. The earnestness of Miss Nightingale's "Sub Notes" commands respectful sympathy, blended with regret at the obscurity occasioned by the imperfection of the literary form. The general drift of Miss Nightingale's observations seems to be complaint of the prevalence of mere criticism in excess of practical work. Mr. Fitzjames Stephens' recent book is reviewed by a critic who alternately assents and differs in a cautious, half-hearted way, and appears to have no grasp of the subject. Mr. F. W. Newman versus Mr. Matthew Arnold is the old contest of earnest, ingenious, somewhat narrow, and slightly uncouth religious feeling against the refinements of a dainty and not too masculine culture. In this case, however, culture has committed itself to sundry paradoxes, which feeling, aided by scholarship, has no difficulty in exposing, and might have exposed more effectively still. Professor Max Müller's lectures in controversy of Mr. Darwin's philosophy of language conclude rather oddly with the statement that some will hold him to have proved his opponent's case, and that he lacks time to show them that they are mistaken.

General Cluseret's account of the military organisation of the Commune, in the *Fortnightly Review*, may be full of truth—it is certainly full of vanity. Mr. H. Crompton's plea for a reform of the laws regulating the relations of masters and workmen would have gained greatly in weight by the adoption of a more temperate tone. The ablest article in the number is that on "The Abortiveness of French Revolutions," by Mr. J. C. Morison. Mr. Morison takes the gloomiest view of French political incapacity, and sums up the situation thus:—"The anarchy is such that it infallibly leads to despotism, and the despotism fatally becomes such as inevitably leads to a new outburst of anarchy." We think he hardly accords due weight to the fact of a Government having recently existed for nearly

two years, which, on the whole, treated all parties with substantial fairness. The loss of this unprecedented example in French politics is the greatest misfortune attendant on the overthrow of M. Thiers. The Servian author of a valuable essay on the rise and decline of Pan Slavism attributes the latter phenomenon to the discovery on the part of the Czechs and Southern Slavonians that "Pan Slavism" is practically equivalent to absorption into Russia. There are also interesting papers on Girton College and on the speculations of De Maillé, a French writer, whose fancies are sometimes, though erroneously, held to have anticipated Lamarck's theory of development.

"The Parisians," in *Blackwood*, continues to improve, and is, in these latter chapters especially, a typical representation of the mature yet shallow wisdom of a philosophic man of the world, the character in which Lord Lytton was, after all, most perfectly at home. Very French, too, is the exceedingly able paper on marriage in France, written with an evident leaning towards that cold and worldly institution. The paper undoubtedly establishes the existence of much actual comfort in French domestic life; but one rises from its perusal with a feeling that "a fine dissatisfaction" would be preferable to content procured by such business-like arrangements. "The Four Ages," treating principally of old age, is an essay full of genial wisdom.

The most important contribution to a good number of the *Contemporary* is Miss Simcox's essay on the influence of Mr. Stuart Mill's writings, which the authoress seems to consider to have principally consisted in the fairness of his temper and the reasonableness of his method. "More weight has been given," by her, "to a possible development or application of his teaching than to its substance." The number also contains excellent papers on the poetry of Victor Hugo, and on the condition of our hemisphere during the formation of the chief geological systems, together with an argument by Mr. Arthur Arnold in favour of the State purchase of railways, and one by the Hon. Dudley Campbell advocating a simpler but much more important innovation—the joint education of the sexes. Numerous instances are given of the admirable working of this salutary reform on the Continent and in the United States.

The *Month* has some characteristic papers. That on "The Bismarckian Persecution" illustrates the real or affected inability of Roman Catholics to understand two very obvious propositions—that the promulgation of the Infallibility decrees has altered the relation of their Church towards the civil power, and that he who tolerates nobody has no right to expect anybody to tolerate him. Another article describes the present condition of Louise Lateau, a Belgian girl who has been supernaturally rewarded for her sanctity by being pierced through the hands, branded on the forehead, cast into cataleptic fits, and otherwise subjected to agonising tortures, detailed with revolting minuteness. We have rarely seen such an instance of fatuous, givelling superstition.

The *Victoria* has so interesting a reminiscence of Mr. Mill as to cause us to marvel, with Pope, "how the devil it got there." The last line explained the mystery; it is borrowed from a New York periodical.

The most important articles selected this month by the *Transatlantic* are Mr. C. F. Adams's funeral oration on Mr. Seward, and an account of the auriferous "black sands" of California.

"Clytie," in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, is full of sparkle; and Mr. Baker Hopkins's fiction promises to turn out a good example of the same school. A fanciful tale, entitled "A Strange Experiment," is introduced as by the (ex) Khivan correspondent of the *Telegraph*. If this be put forth as a passport to public favour, it is a strange experiment indeed. The *Monthly Packet* has one paper of much beauty, entitled "Twilight." The best contribution to *Temple Bar* is a poem in eighteenth century style called "Horace in his Town." We must be content with a mere acknowledgment of Tinsley, Belgravia, London Society, with its "holiday number," the *New Monthly*, the *St. James's Magazine*, *Good Words*, the *Argosy*, and *Cassell's Magazine*.

SIR HENRY RAWLINSON, K.C.B., F.R.S.

This distinguished political and military servant of the British Asiatic Empire, having resided six years in Persia—from 1833 to 1839, when he assisted the father of the present Shah to organise his army for the defence of that kingdom against foreign aggression—was properly chosen by our Queen to meet the Shah at Brussels with her invitation to England, and to be the chief of his English attendants while his Majesty sojourned amongst us. Major-General Sir Henry Creswick Rawlinson, K.C.B., is a son of A. T. Rawlinson, Esq., of Chaddington, Oxfordshire, but of an old Lancashire family; one of his brothers is the Rev. Canon Rawlinson, Professor of Ancient History at the University of Oxford and author of "The Five Great Monarchies." Sir Henry was born in 1813, was educated at Ealing School, served in the Bombay army, was Resident in Persia, as remarked above, then Political Agent at Kandahar, and helped to keep that position safe during the Afghan War. In 1843 he became the British Political Agent in Turkish Arabia; he was afterwards British Consul at Bagdad, and Consul-General in Asiatic Turkey. Having come home, he was elected a Director of the East India Company, in 1856, when the honour of knighthood was also conferred upon him. On the transfer of the Indian Government from the Company to the Queen's Administration, in 1858, he was appointed one of the Council to advise the Secretary of State for India. In the same year he was elected M.P. for Reigate. In April, 1859, he was sent as Special Envoy to the Court of Tehran, having resigned his seat in the House of Commons. At the general election of 1865 he was chosen M.P. for Frome, but withdrew from Parliament in 1868, and resumed his seat in the Council for India. Sir Henry is well known to be a scholar of high attainments in Oriental philology, antiquities, and history. He has contributed much to the discussions of the Asiatic and Geographical Societies, especially with reference to the interpretation of Babylonian, Assyrian, and Persian cuneiform inscriptions. The Royal Geographical Society elected him President on the death of Sir Roderick Murchison. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Doctor both of the Oxford and the Cambridge Universities, and an honorary member of several foreign learned societies.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

The *Scotsman* understands that the Lord Lieutenantcy of Berwickshire has been offered to the Duke of Roxburghe.

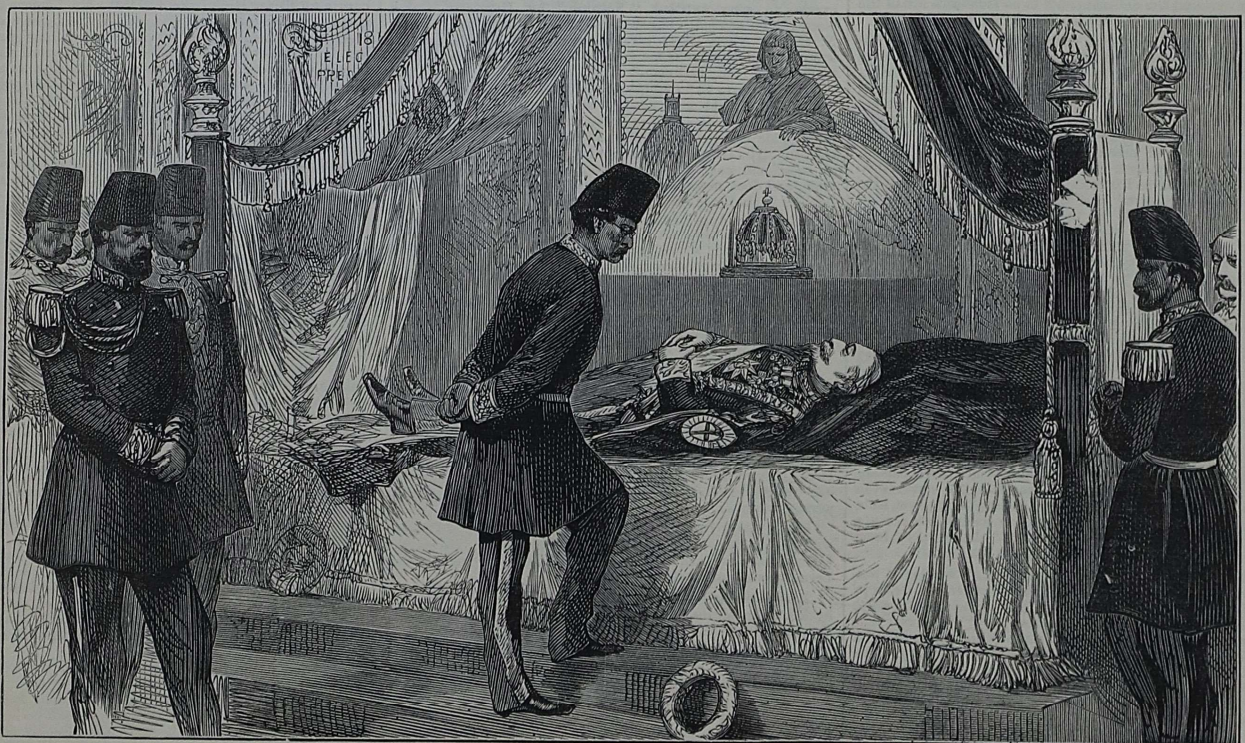
Monday was the first day of the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Hull. The proceedings began with a trial of various tillage implements. For this portion of the operations there were 304 entries. The collection of implements in the show-yard at Hull is one of the largest the society has obtained, there being between 5000 and 6000 entries. The entries of horses are somewhat below the average; while those of cattle, sheep, and pigs are about an average.

DEPARTURE OF THE SHAH FROM PORTSMOUTH.





MAJ R-GENERAL SIR HENRY RAWLINSON, K.C.B., MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL FOR INDIA.



THE SHAH AT MADAME TUSSAUD'S GALLERY OF WAXWORK FIGURES.

BY THE WAY.

Dr. Johnson had a good deal to say in favour of "private war," as he called duelling, and held that a man had as much right to defend his character as his property by force of arms. It would have been interesting to hear him on the fight which, thanks to the telegram system rather than to the intrinsic interest of the case, has been made a European affair—the rencontre between MM. de Cassagnac and Ranc. Possibly the sturdy old Englishman would have scoffed at the idea of a Frenchman's character being worth fighting about. In spite of the Doctor, we islanders have completely got rid of the habit of "sending messages." The law and the expressed determination of several of the Judges to hang the survivor in a fatal duel and his seconds had a good deal to do with the abandonment of the practice; and the fact that it had come to be resorted to by members of classes whose usual feelings on the subject of honour are not supposed to be very delicate had a good deal more. If we remember aright, the last "meeting" was between a linen-draper's assistant and a gentleman of the hair-dressing persuasion, and the former was "killed." Dramatists, who cling to conventions, still make their heroes challenge one another; but the audiences laugh, and this is well, as we go to a theatre to be amused. But France, according to her own statement, the country of logic and justice, encourages and admires conflicts by which both are set at naught, and in which the wrongdoer will be the victor if he has sedulously attended the fencing-room or the shooting gallery. In the affair of the De Cassagnac and Ranc duel the interest of those who attended to the subject was, perhaps, less barbarous than is usually the case; for, while both combatants were skilled gladiators, we are not aware that Europe would have gone into mourning had the matter ended in Eteocles and Polyneices fashion. However, both gentlemen have been spared to remain ornaments of civilised society. The report of the seconds varies from that of the telegram, and states that M. de Cassagnac received a wound which did not prevent his inflicting on M. Ranc a more severe one, that caused the cessation of the combat. Victory is therefore with the Imperialist champion.

We refer lovers of "Uncle Toby"—and that is equivalent to giving the advice to everybody capable of enjoying literary pleasure—to a short but very interesting paper in the new number of *Macmillan*. The writer asserts, on grounds which appear to be sound, that the character of Uncle Toby was drawn by Sterne from Captain Hinde, a neighbour of Lord Dacre, whom the great author used to visit at his country seat. Without spoiling a reader's enjoyment of the paper, we would mention that Captain Hinde, a retired officer, made an embattled front to his house, called in his labourers from the fields by the sound of a bugle, and had a battery at the end of his garden. His love for all living things was extraordinary; and, though the firing his guns was one of his chief delights, he one day discovered that a bullfinch had built her nest in the garden hedge close to his battery. Thereon he commanded that no more salutes should be fired until the little birds had flown. Such a piece of evidence is in itself strong enough to identify the portrait of "everybody's uncle."

The end of the case for the prosecution in *re* Tichborne will probably have come before these lines are read. Recent proceedings have been important, but they have not been exciting. The defendant's counsel justifiably asks for an adjournment, that he may consider the whole of the testimony that has been adduced, and the shape of his reply, and urges that his obtaining this grace will be the means of saving time. A certain period will, of course, be allowed him. The defendant is unwell. That people continue to discuss the case is clear, for Mr. Commissioner Kerr, on Tuesday, indignantly rose and took his court away from him to a more removed ground, observing that he would leave the place to counsel and others who wished to debate the Tichborne affair. But general interest will hardly revive until it is seen what cue Dr. Kenaly takes. We need scarcely say that Mr. Whalley has been again heard in the House of Commons with a question or two, or that the Government has totally declined to enter upon the topic. We might almost venture to submit to him that he has really done enough at present for his friend in making the splendid and amazing suggestion, which, at all risk of "contempt," he published last week, the plan of getting rid of the evidence of all the Catholic witnesses, by regarding it as given by direction of spiritual advisers. The *Times* has, however, a good deal depreciated the value of this idea, by pointing out that but a portion of those who have declared the defendant not to be Tichborne are of the faith so hateful to the member for Peterborough.

We are informed by one of the correspondents from Paris that the Shah has been so much delighted with England that he meditates another visit at no distant time. We shall, doubtless, be able to consider this fact with more serenity by-and-by than at present, when it is not inhospitable to say that we are a little like the giver of a festival who hears the last departing wheels "crunching the gravel." His Majesty is said to have lost no opportunity of proclaiming his delight with England, her Queen, and her people. He admires her Majesty more than any Sovereign whom he has seen, and he is enchanted with the eager welcome he received from the masses. He is reported to have used a word, in mentioning the latter, which has more significance in the East, where family feelings are cherished, than in some parts of Europe. "Are these persons all my cousins, that they are so happy to see me?" When Nassr-ed-din shall have paid us a few more visits he will, perhaps, discover that, except in Scotland, cousinhood does not necessarily imply the most enthusiastic affection of which human nature is capable. He knows already that *gratia fratrum rara est*, and that even a brother-in-law is occasionally an inconvenience of which a resolute relative gets quit by summary process. As we expected, we are told that the Shah declared that in France he had seen the sun for the first time. We decline to believe this: it is a Gallic fiction. We prefer to think of him, in Gay's words, as

A Persian, humble servant of the Sun,
Who, though devout, yet bigotry had none.

and a bigot is a person who is obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular opinion. If the Shah did not see the sun on a great many days when her Majesty's subjects were scorching and sweltering, he must have had in his train a counsellor of the true Oriental type. "If the King at noon day declares it is night, swear that you see the stars."

Mr. Macready's library has been sold. The catalogue was not a very large one, and perhaps the most important items in it consisted of volumes presented by their authors to the great tragedian. Talfourd gave "Ion," Knowles "Virginius," and other dramatists whose works had been fortunate enough to be produced by Mr. Macready paid him similar courtesy. His friend Mr. Dickens, of course, did not forget him when a new novel was complete, and these presentation copies brought high prices, "Nicholas Nickleby," for instance, fetching £16. Such sales are, of course, matter of business; but there is something unsatisfactory in the idea that a scholar occupies himself, up to nearly the last day of his life, in enriching his library,

and that in a couple of months later the accumulations of fifty years are scattered by the auctioneer. We are glad to know that in the case of the last-mentioned author no such dispersion had to take place, and that all his well-chosen books passed by bequest to one who values them both as a gift and for their own sakes; but this is exceptional. A library is the reflection of its owner's mind, and some day, when we are taking thought for a memorial to an illustrious man, it may be worth considering whether the conservation of his book-collection—his portrait of himself—would not be a philosophical as well as a graceful way of showing him honour.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The "Royal Edition of Songs of England," just published by Messrs. Boosey and Co., forms a worthy companion volume to their preceding collections, "The Songs of Scotland" and "The Songs of Wales." The work now referred to contains a choice selection of English melodies, ranging from the sixteenth century down to recent years, and including favourite pieces by Purcell, Boyce, Dibdin, Shield, Arne, Linley, Storace, Bishop, Balfe, and other popular composers, besides traditional and anonymous tunes. Where possible, the names of the authors of the words, as well as of the composers of the music, are given; and the whole has been carefully edited by Mr. J. L. Hutton, who has skillfully adapted new symphonies and accompaniments to many of the old songs. The volume is well printed, and altogether handsomely got up, and in these respects, as well as in cheapness, it resembles the valuable series of the "Royal Edition of Operas," issued by the same publishers.

"Belshazzar" and "Theodora" are names of oratorios that are but little known to the modern English public, but that bid fair to become more so through the excellent and cheap editions recently issued by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. Both these fine works had rested long in oblivion, with the exception of occasional slight extracts from each, until their performance under the direction of Mr. Barnby—"Belshazzar" in May, and "Theodora" in June last, as noticed by us at the time. The composition of the oratorio first named belongs to the year 1744, that of the other dating five years later. It is from "Theodora" that the well-known air, "Angels ever bright and fair," is taken. This and the other work contain both solo pieces and choruses that render them quite as important as many other of Handel's oratorios that have been treated with less neglect. The editions now referred to are edited by Mr. G. A. Macfarren, and future repetition performances should help to rescue such grand music from its past comparative oblivion.

In a far lighter strain than the publications last noticed are "The Persian Love Song," with English words cleverly adapted from the original by Mr. Sutherland Edwards, and the "Royal March," composed by Signor Vianesi for performance on the occasion of the recent state visit of the Shah of Persia to the Royal Italian Opera. The piece first mentioned (published by E. C. Boosey, of Little Argyle-street) was noticed by us when speaking of its recent performance at the Crystal Palace. Signor Vianesi's march is published (arranged for the pianoforte) by Messrs. Enoch and Sons, of Berners-street. It commences in true martial style, and introduces, by way of episode, a characteristic national air, which is followed by an effective coda.

Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. have recently issued various novelties, both instrumental and vocal. Among the former are two by E. Paladilhe, the composer of the popular "Mandolinata." His "Barcarolle" is an effective pianoforte piece, in which a pervading melody is surrounded with brilliant passages calculated to display both the instrument and the performer's powers. Somewhat similar in treatment, although not in subject, is his "Chant des Feuilles," a graceful idyll. From Messrs. Cramer we have also an acceptable valse sentimentale, entitled "Geraldine," by Mr. T. Mudie, whose name appears far too seldom in print. Although the piece referred to is a bagatelle, it is written with that neatness of touch which shows the skilled and cultivated musician.

From the house of Mr. E. C. Boosey we have two agreeable vocal pieces by the esteemed tenor singer Mr. W. H. Cummings. His song, "She like a seraph sings," and his trio, "A land where beauty cannot fade," are both characterised by suavity of melody and rhythmical flow, and will be found very effective in performance. The trio is for soprano, contralto, and tenor. The same publisher has issued an expressive song entitled "Nothing," by Henriette, and a piece of similar kind, "There is a garden in her face," by E. N. Grazia, whose style (as well as name) is Italian in this instance; while there is much more of the English character in his ballad, "Only a Dream."

"What Care I?" (published by Messrs. Brewer and Co.) is a song of a bold and marked character. The words (by Rosalind) are well and pungently written, in inculcation of a philosophic self-contentment; and the melody is well suited thereto. The accompaniment would have borne a little revision in occasional passages for the left hand; but this a mere trifle, and does not affect the general merit of the song. Karl Schiller is the name associated with the music.

"Still the Angel Stars are Shining"—words by Adelaide A. Proctor—has been set to a very agreeable and vocal melody by Oliver Cramer, whose song should find favour among those who cultivate the sentimental style.

It will be sufficient merely to record the publication, by Messrs. Duff and Stewart, of Mr. George Carter's Cantata "Evangeline" (founded on Longfellow's poem)—having previously spoken of its favourable reception and repetition in performance at the Royal Albert Hall.

The Board of Trade returns for June are unfavourable, showing a considerable falling off both in quantities and values in all our principal exports. The total value was £19,470,083, against £20,223,621 last year.

At Waterford there was no opposition to the return of the Hon. Henry Villiers Stuart, in the room of Mr. de la Poer, who has resigned; and the hon. gentleman was duly elected yesterday week.

Mr. Maurice Brooks, a merchant and magistrate of Dublin, was, on Monday, nominated Lord Mayor for 1874. He was the Liberal candidate, the Conservative candidate (Dr. Owens) having been defeated on a vote of the council.

Last Saturday the contest for the Mulholland Cup, presented by Mr. John Mulholland, J.P., owner of the celebrated yacht *Egeria*, for annual competition between the rowing clubs of Belfast Lough, took place, and was won by the Carrickfergus Amateur Rowing Club, who also carried it off last year.

In the Corporation Hall, Derry, on Monday, the Conservative ladies of Londonderry presented Lord C. J. Hamilton, M.P. for King's Lynn and formerly M.P. for Derry, with an address and testimonial, consisting of a silver inkstand and half a dozen silver candlesticks to match.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Vienna, Monday, July 7.

There was a time, before the era of international exhibitions, when English gold and silver smiths, and more especially English jewellers, were unable to compete successfully with those of France and Germany; but that period has gone by, and Great Britain—although the number of its exhibitors of plate and jewellery is much fewer than one could have desired—is admirably represented at the Vienna palace. Perhaps the most interesting display as a whole is that of Messrs. Hancock, whose handsome Gothic case in black and gold, surmounted by the Royal crown and plentifully decorated with armorial emblems, forms an invariable point of attraction in the British section in the nave. Their exhibition, which is strong alike in plate and jewellery, comprises, in the former category, the admirable Tennyson vase, modelled in chased and repoussé oxidised silver by Armistead, and illustrating the death of the blameless King, as sung by Tennyson in the last of his Idylls. Scarcely inferior in interest to this noble work are various spirited conceptions of Signor Monti and some graceful gold and silver jugs and vases—reproductions of ancient classic examples—which form a conspicuous portion of Messrs. Hancock's display. It is in jewellery, however, that they claim to carry off the palm, many of the parures exposed by the Bruton-street firm being unrivalled in the entire exhibition. First, among diamonds, there is Lady Dudley's wondrous "Star of the South," worth a fortune of itself, but with its value considerably enhanced by being set in a tiara of dazzling brilliants. Next comes a superb diamond necklace belonging to the same lady, the pendants of which are as large as pigeons' eggs. Then there is a very elegant suite composed of brilliants and button and pear-shaped pearls, comprising a tiara in coronet form, cluster and drop necklace, bracelet, and earrings, the whole valued at £10,000; also a parure of emeralds and diamonds, the tiara of which is most superb, and is justly regarded by Messrs. Hancock as one of their greatest achievements. The necklace, composed of twelve emeralds forming bands, with seven others set as drops, all perfectly free from marks or feathers, is equally beautiful with the earrings and bracelet, which complete the suite, for which the bagatelle of £18,000 is asked. We have next a necklace of brilliants, with a superb central ruby, priced at £10,000; another of pink pearls and brilliants, the central pearl of which is fully the size of a pigeon's egg; and a third most remarkable one, of black pearls and diamonds, arranged in clusters with bows of brilliants, which had excited the admiration of the Empress of Austria, and would in all probability have been bought by her had not Sir Richard Wallace secured it for £3000. Smaller and less valuable, but exceedingly beautiful, ornaments, in sapphires, rubies, coral, and diamonds, abound in Messrs. Hancock's étalage, which furthermore boasts some very fine Etruscan jewellery not unworthy even of Castellani himself.

Messrs. Elkington's display fully sustains their old reputation. Their chefs-d'œuvre are two exceedingly beautiful repoussé vases, due to the talent and patience of a French artist, M. Morel-Ladeuil. The first of these, which has taken six years to produce, is adorned with some exquisite festoons of foliage, while upon a spreading pediment below recline two beautiful female figures, representing Poetry and Music. The second, which is much smaller but not less beautiful, illustrates in a similar manner Art and Science. Everything is so exquisitely delicate in these productions that it is difficult for the uninitiated to believe that such results have been attained solely by the process of hammering up from the reverse side. Having regard to the beauty of the designs and the skill and value of the workmanship, one is scarcely surprised to learn that the price of the larger vase is £6000, and of the smaller one rather more than half that sum. Plate for table services, of a high standard of excellence, is exhibited by Messrs. Elkington with lavish profusion, and in the midst of the brilliant display appear a couple of old friends—the Elcho challenge shield and the international volunteer trophy. Among the novelties exhibited by this enterprising firm are some curious reproductions of Chinese enamel ware, remarkably elegant and artistic in execution.

Mr. Thomas, of Old Bond-street, whose case is comparatively small and unpretending, is the exhibitor of a wonderful necklace of twenty large brilliants, each set en solitaire, the value of which is fixed at £35,000. There are earrings and a brilliant cross to match, which bring the price of the whole parure up to something like £50,000. Mr. Thomas further displays a beautiful necklace of pearls of the finest water and the most symmetrical shape, which he spent four years in collecting, together with a splendid large pink pearl and a superb brooch of emeralds and diamonds. He also exhibits some cheap jewellery, manufactured expressly to compete with the Austrian handicraftsmen on their own ground, the gold being all of fifteen-carat standard, and cheapness being attained by the lightness of the articles in comparison with more massive productions. On one side of Messrs. Hancock's case Mr. Aitchison, of Edinburgh, whose specialty is Scotch jewellery, exhibits Highland brooches, dirks, and rams-head snuff-mills, set with Scotch pearls, pebbles, and carnelians. One carnelian which he displays in the rough weighs seven pounds, and is supposed to be the largest yet found.

Before quitting the British section in the nave we must not neglect to call attention to the extensive display of carpets made by Mr. John Lewis, of Halifax, whose reproductions, by the way, of Oriental types are perfectly unrivalled. His display comprises what are technically termed Royal Wiltons, Anglo-Indians, Axminsters, and Turkeys, and is in every respect an admirable one. From Kidderminster we have six exhibitors, the chief of whom are Gower, Woodward, and Co., who show some specimens of a new variety called the Hohen-zollern, and some Brussels and velvet-pile carpets woven without seams; and Humphries and Sons, whose Wilton samples are remarkably fine. Cooke and Law, of London, moreover, have an extensive display, comprising almost every variety of rug and carpet.

At the entry of the southern transverse gallery, and facing one side of Minton's splendid exhibition of artistic pottery and porcelain, stands Pim Brothers and Co.'s large case, around which the Viennese ladies are remarkably fond of congregating of an afternoon, discussing the merits of the single and double, watered and satin-striped, checked and tartan plaid Irish poplins, rich figured terries, and beautiful furniture brocatelles which the firm exhibits. Close by the side of Messrs. Pim's display is the stall of Jacoby and Co., well known for their Nottingham and imitation Valenciennes lace; and a little way lower down the gallery is that of Copestake, Moore, Crampton, and Co., who contribute many charming novelties in the way of lace to the Exhibition.

In front extends the realm of cotton, represented in the various stages of its manufacture and the different purposes for which it serves by ten or twelve important firms. Messrs. Walter Evans and Co., of Derby, who exhibit every kind of sewing cotton and thread, stand undoubtedly pre-eminent in their particular line, although Manchester, Paisley, and Bolton

have striven hard to beat them. The chief exhibitors of English longcloths and shirtings are Horrocks, Miller, and Co., of Manchester, whose show is both fine and extensive. Leeds, of course, has its staple trade fully represented; and in no other gallery of the Exhibition will one find such splendid woollen goods as in this British transverse gallery. There are broad cloths, uniforms, and meltons, cassimeres, tweeds, and serges, of every variety; imitation furs, comprising astrakhan, seal, and other skins, all of a very high standard of excellence. From cloths the transition to clothes is the natural one, and here one may mention that the unique exhibitor of ready-made masculine garments in the British department is Robert Cumberland, of Paris, who displays English hunting and riding coats, habits, and breeches—which the sporting Hungarian nobles will doubtless make a raid upon when the Prince of Wales revisits Hungary, according to promise, in the autumn, to hunt the fox with them. Poole, the Prince's tailor, is also here, but confines himself to exhibiting a few cloths and an elegant bridal-carriage wrapper, elaborately embroidered with rose, shamrock, and thistle, in light and delicate tints. In hats Christy and Woodhouse and Macqueen are pretty nearly the sole exhibitors. The display of the former, which comprises even policemen's and Indian helmets, railway-guards' caps, &c., is extensive; but that of the latter, limited to felt hats, is by far the finer of the two, both as regards the novelty of the shapes and the excellence of the material and manufacture. Indeed, in goods of this character England remains unsurpassed in the whole Exhibition.

Mr. John Lobb, the Prince of Wales's bootmaker, displays in his case, which stands hard by, a beautiful pair of lady's slippers, on which the Royal arms are elaborately embroidered in coloured silks and gold cord. The Viennese ladies find but one fault with his elegant blue and white and cerise and black mules—that is, they are so very tiny. The Austrian belle is renowned all the world over for her petits pieds, but she asks herself with amazement how it is possible for her English sisters to squeeze their feet into Mr. Lobb's boots and shoes, which are far too small for her. The only British exhibitors of ladies' dresses are Messrs. Hitchcock and Williams, of St. Paul's churchyard, who display eleven costumes designed after the latest fashions, the materials being all British manufacture. Perhaps the most remarkable point about them is their rich floral embroidery, all worked by hand. Hard by stands the pavilion of the patent felted fabric, the basis of which is paper, but which successfully imitates silk, woolen, and cotton goods, and has attracted considerable attention at this Exhibition, where the curtains, hangings, blinds, and valences made of it are being constantly mistaken for woven fabrics. Further down the transverse gallery one is in the region of the tanners, harness and whip makers and saddlers, who make a creditable display; and standing at the extreme end of the gallery are the stalls of the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Religious Tract Society.

It is universally admitted that the machinery exposed by our countrymen in the Agricultural Hall is unrivalled in the entire Exhibition. So incontestable is our supremacy in this department that the British exhibitors have declined to engage in the international trials which are now taking place in the environs of Vienna, basing their refusal upon the ground that, were they to compete, it would simply amount to a contest between themselves, as foreign exhibitors would be without a chance. America, the only rival from whom we had anything to fear, offers, comparatively speaking, a very poor display, there being but a few light and ingenious reaping-machines worthy of particular notice. Messrs. Ransome, Sims, and Head make, perhaps, the most conspicuous show in this department of the British section. They send ploughs made specially for Russia, and arranged to turn upon a slight side wheel at the furrow head by a simple movement of the arms; a steam-engine constructed for the consumption of straw instead of wood or coal, also for use in Russia and Hungary; and a thrashing-machine constructed for warm climates, such as Spain, Italy, and the Brazils. Messrs. Fowler exhibit a quantity of machinery made especially for the Archduke Albrecht, among which a gigantic steam-plough with large twin engines, each of 20-horse power, value £2000, is especially worthy of notice. Samuelson and Co., close by, show a clever reaping-machine, which obtained a first prize at an elaborate trial held near Prague in 1872. Marshall and Sons are great in thrashing-machines for hot climates, and Hornsby and Grantham have engines specially suited to mountainous districts such as the highlands of Turkey. The finest engines adapted to agricultural purposes are unquestionably those from the establishments of Clayton and Shuttleworth, and Roby, of Lincoln, those of the former firm—who do a most extensive trade in Austria, having branches at Vienna and Pesth—being remarkable for artistic workmanship, combining lightness with strength, and those of the latter for elaboration of finish.

The extreme north end of the agricultural hall is set apart for an exhibition of British beers and biscuits, pickles, and preserved provisions, spirits, liquors, essences, aerated drinks, and the like. One misses the names of all our well-known firms among the brewers and aerated-water manufacturers, and only a single distiller of note sends samples to the Vienna palace; but our biscuit and pickle manufacturers are represented by names not merely familiar in every English household, but widely known throughout Europe. Huntley and Palmer's handsome case, in which innumerable novelties in the biscuit line are tastefully displayed, attracts a curious crowd around it at all hours of the day, while their celebrated water biscuits have secured the marked honour of the unequivocal approval of the wine-tasting jury. The immense variety of preserved fruits and condiments, of sauces and pickles, which Crosse and Blackwell have set out in vases of artistic design and jars of tasteful form and colour, present a display which is certainly unapproached by any other nation. The same firm's samples, too, of vinegar of various shades of colour, which, neither throughout the process of distillation nor in boiling, is ever permitted to come in contact with any deleterious metallic substance, possess, moreover, a brilliancy and a transparency perfectly unrivalled.

The lion "Wallace," belonging to Mrs. Manders's collection of wild beasts, died yesterday week at Easington, near Durham. The cause of death is stated to have been inflammation of the lungs.

At Dublin the Board of Trade inquiry respecting the loss of the St. Columba resulted in suspension of the captain's certificate for nine months. A similar court at Newcastle condemned the master of the Stormoway, which was lost on the Kentish Knock, to the suspension of his certificate for six months.

The House of Lords sat on Monday as a Committee of Privileges, to decide upon the petition of George Philip Stanhope, cousin of the late Earl of Chesterfield, who claims the earldom and the barony of Stanhope. Their Lordships decided that the claim was proved to their satisfaction. The Committee then proceeded to consider the claims of the Marchioness of Lansdowne to the Barony of Nairne.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the P. per should be addressed "To the Editor of the Illustrated London News," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

V. P. Mexico.—They have reached us safely, and shall have early attention. H. L. Oakwood, Crodon.—The White is checkmated. 2. We decline to answer such childish questions by post.

Inquire.—There is nothing omitted. See notice to "X, R. D. T., and others," in our Number for June 28.

J. Ashmore, Cawthorne.—The game is rightly recorded now, and, though very weak at the beginning, has a pretty wind up. 2. The games you mention are very clever, and can be obtained of Messrs. Bell and Sons, of Covent-garden; the other box is beneath contents. C. H. S., Salford Walden.—Your method of describing the mate is quite *secundum artem*. The correct solution of Problem No. 1534 has been received from Manfred and Man Friday—P. Q. B. of Bruges—L. S. D. R. S.—Try Again—T. W. Canterbury—R. A. W. Alrey—Culhan—W. P. Payne—R. H.—Fiducia—H. Chesney—T. W. Morris—A. A. J. Lawrence—L. L. Appleby—J. Sawden—Box and Fox—Rev. M. Clare West—Frau of Lyons—W. Farnival—J. Allaire—Charley—S. M.—E. S. Lines—R. Rapp—Fosco—W. D. E. Fells—Cynon—Bab—Sigma—J. Gough—J. Janion—Percy—Tramway—Robert Sims—W. D. W. Les Amateurs du Café Serein, Angers—Keith and Kate—P. M.—W. D. E. Jane Hall—M. P.—Burke—Harkness—Arthur—John R. Mackin—R. S.—M. D. of L. C. A. Mueller—Tully—Ransom—Q. E. D.—Pip—C. H. S.—G. A. W.—W. Groux—H. Flunkott—Clive Crook.

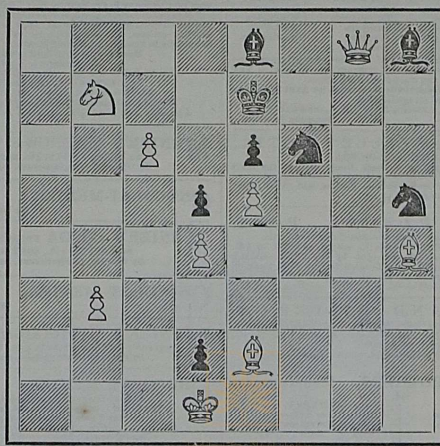
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1532.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Kt 5th	K to K 4th	3. Kt gives mate.	
2. R to Q Kt 7th	K moves		

PROBLEM No. 1533.

By Mr. A. DE GOGORZA.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS BY TELEGRAPH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following was the deciding game in a match played by telegraph between Boston and Hartford. The former represented by Messrs. Ware, Keyes, Howard, and McAllister; the latter by Messrs. Gilbert, O'Farrell, Dickinson, Hart, and Belden. We take this game from the first number of a new chess magazine, the *Chess Record*, published in Philadelphia, under the direction of Mr. Reichhelm.

(French Opening).

BLACK (Boston).	WHITE (Hartford).	BLACK (Boston).	WHITE (Hartford).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	Some critics expressed an opinion that the	Some critics expressed an opinion that the
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	Black players could have drawn the game	Black players could have drawn the game
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 5th	by giving their King to B 3rd. We be-	by giving their King to B 3rd. We be-
4. P to K 3rd	P to K 4th	lieve they were mistaken. Exgr.—	lieve they were mistaken. Exgr.—
5. B to K 3rd	P takes K P	38. Q to K R 4th (ch)	K to R 3rd (test)
6. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	40. R to Q 3rd	R to K 5th (best)
7. R to Q 3rd	Kt to Q 4th	41. R to Kt 3rd (ch)	R to K 5th (best)
8. Kt to K 2nd	R to Q B 3rd	42. P takes R	Q takes Kt.
9. Castles	B takes Kt.	43. P takes P (doble ch)	and Boston wins easily.
10. P takes B	P takes P	39. Q to K R 4th	
11. P takes P	P to K 4th	Q to K 6th looks a more efficient line of	
12. P takes P	Kt takes B	action. For suppose—	
13. P takes Kt	Kt to Q 4th	40. Q to K 6th	Q to Q 2nd
14. Kt to K B 3rd	K takes K P	(If B to R 3rd, then follow 40. Q to B 6th,	
15. Q to K B 3rd	Castles	ch), 41. R to Q 3rd, &c.	
16. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q to K 2nd	40. Q to B 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
17. R to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K 4th	41. Q to Q 2nd	R to K 2nd
		(Have they any better move at command?	
		Checking with the Rook, or playing P to	
		R 4th, is evidently useless.)	
		41. Kt takes B P,	
		and Boston must win, apparently.	
		40. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to R 3rd
		41. Q to Kt 7th (ch)	K to Q sq
		42. Kt takes R (dis.)	K takes Kt
		43. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to B 2nd
		44. K takes R	B to Q 4th
		45. Q to Q 8th	B to K 3rd
		Taking the Kt Pawn would only have	
		accelerated their defeat.	
		46. R to Q 2nd	P to Q 6th
		47. Q to R 5th	P to Q R 3rd
		48. P to R 3rd	Q to K R 5th (ch)
		49. K to R 2nd	Q to K 5th (ch)
		50. K to R 2nd	Q to K 5th (ch)
		51. R to B 2nd	K to R 3rd
		52. Q to Q 6th	P to Q Kt 4th
		53. P to Q 6th	P to Q 4th
		54. Q to Q 3rd	Q to Q 4th
		55. P to K Kt 4th	
		After this blow the Hartford game is	
		hopeless.	
		56. P takes P (ch)	P to Q 5th
		57. Q takes B (ch)	B takes P
		58. R takes Q	K takes R
		59. P to Q B 3rd	Resigns.

This move was indispensable for the further prosecution of the attack.

23. P to K 5th P to K B 4th
24. Q to K 5th Q to Q 3rd
25. Kt to Kt 5th

They should first have exchanged Rooks.
26. K takes R (ch) K takes R
27. K to K 5th

Hartford would have had no resource.
28. R takes R
29. Q to K 5th

30. Q to K 5th (ch) K to R sq
31. Q to K 5th (ch) K to R sq
32. Q to K 5th (ch) K to R sq

33. Q to K 5th (ch) K to R sq
34. Q to K 5th (ch) K to R sq
35. Q to K 5th (ch) K to R sq

36. Q to K 5th (ch) K to R sq
37. R to Q sq (ch) K to K 2nd
38. Kt to Q 6th K to B sq

The final score gave—Boston 2 games; Hartford, 1 game; Drawn, 1 game.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNEY OF THE VIENNA

CHESS SOCIETY.

The following is an abstract of the programme put forth by the directors of this meeting—

Players who wish to take part in the tournament are to send in their names to the secretary, Mr. Ludwig Weinbrenner, 7, Elizabeth-strasse, Vienna, by July 15. Entrance fee, 50 fl. each.

A preliminary meeting of all competitors will take place on July 19, to settle the rules of combat and to pair the combatants.

On July 20 the tournament begins, and it will be continued without interruption to the end.

The number and values of the prizes cannot be definitively fixed by the directors before the meeting, but they can already promise—First prize—An object of art and a sum of money, valued together at 2000 fl. Second prize—The amount of the subscriptions, at least 600 fl. Third prize—500 fl. Fourth prize—200 fl.

RULES OF THE COMBAT.

1. Each competitor will have to play a match of three games, with every other. The result of this match will be considered as a whole, and to the winner will be accounted one, to the loser none.

2. The winner of the largest number of matches will receive the first prize, the next one the second prize, and so on.

3. Each match must be finished in two consecutive days.

4. Each player must make not less than twenty moves per hour. The time he saves in the first hours standing to his good for later moves.

Intending competitors are recommended to communicate with the directors, who will then take care that they are provided with suitable lodgings at comparatively low prices.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY N. L. CHETWODE.

Arabella Phillis, Lady Newdigate-Ludford-Chetwode, died on the 27th ult. Her Ladyship was married, firstly, to James Reade, Esq., of Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square; and became, Jan. 17, 1861, the second wife of Sir John Newdigate-Ludford-Chetwode, Bart.

LADY DARELL.

Harriet Mary, Lady Darell, who died, on the 27th ult., at Frimley, Surrey, was the only daughter of the late Sir E. Tierney, Bart.; and was married, in 1843 (she was his second wife), to the Rev. Sir William Lionel Darell, Bart., of Fretherne Court, Gloucestershire, and 29, York-place, Portman-square. Her Ladyship had two sons and a daughter.

PRINCE PONIAWOSKI.

Prince Joseph Poniatowski, whose sudden death occurred last week, was born at Rome, in 1816. He was descended from the last King of Poland, although of Italian birth and education. He produced, both in Italy and at Paris, several operas, some of which met with considerable success, particularly "Don Desiderio." During the past few years Prince Poniatowski had been resident in London, where he brought out, in 1871, a grand mass of his composition, of which we have previously spoken. Originally an amateur, the Prince exercised his art as a profession on the loss of his fortune, and was actively engaged up to within a few hours of his death. His annual concert took place at the Drury Lane Opera House, on June 27, when he conducted most of the performances. The funeral of Prince Poniatowski took place, on Tuesday, in the grounds of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Chiselmhurst. Among those present were many eminent members of the musical profession.

MR. HIRAM POWERS.

We have to record the death, at Florence, of Mr. Hiram Powers, the distinguished American sculptor. Mr. Powers was born in 1805, at Woodstock, Vermont, where his parents kept a small farm. At an early age he was thrown on his own resources. After filling various humble situations at Cincinnati, he formed the acquaintance of a Prussian sculptor, from whose instruction he was soon enabled to model busts in plaster of considerable merit. He then superintended the waxwork shows of the Western Museum of that city. In 1835 he removed to Washington, where he executed busts of many of the most eminent Americans of the day. At length he was enabled to carry out a long-cherished scheme of visiting Italy. In 1837 he established himself at Florence, where he since laboured with little interruption. His portrait-busts are highly esteemed, but his fame mainly rests on his ideal works. Of these, "The Greek Slave," which was exhibited in London in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and has since been exhibited throughout the United States, is the most widely-known, if not the best, of Mr. Powers's works. His statue of "Eve" was much admired by Thorwaldsen; and this, with "The Fisher-Boy" and an ideal bust of Proserpine, are in high repute in America.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with three codicils, of John James Baron Rayleigh, of Terling Place, Essex, who died on June 14, at No. 18, Portland-place, was proved on the 5th ult. by his eldest son, John William, the present peer, the Hon. Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnaird, the Very Rev. John Bramston, and the Rev. Edward Russell Bernard, the executors, the personality being sworn under £30,000. The testator charges his real estate with £35,000 for his younger children, and, subject thereto, his eldest son takes such real estate under settlement. To his wife he leaves £1000 and certain furniture, and the residue of his personal estate, after payment of some annuities and legacies, to said son.

The will and codicil of Mr. Richard Sumner, of Pottenham Priory, Surrey, the senior magistrate for the county of Surrey, were proved on the 5th ult. by Norton Cornish Sumner, the son, and Emily Catharine Emma Sumner, the daughter, the acting executors, the personality being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths all his real and leasehold estates to his son for life, charged with annuities of £100 to each of his three daughters, with remainder to his said daughters and the survivor of them, with remainder on the death of the survivor of them to his said son, his heirs and assigns, for ever. His personal estate the testator divides between his son and daughters.

The will and two codicils of Mr. Francis Hastings Ivoe, late of No. 80, Portland-place, were proved, on the 3rd inst., by Sir William John Walter Baynes, Bart., John Julian, and William Gordon Gordon Cumming, the executors; the personal estate being sworn under £400,000. The will and codicils contain very numerous legacies to relations, friends, and servants; and, among the bequests, the testator gives £2000 to the Establishment for Ladies in Ill-Health, 90, Harley-street; £1000 New Three per Cent Stock to the Middlesex Hospital; £1000 each to the Lock Hospital, the Samaritan Hospital, and the House of Charity, Greek-street, Soho; and £500 each to the Bromley College and the Irish Church Sustentation Fund. He settles on Mr. Arthur Lionel Tollemache certain parts of his estates in Ireland; and the residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his grandnieces, Agnes Mary Manners Tollemache, Agatha Manners Tollemache, William Stewart, Richard Stephens Taylor, Sir William John Walter Baynes, Clara Oldfield, and William Theod.

The will of Kustoojee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of Bombay, Parsee merchant, was proved, in London, on the 13th ult., by Theodore Drumell, the attorney of Bhikjee, the relict, one of the executors, in respect of a part of his property situated in England, sworn to be under the value of £6000.

The will of Mr. John Jayne, of Pant-y-Baile, Brecknockshire, was proved, on the 30th ult., by William Edward Jayne, Francis John Jayne, and Basil Jayne, the sons, and Manley Aspin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths annuities to his wife and daughters, makes certain gifts of shares and interests in his collections made in his lifetime, and divides the residue equally amongst his three sons.

The will of General the Hon. Henry Frederick Compton Cavendish was proved on the 3rd inst., the personality being sworn under £5000. After confirming the settlements on his first and second marriages, the testator bequeaths to his daughter, Caroline Fanny Cavendish, such plate, furniture, and linen as his executors may deem sufficient for a small residence; he then gives to his eldest son, William Henry Frederick Cavendish, all the remainder of his furniture, plate, pictures, books, moneys, stocks, funds, shares, and other securities, horses, carriages, harness, &c.; and his freehold property, with the residue of his personal property, he gives to the Duke of Devonshire and F. J. Howard, Esq., upon trust to pay certain annuities to different members of his family, and to divide the ultimate residue between Colonel W. H. F. Cavendish and his (testator's) three sons by his second marriage.

The will of Major-General Luke Smyth O'Connor, C.B., was proved on the 24th ult. by Ann Mitchell O'Connor, the relict, the sole executor.