

Henry VIII. was born, and where he married Anne Boleyn and two others of his unfortunate wives, stands

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

The buildings, consisting of four piles, constitute one of the finest architectural groups in England. In the neighborhood of the hospital is the

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL,

where 800 boys and 200 girls, the sons and daughters of petty officers and seamen, are clothed, fed, and educated.

Here also is the Greenwich Park, a picturesque piece of ground of 174 acres, containing some magnificent old elms, planted in Charles II.'s time, and on one of the beautiful elevations of which stands the

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

of world-wide celebrity.

Meteorological observations are made at this observatory as well as astronomical, and the collection of instruments for both sciences is very complete. Here also longitude is calculated for all maps of English construction. At one o'clock every day the exact time is notified by the descent of a large ball on the spire of the eastern turret. By electric agency this is conveyed to London, and to all the chief towns of the kingdom where it is desirable to know Greenwich time.

Five miles below Greenwich, and on the same side of the river, is

WOOLWICH,

one of the great naval establishments of England. The objects most deserving of a visit here are the Dockyard, the Arsenal, and the Royal Military Repository, the various contents and operations of which cannot fail to remind the beholder of the tremendous power the nation is capable of putting forth. Permission to go through these establishments is granted to strangers only through their respective ambassadors. In about ten hours after leaving London Bridge, we found ourselves in the Schelde, on which river, 60 miles from its mouth, Antwerp is situated. The Schelde is about

6 or 8 miles wide at its mouth, and gradually contracts, till at Antwerp it is about one-third of a mile. The country through which it winds its way is low and level, having been largely reclaimed from the sea. Along each bank of the river runs a well formed dyke, planted with trees standing a short distance apart, and giving a beautiful relief to the otherwise monotonous landscape.

Antwerp, the capital of Belgium, has a population of nearly 200,000. It was a very important and wealthy place in the middle ages. The height of its prosperity was reached about 300 years ago, when it rivalled even London. Twenty-five hundred vessels often lay in the Schelde at the same time, while a hundred or more arrived and departed daily. The great fairs held here at this time attracted merchants from all parts of the civilized world, and upwards of a thousand foreign commercial firms had established themselves here. Under the Spanish regime the City began to decline till in 1790—about 100 years ago—its population had dwindled down to 40,000.

Of the various objects of attraction possessed by Antwerp; its

CATHEDRAL

deserves the first mention. It is the largest and most beautiful Gothic Church in the Netherlands; is of cruciform shape, with triple aisles 384 feet long; the width of the nave being 171 feet, the width of the transept 213 feet, the height of the ceiling from the floor 130 feet, and the height of the tower 402 feet. Charles V. used to say this tower—this elegant specimen of Gothic architecture—ought to be preserved in a case, and Napoleon is said to have compared it to a piece of Mechlin lace. The chimes are among the most complete in Belgium, consisting of 99 bells, the smallest of which is only 15 inches in circumference, the largest weighing 8 tons.

The view from this tower is very extensive and charming. With the aid of a good glass the spectator can follow the course of the Schelde as far as Flushing, and can distinguish the towers of Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda,