

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princess Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and attended by the Countess of Morton and Colonel Clarke, visited the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington-house, this afternoon.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. DARWIN.

The remains of the late Mr. Darwin were placed in Westminster Abbey last evening. The body was brought by road from Down—a distance of about 24 miles—on a funeral car, drawn by four horses, and the Abbey was reached by 8 o'clock. Three of Mr. Darwin's sons had followed the car, and at the Abbey they were joined by Mr. William Darwin, the chief mourner, and his brother, Mr. George Darwin. The body was at once taken through the South Cloister to St. Faith's Chapel, which is between the south wall of the south transept and the Chapter House, and is entered through a narrow doorway and by three or four steps from the porch of the Chapter House. Here the coffin, which is of plain unpainted oak, and with no ornament but the necessary brass handles, was placed on trestles, covered with black cloth, the black velvet pall, with white silk edging, which had been removed while the coffin was borne through the low and narrow doorway, being replaced, and upon it were laid wreaths, one of white flowers and fern fronds only, the others of many-colored flowers. The "shell," as the undertakers call the innermost coffin, is enclosed in a lead coffin, this again being enclosed in the coffin of white oak. On this the outermost coffin is a plate bearing the simple inscription, "Charles Robert Darwin. Born February 12, 1809. Died April 19, 1882." Arrangements were made by Messrs. T. and W. Farning, who are conducting the funeral, for the coffin to be watched all night. This morning it will be placed in the porch of the Chapter House, where numbers of scientific and learned bodies and other representative men will assemble. The family will meet in the Jerusalem Chamber, and there await the forming of the funeral procession, which will leave the Chapter House at about a quarter to 11. The pallbearers will probably be the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Derby, Mr. J. E. Leavelle, the American Minister; Professor Huxley, Sir Joseph Hooker, Sir John Lubbock, M.P., President of the British Association and Linnean Society; Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, and Dr. Spottiswoode, President of the Royal Society. At the end of the South Cloister the members of the family will take their places and enter the Abbey by the South-West Cloister door. Then, preceded by the choir and the clergy, the procession will move down the north side to the west end of the church, and thence pass up the nave and through the choir, the body being placed under the lantern while the first portion of the burial service is read. For the choral part of the service the music of Percival and Croft will be sung. The anthem immediately following the lesson will be a new one composed by Dr. Briggs expressly for the occasion, and afterwards Handel's anthem, "His body is buried," will be sung. In the unavoidable absence of the Dean, the senior Canon, the Rev. Canon Prynne, will read the prayer at the grave side. The grave, which has been dug to a depth of about seven feet in the dry sand that is found to a great depth beneath the Abbey, is on the north of and side by side with that of Sir John Herschel, and only ten or 12 feet from that of Sir Isaac Newton. In the north side and at the north-east corner of the nave. Those who have obtained tickets admitting to the Abbey will enter by the West Cloister door, and will have seats either in the choir or on the south side of the nave. To a part of the north side of the nave as many as there may be room for will be admitted without ticket through the west door, the north side near the grave being reserved for the family. The burial service will begin at 12 o'clock.

THE QUEEN AND SPRING FOREST.—The Corporation of Lambeth's acquisition of Spring Forest, have commenced through the acting Commissioners in the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

light motions. These motions led him a length into the way of antipathy, for in them Mr. Darwin minutely examined the world he saw, and found it diversified from a heavy glutinous fluid, which had solid pointed ears, probably adhered to the habitus." This caused a great sensation, and was much abused; but whatever exceptions may be taken to his conclusions, there can be no doubt that it was marked by great accuracy as to facts and their bearing, and conspicuous fairness of process, for his knowledge was not less remarkable than his candour in statement. Mr. Darwin's subsequent works were "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals," published in 1872; "Insectivorous Plants and Climbing Plants," in 1875; "The Effects of Cross and Self Fertilization in the Annual Cyclops," in 1876; "Different Forms of Flowers in Plants of the same Species," in 1877; the "Movement of Plants," in 1880, a continuation of his investigations on the movement and habits of climbing plants; and in October last, "The Formation of Vegetable Mould through the Action of Worms." An idea runs through the whole of these, viz., that plants and animals are brought under the operation of the same great laws. Most of the productions of the latter are shown to be obtained by the former; plants move; they are sensitive; they have appetites; they are conscious. All this he clearly demonstrated, and says, that plants and animals have acquired habits of moving at stated periods, and that many of the actions of the former closely resemble the conscious movements of the latter. Many other matters before him had studied the structure part of plant life with more or less diligence, but it was left to Mr. Darwin, aided by Mr. Francis Darwin, to so extend his observations and experiments as for the first time to give a connected view of the matter. It need hardly be said that Dr. Darwin was a member of most of the principal scientific societies, both at home and abroad. He was also elected to the Royal and Royal Society, and the Philosophical Society from the Geological Society, and had lately received many high distinctions, including the French Order "Four in Merit" in 1871, degrees from the Queen's University of Leyden in 1875, and from that of Cambridge (LL.D.) in 1877, the corresponding membership of the French Academy in 1875, and also the corresponding membership of the Academy of Vienna. Dr. Darwin married in 1850 his cousin, Miss Emma Wedgwood, a granddaughter of the celebrated Josiah Wedgwood before referred to, by whom he had a large family.

THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.—The annual general meeting of the subscribers and friends of this institution was held yesterday in the board-room of the hospital—the president, the Earl of Shaftesbury, in the chair. There was present—Lady Elizabeth Knox, Lady Flora Knox the Hon. Katharine Somerset, Mrs. and Miss Frothingham Smith, Miss Alford, Colonel Baskinck, Captain Dale, and others. Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl and Countess Sydney, Earl Cairns, Lady Theodora Gower, Captain the Hon. F. W. Charteris, the Hon. George Droman, and General Higgerson. The report, which was read by the secretary, Mr. D. Cameron, contained a lengthy reference to the presentation, by His Excellency Alford of a bust of the founder of the hospital, Dr. Frothingham Smith, and gave a gratifying account of the work which is being accomplished by the institution. There are at present 36 beds for free patients and 22 for paying ones, which are always full, and many applicants await admission. A bequest from the late Mrs. Barclay had enabled the committee to establish a Sanatorium fund for sending patients to convalescent houses. The number of in-patients admitted during the year exceeded that of any previous year, amounting to 494, and upwards of 2,700 persons annually receive relief by means of the hospital. By great economy in management the committee had kept the receipts within the receipts, but they had not been able to reduce the mortgage debt on the hospital. The medical report was then read by Dr. Martin.—Lord Shaftesbury, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed that an encouraging and instructive document had relieved him of the anxiety of making a speech in its support. It recommended itself so strongly that he would content himself with particularizing one feature in it. He referred to the Sanatorium fund. He could not express the pleasure which he experienced in hearing that they would have the means of sending those of their patients who were progressing towards recovery to convalescent houses. He thought they had been compelled to send the patients to their own homes in the weak state which followed recovery from operations or sickness, but now they would be able to send them where health and strength they would not materially to a rapid and complete recovery. The noble earl paid a high compliment to the founder of the hospital, Dr. Frothingham Smith, and concluded by recommending the institution to the increased and hearty support of the subscribers.—The resolution was moved by Mr. K. Nugent, and carried unanimously.—Resolutions relating to the business management of the hospital were then moved and carried, Colonel Baskinck, Captain Dale, the Hon. R. G. Skelton, Mr. R. G. Stewart, Mr. Harris, and the Earl of Shaftesbury taking part in the proceedings. The latter gentleman took the opportunity to plead earnestly for funds to enable the committee to build a new wing, so that they might take in a larger number of patients, many at present being refused every year for want of accommodation.—Dr. Frothingham Smith proposed, and Captain the Hon. F. Charteris seconded a special vote of thanks to Lord Shaftesbury for the valuable aid he had rendered to the hospital, and for his kindness in presiding, which having been carried unanimously, the meeting separated.