

WITH reference to the affairs of the *Manhattan* magazine, of New York, which were involved by the collapse of Mr. H. C. Pedder, who has been its "backer," it is stated that Mr. Pedder's advances, made from month to month, were to be repaid only when the magazine should reach a paying basis, and it is represented that its debts are now but \$6,000, while its friends think it within four, or at most six months of showing returns equalling its expenses. The *Century*, it is said, was several years in reaching a paying point, and now pays dividends on a capital \$1,000,000.—The *Continental* has been purchased by Mrs. Frank Leslie. The editorship will remain in the hands of Judge Tourgée.

THE judicious, says the *Saturday Review*, will have learnt with conflicting emotions that Lord Coleridge has decided not to write a book about America. To the decision itself it would be impossible to take exception. "I cannot," he writes, "knock off a dissertation on a great country of infinitely complicated elements and endless variety of social aspects in half an hour." We find no morbid diffidence in this; and, if it disappoints those persons, whoever they are, who have been asking Lord Coleridge to write a book about America in half an hour, they must be extremely unreasonable. The thing simply cannot be done. A quarter of an hour for the "infinitely complicated elements," and another quarter for "the endless variety of social aspects," would be an absurdly small allowance; and Lord Coleridge was undoubtedly right in declining to attempt the feat proposed to him.

"My last ambition," says M. Renan, in the second volume of his "Studies," just published, "would be satisfied if I could hope to enter the church after my death, in the form of such a little volume, held in the tapering fingers of an elegantly gloved hand!" Just think of it! This is the "last ambition" of M. Renan, French *savant* and writer of books! He would like to have fashionable ladies, with tapering fingers and elegantly gloved hands, carry his missal, with its spiritual bouquets, to church with them! He would not care to fall into the hands of ordinary people, ungloved and unperfumed. He would not like a church without very sweet incense, or a heaven without ten-buttoned gloved angels redolent of the rarest perfumes. Bah! this is the man who describes Christianity as "the sweet Galilean vision." He may well wish to be dealt with by the elegantly gloved hands of fair women, for the bare, masculine hand of sober criticism crushes his pretensions, and in its firm grasp his frivolity and superficiality are exposed. One English paper suggests that his "last ambition" ought not to be forgotten as a characteristic feature in the statue that will doubtless be one day raised to his honour.—*Christian Union*.

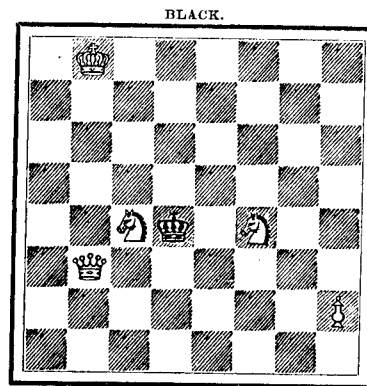
UNDER this title, "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," *The Century* will begin with the November number of the present year, and continue without intermission (if possible) a series of separate papers, the object of which is to set forth the life and spirit of the War for the Union. The main portion of the scheme will be papers of a popular character on the great engagements of the war, by general officers high in command at the time, either upon the Union or the Confederate side. For instance, the battles of Shiloh and Vicksburg will be described by General U. S. Grant, who will contribute four papers to the series; General Beauregard will write of the First Bull Run; General McClellan, of Antietam; General Rosecrans, of Stone River; etc., etc. The Passage of the Forts below New Orleans will be described by Admiral Porter, and the Western Gun-boat Service by Rear-Admiral Walke, and the fight between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* by Colonel John Taylor Wood, the senior surviving officer of the latter vessel. Other prominent Confederate generals have engaged to contribute, and some of these contributions will be hardly less notable than those above mentioned. In conjunction with them will appear from time to time a number of brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," reflecting, with interesting and life-like details, the experiences of the common soldier. The illustrations of the scheme will receive careful attention, and in this particular it is thought that the series will possess an unequalled historical interest.

MR. C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Toronto, announces "The Story of the Upper Canadian Rebellion," an historical episode which, it is claimed, has not hitherto received comprehensive treatment. Mr. Charles Lindsey, in his biography of Mr. Mackenzie, gives a considerable amount of information on the Rebellion; but, in the language of the prospectus, "since Mr. Lindsey's work was written, much additional light has been thrown upon the subject-matter from various sources, and, in the opinion of all who are entitled to speak with authority on such a question, the time has come when the true story of the Upper Canadian Rebellion should be laid before the public." To Mr. John Charles Dent has been entrusted the task of telling the story in detail. "He has for some years past been engaged in collecting material for it, and has accumulated letters, pamphlets and documents not elsewhere to be found. A few months since he became possessed of the papers and correspondence of the late Hon. John Rolph, whose connection with the affairs of 1837-'38, has always been supposed to have been as intimate as was that of Mr. Mackenzie himself. Conspicuous among the documents is a voluminous paper in the handwriting of Dr. Rolph himself, embodying a review of the facts and circumstances bearing upon the rising near Toronto, and the defeat at Montgomery's. This paper it is proposed to publish in full in the body of the work, with an analysis and notes." As to the value of such a work as the one hereby announced, there cannot, of course, be two opinions. The publisher announces that it will be written from a Liberal but non-partisan point of view, and the author's main object, from first to last, will be to record the truth, without fear or favour. It is furthermore promised: "speaking mechanically, it will be the finest specimen of book-making ever issued from the Canadian press."

CHESS.

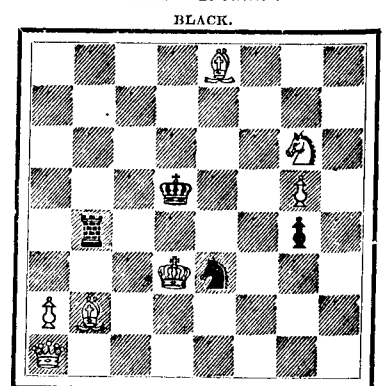
All communications intended for this department should be addressed "Chess Editor," office of THE WEEK, Toronto.

PROBLEM No. 42.
Composed for THE WEEK by E. B. Green-shields, Montreal Chess Club.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 43.
TOURNEY PROBLEM No. 2.
Motto:—"Il buchio."



BLACK.
WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. M., Ottawa.—Correct solution to No. 35 received. Come often.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 26.

1. Q K 4. Correct solution received from E. B. G., Montreal; H. J. C., London; "Philidor," Toronto; F. W. M., Detroit; E. B. F., Toronto; E. H. E. E., Toronto; L. C. C., Annaprior; F. L. S., Toronto.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 27.

1. B K Kt 4, etc. Correct solution received from H. J. C., London; "Philidor," Toronto; W. A., Montreal; E. B. G., Montreal; E. B. F., Toronto; E. H. E. E., Toronto; F. L. S., Toronto.

TOURNEY PROBLEM RECEIVED.

Motto:—"Omni exceptione majus."

PROBLEM No. 38.

This problem is unsound. Our correspondent, Mr. S. H. Manchée, points out that there are two other solutions beside the author's.

GAME No. 23.

Correspondence game between Milan and Naples.

In December, 1881, a match to be played by correspondence was arranged between the best players of Milan and Naples, the former being represented by Messrs. Della Rosa, Oddone, Cavallotti and Count Castelbarco, the latter by Messrs. De Rogatis, Dworzakde Walden, Bouchard and Prof. Marese. The two games then commenced by post and simultaneously came to an end last May, both being scored by the Milanese. The following score of one of them is from the *Nuova Rivista*.

Ruy Lopez.

White. Milan.	Black. Naples.	White. Milan.	Black. Naples.
1. P to K 4	P to K 4	23. Q R to Q Kt sq (k)	Q to Q B 2
2. Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3	24. P to K B 5 (l)	B to Q 2
3. B to Q Kt 5	Kt to K B 3	25. P x P	B P x P
4. Castles	B to K 2 (a)	26. Q to K B 7	B to K R 5
5. Kt to Q B 3	Kt to Q 5 (b)	27. P to K Kt 3	B to K Kt 4
6. Kt x Kt	P x Kt	28. Q x R P	B to K 6 ch
7. P to K 5	P x Kt (c)	29. R x B (m)	R x R
8. P x Kt	B x P	30. Q x P	K to Q B sq (n)
9. R to K sq ch	B to K 2	31. B to K B 5	B x B
10. Q to K 2 (d)	P to Q B 3 (e)	32. Q to Kt 8 ch (o)	K to Q 2
11. B to Q 3	P to Q 3	33. Q to B 7 ch	K to B 3 (p)
12. P to K B 4 (f)	P to K Kt 3	34. Q to Q 5 ch	K to Q 2
13. Q P x P	B to K 3	35. Q x B ch	K to B 3
14. B to K 3	Q to Q 2 (g)	36. B to Q 4 (g)	R to K sq
15. B to Q 4	K R to K Kt sq	37. B x Q B P	R to K 4
16. P to Q R 4 (h)	K to Q sq (i)	38. Q to K B 3 ch	P to Q 4
17. P to Q Kt 4	R to K sq	39. Q to B 6 ch	K x B
18. Q to K B 2	P to Q Kt 3	40. R to Kt 5 ch	K x P
19. P to Q B 4	P to Q B 4	41. Q to B sq ch	R to K 7
20. B to Q B 3	P to Q R 4 (j)	42. Q x R ch	K to Q 5
21. P x R P	P x P	43. Q to Q 3 ch	K to K 4
22. Q to K B 3	R to Q R 2	44. R x P ch	Resigns.

NOTES.

- (a) An inferior defence. They should play instead 4. K Kt x P, following it with 5. P to Q 4, B to K 2; 6. R to K sq, Kt to Q 3; 7. B x Kt, Kt P x B, best, and when White continues with 7. Kt x K P, or 7. P x P, the result soon becomes even, as shown by the modern treatises on the opening.
 - (b) Another error, greater than the previous one. Less venturesome would have been 5. P to Q 3, with the natural continuation of 6. P to Q 4, P x P; 7. Kt x P, B to Q 2; 8. B x Kt, P x B; 9. P to K B 4, with slight advantage for White.
 - (c) Black appears to have no promising move here; if the Kt retire to his own square, 8. Q to K Kt 4 would win the Q P at least.
 - (d) Well played, with the object of retarding Black's castling.
 - (e) If instead 10. P x Q P, it would not have improved Black's position; e.g., 11. B x P, P to Q B 3; 12. Q to B 3, P to K B 3; 13. B to Q 3, K to B 2; 14. Q to R 5 ch, P to Kt 3; 15. B x P ch, P x B; 16. R x B ch, K x R (if 16. Q x R, 17. Q x R); 17. Q x K Kt P, and Black's position is untenable.
 - (f) Indirectly adding another impediment to Black's castling.
 - (g) If instead 14. B to K B 3, with the intention of trying to castle, then White threatens at the proper time B to K R 6, and Black is always inconvenienced.
 - (h) A judicious move, made to prevent the advance of the P to Q B 4.
 - (i) Black sees now no benefit would accrue from castling, and he therefore decides to defend himself bravely.
 - (j) This way of playing gives up the open file to the White R, yet probably 20. P x P would not in the long run have proved more serviceable, since would have followed 21. B x P, Q to B 2; 22. P to R 5, R to Q Kt sq; 23. Q to Q 4, and Black is not able to disentangle his position without some loss.
 - (k) Taking possession of the open file.
 - (l) The advance of the White P has been well calculated, as it strikes at the enemy's weak point, and prepares a way for the Q to capture the adversary's Pawns.
 - (m) This sacrifice was necessary.
 - (n) It is difficult to find a satisfactory move here. If 30. R to K 3; 31. B to B 6 ch, K to B sq; 32. B to K B 5. Black has a lost game through position.
 - (o) Considerably better and stronger is 32. Q x B ch, and it secures every advantage of position as well.
 - (p) If R covers, 34. Q x B ch, K to B 3, or K sq; 35. B to B 6, and wins.
 - (q) A fine move, which introduces the end of a well played match, that reflects great credit upon the Milanese players for the briskness and accuracy shown in the method of conducting their vigorous attack.
- We trust Signor Dubois will excuse the liberties we have taken in our translation of his notes to this game from the Italian. We have been obliged to condense the original, and to give the spirit of the intention only in several instances.—*Leeds Mercury*.