

NOTABLE OCCURRENCES AND EVENTS, 1881-82.

SEPTEMBER, 1881.

1. Destructive fire in Chesapeake.
- North Lincolnshire Election; Lowther (C.), 4200; Tomline (L.), 3729.
2. North Durham Election; Sir George Elliot (C.), 5564; Mr. Laing (L.), 4895.
3. Return of French elections: 450 Republicans, three Royalists, and five Bonapartists elected.
4. Unopposed return of Mr. Bulwer, Q.C. (C.), for Cambridgeshire.
5. Opening of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference in London.
6. Appointment of Mr. Chitty, Q.C., M.P., Judge in the Chancery Division; Master of Rolls appointed a member of the Court of Appeal.
7. The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the New North Docks at Liverpool.
8. Tyrone Election: Mr. Dickson (L.), 3168; Colonel Knox (C.), 3084.
9. Dismissal of Riaz Pasha, the Egyptian Minister.
10. Closing of the Polytechnic Institution.
11. Action between French and Arabs in Tunis.
12. Landslip in Switzerland; about 150 persons killed.
13. Great Yorkshire Handicap won by Petronel.
14. St. Leger won by Iroquois.
15. Fatal collision on the Great Northern Railway, near King's-cross.
- Dairy Show opened at the Agricultural Hall.
16. The King and Queen of Italy opened the International Geographical Exhibition at Venice.
17. First Prize in Chess Tournament at Berlin taken by Mr. Blackburne.
18. Mr. Chester Arthur, Vice-President, took the oaths as President of the United States.
19. Marriage of the Crown Prince of Sweden to Princess Victoria of Baden solemnised at Carlruhe.
20. President Garfield's body removed to Washington.
21. International Literary Congress opened at Vienna.
22. First meeting of the Transvaal Volksraad.
23. Prolongation of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty from Nov. 8 to Feb. 8 officially announced.
24. The Astronomer Royal announced the discovery by Mr. Barnard, Nashville, Tenn., of a new comet.
25. Battle near Candahar; Ayooob Khan defeated by the Ameer. Candahar occupied by the Ameer.
26. President Garfield's funeral.
27. Movement of troops in South Africa suspended on account of the action of the Transvaal Volksraad.
28. Father Sheehy and five other Irish "suspects" released from custody.
29. Great fire in Moscow.

OCTOBER.

1. Social Science Congress opened at Dublin; inaugural address by Lord O'Hagan.
2. Congregational Union held at Manchester.
3. Church Congress at Newcastle-on-Tyne; inaugural address by the Bishop of Durham.
4. Draught issued by the Farmers' Alliance of a Landlord and Tenant Bill.
5. Turkish mission received by the Khedive.
6. French occupation of the City of Tunis.
7. The New Savoy Theatre opened.
8. King Alfonso of Spain invested with the Order of the Garter at Madrid.
9. The Cesarewitch won by Foxhall.
10. The Prince of Wales opened a new parade at Hythe, and laid the first stone of a new pier at Folkestone.

11. Mr. Parnell, M.P., arrested in Dublin for inciting to non-payment of rent.
12. Presentation of an address to Mr. Gladstone by the Corporation of the City of London.
13. Fighting in Afghanistan; flight of Ayooob Khan into Persia.
14. Severe gale swept over the United Kingdom; loss of life and telegraphic communication practically suspended.
15. Mr. Sexton, M.P., and Mr. Quin, Secretary to the Land League, arrested.
16. New Comedy Theatre opened.
17. The arrest of Mr. Dillon, M.P., and other Land Leaguers, followed by rioting in Dublin and Limerick.
18. Prince and Princess of Wales visited Swansea.
19. Irish Land League issue a manifesto calling upon the people to pay no rent.
20. Further arrests of Land Leaguers charged with treason felony.
21. The steam-ship, Great Eastern, put up to auction, bought in at £30,000.
22. Severe engagement between the French and Arabs at La Schira.
23. The New Land Court for Ireland opened at Dublin.
24. Proclamation issued declaring the Irish Land League an unlawful association.
25. Centenary of the surrender of Yorktown celebrated in the United States—the British flag saluted.
26. Foundering in the Irish Channel of the steamer Clan Macduff, with loss of twenty-nine lives; many other wrecks, attended with great loss of life.
27. Official intimation received of the occupation of Herat on 2nd inst. by the Ameer's forces, after a battle.
28. Convention with the Transvaal Boers ratified by the Volksraad.
29. Cambridgeshire Stakes won by Foxhall.
30. Berwick Election; Jerningham (L.), 1046; Trotter (C.), 529.
31. King and Queen of Italy visited the Emperor of Austria at Vienna.
32. Mr. Justice Lindley appointed to the Court of Appeal, vice Lord Justice Bramwell, retired.
33. Mr. Ford North, Q.C., appointed Judge, on the promotion of Sir N. Lindley, Lord Justice of Appeal.

NOVEMBER.

1. Dr. Bradley installed Dean of Westminster.
2. Mr. Sexton, M.P., released from Kilmainham Gaol on the ground of ill-health.
3. Mr. H. Law appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, vice Lord O'Hagan resigned.
4. The Turkish Debt: Partial arrangement by Mr. Bourke on behalf of the bondholders.
5. Lefroy found guilty of the murder of Mr. Isaac Gold on the Brighton Railway on June 27, and sentenced to death.
6. Rev. T. J. Rowsell appointed Canon of Westminster.
7. Statue to Thomas Clarkson unveiled at Wisbeach.
8. Tiverton Election: Lord Ebrington (L.), 705; Mr. Loosemore (C.), 453.
9. Discovery of arms and Fenian documents at Manningham, near Bradford.
10. Address to Mr. Bright on his seventieth birthday.
11. Extensive robbery of diamonds from Hatton-garden Post Office.
12. Result of Election at Stafford: T. Salt (C.), 1482; G. Howell (L.), 1185.
13. Betrothal announced of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, to Princess Helene of Waldeck.
14. Sentences of imprisonment passed on ten persons convicted of corrupt practices at Sandwich and Macclesfield during the general election.

DECEMBER.

1. Important meeting of Scotch Farmers at Aberdeen on the Land Question.
2. Desecration of the vault of the Balcarres family, Aberdeenshire; the body of the late Earl of Crawford and Balcarres stolen.
3. Captain Brownrigg and three men of H.M.S. London killed at Pemba, while attacking a slave-dhow in the ship's pinnace.
4. Smithfield Club Cattle Show opened.
5. Further murders and outrages reported from Ireland; predatory bands visiting farmers' houses in Kerry, and demanding money.
6. Temporary addition of 10000 men from the first-class Army Reserve, &c., to the Irish Police Force.
7. Londonderry Election: Porter (L.), 2701; Sir S. Wilson (C.), 2054.
8. The Ring Theatre at Vienna burned; about 900 lives lost.
9. The Natal Council passed a resolution in favour of self-government for the colony.
10. Dukes of Edinburgh and Albany visited Manchester.
11. Mr. Powell, M.P., for Malmesbury, ascending in a balloon from which two other occupants were thrown out, lost in the Channel, together with the balloon.
12. James Brennan, a farmer, shot dead at Ballyfarnon for paying his rent; also Mr. Boyle.
13. O'Keefe, sub-editor, and Burton, a clerk in the office of the *United Ireland* newspaper, arrested in Dublin; copies of the paper seized.
14. New Leadenhall Market opened by the Lord Mayor.
15. Discovery in Dublin of a large quantity of dynamite, arms, and ammunition.
16. Colliery explosion at Abram Colliery, near Wigan; forty-seven lives lost.
17. Two boats containing a portion of the crew of the *Jeannette*, Arctic exploring vessel arrived at Cape Barabai, on the coast of Siberia.
18. Visit of the Viceroy of India to Burnah.
19. Dense fog in many parts of the country; several lives lost.
20. Collision off Roche's Point between *Cunard* steamer *Catalonia* and barge *Helenslee*; latter sunk, nine lives lost.
21. Panic in the Church of the Holy Cross, Warsaw, consequent on an alarm of fire raised by a pickpocket; thirty persons killed. Rioting followed, and attacks on Jews; 600 persons arrested.

JANUARY, 1882.

1. Celebration at Berlin of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the day on which the Emperor William joined the Prussian Army.
2. Mr. J. J. Jenkins (L.) returned for Carmarthen Boroughs unopposed.
3. Collective Note from the Governments of England and France communicated to the Khedive by the representatives of the two Governments declaring their decision to maintain his authority under all circumstances.
4. Sir J. Holker, M.P., appointed Lord Justice of Appeal, in succession to Lord Justice Lush, deceased.
5. Expressions of indignation in England with regard to the persecution of the Jews in Russia.
6. The Russian Ambassador in London refused to transmit to St. Petersburg a memorial from the London Committee of Jews on behalf of their brethren in Russia.
7. North Yorkshire Election: Declaration of the poll—Dawnay (C.), 8315; Rowlandson (L.), 7749.
8. Trial of Guiteau for the murder of President Garfield concluded after lasting seventy-two days. Verdict of wilful murder returned.
9. Dense fog prevailed in London and many parts of the country; many serious accidents occurred. Collision on the Great Northern Railway at Hornsey; two people killed and several wounded.

26. Widespread and dangerous conspiracy in the south and west of Ireland; dispatch of additional troops.
27. The French Chamber adopted a proposal to renew existing commercial treaties with England for three months.

FEBRUARY.

1. Great meeting at the Mansion House to protest against the barbarities committed upon Jews in Russia.
2. Meeting held, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge, to organise a horse ambulance for the metropolis.
3. Preston Election: Raikes (C.), 6045; Simpson (L.), 4212.
4. Crisis in Egypt; resignation of Cherif Pasha; threatening attitude of the Nationalists.
5. Arabi Bey called upon to form a new Egyptian Ministry.
6. Parliament opened by Commission.
7. In the House of Commons, on Mr. Bradlaugh presenting himself to take the oath, Sir Stafford Northcote moved that he be not allowed to do so, and Sir William Harcourt moved the previous question. Discussion followed, and Mr. Bradlaugh was allowed to state his case. Mr. Labouchere suggested a compromise, but, on a division, the previous question was negatived by 286 to 228, a majority of 58 against the Government. Mr. Bradlaugh was subsequently ordered to withdraw.
8. Mr. Gladstone gave notice of a series of resolutions relating to the procedure of the House, including the *clôture*.
9. Investiture of the King of Saxony with the Order of the Garter, at Dresden.
10. Reported attempt to injure Mr. Forster by means of a letter containing an explosive substance.
11. Westminster Election: Lord Algeron Percy returned unopposed, in the place of Sir Charles Russell, resigned.
12. Arrival at Liverpool of a large number of Jewish refugees from Russia, on their way to America.
13. Announced that the English and French Governments had addressed an identical communication to the Courts of Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Rome, withdrawing from the position taken up in the "Joint Note" to the Khedive, and asking the Powers to assist in coming to an understanding for the maintenance of the *status quo* in Egypt.
14. Taunton Election: Mr. S. C. Allsopp (C.), 1444; Lord Kilcourse (L.), 917.
15. Explosion at Trimdon Grange Colliery, near Hartlepool, seventy lives lost.
16. House of Lords: The Earl of Denbighmore moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act; the motion agreed to by 96 to 53.
17. Waterloo Cup won by Captain Ellis's Snowflight.
18. Mr. Gladstone gave notice of a resolution to the effect that any Parliamentary inquiry into the working of the Irish Land Act would be injurious to the interests of good government in Ireland.
19. Mr. Labouchere moved for a new writ for Northampton, in the room of Mr. Bradlaugh, who had been prevented from taking the oath opposed by the Attorney-General, as also an amendment by Lord Randolph Churchill declaring Mr. Bradlaugh "disqualified." Motion for a new writ negatived by 307 to 18. Mr. Bradlaugh then advanced from below the gallery to the table, and, producing a book from his pocket, proceeded to take the oath himself; he then took his seat and afterwards withdrew; debate on his conduct adjourned.
20. Arrival in England of Princess Helena of Waldeck, betrothed to the Duke of Albany.

(Continued on page 36.)

22. House of Commons: Discussion on Mr. Bradlaugh's conduct. Sir Stafford Northcote moved that Mr. Bradlaugh be expelled; carried by 297 to 80, and a new writ was issued for Northampton.

— Michael Davitt, a convict in Portland Prison, returned unopposed as member for Meath, in the room of Mr. A. M. Sullivan.

25. Electric Exhibition opened at the Crystal Palace.

27. Shocking outrage in Feakle, county Clare; a farmer shot; one son murdered, and another stabbed.

28. House of Commons: Motion by the Attorney-General declaring Michael Davitt's election for Meath void, he being disqualified from sitting in the House, carried after discussion by 208 to 20.

— Meeting held at St. James's Palace, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, for the establishment of a Royal College of Music.

— Great Nihilist trial closed at St. Petersburg; 13 prisoners, including one woman, sentenced to death, and several to various terms of penal servitude.

MARCH.

2. As the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, was entering her carriage at Windsor station, on returning from London, she was fired at by a man named Roderick Maclean, who was at once arrested. Neither her Majesty nor any one injured.

— Northampton Election: Mr. Bradlaugh re-elected by 3437 votes, against 3305 recorded for Mr. Corbett.

3. Refusal of Mr. Forster to give evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Irish Land Act.

— Discovery of the bullet which the assassin Maclean fired at the Queen. Great excitement throughout the country in consequence of the outrage; messages of congratulation upon her Majesty's escape, from the United States and European nations.

6. House of Lords: Address moved by Earl Granville and seconded by the Marquis of Salisbury, expressing horror and indignation at the attempt made upon her Majesty's person.

— House of Commons: Sir Stafford Northcote moved that the resolution of Feb. 7 be affirmed, and that Mr. Bradlaugh be not allowed to take the oath on his re-election for Northampton; motion carried by 257 to 242.

— Servia proclaimed a kingdom; Prince Milan assumed the title of King Milan I.

7. Malmesbury Election: Colonel Miles (C.), 491; Mr. Luce (L.), 435.

9. House of Commons: Debate on Mr. Gladstone's vote of censure on the Lords; carried by 303 to 235.

10. Presentation to the Queen, at Windsor, of the joint address of the two Houses of Parliament on her Majesty's happy escape from the attempt on her life.

12. Archbishop McCabe of Dublin created Cardinal.

13. Supplement to the *Gazette* published containing a letter from the Queen to the people stating how deeply she was touched by the outburst of loyalty called forth by the recent attempt upon her life from all classes and all parts of the Empire, for which she conveys her warmest and most heartfelt thanks.

— Terrible earthquake reported to have occurred in Costa Rica; thousands of lives lost.

14. George Henry Lamson found guilty at the Central Criminal Court of the murder of his brother-in-law, Percy Malcolm John, at Wimbledon, on Dec. 3, and sentenced to death.

— The Queen left England on a visit to Mentone.

20. Murderous outrages reported from Ireland; a sub-inspector and a land agent shot.

21. A message from the Queen submitted to both Houses of Parliament on the subject of a suitable provision for Prince Leopold on his marriage.

22. Celebration of the eighty-fifth birthday of the Emperor William of Germany.

23. House of Commons: On the Royal Message relating to the marriage of the Duke of Albany being read, Mr. Gladstone moved a grant to his Royal Highness of £10,000 a year, in addition to his present income of £15,000, and fixing the allowance to the Princess Helen during widowhood at £6000 a year.

— Colonel Fred. Burnaby crossed the Channel in a balloon from Dover, landing at Caen, having been eight hours in the air.

24. The African elephant Jumbo, after exciting much public interest for several weeks, finally shipped to New York.

28. Joseph McMahon, van driver, murdered in Dublin by members of a secret society; important arrests.

— Carnarvon Election: Jones Parry (L.), 1441; Sorton Parry (L.), 596.

— Important meeting of medical men and others to form an Association for the advancement of Medical Research.

30. Mr. J. E. Herbert, of Castleisland, county Kerry, landlord and agent, shot dead near his house.

APRIL.

2. Mrs. H. J. Smythe, of Dublin, while driving home from church with her brother-in-law, Mr. W. B. Smythe, and Lady Harriet Monk, shot dead near Collinstown. Attempt to blow up the William-street Police Barracks, Limerick, by means of a bomb.

3. East Cornwall Election: Acland (L.), 3720; Tremayne (C.), 3519.

— Oxford and Cambridge Boat-race on Saturday; Oxford won by ten lengths; time 20 m. 12 sec.

— Publication of the Government bill dealing with the corrupt boroughs:—Gloucester, Macclesfield, and Sandwich to be disfranchised; writs for Boston, Canterbury, Chester, and Oxford to be suspended during the present Parliament; writ to be issued for Knaresborough.

— Match for the Sculling Championship of the World and £1000, rowed on the Tyne, and won by Hanlan, of Toronto, who beat Boyd, of Middlesborough.

9. Dante Gabriel Rossetti died, aged fifty-four.

10. Volunteer review at Portsmouth; about 22,000 volunteers and 3000 regulars under arms.

— Release of Mr. Parnell from Kilmainham on parole.

12. International Fisheries Exhibition opened at Edinburgh.

14. The Queen returned to England from her visit to Mentone.

19. Roderick Maclean tried, at Reading Assizes, for attempting to shoot the Queen; found not guilty, on the ground of insanity. Ordered to be confined during her Majesty's pleasure.

— City and Suburban Handicap won by Passaic.

24. House of Commons: Mr. Gladstone made the annual financial statement. The income for the past year had been £85,822,000, or £722,000 above the estimate; expenditure, £85,472,000, or £2,350,000 above that of the preceding year. The Estimates were—Income, £84,472,000; expenditure, £84,258,000.

— Mr. Parnell surrendered at Kilmainham, at the termination of his parole.

— A tenant farmer, named Brady, shot dead at Ballinadee, in the county of Longford.

25. Mr. E. J. Stanley (C) returned, unopposed, for West Somerset, in the room of Major Vaughan Lee, and resigned.

26. Arrival of the King and Queen of the Netherlands as guests at Windsor during the Royal marriage festivities; the Order of the Garter conferred on the King; presentation of a wedding gift to Princess Helen by the Corporation of Windsor.

— The Two Thousand Guineas won by the Duke of Westminster's Shot-over.

— Darwin buried in Westminster Abbey.

27. Marriage of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont solemnised at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

28. Resignation announced of the Viceroyalty of Ireland by Earl Cowper, and the appointment of Earl Spencer as his successor.

— The One Thousand Guineas won by Mr. W. S. Crawford's St. Marguerite.

MAY.

2. Release from Kilmainham Jail of Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly.

— The Duke of Edinburgh opened an exhibition of ships' models in the Fishmongers' Hall.

— Explosion at Baxterley Colliery, Warwickshire, by which nine men were killed; twelve men afterwards lost their lives in a vain attempt to rescue them.

— Explosion at Morley, near Leeds: seven persons killed.

3. Lord Rosebery's Prudhomme won the Chester Cup.

— Rioting in several towns in Ireland during the rejoicings at the release of Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly.

6. Royal Visit to Epping Forest, for the purpose of declaring it free to the public.

— Arrival in Dublin of Earl Spencer and Lord Frederick Cavendish, the new Irish Viceroy and Secretary.

6. Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Thomas A. Burke, Under-Secretary, stabbed to death while walking in Phoenix Park, Dublin.

8. Houses of Lords and Commons adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

— Meetings held throughout the country to express indignation at the assassination of the Irish Secretaries.

9. Mr. G. O. Trevelyan accepted the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland. £10,000 offered for the assassins.

— Several arrests in connection with the Dublin murders; the men were, however, eventually discharged.

10. The Queen received a deputation from the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, when the Prince of Wales presented an address in reference to the recent attack on her Majesty's life.

11. House of Commons; Sir W. Harcourt moved the first reading of a Bill for the Prevention of Crime in Ireland, providing for the partial abolition of trial by jury; giving additional powers to the police to search for arms, and to arrest people found prowling at night and unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves; reviving the Alien Act, with power to arrest strangers and remove those dangerous to the public safety; summary punishment for incitement to crime, membership of secret societies, aggravated assaults on the police and process-servers, and intimidation; power to suppress seditious publications, to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to levy compensation on the district for murders and maiming.

— Lord Frederick Cavendish buried in Edensor churchyard, near Chatsworth.

— Mr. Courtney appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in the room of Lord Frederick Cavendish; and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary to the Admiralty, in succession to Mr. Trevelyan.

13. Announcement that in consequence of the serious condition of affairs in Egypt the English Government had decided to dispatch two ironclads to Alexandria.

14. Russo-Turkish War Indemnity Convention signed at Constantinople.

15. Reward of £500 offered for information of any person harbouring the assassins of Lord Frederick

Cavendish and Mr. Burke, in addition to the £10,000 offered.

16. Prosecution of the *Freiheit* for "scandalous libel" respecting the recent assassinations in Dublin.

— Review of troops by the Queen at Aldershot.

— Mr. John Holms appointed Secretary to the Board of Trade, in place of the Hon. Evelyn Ashley.

— Cricket match between Oxford University and the Australian team, victory of the latter by nine wickets.

17. Eclipse of the Sun; important observations made by British, French, and Italian astronomers in Egypt.

18. The Duke of Edinburgh formally opened the new Eddystone lighthouse.

— British and French squadrons left Suda Bay for Alexandria.

19. North-West Riding Election, declaration of the poll: Holden (L.), 9892; Hardy (C.), 7855.

— Announced that a baronetcy had been conferred on the Lord Mayor (Alderman Ellis) in connection with the visit of the Queen to Epping Forest on the 13th inst. to declare the forest free for the use of the public for ever.

21. A dead-heat was run for the French Derby by Count Lagrange's Dandin and M. Ephrussi's St. James.

22. The new bell, "Great Paul," for St. Paul's Cathedral, weighing seventeen tons, cast at Loughborough, arrived at its destination, after having been eleven days on the journey of 112 miles.

— The St. Gothard Railway opened.

23. Two days' match between the Australians and the Orleans Club at Twickenham resulted in a draw, the former having scored 75 and 210 in two innings, with one wicket to go down, or a total of 315, to 271 made by the Orleans Club in their first innings.

24. The Derby won by the Duke of Westminster's Shotover; Quicklime, 2; Sagem, 3.

25. Ultimatum presented to the Egyptian Government by the diplomatic agents of England and France demanding the exile of Arabi Pasha and two other leaders of the military party.

26. Rev. Ernest Wilberforce, Canon of Winchester, appointed to the new Bishopric of Newcastle.

— The Oaks won by Geheimnis; St. Marguerite, 2; Nellie, 3.

— The Select Committee on Electric Lighting recommended that the business of Electric Lighting Companies should be secured to them for fifteen years, and at the expiration of that time their plant may be taken over by the local authorities without compensation for future profits.

28. Demonstration of Egyptian officers in favour of Arabi Pasha; his reappointment by the Khedive as Minister of War.

— Archbishop McCabe enthroned as Cardinal at Dublin.

29. Mr. Justice Bowen appointed Lord Justice of Appeal in the room of Sir John Holker; and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, of the Queen's Bench Division, Ireland, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

— The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the Abbey Park, Leicester.

30. Increasing anarchy in Egypt. Flight of Europeans.

31. Five additional British warships dispatched from Suda Bay to Alexandria with sealed orders.

— The French Cabinet proposed a Conference of Ambassadors at Constantinople on the basis of the status quo in Egypt.

JUNE.

2. Marden, Gerald, and Leonora ran a dead-heat for the Sandown Derby.

— Extraordinary batting performance in a cricket-match between M.C.C. and Ground v. Leicestershire at Lord's, Barnes and Midwinter for

the M.C.C. scoring 266 and 187 runs respectively, the innings closing for 546.

4. Bruce won the Grand Prix de Paris; Fenelon, 2; Alhambra, 3.

5. The Khedive communicated to Arabi Pasha a telegram from the Sultan, warning him against continuing military preparations.

6. The Ascot Gold Vase won by Mr. Lefevre's Tristan; the Prince of Wales's Stakes by Lord Bradford's Quicklime, and the Ascot Stakes won by Lord Bradford's Retreat.

7. Mr. Gerard's Sweetbread won the Ascot Hunt Cup, Edensor 2, Peine de Cor colt, 3; Shotover won the Ascot Derby.

8. Mr. Walter Bourke, of Rahassan, county Galway, and Corporal Wallace, of the Dragoon Guards, who was acting as his escort, shot dead near Gort.

— Arrival of the Turkish Commissioners at Cairo and reception by the Khedive.

— Garibaldi buried in the cemetery at Caprea.

— Mr. J. R. Keene won the Ascot Gold Cup with Foxhall, Faugh-a-Ballagh 3, Petronel 3.

9. Several outrages reported from Ireland; three farmers in different parts of the south and west shot and severely injured by order of the Land League.

— A reward of £2000 offered by the Government for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Mr. Bourke and Corporal Wallace.

11. Serious outbreak at Alexandria, directed against Europeans; Mr. Pihwroth, engineer of the Superb, killed; Mr. Cookson, the English Consul, and about 250 Europeans badly wounded.

— Hospital Sunday.

13. The Khedive and Dervish Pasha left Cairo for Alexandria. Exodus of Europeans continuing.

14. Sir Edward Mallet left Cairo for Alexandria, and an Agent of the Sultan arrived there from Constantinople. The Khedive and Dervish Pasha telegraphed to the Porte to send 18,000 troops; panic in Alexandria.

16. Panic in Egypt continuing; the wealthy Arabs leaving the country, in addition to Europeans; industries brought to a standstill by the departure of officials of commercial companies.

17. Thomas Walsh, arrested in connection with the seizure by the police in a stable in Rydon-crescent, Clerkenwell, of 400 stand of rifles, 25 cases of revolvers, several kegs of powder, and 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

— Military precautions taken against a rising in Ireland and Fenian outrages in England.

22. House of Commons: Mr. Bradlaugh claims his right to present a petition, but the Speaker decided he was not competent, and requested him to withdraw, which he did.

28. Renewed outrages in Ireland; a caretaker named Ushell, near Tralee, shot dead.

— Inter-University Cricket Match at Lord's resulted in the victory of Cambridge by seven wickets.

— The Northumberland Plate won by Mr. Bragg's Victor Emanuel.

29. Mr. J. H. Blake, agent to the Marquis of Clanricarde, and his servant, Keane, shot dead on a car near Loughrea. John McCausland, of Belfast, killed with a scythe and his servant seriously injured.

30. Charles Guiteau hanged at Washington for the murder of President Garfield.

JULY.

3. House of Commons: Suspension of twenty-five Irish members in two batches of sixteen and nine during the thirty hours' sitting. Mr. O'Donnell suspended for fourteen days for speaking of the conduct of the Chairman on the occasion as "infamy." Mr. Gladstone moved

that the "urgency" resolution of Feb. 3, 1881, be revived, which was carried by 259 to 81.

4. House of Lords: Duke of Argyll moved Parliamentary Oaths (1866) Amendment Bill for the abolition of the Parliamentary oath; rejected by 135 to 62.

— House of Commons: Prevention of Crime Bill declared "urgent" by 402 to 19.

6. Admiral Seymour sent an ultimatum to the Egyptian Government if the arming of the forts was not at once stopped he should open fire; British subjects ordered to leave Alexandria.

10. House of Commons: Lords Amendments to the London Riverside Fish Market Bill rejected without a division.

— Sir Beauchamp Seymour notified the Egyptian Government that unless the forts were surrendered within twenty-four hours he would open fire upon them.

11. Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour opened fire at seven a.m. on the forts at Alexandria, with the fleet under his command. The fire was returned by the forts, and the bombardment was continued for several hours, by which time the forts were nearly all silenced. A landing party blew up the guns in Fort Meks. British loss, five killed and twenty-seven wounded. Several of the ships hit, but none disabled.

13. During the night of the 12th Alexandria was seen from the fleet to be in flames. The troops on landing found the forts and town almost deserted, convicts set free, who, together with Bedouins, had fired and pillaged the town and massacred a number of Europeans. Arabi having retired with his forces.

14. Mr. Bright's resignation announced.

— The New Coercion Act came into force in Ireland; numerous counties and towns proclaimed.

— Khedive found in the Ramleh Palace in danger from the troops left by Arabi to watch him.

17. House of Commons: Explanation by Mr. Bright of his reason for resigning office. Arrears Bill in Committee; amendment by Mr. Stanhope on clause 9, charging the liabilities under the Act on the Irish Church Temporalities Fund and the Consolidated Fund; amendment rejected by 243 to 173.

— Several arrests made in Ireland under the new Coercion Act.

— Gradual restoration of order in Alexandria; 1200 marines landed, Arabi remaining entrenched at Kafri-Dowar.

18. The Queen's Prize at Wimbledon won by Sergeant Lawrence, of the 1st Dumbarton.

— The body of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, stolen from family vault at Dunecht in 1881, discovered buried in a wood near Dunecht House.

20. House of Lords: Motion by Lord Salisbury for an address praying her Majesty not to assent to the proposed statute for the University of Oxford concerning the nomination of examiners negatived by 70 to 57.

— Arabi made an effort to stop water supply of Alexandria by cutting the Sweet Water Canal.

— Sale of the Hamilton Palace collection of pictures, works of art and vertu, including the Beckford Library, concluded, having lasted seventeen days. Amount realised, over £428,000.

24. House of Commons: In Committee of Supply, Mr. Gladstone made a statement of the policy of the Government, and asked for a vote of credit for £2,300,000, to meet which he proposed to increase the income tax by 3d. for the last half of the current financial year, or 1½d. for the whole year. Lord Hartington subsequently stated that it was proposed to bring 5000 Indian troops to Egypt.

— After a slight skirmish with

some of Arabi's cavalry, the 60th Rifles and 46th Regiment occupied Ramleh.

25. Porte accepted the essence of the Identio Note, and willingness to dispatch Turkish troops to Egypt.

— Omar Lufti Pasha appointed by the Khedive Minister of War.

— Royal Proclamation issued, calling out Class I. of Army Reserve. — Consecration at Durham of the Rev. E. R. Wilberforce as first Bishop of Newcastle.

27. House of Commons: Vote of Credit agreed to by 274 to 19, and also a supplementary vote of 10,000 men for the Army.

— The Goodwood Cup won by the Duke of Hamilton's Friday. 20. 1st Battalion Scots Guard's, with the Duke of Connaught, embarked on board the Orient, for Egypt.

31. House of Lords: In Committee on the Arrears Bill two amendments, moved by Lord Salisbury, was carried.

— House of Commons: Motion by Lord Hartington: to charge the Indian revenues with the expense of Indian troops employed in Egypt, 5000 men with a reserve of 1500; carried.

— Lord Dufferin, in explaining the policy of the English Government to the Porte, gave it to be understood that the English troops in Egypt could not be withdrawn, but that Turkish co-operation would be accepted, provided the Porte made an unambiguous declaration of its intentions.

— Mr. Dudley de Chair, a midshipman of the Alexandria, who had been sent to Ramleh with despatches, made a prisoner by Arabi.

AUGUST.

1. The Porte, in reply to the request of Lord Dufferin, declined to proclaim Arabi a rebel until the arrival in Egypt of Turkish troops.

— Wanstead Park formally opened to the public as an addition to Epping Forest.

2. The Meks forts occupied by the British. Attack on a British picket at Ramleh repulsed.

— Sir Garnet Wolseley embarked on board the Calabria for Alexandria to take command of Expedition.

3. Cetewayo, ex-King of Zululand, arrived in England.

— The town of Suez occupied without resistance by British marines.

4. Return of H.M.S. Bacchante; sons of the Prince of Wales on board, after an absence of two years.

— The Queen crossed from Osborne to Portsmouth, and visited the transport Catalonia, with troops, Lieut.-Gen. Hamley, and Sir Evelyn Wood for Egypt.

5. A successful reconnaissance, in the course of which a sharp encounter took place with Arabi's forces at Millaha. British loss—Lieutenant Howard Vyse and two seamen killed and twenty-two men wounded.

7. A new French Ministry formed, with M. Duclere at its head.

8. House of Commons: Mr. Childers stated that sixty-two battalions, of militia representing 50,000 men, had expressed their willingness to be embodied, and thirty-seven battalions, representing 35,000 men, had volunteered for active service. The Lords' amendments to the Arrears Bill considered. On a division, the House disagreed with the first of the Lords' amendments by 293 to 157. Mr. Gladstone's proposals were agreed to.

— Message from the Queen to the troops at Alexandria, praising their conduct in Saturday's engagement, was read to the troops. The Superb opened fire on some intrenchments newly erected by Arabi's troops.

— Promotions made in the fleet for services rendered during the attack on the forts at Alexandria.

9. The Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Ministers at dinner.

— Thomas Walsh, arrested in connection with the seizure of arms in

Clerkenwell, convicted at the Old Bailey of treason-felony, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

10. House of Lords: Commons' amendments to the Lord's amendments to the Arrears Bills accepted, after a protest by the Marquis of Salisbury.

— House of Commons: Sir Charles Dilke stated that the Porte had submitted a draught proclamation by which the Khedive was authorised to declare Arabi by name a rebel.

11. The Duke of Connaught visited the Ramleh lines. A reconnaissance made from Fort Meks ten miles into the interior.

— Lord Dufferin accepted, with some reserve, the Italian proposal for the defence of the Suez Canal.

14. Cetewayo visited the Queen at Osborne.

15. House of Lords: Lord Kimberley announces that her Majesty's Government had consented to the restoration of Cetewayo, with proper safeguards and conditions.

— Two decrees issued by Khedive authorising Admiral Seymour's operations against the rebels; and preventing the landing of coals or munitions of war.

— Unveiling a statue of O'Connell and formal opening of the Exhibition in Dublin.

16. Sir Garnet Wolseley issued a proclamation to the Egyptian people, intimating the object of the British Expedition, and its friendliness to loyal Egyptians.

— Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., High Sheriff of Dublin, sentenced by Mr. Justice Lawson to three months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of £500 and to find security for £5000 for three months more, for publishing in the *Freeman's Journal* a scandalous libel on the jury, and calculated to defeat the course of justice in Ireland.

17. House of Commons: the Speaker read a letter from Mr. Justice Lawson, informing him of the committal of Mr. Gray. Ordered to lie on the table.

— King and Queen of Corea reputed to have been assassinated and the Japanese Legation attacked.

18. House of Lords: Royal Assent given to eighty-eight public and private bills. House adjourned till Oct. 24.

— Horrible murders near Cong, Ireland; a farmer, Joyce, his wife, his daughter, and mother shot dead, and two of his sons wounded.

20. The British Fleet occupy the Suez Canal and Port Said.

21. British troops landed at Ismailia—Nefiche occupied.

23. British Association Meet at Southampton.

— Haddington Burghs Election; result declared—Craig Sellar (L.), 833; Seton Karr (C.), 544.

25. Fighting at Mahuta—retreat of the enemy, leaving five guns and a large amount of stores.

27. Porte's acceptance of a Military Convention.

28. Reported insurrection in Corea, several Notables massacred.

— Engagement at Kassassin and defeat of Arabi; gallant charge of the Household Cavalry.

— Fighting between Greeks and Turks on the Thessalian frontier.

29. One-hundredth anniversary of the loss of the Royal George.

— The Australian cricketers beat the English team by seven runs.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Cetewayo and suite leave England for South Africa.

— Police agitation in Dublin; dismissal of 250 constables. Military patrolling the streets.

4. Lord Dufferin informed Sultan that England would consent to the landing of a contingent at Port Said.

5. Proclamation sanctioned by the Sultan, but not issued, for declaring Arabi Pasha a rebel.

7. Execution at Alexandria of the murderer of two Englishmen on June 11.

(Continued on page 40.)

— Two hundred and eight of the dismissed Dublin police reinstated by the Lord Lieutenant; seventeen only discharged.

11. The Egyptians attacked the British camp in force near Kassassin, and after much firing retired before our troops. Our loss, two killed and fifty wounded.

13. Sir Garnet Wolseley, with 18,000 men and 60 guns, attacked Arabi's position at Tel-el-Kebir and captured it by assault. The Egyptians completely routed, leaving on field 2000 killed and wounded; 1200 prisoners. Arabi fled. Our loss, 9 officers and 45 men killed, and 22 officers and 320 wounded.

— Zagazig occupied by General Macpherson and part of the Indian contingent.

— Lord Falmouth's Dutch Oven won the St. Leger.

14. The Cavalry Brigade advanced

on Cairo by a forced march and occupied the city.

15. Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Cairo. Arabi and Toulba Pashas surrendered unconditionally, and 10,000 men laid down their arms.

— The British Team won the International Rifle-Match at Creedmore, with 1975 against 1805 scored by the Americans.

15. Lord Bradford won the Doncaster Cup with Retreat.

— Four-oared race from Putney to Mortlake between a Thames Rowing Club crew and the Hillsdale Club, of Michigan, U.S., resulted in the victory of the Thames Crew by about four lengths.

16. Kafr-Dowar and the Aboukir forts surrendered with all their supplies, 700 horses, 17,000 stand of small arms, 40 Krupp guns, tents, baggage, and ammunition and regimental colours.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The Exhibition Galleries of the British Museum, Bloomsbury (including the departments of Printed Books and Maps, Manuscripts, Prints and Drawings, Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, Greek and Roman Antiquities, British and Medieval Antiquities and Ethnography, Coins and Medals, and Zoology) are open to the public, free, as under:—

Monday and Saturday—The whole of the Galleries

Tuesday and Thursday—The whole of the Galleries, except the Zoological Collections.

Wednesday and Friday—The whole of the Galleries, except the Gallery of Antiquities on the Upper Floor, and the Rooms of Greek and Roman Antiquities on the Ground Floor and Basement.

The hours of admission are from—

10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in January, February, November, December.

10 " 5 " March, April, September, October.

10 " 6 " May, June, July, August.

10 " 7 " on Monday and Saturday only, from the middle of July to the end of August.

10 " 8 " Monday and Saturday only, from May 1 to the middle of July.

Persons applying for the purpose of study or research are admitted to the Reading Room, under certain regulations, every day, except the days specified below, in the months of January, February, March, April, September, October, November, and December, from Nine a.m. till Eight p.m.; and in the months of May, June, July, and August, from Nine till Seven.

The Reading Room is closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas-Day, and the first four week-days of March and October.

Persons are admitted every week-day to study in the Sculpture Galleries from Nine o'clock to the hour of general closing; in the Gallery of Zoology, similarly, every day except Saturday; and in the Print Room from Ten till Four o'clock, January to March, and August to December; Ten till Five, April to July.

WINE-GROWING INDUSTRIES.

Wine is looked upon as a requirement in civilised life, consequently vineyards are increasing every year. More 20,000,000 acres in Europe are under cultivation. France in the early part of the present century produced 800,000,000 gallons of wine yearly, but in later years the vintage has averaged 1,200,000,000, representing a value of 240,000,000 dols.; 94 per cent of which is kept for home consumption, and only 6 per cent exported. The new wine-growing countries of the world are the United States, Australia, and South Africa. The following Table shows the number of acres under cultivation, gallons produced, and yield in gallons per acre:—

Countries.	Acres under Vines.	Gallons.	Gallons per Acre.
United States	130,000	2,500,000	160
Australia	15,000	1,800,000	120
South Africa	18,000	4,500,000	250

Spirits are largely consumed in countries where the supply of wine is deficient, and it is claimed that the consumption of this kind of liquor is increasing faster than the population. In 1869 the United States produced 196,603,705 gallons of fermented liquors; last year no less than 413,760,410 gallons were produced, and only 1,000,000 gallons imported, the total consumption exceeding 414,000,000.

The imports of Wine into England have fallen from 17,385,000 gallons in 1880 to 16,297,000 in 1881, or 6·2 per cent. The decrease is principally confined to white wine, the import of red wine being comparatively unaffected, being for 1880 and 1881 respectively 9,567,000 gallons and 9,528,000 gallons.

The decrease in the importation of Spirits into England taken collectively for 1880 show 10,050,000 gallons, those of 1881 of 8,492,000, a decrease of 1,558,000 gallons, or 15·5 per cent. Of this total decrease a diminished importation of brandy accounts for 655,000 gallons, and of rum there has been a decrease of 1,290,000. Geneva and plain spirits show an increase on the year of 380,000 gallons. Other mixed spirits have increased to the extent of 7,000 gallons.

MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE OF PARIS.

By an official estimate of the Municipal expenditure of Paris we learn that a sum of £10,107,235 will be required for the year 1883.

EMINENT PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS.

Memoirs of all of whom, with the Arms and Portraits of some, will be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

1881.

AUGUST.

- Baillie, Surgeon-Major G. Claus.—27.
- Bridger, the Rev. John, M.A., Cantab.—13.
- Brooke, Right Hon. W., late Master in Chancery.—13.
- Burnaby, Sir William E., fourth Baronet.—19.
- Chandler, Henry Edward.—22.
- Clarkson, Eugene Comerfield, Esq., Q.C.—19.
- Cocks, A. H., Esq., C.B., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.—29.
- Coffin, Admiral Henry Edward.—31.
- Coghill, Hon. Lady.—25.
- Collison, the Rev. Henry, Rector of East Bilney, Norfolk.—13.
- Duprat, Vicomte Alfredo, formerly Consul-General for Portugal.—13.
- Eastall, Major Charles Edward Loraine, Madras Army.—23.
- Erolank, the Rev. George, M.A.—24.
- Fisher, Lieut.-General Goodricke Armstrong, Bengal Staff Corps.—23.
- FitzWygram, the Rev. John Fitzroy, M.A., Vicar of New Hampton.—10.
- Forster, Matthew, Esq., M.A., barrister-at-law.—18.
- Frazer, Colonel Donald Alexander, Commanding Royal Engineers, Barbados.—5.
- Glover, the Rev. Frederick R. A., M.A., formerly Captain 69th Regiment.—25.
- Goulding, J. F., late Principal of the Amjeer College, East Indies.—29.
- Hall, the Rev. Thomas Grainger, M.A., late Professor of Mathematics at King's College, London.—16.
- Hamilton, the Rev. Joseph Harri- man, Canon of Rochester.—17.
- Hay, George James Dalrymple, Colonel Bengal Staff Corps.—30.
- Heathcote, the Right Hon. Sir W., fifth Baronet, P.C., D.C.L., formerly M.P. for Hants and University of Oxford.—18.
- Hibbert, William Tetlow, Esq., Hare Hill, Alderley, Cheshire.—12.
- Hoare, the Rev. George Tooker, M.A., Hon. Canon of Rochester, Rector of Gedstone.—8.
- Heaphy, Major Charles, of New Zealand, V.C.—3.
- Holland, the Rev. F. Whitmore.—26.
- Kennedy, Lieut.-Colonel Richard George, Bengal Staff Corps.—30.
- Kenny, an author and dramatist.—25.
- Lake, Colonel Sir Henry Atwell, K.C.B.—17.
- Long, Lieut.-Colonel Samuel, J.P. and D.C.L.—31.
- Lucena, the Rev. Lorenzo, M.A., Professor of Spanish, University of Oxford.—24.
- Luke, James, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Consulting Surgeon to the London Hospital.—15.
- Macpherson, the Rev. Duncan, D.D.—6.
- McGrath, William Henry, Crown Solicitor of Fermanagh and Tyrone.—31.
- Moore, Rear-Admiral Lewis James.—31.
- Müller, William, Esq., of Hillside, Shenley, Herts, J.P.—19.
- Pike, Mr. William, of Glendarary, Achill Sound, Mayo.—15.
- Prall, Samuel, M.D., F.R.C.P.—23.
- Quinn, the Most Rev. James, Roman Catholic Bishop of Brisbane.
- Savile, Captain Henry, of Rufford Abbey.—28.
- Sawrey John, of Broughton Tower, Lancaster, J.P. and D.L.
- Smith, Lieutenant Sidney Glenton, R.N., late Commanding H.M.S. Forester.—23.
- Wallis, Owen, Esq., of Bradley Hall, Durham, J.P.—26.
- Watson, Colonel John Edmund, Royal Artillery.—17.
- Whitgreave, Henry B. G., J.P. and D.L., of Moseley Court.
- Wildman, Richard, Esq.—29.

Wortley, the Right Hon. J. A. Stuart, P.C., Q.C., J.P., and D.L., formerly M.P. for Halifax.—22.

SEPTEMBER.

- Addison, Dr., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.—26.
- Airey, the Right Hon. Richard General Baron, G.C.B., K.G., &c.—14.
- Airlie, the Right Hon. David Graham Drummond, Earl of K.T.—25.
- Anderson, Major Samuel, C.M.G., Royal Engineers.—11.
- Anderson-Morshead, the Rev. John Philip, Salcombe Regis Vicarage.—7.
- Aylmer, Lady Mary Eliza, wife of Udolphus, Lord Aylmer.—14.
- Bangor, the Right Hon. Edward, fourth Viscount.—14.
- Billing, Dr. Archibald, M.D., F.R.S., &c.—2.
- Burke, Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Plunkett, 8th Hussars, of The Aubertes, Suffolk.—28.
- Burrell, Captain Bryan, J.P. and D.L.—5.
- Cadman, William John Smelter, Esq., of Cross House, Yorkshire, J.P.—13.
- Campbell, the Rev. Arthur Bruce Knight, M.A.—26.
- Carew, the Right Hon. Robert Shapland, Lord.—8.
- Carte, Dr. Alexander, formerly Curator Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
- Cunningham-Fairlie, Sir Percy Arthur, tenth Baronet.—21.
- Currey, F. Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S.—8.
- Cuthbert, the Hon. Mrs. Jane Anne.—14.
- Davidson, Duncan, Esq., of Tulloch, Edinburgh.
- Dennis, William, Esq., of Islington and Merton Grange.—5.
- Dowson, Professor.
- Eyton, the Rev. Robert William, a distinguished antiquary.—8.
- Freeman, Henry William, of Thirstane Hall, Cheltenham, J.P.—11.
- Garfield, President U.S. America.—20.
- Glover, Colonel Thomas George, late Royal Engineers (Bengal).
- Goff, Joseph Granville Stuart, of Hale Park, Salisbury, J.P.—24.
- Grant, Lady Lucy.—4.
- Hamilton-Jones, Thomas Morris, Esq.—3.
- Hoare, Harriet, widow of the Very Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare.—3.
- Hutchinson, Charles, Post-Captain R.N.—28.
- Johnstone, Edward Esq., of Dunsley Manor.—20.
- Jones, John Winter, F.S.A., lately principal librarian British Museum.—7.
- Latham, Henry, Esq.—3.
- Lee, William, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Maidstone.
- Manning, the Rev. S., LL.D., one of the secretaries of the Religious Tract Society.
- Otway, Admiral Sir George Graham, Bart.
- Owen, the Rev. Hugh Davies, D.D., J.P. and D.L.—4.
- Pare, the Hon. Mrs. Geraldine.
- Parker, the Right Hon. John, P.C., M.A., formerly M.P. for Sheffield.—5.
- Pennefather, Colonel Richard Daniel, J.P. and D.L., at Kilbraccan House, Leitrim.
- Postgate, John, Esq., F.R.C.S., Birmingham.
- Rigby, General H.—14.
- Smith, Henry Stone, Esq., of the Parliament office, House of Lords.—4.
- Sparks, General James Pattoun, C.B.—7.
- Syngé, Major-General Francis Hutchinson.—5.
- Thorne, James, Esq., F.S.A.