

## THE GENEVA BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, the representative of Great Britain at the Conference, was born in London in 1802. His father was Mr. Alexander Cockburn, formerly English Minister in Columbia. Having completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated L.L.B. in 1829, he soon after was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. In 1841 he became Q. C., and during the railway mania of 1846 had the good fortune to obtain a large share of the Parliamentary practice which arose out of the various lines projected, and at the general election of 1847 was returned for Southampton in the advanced Liberal interest. He did not take a very prominent place as a debater until he made his memorable defence of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, on the Don Pacifico question, in 1850, which was one of the most eloquent and successful speeches ever delivered in the British House of Commons. In return for this and for other assistance which he gave to the Liberal party from time to time, he was appointed Solicitor-General by Lord John Russell, and received the honour of knighthood. In the early part of 1851 he received the Attorney-Generalship, which office he held until the dissolution of Lord John Russell's ministry in the spring of 1852. On the formation of the Coalition Cabinet, he resumed his post as Attorney-General, and was, in 1854, appointed Recorder of Bristol. On the death of Chief-Justice Jervis, at the close of 1856, Sir Alexander was created Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and was advanced to the high office of Lord Chief-Justice of England on the elevation of the late Lord Campbell to the woolsack in 1859. The year previous he had succeeded to the baronetcy of his uncle, the Rev. Sir William Cockburn, dean of York. Sir Alexander Cockburn especially distinguished himself in the prosecution of Palmer, in which he displayed the most consummate ability; and in the defence of Gen. Nelson and Lieut. Brand, prosecuted by the Jamaica Defence Committee. His charge to the Grand Jury delivered in this case at the London Central Criminal Court in April, 1867, which was regarded as a most masterly performance, contained an elaborate exposition of martial law and of the manner in which it has been applied at various periods of English history.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the United States representative, is the grandson of John Adams, second President of the United States, and son of John Quincy Adams, sometime Minister to Russia and England, and subsequently sixth President. He was born at Boston, Mass., on the 15th of August, 1807. He commenced his studies in Europe at St. Petersburg and in London, whither he accompanied his father; and on his return to America entered at Harvard, where he graduated in 1825. In 1828 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after married the daughter of Mr. Brooks, who brought him a large fortune. In 1831 he became a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. He did not, however, wholly devote himself to politics, for in 1840 we find him hard at work editing his grandfather's papers and despatches, which he published the following year, under the title of the "Life and Works of John Adams." This was followed in 1848 by the "Letters of Mrs. Adams." The same year he was chosen by the Abolitionist party as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the Republic. In 1850 he was sent by Massachusetts to represent that State in Congress; and in 1861, immediately on the outbreak of the Civil War, he was sent to England, in the place of Mr. Dallas, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States. It is worthy of note that it was Mr. Adams who carried on the diplomatic correspondence with Earl Russell in reference to the steam rams built by Mr. Laird.

The other members of the Board are less known to general readers, though they have all won distinction in their political career. Count Sclopis, the nominee of King Victor Emmanuel, is a man of no slight honour in his own country, for not only is he a jurist of high repute, but for several years he has held the post of President of the Italian Senate.

Herr Stampfli, the representative of the President of the Swiss Confederation, commenced his career as a literary man, and for some time occupied the editorial chair of the *Bund*, an important journal published at Bern. The position he occupies in the esteem of his countrymen will be easily understood when it is known that he has several times been placed by them at the head of the nation. Several years ago he retired from political pursuits, and has since become manager of the largest joint-stock bank in Switzerland.

The Brazilian member of the Board, the Baron do Itajuba, has won honours in more than one career. He made his *début* as a professor of law at Rio Janeiro, and was subsequently appointed to represent his country as Consul-General at Hamburg. He was then moved to Berlin; and now has the honour of representing the Imperial Court of Brazil as Minister Plenipotentiary at Versailles.

## THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

The following is an account of the eruptions from Mount Vesuvius, translated from a Neapolitan journal:—

On the 24th of April, the eruption was marvellous. On the evening of the 25th, although it had begun to decrease, a large number of people, forming a compact column, composed of foreigners, Neapolitans, and inhabitants of the neighbouring towns and villages, ascended the mountain from Resina as far as the Observatory, wishing to have a nearer view of the magnificent spectacle. Suddenly the earth was shaken beneath their feet, and formidable growlings and mutterings were heard from the mountain. A great gulf opened in its side in the direction of San Giorgio, San Sebastiano, and Somma, and from this enormous mouth there rushed with extraordinary violence a column of fire and smoke that covered for a great distance all the surrounding country. Many persons were overwhelmed and destroyed by it; many others injured. According to information received to-day (26th), at half-past three in the afternoon, the number of victims cannot be less than 200. At the news of this terrible disaster, the Prefect and General Pettinengo, followed by guards of public safety and soldiers, hastened to the spot, and delegates from Torre del Greco, Portici, and Resina were sent to the authorities to ask for men and help. Physicians, ambulances, carts, and even chairs carried by men from the San Carlo Theatre, were immediately sent forward. At the moment of writing these lines (five o'clock in the afternoon) the eastern sky is completely obscured by a dense smoke, which resembles a mass of cotton wool. It swells, grows larger, breaks into fringes; here it is quite white, there tinted with blue or gray.

The lava flows on either side with awful speed and abundance; it threatens Torre del Greco on one side, San Giorgio, Somma, Vesuviana, San Sebastiano, on the other. From time to time terrible thunderings announce that the earth is rent before this advancing river of flame, and at the same instant a column of thick black smoke is seen to gush out, indicating the spot where a new opening has been made.

The populations sprinkled along the line of Portici and the other villages we have named are all flying from their homes. The shaking of the walls announces to them the approach of the mysterious and awful enemy that threatens them. Innumerable are the vehicles of all sorts and conditions that arrive at Naples, bringing household goods and families fleeing from the scourge. The authorities of the threatened localities demand that the railway company shall put on extra trains, and the wish is at once acceded to. In this city (Naples) the spectacle has another character. Upon all the higher points, in every square, before the municipality, a vast crowd stands gazing at the line of black smoke that lies like a gigantic serpent coiled above the mountain and the doomed villages. Near the gates of the Hospital des Pèlerins a throng of people look on at the arrival of the wounded. At one o'clock about ten had been brought in, of whom one is already dead, the others in a hopeless condition. We remark among them a young English girl. The great doors of the Hospital are closed and guarded by soldiers, and about them stands a crowd of people waiting for news of their missing friends, while the arrival of each carriage conveying some victim is the signal for cries and tears and lamentations.

This morning, at Portici, the lookers-on were profoundly moved by the sight of a young English lady covered with blood, and dreadfully burned. The poor creature uttered piercing shrieks, and tried to throw herself out of the vehicle in which she had been placed between two carabinieri, who did all they could to restrain her. At half-past four it was announced that a new gulf had opened near the Cemetery of Santa Teresa. At five o'clock the authorities have taken possession of all the city omnibuses and sent them to the scene of the disaster. It is said that the lava has reached the village of San Sebastiano. Eleven more wounded and one dead have been brought in. There has been some disturbance near the Bishop's palace. Several women wanted to carry in procession the statue of Saint Januarius, incited thereto by some priests. The Quositor went at once to the Cardinal, and both together proceeded to the spot and dispersed the crowd before any serious disorder occurred.

The sight of the monstrous furnace is something stupendous, even to those who see it only from Naples. The cloud, which has now risen and covers a part of the sky, resembles that which is described by Pliny the younger in his description of the eruption that buried Pompeii—sometimes white, sometimes dark and spotted, as if with earth and stones or ashes. We can count each "expiration" of the mountain; it is like the puffs of smoke from the mouth of a cannon. In Naples many houses have been felt to tremble, and in some cracks have appeared in the walls, while all day long from the terraces and in the interior of the houses could be heard formidable growlings or rumblings, as of a locomotive passing near. A great crowd is still before the Hospital des Pèlerins, watching the dead and wounded as they are brought in. Here is one, burned from head to foot, and wrapped in a sheet. He utters heart-rending shrieks. Another is just expiring, and, although his garments are untouched, he is of the colour of a lobster, and seems to have come out of a cauldron of boiling water. At Resina, at San Giovanni, at Torre del Greco, at all the villages strawn about the foot of Vesuvius, the terror is indescribable. The awful thunderings from the mountain, the approach of the lava, the thick smoke that ever increases, the trembling of the ground, all combine to augment the terror. Rich and poor abandon their houses and fly—some weeping, some shrieking, some praying, and many blaspheming. All rush toward Naples for refuge, and the thick cloud that at this moment spreads over the sky seems to precede and announce their coming. At one o'clock many dreadful rumours were abroad. Two hundred and even three hundred dead were spoken of. It was said that a great many foreigners were missing from the hotels (Naples was full of English and Americans). More than twenty persons were said to be surrounded by the lava and cut off from help. At two o'clock p.m. the Prefect, who has shown the most laudable activity under these deplorable circumstances, sent the following telegram:

"Vesuvius vomits fire from a great number of mouths. For the moment the direction of the lava cannot be determined. Point most threatened, San Sebastiano. Wounded sent to the Hospital des Pèlerins, 12; three dead. A large number of persons swallowed up by the lava."

The trains and numerous vehicles which arrive from the scene of the disaster present a heart-rending spectacle. Men, women and children fly, carrying in their arms a few things snatched up in haste. The railway transports all without charge, and the trains succeed each other incessantly. His Majesty Victor Emmanuel has sent his aides-de-camp to the spot with money to distribute among the most destitute.

The Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* started early in the morning of the 2nd instant, and proceeded towards the Observatory, by the short-cut, as it is called, which lies on one side of Resina. The path, he writes, is covered a foot deep with the cinders, thicker and thicker the further you proceed. The sky then was clear enough, and Mount Vesuvius stood before us in all its menacing magnitude. The country about is a scene of utter desolation. Not a green leaf, not a single tree saved from the relentless enemy; all are withered and burnt up. This general ruin of the country extends from Palleri to near Torre del Greco, and two years will hardly be sufficient to bring back the soil into good condition. We turned at a point called Teramo. On our left we contemplated the gulf, with the calm blue sea crowded with sails and small boats. On our right we beheld the torrent of lava which flowed in 1858 still smoking, as though it were but of yesterday. We proceeded some time in this extremely narrow path, and then entered the road traced on the lava. We twisted and twisted about amid a perfect sea of black lava, with nothing else before us anywhere but these huge solid waves of strange fantastic shape. We halted a moment at the Hermitage, and leaving the horses to the care of the old guard, proceeded on foot. The guides were in bewilderment. The topography of Vesuvius is no longer the same as that with which they pretended to be well acquainted. It is as though an earthquake had altered everything. Hills have appeared where

but a few days ago stones stood for visitors to rest upon. Precipices have been formed, which almost prevent further advance. All is altered; the very shape of the mountain has lost its well-known outlines, and the view is appalling.

Our illustration shows the Observatory—from which the celebrated Professor Palmieri takes his observations of the workings of the volcano—at the time of the breaking out of a new crater in its immediate vicinity.

## CHESS.

*Solutions to problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.*

R. M. B., Toronto, and "Green Horn," Montreal. — Solutions to Problem No. 49 received, correct.

## Game No. 5.—Petroff's defence.

White, Mr. W. P. Taylor.

1. P. to K. 4th  
2. K. Kt. to B. 3rd  
3. B. to B. 4th  
4. R. Kt. to B. 3rd  
5. Q. P. takes Kt.  
6. Castles.  
7. P. to Q. Kt. 4th (b)  
8. P. to Q. R. 4th  
9. B. to K. 2nd  
10. Kt. to Q. 4th  
11. Kt. takes B.  
12. P. to K. B. 4th  
13. P. to K. B. 5th  
14. Kt. to K. Kt. 3rd  
15. Kt. to K. 4th (c)  
16. P. to Q. R. 5th  
17. Q. to K. 2nd  
18. Kt. to K. Kt. 3rd  
19. Q. to K. sq.  
20. Kt. to K. 2nd  
21. Q. to K. B. 2nd  
22. B. to K. 3rd  
23. Kt. to Q. B. sq.  
24. Kt. to Q. 3rd  
25. B. to B. 5th (f)  
26. B. takes B.  
27. B. to Q. B. 5th  
28. Q. takes P.  
29. Q. R. to K. sq.  
30. R. takes R.  
31. Q. to Q. sq.  
32. Q. takes R.

Black, Dr. Gouinlock.

P. to K. 4th  
K. Kt. to B. 3rd  
K. takes P.  
Kt. takes Kt.  
P. to K. B. 3rd (a)  
Q. to K. 2nd.  
P. to Q. 3rd  
B. to K. Kt. 5th  
P. to K. Kt. 3rd  
B. takes B.  
B. to Kt. 2nd  
Kt. to Q. 2nd  
P. to Q. B. 3rd  
Kt. to Q. Kt. 3rd  
R. to Q. sq.  
Kt. to Q. B. 4th (d)  
Q. to K. B. 2nd  
P. to Q. 4th  
P. to K. Kt. 4th  
K. to Q. 2nd  
P. to K. Kt. 3rd (e)  
P. to K. R. 4th  
Q. R. to K. Kt. sq.  
B. to B. sq.  
P. to K. 5th  
P. takes Kt.  
P. takes P.  
K. to K. sq.  
R. takes R.  
R. to K. sq.  
K. takes R. ch  
Q. to K. sq.

Unfinished:—drawn by mutual consent.  
(a) The best defence to this variation.  
(b) This seems to cramp Black considerably.  
(c) Q. to Kt. 4th, (as suggested by our contemporary of the Toronto Mail) might have been stronger.  
(d) This Kt. is now well-posted, and is a serious obstruction to the development of White's game.  
(e) Black's position now appears to be impregnable, and should win.  
(f) Q. R. to R. 2nd, in order to play Kt. to Kt. 2nd, might have had a better result.

White, Mr. E. Cresswell.

1. P. to Q. 4th  
2. P. to Q. B. 4th  
3. Q. Kt. to B. 3rd  
4. P. to K. 3rd  
5. K. Kt. to B. 3rd  
6. B. to Q. 3rd (a)  
7. P. to Q. Kt. 4th  
8. Q. takes Kt.  
9. Castles.  
10. P. to K. R. 3rd  
11. Kt. to K. 5th  
12. P. to K. B. 3rd  
13. Kt. takes Kt.  
14. Kt. to K. 2nd  
15. Q. Kt. P. takes P.  
16. P. to Q. 5th  
17. P. to K. 4th (c)  
18. Kt. to K. Kt. 3rd (e)  
19. B. to K. R. 4th  
20. B. to K. 3rd  
21. K. R. to Q. Kt. sq.  
22. P. to Q. R. 3rd  
23. Q. takes P.  
24. R. to R. 4th  
25. K. R. to Q. R. sq.  
26. R. to R. 5th  
27. Kt. to B. sq.

Black, Dr. J. Ryall.

P. to Q. 4th  
P. to K. 3rd  
P. to Q. B. 4th  
K. Kt. to B. 3rd  
Q. Kt. to B. 3rd  
Kt. to Q. Kt. 5th  
Kt. takes B.  
P. to Q. R. 3rd  
B. to K. 2nd  
P. to Q. Kt. 3rd  
P. to Q. Kt. 2nd  
Kt. to Q. 2nd  
Q. takes Kt.  
P. takes Q. B. P.  
P. to K. 4th (b)  
P. to Q. Kt. 4th  
P. to Q. Kt. 5th (d)  
P. to K. Kt. 3rd  
B. to K. B. 3rd  
Q. to Q. 3rd  
P. to Q. R. 4th  
B. to Q. R. 3rd  
R. P. takes P.  
R. to Q. B.  
B. to Q. Kt. 2nd  
R. to B. 2nd  
Castles (f).

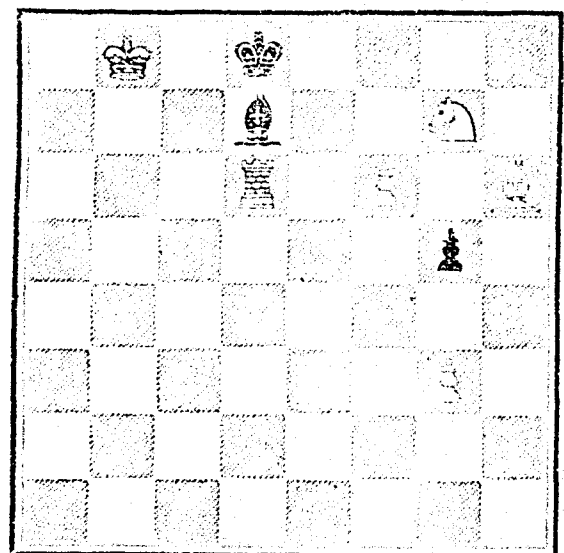
Unfinished:—drawn by mutual consent.  
(a) P. to Q. R. 3rd or B. to K. 2nd seems better.  
(b) An error which leaves the attack with a strong passed pawn.  
(c) A resource apparently overlooked by Black.  
(d) P. takes P. would have been preferable: White's centre is now impregnable.  
(e) P. to Q. R. 3rd would have been the move here.  
(f) The game is about even: White's pawns, however, look like winning in the end.

## PROBLEM No. 50.

By a native chess-player of India.

From *Amul's Treatise*.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 49.

White.  
1. R. to R. 5th ch.  
2. R. to K. R. sq.  
3. R. to K. 5th, mate.

Black.  
K. to K. 2nd  
K. moves.

## VARIATIONS.

White.  
1. R. to K. Kt. sq.  
3. R. to R. 5th, mate.

Black.  
K. to R. 2nd  
R. moves.