

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

No. 1391. LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1843.

PRICE 8d.
Stamped Edition, 9d.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

[Second paper: farther Notes.]

In our last *Gazette* we had the satisfaction to give a complete outline of the course and scientific* proceedings of the Antarctic Expedition, which we rejoice to find has made so strong a public sensation. It was not in our power, nor the power of language, to speak too highly of its importance to science, nor of its conduct throughout as honourable to the naval service and glorious to the country. The harmony which prevailed from first to last in every department, the firmness and resolution of all employed, and the safe return, with so little of sickness or of loss during four years of arduous and dangerous enterprise, reflect such credit on officers and men, that it would indeed be difficult to find words to express our admiration. That speedy promotion and reward will mark the sense their country entertains of their devotedness is matter of course; and we take pleasure in stating that his Royal Highness Prince Albert took a warm and early interest in their progress and discoveries. It is another fine trait in the character of that illustrious personage, and one of the right kind to add to a great and growing popularity of the best and most enduring description. In bestowing his regards upon these brave navigators, he assumes the true position of a British prince; and a portion of their gallant exploits will thus become a part of his history, as well as of the history of the nation adorned by both.

But our feeling on this subject must not lead us into the vice of common-place declamation. In addition to what appeared in our last week's sheet, we have some particulars to communicate to our readers, which, we are sure, will be gratifying to their tastes and curiosity.

We mentioned the plummet having struck the ground in a sounding of great depth, but had not at the moment the exact extent before us. It was at 2677 fathoms; and by an able contrivance the vessels veered out more than 4000 fathoms of line, and yet (as in lat. 66¹/₂° S.) with all that scope could find no bottom. In the former case, where they did, they could not bring the lead up again to indicate the nature of the ground.

In the highest latitudes, however, which they reached, and much within the antarctic circle, their dredging was very productive, and they have brought home, in spirits of wine, many specimens of molluscs and other creatures, shells, &c. &c. which are believed to be rare, if not new in this branch of scientific exploration, and which will be the more welcome now, since Prof. Forbes's *Ægean* researches (see, fortunately, in this very same sheet, p. 604, his report, and the results to which it leads,) have, as it were, opened a vast novel field of inquiry for the investigation of the nature of our globe.

In these desolate regions, where so little could be seen or found on the surface, it was some compensation to be able to divulge even a few secrets from the depths of the sea. Above

and around them it was almost as if life were extinct. Animals there were none; and birds were very few. The stormy petrel occasionally flying over their heads was shot; and a new species of white petrel was also obtained. The other ornithological inhabitants of the antarctic, such as gulls, &c. were identical with those of the arctic regions; the same in colours, feathers, and form. Only they were "like angel visits, few and far between." Of shrimps under the ice there were myriads; but apparently nothing to feed upon them except the worthless finner-whale. For the mess the ocean was a blank. Seals, however, abounded, with skins of a long coarse hair. And this was all—all except the extraordinary penguin, whose habits seemed to be impenetrable. This bird was found always on the ice, and at immense distances from land. How it existed appeared to be a mystery. There were thousands and tens of thousands of the smaller species; and the lightly fledged young in their first year were often met with. But there were, besides, a patriarchal order, never encountered in more than three at any time, and of an immense size. Their appearance on the summits of icebergs and elsewhere was almost ludicrous; for, with their stately stalk and short legs, they looked, for all the world, like the padres of a religious order. One was weighed at 76lbs., and stood about 4 ft. 6 in. in height. The average weight of this large class was 64lbs. And heavy as they were, and seemed, their activity in leaping was incredible. In their walk, and glancing over their shoulders as it were with wonder at their strange visitors, they betrayed no fears, and hardly took themselves out of the way. But if an impulse led them to jump up the face of a piece of ice, their flappers came down on each side, and they rose with a spring (considering their form) truly astonishing; as several of the officers estimated such exploits at 10, 12, or 14 feet in perpendicular height.

How these birds contrive to live on icy masses, unable to fly, and not much made for running, is, we repeat, a natural curiosity. There are no insects within many degrees in the antarctic circle where they abide.

Of the dreadful storm mentioned in our last, we have since seen a sketch; which, we are assured, is an under-wrought representation of the scene. It is perfectly appalling! The *Erebus* and *Terror* are but one wave apart, and the tremendous masses of ice seem as if they must crush a thousand navies. Their escape was indeed miraculous. Both rudders lost at nearly the same time, and a dreadful swell driving them up and down, whilst the rolling ice was sometimes under them and sometimes emerging from the water around. It must have been terrific; and it may be observed, that the ocean-swell, of which we have spoken, renders the navigation of the south infinitely more perilous than that in the northern sphere, where the waves and currents are comparatively smooth, and the forcing a way through the ice a very different and much safer operation.

Among the memorable objects of the voyage, the volcano we described last week was the most memorable. Its appearance is spoken of by all the officers and crews as of stupendous

beauty; and some idea may be framed of its grandeur when we state, that on sailing away from it in a direct course, the vessels could see it distinctly at the distance of 130 miles!

The geology near this phenomenon would be of extreme interest; but it was not attainable; and we have only to console ourselves with the abundance of specimens brought from other parts. Kerguelen's Land was rich in this respect, and seems altogether to have been one of the most remarkable spots visited by the expedition. We said it was of volcanic origin; but it is a puzzle to tell exactly what it is. Covered with lava, it imbeds immense fossil trees, some of them 6 or 7 feet in circumference; and numerous fine minerals, quartz in huge masses in basaltic caverns, and other singular remains. It looks as if a land had been submerged, and again thrown up to the surface by volcanic action; the former solid earth and all its products having been restored to view under an igneous power, which destroyed it. Here, however, our countrymen fared well, and were fortunate in their magnetic observations. They could not thin the multitudes of teal which surrounded them and afforded good table cheer, and an excellent species of the brassica tribe, though wild, furnished a vegetable much esteemed after a long voyage. The seed of this cabbage furnished food for many birds, and a few specimens were brought from this quarter. Altogether, we understand, about sixty have been sent or brought home, out of which, no doubt, some will augment our fauna. Shooting these was one of the principal amusements of the officers, when not on duty.

From Kerguelen's Land we have on our table, kindly presented to us by Lieut. Smith, a beautiful specimen of the fossil wood—a black silix, with the woody fibres obviously circling in the anterior, and the outer bark, particularly on one side, of a different brown consistency. It is about 5 inches in diameter, and very heavy. From Van Diemen's Land we have also silicified vegetable remains, of singular beauty; and in mentioning the place whence they came, we are happy again to notice the hearty welcome from Sir John Franklin, who made it a home to the expedition. But before we leave Kerguelen's Land, we must revert to the scientific operations there, though merely to mention that the "ambulatory" observatories, from which so much information has been acquired, have all been safely relanded in England, and are ready for any other expedition. These houses answered their purposes admirably, as did the instruments generally; and as the *Erebus* and *Terror* worked simultaneously, and communicated the results by signal daily,* there cannot be a doubt of the correctness of the experiments and observations. This is of infinite consequence, for it must prevent all question, or cavil, or pretence from other quarters.

The visit to Cape Horn, whither they ran from the Falkland Islands, brought them (as

* The immense quantity of specimens of every kind deposited with the Admiralty show at once the zeal and diligence exercised throughout the voyage.—*Ed. Lit. Gaz.*

* "Daily" may be a word misapplied through a considerable portion of the time, when the sun was shining over their heads for three weeks together.—*Ed. L. G.*

we observed) acquainted with the natives of that wild promontory. They met them on an island, not on the mainland, but a place evidently much frequented by them. They never met more than six or seven of the men together, and found them a fearless and rather robust, active, and well-looking race. They were matchless imitators, and very dexterous thieves; had nothing to offer in barter but small pieces of skins; and were careful to prevent the appearance of their women. These were kept sedulously out of sight; and in one instance, where a party from the ships surprised two of them crouching in a concealed part, they leapt up and ran from them, screaming with terror. The "Jerdan Island" of Capt. Weddell's map was near; and upon it, as upon others, rabbits (brought from the Falkland Isles) were put ashore; and as the soil is light and sandy, and covered with grass and brushwood, they will no doubt thrive, and replenish the land. Our kind voyagers also, on other remote shores where vessels will hereafter touch, landed rabbits, poultry, goats, and sheep, of which their future successors may reap the advantage.

The boats of the natives of the Terra del Fuego are curiously built, and their bottom ballasted with clay, on which their cooking is performed. The men, as we have said, are great mimics. One of our officers danced and sung Jim Crow to a set of them; and a Fuegian immediately, to the great entertainment of the ships' crews, copied both dance and song; the first to perfection, and the last so well that it was thought he pronounced every absurd word whilst he jumped Jim Crow!

Among the happy returns, we cannot conclude without mentioning the pretty kitten sent on board the Erebus just before starting, and which we declared to be a "Pole-cat." It has certainly become one, with a thick rich fur, as if the antarctic seasons had agreed with it. There is also a goat shipped at Van Diemen's Land, which has stood all the hardships of three years' iceing. They are now animals of considerable interest; and, like their commanders, we are glad to observe they give themselves no airs about it.

Of one of these commanders, we have to speak with regret, and the public will join with us in it. After all his toils and exertions, Capt. Crozier has had but a sad home to welcome him. The death of two sisters had to be communicated to him a few days ago; and his grief may hardly be imagined.

The vessels are now at Woolwich, being unrigged. In the interior they look almost as fresh as when they sailed; on the outside they are tolerably battered, and in the deep interior it is likely they are much damaged. Had they not been well found they must have perished; but the blessing of Divine Providence was with them,—they were embarked in a noble cause, and nobly have they done their work. Nothing that man could do was left undone; and the result is, we can but repeat, an epoch of vast importance to science,* and a bright page in the history of British enterprise.

The North Pole.—Reports are rife that it is much wished to send out another expedition to the arctic circle, and that the command of it will be offered to Capt. Ross, the majority of

* The immense number of observations made by the expedition on terrestrial magnetism, &c., will, of course, be as soon as possible compared with those of the observatories established in communion with it by the several states of Europe; and from the issue very striking conclusions may be anticipated.—*Ed. Lit. Gaz.*

whose officers would be glad to go with him; though we imagine few of them would be induced to take another spell in the inhospitable and sterile south.

The Kowdy Gum.—When the soil is washed up in the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, large quantities of a gum are discovered in the soil, when and how deposited are unknown. It seems to be pure and resinous, as if the remains of primeval and extinct pine-forests, whose consistency precluded decay, whilst the wood itself perished. What may be its commercial value has not yet been fully ascertained. Experiments will be tried on the samples brought home in the Erebus and Terror.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

Excursions, Adventures, and Field-Sports, in Ceylon; its Commercial and Military Importance, and numerous Advantages to the British Emigrant. By Lieut.-Col. James Campbell, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. London, T. and W. Boone.

HAVING been for several years officially employed in Ceylon, Col. Campbell enjoyed the best opportunities for making himself acquainted with the commercial and political importance of that noble island; an importance which can hardly be overrated, and which was most beneficially developed, in former days by Sir A. Johnston, and in later times by Sir Wilmot Horton and his successors, pursuing the same line of improvement. But we have had such frequent occasion within the last few years to review yet more recent accounts of Ceylon, and almost all assuming the similar combined form of useful information and personal adventure and sporting, that we do not find it necessary to follow the gallant writer through his whole route or various evolutions. We shall meet with more of novelty, and with novelty of interest, we hope, in extracting a few of his descriptions of the Seven Korles, of which district he was commandant,—"being at least a hundred miles in length by about sixty in breadth, occupying the greater part of the central provinces, which are situated to the northward of the Kandy district; and from the Maha-oya to an undefined distance into Nuvrekalawé, a wild country beyond the Kalla-oya; and from the Chilaw and Putlam districts, to the mountainous border of Natelé."

Here, then, our author is located; and the first story we hear is a singular one of an elephant being charmed when in full fury by a Kandyan incantation. It runs thus:—"A Capt. L., when not more than twelve yards from a large tusked one, coolly took aim and fired at him, intending to send the ball through his head; but, in place of doing so, he only wounded him in the neck; which so enraged the enormous animal, that in the most furious manner possible he instantly charged Capt. L., who, having gone up so very near, as to be almost, I may say, within the reach of his trunk, had no hope whatever of being able to escape. While the captain was in this critical situation, a Kandyan, who had for some time kept close to his heels, threw himself between him and the elephant, pronounced rapidly, but distinctly, a few words, and stopped the enraged animal coming on in full career; he then held forward his arms, and uttering some other words, in a very loud tone of voice, the elephant turned round and fled, trumpeting most harshly and frightfully, breaking and crashing trees, and every thing before him!"

This native was stated to be one of their most powerful charmers, and vanished after perform-

ing his grand incantation. But we must not, it seems, be astonished at this feat; for another necromancer shewed yet greater powers; and, in short, demonstrated the Ceylonese means of mesmerism in a style not to be surpassed by European skill.

"A Kandyan woman had become so outrageously frantic, or actually mad, or, as the people supposed, possessed by a devil, and her strength had increased so wonderfully, that six men were required to hold her, so as to prevent her from injuring herself or others. Mr. T., with some difficulty, contrived to be allowed to remain in the house, which he was anxious to do in order to witness the proceedings of a charmer, as he understood that one of them had been sent for, who was every moment expected. He soon after arrived, bringing with him only three very small twigs, or ends of branches of a tree. He commenced his operations by commanding in a loud voice all present to be silent at their peril. He then approached the woman, and gave her some slight taps with the twigs on her head, body, arms, legs, and feet; and continued doing so, at intervals of about three minutes, for perhaps half an hour; when he ordered the men who held her, to let her go. She then lay, seemingly, sound asleep; but when she awoke about two hours after, she got up, apparently quite unconscious of what had occurred, and went about her usual occupations in the house, in a perfectly quiet and sane state of mind."

What could animal magnetism do more, or more easily? The adventures of a soldier, who lost his way for a week in the jungle, affords a good idea of the savage wildness of these primeval forests; of which we copy a few of the most striking traits:—

"Having at length reached a more open part of the forest, where numbers of fallen and decaying trees lay, as it were, tossed and rolled over each other, as if by the violent effects of a hurricane, and where there were numbers of young trees and shrubs growing in great luxuriance, he again, to his great terror, saw gliding amongst them numbers of snakes of various sizes and beautiful colours, which his disturbed imagination made him fancy were all poisonous. One of them, in particular, which lay coiled up, and did not move at his approaching it, stared, as he thought, keenly at him! This snake, he had no doubt, was upwards of twenty feet long; it was of a yellowish and brown colour, with large blotches, as it were, of a darker hue all over it; which marks made him conclude, that it was one of the terrible rock-snakes, of which he had heard so much, which are said to swallow buffaloes, deer, &c. and which could easily have made a meal of his poor carcass. This immense snake did not, however, stir; but all the others made off as fast as they could, and seemed anxious to get out of his way, as he now moved slowly along and with great circumspection over the fallen trees, which often crumbled to pieces under his feet as he trod upon them, and thus he was kept in constant dread, lest he might, by accident, put his foot upon the snakes inside of them! This, which was but too just a cause for alarm, together with the apprehension, which constantly haunted his mind, of falling in with elephants, tigers, bears, or wild buffaloes, kept him in such a state of uneasiness, that he verily believed he should lose his senses. To his great comfort, and when he was completely spent from fatigue and anxiety of mind, he came unexpectedly upon the bank of a fine clear river (it no doubt was the Didroo-oya), with the water of which he eagerly quenched

his now almost unbearable thirst. Having thus greatly refreshed himself, he made up his mind to follow the course of the river."

On the second night he again tried to rest and sleep in a tree; as before, the attempt was fruitless,—“for, very soon after the night set in, his clothes became quite damp with the most chilling dew imaginable, and this he felt the more unbearable as he had to sit in a very awkward position, holding on with one or both of his numb hands, whilst he distinctly heard elephants and other animals moving about on all sides of him. Some of them he even saw, by the light of the moon, go down into the river to drink, and then return into the forest; in the depths of which he often heard the cries of whole packs of jackals and wild dogs, as if in hot pursuit of some animal which they had evidently selected for their prey. It may, therefore, be well supposed that during this wearisome night he never once was able to close his eyes.”—On the fourth day “he saw through some tall trees, with but little brushwood growing under them, in the direction he was about to take, three elephants, quietly feeding, one of them very much smaller than the others. The latter quickly perceiving him, though he tried to conceal himself, first went towards the two old ones, and then turning suddenly round, ran, as if in play, after him. He therefore made off as fast as he could, looking on every side, in hopes of seeing some tree which he could ascend; but not one presented itself fit for his purpose, none of their branches being low enough for him to grasp. Thus running, and not being, in his haste to escape, sufficiently cautious, down he fell, just before his young and frolicsome pursuer; which stopped short, upon seeing him lying on the ground,—stared at him for a moment—then approached nearer;—touched him with its trunk;—turned him gently over and over before him;—and felt and smelt him again and again! All this time the terrified wight's greatest fear was, that the inquisitive beast would put his large and seemingly heavy foot upon him (for he was more than half-grown), and thus finish him at once, as a kitten would put a mouse out of pain, when tired of playing with it. Neither of the old ones having, however, as yet come up, or taken any notice of their hopeful's amusement, but, on the contrary, continued feeding, about two hundred yards off, upon the leaves of a tree, it struck the poor fellow, who had in some measure recovered his senses, that the best thing he could do was, to spring up suddenly, and shout as loudly as he possibly could, and then endeavour to make off. His doing so completely startled the young elephant, and sent it back, bellowing, towards the others; when all of them rushed after him, breaking or bending the smaller trees and brushwood, as well as every thing else that obstructed their course. Fear lending him speed, he was soon able to leave them behind; and after a long run, arriving, completely exhausted and out of breath, at the place where the evening before he had procured the cocoa-nuts, he there, without loss of time, and still impressed with the terror which his rencontre with the elephants had occasioned, got up into a tree, and remained in it for some minutes, until he felt that he was again able to continue his laborious journey."

His next escape was from a drove of hogs; and he slept well that night in a large-leaved tree. Of the latter day's wandering he could tell little, and was at last discovered in a state of insensibility by some natives, and brought to head-quarters.

There is a vast deal of snipe-shooting, deer-shooting, boar-shooting, elephant-shooting, and other kinds of shooting, which we shall leave to sporting readers; and quote a passage or two of more utilitarian value.

"We may be assured, that so long as the Kandjans remained independent within their strongholds, or saw themselves so situated as at any time to be able to rebel with impunity, and were allowed to be still subject to the injurious restrictions imposed by religious prejudices and those of castes, nothing useful or beneficial could be effected among them. But when the importance of Ceylon will be better known—that is to say, when its position in the Eastern Ocean is fully understood, it will be evident that it must be connected, by steam-navigation, not only with Egypt, but also with that immense part of Asia to the eastward and northward, and with all the countries—which will be thereby greatly benefited—around the Persian Gulf, and those situated upon the now ascertained to be navigable river Euphrates, until it almost reaches the Mediterranean, with which a railway of 50 or 60 miles would connect it, probably below Antioch on the river Orontes; and it may be said, that it will also be connected with Africa and Europe. Then, indeed, its important position, and the advantages to be derived from its improved agriculture and commerce by European settlers, will be seen and duly valued:—and not till then will the enlarged views of a man like Sir Edward Barnes be properly comprehended and appreciated."

A method of gardening is thus described:—"I often practise taking off large branches from some kinds of trees, so as to form new ones, according to the Eastern plan, by causing water continually to drop upon matting bound round the part of a branch, into which a sufficient incision has been made, and where, in a short time, a good root is formed. The branch is then entirely sawed off, and, being planted in the place intended for it, we have, at once, a handsome tree of the same kind, producing the same fruit or blossoms as that from which it was taken."

After quoting Dr. Davy's clear account of the rock-temples, called by the natives Dambooloo Galla, our author adds:—"Whether the cavern in which these temples have been formed, is natural, or partly natural and partly artificial, it is now, I suspect, difficult to determine; but I am inclined to consider them, from what I saw and was told by the shrewd and odd-looking priest, who most obligingly pointed out to us every thing worthy of notice, and who perfectly recollected Sir Robert Brownrigg's visit to the Wiharés, to be almost if not entirely artificial; and this, he observed, was the opinion of the priests in general. He likewise confirmed, and even went beyond, what Dr. Davy has said, as to the antiquity of the temple called Maha-rajah; as he assured me that it had been formed upwards of two thousand years ago; and that they possessed writings that would prove this, as well as their indisputable right to a great extent of country around Dambool. That it had been repaired and embellished (the colouring was just as fresh as if it had only been finished the day before,) at least two hundred and thirty years ago, by one of their kings, who was highly extolled by the priest, for having laid out, in thus ornamenting and repairing the temples, the large sum (six hundred thousand pieces of gold) which is stated by Dr. Davy. This priest, like the generality of his grasping brethren, was, though crafty, evidently very superstitious, and in such awe of the demons worshipped, or rather feared

and propitiated, all over Ceylon, as to make him cautious how he even ventured to speak of them; and yet he could not resist the temptation of being communicative. Indeed, the grave and mysterious manner in which he related to us, as historical facts, what had occurred in these temples, which was, of course, firmly believed by some of his countrymen who were present, has more than once been recalled to my mind by the hoary-headed keeper of Peel Castle in the Isle of Man, who, a good many years since, had a legend composed expressly for his use and profit, as well as for the amusement and benefit of many credulous persons, by a joke-loving friend of mine. It was taken partly from Scott's *Peveril of the Peak*, and partly from equally authentic documents, not omitting the true story of the black dog seen so often in the guard-room by many a terrified soldier, besides other supernatural appearances and wonderful occurrences in many parts of that very ancient fortress or strong-hold; all of which the keeper has now told so often, and to the astonishment of so many visitors, that though, in some essential points, he widely deviates from the original, he himself, at length, firmly believes all he has so long been in the habit of declaring to be unquestionable facts. But, worthy reader, have not many good stories, much that has been admitted, even by learned men, to be authentic and historical, and still more that is only traditional, very little more to recommend them to our credence than this legend of Peel Castle? I had ample time to visit not only all the temples of Dambool, but also the comfortable dwellings of the priests, in a pleasantly situated and cool room of which we dined and spent the evening—but not at their expense, wealthy as they might be supposed, were we to draw conclusions from the vast extent of territory which they pretend to claim as belonging to the temples; which territory, however, is now almost without inhabitants, and covered with jungle. We likewise spent the night very comfortably in some of the dormitories, which were both clean and cool."—"After we had dined, I desired the interpreter to bring in one of the most intelligent priests, as I wished to question him about his religion, the history of the temples, and what he knew of the country to the northward. Two of them came with him; the one who had pointed out the objects of interest in the temples, and a young man of very prepossessing appearance and manners; but, as they were now aware of my being an agent of government, they were, as I soon perceived, exceedingly cautious as to what they told me, unless it were connected with their rights—of which they seemed to be very jealous—and their religion. Some of the stories they told me were mere fables, and reminded me of what I have already related of an ancient king of Kurunagalla, who, by the aid of a magician, destroyed the embankments thrown up, at vast labour, to collect water to be afterwards used for agricultural purposes, and who thus ruined the then fine country of Neurecalava. They of course spoke highly of the Boodhoo religion, and in admiration of its mild and excellent precepts. They admitted that there are devils, whom they teach the people to worship, or rather to dread and propitiate; but that there is one supreme God, who formed the earth and the sky—perhaps a trine God, whom I was inclined to think they adore in Visnu, Samen, and Nata. They alluded to transmigration of souls; but by this time I had become quite puzzled or lost between gods and the souls of good and bad men; the devils being, if I understood rightly what they

asserted, those of the wicked, who occasion misfortunes and sickness; whilst the good spirits continue, as they were on earth, to be friendly towards mankind. But as Boodhoo saves the souls of men, it is to him that the chief worship or honour is to be paid. In short, both priests seemed very willing to afford me ample information upon all points connected with their religion; and they also readily acquainted me with the situation of several extensive ruins of great antiquity, scattered in various directions throughout the now almost pathless and overwhelming jungle; but whether they had been the work of their Kandyan ancestors, as their priests asserted they were, or that of another more ancient and more enlightened people, as I am inclined to suspect, I had no means of ascertaining. Indeed, they said that the Kandyans in general believed that the devils had had much to do with their construction as well as destruction; especially those which are to be seen at and for many miles around Anarajahpoora. My interpreter, who writes the Singalese language correctly, examined some of the old documents—writings neatly executed with a steel pen upon talipot leaves—which the priests produced at my request; a few of which (they asserted that they had others far more ancient), he assured me, were considerably more than a thousand years old. But those shewn on this occasion almost entirely related to grants of land or money from various kings to the Wiharés, for certain reasons and purposes; and the antiquity of these deeds did not at all surprise me, as there had been laid before me in court deeds similarly written, which proved the claims of individuals or families to lands, of almost as old a date, and which were in as perfect a state of preservation, and the characters as legible, as if only just written."

The coloured embellishments of kings, ceremonies, combats, &c., copied from ancient representations, which adorn this portion of the work, are curious and characteristic. But here we conclude our notice of a very desultory publication, with much of superfluous matter, and rather amusing in parts than instructive on the whole.

The President's Daughters; including Nina. By Frederika Bremer. Translated by Mary Howitt. 3 vols. Longman and Co.

Mrs. HOWITT is well employed in working out the new and rich vein of Scandinavian character and customs, so copiously cultivated by Miss Frederika Bremer. In her preface she animadverts most justly on the tribe of servile imitators and poachers, who have done, and continue to do, so much injury to English literature, by rushing in with their feeble attempts to copy, or share the field with, like productions to those of any successful writer who has struck out an original design. No sooner is a meritorious performance crowned with public approbation,—be it a single paper, periodical, or distinct work,—than up rise the crowd of "imitatores servum pecus" to parody the thoughts, pirate the plan, steal the form, and, if they fail in all else, at least distract the public mind with a confusion of likenesses. To add to the poverty of this contemptible practice, we may notice its other common feature of impudent infamy, namely, that of endeavouring to lay a foundation for itself in decrying and maligning whatever is its prototype, and gull readers into a belief of its honesty, impartiality, justice, &c., by ascribing its own conscious misdeeds to the respectable writings

which it would fain displace, to make room for its spurious encroachments.

Thus Mrs. Howitt tells us, that six years ago no London publisher would undertake the risk of a translation of Miss Bremer's volumes; but that (as she writes) "no sooner had I made the trial, and embarked a considerable capital in the undertaking, than various persons wrote even to my own publishers, to take the business of these translations out of my hands! Why do not numbers of that large class who live upon other people's ideas ever think of including in their prayers a petition for an idea of their own—especially as so many palpable and profitable fields still lie uncultivated? But if the majority of this class are to be pitied as the victims of pressing necessities, what shall we say to ladies of fortune, who, out of sheer idleness, ask to be allowed to hunt other people's literary hares? Trusting to the kind and honourable feeling of the public, however, I shall still hope to escape being torn to pieces by the pack of idea-hunters, and to be allowed time to execute such a complete translation of Miss Bremer's works as is worthy of the British public."

We have no doubt she will, and be as popular as heretofore, in spite of any endeavour to interfere with the walk into which she so splendidly entered, and has so ably and agreeably pursued.

With regard to the present work, the *President's Daughters*, it resembles its predecessors in portraying in a faithful manner the peculiar remains of simplicity and customs which still linger in the north, though they have been banished by improvements (?), commerce, and greater intercourse with other peoples, from the (are they better or happier?) inhabitants of southern Europe. With the story we will not meddle so as to mar any fraction of its effects upon readers yet young enough to feel a passing concern for the creations of an author's brain, and a deeper interest respecting their ultimate fate in the *dénoûment*; but merely say that, together with Angelica, an inspired and romantic artist, the president's two daughters, Edla aged twenty, and Adelaide aged seventeen, are the heroines, and their introduction to the busy world of the higher order the theme. They have, however, two younger sisters, Nina and Mina, who also figure in the drama. Their father's idea may serve as a Swedish model, whatever may be thought of it by our accomplishing parents' accomplished daughters.

"And, my dearest Mamselle Rönquist," added the president persuasively and impressively, laying his hand on my arm, 'remember particularly, for heaven's sake, no miracles of my girls—no miracles! I will not have them brilliant or vain ladies, nor learned, proud, and pedantic women; but simple, reasonable creatures, good wives and mothers—that is what I will have them to be! Accomplishments they may have, but only for their own amusement and that of others; to hear virtuosos I would much rather go to the concert and pay my dollar. As to reading, above all things let them read no more than is just necessary for them to be able freely and easily to converse on the subjects most current in society. All reading beyond that, and all connoisseurship, are disadvantageous to a woman, and snatch her from the sphere in which alone she can gain esteem, or benefit society. The late Frederika,' continued he, whilst a tear rose in his eye, 'my late wife held as a principle in her daughters' education to concede something, certainly, to the capricious taste of the times in female edu-

cation; but, on the other side, never to efface aught of the original form which she considered as appointed by the Creator for the existence and very being of woman, and that consists—and the president laid a strong emphasis on every word—'in quiet domesticity, mildness, order, consideration for others, severity towards herself, industry, skilfulness, and the power of being agreeable in society, as well as in the every-day life of home. Every kind of pomp and ostentation, all kinds of display before any species of public (now, heaven knows, so common among our women), were rejected by her; and she considered that a woman could, in her family-circle alone, be happy as a good daughter and tender wife and mother, pleasing to her Maker and useful to her fellow-creatures!'"

The characters of the elder pair are vividly contrasted by their new governess; and, indeed, all the leading characters are very cleverly as well as naturally delineated. An introductory sketch by a gourmand, from a supper-party, offers us an early and fair specimen—

"No question the world becomes more and more moral. And there is aunt Gunilla in a turban, than which Mahomet could not have a finer! Twenty years ago a little girl who was fed on morning dew and parsley, and now a great lady—is it not quite wonderful that we mean quite a different thing when we say, 'a great lady,' to what we mean when we say 'a great man!'—she eats with a keen connoisseur's tongue from every dish, and thinks meanwhile on her supper next week; I hope she will invite me—pudding? That was a pity! No, I thank you!—Baroness B. is charmingly beautiful this evening—and her husband, as usual, jealous of that little fair gentleman, who certainly never thought of anything wrong, but who has become the man's *bête noire*. Look at that betrothed pair who have flitted through the honeymoon before the bridal—hem! aj! aj! there, two servants came in contact! Preserve the roast!—I am sorry for that young woman, she tries to be gay, but is pale, and scarcely can eat, and that because her husband sits at the card-table, and takes the food from the mouths of his children, or others, which is no better. Look at the Mamselles T., who are eating turkey and giggling! and their father, who swallows them with his eyes, and thinks nothing on the whole earth so charming as his daughters. 'They are wonderful, wonderful!' he says. A happy family!—you will drink, I hope, a glass of negus? See, here we have an Etna! admire in this ice-cake the power of art to unite cold and heat, and by means of the agreeable to destroy the appetite, which is such an especial means of health.—Look now how anxiously mamma yonder winks to her young daughter not to eat, and how dutifully she lays down the spoon which was just at her lips—such a daughter would just suit me. We have really a very fine collection of people—listen, what a noise and hum, just like a beehive when it is about to swarm! It is really wonderful, how people are capable of talking so incessantly.—The women really dress themselves well in our days, elegance without extravagance, an agreeable medium, with the exception of what regards arms, and that strikes both my eyes and my shoulders! But see the heads of the young ladies, how beautiful they are with their uncovered hair—may I help you to jelly? The pastry is certainly from Behrend's—this supper is something out of the common way—I am quite satisfied with it! Fine peaches! What pray? You prefer rennets. Well, it is better that every one's taste is not for the same thing.

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Now, do not be surprised that I help myself to so many sweetmeats—they are for my poor little children—whom I mean to have before ten years are over; and supper must be provident in one's days.' The supper came to an end, and we rose from the table. I hope that all the guests had been as well entertained as I. Reader, inhabitant of Stockholm! thou hast been to suppers, and therefore knowest that when they are finished, the company has no more rest; they do not seat themselves again in repose, but divide themselves into little groups, and stand about and converse together until the carriages and the moment of departure arrive. You therefore, without fear of being seduced into too long conversations, can follow me on a little flying visit round these gay groups, and then when we light on any drop of wisdom or liveliness—any of the honey-dew of life—we will pause and suck it out."

This, however, we will not do, though the descriptions and remarks are piquant enough; but pass to a portrait of the president himself, which is drawn with genuine *naïveté* :—

"We sat at the dinner-table. The third dish, fricandeau with parsnips, was just despatched, and we had begun with a fourth—a substantial cheesecake, when the president made a little pause, drank a glass of wine, put aside his knife and fork, and leaning backwards in his chair, said feelingly: 'How little man really requires to live; how little he requires to be content! It is wonderful!' and he became quite affected; 'with one dish,' continued he, 'one such cheesecake as this to my dinner every day, I could be perfectly satisfied.' I coughed a little. 'Yes, I assure you!' continued he more energetically as he looked at me with an air of a little defiance, 'I assure you it would be quite enough for me!' I thought it apity to take him out of an illusion which made him happy, and in which after the cheesecake he yet unconsciously swallowed three or four little tartlets. The president became yet more pleased with his pleasure over his afternoon's coffee and his glass of liqueur. The little ones stood, one on each side, at his knee, and received now and then a spoonful of the Arabian drink. 'I do not ask much of life, Mamselle Rönquist,' said he: 'to have every thing comfortable for me and mine is my utmost desire; to be able to give my daughters a good education is my chief ambition—it will be the best inheritance I can give them. If people were less exacting of our Lord, and of each other, they would be happier!—What dost thou want, my little chick? more coffee? See then, my angel, a whole tea-spoonful more!—We should thank God for what we have, Mamselle Rönquist, and seek our means of enjoyment more in the internal than in the external, and every thing would go on better. Is it not so, *bonne amie*?' I could not help acknowledging that all this was exceedingly true. 'We are advancing now,' continued the president, 'to a time of the year which really requires that people should bring something from their inward life to warm the outward. I hope that we all shall do our best, and I am then certain that we shall not congeal. With good children, and good friends, one's home becomes always warm.' I could not help casting a glance at the silent and clouded Edla. 'I hope in particular,' said the president, 'that our winter evenings will be very pleasant. The evening is the flower of the day in this dark weather, and—' continued he gaily, 'we shall not spare candles. My Adelaide will give us many a beautiful song; my little ones shall dance, we shall all do our part to—my good *bonne amie*

Rönquist, I hope that we shall be very happy together!"

The nature of Edla, thus alluded to, may require another note:—

"Between Edla and her father there existed that coldness and distance which often arise between parents and children when they make mutual exactions, and when no reconciling love steps as intercessor between. 'I gave thee life,' says the father to the child; 'I paid attention to thy childhood; thou eatest of my bread; thou art sheltered by my roof. I give thee freedom, and such pleasures as are suitable to thy years. Be grateful; obey my will; anticipate my wishes; live in order to make me happy.' 'Make me happy,' replies the child; 'give to me that blessedness which my soul requires, and without which I cannot gladden thy life. I demanded not life from thee; but the life which thou hast given demands happiness. If thou wilt not give it, I despise thy first gift—it is to me a burden!' And thus stand these unfortunates, exacting and complaining one of the other, and becoming bitter and bitterer every day."—"If you knew," said Edla, 'how I have been used, you would not wonder at the unfortunate creature I am. I was not a wicked child; I affectionately loved my parents, particularly my father, I would have willingly given my life for him—and then—with such good-will, with so tender a heart—never to receive a friendly word—continual animadversions, continual reproaches and scoldings! and why? because I was ugly, because nature had denied me all agreeable gifts, because I was unfortunate! I was seven years old, when my father one day caressed me—I remember it yet as if it had been yesterday—a sign that it was an uncommon event. And afterwards, at such a tender age, to be sent from my father's home—to return there as a stranger, and always to be treated as such! Father's and mother's love, caresses and encouragements, joy, all, all were for Adelaide.'"

For the sake of variety we now quote a serious descriptive passage, ending, however, as we must do, with a local animated landscape:—

"In the mean time the spring came. With a glance of God's love the sun smiled over the earth; she felt it and awoke from her sleep, and breathed forth her morning prayer in the silent but expressive language of the perfumed flowers. I would desire to know what passes in thy bosom, O earth! when thy birds begin to sing, thy waves to dance; when thou clothest thyself in a dress so fair, that even during the shades of night, the stars of heaven and the eyes of man behold thee with love; when millions of small winged beings arise from thy beds of flowers, and fill the air with the harmonious murmur of their light life; when starts of joy run through all thy veins; when the whole of inspired nature is a look of love, and a hymn of joy;—I would desire to know if thou feelest the joy which proceeds from thee, the unspeakable gladness which thou breathest. What I know is, that thou givest new life to the heart of man, a more vivid course to his blood; that thou freest his spirit from the oppressing grey-winter of life; that leaning on nature's bosom he can feel a joy independent of all others, a pure life-enjoyment—love to life. Oh, that I could conduct each invalid in body or mind, out in the spring morning, lay him on the young flowers, let him contemplate the dark blue heaven and all that quiet and living glory which the earth produces; let him feel the warmth of the sunbeams, the balsamic coolness of the breeze, all that sincere goodness in the air and in nature which speaks to the heart

with the accent of a friend, with a glance of God. Certainly here for a moment the unfortunate would forget the ungrateful one who has wounded him; forget the pains which gnaw at his heart-strings; remorse would here repose and believe on pardon; the often-deceived would hope again; certainly the son of suffering, yet before his death, would enjoy some hours of care-free happiness. At his evening he might look back to that spring morning, and say: 'Even I have been happy on earth.' It is spring in the north, and all the town-dwellers are bidden as guests to the rural festivity. Veronica and stellaria embroider the splendid cloth which covers the festive table, the mid-day torch is lighted, the bird with its melodious sighs—'the wandering voice,'—and the lark with its joyous song calls out to the rich woods, to the sunny field; they sing: 'Come, come! Glorious is life in the country!' And the town-gates open, and an innumerable multitude stream out from the confined to the free. Here we see the family *caleche* with papa and mamma, and little sons and daughters placed among the bundles and packets; there the more modest *gig*, with the father and mother, and the little one who sits squeezed between them; here the stately *landau* with the 'marshal of the court,' the countess, and the *parquet*—where are they all going? To the country—to the country! to estates, and country-houses, orangeries, conservatories, dairies, distilleries, &c. &c. Who can count all the bobbing *chaisses* which carry hungry men ready for dinner out to the inns in the fields? What healths there to the memory of Bellman! Let us see the foot passengers who wander out of the gates of Stockholm to enjoy life in the beautiful scenery around. Here we have a respectable family of artisans, who go to spread their cloth on the green plots of the Djurgården; here a couple of lovers who go to pick forget-me-not, and to write their names on the leg of a statue in the park near Drottningholm. See that elegant family party! ladies with parasols, and gentlemen in frock coats, standing with bunches of lilac in their hands round the great urn at Rosendal, peering and wondering if the royal family will appear! If you wish to see more finished or more witty sketches, seek for them in Count Hjalmar Mörner; but yet a few more hasty contours of the friendly scenes of spring. Young girls dance with light feet out in the fields, forget all the vanity and shew with which their town life had infected them, and, flowers amongst flowers, they become simple, beautiful, and faultless as they; they form friendships, they bind wreaths, they praise God, and are happy. Young men swarm out among the woods, the winds, and the waters—the strength, which is streaming through nature, enhances the life in their bosoms; they think the whole world is theirs, every rosy tint of morning, every golden evening cloud, writes for them a promise of victories and glory. And the aged—they go out, supported by the arm of a son, oftener by that of an affectionate daughter, oftener yet perhaps by a crutch; they go out to warm themselves in the sun, to sit on a bench, and hear the song of the birds, and breathe in the fresh air, to rejoice themselves in the sun; the more fortunate among them to rejoice themselves in their grandchildren's joy. And the children, the children! O ye little, soft, beautiful, innocent beings, favourites of God and men, the spring seems shaped for you, and ye for the spring; when I see you amongst the flowers, with bright butterflies dancing around you, I wonder, what the higher world can yet have lovelier."

With this, as we have said, we must conclude, again commending this Swedish picture-gallery to the regards of the English reader.

Sketch of the History of Caister Castle, near Yarmouth, including Biographical Notices of Sir John Fastolfe, &c. With Plates from original Drawings. Edited by Dawson Turner, Esq., M.A., F.R.A., &c. 8vo, pp. 144. London, Whittaker and Co.; Nichols and Son.

THE artist-taste and antiquarian lore of Mr. Turner are guarantee for any work of this description either from his pen or under his superintendence. The volume is accordingly in both ways interesting. How poetry can transform, beautify or stultify, whatever or whomsoever it chooses to make its theme, might be urged when we read the account of the actual Sir John Fastolfe of Caister and the created Sir John Falstaff (originally Oldcastle) of the Immortal, only that we know they are not the same persons, and only confounded by a change of name, and being allied to contemporaneous events. But this very circumstance adds much to the feeling with which we peruse these researches, though "neither in the vicinity of Caister, nor in the aspect of the village itself, is there any thing picturesque to attract or to detain attention. The coast is bleak and barren; and the low sand-banks which skirt the shore are covered only with scanty vegetation; while the few trees that have found a tenure in the soil turn their backs upon the east, bending their stems and spreading their branches inland, as if they shrank from the keen blasts which come sweeping over the expanse of ocean. The square-towered church, of little ornament, forms a group with the inconspicuous tenements around it; and, in the grey hue of its flint masonry, affords but a dull contrast to the red brick and slate of the houses above which it rises. Of the eight hundred individuals that constitute the population of the village, the greater part draw their subsistence from the neighbouring ocean, and the men pass half their life on its bosom. Fishing and agriculture divide the toils of the cottagers; when once the seasons of the mackerel and herring fisheries are over, the Caister boatman draws up his little skiff upon a dry nook of the shore, lays aside his weatherproof jacket, his 'storm-cap,' and all the rough accoutrements of that life whose vicissitudes he has been braving, and puts his hand to the plough and the spade, until returning spring brings back the plentiful sustenance with which the salt waters then abound."

It is an unbroken level, like the opposite coast of Holland, for three miles to Yarmouth (glory be to its blaters when fresh, and not such as Aunt Margery would shew us were sold in London under that venerable name), and "on a line of slight eminence above this level, and about a mile and a quarter from the sea, rise the ruins of the castle which forms the subject of the following sketch. It owes its existence to Sir John Fastolfe, the reputed original of our great dramatist's 'Sweet Sir Jack,' the ingloriousness of whose imaginary reputation has long survived the true renown of the real hero."

Built about 1420-40, it occupied some six acres of ground, and was almost the royal residence of Fastolfe; after whose death its rich plate and furniture were sold, and it passed into the possession of the family of Paston, celebrated in law and literature. But, *sic transit gloria mundi*, it has been two centuries falling to ruin, and its last shattered apartments, partially remembered by living persons, have been

choked or filled by time, or to save them from being converted into smugglers' caves.

The tower, however, bears a strong resemblance to that of Falaise, attached to the ancient fortress, the birth-place of the Conqueror, and the work of Talbot, long the comrade of Fastolfe in the wars of Normandy.

The details of such a building are very interesting; but we cannot select any parts for illustration, and the whole should be sought in the volume before us, with its neat engravings. But we cordially join in Mr. Turner's observations:—

"It cannot but excite regret, that a ruin, at once elegant in its architecture, interesting in its history, and instructive from its well-authenticated date, should, through the neglect of a little judicious repair, be suffered to sink into a state of absolute decay. Even within the last few years, the fissures in the masonry have been observed to increase; while the storms that sweep over the coast, and howl through the unprotected walls, threaten to shatter the tall tower, as they have already laid low a portion of the elms, which, 'mossed with age, and high-top bald with dry antiquity,' fence with their matted roots the bank of the moat. The farm-yard premises, too, that are built against the walls and amongst the angles of the ancient building, continually deface its ornament, and wear away its very structure. New barns and cart-sheds, and even new dove-cots nestled into the wide fire-places, form unsightly accompaniments to the ornamented gateway, and the keenly cut and delicate tracery. On the other hand, it is touching to observe that the iron stanchions, perfect and entire, though mouldering with rust, still remain within the open windows; and that the hinges on which the door of the great gate once revolved, and part of the bolts that secured it in its place, may yet be seen imbedded in the stone-work. Such circumstances do, as it were, 'move our human sympathies;' they recall days long gone by, when all, now so desolate, was life, and activity, and splendour; and while they set before our eyes a sad picture of the things that have been, they warn us, in a language not to be mistaken, what must be the fate of the things that are."

That this site was originally occupied by the Romans, there can be no doubt: their remains are discovered there, and all around. The later history of the castle, the particulars of Fastolfe's will, and subsequent events, are well worth the perusal of the curious. The abbey, where lies buried the lord of both, and many rich domains besides, and palaces in Southwark, Yarmouth, and Norwich, also deserves the notice of the antiquary, though its fragments are scarcely to be traced. The notices of the Paston family are interesting, though not new to readers acquainted with the Correspondence which gives literary fame to their race. After them, Caister Castle became the property of William Crow, and thence it was transmitted to a Beddingfield, to the noble house of Stradbroke, to a Mr. Lyon of Gray's Inn, and to a Mr. Burton, a timber-merchant of Yarmouth, with the issue of one of whose daughters it now, we believe, remains. Of it Mr. Turner, in conclusion, repeats:—

"Man's destructive hand has been more active in producing this effect than the slow and noiseless touch of time; and, if respect be justly due to the monuments of former days, to names, and scenes, and buildings, consecrated by imagination, by history, and the muse, it would be well that the same hand should now at length be extended to arrest the

course of the evil it has caused. Regarded in a higher point of view, a ruined castle presents to the eye a touching type of the vicissitudes allotted to mankind."

* * * The subject of an antiquity on the coast of Norfolk recalls our memory to a fine tale by Mrs. Opie, and founded on a real event, which has more recently been made the subject of a charming ballad by Miss E. Burton, and published (by E. Varty) for the benefit of *The Shipwrecked Fisherman and Mariner's Benevolent Society*. A conical grave, on the top of the tower of Caister Church, is a landmark to all vessels sailing on that coast; and the remarkable appearance of such a monument on such a spot is accounted for by the failure of a signal alarm, on which the safety and life of a sailor-lover depended.

"Off the coast at earliest dawn
Was seen 'the homeward bound.'"

Then Mary, with a fluttering heart,
Rush'd to the cottage-gate,
Chiding herself that she had felt
One fear for William's fate.

And there her neighbours gathering stood,
And wish'd the maiden joy,
While grey old Matthew said, 'that Will
Was always a brave boy.'

At noon the wind was murmuring low,
A change came o'er the sky,
And speaking looks and whispering tongues
Proclaim'd 't the tempest nigh.

It comes, at evening's dreary hour
The waves in mountains tost;
Why Mary, lingering on the beach?
'Tis night!—thy love is lost!

When morning smiled upon the sea,
In mockery of the past,
All that was seen of William's ship
Was but the shatter'd mast."

Consolation is all in vain; and
"At length the final hour approach'd—
Her path was nearly trod,
And Mary gently asked to see
The minister of God.

He came with tears,—that minister,
And knelt beside the bed,
To read the dying prayers by her
He had been ask'd to wed.

'Long have I wish'd, my reverend friend,
And Mary paused for breath,
'To tell thee what I would have done
When I am laid in death.

Yes, when these eyes shall wake no more
But till the judgment-day,
Upon the village church-tower there
My withering remnants lay!

I ask it of thy hoary years,
I ask as William's wife,
Do that which as a landmark true
May save the seaman's life.

For had there been a sign that night
To mark the perilous coast,
Amid the horrors of the storm,
His ship had not been lost.

Henceforward shall no maid lament
The wreck of all she loved;
This body shall the landmark rise,
Never to be removed.

Remember this, my last request,
When I shall be no more;
There's money left to pay the deed,
Saved for my marriage-store."

When next the tempest loudly roar'd,
Death marching on the wave,
The seaman look'd to Caister tower,
Warn'd by poor Mary's grave.

A century is past or more,
And still for miles around,
Memorial of a maiden's love,
Is seen the Beacon Mound!"

This simple and pathetic verse, so honourable to the feeling and talent of the writer, will, we trust, bear fruits of her benevolent intention in writing it to the humane society destined to reap them, if Poetry and Charity grafted together can in these days blossom and fructify.

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The Iodated Waters of Heilbrunn in Bavaria, &c., as a Cure of Scrofulous, Cutaneous, and other Diseases. By Sir A. M. Downie, M.D., &c. Pp. 92. Frankfort, C. Jugel; Paris, Galligani; London, J. Churchill.

THE author of this brochure is, it appears from the fly-leaf, the author of another on *The Spas of Homburg*, and of a volume, entitled *A Practical Treatise on the Efficacy of Mineral Waters*. He was formerly physician to our princess the Landgravine of Hesse Homburg, and has had much experience in the use and abuse of mineral waters during an extensive practice and pretty long residence at Frankfort. We say abuse: for Sir A. Downie, though powerfully advocating mineral waters in a variety of complaints, is far from believing in their universal applicability, or that chronic gout and rheumatism is to be miraculously cured by quaffing a certain quantity of water for three or four weeks; as many German doctors, and some recent writers nearer home, have promulgated.

In the third chapter it is pretty distinctly shewn, indeed, that patients need not go to Heilbrunn, where there is no suitable accommodation; as this water, called the Adelheid's Quelle, and others equally efficacious, may be imported and drunk at a distance from their native spas with the same effects. For this purpose they must, however, be bottled in glass according to the method, and then they will keep for a very long time. Fifty thousand bottles are thus annually sent off for consumption in various parts of the continent,—Munich, Petersburg, Paris, Frankfort, &c. Whilst drinking it, strict attention to diet is strongly recommended, differing according to the maladies of the patients. Much of the efficacy of the waters is ascribed to iodine, for the detection of which a simple test is given, viz. to "take two table-spoonfuls of the water and a small piece of starch and mix them, then drop in about 20 or 30 drops of nitric acid; the liquid will immediately assume a purple colour, which, on adding more acid, or being allowed to remain some time in the glass, will gradually change to a deep blue. Iodine (adds Sir Alexander) in large doses is a very energetic irritative poison; in smaller ones, it exercises a general stimulating influence, especially on the mucous membranes. It has also been found to exert a very decided effect on the glandular system; a fact which ought to be borne in mind by those who prescribe the drug, since experience has proved that the excessive use of it may be attended by the most untoward results."

Who should educate the Prince of Wales? Pp. 51. London, E. Wilson.

From the title-page of this pamphlet we confess that we expected some sort of political tirade or volunteer advice where it was neither called for nor needed. We are gratified to say that it contains much sensible and solid matter, though disguised by a declared antipathy to a clergyman as his royal highness's tutor.

Biographical Illustrations of Westminster Abbey. By G. L. Smith. Part I. (to be completed in two Parts). London, Whittaker and Co.

FORMING portion of a *Popular Library of Modern Authors*, this publication, in double columns, contains a great quantity of amusing and instructive matter, in the shape of biographical notices of the celebrated dead who sleep within the precincts of Westminster Abbey, nearly sixty of whom are recorded in these pages, from Chaucer to Barton Booth. The work is compiled in a popular and judicious manner.

Popular Cyclopaedia of Natural Science: Animal Physiology. By W. Carpenter, M.D. Pp. 579. London, Orr and Co.; Edinburgh, Chambers; Dublin, Curry.

EXCELLENTLY illustrated by a multitude of wood-engravings, this volume ranges considerably above the mere compilation system, and is well deserving of favour as a valuable elementary work, opening the many ways to the stores of knowledge connected with animal physiology. Such a *Cyclopaedia* has been a desideratum; and we are glad to see this niche in the temple of science so well filled up.

A Summer-day at Windsor, and a Visit to Eton. By Ed. Jesse, Surveyor to Her Majesty's Parks and Palaces. J. Murray.

A NEW edition of this guide to a summer-day of great pleasure, if properly guided: it is enough to tempt one (for "one" read any party) to try, whenever the opportunity can be seized. But Mr. Jessie's book, as we stated when its first edition appeared, is far above the ordinary character of such works, and worthy of being read for its information on various points of antiquity and natural history.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EGYPT: THE PYRAMIDS, &c.

Cairo, August 7, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR,—Dr. Lepsius, Mr. Abeken, and myself, arrived in Cairo from the encampment of the Prussian mission, in the Faioum, on the evening of the 20th of last month, to make preparations for the journey to the upper country.

On the 28th, at the rooms of the Egyptian Society, our countryman Lane* in the chair, Dr. Lepsius gave a most interesting account of his discoveries to a full meeting of the society, convened for that purpose. After congratulating the members and council on the excellent library which, by their judicious measures, had been collected and arranged, he complimented the late president, Mr. Linant, for his valuable memoir on the Lake Meiris; and then proceeded to explain, at full length, an obscure passage in Herodotus, relating to the manner of building pyramids, producing at each stage of the argument satisfactory evidence drawn from the monuments themselves; shewing, as the father of history has recorded, that the growth and ultimate casing of those remarkable structures was from the *top downwards*. It being a custom connected with the religion of the ancient Egyptians, to prepare during life an appropriate and solid abode for the dead,—which in the case of the sovereign was a work of vast dimensions,—it became necessary so to conduct it that it might be periodically enlarged, and at the same time (taking into consideration the uncertainty of life), that there should be a reasonable hope of terminating it in the prescribed form during that period. At Thebes, Biban Elmouk, this custom of preparing and enlarging the royal sepulchre during the reign of the sovereign, is still more clearly exhibited, for the tombs in that part of Egypt consist of chambers excavated in the rock; and it has been satisfactorily ascertained, that those royal sepulchres which contain the greater number of chambers belong to Pharaohs of whom it is known, from history and other evidences, that they enjoyed long and prosperous reigns.

This double purpose was, with regard to pyramids, accomplished in the following manner. A building, in the form of three or more steps, or, more accurately speaking, of three or more truncated pyramids placed on each other

(the upper one being the smallest), was first of all built over the excavation or chamber destined to receive the royal mummy. This nucleus of the future pyramid, and affording convenient spaces or terraces for machinery and scaffolding, was gradually enlarged by, first of all, raising the upper step, then the next to the original level of the upper one, and the last to the height of the second, round the base of which a similar terrace was constructed. Thus during all stages of the work the pyramidal form was preserved; and there remained only to complete the monument in the prescribed form, the filling up of the intervals between the steps, and the casing of the whole with fine stone; for which last operation, it may be presumed, the stones were prepared during the progress of the work.

The doctor then cited a remarkable pyramid of Dashour as illustrating this mode of construction alluded to by Herodotus, which he had endeavoured to explain. This pyramid is distinguished from all the other monuments of its class by a more rapid inclination of its sides from about half its height, affording a sample also, as the doctor imagines, of the premature demise of the sovereign, which he supposes to have taken place when the pyramid had been finished down to the line A, where this more rapid inclination commences, and that it was afterwards completed in its present form by his successor, saving, by the deflection of the sides, more than half the amount of labour and material it would have cost had the original design been carried out.

It will be seen, from the accompanying drawing of the pyramid in question, that if,



contrary to the direct statement of Herodotus, and the evidence afforded by the pyramids of Sakkara, Meydoun, and others, we were (as has been suggested) to suppose the lower half of this pyramid the first part completed, and, consequently, that it had been intended to continue it in the same inclination to the apex B, not only would it differ considerably in its proportions from the other pyramids in its vicinity, but all the constructional advantages afforded by the steps must also be relinquished.

The doctor then exhibited a selection from his portfolio of beautiful drawings, taken from the tombs of Geza and Sakkara, fraught with details of social and political life of the most ancient civilisation known to us by monumental evidence. He said, that no fewer than eighty tombs had been drawn by the mission, in the vicinity of the pyramid of Cheops, chiefly of princes and officers of the household of that Pharaoh, from which might be drawn up a kind of court-guide of Memphis at that very remote period.

The thanks of the members were voted to the doctor for his very interesting dissertation, and the meeting broke up; those, however, who chose to discuss the matter farther, were invited by our excellent vice-consul, who is a

* Mr. Edward Lane, author of the *Modern Egyptians*.

strenuous supporter of the institution, to partake of the usual refreshment of this country, chubuk and coffee, of which I gladly availed myself, to have the pleasure of chatting with some old acquaintances.—I remain, my dear sir, yours very truly,
J. BONOMI.

Nothing new in Cairo of importance. An order is said to have been received from the viceroy obliging the inhabitants to whitewash their houses, and to convert into gardens all the ruined spots in the city: this last clause will very much improve the health of the citizens, and the appearance of the city; but I doubt whether the former may not tend to increase the malady for which Egypt is sadly famous,—the glare will be intense. The canal which runs through the city was opened on the 9th of this month (August); it is a day of great festivity. The inundation is considered rather abundant for the season.

I mentioned in a former letter that the mad people had been removed from the Mauristan to the hospital in the Isbekia. Since that, when it was seen that many recovered, more than twice the number of insane people have been brought to the hospital by their friends, who had kept them chained in their houses rather than expose them to the horrible treatment to which they were subjected in the Mauristan.

The Isbekia, a large open space at one end of the city, formerly a lake, has been converted into a kind of boulevards: there are rows of trees planted, and canals now nearly full of water; cafés, where in the evening congregate a mixed multitude of Franks, Greeks, and Turks. Some of the cafés have a band of Arab musicians: lights are suspended from the trees, and the place looks gay, while all the rest of the town is shut up in a state of darkness.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

In our introductory remarks a fortnight ago, we mentioned the researches of Prof. E. Forbes, at various depths of the ocean, as being productive of results of great importance to science, especially to natural history and geology; and his exposition of them at the evening meeting, on Monday, at the Corn Exchange, as one of the most interesting and popular features of this meeting. It now affords us much pleasure to lay a faithful report of his lecture, only omitting minute details, before the readers of the *Literary Gazette*, and with it to begin this portion of our general history of the British Association.

Report on the Mollusca and Radiata of the *Ægean* Sea, and on their distribution, considered with reference to Geology. By E. Forbes, Prof. Bot. King's College, London.

The report now presented to the Association, and drawn up at its request, embodies the results of eighteen months' research in the eastern Mediterranean, among the islands of the Archipelago and on the coasts of Asia Minor, during the greater part of which time daily observations were made and numerous explorations of the sea-bottom conducted by means of the dredge, in all depths of water, between the surface and 230 fathoms. During the progress of the inquiry the author was attached as naturalist to her majesty's surveying vessel *Beacon*, and received every possible assistance from Captain Graves and his officers, without whose active co-operation the results laid before the meeting could not have been obtained. The objects of the inquiry were—1st, to collect and define the several species of mollusca and radiata inhabiting the *Ægean*; 2d,

to ascertain the conditions under which those animals lived, and the manner in which they were associated together; 3d, to inquire whether species known only as fossil existed at present in a living state in depths and localities hitherto unexplored; and 4th, to compare the species and the associations of species now inhabiting that sea with those found fossil in the neighbouring tertiary deposits.

The first part of the report is devoted to an enumeration of the species observed, with an account of the range of each in depth, and the ground which it inhabits. The *Ægean* sea, although most interesting to the naturalist, as the scene of the labours of Aristotle, has been but little investigated since his time. The partially published observations of Sibthorp, and the great French work on the *Morea*, include the chief contributions to its natural history. In the last-named work are contained catalogues of the fishes and mollusca, with notices of a few other marine animals. The lists of Prof. Forbes greatly exceed the French catalogues, more than doubling the number of fishes, and increasing that of the mollusca by above 150 species; not to mention radiata, amorphozoa, and articulata. Of the animals which especially form the subject of the report, nearly 700 species were observed, full catalogues of which were laid before the meeting.

The second division of the report treats of the causes which regulate the distribution of the mollusca and radiata in the *Ægean*, and of the several regions of depth presented by that sea. There are eight well-marked regions of depth in the eastern Mediterranean, each characterised by its peculiar fauna; and where plants are present, by its flora. These regions are distinguished from each other by the association of the species they severally include. Certain species in each are found in no other; several are found in one region which do not range into the next above, while they extend to that below, or *vice versa*. Certain species have their maximum of development in each zone; being most prolific in individuals in that zone in which is their maximum, and of which they may be regarded as characteristic. Mingled with the true natives of every zone are stragglers, owing their presence to the action of the secondary influences which modify distribution. Every zone has also a more or less general mineral character, the sea-bottom not being equally variable in each, and becoming more and more uniform as we descend. The deeper zones are greatest in extent; the most superficial, although most prolific in animal and vegetable life, are least, ranging through a depth of two fathoms only. The second region ranges from 2 to 10 fathoms, the third from 10 to 20, the fourth from 20 to 35, the fifth from 35 to 55, the sixth from 55 to 75, the seventh from 75 to 105; the eighth exceeds in extent all the others combined, ranging from 105 to the lowest depth explored, and presenting a uniform mineral character and peculiar fauna throughout. In the deepest part of this hitherto unexplored region, mollusca of the genera *Arca*, *Dentalium*, *Nacula*, *Ligula*, and *Neora*, were found alive; and zoophytes of the genera *Idmonea* and *Alcyon*. The region immediately above abounds in ozachiopoda. Annelides were found as deep as 110 fathoms. Certain species range through several zones; and two, *Arca lactea* and *Cerithium lima*, were common to all. Such testacea as had the greatest ranges in depth were for the most part such as have a wide geographical range. On the other hand, species having a very limited range in depth were found to be either forms peculiar to the Mediterranean, or

such as, though very rare in that sea, were abundant in northern seas. The testacea of the *Ægean* are for the most part dwarfs as compared with their analogues in the ocean, and the numbers of medusæ and zoophyta comparatively small. Below the fourth region the number of animals diminishes as we descend, until in the lowest part of the eighth the number of testacea had decreased from 147 to 8; indicating a zero in the distribution of animal life at a probable depth of about 300 fathoms. In the upper zones the more southern forms prevailed, whilst the inhabitants of the lower regions presented a northern character; indicating as a probable law, that in the distribution of marine animals regions of depth are equivalent to parallels of latitude. The colours of testacea become more varied and vivid in proportion to their proximity to the surface. The representation and replacement of specific forms by similar but not identical species has long been recognised in time and in geographic space. During the course of these researches, an analogous succession and representation of forms were discovered in depth. Each species attains a maximum in development of individuals, and gradually diminishes in numbers as we descend; but before its disappearance in many genera a representative species commences, attaining a maximum after the disappearance of its predecessor, and then in like manner diminishing to a minimum, and disappearing. When a genus includes several groups of forms or subgenera, we may have a double or triple series of representations, in which case they are very generally parallel. There are representations of genera in depths as well as of species.

The eight regions in depth are the scene of incessant change. The death of the individuals of the several species inhabiting them; the continual accession, deposition, and sometimes washing away of sediment and coarser deposits; the action of the secondary influences, and the changes of elevation which appear to be periodically taking place in the eastern Mediterranean, are ever modifying their character. As each region shallows or deepens, its animal inhabitants must vary in their specific associations; for the depression which may cause one species to dwindle away and die, will cause another to multiply. The animals themselves, too, appear by their over-multiplication to be the cause of their own specific destruction. As the influence of the nature of sea-bottom determines in a great measure the species present on that bottom, the multiplication of individuals dependent on the rapid reproduction of successive generations of mollusca, &c. will of itself change the ground, and render it unfit for the continuation of life in that locality, until a new layer of sedimentary matter, uncharged with living organic contents, deposited on the bed formed by the exuvie of the exhausted species, forms a fresh soil for similar or other animals to thrive, attain their maxima, and from the same cause die off.

The latter portion of the report is devoted to the geological bearings of the author's researches. A few testacea, hitherto known only in a fossil state, were found by him living in the *Ægean*. They were all tertiary forms, and were either species of which but few examples have been found fossil, though now plentiful, or such as are abundant fossil, while but a few stray specimens were taken alive. In the former case, the mollusc is now attaining its maximum; in the latter, the species is dying out. The definition of the regions, and the determi-

nation of the associations of species in each, afford a means by which to determine the depth at which a stratum containing organic remains had been formed; and the data embodied in the report tend to shew that climatal inductions from organic remains are fallacious in geology, unless the element of depth be taken into consideration. By application of such test, the bay of Santorin in the Archipelago, now more than 200 fathoms deep, was shewn to have had a depth of only between 20 and 35 fathoms previous to the uprising of the island of Neokaimeni in 1707. This was ascertained by an examination of the animals imbedded in the sea-bottom upheaved during the eruption. Among the geological phenomena now in progress in the Ægean, the following are remarkable. The result of the filling up of the eighth region in depth by the fine white sediment continually in process of deposition would be the formation of above 700 feet of chalky strata, uniform in mineral character and organic contents; whilst as the zero of animal life is in all probability close upon that region, and the Ægean is through a great part far deeper than 300 fathoms, thousands of feet of uniform strata may be formed, which will not present a trace of animal existence. Oscillations of level, however slight, would produce alternations of strata, containing distinct groups of organic beings, with others void of such; and in places alternations of marine and freshwater beds would be formed, a phenomenon now in progress on the coasts of Asia Minor. All this would occur without convulsions or violent catastrophes of any kind. Changes of level, however slight, might cause the extinction of whole genera of animals and plants, of which only such as had hard parts would be preserved. Were the present sea-bottom of the Ægean to be upheaved, whole classes of animals would disappear, and leave no traces to assure the future geologist of their having existed. The zone now presenting the most varied and characteristic fauna would form but a small proportion of the upraised strata; and the species which now afford the surest evidences of climatal influence would, for the most part, leave few remains behind.

Prof. Owen wished that every person felt the pleasure he did in the statements they had just heard, and evidently with so much delight; but, in truth, until a person had spent years in like studies, he could not appreciate the full value of such researches. Naturalists of old were content if they could describe the specific character of any animal; but they had now learned better things; they had become geologists and naturalists: all, however, must be assured that Prof. Forbes had brought strange things to light. Looking at the curious animals he had delineated, one would almost suppose that they resembled the inhabitants of another planet. They illustrated another point also—the successive development of animal life. To illustrate this, let any person break an egg in successive stages of incubation. In the early period he would not find a perfect though microscopic bird, but a mass almost formless. Next he would observe the limbs resembling the fins of fishes; then passing through the reptile group to the perfect form. All these Prof. Forbes had illustrated at no trifling sacrifice of time and health, for none could wield the dredge safely beneath an Ægean sky.

Mr. Lyell pronounced the subject equally important to the geologist and the zoologist; in fact, geologists had studied the sea too little, forgetting that their spheres of operation had once been marine. The analogy of the lowest

stratum with the old inorganic rock was very striking.

The Earl of Rosse then expressed his gratification; and the meeting closed.*

We now return to the regular line of sectional proceedings.

MONDAY.

SECTION G.—*Mechanical Science.*

1. Mr. S. Scott, continuation of report of committee on form of ships.

2. Prof. Moseley, report of committee for experiments on steam-engine.

3. Mr. Hawkins on the marine-propeller of Perkins.

1. Mr. S. Russell entered more fully into the subject of his report at Cork than he otherwise would have done, because he found that there considerable attention had been directed to, and improvements made in, the forms of vessels. The labours of the committee, however, have been attended with the most highly satisfactory scientific and practical results. Their observations, experiments, &c. are exceedingly numerous, extending over a period of six years, made on more than 100 vessels of different forms, models of 3 feet and 10 feet long, and vessels of 25, 75, and some 200 feet long, of nearly 2000 tons burden, in narrow channels, in large canals, and at sea. Accurate drawings also have been taken, which, together with the report, doubtless, will shortly be published for the benefit of the public. Already, however, much good has sprung out of the inquiry. The experiments were conducted in ship-building localities; and most of the shipbuilders adopted the forms of the boats that had proved the fastest, and always with success. The wave water-line is the line of excellence; but in the course of the experiments a singular law appears to be developed, namely, that each velocity requires a form and dimensions peculiar to that velocity, and forms for every velocity have been determined by the committee.

The Marquis of Northampton directed attention to the importance of these experiments, which had been carried on by the British Association. The results would possibly cause a change in the naval architecture of the whole world.

Mr. Taylor said the sum already expended on them was \$50.

2. Prof. Moseley's report, merely of progress, was communicated by Mr. Taylor. Morin's instrument for measuring velocities had been procured; but there had not been sufficient time since to obtain the requisite data, or to work out and to compare the results of experiments. Much benefit to practical science is anticipated.

3. Mr. Hawkins read a paper on the marine propeller. This propeller is a species of screw, but distinguished from that called the Archimedean screw by revolving in a large circumference, and therefore requiring only a few revolutions per minute to effect a due speed of

* The equal transmission of a sort of twilight to the lower depths of the sea, after it has reached a minimum at a certain point, is deserving of observation by all who feel (and who does not feel!) an interest in this new and strange course of inquiry; and also the striking result which seems to be elicited from what has already been done, that the "caves of ocean" may be divided into zones, according to their profundity; in which zones animal existence displays different colours as they descend or ascend in the scale—those at 20 fathoms being dissimilar to those at 40, and those at 40 unlike those at 60, &c. We hope that Prof. Forbes will have sufficient means placed at his disposal, not only to work out this remarkable problem, but to pursue (with his able coadjutors) a far wider series of investigation than has yet been accomplished. Indeed, we see but the beginning of the system; and there are many scenes—the Dead Sea, Persian Gulf, &c. &c.—yet to be examined, and deep inland lakes (such as Killarney) to be dredged for long-drowned intelligence.—*Ed. L. G.*

the vessel, and consequently a moderate number of strokes per minute of the steam-engine; distinguished also by about a fourth part only of the diameter descending into the water. The centre of rotation being out of the water offers no obstruction like the middle part of the Archimedean screw-propeller, which, being submerged, becomes a hindrance, the beneficial effect being only obtainable from the parts of the screw at a distance from the centre. Mr. Hawkins exhibited and explained a drawing of a propeller, having two sets of six oars each, supposed to extend across the stern of a vessel of 30 feet in width, the ends of the oars descending 7½ feet into the water, constituting a propulsive effort proportionate to the velocity of the oars, combined with the obliquity of their faces. The tips of the oars revolving in a circle of 30 feet diameter, the number of revolutions per minute will be but small compared with the Archimedean screw-propeller—the necessary speed will therefore be easily obtained by ordinary gearing from a moderate number of strokes per minute of the engine. He earnestly called the attention of marine-engineers to this simple and powerful apparatus, under the full conviction that it is the most effectual of all the means hitherto employed for the propulsion of navigable vessels, and is peculiarly applicable to the naval and merchant-service as an aid in times of calm, and easily removed when not wanted.

TUESDAY.

SECTION A.—*Mathematical and Physical Science.*

The next paper in the list (see last *Literary Gazette*, p. 591) was No. 8. This supplementary report, the principal points of which only were submitted to the section, presents the results of experiments in a more complete shape than those which Mr. Scott Russell had formerly laid before the Association; the essential difference in the characteristics of the different classes of waves having been ascertained. In water there are four distinct classes of waves; of these the fourth is the common sound-wave, introduced merely to give completeness to the system. The third class had not previously been examined to any considerable extent, if at all. The following is the classification of the whole:—1st class are called waves of translation; 2d, oscillatory waves; 3d, capillary waves; 4th, sound-wave in water. Of these the first is always solitary, the second and third always in groups: the first class has two varieties, positive and negative; the second has also two, stationary and progressive. There are no varieties in the third and fourth. Besides these species there are the following sub-varieties, the free and the forced wave in each class. Such is the natural history or classification of waves. Their principal characteristics noticed were—velocity, motion of particles, reflection, and diffusion. 1. The velocity. The velocity of the first class is represented by $\sqrt{g(h+k)}$, where h is the height of the wave, and k is the depth of the channel. The velocity of the second is $3.57 \times \sqrt{\text{length of wave}}$; the velocity of the third is 8.5 inches per second; the fourth is the well-known velocity of sound, 13.437. 2. The different kinds of motion of the particles of water. In the first they undergo a permanent and final displacement; in the second an oscillatory or continued series of temporary displacement; the third is the same. In the first the horizontal displacement is equal at all depths; in the second it diminishes according to the depth; in the third it does not extend to a sensible depth below the surface of the water. In the first class the path of transmission of all the particles is a semi-ellipse;

in the second the displacement is a simple spiral; in the third it is so minute as not to be ascertained. 3. Phenomena of diffusion and reflection. The second and third classes are reflected according to the usual law. The first does not appear to suffer complete reflection; but at considerable angles with the surface a curious phenomenon is presented. If the angle which the ridge of the wave makes with the surface of the water be less than 30° , total reflection takes place; from 30° to 60° it decreases, and ceases altogether from 60° to 90° ; then, instead of being reflected, the wave advances forward, increasing in magnitude, until in a short time the whole wave is converted into another parallel to the surface. This phenomenon of non-reflection is peculiar to the wave of the first order. There is another curious phenomenon in waves of the first order; they are not diffused in circles round the point of generation, as in the common wave when a stone is thrown into the water; but from a given point there is always a direction in which the motion is most rapid; thus the path approaches an ellipse. The magnitude at different angles from the direction of greatest velocity has been ascertained: at 30° from the axis the intensity has diminished to a half, and at 45° to one-third of the greatest; thus the degradation follows a certain law. We cannot generate a wave of the first order except it be confined in a narrow channel. A stone dropped in the water will generate a wave of the second order, spreading equally in every direction. Capillary waves are in all cases confined to the surface of the liquid.

9. Sir William Hamilton then read a paper on some investigations connected with equations of the fifth degree. Sir William Hamilton had formerly inquired into the validity of Gerrard's proposed solution of equations of the fifth degree, at the request of the Association. He had announced at the Bristol meeting, that though very ingenious, it had not proved successful. At Liverpool he had given further researches tending to confirm Abel's conclusion, that it is impossible to solve equations of the fifth degree by any combination of square, cube, and fifth roots; he had since inquired into the validity of a method proposed by Prof. Battano, of Genoa, and had, *a posteriori*, satisfied himself of its invalidity, and gave examples to shew that it is impossible to solve such equations.

10. Capt. Larcom exhibited specimens of contour maps, and explained their purposes, and the manner in which they are formed. Their object is, to represent the parallel planes of the surface of a country, or the run of level lines from one point to another; a matter of importance to geological survey, road-making, &c. The establishment of requisite levels for contouring have been discontinued in the ordnance-survey of Ireland, where they may be completed at a trifling cost. The present, moreover, is a favourable time for effecting so desirable an object, as the outline-survey has been completed, and a map of the surface is in course of preparation.

The section concurred in opinion as to the value of such levels; and Prof. Robinson was appointed to confer with the geological section on the propriety of making a representation to government in order to have the necessary observations continued. It was remarked by Dr. Robinson, that Sir Henry de la Beche, who had been appointed to make a geological survey of England, had to re-survey the whole extent of it in order to supply those very levels which were now being neglected in the Irish survey.

11. The Marquess of Northampton submitted a communication from a corporal in the army relative to the temperature of Arabia Felix, and read a few of the results, which, however, will be given entire in the Transactions. The noble marquess had no knowledge of the author; and the communication had been forwarded to him merely as being of the same county with the observer. The British Association had contemplated the establishment of a magnetic observatory in Arabia; and it was rather a strange coincidence, that, without being requested to do so, an unknown individual had forwarded to them part of the information required. He had also offered to carry on the observations.

Dr. Robinson remarked, that it shewed that one object of the Association, the advancement of science, had been promoted, when such individuals as the present were engaged in these inquiries.

Sir William Hamilton stated, that another good effect was the system of co-operation in scientific inquiries, which was never more manifest than in the present instance, when the communication of a corporal was read by a marquess—the Marquess of Northampton—the president of the Royal Society.

12. Mr. Nott's paper on terrestrial magnetism presents such novel and striking experiments and reasonings, that we purpose giving it in detail in two or three future successive Gazettes.

13. Dr. Green exhibited a machine for polishing specula for telescopes. This had been constructed previously to the valuable discoveries made on the subject by the Earl of Rosse: the motions which it produced were similar to those of his lordship's machine, except in the grand error of the mirror being over the polisher instead of the contrary. The reversing this, and giving the motion to the polisher instead of the mirror, was the most essential improvement for which they were indebted to his lordship. He hoped, however, to be able to modify his instrument, so that this condition should be fulfilled. The expense is merely from $3l.$ to $5l.$, and it is capable of polishing a 12-inch speculum.

The Earl of Rosse described the method adopted by him, explained the essentials to success, and mentioned the great difficulty experienced in testing the figure of the speculum, and how desirable would be the discovery of some optical method of effecting this.

SECTION C.—Geology and Physical Geography.

1. Dr. Carpenter on the structure of shells.
2. Mr. E. Hall exhibited his maps and sections.

The above was the order on the list, but it having been arranged that the superior accommodation of the Geological section-room should be offered to Prof. Owen for the reading of his report on British fossil mammalia (to hear which a crowded auditory might be anticipated), that gentleman, together with the president, secretaries, &c. of the Natural Hist. section, D, appeared on the platform here; and Mr. Thompson having taken the chair, the report called for by the Association in 1841, and in continuation of that so full of interest last year (see *Lit. Gaz.* No. 1329), was proceeded with by the able professor, whose anatomical acumen has thrown such wonderful light over the inhabitants of an extinct world.*

The present division of his researches was

* At the Manchester meeting he treated of the extinct species, which had been found in Great Britain, of *insectivora*, *carnivora*, amongst which were the bear, hyæna, wolf, badger, fox, *canis*, gigantic *felis*, larger than the tiger, the *rodentia*, and *marsupialia*.

addressed to the remains of mammalia which were exclusively vegetable feeders, beginning with the order of *Pachydermata* of the largest size; respecting which he said he would, *in voce*, condense the pith of the paper, so as to bring it within the limits of the time which could be allowed for its discussion. He began with the genus *Elephas*, and noticed the early reports of its bones being discovered in countries where the animal was no longer to be found. These, together with the rhinoceros and hippopotamus, were referred to Pyrrhus and the Roman legions; inasmuch that Cuvier's anatomical distinctions (about 1796) could not obtain much of public credence or attention. But the British specimens which had since been discovered fully confirmed all he had advanced; and Sir Hans Sloane's fossils were demonstrated not to be the *assemens fossiles* of the elephant which Polinæus states to have accompanied the invading army of Caesar. The rhinoceros and hippopotamus never could have been brought hither by the Roman armies; and the bones of the elephant were equally found in Ireland, where the Romans never were. Such remains were scattered over all the pleistocene strata of Europe; and those in the soil of Great Britain differed from both the living species of the *El. Indicus* and *El. Africanus*. He pointed out which this difference in the structure of the teeth (of which coloured diagrams and sections were exhibited*) consisted, and shewed that they must have been intended for crushing and comminuting coarse branches of trees. They bore, however, though distinct species, a greater resemblance to the Indian than to the African elephants. The skulls were also different; and he could say, from more than 3000 mammoth-teeth which he had examined from British strata, that the conclusions he had just stated were unquestionable. Here the professor pointed out a remarkable succession of molars, resembling the living elephant's—a constant growth to supply the place of those which were going out, the number of plates increasing in a regular geometrical ratio; and spoke of its correspondence with the general law of development, of all animal tissues from the primordial cells. Upon the whole, he was not inclined to agree with those authors who from a difference in the number of dental plates were of opinion that there were several distinct species of mammoth (Parkinson supposed two, one in Essex, and another in the Yorkshire Museum; Von Meyer admits eight); on the contrary,—and the same was to be observed of the remains in the American drift, exhibiting the same varieties as the English,—the apparent difference depended entirely on the age of the animal, as the enamel-isles wore away, and blended into one transverse section. Neither was there any corresponding difference in the bones to warrant the inference that there was more than one species. There was also only one in Africa and one in India. Ours was identical with the Siberian. He then mentioned the measurement of parts of several skeletons in support of his position, and in demonstration of the gigantic size of the extinct elephant of the northern latitudes. The humerus, or upper bone of the fore-leg, of a Norfolk mammoth measured $\frac{1}{2}$ feet 5 inches in length; that of the large Indian elephant, Chundy, killed at Exeter 'Change, 2 feet 11 inches. Corresponding comparisons were made with the femurs and other bones. The parts of England in which

* There appeared ridges and deep fissures of various forms, filled with enamel and transverse plates, which would work like millstones in crushing their food.

such fossil remains occurred were numerous. They were abundantly dredged up (2000 teeth, we believe) off the Norfolk coast; they were found in Suffolk, in Essex, in the bed of the Thames, in the gravel of the metropolis,* in the valley of the Medway, in the vicinity of Brighton (where Dr. Mantell had made so valuable a collection), in Wales, and on the Severn; on the Avon, where they were mingled with fresh-water shells; in the coarse gravel of Scotland; in Cavan and Tyrone, Ireland; and often crushed and broken by tremendous force. This he considered to be effected by ice in motion. The bed of the German Ocean was also rich in similar organic remains; bones and teeth of the mammoth had been dredged up off the Dogger Bank and in the British Channel.—The evidence of the next genus examined related to the mastodon, an animal also with a proboscis, of which there was now no living representative. It was found in the lower deposits, with fresh-water and marine shells, forming Lyell's 'fluvio-marine crag,' in Norfolk and also at Whitlingham; the strata being less recent than that in which the elephant was imbedded. It was identical with the remains discovered in France and Germany, and especially in the miocene of Hesse Darmstadt; and he considered it to be the same as Cuvier's *M. angustidens*; with which reasons were assigned for regarding the *Mast. longirostris* of Dr. Coup as being identical.

The learned professor next adverted to the former existence of the rhinoceros, almost entire skeletons of which had been found in England. Thus, it was taken from a cavernous fissure in a limestone-quarry near Plymouth, also at Wirksworth; together with large deer, the ox, and cave *carnivora*, including the gigantic *felis*. Other caves were filled to the top with similar remains, which had either been drifted into them, or accumulated from the fall of the animals. This rhinoceros corresponded mostly with the two-horned rhinoceros of Siberia, and differed from all existing species in the form of the skull. The diagrams, to which we have alluded, on the walls of the room enabled the professor to explain the structure of the fossil-teeth of the rhinoceros, and likewise of the hippopotamus, and shew that they were quite different from those of the living species now confined to Africa. These remains of hippopotamus were discovered near Brentford, 40 feet below the level of the Thames, and elsewhere. They identified the creature with Cuvier's *H. major* of the continent.—The attention of the meeting was next directed in succession to vegetable-feeding *Palæotherium* and *Anoplotherium*, discovered in the older tertiary strata. In the Isle of Wight the remains were mingled with comminuted shells and marl, and also with freshwater reptiles. The modifications of the teeth and bones, by which these extinct pachyderms connected the tapir and rhinoceros with the ruminant order, were explained. The lophiodon, from the eocene clay, near Maidstone, resembled a huge hornless rhinoceros; and the still more restricted locality in the Isle of Wight yielded more anomalous genera of pachyderms. There was the jaw of a chæropotamus, 6 or 7 inches in length, forming a transition between the hog and the bear, and having a more carnivorous character in the upper teeth. It was something like the peccary. From the fresh-water formations of Seafeld and Binsted there

were remarkable analogues. Prof. Owen now referred to the cranium of a very remarkable extinct small pachyderm, about the size of a hare's, discovered in the London clay, near Herne Bay, in 1839. From the structure of its teeth it was seen in this respect to resemble the chæropotamus, and he had given it the name of hyracotherium. It was the smallest example of the pachydermal order. Another species had been found in Suffolk, in the eocene sand, associated with the remains of the fossil monkey described in the first part of the report.—The paper next passed to the fossil remains of the genus *Sus*, or hog. They were abundant in Auvergne, and also found in the miocene of Norfolk. There they were associated with a *Felis* as large as a leopard, and with the mastodon. More recent remains of the hog had been found in a peat-bog, with immense quantities of hazle-nuts. The next genus, *Equus*, was very common in different formations. Like the American horse, it was distinguished by a greater degree of curvature in the teeth. It had been found of two sizes: the one might be a zebra, the other was thirteen hands high. Of the ruminants he now came to the gigantic deer, improperly called the Irish elk, for it was not confined to Ireland, but was spread over England, the Isle of Man, and other sites, and was in reality not an elk at all. It was a fallow-deer, with a slight affinity to the reindeer. The females had no antlers (which had led some erroneously to imagine there were two species), and there was a slight resemblance to the skull of the giraffe, in a middle eminence, which had been compared to a third horn. It was found in the Isle of Man in fresh-water basins, in strata posterior to the pleistocene period. The enormous extent of the antlers of the male was proved by one pair being 9 feet 2 inches from tip to tip. A second species of fossil *cervus* could not be distinguished from the red deer, and was very generally dispersed. A third species was identical with, and only a little larger than, the fallow-deer. A specimen of roebuck was also noticed. Genera of *Capra*, or goats, were next treated of; they were found with mammoth, deer, &c. But the professor had not traced the sheep to this remote period by any well-marked fossil remains. The last animal brought forward was the *Urus*, or oxen, discovered in fossiliferous caverns, and far larger than any now in existence. They were found in Essex till and drift, and might possibly be the *Auzochs* still living in some parts of Russia. Essex was rich in these and other remains. An extinct species of short-horned ox was preserved in the late John Hunter's museum; and the same species had been discovered by Mr. Ball in bogs in Ireland. This species had a longer and narrower forehead than the modern favourite short-horned breed.

There were many other remains, from more superficial deposits, in the beds of rivers, and bogs. There were sheep, hogs, dogs, and cats. A gravel-pit in Lincolnshire, two miles from the sea-shore, afforded all these; but they could not be regarded as true fossil or extinct remains.

After stating all the varieties, the professor took a comprehensive retrospect of the whole; and his survey of extinct mammalia was listened to with intense interest. The oldest remains were in the middle of the oolite series; and they were entirely different from any existing animal. They appeared to be allied to the *Marsupialia* of New South Wales. From hence to the tertiary there were no remains, till we came to the eocene clay. Here the very strange forms of *Palæotheria*, *Chæropotami*, *Anoplotheria*,

Hyacotheria, &c. presented themselves, taxing to the utmost the skill of the comparative anatomist; next came the miocene, with the mastodon, &c.; then the pliocene and post-pliocene, and unstratified drifts, in which were buried countless mammoths, with bears, hyænas, &c.; and so the ladder approached to the animal life of the present time. In conclusion, Mr. Owen alluded to the facilities afforded to future investigators and collectors of fossils by the classified summaries given in the reports called for by the British Association, and expressed his acknowledgments for the aid and encouragement afforded by the Association in the prosecution of these researches.

Mr. Murchison called the attention of the section to the geological points illustrated by the report; and referred particularly to the remains in the eocene group, as he had but lately returned from the country. In the tertiary basin of Frankfurt and Mayence, and the valley of the Rhine, a vast multitude of animals were congregated together; and in one place a remarkable new group had been brought to light. It was, he observed, difficult to resolve the ages of the tertiary deposits, and those who attempted to base a system upon shells might afterwards find themselves altogether in error. He mentioned the *calicotherium*, a link in the mammalian chain; also a saurian, or lizard, an inch or two long; a *Pisodon Coleii* of very remarkable structure. All the tapirs, rhinoceroses, &c. were of the Sumatran type, and differed from those of Europe. The question arose with regard to the superficial deposits, were they all of local character, and the animals living upon the adjacent hills? This seemed to be the case from entire skeletons being found, and many others where the bones were slightly detached from each other. Or, had there been a cataclismal and general destruction, such as Pallas supposed the great Asiatic drift to have been? Or, would change of climate explain these phenomena? This last idea he illustrated by a curious story of Prince Menzikoff, a Russian exile, who died in banishment, and was buried in full uniform, with all his orders upon him, in the frozen soil of Siberia. A hundred years after, his grave was opened, and the corpse was found as fresh as when interred, the clothes and orders all perfect, and the whiskers and moustachios as in life. Such preservation might account for many geological phenomena. He concluded by warmly eulogising Prof. Owen for his valuable report.

Mr. Lyell observed of the Irish elk, *Cervus giganteus*, that it was not so ancient as that found at Walton in Essex, in strata of higher antiquity than the peat-bog. In Scotland there were remains of beavers, but none of elks. The American peat-bogs were full of mastodons; the Irish fossils seemed to be more modern.

Mr. Griffiths stated, that large skeletons were found near Enniscorthy, in white marl, with fluviatile shells, all below the bottom of the peat-bog, and resting on the upper pliocene strata. With them were marine shells, indicating a lacustrine vicinity.

Prof. Owen had found all the remains of *Urus* combined with fresh-water shells. Many were dissipated and crushed; but yet a gradual change of climate might account for the extinction of many species.

Mr. Lyell said, the American *Mastodon giganteum* was found with shells of the same kind as were now existing; and so they were the newest analogue to our own fossils in the bed of the Thames, which, from the shells, seemed to be a shade older.

Mr. Murchison, reverting particularly to what

* As in Gray's Inn Lane, and in the county of Northampton, 6 feet below the surface, and many other places. Dr. Buckland found them in great numbers, accompanied by the bones of the hippopotamus and hyæna.

Prof. Owen had said of the *Bos urus*, stated that it probably still existed, and was the *Auzoch* of the forests of Lithuania. The species had been reduced to perhaps 150 or 200, when the Emperor of Russia had taken means for their preservation, and they were now increased to more than a thousand. From what he had witnessed of his imperial majesty's liberality and beneficence, he felt assured that if an application was made to him from the British Association, he would send a specimen of the animal to them to determine the question.

The chairman, Mr. Thompson, begged, in the name of the Zoological Society, to thank Prof. Owen for his report.—Mr. Griffiths having taken the chair, acknowledged the receipt of a letter from M. Agassiz, stating that he was engaged on a *Catalogue Synoptique des Poissons fossiles de Grande Bretagne*.

Dr. Carpenter then produced his paper on the microscopic structure of shells. He dilated on their prismatic structure, exhibiting horizontal and vertical sections of different shells, and explained their membranous structure; and Mr. Elias Hall exhibited his maps and sections illustrating the geology of Lancashire.

FINE ARTS.

The Cartoons.—On Thursday a private view took place of the eleven prize-cartoons, removed from Westminster Hall to the Suffolk Street Gallery, where they are seen to great advantage. Young artists were copying them for the publication announced by Messrs. Longman and Co., and appeared to be executing their tasks with great skill and fidelity. With regard to the works themselves, we shall take an immediate opportunity of saying more than we have time for at present; suffice it now to say, that in their new position they fully justify (speaking generally) the flattering preference allotted to them; whilst they expose their defects to more minute criticism. Having so far examined them in detail, we see no reason for altering our original opinion of their merits, and their being an honour to the young rising native school of British art; though we are inclined, in one or two instances, to modify our judgment as affects their relative or comparative excellence. But of this more anon. We notice a paragraph in the newspapers, which states that the rest of the cartoons are to be exhibited at the Pantechnicon, at which we are sincerely glad, for the sake of the competitors and the public; but we must express our disgust at seeing the name of the wretched paricide Dadd paraded on the occasion, as a puff-inducement to visit these productions. It is in the worst possible taste, and very revolting to every good feeling. We may mention, as a curious fact, that the excitement of the exhibition in Westminster Hall upon youthful minds and arduous temperaments has had a severe morbid effect upon several of the other candidates, who have been, consequently, obliged to submit themselves to medical treatment.

LONDON ARCHITECTURE.*

SIR,—While the National Gallery was in progress, the *Literary Gazette* both animadverted upon and protested against the design for that

* We have received this letter on a subject of much public interest, and respect which rather profound secrecy has been observed. Its personal allusions to the architect we have not taken upon ourselves to obliterate, though we confess that we have no information of our own to guide us; but if injustice be done, we shall be most ready to redress it.—*Ed. L. G.*

unfortunate building. May it not be hoped that it will now bestir itself in a matter still more important, and which, if to be taken up at all with any chance of good resulting from it, must be done so at once? I mean the intended façade of the British, *alias* our National Museum, which ought to be rendered an architectural monument of surpassing splendour and beauty. The very utmost ought now to be made of such an opportunity; for it is one by far too precious to be at all neglected, much less frittered away and suffered to dwindle into nothingness. Yet what we shall get from Sir R. Smirke, if he be allowed to follow out his own ideas without check or control of any kind, may easily be predicted. A design by him will not amount to more than a piece of respectable dullness—an architectural anagram, perhaps, of the Post Office, with some difference as to the arrangement of columns, but just the same in character, both as to quality of style and kind of decoration: a design, in short, that would be just as suitable for a post-office as for a museum or temple of art.

Be the design ever so excellent in itself, it is but reasonable that the public should be made acquainted with it previously to the façade itself being proceeded with. Some remarks on the subject appeared the other day in the *Herald*; but all the public and periodical press ought to unite in demanding that full information should be afforded as to what the design really is, and if it be worthy of the occasion and the opportunity. Let some such course be adopted as has been done in the case of the new Houses of Parliament; nor let us, after dear-bought experience in so many instances, be so silly as again to buy an architectural pig-in-a-poke. Let Sir R. Smirke be made to understand that, whoever be his immediate employers, he is here the servant of the public: therefore should he shrink from the unpleasant condition of producing his design, or should it, when produced, be found unsatisfactory, let there, even at this eleventh hour, be a competition for the façade.—I remain, &c.

BLOOMSBURIENSIS.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

CORKIANA: concluded.

ALTHOUGH there are no venomous creatures in the country (thanks to St. Patrick!), Mr. Curayne certainly uses a whip of Cork scorpions. *Ex. gr.:*—

"We have been learning the jurisprudence of our country when some of the illiterate whelps of the newspapers were roasting their toes in the ashes. We make Mr. Bennett, the deputy recorder, a present of their aid to join to his own high capabilities."

"Miss Fagan, daughter of the Widow Fagan, of Adelaide Terrace, a beautiful and highly educated young lady, who had three thousand pounds fortune, made a most imprudent marriage, without the knowledge of her friends, with Mr. John Gunnell, a man old enough to be her father or more—that cannot be now recalled!—but we put it to Mrs. Fagan, as an old woman who cannot remain at this side of the grave many years, on the score of religion and humanity, ought she allow poor Mrs. Gunnell to be compelled to go through our streets with a more shabby dress than a soldier's wife? Her countenance indicative almost of starvation. We cannot permit it while we wield a pen."!!!

"I no doubt may be very agreeable to Mr. O'H— and his distinguished family to have a large black dog running and barking before them and their horse, car, and liveried driver, through the streets; but we question whether it be equally agreeable to the public, and

* An ingenious friend of ours has discovered that this miracle is simply allegorical (though there are few toads, &c., to be seen in Ireland); and that it means the driving out of Ireland of all belief in the pagan legends of dragons, monstrous serpents, snakes, worms, &c., by the introduction of Christianity. There are, however, stories of the old leaven yet attached to hundreds of mountain-passes and lakes.—*Ed. L. G.*

whether in this hot weather it be perfectly consistent either with law or public safety."

"After all the speculation, is the river Lee, ever anxious to appropriate her contents to the use of the Creator of the former as well as the latter, to find no vent but in the harbour of Cork? Do the people recollect the year of the cholera? Do they recollect the history of the water? If not, Dan Meagher can relate it. And is it only when a similar visitation may be made use of in the divine will to vent the anger of God on his rebellious children, that they would be beginning to think of going to begin to think of thinking how to get water!?"

"There is a chap, of the name of Galloway, from Mallow, we believe a brother-in-law of Mr. John Creagh, the attorney, in town. The deference with which the inhabitants of an Irish rural district are taught to look on this class of person is of vast mischief to the individual when he moves farther from papa and mamma: he may find that Mr. Edward Galloway, of Mallow, is not the same important Edward Galloway in a place called Cork."

"God knows, there is aristocratic puppyism enough; but for a great big lump of a tailor, living somewhere about — street, to be blowing his offensive tobacco-fumes, interlarded with his dirty breath, into people's mouths in the evenings in Patrick-street, is a great outrage, which some authority should prevent."

"It has excited some surprise in the circles through town that Mr. — of — Terrace, who was never married, nor is likely to be, should, as a correspondent informs us, read family prayers every night to his children. It is the most singular, in the first place, that he should ever pray at all; and next, that not being a family man, he should not prefer sending up his petitions to Heaven, as a single gentleman should, by and for himself."

"With few exceptions, the public boards of Cork are public nuisances; many of the individuals, members of these boards, are common uneducated men, and these are generally well known, as ignorant people always are. We have no doubt, if the recorder could be satisfied of any person having suffered by their misconduct, he would, as far as he had authority, afford redress."

The next range of paragraphs is unique in its way, and proves how fine and delicate an interest Mr. Curayne takes in match-making. Need we wonder at the rapidly increasing population of Ireland, when the press labours so zealously to promote it?

"Speaking to a gentleman the other day, who had repeatedly seen the Queen, we asked him if there was any lady whom we knew to whom he would liken her Majesty? he replied, 'Miss Hamilton, of the South Terrace, in stature, proportions, and features, bore a marked likeness to her most gracious Majesty.' Miss Hamilton may not have been previously aware of her value."

"The best fortune, perhaps, little short of twenty thousand pounds, and certainly one of the most chastely beautiful girls we know, is Miss Stokes, of the South Terrace."

"Mrs. George Bond Lowe has located on Patrick's Hill; a fine hearty woman, with an excellent jointer; seated in her Swiss carriage, with her long-tailed chestnut and her long-tailed grey, she is a highly respectable-looking woman."

"Though the Morrogh family never gave us an opportunity—of course because they are liberals—of knowing the colour of their money, yet a sense of justice, which we trust shall ever exhibit its paramount influence on us, constrains us to say that the appearance of Miss Morrogh on her highly bred grey, which, at the twinkling of an eye, she throws on his haunches, has so completely subdued us as to induce us to say, our columns shall be always open to portray her personal loveliness as well as her superior horsemanship."

"We have for some time had the pleasure of observing the marriageable widow of the late John Penrose, Esq., of Shandangan, in our streets."

"Amongst our maids or widows, we do not observe one whose mien, grace, and modesty, so insensibly captivate her beholders as the youthful and beautiful Widow Lane, of Sydney Place, once Miss Allman, of Bandon, and relic of the late Abraham Lane, Esq., of the South Mall."

"Miss Becher, daughter and heiress in right of her mother, who was the first wife of the late H. Becher, Esq., of Aflydown, whose death took place lately, is one of the best fortunes in our county. Her health has been delicate. We would recommend to her to try the effect of matrimony. Our countrymen scarcely ever bestir their aid on such pressing occasions."

"Miss Bell, second daughter of Thomas Bell, Esq., of Lucyville, we believe a native of Belfast, is a very creditable sample of the northern ladies. In plain parlance, she is a very fine, animated, and lady-like-looking girl."

"The best tramp we know in the matrimonial market is the Widow Jameson, of the South Mall, daughter of

the late Henry Milward, Esq., with her twenty-three thousand pounds. We have sometimes the pleasure of seeing her sport her pair of blood greys through our streets."

"Providing an heir for the admired house of Traubogen suggests the advisableness of looking out for a suitable partner for our esteemed young county member, Edmund Burke Roche, Esq.: we have our eye on the beautiful and accomplished daughter of an amiable neighbouring baronet."

"Miss Moriarty, daughter of Lieut. Moriarty, R.N., and grand-daughter of Admiral Moriarty, on the one side, and of the late Major Orpen, of Cork, on the other, and the late Dr. Abel E. Orpen, of the South Mall, who resides on Grattan's Hill, is a divine-looking girl. We know a gentleman of fortune most anxious to marry her."

Though we have gone at so much length into the Corkiana system, by taking, as Shakspeare recommends, "the cork out of Mr. Currtayne's mouth, and drunk his tidings," and "anon swallowed with yest and froth," we must still detain, and we hope entertain, our readers with a few samples of the *variorum* kind. They are not all equally piquant; but there is a general vein of humour in them, which we found laughable amid the dull prosings of concentrated science and philosophy: "hang up philosophy," to suck the sweets of whose sweetness could not be half so sweet as meandering among these unparalleled lucubrations. *Voilà à mélange*, such as never provincial nor metropolitan journalism furnished before.

"Lieut. Pointz, of the 59th regiment, now with the depot in our barracks, who drives the pair of chestnut ponies tandem, the Admiral Pointz, near Portsmouth, and a thorough-going little fellow, who lets the cock fly. Mrs. Pointz is our countrywoman, a Dublin lady."

"We perceive a Rev. Mr. O'Meara, a friar, in town, whom we recollect some five-and-twenty years ago in our city. Wherever he has been spending his time, he appears not to have had to encounter short rations; he looks quite as young and as handsome as at the period to which we allude, and appears still to hold his old high place in the estimation of the ladies."

"Taking our walk, a few mornings ago, in the glo beyond St. Luke's church, on the new Ballyhoo road, we were charmed with the melodious notes of a highly toned piano; we worked our way to the rear of the mansion from whence they issued, and discovered the performer was an extremely pretty girl, one, and the only unmarried one, of two sisters, daughters and only children of a M. C., who has within a few years established a landed property of between three and four hundred a year. A nice convenient place to the barracks for some of our young military friends to destroy their time on the existing tranquillity amongst nations. Miss C. thinks herself as well qualified as other young ladies who occasionally sport their coiffure."

"Bad News for Coachmen.—Mr. James M'Mullen, of Marble Hill, has a pair of horses so trained as to neigh in the stables at the various hours of the day when it is right they should be put to, preparatory to driving to George's Street chapel. We should not be surprised to hear of their dispensing with the gentleman as lays on the whip altogether."

"It is no bad sign of our provision-trade to see Mr. Bell, of the South Terrace, turn out a new carriage. The vehicle is certainly freighted with three or four nice-looking young ladies."

"We observed a highly bedizened lady, wearing the bridal garland, escorted through our streets lately by Mr. Davis, once a coal-merchant in our city. She turns out to be the spouse of a rev. brother of our commercial fellow-citizen, and daughter of Mr. S. Morris, of Tralee, where her rev. husband resides. Should the coalman transfer himself to the kingdom—if not prevented by that inherent modesty which characterises him—he may add to all the laurels which he bears the feather of a Kerry connexion."

Anecdotal.

"There is a gentleman, whose revered parent was in former days a gauger in the western part of this county; he acquired, of course honourably, a trifle of cash, an article much in request amongst the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, whose influence obtained for the man of that class, the murder of a member of the man of a deluded penitent thus observes on: "The holy confessor, after hearing a recital of a long life of perpetual iniquity, asked the dying man whether he had ever done a good deed. His answer was, that he could never recollect one,—that was, he had murdered a gauger."

"A young Kerry peasant hired, a few months ago, as a light porter in a wine-store in this city, at five or

six shillings a week. The owner asked him if he could write, on which he immediately indited the following, which will furnish a precedent to the fighting cigar-puppies, many of whom are not capable of stringing the few hostile sentences together:—

"Sir,—In consequence of your having grossly and wantonly offended me without any provocation, I deem it imperative to demand gentlemanly reparation, by insisting that you will meet me, accompanied by a friend, duly prepared to fight a duel, at Beale Castle, at six o'clock on the morning of Sunday next, otherwise you will be considered as a coward by—

"A Blessing.—Old Dick Walsh, the attorney, meeting his grand-daughter one day, late Miss and now Mrs. Counsellor Woodroffe, in that 'state in which ladies wish to be who love their lords,' he thus addressed her: 'My dear Olivia, I give you the clerk of the crown's blessing—a safe deliverance.' The prayer was heard, and we rejoiced at it."

"Killing the Devil.—A young girl from the country, lately on a visit to Mr. H., a Quaker, was prevailed on to accompany him to meeting. It happened to be a silent one, none of the brethren being moved by the Spirit to utter a syllable. When Mr. H. left the meeting-house with his young friend, he asked her, 'How dost thee like the meeting?' To which she pettishly replied, 'I like it very well, I can see no reason why I should sit for whole hours together without speaking a word, it is enough to kill the devil.' 'Yes, my dear,' rejoined the Quaker, 'that is just what we want.'"

"The day was fixed for the marriage of Barry Drew, Esq., of Darbyite stature, with Miss Campion, the heiress, of Fermoyn, a person of neat and portable size; but she prudently backed from the over-matched size."

"Casey the convict, amongst many other desires, expressed a wish that if the party sheriff were to be the hangman, he should conceal his face while in the execution of his duty."

Useful (two) and sublime (finale):

"A leg of mutton may be preserved for three months by reversing the position in which it hangs every twelve hours."

"Captain Robinet, R.N., of Sullivan's Quay, an exceedingly well-informed and humane gentleman, told a poor man, who lives in his neighbourhood, the soles of whose feet were so tender that he was unable to walk, to apply some treacle to brown paper, which, with the treacle side inward, he was to apply to the soles of his feet on going to bed, taking care to secure it with cloths to prevent it from falling off: this to be repeated for three nights. It effectually removed the tenderness, which is a great blessing to the poor man."

"The scheme of human redemption is that to which all the evolutions of Providence and the events of time are subservient and subsidiary. If commotions shake, or convulsions rend the social or political world, it is only to aid the purposes and secure the accomplishment of this supreme and paramount object, and pave the way for the speedier march and ultimate triumph of those who, reflecting on the divine design of the Creator of the creature, only toiled here for a blissful eternity. Oh! it is a grand object—an object the contrivance of which called forth the energies of the divine mind, the execution of which engages the exercise of divine power, and the completion of which constitutes the divine glory; an object at the progress of which angels, bending from their celestial thrones, look on with emotions of the most intense and thrilling interest, and to promote the success of which the most flaming seraph that holds his honoured station nearest to the throne of the Eternal would gladly fly on wings of light and love a ministering spirit to minister to the heirs of salvation."

And so ends, with a piece of genuine Irish sublimity, our Cork depicted by its own unrivalled Sentinel! Little thought the members of the British Association, as they toiled and trudged about, that they were in the midst of circumstances to compare with which the repale is a feather-weight. But Cork rejoices in other distinctions not recorded (at least not within our notice) by its illustrious patron. We knew not before that, besides the O'Connor Don, there were other great O's who did not mister, or squire, or Christian baptise themselves. But here we found "the O'Donovan" and "the O'Murphy," whose lady is addressed by the title of "The Madame O.M." And then there is the cemetery, late the Botanical Garden, but secured by Father Mathew for a teatotal resting-place, from which no total abstinence is permitted even to his disciples,* full of exqui-

* We were informed that the grand Temperance

site inscriptions, of which we shall hereafter have the pleasure of submitting a few examples. But enough for the present of our Irish impressions.

THE COCKNEY CATECHISM,

OR
LONDON ONE LIE!

LESSON XXXVI.

Aunt Margery. I may shut up my school, I think, and be the schoolmistress abroad for an autumnal holiday-season, since the law-courts, the police, the city authorities, the inspectors of weights and measures, and the newspapers, more powerful than all, have taken the task of instruction out of my hands, and are every day following up my lessons with the strongest practical expositions.

Pri. There does, indeed, seem to be a lively spirit excited, and it must tend to much good; for the poorer classes especially.

Aunt M. Here is that active and useful magistrate Sir Peter Laurie helping me out about fraudulent scales and pretty clean-looking porcelain wickets.

Phi. Crockery!

Aunt M. Yes, the favourite of butchers and tradesmen, and likely to become so with chesemongers; and both for and not for weighty reasons.

Pri. That is a conundrum.

Aunt M. The solution is, that they are not weighty enough for what they represent, and that they carry weight enough into the pockets of those who use them.

Phi. Oh, I see!

Aunt M. Sir Peter Laurie states that there is a large hollow in the bottom, partly filled up with soft lead to adjust the weight, and capable of being scooped out and run in again *ad libitum*. Brass or iron could not be so conveniently managed, and hence the affection for china-ware.

Phi. Cunning Isaacs!

Aunt M. But their ingenuity does not stop here. We are informed, on the same good authority, that the globes which you observe hang down between the top of the suspenders of scales are also hollow, and can be tampered with for the same purpose.

Pri. It is all but impossible to guard against such frauds!

Aunt M. The city-inspector has brought 70 cases to light within the last six months; he might have made them 700. Others are announced for trial; and we shall have farther exposures before another lesson-day. But what is this from mamma?

Pri. A letter to "The Lady of the House."

Aunt M. Open it, and read.

Phi. It is from a furrier and importer of foreign skins. By the by, what an illustrious stuffed lion has just been put up in a shop-window in Regent Street!

Pri. Does any body wear lion-skins?

Phi. I should think them lying skins if they said they did.

Aunt M. But what says our correspondent?

Phi. Why, that his skins are "full season" and "free from moth, dye, or other imperfection."

movement originated with the Rev. N. Dunscombe, curate of St. Peter's parish, Cork, and a Protestant churchman. His apostleship, however, failed, in consequence of the lower orders of Roman Catholics taking up the notion that he wished through this means to convert them, and consequently refusing to join in the pledge. The good man, having nothing in view but their welfare, called in the aid of Father Mathew to aid in working out his principles, which that zealous individual has done with such wonderful effect.—*Ed. Lit. Gaz.*

Aunt M. Thus admitting that dyes and im-
perfections are common. Indeed, the descrip-
tions of merits and puffs in all merchandise
point but too truly to the adulterations and
counterfeits which abound in their dishonest
fabrication.

Pri. Here is another circular, from a wine (?)
merchant.

Aunt M. We have had pretty well enough of
that; but only notice how inconsistent in exor-
bitant charge. One port is advertised at 30s.
per doz.; the same, "three years in bottle,
42s."—that is 12s. interest in three years upon
11. 10s.; and for the next three years 6s. is
charged, raising the price to 48s. or 54s., with
the taking titles of "very fine" and "very
superior."

Phi. A goodly profit!

Aunt M. But our tripe and sausage illustra-
tion (filthy and disgusting as of necessity it
was) appears also to have produced a sequel of
considerable interest to the lovers of those deli-
cacies.

Pri. What is it?

Aunt M. A trial in the sheriff's court last
month, on an action brought by a Camden-
Town (lovely suburban outskirts!) knacker
against a tripe-dealer and dogs'-meat man for
4l. 17s., for goods sold and delivered.

Phi. Goods!

Aunt M. Yes, so termed in law; and to which
action the defendant pleaded an offset, and paid
15s. into court.

Pri. And what ensued?

Aunt M. Learned counsel appeared for
Knacker and Catsmeat, and the cause went on.

Knacker's son swore that his papa supplied
dead horses and asses, and various "out-of-
the-way preparations" to the Veterinary College; and
that he also dealt in dead cows, of which, "or
any thing of the sort," Catsmeat requested to
be favoured with "a turn" now and then, and
was served accordingly.

Knacker junior farther deposed that he had
delivered sundry cows to Catsmeat, cut in
pieces and dived of their bones, at the rela-
tive prices of 15s. and 12s., which with a living
blind cob horse, value 2l., made up the account
charged.

On being asked if he knew whether the cow-
meat was for dogs or human beings, he ingenu-
ously replied that he could not tell, as the de-
fendant sold both tripe and dogs'-meat put up in
bundles. He added, that he had with great
generosity once made Catsmeat a present of a
dead donkey, and for why, it would be of no use
to father Knacker, and might be to him.

On the cross-examination, it appeared that
Knacker and Co. had bought a black knacker
horse with the staggers for 24s., and 1s. spent
in mutual drink (neither having taken the
pledge), from the defendant; and there was
also something about a black terrier lady,
which was not farther investigated.

The under-sheriff summed up; and due value
being allowed on both sides for dead cows, dead
donkeys, blind cobs, black staggerers, black
terrier, and various other preparations, the bal-
ance was struck at 66s. 6d.; the lawyers had
their fees, the court its fun and laughter, and
the public the meat in such forms as best
suited the interest of the dealers.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE HARVEST-MOON.

How beautiful upon the brow of Night,
Serene and ample, shines the autumn Moon,
Shedding upon a quiet world the noon
Of her soft influence and silver light!

Hail, harvest-orn, that beam'st from thy blue height,
Heaven's visible smile, rejoicing in the boon
Thou bring'st of sheaves full-ear'd and garner's
strewn;

And, as a mother's eye broods o'er the sight
Of her fast-sleeping babe, so garest thou,
Benign and lovely Moon, on earth at rest,
Its dreamers and its watchers; many a brow
Kissing unfelt, while some thy balm attest,
(Falleth on me that soothing radiance now.)
Prompting the hymn to thy Creator blest.

C. J. C.

VARIETIES.

Book-classing Systematised, by Samuel Eayre
(Longman and Co.), on the face of a broadside,
is founded on Locke's threefold division of hu-
man knowledge, metaphysical, physical, and
practical, which are each subdivided into se-
veral heads, and altogether into 78 sub-sub-
divisions, with the addition of three for miscel-
lanies. It seems to be a good plan for a large
library; but there is always much difficulty in
determining to what class or division many
mixed works belong.

Anti-Collision, or Safety Railroad Invention.—
We accepted this week an invitation to inspect,
in Pall Mall, Mr. Lee's safety railway-carriage,
which offers improved security against accidents
from carriages running into each other, the
breakage of axletrees, running off the rails, &c.
One principal safeguard against the first tele-
scopic danger, almost always attended with
fatal consequences, is the stopping the last car-
riage first, and so on successively from the last
to the first carriage. The means of effecting this,
and the other improvements proposed by
Mr. Lee, we have already noticed ("Society of
Arts," *Lit. Gaz.*, p. 370). The application of
the inventor's new bearing for axles to private
carriages will, we think, be attended with ad-
ditional comfort, security, and retardation of wear
and tear.

The Nelson Monument.—It is now confidently
stated that the figure of Nelson will be raised to
the top of the column in Trafalgar Square
on the 29th of October, the anniversary of the
victory of Trafalgar. There will be a grand
ceremony on the occasion, at which all the
Greenwich pensioners are to be present.

Adelaide Gallery.—Fresh electrical wonders
have also this week been placed among the nu-
merous attractions here: two electrical eels
from the country of our old friend the electri-
cus gymnotus, whose obituary we wrote some
months ago. The new-comers are from Para,
having been caught in one of the tributaries of
the Amazon. They are young, and only about
2½ feet long. A third lived to the Channel,
where it died, off Tor Point, during a storm.
They were brought to England by the master of
the brig *Romance*, and were readily purchased
by the spirited proprietor of the Gallery.

Polytechnic Institution.—Amongst many no-
velties, one of Mr. Armstrong's hydro-electric
machines has been added during the recess to
this popular institution. A private view was
afforded to the press, and to many men of sci-
ence, on Thursday evening, when all the experi-
ments of the gigantic electric plate-machine
were exhibited, by electricity generated in the
steam-vent.

Christ's Hospital.—On Thursday next St.
Matthew's day will return, and the annual ora-
tions will be delivered in the presence of the
city dignitaries and governors of institutions,
by the senior scholars who are proceeding to
the universities. We believe we are right in
reminding visitors that the "voluntary contribu-
tions" on this interesting occasion are to form
a purse for the successful alumni.

The British and Foreign Institute.—We are

glad to see, by an advertisement in another
part of the *Gazette*, that this plan is making
good progress. It is one of so much literary
and national interest, that we purposed, after
attending the general meeting, to publish our
observations upon its various features; and,
still entertaining that design, we shall only for
the present recommend it to the serious atten-
tion of the public.

Astley's.—Bulwer's *Leila* has furnished the
ground-work for a splendid equestrian spec-
tacle produced here on Monday, in which bipeds
and quadrupeds are used with great skill and
judgment. Some of the scenic effects are really
startling, and the wisdom displayed by the horses
can only be appreciated by being seen; and
yet seeing is scarcely believing, so docile and
clever are they. The *Siege of Granada* is well
worth a visit; it reminds us of the palmiest
days of poor Ducrow, and is just the kind of
drama to hold its place at Astley's.

The Staff of Life.—A box of bread, prepared
according to a process invented by M. Alzard,
and which had been packed two years ago, was
opened at Liverpool last week, in presence of
the mayor and others, and found to be perfectly
sweet and sound. It is said to be a mixture of
rice-meal and wheat-flour; to be nutritious
and wholesome, and imperishable, through an
incredible lapse of time.

*Iconografia della Fauna Italia di Carlo Luciano
Bonaparte, Principe di Musignano.*—A copy of
this splendid work was laid before the Natural
History section of the British Association at
Cork on Saturday: it is got up with great
scientific attention and pictorial beauty, and
does much honour to its author, whose pursuits
in this line of research are so justly appreciated
in both the new and old world. It was much
regretted that he could not attend the meeting,
from which we learn he was kept in order to
fulfil his own high duties at the Italian sci-
entific meeting. He assures Mr. Wyse that he
will come next year to York.

French Patronage of Literature.—We have to
mention another example of the zeal of the gov-
ernment of France in the encouragement of his-
torical research. MM. Jules and Martial Delpit,
distinguished historical antiquaries, have been
sent on a mission to England to examine our
archives and collections of mss. for documents
connected with the history of the middle class
of society in France. It is to be lamented that
so little has been done in England to illustrate
this important subject. Many of our muni-
cipal archives contain early documents which,
in the hands of judicious editors, would form
very important volumes.

New Musketry.—The French papers state
that a new musket has been invented, and tried
with success before Marshal Sebastiani. The
barrel is only fifteen inches in length; but it
discharges cylinder-spherical balls with great
effect and a very distant range.

A new process for preparing Cyanogen, by which
cyanogen might be more easily and economi-
cally obtained than by any of the usual pro-
cesses. Take six parts, perfectly dry, of fer-
rocyanide of potassium, and nine parts bichloride
of mercury, both in fine powder, and mix them
intimately together; then apply heat to the
mixture, in a glass retort, when cyanogen-gas
will be disengaged, mercury at the same time
disils over, and a dark-coloured matter is left
in the retort, being a mixture of chloride of
potassium and cyanide of iron.—*Phil. Mag.*

Egyptian Gold-mine.—A rich gold-mine is
stated to have been discovered in the Soudan,
near Dj Doslebel Lall; an event of considerable
importance to Egypt and its pasha.

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W. Pherson,
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post 8vo, 12
Vol. 39 and
41, 8vo, 12m
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time, by J.
Aval Prince
8vo, 8vo,
Science: Ar-
No. 62, dot
Ed. by W. J.
Leibniz an-
12.—Tour
1840 and 41
Collection
8vo, 12s.

METEOR

Aug.
Thursday .
Sept.
Friday .
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Sunday .
Monday .
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Wednesday
By W. and
S. of B.

Bahia is stated to be much injured and nearly destroyed by flooding rains. A church, wharfs, and other buildings, have been buried, and many lives lost.

French Ideas of English Government.—The correspondent of a French periodical in the south of France, describing the condition of Great Britain a fortnight ago, states to the purport that the queen and ministry have sought refuge in France, except the premier, who had to defend his life by shooting (partridges and grouse?); and that in consequence of this Sir Cobden was now de facto the ruler of England; Sir O'Connell "Tara-king" of Ireland; Sir Doctor Chalmers the bishop of Scotland, with secular dominion; and a partner of the Times journal supreme prince in Wales. He does not seem to know where to place "Padre Mathew," but makes him out to be a sort of viceroys over all the others. This may seem caricature; but it is very nearly and in substance the representation upon which some sage political reflections are founded touching the decline and fall of the British empire.

Inimitable Puns.—The city-jester, who is maintained at the Mansion House to "poke fun" was asked the other day in what capacity the ex-regent of Spain was to be feted; whether as a sovereign ruler, or merely a distinguished general and statesman; he answered, "Simply As-part-hero." The Lord Mayor laughed heartily at being got thus out of a dilemma by his fool. It was the same inspired Wit, who, in the late mayoralty of Sir John Phipps, when a South-sea missionary party, of the tea-totals species, were to be entertained, said, "If he were Mare, he would put them in mind of their mission by giving them the principal island as drink." "How so?" inquired the remembrancer (who repeated the story). "I would," said the jester, "give them Oat-lay-tea to tippie with their Sandwiches." It is supposed that nothing more brilliant than this was ever spoken at the Mansion House; though it is not even mentioned in the pamphlet we have just received respecting the City Good Things, extracted from the Westminster Review.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS. Poisson's Treatise on Mechanics, translated by the Rev. H. H. Harte, 2 vols. 8vo, 28s.—Arithmetic, designed for the Use of Schools, by the Rev. J. W. Colleson, M.A., 12mo, 4s. 6d.—The War in China, by Dr. W. H. Wilson, 3d edit. 8vo, 12s.—The Burgomaster of Balthasar, translated from the German of W. Alexis, 3 v. 8vo, 11s. 11s. 6d.—Jardine's Naturalist's Library, Vols. 29 and 40, fop. 6s. each.—Jack's Edition of Life and Times, 12mo, 6s.—The Union Tune-Book, arranged by T. Clark, obl. 5s.—The Juvenile Harmonist, obl. 2s. 6d.—Principles of Forensic Medicine, by W. A. Guy, Part I. 4s.—Memoranda on Tours and Touraine, by J. H. Holdsworth, M.D., 12mo, 5s.—On the Moral Principle of the Atonement, by the Rev. J. Pennington, 16s. 6d.—Popular Cyclopaedia of Natural Science: Animal Physiology, by Dr. Carpenter, 8vo, 10s. 6d. cloth.—Mesmerism; its History, Phenomena, &c., by W. Lang, 12mo, 4s. 6d.—Journal of the Messrs. Benberg and Krapf, Missionaries to Abyssinia, p. 8vo, 1840 and 41, by A. Clarke, Esq., post 8vo, 10s. 6d.—Collection of Poor-Law Statutes, by J. T. Pratt, 8vo, 12s.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1843.

Table with columns: Day, Thermometer (From 60 to 72), Barometer (29.85 to 29.96). Rows for Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

N.W. and N.; 5th, N.E. and N. 31st, morning cloudy, afternoon and evening clear; Sept. 1st, morning foggy, otherwise generally clear; 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, clear.

Table with columns: Date, Thermometer, Barometer. Rows for Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

Wind on the 7th, S.W. and E.S.; 8th, S.E.; 9th, E. by S. and E by N.; 10th, E. by N. and N.E.; 11th, S. by W. and S.W.; 12th, N. and N. by E.; 13th, N.E. 7th clear; 8th, generally clear; 9th, generally clear; 10th, morning cloudy, with a little fog, afternoon raining, with thunder and lightning, evening clear; 11th, generally clear; 12th, morning cloudy, otherwise clear; 13th, clear. Rain fall, .575 of an inch.

Table titled 'DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.' with columns for Sept. 1843 and 1844, showing time differences for various days.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We are gratified with the compliments we have received from so many quarters respecting our last No.; the produce certainly of considerable effort, and possessing features of rare popular interest. Though not on so large a scale, we trust the present sheet will hardly be deemed inferior to it, containing, as it does, so many additional particulars of the Antarctic Expedition.—Prof. Forbes's very important submarine researches.—Prof. Owen's report on fossil animals found in Britain.—and a curious Egyptian letter; besides reviews, and other usual miscellaneous matter.

We are reluctantly obliged to defer Mr. James Roche's letter relating to French science and eminent French philosophers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION. Original Painting by Wilkie; and a curious and valuable Brussels Lace Bed-Parure.

MESSRS. SHUTTLEWORTH and Sons are instructed by the Executors of George Purton, Esq., deceased, to SELL BY AUCTION, at the Mart on Friday, October 1st, at Twelve, an original CABINET PICTURE, by David Wilkie, Esq., subject, "The Draught-Players;" and the Furniture for a State Bed-room, of Brussels point lace, lined with very rich amber-coloured satin, and elegantly trimmed with silk fringe, gimp, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS. SOLID WOOD CARVINGS BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

H. WOOD and CO. beg to call the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Architects, to their peculiar and most elaborate Designs in enriched Carvings are produced at so reasonable a price, as to enable commissions to possess those exquisite Designs which have hitherto been placed beyond their reach in consequence of the enormous cost and difficulty of getting them executed in this country.

This diminution in price for solid and durable Decorations, has promoted a purer feeling from its extensive application for the embellishments of Cathedrals, Churches and Chapels, and Mansions, either in the Gothic, Elizabethan, French, or Italian styles, and the Proprietors, beg to invite attention to the new Churches at Farringdon and Wilton Place, Knightsbridge, as examples of the character and effect of these productions.

Amongst the advantages of this new art, is the power of realizing the most delicate and elaborate designs of the Artists with the most perfect fidelity, and also of executing their most complicated and rich designs at a price little beyond that of the plainest works. Specimens are on view at 5 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; where estimates are given, and contracts entered into, for the entire fitting-up, restoration, or repairs, of any Cathedral, Church, or Mansion.

Important Patent Improvements in Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks. J. DENT, Sole Patentee, has opened his West-End Premises, 35 COCKSPUR STREET, CHARING CROSS, in addition to 82 STRAND, with an entirely new stock of WATCHES and CLOCKWORK.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Trustees: Sir James Duke, Alderman, M.P., Chairman. Benj. Hawes, Esq., Deputy-Chairman. Benj. Barnard, Esq. Charles Baldwin, Esq. Peculiar advantages are offered by this Company. Thus—Parties assuring the lives of others may make their policies secure, notwithstanding the life assured may go out of the limits of Europe, without the necessary permission of the Directors having been previously obtained. Credit of half the premiums for the first five years allowed on policies effected for the whole term of life. Assurances may be effected with or without profits, on an ascending or descending scale, or for short periods. Advances made to Assurers on real or unindolent personal security, for terms not exceeding three years, repayable by instalments. Attention is particularly requested to the detailed Prospectuses of the Company, which may be obtained at the Office, 18 King William Street, City; or by letter, addressed to the Secretary.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19 Throgmorton Street, Bank.—Empowered by special Act of Parliament. THOMAS FLANNERY, Esq., Alderman, Chairman. WILLIAM LEAH, Esq., Deputy Chairman. William Banbury, Esq., Edward Bates, Esq., Thomas Campbell, Esq., James Gill, Esq., R. Hon. John Humphrey, M.P., Lord Mayor of London. Rupert Ingleby, Esq., Thomas Kelly, Esq., Alderman. Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex. Lewis Pocock, Esq. Physician—Dr. Jefferson, 2 Finsbury Square. Surgeon—W. Coulson, 2 Frederick's Place, Old Jewry. Consulting Actuary—Professor Hall, of King's College.

Low Rates of Premiums. In addition to the subscribed capital of 200,000l., the assured have the security of the Company's income of nearly 600,000l. per annum, year by year, increasing, and an accumulating Assurance Fund invested in Government securities, of considerably larger amount than the estimated liabilities of the Company. The rates of premium are reduced to the lowest scale compatible with the safety of the assured and the stability of the Company; thereby, in effect, giving to every policy-holder an immediate and certain loan, without risk, in lieu of the deferred and frequently delusive prospect of a periodical division of profits.

Table titled 'Annual Premium to assure 100l.' with columns: Age, For One Year, For Seven Years, Whole Term. Rows for ages 20, 30, 40, 50, 60.

One-third of the "whole term" premium may remain unpaid at five per cent compound interest, as a debt upon the policy for life, or may be paid off at any time without notice. In Assurances for advances of money, as security for debts, or as a provision for a family when the least present outlay is desirable, the varied and comprehensive tables of the Argus Office will be found to be particularly favourable to the Assured.

The Medical Officers attend daily, at a quarter before two o'clock. E. BATES, Res. Director. A liberal commission to Solicitors and Agents.

R. HENDRIE, Perfumer to Her Majesty, 12 Titchborne Street, London.

HENDRIE'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, so long celebrated for improvement, retains its superiority as a perfectly mild emollient Soap, highly salutary to the skin, possessing an aromatic and lasting perfume: each Packet is labelled with Hendrie's steel plate of Windsor Castle. A variety of highly perfumed Soap Tablets, Sand Balls, &c., prepared without angular corners. HENDRIE'S FAVORITE TOOTH-POWDER, an efficacious preparation for beautifying the Teeth, and preserving them in a sound and healthy condition, is exceedingly agreeable to the mouth, and divesting the Teeth of every impurity, increases the beauty of the enamel in polish and colour. HENDRIE'S MOUSTACHE is the most beneficial extract of oleaginous substances for maintaining the beauty and luxuriance of the Hair, having also a delightful perfume. His Germinaline Liquid is a certain specific for producing a new growth where the Hair is falling. HENDRIE'S COLD CREAM OF ROSEA, prepared in great perfection. IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, for removing greasy spots from silks. HENDRIE'S MARKING DROPS, for Linen, to be used without preparation, in a bottle.

E. J. DENT'S PATENT MERIDIAN INSTRUMENTS FOR THE REGULATION OF CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, AND WATCHES.

Neither previous knowledge of astronomical instruments, nor acquaintance with practical astronomy, are required of the observer to regulate with this invention the going of his Watch by the sun or other celestial object to the fraction of a second. The instrument is as simple as a sun-dial. It is only 2 1/2 inches in diameter, and will act out of adjustment, nor can it be affected by the weather. Price Two Pounds each. Sold at 33 Cockspur Street, and 82 Strand, London.

LITERATURE AND ART. Art of Singing.

MR. CRIVELLI having had several applications for his former PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES ON THE ART OF SINGING, begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that his present Work contains all the former Exercises on a larger scale, forming a complete system for the development of the vocal Organ, and cultivation of the Human Voice. This work contains 132 pages of Observation, Scales, Exercises, and Sollegios, the result of thirty years' study and experience in this difficult branch of the Arts; and may be had of Mr. Crivelli at his residence, No. 17 Upper Norton Street, and at all the principal Musicians, price 10s.

N.B. In the press, and will soon be ready, the above work, adapted for the Bass Voice, with alterations.

PRIZE CARTOONS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Prize Cartoons are now removed to the SUFFOLK STREET GALLERY, Pall Mall East. The Exhibition commenced yesterday, the 14th. Open daily, from Nine o'Clock A.M. till Six o'Clock. Admission, One Shilling.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INSTITUTE.

President. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DEVON. Trustees. Lord Courtenay, M.P. Sir George Larpent, Bart. The Lord Bishop of St. David's Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq. The Second Enrolment, making Five Hundred Members, being now filled up, immediate measures will be taken for securing the establishment. For this purpose the spacious and handsome residence of the late Lord Wrottesley, in George Street, Hanover Square, has been taken, and will be furnished for the use of the Literary Department of the Institute, while the adjoining mansion, formerly the residence of Lady Cowper, will be also fitted up with all the requisite conveniences for the Club Department of the Institute, under the direction of a skilful and experienced Restaurateur, with a communication entered in the strict order of priority, early application can alone secure an early registry. Such applications can be made personally, or by letter, to the Secretary, who will be ready to receive applications at the Hanover Square Rooms, where the Committee sit daily, and where Prospectuses and Cards of Admission may be procured.

JAMES S. BUCKINGHAM, Managing-Director. September 12, 1845.

Wiltshire Topographical Society.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE. THE PRESIDENCY OF EARL DE GREY. THE VICE-PRESIDENTY OF THE LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN CAM HOBBHOUSE, BART. M.P. ROBERT GORDON, ESQ. M.P., AND JOSEPH WELLS, ESQ. M.P. And governed by a Council of Eighteen other Members.

THE Members are informed that the First Volume of the Society's Publications is now ready; and that copies will be sent to all Members. It contains a "HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF GRITTLETON, by the Rev. J. E. JACKSON, M.A., illustrated by a Map and six other Engravings;" also, "AN ESSAY ON TOPOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE, with Accounts of National and Local Records, Glossaries, &c., by J. BURTON, F.R.S.A. As this work is printed expressly for the Members of the Society, those gentlemen who wish to possess it, and to promote the publication of other Topographical Histories of the northern parts of the county, are advised to entrust themselves immediately as Members. Particulars to be known of the Members of the Council; and of the Hon. Secs., John Britton, F.R.S.A., Burton Street, and George Alexander, F.R.S.A., 9 John Street, Adelphi, London.

BOOKS IN THE PRESS.

8 New Burlington Street, September 16, 1845.

MR. BENTLEY will publish the following New Works during the present Month:—

- 1. LETTERS from NEW YORK. By MARIA CARRIL, Author of "The Mother's Book," "The Girl's Book," & "Pillathen," &c. In 1 vol. post 8vo.
2. MEMOIRS of the RIGHT HON. the EARL of ST. VINCENT, G.C.B., &c. By JEREMIAH STEPHENS TUCKER, Esq. In 2 vols. 8vo, with Portrait.
3. SIR COSMO DIGBY. A Tale of the Monmouthshire Riots. By J. A. ST. JOHN, Esq., Author of "The History of the Managers, Customs, Arts, &c. of Ancient Greece," in 3 vols. post 8vo.

NEW WORKS NOW READY.—

- 1. WYANDOTTE; or, the HUTTED KNOLL. A Romance. By J. FENIMORE COOPER, Esq., Author of "The Pilot," "The Spy," "The Jack o'Lantern," &c. In 3 vols. post 8vo. Hudson's Bay Company.
2. NARRATIVE of the DISCOVERIES on the NORTH COAST of AMERICA, effected by the Officers of the Hudson's Bay Company during the years 1836-39. By THOMAS STURROCK, Esq. In 1 vol. 8vo, with Maps by Andrew Smith.
3. The BUSY-BODY. A Novel. In 3 vols. post 8vo. NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.
4. LETTERS of HORACE WALPOLE, EARL of ORFORD, to SIR HORACE MANN, H.B.M. Resident at the Court of Florence from the year 1770 to 1785. Printed from the Original Manuscripts. Concluding Series. 2 vols. 8vo, with Portraits from Original Paintings, &c.
5. SLICK in ENGLAND; or, the Attaché. By the Author of "The Clockmaker; or, Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick of Slickville." In 2 vols. post 8vo, revised and corrected by the Author.
6. GEORGE SELWYN and his CONTEMPORARIES; with Memoirs and Notes. By JOHN HENNINGHAM JAMES, Esq., Author of "Memoirs of the Court of England under the Stearns," and "The Court of England under the Houses of Nassau and Hanover." 2 vols. 8vo, with Portraits. Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

ROME as it was under PAGANISM, and as it became under the POPES.

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"The plan of the book is meant to be a novel or irregular drama, and as such we like it."—The Nation. "This is a very remarkable work. The author—be he Protestant or Catholic—has succeeded in producing on the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, and the reproduction, under new forms, of the Roman influence by the Popes and the Church, an original and most valuable work."—Tablet, July 30. "It is abundantly evident that the author is a zealous adherent to the Romish Church; that he is deeply read in ecclesiastical literature; that he places implicit reliance on the Fathers and the received lives of the Saints; and that he has a minute and accurate knowledge of the history he proposes to examine."—Athenaeum, July 22. "All, in truth, that could convey a vivid and reanimated likeness of what Rome was in the days of her external splendor, is brought together with a brilliancy, and power, and learning, unsurpassed in the literature of the present day. But it is not alone the restoration of the outward 'monuments of dead empires' that we admire so much as the knowledge of universal Roman life, its state of policy, religion, philosophy, customs, habits, feelings, which are displayed throughout every page."—Dublin Monitor, Aug. 14. "His familiarity with the localities of the scenes which he describes could only have been acquired by many years of residence upon the spot itself."—Freeman's Journal. "Admirable abilities have been called into exercise for its production, and much pains and labour; and after every drawback has been allowed, there yet remains amply enough of merit to recommend it to the world."—Metropolitan Magazine.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CLVII.—ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in No. 158 of THE EDINBURGH REVIEW must be sent to the Publishers' by Monday, the 25th instant; and BILLS on or before Wednesday, the 27th. 39 Paternoster Row, Sept. 16, 1845.

The New Edition of THE PERILS OF THE NATION WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE COURSE OF NEXT WEEK. Seeley, Burnside, and Seeley, Fleet Street.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY. 13 Great Marlborough Street. MRS. GORE'S NEW NOVEL, "THE BANKER'S WIFE; OR, COURT AND CITY," Is now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols. "A work of great and sustained interest; in our opinion the best production of Mrs. Gore."—John Bull. "We do not hesitate to pronounce the work before us as masterly. The clearness of the opening portion of the story becomes absolute genius in the concluding scenes."—Court Journal. Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13 Great Marlborough Street.

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In one thick volume 8vo, price 10s. 6d. cloth lettered, ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY; including a General Survey of the Animal Kingdom; with special reference to the Human Body. By W. B. CARPENTER, M.D. Author of "Principles of General and Comparative Anatomy." ** The present Volume forms the Third of the CYCLOPEDIA OF NATURAL SCIENCE; The object of which is to produce a series of Treatises, each complete in itself, but connecting the whole range of Natural Science, and elucidating their respective bearings upon each other. London: W. S. Orr and Co., Amen Corner.

JOURNALS of the REV. MESSRS. ISENBERG and KRAPP, Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, detailing their Proceedings in the Kingdom of Sennar, and Journeys in other parts of Abyssinia, in the Years 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842. To which is prefixed, A Geographical Memoir of Abyssinia and South-Eastern Africa. By JAMES MQUEEN, Esq. Grounded on the Missionaries' Journals and the Expedition of the Pasha of Egypt up the Nile. The whole illustrated by two large Maps engraved by ARNOUXVILLE. In 1 vol. post 8vo, price 12s. in cloth. Seeley, Burnside, and Seeley, Fleet Street, London.

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Strawberry Hill. Just published, A CATALOGUE of a singularly choice COLLECTION of rare and valuable BOOKS in the various DEPARTMENTS of LITERATURE; comprising early English Poetry and Plays; original Manuscripts, History and Biography, Black-letter and privately-printed Books, Romances, Jest-books, Songs, Ballads, Music and Treatises on Music, a few highly interesting Novels; many fine Books of Prints, Coins, Gems, &c.; Miniatures, Paintings, Ancient Carvings, Tapestries; valuable original Portraits of distinguished Persons, together with some thousands of engraved Portraits, &c. &c.; principally from the Collection of Horace Walpole. The whole are in fine condition, and warranted perfect. Many of the Books are in elegant ancient and modern bindings, not offered at the prices affixed to each article by William Strong, Bristol. Catalogues to be had of the publisher, 26 Clare Street, Bristol; and of Messrs. Longman and Co., London. Price 2s. 6d.; or 1s. 4d. per 4s., returned to purchasers.

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Printed by Charles Robson, of Madia Cottage, Cowley Road, North-Bristol, George Lewis, of Number 1 Clarendon Terrace, Clarendon New Road, both in the County of Surrey, and Francis Bunnet Franks, of Paradise Row, Stoke Newington, in the County of Middlesex, Printers, at their Printing Office, Great New Street, Fetter Lane, in the City of London; and published by William Arncliffe Scripps, of Number 15 South Molton Street, in the Parish of Saint George, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, at the Literary Gazette Office, No. 7 Wellington Street, Strand, in the City of London, on Saturday, September 16, 1845. Agents for New York,—Wiley and Putnam, 116 Broadway.