

SCULPTURE IN THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION.

We this week present our readers with a few of the artistic productions in the Great Exhibition at New York. In the Italian and German



"THE INDUSTRIOUS GIRL," BY MAGNI.

courts are numerous works in marble and bronze, of more than average talent. "Eve after the Fall," by Peter Pagani, of Milan, is a



"EVE, AFTER THE FALL," BY PAGANI.

beautiful conception. The expression of Eve, her sudden consciousness of having sinned, her remorse, and a new sense of shame, are finely depicted. The figure is partly draped, and a sheepskin

forms a covering for the mound on which Eve is seated. The flowing hair is well managed, and falls in profusion down the back. The serpent can be perceived stealing away, after having accomplished his first triumph over human nature. The figure stands near the dome, on the north side of the west nave: it is very attractive.

The bust of "Prayer," by Antonio Galli, of Milan, is of quiet and unobtrusive beauty. The simplicity of the composition, and the pensive expression of the features, combined with a slight tinge of sorrow, all join to render this bust an object of great attraction, though placed at the back of one of the Italian courts. The composition reminds one of those severe though beautiful creations of Delacroix.

"The Minstrel's Curse," by Carl Müller, of New York, is vigorous in composition: it is the work of a German artist residing in New York, and is taken from one of the many legends of Germany relating to the minnesingers, or troubadours. The subjects of the present group arrive at the castle of one of the kings of a small German state; and, to amuse the queen, are admitted into the castle, when the younger one so pleases her majesty that she plucks from her bosom a flower which had previously been presented her by the king, and gives it to the minstrel boy; the king is suddenly affected by jealousy, and mortally wounds the young troubadour, and thrusts him and his companion from his castle. The elder minstrel, overwhelmed with passion and grief, is in the act of cursing the king and queen and all his race, and prophesying the destruction of the castle and total ruin of all its inmates (the moment selected by the sculptor). According to the legend, this prophecy was fulfilled. The figures are life-size, and display an anatomical knowledge, without exaggeration either of form or expression, which many sculptors of our time might imitate with advantage—the muscular development of the elder minstrel contrasts finely with the young and



BUST OF "PRAYER," BY GALLI.

undeveloped form of his companion. It is a pity that so fine a group should have been sculptured out of so bad a specimen of marble.

"The Industrious Girl," by R. Magni, of Milan (life size) is an interesting little Roman girl, in the act of threading her needle—her work-basket by her side, and her work on her knee. All the peculiarities of the Roman costume are naturally and truthfully given; and there is a pleasing expression and a simplicity which rivet the attention.

"The Soldier's Son," by L. Jovini, of Milan, is a quaint and slightly comic piece of sculpture, life-size. It represents the young son of a soldier, sitting on a knapsack, and in the act of putting on his father's military hat, which is a thoroughly German pattern. The figure is exceedingly natural, and tells its own story—saying which is awarding it the highest praise.

ST. ELFIN'S NEW SCHOOLS, WARRINGTON.

THESE Schools (so called from being erected near to an ancient well of St. Elfin, which gives its name to the adjoining parish church) form a noble pile of buildings, covering a great space of ground, and have cost in their erection nearly £50,000. With all the outward appearance of one large collegiate institution, they comprise two separate and totally independent establishments. One of them is for the Education of Clergymen's Daughters, on a plan somewhat similar to those which have been founded at Marlborough and Rossall for clergymen's sons. The other School is for the training of Schoolmistresses. Extensive gardens and walks surround the building, with a small private park, called "St. Elfin's Park," to which the inmates of this institution have free access

at all times. In a part of the grounds there is a neat and convenient separate building (which we shall engrave next week), to be used as an infirmary in case of need.



"THE SOLDIER'S SON," BY JOVINI.

It is impossible to overrate the public utility of such institutions as these, whether they are regarded as rendering aid to the clergy in the



"THE MINSTREL'S CURSE," BY CARL MÜLLER.

education of their daughters, or as assisting in the work, which may be considered the greatest national undertaking of the age, viz., providing a really sound and good education for the rising generation, and training



ST. ELFIN'S (NEW) SCHOOLS, WARRINGTON.

the young, whilst they can be trained, in moral habits. We rejoice to see two such institutions standing side by side in a district of the country where both are so much needed.

As regards the Clergy School, we are informed that the managers of it are anxious to divert it as much as possible of an eleemosynary character. Of all professional men, few, if any, deserve to have their children cared for more than the working clergy; and little has as yet been done for their daughters, except at St. John's-wood, London; at Brighton, and at Casterton, where schools have been established of a kind which benefits only orphans, or the daughters who are compelled to seek charitable assistance.

The Training School, though contiguous to the Clergy School, is entirely distinct from it in all its educational and domestic arrangements. It is governed by another society than that which founded the Clergy School, viz. the Diocesan Board of Education. The only connexion between these institutions seems to be that they are under the superintendence of one clerical Principal, whose residence forms a part of the buildings. This Training School is largely assisted by the Privy Council Committee of Education; and its plan of operation is precisely similar to that which is pursued at Whitelands, the Metropolitan Institution for Training Mistresses, established by the National Society. Accommodation is provided in this school for a large number of students, with their teachers, and the requisite servants; also, for a limited number of pupil teachers. The provision made for the education and training of these young persons is very complete; whilst the domestic arrangements for their board and lodging provide ample comfort.

Adjoining to the Training School, and apparently forming one wing of the same building, is a very complete set of model and practising schools, in which the students who are in training as teachers practice the art of teaching. The rooms in which the children of the poorer classes are here instructed, seem to be in every respect suitable to the purposes for which they have been erected; and the spacious playground, with circular swings; and the little flower-gardens, which the pupils evidently take a pride in keeping neat and full of flowers, give this part of the institution a peculiarly interesting character.

MUSIC.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

GLOUCESTER, Thursday.

The celebration of the 134th meeting of the Three Choirs commenced on Tuesday, and will terminate to-morrow. These festivals are annual in the three cities of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester. The triennial turn is this year to this "fair city," and the financial results are expected to be more than an average. Indeed, as all the reserved seats for the "Messiah" and the "Elijah" were disposed of at the beginning of the week, perhaps the agreeable word "surplus" may salute the ears of the stewards, who have come forward to bear the risk of the expenditure. The names of these spirited gentlemen ought always to be recorded, and we annex them with pleasure:—Lord Leigh, the Mayor of Gloucester; the Hon. Ashley Parnsbury, M.P.; Sir W. Russell, Bart.; R. N. Kingscote, Esq., M.P.; W. P. Price, Esq., M.P.; J. R. Mullings, Esq., M.P.; G. H. Bengough, R. Pavin Davis, W. H. H. Bartley, C. J. Monk, R. Potter, J. Ford Sevier, T. Turner, and J. Waddingham, Esqs.; and the Rev. Sir J. H. C. Seymour, Bart., the Rev. F. T. J. Bayly, the Rev. B. S. Claxson, D.D., the Rev. L. B. Clutterbuck, the Rev. T. Evans, D.D., the Rev. H. Barrow Evans, the Rev. H. A. S. Atwood, and the Rev. Casen Hutchinson.

The instrumental forces engaged for this Festival include Blagrove as Leader, Willey, Cooper, Cousins, E. Chipp, Clement, Dando, Griesbach, Marshall, Mori, Threlwall, Watkins, Watson, Hill, Trast, Thompson, E. Blagrove, Betts, Lucas, Aylward, H. Chipp, Guest, Hatton, Reed, W. L. Phillips, Howell, Pratten, Rowland, Severn, E. S. Pratten, E. Card, C. E. and T. Harper, Irwin, Kae, Clem, Healey, Prosper, Andre, Chipp, Williams, Egerton, Baumann, Larkin, &c. The balance of power in the chorus is estimated at 60 trebles, 44 altos, 45 tenors, and 65 basses; the numerical total being 300—there or thereabouts.

As usual at these triennial gatherings, the three organs of the three venerable cathedrals are "first fiddlers" in the musical arrangements. Mr. Amott is taken from his organ, the capabilities of which he ought assuredly to understand, to be the conductor of a large body of executants, of whose instrumental and physical attributes he can have no special knowledge. Then Mr. Townshend Smith, who is organist at Hereford, is placed at the Gloucester instrument; and Mr. Dome, who is organist at Worcester, is called into requisition as a pianoforte accom-

POSTSCRIPT.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's journey to the north is said to be finally arranged, as follows:—He will leave Paris on the 22nd inst., and sleep at Arras; proceed to Lille on the 23rd, through Douai and Valenciennes; remain at Lille on the 24th; proceed to the Camp of Helfant on the 25th, and sleep at St. Omer. His Majesty will visit Dunkirk and Calais on the 26th, and sleep at Calais; he will sleep at Boulogne on the 27th; on the 28th the Emperor will sleep at Amiens; and will return to Paris on the 29th.

The warlike tone of a leading article in a semi-official Government journal, together with the receipt of a private telegraphic despatch from Marseille, announcing a rise of 2½f. the hectolitre in the price of wheat, produced a panic amongst the speculators at the Bourse. The Three per Cents, which opened at 76f. 20c., fell to 76f. Large purchases were made at the latter price, and they rose to 76f. 60c., at which they closed for the end of the month.

A letter from Paris dated Thursday evening, says:—

The French Government has received accounts from Constantinople of the 1.1, which are very unfavourable. According to rumour, the Emperor of Russia had sent a new note to the Porte demanding immediate compliance with the conditions laid down by the Conference of Vienna, and threatening to advance against Constantinople if, within a fortnight, the Sultan should not send an Ambassador to the Emperor to present that note.

ITALY.

The Governor of Terni, who was put to death by the people, was reported to have said that when there was no more flour the people might eat straw. Four persons having tossed him out of the window into the street, the people ill-treated him, and stuffed his mouth with straw. Eight carabinieri, who came to his assistance, were more or less seriously wounded, and obliged to seek safety in flight. A strong detachment of soldiers had been sent from Rome to restore order.

GERMANY.

It appears to be settled that the Emperor Nicholas, accompanied by one or two of his sons and a suite of 200 persons, will meet the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia at Olmutz in ten days or a fortnight. In autumn there are always reviews in Germany, but they are on such an unusually grand scale this year that they must be viewed in the light of counter-demonstrations to the recent naval and military displays of England and France.

The Austrian Government is said to be desirous to contract a silver loan of some thirty or forty million florins, but it is evident that the success of M. de Brentano must mainly depend on the turn which the Oriental question may take. A so-called Lottery-Loan is to be made at Vienna.

The corn question still greatly occupies the public at Vienna; but though there is every reason to believe that the prices will be excessively high during the coming winter, it is hardly to be expected that there will be a dearth in the land. The only Austrian province in which the harvest was really good is Transylvania. In the Banat the ear does not on an average contain more than five or six grains of wheat; in Istria and Styria the harvest was below mediocrity; and in the Italian provinces, where the vine has also completely failed, it was positively bad. At Trieste the demand for wheat and maize is still great.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The rejection of the Vienna note by the Emperor of Russia, and its probable consequences, continue to be discussed with keen interest in the great capitals of Europe. The whole question is now felt to be re-opened afresh, and great difficulties are expected to surround the future course of negotiations. The four great powers of Europe, it is believed, will still tender their offices as mediators between Turkey and Russia, but if the objections of the Emperor Nicholas should be found to apply to the substance of the Turkish modifications, the question becomes extremely embarrassing, since the mediating powers, by placing their independent conclusions on public record, have, in some sense, determined the case, and have deprived themselves, in a measure, of the right to press upon the Emperor's acceptance terms different from those to which, after full debate, they had committed themselves before. Of the evanescence of the Principalities there is now little probability. So far as the Courts of St. Petersburg and Constantinople are concerned, there is no reason to suppose that hostilities are to commence between Russia and Turkey. But the army of Omar Pacha are known to entertain so fanatical a hatred to the Russians, and are so impatient to be led against the enemy, that an affair of outpost is daily expected, which may further complicate the question, if it do not precipitate a collision.

The latest telegraphic despatch from Constantinople says:—

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE BALMORAL ESTATES.—Great improvements have been made on the Balmoral estates since last year. The arable and pastoral lands, under the able management of Dr. Robertson, have been brought into a highly promising state, while the hunting-grounds and deer forest are in a fair way to become the best in Scotland. The moral and social wants of the tenantry have been especially cared for, the Queen having given command that the poorest families shall have the blessings of education secured to them, and their domestic wants fully supplied. The new palace begins to make some progress; but the contractor has three years to finish it, and it promises to be a very handsome building.

HOLYWOOD PALACE.—We understand that it has been determined to re-floor the whole of the suite of state apartments of the palace, including the picture gallery, and that the work will be commenced immediately after her Majesty's return to England. This, it is hoped, is only the commencement of more important alterations and improvements on the house and grounds.

ENCLOSURE OF HAINAULT FOREST.—The Commissioners in charge of her Majesty's land revenues are proceeding to enclose the Crown allotment in Hainault Forest, under the provisions of the act of Parliament passed during the last session. The consequence of this enclosure will be the future prohibition of holding the celebrated Fairlop Fair, which, for many years, was held on the first Friday in July, on the portion of the forest now to be enclosed.

ETON COLLEGE.—The school opened on Tuesday. The lower-boys returned on Thursday; the fifth form on Friday; and the sixth form on Saturday (this day); thus the whole school have assembled. The Midsummer holidays this year have been extended to an additional week, by command of her Majesty, in consequence of the Royal visit to the college.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—There is some misunderstanding about the election of the Marquis of Chandos as chairman of the London and North-Western Railway. We are able to rectify all blunders on the subject by saying that the noble lord has this week been chosen to that responsible post, and will begin his official duties on Monday. The Marquis is young, but of great business habits. The railway company could not have chosen a more efficient party, and every one who is at all acquainted with the Marquis will rejoice that he now occupies a position which he will be able to manage with honour and integrity.—*Backs Advertiser.*

REPRESENTATION OF GRAVESEND IN PARLIAMENT.—On Monday evening a meeting was held at the Town-hall, to take into consideration the necessary steps to forward the representation of the inhabitants of this populous town in Parliament. The chair was taken by the Mayor, Thomas Seddington, Esq. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, pointing out the great importance of the town of Gravesend, its increase of business, ready transit from London by rail, boat, &c., and the accumulation of the number of inhabitants, from the extension of buildings during the last two or three years. Various suggestions and resolutions were adopted, and the meeting separated after the usual vote of thanks.

DEMONSTRATION OF COLLIERIES.—An important demonstration of colliers took place on Monday at Wakefield. Coal having risen 10d. a ton, they asked that 3d. of that 10d. should go into their pockets. Messrs. Charlesworth, who employ between 2000 and 3000 hands, gave all of them a dinner, with the object of keeping them from the demonstration. Notwithstanding this, there were present at the New Market nearly 2000 working colliers from all parts of the West Riding, &c. The proceedings lasted about two hours, and the chair was occupied by Mr. John Beynour. A resolution prompting the miners to organisation, and a memorial to Lord Palmerston were agreed to, and the meeting broke up.

THE DOVER PACKETS.—The Admiralty have decided on discontinuing the Dover mail-packet service, and that the mails shall be carried in future by contract steam-vessels. The present Dover mail steam-packets are:—The *Grainard*, the *Orges*, the *Princess Alice*, the *Philet*, the *Viel*, and the *Undine*—all paddle-wheel steamers. Four of these vessels it is contemplated to dispose of, and reserve two for further service as tenders at some of the naval ports. It is also said that Captain Smithett will be appointed to the command of the *Black Eagle*, Admiralty steam-yacht; and her present commander (Mr. John E. Peley) will be appointed superintendent of the compass department, which is vacant. Mr. Peley has adjusted the compasses on numerous occasions at Greenwich.

THE SHIPPING TRADE.—The Customs authorities have issued orders, directing that the list of ships entered outwards in London be forwarded daily from the outward office, in the Long Room, to the Principal Searcher's Office, in order that the date of the entry of ships outwards heretofore notified to the searchers on the coasts, which have been abolished under the Act 16 and 17 Viet., cap. 107, may be obtained therefrom, and recorded in the book kept for that purpose; and, further, that the date of entry outwards of every vessel with cargo be certified by the searcher in the victualling bill at the time of clearance.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. THACKWELL.—At the dinner given last week to this gallant General at Gloucester, the following general