

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES, &c., 1880-81.

SEPTEMBER, 1880.

22. New French Ministry formed; M. Jules Ferry, Premier.
 — Terrible landslide at Naini Tal, Bengal, reported. Forty Europeans killed.
 24. Discovery of Franklin's remains by the American Expedition.
 29. Alderman McArthur, M.P., elected Lord Mayor of London.
 30. Protocol of the Powers respecting Eastern Affairs published.

OCTOBER.

1. Melbourne International Exhibition opened.
 — Professor Huxley opened Sir Josiah Mason's Scientific College at Birmingham.
 — The Rous Memorial Stakes won by Bal Gal.
 — Government reward of £1000 offered for the discovery of Lord Mountmorres' murderer.
 5. Elias Laycock, of New South Wales, defeated Thomas Blackman, of Dulwich, in a scullers'-race for £200.
 6. Destructive floods in Sheffield and other places.
 — Social Science Congress Meeting at Edinburgh, Lord Reay, president.
 11. The Sultan signed an irade ordering the surrender of Duligno to Montenegro.
 — The Basutos attacked Maseru, but were repulsed after severe fighting.
 12. The Cesarewitch won by Robert the Devil.
 — Turnery Exhibition at the Mansion House.
 — The Irish Land League met to consider Archbishop McCabe's pastoral condemning the agitation.
 13. Opening of the Food Exhibition at Agricultural Hall.
 — The Middle Park Plate won by St. Louis.
 — The sixth volume of Mr. Kinglake's "History of the Crimean War" issued.
 15. The Completion of Cologne Cathedral celebrated.
 18. Expulsion of Carmelites and Barnabites from France.
 19. The Cape forces defeated the Basutos and relieved Mafeteng.
 20. Mr. Herries made a K.C.B.; Mr. Algernon West and Mr. Adam Young C.B.'s.
 — Fall of snow throughout the country.
 21. International balloon contest at the Crystal Palace.
 — New harbour at Sunderland opened.
 — The Autumn Cup at Sandown Park won by Melfort.
 22. Cardinal Manning opened a Carmelite convent at West Brompton.
 25. Freemasons' Banquet at the Mansion House; Prince of Wales and Prince John of Denmark present.
 26. The Cambridgeshire Stakes won by Lucetta.
 28. Destructive gales and floods throughout the country.
 — Lord Penzance ordered the imprisonment of the Rev. T. P. Dale for disobedience of an inhibition to preach at St. Vedast's, Foster-lane.
 29. Lerothodi's village stormed and captured; the Basutos routed.

NOVEMBER.

2. Informations lodged against Mr. Parnell, M.P., Mr. Dillon, M.P., Mr. Biggar, M.P., Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., Mr. Sexton, M.P., and nine other persons on an indictment charging them with conspiracy.
 — Mr. Adam entertained at Edinburgh on his acceptance of the Governorship of Madras.
 — General Garfield elected President and Mr. Chester A. Arthur Vice-President of the United States.
 — Elias Laycock, of Sydney, defeated George Hosmer in a sculling-match on the Thames.
 3. Conference of vestry delegates had an interview with Home Secretary on the London Water Supply.

— Postmaster - General issued scheme for enabling small investments in Government Stocks.
 4. The General Steam Navigation Company's steamer Pilot sank after collision in the Thames.
 5. The March Decrees enforced against the Dominicans, Franciscans, and other religious orders in France.
 — Mr. Watkin Williams gazetted to a Puisne Judgeship.
 9. Destructive earthquake in Southern Austria; enormous damage done at Agram.
 11. The Liverpool Cup won by Prestonpans.
 15. Defeat of Umhlonho in South Africa.
 — Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, defeated Edward Trickett, of Sydney, in a sculling-match for the championship.
 — Mr. Bright elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University.
 16. David Godwin defeated Charles Smith in a scullers'-race on the Thames.
 — Execution of Nihilists at St. Petersburg.
 17. Great Shropshire Handicap won by Misenus.
 — Lewis Gibson defeated George Turrery in a scullers'-race on the Thames.
 18. Shrewsbury Cup won by Antient Pistol.
 19. Shrewsbury Townhall destroyed by fire.
 20. Final heat in the International Regatta won by Elias Laycock (of Sydney).
 25. Sir Theodore Martin elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University.
 — The Lancashire Cup won by War Horn.
 27. Lord Coleridge appointed Lord Chief Justice of England.
 29. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre appointed First Commissioner of Works, Mr. Trevelyan succeeding him as Secretary to the Admiralty.
 — Scullers'-race for £400 between Wallace Ross and Edward Trickett. The latter came in first; but, owing to a foul, the race was ordered to be rowed again.
 — The Council of Judges decided in favour of abolishing the offices of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Lord Chief Baron.
 30. Carnarvonshire Election: Mr. Rathbone (L.), 3180; Mr. Ellis Nanny (C.), 2151.

DECEMBER.

7. Land meeting near Drookeborough, Enniskillen, prohibited—the Riot Act read.
 — Subscriptions for the Panama Canal Company opened in the United States.
 10. Explosion at the Naval Steam-Coal Colliery at Penygraig; nearly ninety lives lost.
 — Justice Fitzgerald received a threatening letter.
 13. Cabinet Council hastily summoned to consider the alarming condition of Ireland.
 — Mr. Lehmann (L.) unseated for Evesham on petition.
 — The Queen's Bench refused to order the release from custody of the Rev. T. P. Dale.
 — Mr. B. W. Currie appointed Member of the Council of India.
 14. Baron Dowse received a threatening letter; and agrarian murder in the county of Longford.
 — Manifesto of the Irish Land League issued.
 16. Kendall Election: Mr. Cropper (L.), 953; Mr. Harris (C.), 653.
 — Mr. Callan, M.P., ordered to pay a fine of £50 and costs for his libel on Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P.
 — The Queen conferred Knighthood on Mr. W. W. Hughes, of South Australia, Dr. E. B. Sinclair, and Mr. E. Baines.
 20. Judgment in favour of the Postmaster-General in suit against the telephone companies.

21. News that the Transvaal Boers had risen in arms and established a Republic, under President Kruger.
 — The Bantry Land League issued orders for wholesale "Boycotting." The first battalion 60th Rifles ordered from Aldershot to Ireland.
 22. The ship Juno, loaded with arms from America, seized on the Irish coast.
 23. Action with the Transvaal Boers at Middleburg reported.

JANUARY, 1881.

5. Officials of the Tralee Branch of the Irish Land League arrested.
 6. Parliament opened.
 — Amendment to the Address moved by Mr. Parnell.
 7. Conference on Smoke Abatement, at the Mansion House.
 10. Charing-cross Station first lighted by electric light.
 13. Irish State trials commenced.
 14. Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Address rejected by 57 for and 435 against it.
 — General Sir Evelyn Wood sailed for the Transvaal.
 17. Failure of the Southport and West Lancashire Bank.
 — Sculling-match between Hanlan and Laycock postponed on account of ice in the river.
 — Intense cold: Thermometer registering below zero.
 18. Great gale and snowstorm; traffic in and about London suspended.
 — The Thames overflowed; great damage at Southwark, Lambeth, and Woolwich.
 — Wigam election: Mr. F. S. Powell, the Conservative candidate, defeated Mr. John Lancaster (L.) by 3005 votes to 2536.
 21. House of Commons: Debate on the motion by Mr. Rylands urging the recognition of the Transvaal independence.
 — Capture of Lima by the Chilians, after a great battle at Chorillos, in which 7000 were killed and 2000 prisoners taken.
 — Renewed storms in the west. Several wrecks reported, with loss of life, and ten persons frozen to death in various parts of the country.
 25. Irish State Trials: Jury discharged, unable to agree.
 — Riots in Lancashire coal districts; with loss of life.
 26. House of Commons had a twenty-two hours' continuous sitting.
 27. City of Edinburgh Election: The Lord Advocate (L.), 11,390; E. Jenkins (L.), 3940.
 28. Repulse of British by Boers at Laing's Neck.
 31. New Ross Election: Mr. J. E. Redmond (H.R.) returned unopposed.

FEBRUARY.

1. House of Commons sat all day: extraordinary scenes occurred.
 2. Debate on the introduction of Coercion Bill stopped by Speaker. Bill read first time at 9.30 a.m., House having sat forty-one and a half consecutive hours.
 — House resumed at twelve. Irish members raised question of privilege.
 8. House of Commons: Mr. Parnell and thirty-four other Irish members "named" for obstruction, and removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Gladstone's new rules of debate passed.
 — Michael Davitt, Fenian convict, founder of the Irish Land League, arrested at Dublin.
 8. Engagement with Boers near Newenham.
 12. Marriage of Lady Burdett-Coutts and Mr. W. Ashmead-Bartlett.
 14. Presentation and banquet to Sir F. Roberts by City Corporation.
 27. Marriage of Prince William of Prussia and Princess Augusta Victoria of Holstein-Augustenburg.
 — Defeat of the British at Marjaba Hill. General Colley killed.
 28. General Roberts appointed chief in command in the Transvaal.

MARCH.

1. Arms Bill voted urgent and read first time.
 2. Irish Coercion Bill passed and Royal Assent given.
 4. General Garfield installed President of the United States.
 6. Eight days' armistice with the Boers concluded.
 7. Terrible earthquake at Ischia reported; about 150 lives lost.
 11. Mr. Gladstone proposed "Urgency" in Supply. Arms Bill read third time.
 — Tichborne appeal dismissed. Judgment against Mr. Bradlaugh for illegally voting in Parliament.
 13. Assassination of the Emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg.
 14. Proclamation of accession to the Russian Throne by Alexander III.
 16. Attempt to blow up the Mansion House.
 — Princess Louise of Hesse died.
 17. House of Commons—Supply; Army Estimates.
 — New French loan of £40,000,000 subscribed thirty times over.
 18. Arms Bill read a third time and passed.
 22. Mr. Gladstone announced conclusion of peace with the Boers.
 23. Fire at Nice Opera House, nearly 100 lives lost.
 — Lincolnshire Handicap: 1, Buchanan; 2, Mistake; 3, Post Obit.
 25. Grand National: 1, Woodbrook; 2, Regal, 3, Thornfield.
 27. Prince of Roumania assumed the title of King.
 — Lawson-Labouchere libel case concluded; jury unable to agree.
 — Alexander III. invested with the Order of the Garter.
 30. Socialist organ *Freiheit* seized; editor arrested.

APRIL.

1. Mr. Powell (C.) unseated for Wigam on petition.
 3. Terrible earthquake at Chios; over 5000 lives lost.
 4. Algerian raid into Tunis.
 — New Police Court at Bow-street opened.
 8. University Boat-Race won by Oxford.
 — Lord Carlingford accepted Privy Seal.
 11. St. Ives Election: Ross (C.), 462; Pendarves (L.), 360. Sunderland: Storey (L.) returned unopposed.
 13. Acceptance by Greece of Turkish frontier proposals.
 18. A Grand Volunteer Review at Brighton.
 — Natural History Museum at South Kensington opened.
 19. Death of the Earl of Beaconsfield.
 — International Monetary Conference opened at Paris.
 21. Evacuation of Candahar.
 22. West Cheshire Election: Tollemache (C.), 4800; Tomkinson (L.), 4318.
 25. Tarbaca bombarded by the French: Tunisian fort destroyed.
 26. The Earl of Beaconsfield buried at Hughenden.
 — Mr. Bradlaugh proceeding to take the oath, Sir Stafford Northcote moved that he be not allowed to do so; on a division the motion was carried by 208 to 175.
 — French troops landed on Tunisian territory.

MAY.

2. Terms of peace with the Basutos published.
 — Mr. Dillon, M.P., arrested under the Irish Coercion Act.
 4. Reported blowing up of H.M.S. Doterel, in the straits of Magellan. 143 lives lost.
 — Two Thousand Guineaes Stakes won by Peregrine in 1 min. 49 sec.
 5. A vote of thanks moved to the officers and men engaged in the Afghan campaign.
 9. The Earl of Beaconsfield proposed a monument to Lord Beaconsfield in Westminster Abbey.

12. Knarborough Election: Collins (C.), 374; Gaskell (L.), 333.
 17. Revised Version of the New Testament issued.
 20. Preston Election: Eroyd (C.), 6004; Thompson (L.), 4340.
 23. Prince Leopold created Duke of Albany.
 — The Right Hon. W. P. Adam, Governor of Madras died at Ootacamund.
 24. Frontier convention between Turkey and Greece signed.
 — Steam-boat disaster in Canada; 238 lives lost.
 25. Johann Most, editor of the *Freiheit*, tried at the Old Bailey and found guilty of inciting to assassination.
 — Mr. Suter released by brigands in Macedonia on payment of £15,000 ransom.

JUNE.

1. The Derby won by Iroquois, in 2 min. 50 sec.; Penegrine, 2; Town Moor, 3.
 2. Serious disturbances in Ireland; conflicts with the police.
 3. Oaks won by Thebas.
 10. Attempt to blow up Liverpool Townhall.
 — Ascot Gold Cup: Robert the Devil, 1; Petronel, 2; Exeter, 3.
 19. Serious riots in Marseilles between French and Italians.
 20. House of Lords: Prince Leopold took his seat as Duke of Albany.
 26. Appearance of an unexpected comet in the Northern Hemisphere.
 27. Murder of Mr. Gold on the Brighton Railway.
 28. Mr. Gladstone's motion for precedence for the Land Bill agreed to.
 29. Midhat Pasha and eight others sentenced to death for the murder of Abdul Aziz.
 — Johann Most sentenced to sixteen months' hard labour.
 — The Hon. M. E. Grant-Duff appointed Governor-General of Madras.
 30. University College, Nottingham, opened by the Duke of Albany.
 — Insurrectionary movement in Tunis against the French.

JULY.

1. New Army Warrant came into operation.
 2. General Garfield, President of the United States of America, shot as he was about to enter the train on Baltimore and Potomac Railway. The assassin fired two shots, from which he died on Tuesday, Sept. 20 following, twelve weeks and three days afterwards.
 3. Turco-Greek frontier Convention signed at Constantinople.
 — Arab rising in Sfax.
 — Evacuation of Turkish territory ceded to Greek command.
 — Four soldiers died of excessive heat during a review at Aldershot.
 5. Preliminary Census Return issued: Population of Great Britain and Ireland, including Channel Islands, 35,246,562.
 — Thermometer in London 92 deg. in the shade.
 6. Arrival in England of King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands.
 7. Balance of King of Ashantee's war indemnity arrived in England.
 9. Volunteer Review by the Queen in Windsor Great Park: 52,000 men under arms.
 10. Arta transferred to Greece.
 11. House of Lords—A Royal Commission issued for an inquiry into City Churches.
 — Wimbledon Meeting—Shooting commenced.
 — Bombardment of Sfax.
 12. French reinforcements sent to Northern Africa; spread of Arab revolt.
 — Prolongation of French Commercial Treaties till Feb. 5 agreed to by the Senate.
 — Translation of the remains of Pope Pius IX. to the Church of San Lorenzo.
 13. Great heat in the United States; over 150 deaths from sunstroke.

— Mr. Asher (L.) returned unopposed for Elgin burghs.
 14. Fête of the French Republic celebrated.
 15. Sale of Lord Beaconsfield's pictures, MSS., copyrights, &c.
 — Great heat: Thermometer in London registered 98 deg. in the shade; Paris, 97 deg.
 — Wimbledon Meeting—Silver Medal of Queen's Prize won by Corporal Ingram, 3rd Lanark.
 16. Continued excessive heat reported in America: 549 deaths reported.
 17. Expulsion of Don Carlos from France.
 18. House of Commons—The composition of the Irish Land Commission settled.
 19. Queen's Prize at Wimbledon won by Private Beck, 3rd Devon, with 86.
 21. House of Lords—Supreme Court of Judicature Bill passed through Committee.

— Wimbledon Meeting—Elcho Shield won by England.
 22. House of Commons—Land Bill passed through Committee.
 23. Prizes distributed to Volunteers at Wimbledon.
 25. House of Commons—Debate on the Transvaal: Motion to Censure the Government.
 — Discovery at Liverpool of twelve infernal machines imported from America.
 — Burial of Dean Stanley in Westminster Abbey.
 26. *Gazette* published contained list of retirements and promotions under new Army Organisation scheme.
 27. Midhat Pasha and others convicted of complicity in the murder of Abdul Aziz banished to Hedjaz, Arabia.
 28. The Ameer Abdurrahman defeated by Ayoub Khan at Karez-i-Atta, near Candahar.
 — Goodwood Cup won by Madame du Barry.
 — Reported occupation of Gerba by French troops.
 29. House of Commons—Land Bill read the third time and sent up to Lords.

AUGUST.

1. House of Commons: Violent speech by Mr. Parnell on the Irish suspects and his suspension.
 2. House of Lords: Debate on the Land Bill; second reading agreed to unopposed.
 — Occupation of Candahar by Ayoub Khan on July 30 announced.
 — International Medical Congresses opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
 — McGrath convicted of attempt to blow up the Liverpool Townhall, sentenced to penal servitude for life; McKeivitt to 15 years.
 — Miles' Plating Ritual case appeal: Judgment against the Rev. S. F. Green.
 3. Mr. Bradlaugh, on attempting to force his way into the House of Commons, was expelled by order of the Speaker.
 4. Signature of the Convention with the Transvaal Boers announced.
 5. House of Lords: Land Bill passed through Committee.
 7. John Dillon, M.P., released from Kilmnahan Gaol.
 8. House of Lords: Irish Land Bill read the third time.
 — Retrocession of Transvaal to the Boers; Proclamation of the Republic.
 — Meetings of Irish secret societies in Chicago in furtherance of revolutionary designs against England.
 9. Direct convention between Greece and Turkey signed in Constantinople.
 10. International Exhibition of Electricity at Paris opened.
 15. Political meetings in various parts of the country, consequent on the rejection by the Lords of the Commons' Amendments to the Land Bill.
 — House of Commons: Consideration of Lords' Amendments to

Land Bill; bill sent back to the Lords.
 16. House of Lords: Further Amendments to the Land Bill withdrawn, and Commons' Amendments agreed to.
 21. General elections in France, Spain, and Portugal.
 — House of Commons refused by a majority of six the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the alleged corrupt practices at Wigan.
 — Mr. T. R. Buchanan (L.) returned for Edinburgh; and Mr. H. Gladstone (L.) for Leeds, unopposed.
 23. The Irish Land Bill received the Royal Assent.
 24. Heavy rains; great damage to crops all over the country.

25. Review of 40,000 Volunteers by the Queen in Queen's Park, Edinburgh.
 — Mr. Alex. Asher (L.) returned unopposed for Elgin burghs.
 27. Parliament prorogued.
 28. Cyclone on the South Atlantic coast of America, extending to South Carolina, and causing great loss of life.
 29. A further cession of Turkish territory to Greece, under the terms of the Constantinople Convention.
 30. The Civil Grand Cross of the Bath conferred on the Speaker of the House of Commons.
 — Wreck of the Union steam-ship Teuton off Quoin Point, South Africa, and terrible loss of nearly 200 lives.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN 1880.

The report of the accidents which occurred on the railways of the United Kingdom during 1880 shows that the total number of persons returned to the Board of Trade as having been killed in the working of the railways during the year was 1136, and the number of injured 3658. Of these 143 persons killed and 1613 persons injured were passengers. Of the remainder, 546 killed and 2080 injured were officers or servants of the railway companies, or of contractors; and 447 killed and 265 injured were trespassers, suicides, and other persons who met with accidents at level crossings or from miscellaneous causes. Of the passengers 29 were killed and 904 were injured from accidents to trains. In addition to the above the companies returned 45 persons killed and 2733 injured from accidents which occurred on their premises, but in which the movement of vehicles on railways was not concerned. The total number of passenger journeys, exclusive of journeys by season ticket holders, was 693,884,000 for the year 1880, or 41,151,110 more than in the previous year. Calculated on these figures, the proportions of passengers killed and injured in 1880 from all causes were, in round numbers, 1 in 4,252,704 killed and 1 in 374,166 injured. In 1879 the proportions were 1 in 3,517,000 killed and 1 in 474,166 injured. The proportion of passengers returned as killed and injured from causes beyond their own control was in 1880 1 in 20,927,034 killed and 1 in 667,300 injured. In 1879 the proportion was 1 in 281,396,500, or, including the Tay Bridge disaster, 1 in 7,593,000 killed and 1 in 934,700 injured. In the general remarks at the conclusion of the report it is stated that a perusal of the circumstances which led to the accidents and collisions of the year leads to the conclusion that, while they were due principally to mistakes (95 out of 118), the greater part of them might, under other circumstances, have been averted, or at all events modified in their effects; and that the safety of railway travelling has been greatly enhanced from year to year, notwithstanding the greatly increased traffic on the railways and the large length of new railways opened. The length of railways has increased between December, 1873, and December, 1880, by upwards of 1851 miles, or 11 per cent. The number of miles travelled by trains of all descriptions has increased from 197,000,000 in 1873 to 241,000,000 in 1880, or 22 per cent. The number of passengers carried, exclusive of season-ticket holders, has increased from 455,000,000 in 1873 to nearly 604,000,000 in 1880, or 32 per cent. The number of tons of merchandise and minerals carried has increased from 191,000,000 in 1873 to 235,000,000 in 1880, or 23 per cent. The number of accidents arising in the working of railways has decreased from 459 in 1873 to 329 in 1880, or 30 per cent, and the number of collisions included in those numbers has likewise decreased from 253 in 1873 to 134 in 1880, or 47 per cent, the proportion of collisions to the total number of train accidents having decreased from 55 per cent in 1873 to 41½ per cent in 1880, tending to prove that the interlocking and absolute block systems have been the means of preventing a large number of collisions. The fatal accidents of 1880, however, show a somewhat increased proportion to the traffic when compared with 1879, but a much smaller proportion than in most former years. They show, too, that no amount of mechanical appliances will operate as a complete protection against the consequences of human negligence, or dispense with the most important of all appliances, an efficient and well-ordered staff of employes. But the tables given in the report also show that the gradual and partial adoption by the railway companies of the block system and of interlocking points and signals, so long urged in Parliament and by the Government, has been concurrent with a decrease in the number of accidents, and that efficient mechanical appliances, so far from increasing the risks arising from human negligence, tend to diminish them.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

The following is a list of all pensions granted during the year 1881:—
 Mrs. Pauline Mary Hawker, £80, in recognition of the position of her late husband, the Rev. Mr. Hawker, as a poet.
 Elizabeth Charlotte Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe and her three unmarried daughters, the Hon. Louise Charlotte Canning, the Hon. Catherine Jane Canning, and the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Canning, with the benefit of survivorship, £500, in consideration of the long and most distinguished public service of the late Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.
 Mrs. Laura Armstrong, £50, in consideration of the military service of her late husband, Lieutenant-General James Wells Armstrong, C.B.
 Mrs. Sophia Lucy Jane Clifford, £80, in recognition of the eminent mathematical attainments of her late husband, Professor Clifford.
 Madame Fanny Keats de Llanos, £80, in consideration of the eminence of her brother, John Keats, as a poet.
 Mary Lady Duffus Hardy, £55, in addition to the pension of £100 a year granted in 1879 in recognition of the historical, literary, and public services of her late husband, Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy.
 Mrs. Maria Rodgers, £75, in consideration of the services of her late husband, the Rev. John Rodgers, in the cause of public elementary education.
 Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace, £200, in recognition of his eminence as a naturalist.
 Dr. Leonard Schmidt, £50, in recognition of his services to classical education and literature: total £1200.