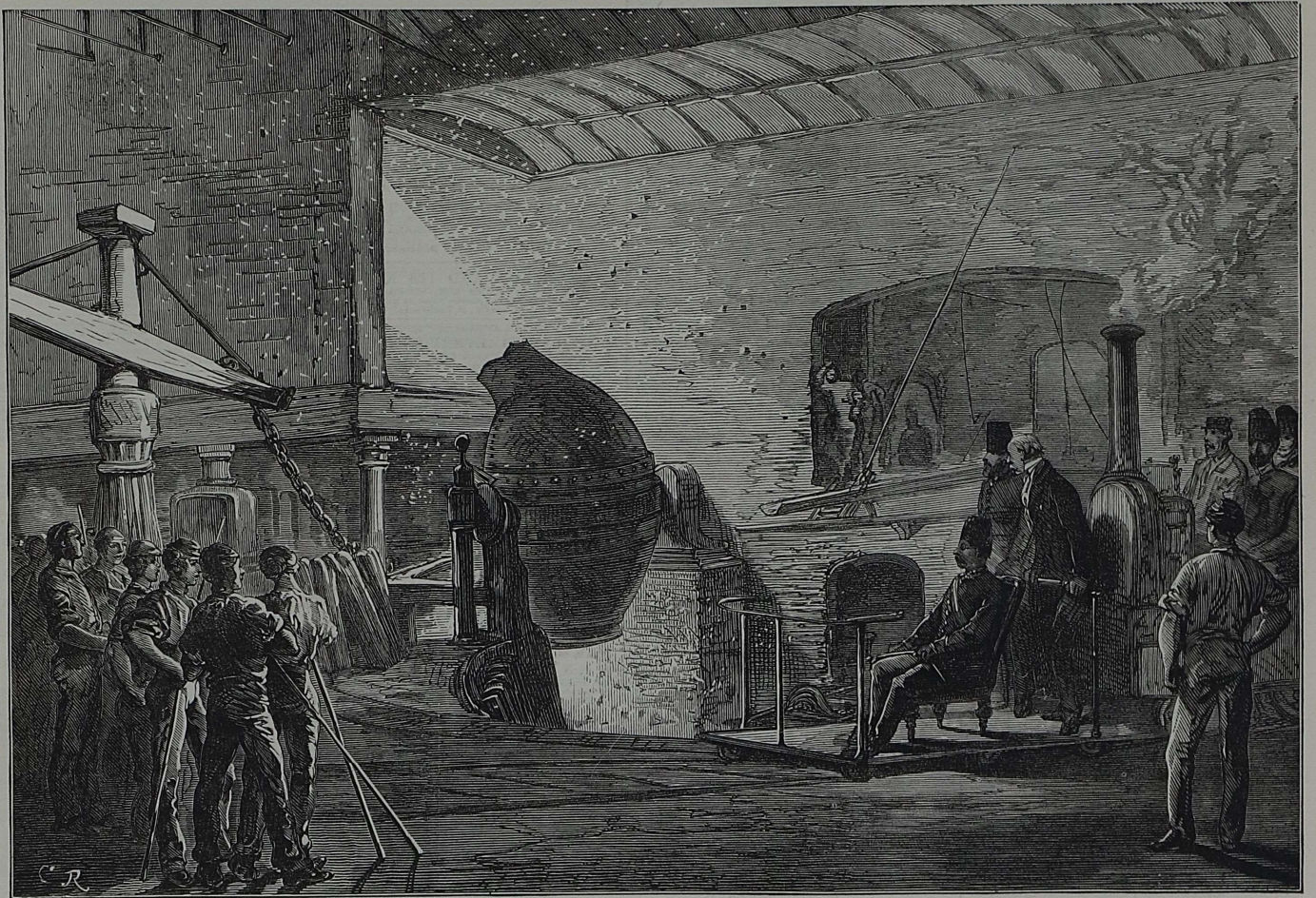




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12 Table Forks	30	..	11	0	0	12 Table Forks	40	..	15	0	0

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2 Gavy Spoons	10	..	3	13	4	2 Gavy Spoons	12	..	4	10	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	..	3	13	4	1 Soup Ladle	11	..	4	2	0
1 Sauce Ditto	10	..	3	18	4	1 Sauce Ditto	12	..	4	16	6
4 Salt Spoons(gilt)	..	1	0	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	..	2	2	0	0
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12 Table Spoons ..	..	1 10 0	1 18 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	
12 Dessert Spoons..	..	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	

12 Tea Spoons	..	..	0 12 0	0 18 0	1 20 0	1 50 0
2 Salt Spoons	..	..	0 20 0	0 30 0	0 40 0	0 40 0
1 Mustard ditto	..	..	0 10 0	0 16 0	0 20 0	0 20 0
6 Egg ditto	..	..	0 90 0	0 120 0	0 110 0	0 120 0
1 Gravy Spoon	..	..	0 60 0	0 76 0	0 96 0	0 106 0
1 Soup Ladle	..	..	0 96 0	0 120 0	0 150 0	0 160 0

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THE SHAH AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

BY THE WAY.

Had we been writing this paragraph in July, 1773, the events of the time being the same as those of the present week, we should probably have had to say something of this sort:—"An affair of honour came off yesterday. One of the parties was a well-known M.P. for a cathedral town in the east of England, the other was a gentleman of the Roman Catholic persuasion who was examined as a witness in the great trial now pending. Our contemporary the *Times* recently published an able summary of the evidence in that case, and showed that one hundred witnesses had declared the defendant not to be the person he has sworn that he is, while forty had asserted that he was the person he has sworn that he is not. In reference to this statement, the M.P., who for some reason was in the country, not at St. Stephen's, wrote a letter to the *Times*, in which he suggested that the whole of the testimony of the Catholic witnesses might be disposed of by imputing to them perjury, committed at the instance of the authorities of their Church, who desired to retain in Catholic hands the estates in question in the case. One of these witnesses immediately dispatched a military friend to the M.P., and a duel was at once arranged, the parties meeting half-way between his residence and London. We are glad to say that no unhappy results took place. The sonnet characteristically missed his aim, and received his adversary's ball on the head, which it happily failed to penetrate. All was settled in an amicable way, the M.P., in the handsomest manner, declaring (as, indeed, he had done in his letter) that there was no reflection upon witnesses who might merely have sworn untruly in compliance with the dictates of religion. The parties came to London in the same post-chaise." But this is 1873, and some persons, at least, are more rational than their ancestors. Whether the defendant's counsel read the letter with feelings of deep gratitude to the writer we shall probably hear one of these days.

His Majesty the Shah having now left us, and the "impression" which it was intended to produce upon him being, we trust, deeply engraven, and past obliteration, we have leisure to consider what has been said upon the subject of his visit by others than islanders. The Germans admit that we have done our work admirably, and believe that the Shah must be convinced that England is a great and terrible nation, whose friendship he should secure at any price. Russian ideas have been expounded, and they have, for obvious reasons, no value at all. The French allow that England has made a grand display of material prosperity and power; but, as they have nothing to gain by impressing the Shah, they will be content to show him something beautiful, which, of course, English taste and English climate forbid anyone to see in this country. But a curious message comes to us from afar, so far indeed as Rangoon. We have just received the *Rangoon Gazette* of May 23, and it contains a leading article in which the writer makes reference to the last dreadful famine in Persia. He alleges that the Monarch was entirely unmindful of the horrible sufferings of his subjects, but that "in certain towns the governors were ordered that starvation should cease, and accordingly every day men, women, and children who had the audacity to cry for bread were unceremoniously knocked on the head." This was while subscriptions from British subjects were pouring into Persia in aid of the famishing. Of course the inference is that England was about to lavish her hospitality on a potentate who is not deserving of it. We may observe that the statement above made is not supported by any evidence, and, though we have no doubt of the bona fides of the writer, the story does not seem probable. Has not some isolated act of brutality been magnified into extraordinary proportions? We incline to believe that, however powerful State reasons for all that has been done might seem, there would have been a very much more modified and official reception of the Shah had Government believed in such a statement as that from Rangoon; and our Ministers must be very ill-served by their subordinates if information on such a matter has been withheld.

British faith in the pluck and sense of Sir Samuel Baker has at last been thoroughly vindicated. On Monday night Lord Granville and Lord Enfield had the gratification of reading to the Lords and the Commons a telegram from Alexandria announcing that a despatch from Khartoum had been received at the former place on Saturday last. Sir Samuel was at Khartoum in good health, with all the other Europeans, and he had conquests to report. Down to the Equator the country in which he had been campaigning had been annexed to the dominions of the Khedive, the slave-traders' intrigues had been stamped out, the route was quite open to Zanzibar, and also on June 8 a victory had been won by only 105 men over the army of Orosio. If the arrangement of details reminds us a little of the famous anti-climax,

In both the tropics is our language spoke,
And part of Flanders hath received our yoke,

no matter; the news is of general success, and when we get the despatches we shall, no doubt, be able to do more justice to the gallantry and discretion of our brave representative.

"They manage some things better in Ireland." If unfortunate authors, composers, and students, who cannot sit with windows closed when the glass is at 80 deg., and who cannot work with windows open when street organ after street organ pours in floods of "bad noise," had but a Mr. O'Donnell, of Belfast, to appeal to! He had a street musician brought before him the other day, a woman, and, though she declared that she sang songs for the support of herself and child, he sent her to gaol for a month. To be sure, her *aria d'introito* was of a semi-political character, and was in glorification of "the noble Orangeman, Mr. Johnston," who, the poet asserted, "adores the Bible, Church, and Crown, and loves the Orange and Blue," but we cannot believe that the utter nonsense of the lyric had much to do with the sentence. We prefer to think that Mr. O'Donnell has a laudable hatred for vagabonds who force unsought music upon people, and from many a "quiet street" will be uttered the earnest wish that we had some "beak" who would deal in similar fashion with our London organ nuisances. If they hindered sacred and holy trade they would be stopped in a week; but, as they only hinder mere writers and artists, and torture mere invalids, they are left to work their will, encouraged by menials and mammas.

Readers may recollect that some time ago they had the pleasure of reading many advertisements by a gentleman named Dr. Vellere, who continuously asserted that he was a fine dramatist, but that managers would not give him the opportunity of displaying his genius. We were told this very often, and there was nothing improbable in the statement. There are, doubtless, many good dramatic writers who cannot get before the public. But Dr. Vellere has published one of his dramas; and, though we are not greatly concerned to find excuses for managers, many of whom have a cultivated talent for making mistakes, we think that we can see some extenuation of their conduct in regard to this gentleman. He proposes to set very hard tasks for the actors. Doubtless, they ought to be able to perform those tasks. But facts are facts, and we fear that a manager would have much difficulty in procuring artists who could carry out Dr. Vellere's stage

directions. Of these we will give a slight sample. At the end of the third act a heroine, Kate, has a strong situation:—

Kate (raising herself to her full height). No; there are no children for such as I! (Laughs and turns suddenly serious—with awful pathos)

"The children to the Tiber!"

(She stops, and her vacant look is fully expressive of her terrible misery. At this moment the coffin becomes visible, and at its slight Conquest gives a terrible shriek, and falls to the ground.)

Jack (pointing to the coffin). "The mother to the tomb!"

Later, Conquest, having recovered himself, again encounters the tremendous Kate. He says, with much novelty, to a young couple, "Bless you, my children." Then—

(overpowered with feelings, he staggers; and, when his eyes meet with the calm posture of Kate, he looks at her terrified, whilst the by-play of his demeanour expresses forcibly how he shrinks from her with awe.)

Thirdly, and with this illustration we close, Conquest has another call on his facial and other powers:—

(The BRIDE, who has not left the side of KATE, embraces her tenderly. CONQUEST, whose by-play has vividly expressed the sentiments which these incidents could but call up in his breast, was at first thunderstruck; in recognising KATE, a beam of happiness of the past seems to illumine his face; but when he sees his daughter, side by side with his son and KATE, he realises at once the horror of his position, and snatches his daughter away.)
Conquest. Away, away from him, from them—and for ever!
(A terrible struggle commences within his breast.)

Now, we think that it will be admitted that Dr. Vellere has, to use a colloquialism, cut out a good deal of work for the actors, and managerial distrust of their abilities may have had something to do with the treatment of which he complained so long and so expensively.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

The series of Royal, metropolitan, and other national entertainments which have been given, during the past two or three weeks, in honour of his Majesty Nasr-Ood-Deen, Shah of Persia, while the guest of her Majesty Queen Victoria, fill in the present Number, as in our last publication, all the space devoted to Engravings that illustrate the passing events of the day. We have now to deal with the most elaborate acts and scenes in this grand pageant of British wealth and power, which is certainly more significant as an exhibition of what England herself is, what she possesses, and what she can do, than important as a mere complimentary demonstration to the Shah—no very great personage, after all, either in Europe or in Asia, compared with some other potentates we have seen coming and going in London.

The Naval Review at Spithead on Monday week—the Review of the Guards and other choice troops by the Queen next day in Windsor Park—the visits of the Shah to the Royal Italian Opera, and to the Royal Albert Hall, with the adjoining International Exhibition—his sight of the shipping in the Thames and the West India Docks, on the Wednesday, with the Admiralty luncheon for him at Greenwich Hospital—his journey to the North, where he saw the town and port of Liverpool on the Thursday, and the town and factories of Manchester on the Friday, being the guest of the Duke of Sutherland at Trentham—and his return to London on Saturday, after which he went to the garden party of the Prince and Princess of Wales at the Chiswick villa—these proceedings of last week afford such a variety of subjects for our illustrations that there is no fear of sameness in following the steps of the Shah on English ground.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

It was the first Saturday evening of his stay in London, as we stated last week, that the Shah went to a state performance, by order of the Lord Chamberlain, at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. His Majesty, with a numerous suite, in ten of the Queen's carriages manned by servants in state liveries, drove from Buckingham Palace, by way of Trafalgar-square, St. Martin's-lane, and Garrick-street, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards. On arriving at the Floral Hall, which forms the vestibule to the theatre, his Majesty was met by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and by their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Cambridge. The following officers of the Royal household were in attendance on his Majesty:—The Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Treasurer of the Household, the Controller of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Clerk Marshal, the Gold Stick, the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, the Silver Stick, the Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, the Controller in the Lord Chamberlain's department, two Gentlemen Ushers, and the Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard. The Earl of Morley, Lord Frederic Kerr, Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng, and Major-General the Hon. A. Hardinge also attended his Majesty. The usual guard of Yeomen of the Guard was in attendance at the theatre and upon the stage. At the entrance of the theatre the Shah was received by the Lord Chamberlain, who conducted his Majesty to the Royal box. The Persian national air was played by the band in the Floral Hall, and "God Save the Queen" was sung before the performance began. It consisted of a selection of pieces from different operas.

NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

The Shah, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Russian Imperial Prince, or Cesarevitch, and the Cesarevna, sister to our Princess, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge, attended by many persons of their several suites, went down from London to Portsmouth by a special train on the Monday morning, and embarked in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert before eleven o'clock. They were first saluted aloft by the old wooden line-of-battle ships the Victory, the St. Vincent, the Duke of Wellington, the Asia, and the Donegal, moored near the Dockyard Pier. These ships, also the Indian troop-ships Crocodile, Serapis, and Euphrates, were completely dressed with flags. The Victoria and Albert, commanded by Prince Leiningen, with Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy in superior command, bore the Royal standard of Persia, and that of the Prince of Wales together on her mainmast, the Union Jack on her bowsprit, and St. George's flag at her tail. She was followed by the Enchantress, with Mr. Goschen and the other Lords of the Admiralty, and by several other steam-boats. The members of the House of Lords were in the Simoom, the House of Commons in the Tamar, and there was the Trinity House yacht Galatea. Two miles off the Southsea shore, at the Spithead anchorage in the Solent between the Isle of Wight and Hampshire coast, lay the assembled fleet of British ironclads, in three long parallel lines, each line from east to west extending nearly two miles. The innermost line, nearest Portsmouth, consisted of twenty-four gun-boats or small vessels of war—namely, the Waterwitch, Swinger, Goshawk, Ariel, Beacon, Zephyr, Skylark, Cracker, Orwell, Bruiser, Foam, Plucky, Bloodhound, Kite, Blazer, Snake, Scourge, Bonetta, Arrow, and Comet; the Seafoiler and Martin, sailing frigates. The next or central line comprised the eleven ironclads of the first division, which were the Valiant, 18 guns, Captain Bedingfield; Zealous, 20, Captain Hamilton; Hercules, 14, Captain Dowell, C.B.;

Hector, 18, Captain Cochrane; Audacious, 14, Captain Hender-son; Northumberland, 28, Captain Alexander, C.B.; Agincourt, 28, Captain Adeane (flagship of Rear-Admiral Hornby, C.B.); Devastation, turret-ship, 4, Captain Hewett, V.C.; Hecate, 4, Commander Boyd; Gorgon, 4, Commander Hon. A'Court; Prince Albert, 4, Commander Bridges. The third line, which lay nearest to the Isle of Wight shore, contained the twelve ironclads of the second division, including three turret-ships. They were the Penelope, 11 guns, Captain C. Wake; Caledonian, 24, Captain Montgomerie; Black Prince, 28, Captain Lacy; Monarch, 6, Captain Boys; Vanguard, 14, Captain Spain; Achilles, 26, Captain Oldfield; Sultan, 12, Captain Vansittart, C.B.; Glutton, 2, Captain Aynsley; Hydra, 4, Commander Tinkler; Cyclops, 4, Commander Lupman; Royal Sovereign 5, Commander Cleveland. The Royal yacht, with the Royal spectators, passed from east to west between the central and outer line of ironclads, followed by the other yachts and steam-boats, and then passed from west to east between the central line and the line of gun-boats. Three general salutes were fired by the whole fleet—the first time, when the Victoria and Albert approached Spithead; the second time, at twelve o'clock, when she reached the western end of the lines; the third time, at two o'clock, when she left the fleet on her return to Portsmouth Dockyard. Between one and two o'clock the Royal yacht lay to while the Shah and the Princes and Princesses went, in a white barge of state, to inspect the flagship Agincourt, and likewise the Sultan, where the Shah was much astonished with the 18-ton 400-pounder guns on the main-deck. There was a luncheon for the Royal party at the official residence of Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, and the Shah smoked a pipe on the lawn. He was afterwards taken into the dockyard to see the building of a ship to be called after him instead of the Blonde, as first proposed. The South-Western Railway brought his Majesty and their Royal Highnesses back to London at half-past seven in the evening.

Our Special Artist, in the illustration of the Fleet at Spithead, has shown the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with the Alberta and the Vigilant conveying the Shah's attendants, passing between the lines of ironclad war-ships. Those on the right hand are the Agincourt flag-ship, which is nearest; the Northumberland, Audacious, Hector, Hercules, Zealous, and Valiant. On the left are the Sultan, Achilles, Vanguard, Monarch, Black Prince, Caledonia, and Penelope. The turret-ships Devastation and Hecate, on the right hand, the Glutton and Hydra on the left, are not shown in the sketch, having been passed by the Royal yacht before the moment at which the sketch was taken; and the other steamers, Enchantress and Galatea, Tamar and Simoom, are not yet come up.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

After dining at Buckingham Palace, upon his return from Portsmouth, the Shah went to the International Exhibition, Kensington, at half past ten. He was met by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur, with the Marquises of Lansdowne and Ripon, Earls Granville and Carnarvon, and others, who showed him the Machinery Department and the Picture Galleries. The Shah and their Royal Highnesses, with the Princess of Wales, the Cesarevitch and the Cesarevna, afterwards heard a concert of music in the Royal Albert Hall. Their seats were placed on a dais opposite the great organ, within a decorative border of green leaves and yellow flowers. The grand amphitheatre, filled with company in brilliant attire, many gentlemen wearing uniforms, had a superb effect. The Shah had the Princess of Wales on his right hand, the Cesarevna on his left; the Prince of Wales sat on the left hand of his sister-in-law; the Cesarevitch and the Duke of Edinburgh were to the right of the Princess of Wales. The music was performed by Madame Titiens, Mr. Sims Reeves, Madame Trebelli-Bottini, and other vocalists, with the orchestra, and Dr. Stainer at the organ. Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the Albert Hall, and there was a guard of honour outside.

QUEEN'S REVIEW IN WINDSOR PARK.

On Tuesday week, in the morning, the Shah had an interview with Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, and the Duke of Argyll, on political business. He received deputations from the cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, the Anti-Slavery Society, the religious communions of Jews, Armenian Christians, and Parsees; and several persons connected with Indian Government were introduced to his Majesty. At three o'clock in the afternoon, having at the Paddington station met the Prince and Princess of Wales and several other Royal Highnesses, the Shah went to Windsor by a special train, which was slow, so that he did not get to the review-ground till five. It was in the vast lawn between Queen Anne's Ride and the Long Walk, surrounded with noble trees, which were in the full beauty of fresh summer leafage. The troops assembled for review, officers and men, numbered about 7400 of our finest soldiers. Beginning from the right of their line, there was the Royal Horse Artillery, which always claims that position; then the solid and brilliant masses of the household cavalry, the battalions of Guards, and the other infantry regiments, the Dragoons and Hussars, and, on the left flank, the batteries of Royal Artillery. Lord Stratford was in command of the whole line, Colonel Newton of the artillery, Sir Thomas MacMahon of the cavalry, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar of the infantry. The array was about three-quarters of a mile long, and was completely lapped by a deep fringe of spectators stretching away right and left in a wide sweep, which left the troops ample space for their manoeuvres. The space at the saluting point, reserved for the Queen and the Shah, was inclosed, and was marked by two lofty flags, the Royal standards of England and Persia. On both sides of this space were erected stands to accommodate the foreign Ministers, the Lords and Commons, and other privileged spectators. The Queen came in an open carriage, with the Princess of Wales and her sister, the Imperial Princess of Russia, attended by officers and ladies of the Court and Royal household, and escorted by Scots Greys. Her Majesty was dressed, as usual, in black, with some white in her bonnet; the two Princesses had white dresses and blue bonnets. The Shah, of course, wore his dark military uniform, with a blue ribbon across his breast, which glittered with diamonds and emeralds; he had on his gold spectacles. He rode a small white Arab, the tail of which was dyed pink, and was tied with a band of gold braid. The Prince of Wales wore his uniform as Colonel of the Rifle Brigade, the Cesarevitch a Russian uniform, the Duke of Edinburgh that of a volunteer artillery corps, and the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, that of a Field Marshal. The troops saluted and presented arms to the Queen, and lowered their colours while the National Anthem was played. The Queen's carriage, accompanied by the Shah riding with the Duke of Cambridge at his side, followed by the other Princes and the Staff, passed slowly along the line. They returned to the saluting point, and the troops marched past, the Royal Horse Artillery first, then the two regiments of Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the 6th Dragoon Guards, the 7th Hussars, the 13th Hussars, the E and H batteries 14th brigade Royal Artillery, three battalions of Grenadier Guards, two of Coldstream Guards, one of Scots Fusilier Guards, the 7th

Fusiliers, 16th Regiment, 96th Highlanders, and first battalion Rifle Brigade. The Shah watched the march of these excellent troops with great interest. The Prince of Wales rode past at the head of the Rifle Brigade, as its commander. After this march past the Queen a few manoeuvres of action were performed, representing the defence of Windsor against an enemy supposed to have crossed the Thames between Boveney and Bray. The Shah was much pleased, and gave the Duke of Cambridge a beautiful Persian scimitar, with a gold hilt, in a scabbard of purple velvet. At seven o'clock their Majesties left the park, and the Shah got back to London between nine and ten. He was too late to dine with Lord Granville and the Corps Diplomatique at the Foreign Office, as he had intended, but he went there for half an hour about midnight, when Lord and Lady Granville entertained a distinguished company.

WEST INDIA DOCK AND GREENWICH.

The Shah had arranged to see the Bank of England, as well as the Tower of London, before going down the river to Blackwall and Greenwich, on Wednesday week; but he was too much fatigued by his efforts the previous day. He went, about one o'clock, in an open carriage, from Buckingham Palace to the Tower, but did not stop there to see the armoury and regalia. At the Tower Wharf, kept by a guard of honour of the Coldstreams, he embarked in the river steam-boat Princess Alice, which was accompanied by the Cupid, having on board the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince and Princess of Russia, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Teck and Princess Mary, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge, all in 'civilian dress. A salute was fired from the Tower guns, and the two steamers moved down the river, followed by other boats, one bearing the official persons of the Admiralty Board. The river was crowded with ships, barges, boats, and vessels of many different kinds. Their decks and rigging, as well as the wharves and roads on each bank, and windows and crane-stages of the warehouses, being thronged with people, it looked like all London upon the water and banks of the Thames, as it looks above Putney on the day of the University boat-race. Opposite the entrance to the West India Dock lay five of the floating steam fire-engines of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, under the orders of Captain Shaw. They were closely lashed together in a line, and upon the deck of each stood the firemen, with the hose-pipes ready for a discharge. The word was given, and they all at once saluted the Shah with several hundred jets of water, thrown horizontally against the sides of the Princess Alice steam-boat, after which they cast up as many perpendicular jets to a great height in the air, with a very fine effect. The steam-boat conveying his Majesty and the Princes entered the West India Dock by the Millwall gates, where the 26th Middlesex Volunteers formed a guard of honour. The West India Dock was full of shipping, packed close to each side, with an open channel between for the steam-boats to pass. All the decks, rigging, and yards of the ships, and the ground and buildings around the dock, swarmed with an immense multitude of sight-seers, amongst whom were foreign sailors of every nation. The Shah was more astonished by this scene than by anything else. Having passed out of the dock by the Blackwall gates, his steam-boat went across to Greenwich, where the Shah and the Princes landed at the hospital stairs. They were conducted by Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, to luncheon in the Painted Hall. About five o'clock they came out, when the boys of the Chichester training-ship, in honour of the Shah, manned the yards of the model-ship rigging, on the masts erected in the grounds of the Greenwich Royal Hospital School. The Shah and their Royal Highnesses again embarked in the steam-boats, and were conveyed up the river to Westminster Bridge. In the evening, by command of the Queen, a State ball was given at Buckingham Palace, at which the Persian Sovereign and the British Princes and Princesses were present.

VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.

On Thursday week the Shah went to Liverpool by the London and North-Western Railway from Euston-square. He started at ten o'clock, in the Royal saloon carriage of a special train, with four of his Princes and Ministers; but his Prime Minister, the Sadr Azim, stayed at Buckingham Palace. The Earl of Morley, Lord in Waiting, General Hardinge, Groom in Waiting, Colonel Byng, Esquerry, General Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Mr. Ronald Thomson attended his Majesty. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., and other directors of the railway saw him off at the Euston-square station. The train stopping but once at Lichfield, made the run from London to Liverpool, 192 miles, in less than four hours and a half, reaching the Lime-street station at half-past two. The Shah was there received by the Earl of Sefton, the Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. E. Samuelson), Sir James Ramsden, Lord Sandon, M.P., Mr. Cross, M.P., and General Lysons, commanding the military district. The halls of the hotel and station were full of company, and Lime-street, with the open spaces around St. George's Hall, contained many thousands of people. There was an escort of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and several battalions of volunteer rifles and volunteer artillery kept the streets. The Shah entered St. George's Hall, where an address of welcome was presented by the Mayor, to which his Majesty replied, with a translation of his reply by Sir H. Rawlinson. A procession was then formed, and the Mayor conducted the Shah to the Town-hall, which was tastefully decorated with flowers, flags, garlands, and other festive devices. After reposing a quarter of an hour in a private smoking-room, the Shah went into the Council Chamber, and partook of a luncheon provided for him and the company by the Mayor of Liverpool. His Majesty was placed in a chair of state at the head of the table, between the Mayor and Lord Sefton. His health was drunk, which he acknowledged with a bow. At five o'clock he was taken to the Prince's Landing Stage, and embarked in one of the Mersey ferry-boats, decorated with bright carpets and silk curtains, and with beautiful hothouse plants and flowers. The rain had ceased, and the Shah was conveyed down the river to New Brighton, passing the large Atlantic steam-ships moored in the Sloyne, and getting a sight of the masts of shipping in the vast range of docks, both on the Liverpool and Birkenhead sides. His Majesty then returned, landing where he had embarked, and went by the North-Western Railway to Trentham, in Staffordshire, where he arrived at eight o'clock. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland gave him a nobly hospitable reception. He walked in the gardens, which were illuminated that evening, and saw a game at bowls in the bowling alley.

CREWE ENGINE FACTORY.

Leaving Trentham at half-past eleven on Friday, the Shah, accompanied by the Duke and by the Earl of Shrewsbury, went to Crewe, and saw the great railway locomotive-engine factory. One thing which attracted his notice was the conversion of pig iron into Bessemer steel. The cupola was tapped, and the fluid metal poured down a sand channel into the converting vessel. This was turned up, and the "blowing" commenced, with the visible result of a fierce and beautiful white flame steaming in a furious gale of wind from its mouth. Having glanced at the engines which force their tremendous draught through the melted metal, his Majesty passed to the cogging

shop, where a ten-ton duplex steam-hammer was squeezing flat under its blows a huge red-hot bar of metal. Passing thence to the forge and rolling-mills, the Shah beheld an immense slab, white from the furnace, divided like a deal log, by the cutting action of a rapidly-driven steel saw. The slab of iron was sawn through in half a minute, though it measured 18 in. by 4 in. The saw runs at the rate of 13,000 ft. a minute, and its teeth are kept cold by a stream of water constantly directed against them. The next marvel was the thirty-ton duplex hammer—one of the tools designed by Mr. Ramsbottom, the late mechanical engineer to the company. This hammer displayed its strength on a great steel ingot drawn white from the furnace as the Shah approached. The lump of red-hot metal was attached to a traverser overhead, and was guided easily by one man in between the ponderous hammer blocks. These were set to work, and the shape of the mass altered visibly at each blow of the hammer. Other steam-hammers punching holes in fire-blocks and expanding tires, and a tire-rolling mill, working with beautiful ease and accuracy, were inspected on the way to

that he admired the industrial prosperity of Manchester, and hoped to make some improvements in Persia. After this, his Majesty got some luncheon, and then set out for Salford, the adjacent town on the other side of the Irwell, to see the cotton-mills of Messrs. Haworth and Co. The way was by Cross-street, Albert-square, Mount-street, Peter-street, Deansgate, Liverpool-road, Water-street, and Regent-road, to Messrs. Haworth's. Arrived there, he was conducted first to one of the lower rooms, where he saw the cotton in all the stages, from the preparation of the raw material up to the weaving. He was led to the room where the enormous flywheel of the engine revolves; but the longest stay was made in the weaving-room, where 1100 frames were at full work. The Shah seemed more interested here than in any other portion, because it is here that the material is converted into the finished article. He stood a few minutes at one of the frames, and saw its working. He was about to pass out of the room when, on a signal from Mr. R. Haworth, the shuttles were stopped in an instant, and all the women and girls, leaving the frames and coming forward with bright paper flags to the edges of the gangway in which the Shah was standing, burst out into "God save our noble Queen." Waving the little flags over the head of the Shah, they sang the whole of the National Anthem, his Majesty seeming lost in wonder at the scene before him. At the close of the singing he bowed his approval and thanks, which so pleased the women that they clapped hands and gave him a general cheer. It may be observed that there were between 800 and 900 workpeople on the premises, most of them females; indeed, with the exception of two or three men to look after the machinery, all the hands in the weaving-room were women and girls, which the Persians seemed scarcely able to understand. Before quitting the factory the Shah saw two finished pieces of cotton branded with an inscription in Persian, and in the same language he wrote in the visitors' book a record of his visit, of which this is a translation:—"During my visit to Manchester I have gone through these works with pleasure, and I write my name in this book as a souvenir of my visit." The return was by Regent's-road, Egerton-road, Chester-road, Deansgate, Great Bridgewater-street, Oxford-street, Portland-street, Piccadilly, and London-road, to the railway station. The special train left the station at five o'clock on the return to Trentham, the escort of cavalry and the guard of honour of the Fusiliers giving a military salute, and the spectators, who thronged every foot of the platform, giving the Shah a parting cheer. His Majesty reached Trentham on his return from Manchester at six o'clock, having come back early, that there might be some hours of daylight for the enjoyment of the gardens.

The Shah returned to London from the Duke of Sutherland's mansion in Staffordshire on Saturday morning, and went, in the afternoon, to the garden party, given by the Prince and Princess of Wales, at the Duke of Devonshire's villa at Chiswick. The illustrious, noble, and fashionable company at this entertainment was so numerous that a mere list of their names fills nearly three columns of the *Times*. Her Majesty the Queen was there. On Monday morning there was an inspection for his Majesty of the engines and men of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, under Captain Shaw, in the gardens behind Buckingham Palace. In the afternoon his Majesty went to the Crystal Palace, with nearly all our Princes and Princesses, to see

عصر اندک ما تاب
دقت در شاه منجسته
دورس کار و تندرست
دقت در شاه
بهر کار و تندرست
۱۲۹۰
۱۸۵۳
Nasserudin chah
Hadjar

THE SHAH'S SIGNATURE IN THE VISITORS' BOOK AT HAWORTH'S MILLS, MANCHESTER.

the plate-rolling mill. This last machine interested his Majesty very much, and he stood watching the red-hot slab passing backwards and forwards between the rollers, and growing gradually longer and thinner, till they were rolled into plates of 26 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. in length and breadth, and a thickness, or rather a thinness, of only five-sixteenths of an inch. The eight-ton vertical steam-hammer stamping a steel plate at one decisive blow into a dome top for a locomotive boiler having been shown, his Majesty proceeded to the locomotive works. He was conducted through a forge and smithy containing 113 smiths' hearths and nineteen steam-hammers. The locomotive engine shop, in which nineteen new engines are being constructed, was visited, and two nearly complete engines were lifted by the overhead travelling-crane, and carried out of the shop. Other shops were inspected; and Mr. Webb, locomotive superintendent to the London and North-Western Company, explained to the Shah the different processes.

VISIT TO MANCHESTER.

It was two o'clock when the Shah arrived from Crewe at the London-road station, Manchester, which was transformed by hangings or spreadings of coloured cloth, and by profuse floral decorations, into a place, "half fancy-bazaar, half conservatory," as the *Manchester Guardian* says. The Mayor of Manchester, the County High Sheriff (Sir James Ramsden), and the Lord Lieutenant received his Majesty as he left the train, amidst the cheers of a large company of spectators. An escort of the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 101st (Bengal Fusiliers), the 10th Lancashire and 3rd Manchester Volunteers, all under the orders of General Lysons, did military honours to the foreign visitor. He entered an open carriage-and-four, which took him, in a procession of carriages, along Piccadilly, down Market-street, through St. Anne's-square and King-street, to the Townhall. An immense crowd of people all the way greeted him with vociferous cheering. At the Townhall, amidst a company of ladies and gentlemen, his Majesty was bidden to take his seat in a gilt chair on a scarlet dais, and to hear the Town Clerk read an address. He replied in a Persian speech, which was translated by Sir H. Rawlinson to mean

a special entertainment, consisting of gymnastic performances, the playing of the great fountains, and a display of fireworks. On Tuesday morning the Shah went to see the Tower of London, the Bank of England, and St. Paul's Cathedral; he returned westward, and visited Mr. Gladstone in Carlton House Gardens, the Houses of Parliament, sitting at the time, and Westminster Abbey. On Wednesday the Shah paid his farewell visit to the Queen at Windsor; and he now departs from amongst us, taking France next in his grand tour of Europe. We shall give some illustrations of this week's proceedings.

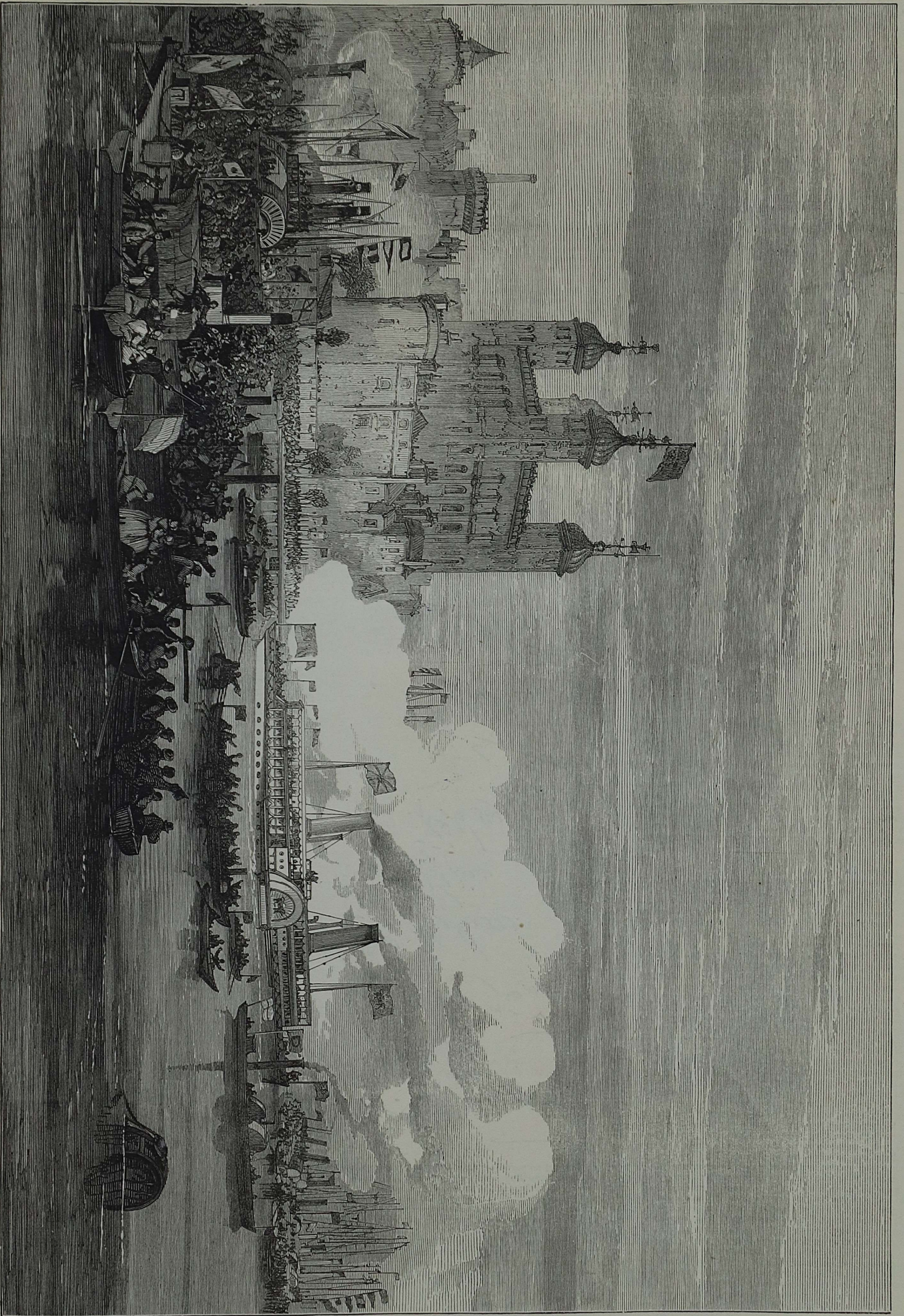
The Earl of Carysfoot has substantiated his claim to vote for representative peers for Ireland.

The Hon. A. H. Thesiger has been made a Q.C. The learned gentleman goes the home circuit.

The Lord Lieutenantcy of Berwickshire, vacant by the death of Lord Marjoribanks will, it is said, be conferred on the Earl of Haddington.

Some constituents of Baron Meyer de Rothschild have presented to him a painting representing the eastern side of Folkestone, the cliff, the harbour, and luggers.

The threatened strike of 8000 weavers in the Burnley district has been averted by the acceptance of an offer from the masters. In some cases the wages offered are higher, in others lower than the Blackburn wages, according to the standard list; but the secretary of the Weavers' Association states that the average will be about equal. Nearly 1000 men employed in the engineering trades in Sheffield are out on strike for a minimum advance of 2s. weekly upon their present wages, together with extra pay for overtime and out work. The Oldham Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association held a meeting on Tuesday, and refused to admit the representation of the operatives to another conference on the subject of an advance of minders' wages. The operatives have resolved to hold district meetings for the purpose of explaining the grounds on which their demand is based.



THE SHAH ON THE THAMES: EMBARKING AT THE TOWER FOR THE WEST INDIA DOCK AND GREENWICH.



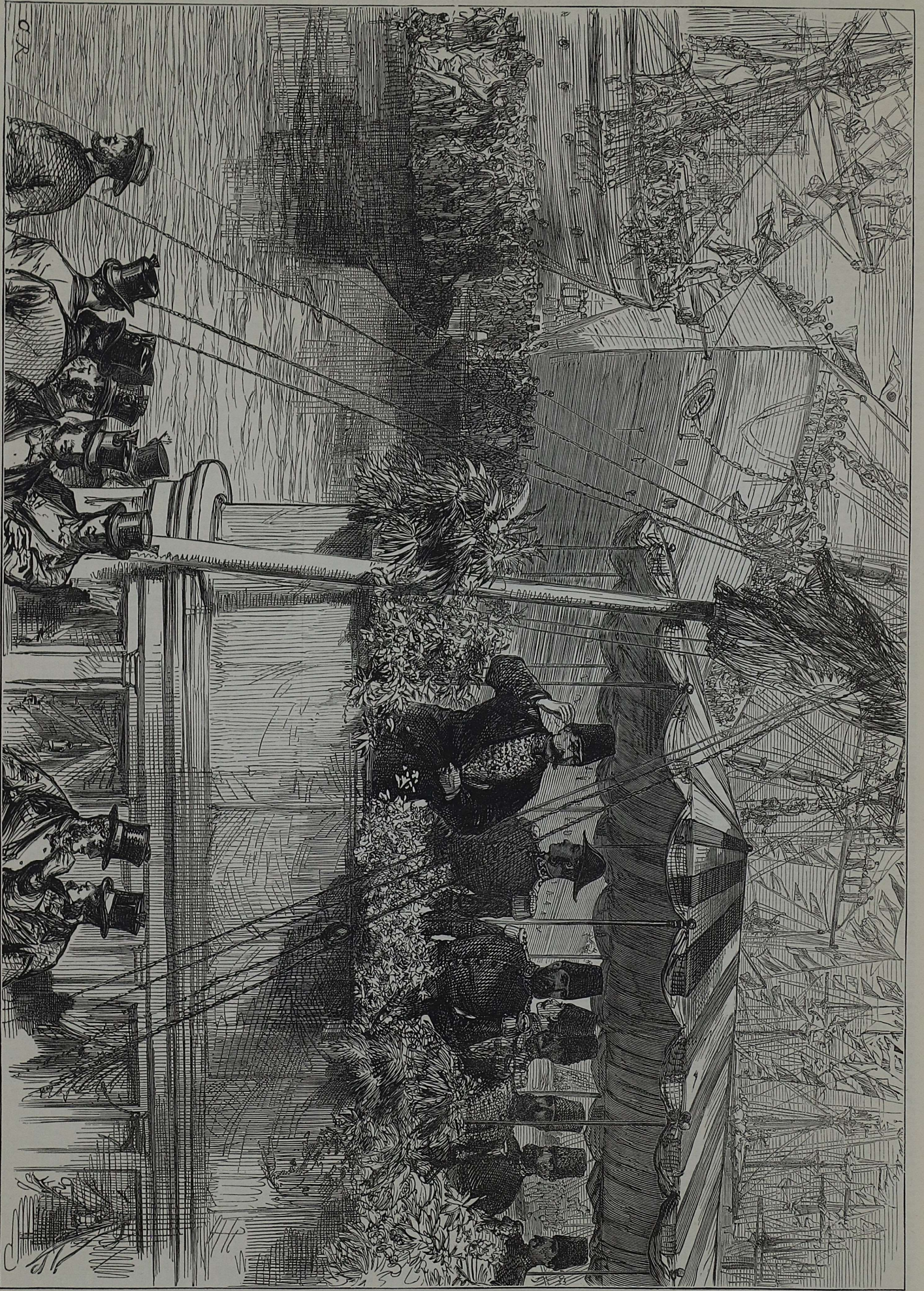
NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD: THE ROYAL YACHT, WITH THE SHAH, ON



SHAH, ON BOARD, PASSING BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS.



NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD: THE ROYAL YACHT, WITH THE SHAH, ON BOARD, PASSING BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS.



THE SHAH'S VISIT TO THE WEST INDIA DOCK.

FINE ARTS.

Messrs. Holloway and Son, the well-known printsellers, have just published a volume of engravings which reflects great credit on their enterprise, bearing in mind how uncertain it is that any work of the kind will now win remunerative appreciation in this country, however admirable the artistic skill engaged on it, however great the labour and outlay involved in its production. The publication we refer to is intended to form a suite to the similar work recently published in Paris, entitled "Les Collections Célèbres d'Œuvres d'Art en France." The present volume, called "Works of Art in the Collections of England," consists of fifty folio plates, drawn by Edouard Lièvre, and engraved by Bracquemond, Counry, Flameng, Greux, L'Hermite, Le Rat, J. Lièvre, Muselle, Rajon, Randall, and Valentin. The subjects comprise, among many others, specimens of ancient bronzes, Persian ware, crystals, Cellini and other metal-work, Henri Deux ware, Oriental and English china, Renaissance wood and ivory carving, Oriental cloisonné and Limoges enamels, repoussé armour, jade carving, and majolica ware. The specimens are, for the most part, judiciously selected either for their beauty, their rarity, or typical character. A few are from well-known sources, such as the collections of her Majesty, the British and South Kensington Museums; but the great majority are from private collections. The selection has, in consequence, proportionate novelty of interest to the general public. Among the illustrations are some of the choicest treasures in the collections of Barons Rothschild, Lord Overstone, Sir Richard Wallace, Sir Dudley C. Marjoribanks, and Messrs. Holford, Magniac, A. Morrison, A. Barker, J. Malcolm, J. Henderson, S. Addington, A. Fontaine, &c. Some idea is thereby afforded of the unrivalled wealth of works of art in private hands in this country. The volume is precious indeed, if only for the comprehensive representation which it affords of the arts of ornamentation in all ages. It is, however, from its illustrations of the present French school of etching that the publication derives its principal art-value. *Œuvres d'Art*, similar to those depicted, may be seen in our public loan and permanent exhibitions, but no such volume of etchings has hitherto been published in England. It will have been seen, from the names we have quoted, that the plates include examples of many of the principal etchers of Paris. The French now enjoy a distinction in this fascinating branch of art similar to that attained by our engravers when "pure line" and mezzotint flourished among us. An inspection of these plates should convince our amateur practitioners and critics of etching that the art is susceptible of infinitely greater development than the loose, haphazard scratching which they find so clever and "suggestive." In every one of these plates will be found accurate draughtsmanship, complete modelling and light and shade, exquisitely precise elaboration of detail, and, above all, perhaps, consummate truth in the rendering of textures—a quality essential as regards the objects chosen for representation, to which etching, in skilful hands, lends itself with incomparable felicity. The sharpness and hardness of metal, the apparent softness of jade, the translucency of crystal, the lustre of majolica, the glaze of china or of Limoges enamel, and the dull surface of Oriental cloisonné ware, the polish of ivory, the less hard surface of wood, are all discriminated with the nicest fidelity. In short, it is seldom that a work capable of affording such pure artistic pleasure, alike by the beauty of its execution and of the objects illustrated, has been brought under our notice. We may add that the whole of the plates, framed, may be inspected at Messrs. Holloway's new galleries, in Bedford-street, Strand.

The colossal equestrian statue of Sir James Outram, upon which Mr. Foley has been engaged some years, has been successfully cast, and is now erected for temporary exhibition in the lower part of Waterloo-place, previous to its being shipped to Calcutta, where (on the Esplanade before Government House) it will form a worthy pendant to the same sculptor's noble statue of Lord Hardinge—which was similarly exhibited to the London public in the old courtyard of Burlington House, previous to being forwarded to its destination. We are engraving the statue of Sir James Outram, and shall therefore have another opportunity of describing a work that will certainly rank as one of the finest pieces of sculpture of our day. We are glad to announce also that the eminent sculptor has nearly completed the great statue of the Prince Consort, for the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park.

An extraordinary blunder, as we think, is about to be perpetrated in the new National Gallery. Mr. E. M. Barry strongly advocated the use of ornamental tiles for the flooring, but instead of allowing the appointed architect, who is surely the most competent to decide, to follow his own judgment in this matter of detail, he has been directed (according to a statement by Mr. Ayrton to the House of Commons) to supply a wooden flooring. Now, it is obvious that encaustic tiling, being non-inflammable, is a perfectly safe substance to be placed near any warming apparatus, nor can it be ignited superficially; and when we remember how many public and private buildings have been destroyed through the contiguity of heating pipes to timber joists, or by the ignition otherwise of the wooden flooring, we are amazed that any wood should be needlessly introduced into a structure intended to contain our priceless national works of art. From experience at the Alexandra and Crystal Palaces, it is evident that the danger of fire may exist where least suspected; and doubtless the destruction caused at Muswell-hill and Sydenham was accelerated and extended by the use of wood in the flooring and elsewhere.

We have already announced the appointment by her Majesty's Commissioners for the London International Exhibition of Mr. H. Cole as acting commissioner, with a salary of £1000 a year and a share in the profits of each annual exhibition. This appointment is to be followed by Mr. Cole's retirement from his post at the South Kensington Museum—a report of which was prematurely circulated some time back. A movement is on foot to present a testimonial to Mr. Cole on his retirement from the office he has so long and actively filled in the South Kensington Museum.

The Queen has bestowed her patronage on an exhibition of works of art to be held in Aberdeen in August. Her Majesty has also placed at the disposal of the committee several works in various departments of art in her collection at Windsor. Owners of works of art in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine will likewise contribute.

A full-length portrait of the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, late Governor of South Australia, by Mr. Sydney Hodges, commissioned by the inhabitants of the colony for the New University building at Adelaide, is being exhibited in the Australian Court of the International Exhibition.

A memorial of the late Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, Bart., Constable of the Tower, by Mr. E. J. Physick, has been placed in Westminster Abbey.

We understand that the drawings and sketches of the late Mr. Edwin Weedon (for twenty-five years marine artist in this paper) will be sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson on Thursday next, July 10.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The six repetition performances of last week (already specified) were followed by "La Sonnambula," with Mdlle. Albani as Amina—for the last time this season—on Monday; and "L'Elisir d'Amore," with Mdlle. Smoreschi as Adina, on Tuesday, for the first time this season.

On Thursday the long-promised Italian version of Auber's "Les Diamans de la Couronne" was to be brought out, with Madame Adelina Patti as Caterina. Our comment on this event must necessarily be deferred until next week. The opera was announced for repetition this (Saturday) evening, "Marta," having been promised for Friday.

Next week—the last but two of the season at this establishment—will commence with a repetition of "Il Trovatore;" "Le Nozze di Figaro" being promised for Tuesday, with Mdlle. Albani's first performance of the character of the Countess.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Last week's performances here were also repetitions of operas as previously given. This week commenced with the third representation of "Mignon," followed, on Tuesday, by "Il Trovatore," on Thursday by "Rigoletto;" Norma being announced for to-night—forming, again, a series of repetitions.

On Monday "Faust" is to be repeated, and on Tuesday "Le Nozze di Figaro" is to be given, for the first time this season.

The production of Balfe's posthumous opera—Italianised as "Il Talismano"—will be the next specialty here.

Yesterday (Friday) week, Prince Poniatowski gave his annual concert—this time in Drury Lane Theatre, the principal artists of Mr. Mapleson's opera company having contributed to a series of varied performances which also included (between the parts) Madame Ristori's recitation of the fifth canto of "Francesca da Rimini." The concert commenced with Prince Poniatowski's Mass in F, of which work we spoke in detail when noticing its original production. The solos in the mass were sung by Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Signori Campanini and Agnesi; the two first-named artists, Madame Nilsson, MM. Capouli and Naudin, Signor Rota, and others having contributed to the miscellaneous selection which formed the second part of the concert. Signor Li Calsi and Prince Poniatowski alternately conducted.

The last Floral Hall concert of the season (postponed for a week) is announced for this (Saturday) morning, with a programme including the co-operation of the principal singers of the Royal Italian Opera.

The fourth grand concert at the Albert Hall, given with the co-operation of the artists of Her Majesty's Opera, also takes place to-day, having likewise been postponed for a week.

The fête given at the Crystal Palace on Monday—on the occasion of the visit of the Shah of Persia—included a miscellaneous concert, which took place on the Handel orchestra. The programme consisted chiefly of familiar music, the solo singers having been Mdlle. Marimon, Madame Irene de Sassi, M. Naudin, and Signori Urio and Poli. The specialties of the occasion were—a "Persian Love Song," for female chorus and band; and a characteristic orchestral piece, entitled "Kurroglou." Both these are adaptations by Mr. Manns: the former from a movement in Glinka's Russian opera, "Rustan and Ludmilla," with English text supplied by Mr. Sutherland Edwards; the latter derived from a national air given by Mr. Carl Engel in his work "On the Study of National Music"—the theme being associated with traditions of a celebrated Persian bandit minstrel named "Kurroglou." In the performances of the day the choir and band of the Crystal Palace were largely reinforced from various sources, several military bands having contributed greatly to the effect of the full pieces. Mr. Manns conducted with his invariable efficiency.

The second year's "National Music Meetings" at the Crystal Palace (established by Mr. Willert Beale) were inaugurated on Wednesday by formal preliminary proceedings, in preparation for the public competitions. These commenced on Thursday, and are to be continued to-day (Saturday), and on Tuesday and Thursday next—the distribution of prizes, followed by a grand concert and other proceedings, being announced for July 12. Of the first three days' competitions we must speak next week.

The annual festival of the Metropolitan Schools' Choral Society—conducted by Mr. John Hullah—took place, at the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday.

The miscellaneous concerts of the week included those of Mr. Sydney Smith and Mdlle. Carreno, well-known pianists; Mr. John Thomas, the eminent harpist; M. Jules Lefort, the accomplished baritone; and Signor Arditi, whom it is scarcely necessary to characterise as one of the few thoroughly competent operatic conductors of the day. M. Van Biene, the skilful violoncellist of Her Majesty's Opera, announces a matinee, to take place to-day (Saturday), at Tavistock House.

On Monday next the sixty-first season of the Philharmonic Society will end with the eighth concert of this year's series.

THEATRES.

PRINCESS'S.

The French plays still command the attention of an important and intelligent class of playgoers. The "Maison Neuve" of Victorien Sardou was produced on Monday for the first time in England. This celebrated comedy is in five acts, and was brought out in 1866, in Paris. Though called a comedy, it partakes more of the nature of drama. It affords, however, another opportunity for the display of Mdlle. Desclée's peculiar talent. It also abounds in very strong situations, and some of the scenes are hazardous. M. Danbury, who has not appeared for three years, played the part of the old-fashioned Bourgeois de Paris with great uncton. M. Didier, in the modern type of the *cé-avant* jeune homme, in spite of the caricature, was excellent.

GAITEY.

The extraordinary talents of Mr. George Conquest, both as an actor and an acrobat, which now for many seasons have made the Grecian pantomime a series of marvels, naturally raised a desire that these extraordinary feats of agility and exhibitions of histrionic power should be brought before a West-End audience and submitted to the test of the highest judgment. This trial of wit and athletic ingenuity has been long announced, and on Monday the first performance took place. To give due effect to the design, a new drama, written by Paul Moritt and Henry Spry, has been constructed, affording in the early acts scope for acting, and in the latter opportunity for pantomimic effects. It is called "Snac Fell"—a wild place in which an old sexton and custodian of the ruins is supposed, during a fit of delirium tremens, to see a vision in a dream. These ruins are near his dwelling in Mona's Isle, and here certain fairy revels are performed, an elaborate ballet being provided, in which Mdlle. Ada sustains the part of *première danseuse*. Here the wonderful

head in which Mr. Conquest is wont to hide his diminished form is introduced, and is made to display the results of mechanical contrivance in an entirely unprecedented manner. The initial act is devoted to acting, showing how Dan Duxford is given up to drink, and how Nicholas Flinton (Mr. G. H. Macdermott), a supposed physician, tempts him to suspect his wife, whose brother has returned unknown to himself, and been wandering with his sister among the ruins. Miss Loseby personates the suffering wife, and her sufferings are pathetically pronounced. To Dan's inebriety and jealousy Mr. Conquest does full justice; and his son, as a Marx youth and the tea-spirit Robur, is seen in acrobatic business to follow admirably in his father's steps. As a spectacle, the whole affair is superb, and the music, by Mr. Oscar H. Barrett, is of rare excellence.

Miss Clive was to have performed on the morning of Saturday at the Queen's some selections of "Romeo and Juliet," but was unable to appear owing to an attack of rheumatism. In the evening the part of Constance was sustained by Miss Cooper, who undertook the task at short notice.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Last week we made a few remarks upon the general features of the Stockbridge meeting, dwelling particularly upon the importance of its two-year-old races. These contests were as interesting as ever, and Lemnos, Couronne de Fer, and Mr. Winkle are a trio which, we doubt not, will worthily maintain the fame of the Stockbridge youngsters. Lemnos especially, seeing how he beat Couronne de Fer at Ascot, would seem to be a particularly smart colt, though, for our part, we are not quite satisfied with the result of that race, and shall rather expect to see the tables turned when the two rivals next oppose each other. Mr. Bruton's colt is bred quite to order, being an own brother to that excellent mare Frivolity, and was very highly tried by his trainer before he was so unexpectedly defeated in his first essay by his stable companion, Tomahawk. That, indeed, was a dreadful "upset," and how it was accomplished by such a second-rate creature must for ever remain a mystery. However, other good animals have been defeated by their inferiors in their maiden race—as, for example, Dundee, Kingcraft, Favonius, and Sterling; and no doubt some horses, like men, are nervous on a first appearance. Before parting from Stockbridge we cannot help remarking how very bare the programme would have been stripped of the two-year-old contests and the Cup. Really the handicaps and selling races which form the padding of the card are quite contemptible, inferior to the "sport" which can be seen any day at Croydon or Kingsbury, and altogether unworthy of this old historic meeting. Half-mile scurries have, perhaps, their hidden use; but it is quite certain that those who originally laid out Stockbridge racecourse did not contemplate that it would one day become a battle-ground for tenth-rate crooks, struggling one with another to show which can exhibit the greatest deficiency of stamina in the shortest distance of ground. The meeting of the week has, of course, been the July meeting, the pleasantest, if the least exciting, of all the Newmarket gatherings. Ecossais, of course, had it all his own way in the July Stakes, and we are more than ever convinced that nothing will get near him as a two-year-old, though we certainly share the prevalent doubt whether his fore legs are sufficiently strong to stand the strain of a preparation for the Derby. Prince Charlie won a handicap over the T.Y.C. with 10 st. on his back, giving exactly a stone to Blenheim, and beating him by a head—a wonderful performance. Achievement and Lady Elizabeth had each a very pretty turn of speed in their time, but neither would have had the slightest chance with the Prince, who is, beyond all doubt, the fastest horse ever foaled. The Gladiator Stakes was carried off by a colt of Mr. Merry's by Scottish Chief out of Lady Dot, a handsome youngster sure to be heard of by-and-by in the Derby betting.

The second day at Henley was decidedly tame, as the various races were virtually over so far from home that the finishes excited no interest. Gulston and Long, however, created a great sensation in the race for the Silver Goblets, by proving utterly unequal to hold their own against Trower and Knollys, who, to the surprise of everybody, ran right away from them. The London men were, no doubt, feeling the effects of the hard work they had done during the regatta; but still, looking to their previous performances, they should have been able to make a better fight of it. The Grand Challenge Cup fell to the London eight, which proved much too strong for the Eton boys; the Diamond Sculls to Mr. Dicker, a very promising novice; and the Thames Challenge Cup to the Thames Rowing Club, whilst the Visitors and the Wyfold Cups were respectively carried off by the Irish crews. The Irishmen were in great force this year, and the Kingston Harbour crew, especially, was a remarkably good one, possibly the fastest four on the river.

The first of the annual contests between the amateur and professional cricketers took place at the Oval last week—the Gentlemen v. Players of the South—and resulted in an easy victory for the former, who won the match by eight wickets. It may be said to have been secured by the two Graces, as Mr. W. G. Grace scored 134 runs, and his brother 74, not out—pretty well for one day's work. The Gentlemen and Players again met last Monday, this time at Lord's, and the latter had the pleasure of holding out for the whole day, as their opponents completely defied all the bowling that could be brought against them, scoring a total of 278 for the loss of only five wickets. Of this number the invincible Mr. Grace contributed more than half, carrying out his bat for the day for the magnificent score of 161 runs. The match was ultimately won by the Gentlemen in one innings with 55 runs to spare, their total reaching 315, while the Players in their two innings only scored 260. The cricket-match between Lancashire and Yorkshire closed on Tuesday evening, Yorkshire winning by 64 runs.

The second of the annual contests between the amateur athletes of the North and South of England took place at Lillie Bridge last Saturday, and proved, as it was feared, a very hollow affair for the South. Indeed, the Northerners only won the quarter; for which, however, they ran first and second, and divided the half mile; all the other prizes falling to their opponents. Scott won the three-mile race very easily in 15 min. 34 sec.; and Slade scored just as decided a victory in the mile, which he covered in 4 min. 30 sec. A match at the last-named distance between two celebrities would be as interesting as the famous Scott-Chinnery race, a year or two ago; but we suppose it cannot be arranged.

The crops over the entire north of Ireland are reported to look unusually well. Flax, which is naturally regarded with great interest in Ulster, in consequence of its close connection with the staple trade of the province, is remarkably promising.

A procession of Good Templars, two miles and a half long, promenaded the streets of Bristol on Monday, from Queen-square to the Zoological Gardens, Clifton. There were 8000 Good Templars in the procession, and nearly 20,000 at the gardens. On Tuesday the Good Templars' Conference began, and continued during the week.