

how I be coam zome distance to zee all your doings, but I be n't in no hurry; and as I think it would be unzivil in me to ha' all the play to myself, I'll zit down, thankee, and wait a bit till the gentlevolks come."

And so he did, the orchestra giving him an occasional tune, until at past nine o'clock, the "gentlevolks" having arrived, the curtain went up and the play went on.

To that incident John Emery owed his first regular engagement as an actor. Bernard perceiving at once his genius and its peculiar bent, presently engaged him at an improved salary to play "country boys" as a regular line of business. From Teignmouth the itinerants returned to Plymouth, from which place Bernard arranged to ship the whole of his company for Dover. He was about to hire a sloop for this purpose, when the Pomona frigate arrived at Plymouth. Its commander, Captain Savage, being introduced to Bernard by his lieutenant—Mr. Ross—who had been the actor's schoolfellow, was kind enough to say that as he was passing up the Channel, "if the ladies and gentlemen would not mind a few inconveniences" (as if they were not used to worse than inconveniences, bless his dear dead and gone heart) he would save them the expense of hiring a sloop by landing them at Dover. The players shipped at once, sending their properties, wardrobe, private beds and bundles, etc. on by waggon, all in a state of high delight.

The story of that voyage, and some of the incidents which succeeded are sufficiently amusing to be extracted from Mr. Bernard's Retrospectives: to these accordingly I turn:—

"This," says Bernard, "was an extremely pleasant sail part of the way, and truly theatrical the whole. There were some wags in the company, and one or two good singers (Williamson, of Covent Garden, for instance, the well-known 'Bob of the Mill'). Ross acted as master of the ceremonies, and the captain was so engrossed with the oddities of his visitors that he sometimes forgot the ship. On passing Chichester, however, the weather changed, and the vessel beginning to roll, the company began to heave, which, though it checked their mirth, afforded infinitely more merriment to the sailors. Our conveyance, then, to make the most of the wind, began to go upon its sides, and the larboard railings were lined with the actors yielding over to Neptune the good things they had received from the captain. One of my worthies, a Mr. Lee Sug (since a well-known itinerant ventriloquist), not being provided with standing-room, would not do that on the deck which he could not do on the stage—give way to nature, lest he should have committed a breach of ship discipline, but staggered up to the captain at the moment he was giving the command, grasped him by the arm, and said he should 'feel particularly obliged if the latter would bring him a basin.' On coming up to Dover we found it impossible to land, owing to the serious strife of those warring deities Æolus and Neptune, and the captain carried us on to Deal, where the beach and the current afforded greater facilities. Here a pilot-boat was hailed, and in a few hours we were all comfortably introduced to Mrs. Fox's parlour at the Hoop and Griffin. This lady and her husband presented a singular contrast to each other, not less in mind than in person. She was a woman that could have conducted herself with credit in the highest circles, such was the propriety of her feelings and manners. He was a Cockney, but a greater realisation of the vulgar and brutish than that word mostly implies. Their marriage had been occasioned not by affection but obedience to a paternal agreement. Some noble company having driven off at the moment Fox entered the door, Mrs. F. remonstrated with him on his not being in the way to pay his respects to their guests. This modern centaur, half man and half horse, looked at her an instant in stupid irritation, and then exclaimed, 'Vy, here's a pretty rig! Vy I wants to know, marm, vy you don't make a nigger on me at vonst.' At Dover, this season, John Emery played my principal country boys (though his father constantly asserted that going on the stage would be his ruin); a Mr. Mervin was my light comedian (who afterwards made his appearance in London); and I was joined by a Mr. Whitfield, from Exeter."

Emery, jun., remained with Bernard's company in the double capacity of fiddler and actor, after his father and mother had quitted it, several seasons, strolling to and from the smaller towns on sharing terms during the winter, while Bernard was in town, and when the summer came returning to the larger towns to play with his manager and the London "stars," who on such occasions joined them. Early one summer, after a winter's strolling in Cornwall, an incident occurred which removed John from the orchestra altogether. A low comedian, Bernard says he was a very low one, had played deserter and secreted himself in a sloop bound for America, to this country just then there was much emigrating amongst players—and John, at the last moment, was called upon to take his place.

Leaving Bernard, Emery next played at Brighton, where he made a hit as Crazy in Peeping Tom. He next joined the York company placing himself under the management of that eccentric man and extraordinary mimic, Tate Wilkinson, who soon after pronounced him "a great actor." In 1798 Emery made his appearance in London at Covent Garden Theatre, playing Frank Oakland in A Cure for the Heartache, and Lovegold in The Miser, and the London playgoers and critics delivered a verdict in perfect accord with that of Tate Wilkinson.

We have omitted to state that Emery was born at Sunderland, Durham, on the 22nd of December, 1777, and that he was educated chiefly at Ecosfield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. As a musician his talent said to have been remarkable, and as a vocalist he displayed a little ability, many of his songs having been widely popular. It is also said that his paintings of coast scenery were of high merit, and realised unusually good prices.

Emery died at his house in Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, on the 25th of July, when he was in his forty-fifth year, his physician said "of a thorough decay of nature."

Talfourd says of Emery's acting, "His style was so much his own, and his excellence in it as far removed from approach as that of any actor we have ever seen. His faculty of portraying stupidity, enlivened by one single ray of acuteness; of exhibiting stout and stony profligacy; of hitting off to the life provincial knaveries and peculiarities, would at any time have rendered him popular. But not for his perfection in these representations did

INDIAN HUNTING TROPHIES AND ZOOLOGICAL SPECIMENS,

COLLECTED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

From the Picture Gallery of the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.

SOME time before H.R.H. the Prince of Wales left England upon his Indian tour, his Royal Highness thought that a good working naturalist attached to his staff might be of considerable service to him in collecting rare or new, living or dead, Zoological specimens, and as His Royal Highness intended to hunt some of the large game, the skins and other parts would require to be prepared by some competent person. It was by no means an easy matter to find an individual who combined in himself the knowledge and capability for undertaking the engagement. First it was necessary that he should be strong and able to undergo the fatigue of travelling in a hot climate; next he should be used to shooting and collecting; but the most important of all requirements was that he should perfectly understand the most certain and expeditious means of removing the skins of beasts, birds, &c. and preserving them under the most disadvantageous circumstances, for the skins of large animals freshly removed and packed up, carried about from one place to another, then unrolled and only partially dried, while each day specimens were shot, always adding to the stock, required no ordinary amount of strength, courage, and knowledge of the subject. Application was made to the Secretary of the Zoological Society, who at once recommended to His Royal Highness, as a fit and proper person, Mr. Clarence Bartlett, son of the superintendent of the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. Mr. Bartlett had had some experience in collecting, having been to India some few years ago, from whence he brought home a very large collection of living animals. Mr. Bartlett, too, had collected natural history specimens in South America, so that perhaps few more competent persons could be found; and the successful result of his labours has proved a very gratifying character. Prominent in the collection is the skull of the Ceylon elephant shot by His Royal Highness. It will be recollected that the following startling telegram appeared in the morning papers of December, 1875:—"The Prince shot two elephants yesterday. While returning from the hunt, the Prince's carriage was accidentally overturned and smashed, the Prince being thrown out underneath. His Royal Highness, however, fortunately escaped unhurt." The tail of the celebrated elephant, which now appears in the collection, was with difficulty recovered, being buried in the mud, while darkness was fast coming on; so that the rescue of the tail, "making both ends meet," was highly satisfactory. In our illustration will be seen an enormous specimen of the jungle bear—(Ursus labiatus)—which has been utilised, being mounted as a lamp bearer, and will probably fill a prominent position at Marlborough House. Numerous skulls of tigers, shot by His Royal Highness, are to be seen, whose skins were saved and prepared. Five specimens of the heads of the black buck, or Indian antelope (Antelope cervicapra), are to be found in the collection. A finely mounted specimen of the Nyghaie (Boselaphus pictus), of which the following is extracted from the Times of January 31, 1876, has been added since the collection was first opened to the public:—"On Friday morning at 8, the Prince, Lord Aylesford, Colonel Williams, Colonel Ellis, and Colonel Annesley left for a shooting excursion with the Rajah of Bhurtpure. The Duke of Sutherland, Sir B. Frere, Lord Carington, Lord Suffield, and others remained in camp. The Rajah of Bhurtpure met the Prince near a beautifully-arranged hunting camp, where was drawn up an assemblage of elephants, camels, horses, and beaters: The party had very good sport. The Prince shot a nyghau stag dead at 115 yards, which the natives considered extraordinary. Boars were numerous. Upwards of 80 head of game were killed, including nyghau deer, boars, and ducks." It is interesting to know that the collection contains the remains or portions of a large number of animals that have never been brought alive to this country, amongst them Hodgson's antelope (Antelope hodgsonii), the Ovis ammon; Ovis burrell; the Arnee buffalo (Bubalus arnee), and the wild Indian bull or gaur (Bos gaurus). At the extreme end of the room are some magnificent tusks of the Indian elephant, presented to the Prince by Sir Jung Bahadour. The ivory of these tusks are considered to be of the most exquisite quality. On the table adjacent to the huge skull of the elephant previously alluded to, are several skulls of rhinoceros from Nepal. Although smaller than the skulls of the Indian rhinoceros (Rhinoceros unicornis), Professor Flower, of the Royal College of Surgeons, having carefully examined and compared them, has determined that they are only small varieties of the well-known Indian species. A group of vultures (Gyps indicus) shot by the Prince at Burhanee, occupy a conspicuous place on the left immediately on entering the room. Fortunately they were killed some distance from the places were the bodies of the dead are devoured by these scavengers of the East. Nevertheless, the disgusting habit of living upon putrid flesh renders the skinning and preparing of specimens of this family most loathsome from the revolting odour that is ever exuding from their unsightly forms. A collection of the skins of the birds of India, and a very fair representation of the fishes both from sea and fresh water, prepared in the most admirable manner, are to be seen in the glass cases, as also a fine collection of the crustacea. Of the various species of Indian deer, it is probable no finer examples of their horns have ever been brought to this country. The whole collection has been prepared and arranged by Mr. Clarence Bartlett, and reflects the highest credit upon his skill as a naturalist and taxidermist.

FROM our issue of last week we omitted, for want of space, our report of the eighth annual concert in aid of the funds of the Police Orphanage which had taken place on the Friday previous to the day of our publication. We are now in a position to give some details. The concert was held at St. James's Hall, when a varied programme, mainly of ballad music, was given. The hall was crowded. Mr. Sims Reeves, who has hardly ever failed to attend the annual festivals of the orphanage, was absent owing to indisposition, consequently Mr. E. Lloyd,

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. J. S. (Spring Gardens).—We have no knowledge of the correspondent referred to, beyond the initials and rather vague address, published at the time.

R. T. K. (Falmouth).—In the position described, if Black moves P to Kt 4, White can capture such pawn en passant. Long's "Key to the Chess Openings" is a very useful little work, and it can be obtained, we should think, through any bookseller.

L. S. (S. Kensington).—The St. George's Chess Club, Palace Chambers, King-street, St. James's, would suit you very well. Apply to the Secretary, Mr. J. I. Minchin, and he will doubtless furnish you with every information.

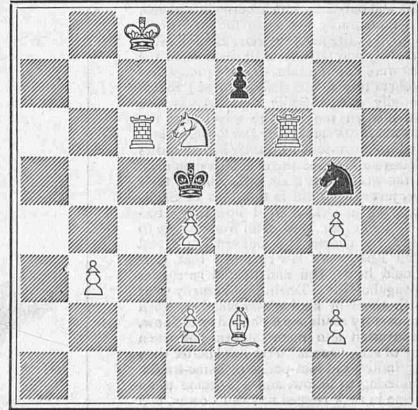
[A number of Answers to Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.]

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM, No. 136.

- WHITE. 1. B to K B 5 2. Kt to B 7 3. P to Q 4 mate. BLACK. 1. K moves. 2. K moves.

PROBLEM NO. 139.

BY DR. GOLD. BLACK.



White to play and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN AUSTRALIA.

FOR the following well contested game we are indebted to the Adelaide Observer. It was played at the Adelaide Chess Club, between Messrs. Charlick and Laughton, the former yielding the odds of a R, and in the end is an interesting and instructive illustration of the mate with the B and Kt.

[Queen's Gambit evaded. Remove White's Q from the board.]

- WHITE (Mr. C.) BLACK (Mr. L.) 1. P to Q 4 P to Q 4 42. B to Q 5 K to K 4 43. P to K 4 R to R 5 44. B to B 5 R to K 5 45. Kt to Q 2 R to Q 5 (ch) 46. K to K 3 R to K 5 47. Kt to B 3 (ch) K to Q 3 48. K to Q 6 R to K 4 49. B to B 4 R to R 5 50. P to Q 4 R to K 2 51. P to K 5 (ch) K to B 2 52. K to B 2 K to K 5 53. P to K 6 R to K 8 54. Kt to K 5 K to B sq 55. Kt to B 6 R to K sq 56. K to Q 6 K to Kt 2 57. P to K 7 K to K 2 58. B to B 7 R takes P 59. Kt takes R K to Kt 4 60. Kt to Q B 6 (e) K to K 5 61. Kt to K 5 K to Kt 4 62. B to B 4 K to B 6 63. K to B 5 K to Kt 7 64. K to Kt 4 K to B 7 65. Kt to K 3 K to K 8 66. Kt to Q 4 K to R 8 67. K to B 3 K to Kt 8 68. Kt to B 2 K to B 8 69. K to R 2 K to R 8 70. K to K 1 K to B 8 71. Kt to K 2 (ch) K to Q 8 72. K to Q 3 K to K 8 73. K to R 2 K to K 8 74. Kt to B 4 K to K 8 75. B to Kt 3 K to B 8 76. B to R 4 K to Kt 8 77. K to R 2 K to R 7 78. B to Kt 5 K to Kt 8 79. K to Kt 3 K to R 8 80. B to K 2 K to Kt 8 81. K to B 3 K to R 8 82. B to B 3, Mate.

(a) As a rule, in giving large odds, it is not advisable to exchange Queens early in the game. Here, however, White secures a pawn and a very good position.

(b) If now White plays B takes P, Black replies with R to R square, with a winning game.

This game has been very well fought throughout, and from this point the ending is capably conducted by both players.

RECENTLY, Mr. F. Bayley, Judge at the Westminster County Court, and a jury, had before them several cases founded on a question of copyright. In "Pointer v. Hengler," the plaintiff, the owner of the performing right in the opera Maritana, sought to recover a penalty of £2 for the unlicensed performance of the overture to the opera at defendant's circus in Argyle-street, on Feb. 12 last. The matter having been argued, a verdict was given for the plaintiff for £2, subject to proof of residence given on the summons. In the case of "Coote and Chappell (trading



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