

The London *Daily Telegraph* printed, from the 1st of July to the 1st of December, 1876, 26,441,875 copies, which shows an average daily circulation of 200,317. This is said to be the highest point reached in circulation, by the *Telegraph*, since its commencement.

At the spring exhibition of the Birmingham, Eng., Society of Artists there will be two or three rooms set apart for a collection of the works of Birmingham engravers. The collection, which will amount to nearly three hundred works—which are, it is curious to notice, all engraved in line—will include the work of engravers of great reputation.

A "Women's Printing Society" has been organized in London for the purpose of giving girls an opportunity to learn the type-setters' trade. After a month's trial the girls enter upon a three years' apprenticeship, during which small but increasing weekly wages are paid. It is proposed that the women employed by the Society shall, when they are competent workers, receive the ordinary trade rate of remuneration, so that any unfair competition with men's work may be avoided.

Mr. Landells, special war artist of the London *Illustrated News*, died on January 5th. He witnessed all the great campaigns of the last twenty years, including the Crimean, the Danish, Austro-Prussian, and Franco-German wars. During the latter he contracted the illness which led to his death. He received three medals from foreign governments in appreciation of his artistic services, including a war medal presented by the Crown Prince of Prussia in special recognition of his courage. Mr. Landells also executed commemorative drawings for Her Majesty.

The London *Literary World* reprints the longest word to be found in Eliot's Bible. It is simply "Wutepdesittukqussunnooewhtunquoh." Some of our commentators may think this is merely a lot of "pi" set up for a joke; but it is nothing of the kind. It means "kneeling to him." That word would be a "clinch" for spelling bees, if any one could be found capable to give it out. We don't consider ourselves any "slouch," but must admit that we would not be much ashamed to "go down" to that word.

Some very unpleasant disclosures have been made in England as to bribes received by English journalists, and by at least one member of Parliament, from the Nawab Nizam of Bengal, to advance his claims in the newspapers. The subsidies varied from £25 to £300 and £600, and in the case of Dr. W. H. Russell, of the *Times*, £1,000. Dr. Russell's defence is that he is the owner of a weekly newspaper and in that capacity inserted a statement of the Nawab's "case" at the regular advertising rates, the bill amounting to five hundred pounds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paris has eight hundred and thirty-six newspapers, fifty-one of them being dailies.

The Hiscayan journals have been forbidden to discuss the *Fueros*, on pains of suspension.

A newspaper called the *Christian Advocate* is now published in Hyderabad, Decan, India.

Sunday school newspapers have become fashionable at Nankin. One of these in China has three thousand subscribers, twenty-five of whom are mandarins in the city of Nankin, and it is supposed the paper is read by every one of that class.

Louis Blanc has retired from the editorship of the Paris journal, *L'Homme Libre*, and has been succeeded by Ernest Hamel.

David Syme, editor of the *Argus*, Melbourne, Australia, has written a book entitled "Outlines of an Industrial Science."

The Grand Library of Paris has about 40,000 volumes added to it yearly. It is said to contain, at the present time upwards of 2,157,577 volumes.

Seventy-two newspapers are published in Constantinople; twenty in the French language, sixteen in the Turkish, twelve in the Greek, and only one English.

Rudolf Meyer, the editor of the *Socialist*, Berlin, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for publishing a libel charging Bismarck with stock jobbing.

The Paris *Gaulois* of New Year's Day prints a fac simile of the first French daily paper, *Le Journal de Paris*, published on Jan. 1, 1777, and containing a letter from Voltaire, who promised to subscribe.

A despatch from Paris announces the death of M. Francois Buloz, the eminent French litterateur and founder of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. M. Buloz was born at Vultens, near Geneva, Switzerland, in 1803, but finished his education in Paris.

Of late years every city or large town of British India has one or more newspapers conducted by Hindoos and published in Hindostance. A comic paper was recently issued at Allanaabad which makes a specialty of jokes upon European vices and peculiarities.

Rocheport's paper, where he writes under a *nom de plume*, is in a fair way to pay the national debt; the journal is not ten months in existence, it has already been mulcted in fines to the amount of fifty thousand frs., and its editors sentenced to over three years' imprisonment.

A French journalist, the other day, by way of giving emphasis to his contempt for a trite argument, said that not all the eau de—, naming a well-known compound for the complexion, could ever restore its freshness. Next day he received a large bottle of the preparation in question, with a card of the maker, inscribed "Thanks for the notice."

The most expensive newspaper published in Paris is the *Art*, the yearly subscription to which is \$24.00 in gold. The cheapest paper is the *Bonne Bencee*, a religious weekly which costs only twelve cents a year. The oldest of Parisian journals is the *Journal General des Affiches*, which is now in its two hundred and forty-seventh year of publication.

That this is indeed an age of progress is strikingly brought to mind by the receipt of a well-printed and well-written weekly newspaper, somewhat resembling in size and general appearance the London *Spectator*, which is published in the capital of Japan for the use of foreigners and English-speaking Japanese. The first number of the *Tokio Times* speaks in the most encouraging terms of the present prosperity and future prospects of Japan, which, in twelve years, it says, has been transformed from a government lapsing into frail decrepitude to an empire which stands in friendly and respected intercourse with the powers of the earth, while her people, then oppressed by a rigorous feudalism and denied the hope of free aspirations, are now "led with friendly guidance into the light of education and liberty."