≟ 19 SEPTEMBER, 1863.

to open a transit route through Nicaragua by means of a railroad from ocean to ocean. Examin-ing the coast to see if any harbours existed which ing the coast to see it and to the termini of a transit route, he found an anchorage thirty miles from Grey Town capable of being adapted to the purpose required. On the Pacific side only one port-Realejo—existed of sufficient size to meet the requirements of the case. In February 1862 he haid the matter before the Royal Geographical Society, and in the following year sailed from Southampton, accompanied by Messrs. Salmon and Collinson, civil engineers; and they were enabled to penetrate the primoval forest as far as the lake Nicaragua, a distance of 75 miles, and to make a rough section of the track. Having ascended the river Rama, a distance of 35 miles, the party separated—one of the engineers, with a party of could be made available for the termini of a transit river Rams, a distance of 35 miles, the party separated—one of the engineers, with a party of Indians, going eastward, the other westward, Captain Pim himself proceeding up the river San Yuam, across the lakes Nicaragua and Managua, to Realejo. The next point was to obtain a charter; but this was a matter of great difficulty, as the States of San Salvador and Nicaragua were at war, and in the latter State itself a revolutionary party had risen against the government. The Americans also, on strong commercial and politi-cal grounds, opposed his schemes; and at last he was informed that a charter could not be obtained till the re-assembling of the Congress of Nica-ragua; and, as that would not take place for soveral months, he rejoined his engineers, and was gratified to learn that there were no insurmountable engineering difficulties in the way of the proposed railway. [See Section G for Mr. Salmon's remarks hereupon.] The rest of the paper was occupied with a description of the advantages to be expected from the construction of the proposed railway. Amongst these one was that it would open a connexion with a country more adapted than any other in the world for the growth of the best cotton.

From Tientsin (North China) to the Capital of Mantchu Tartary. By Captain George Fleming.

—The paper described a journey performed by the author in company with Mr. Meakin in 1861. The travellers did not adopt the Chinese dress, as they were advised to do, believing that it was not only difficult to maintain the disguise-the discovery of which might lead to consequences of a very serious nature—but that they would consult their own safety, and produce a good impression in the natives by appearing in the English costume, and making no secret of the object of their journey. The explorers passed the Great Wall of China, from which they extracted a briek (which was a which they which they extracted a brick (which was exhibited), and gleaned much valuable information about the country, which information is admirably incor-porated in the paper.

Sir Harry Parkes said that he concurred in the propriety of Englishmen travelling in China in their own national costume. Owing to the recent treaty regulations, Englishmen could now travel through the length and breadth of China; and they could do so with great security if they avoided

they could do so with great security if they avoided those parts where the Chinese themselves would be likely to fall into danger from banditti.

Afwo Notes on Sir Charles Lyell's "Antiquity of Man." By J. Crawford, Esq., F.R.S.—An abstract of this paper (read before the Ethnological Society in April last) will be found at page 389 of the last volume.

On the Physical and Mental Characters of the Negro. By Dr. James Hunt, President, Anthropological Society.—The author said he had been collecting facts upon the subject for another society; but he was induced to bring it before the Association from the fact that it had never been Association from the fact that it had never been brought before a scientific audience in England. In discussing the question, he would have nothing to do with anything but the full-blooded, woolly to uo with anything but the full-blooded, woolly-headed, typical negro, to the exclusion of the half-breed. The object of the paper was to determine the position which one well-defined race occupies in the genus home, and the relation or analogy which the negro race bears to animated nature generally. He had selected the negro race, as it seemed to be an intermediate form between the seemed to be an intermediate form between the highest and lowest existing races of man. In discussing the question, he had nothing to do with discussing the question, he had nothing to do with the origin of man, for analogies did not necessarily include relationship. The skin and hair are by no means the only things which distinguish the negro from the European, even physically; and the difference is greater still mentally and morally. The skeleton of the negro is generally heavier, and the bones are larger and thicker, in proportion to the muscles, than those of the European. The bones are also whiter from the abundance of calcareous salts. The thorax is sempressed; the leg is longer than in Europeans,

but is made to look shorter on account of the ankle being only between 1½ in. to 1½ in. above the ground; the heel is both flat and long. Burmeister has pointed out the resemblance of the foot and the position of the toes of the negro of the 100t and the position of the cost of the age; and many observers have noticed that the negroes have frequently used the great too as a thumb. After pointing out several minor particulars, in which the negro differs from the European, and quoting the opinions of several writers on the capacity of the negro cranium, the paper recommended caution in accepting such capacity of the cranium as any absolute test of the intellectual power of any race. The brain of a negro has a smoky tint, not found in that of a European. The hair is essentially different; and the voice resembles sometimes the alto of a eunuch—there being a peculiarity about it by which he can always be distinguished. Dr. Douis Büchner, after summing up the peculiarities of the negro, says they exhibit the most decided approach to the ape. Other distinguished anatomists and physiologists had expressed a similar opinion. The assertion that the negro only requires an opportunity for becoming civilized is disproved by history. The African race have had the benefit of the Egyptian, Carthaginian, and Roman civilization, but nowhere did they become civilized. The many cases of civilized blacks are not pure negroes; but, in nearly every case where they negroes; but, in hearly every case where they had be become men of mark, they had European blood in their veins. In the West Indian Islands it has frequently been observed that all the negroes in places of trust which require intelligence have European features. Negro children are precocious; but no advance in education can be made after they arrive at the age of puberty—they still continue mentally children. It has been said that the present slaveholders of America no more think of rebellion amongst their full-blooded slaves than they do of rebellion amongst their cows and horses. That was because the tranquillity of negroes in their approach to civilization resembled the of domestic animals. From all the evidence brought forward, the writer of the paper saw no reason to lorward, the writer of the paper saw no reason to believe that the pure negro ever advances further in intellect than an intelligent European boy of four-teen years of age. After citing authorities to prove the low psychological character of the negro, the paper continued:—"We now know it to be a patent fact that there are races existing which have no history, and that the negro is one of these races. From the most remote antiquity, the negro race seem to have been what they now The writer could see no evidence to support the opinion of some writers that the negro had degenerated from some higher form of civilization. Everywhere we see the European as the conqueror and the dominant race; and no amount of education will ever alter the decrees of Nature's laws. The general deductions he would make were-First, that there is as good reason for classifying the negro as a distinct species from the European as there is for making species from the European as the res so in the ass a distinct species from the zebra; second, that the negro is inferior intellectually to the European; third, that the analogies are far more numerous between the negro and the ape, than between the European and ape. There was in the negro that assemblage of evidence which would induce an unbiassed observer to make the European and negro two distinct species. Mr. Galton said that among the negroes of

Africa he found more abject, superstitious, and brutal tribes than elsewhere in the world. When the chiefs die, the tribes generally disintegrate and disappear, afterwards combining with other tribes. The tribes of Africa are remarkable for tribes. The tribes of Africa are remarkable for their rapid formation and rapid dissolution. The chiefs are often of alien descent; and most of the large kingdoms are ruled by men of the blood of the Arabs and other Asiatics. Negroes do not lie at a uniform dead level; he thought that occanie at a uniform dead level; ne thought that occasionally the race had produced clever men. At the same time, he did not admit that this fact covered the more apparent fact of the slavish and brutal condition of the vast majority of the

African race.

Mr. W. Craft said, although he was not a Mr. W. Craft said, although he was not a pure African, he thought he was black enough to say a few words. With regard to their common origin, he believed that black and white men had all had one Creator, and were descended from a common parent. With regard to the woolly hair and thick skull of the negro, he believed these had been given them by a kind Providence to protect them from the effects of their sultry climate. Mr. Craft then proceeded to give a number of instances in which the native African had been educated into a high degree of mental

superiority. He concluded by quoting the well-known lines of Cowper:-

Fleecy locks and black complexion, Cannot forfeit nature's claim; Skins may differ, but affection Dwells in white and black the same.

Mr. Carter Blake said, if the woolly hair and thick skull of the negro were given to him by a boun-tiful Providence to fit him for living in a tropical climate, the inhabitants of Brazil were suffering great injustice, for they had neither woolly hair nor thick skulls. With regard to the philan-thropic element, he thought it ought not to have been introduced into the discussion.

The reading of this paper and the discussion were many times interrupted by hisses and counter-cheers, in a manner more suited to a political than a scientific audience.

#### SECTION F.

On the Opening and Extension of Durham University Academical Endowments. By Mr. J. Haywood.—The following is an abstract:—After stating the history and giving details of the constitution, the author referred to the recommendations of the Commission under the Act of 1861, and to the opposition given by the Dean and Chapter to the ordinances drawn up by the Commissioners.
The paper concluded as follows: — "Parliament would probably sanction with readiness well-devised plans for the advancement of the higher education of the country, if more public interest were expressed in favour of forming educational endowments. To the inhabitants of Newcastle, the vicinity of a university, with a revenue of £7000 a year, must be of importance; and, if the proposed appointment should be carried into effect, the examinations for half of the open scholarships annually vacant might be conducted in Durham; and the competition for the remaining half of the scholarships might be carried on in Newcastle. Under such a scheme there would be an amount of £600 per annum in 20 open scholarships of £30 each a year, tenable for two years, and a subsequent amount of £1000 in 20 open scholarships of £50 a year, tenable for one year, which might be devoted to the encouragement of literary and scientific studies in this great centre of industry and intelligence."

A long and interesting discussion ensued, in the course of which the Rev. Professor Temple Chevallier eloquently defended the University, and stated that the blame appeared to have been applied to the Dean and Chapter because they objected to illegal proceedings. Whatever blame was to be attached to the Dean and Chapter, they were exercising their proper and legitimate authority. The University itself united in opposition, and the result was that the Commissioners were found to have exceeded their powers. Their ordinances were returned to them; and it appeared to him they would have acted a more dignified part, and one more likely to give satisfaction, if they had pocketed the affront and gone on with making some new ordinances. They did not like to find themselves in the wrong. He could assure every person who had spoken and given expression to a desire that the best should be done for the University of Durham, that their wishes would be met with perfect sympathy from those with whom he was acting. He was not a member of the Chapter, and therefore did not know been done; but he did know precisely what had that the Dean and Chapter, with the concurrence of the Bishop, were arranging a scheme for the future management of the University. That scheme would, in a very considerable degree, he founded upon the best of the recommendations of the Commissioners themselves.

On the Coventry Freehold Land Society. Mr. C. H. Bracebridge.—The author describes the working of the Society, which has been wound up in consequence of the great depression in the principal trade of the town, during the last four vears.

On the Mortality in Lancashire during the year ended at Midsummer 1863, being a continuation of a paper read before the Section at the Cambridge meeting, by Mr. Frederick Purdy.—The cotton famine was felt in several of the Lancashire Unions, through a marked increase in pauperism, at the beginning of 1862. It increased till the Midsum-mer following, when the distress had assumed most serious proportions, which continued to augment serious proportions, when the maximum of destitution was reached; thence to Midsummer last it has steadily declined, leaving, however, the unions principally affected by a rate of pauperism which is between three and four times their normal proportion. The deaths in Lancashire during the year ended Midsummer were compared with the average of the three years ended at Midsummer 1862. The average was 61,263; last year's deaths

# THE READER

# A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 38, Vol. II.

Saturday, September 19, 1863.

Price Fourpence, Stamped, Fivepence.

CASES FOR BINDING VOL. I. OF "THE READER,"

PARIS.—AGENT FOR THE "READER,"
MR. J. ROTHSCHILD, Rue de Buci, 13. who will receive
Subscriptions and forward Books intended for Review.

GERMANY.—Mr. F. A. BROCKHAUS, Leipzig, having been appointed Agent for Leipzig and Nor-thern Germany, it is requested that intending Subscribers will send their names to him. Books for Review may also be for-warded to him for enclosure in his Weekly Parcel.

NORTH OF EUROPE.—Messrs. ONCKEN 14 10, grosser Barstrase, Hamburg, will supply THE READER, receive Books intended for Review, and forward Communications for the Editor.

INDIA: MADRAS: — Messrs. GANTZ, Brothers, 21, Rundell's Road, Vepery, Madras, will register names of Subscribers on account of the "Reader," Annual subscription, including postage, is rupees.

#### LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the ANNUAL MEETING of the Proprietors in this Company, held on Thursday, 23th of February, 1893, JAMES ASPINALD TOBIN, Esq., in the Chair, The Report of the Directors for the Year 1892 was read; it showed:—

That the Fire Premiums of the Year were Against those in 1801, which were Against those in 1801, which were \$90.131 of 0 Giving an increase in 1892 of That the new Life bushness comprised the issue of 758 Policies, insuring on which the named premium is New York and Parket Ward of the American Score of the American

In reference to the very large increase of 17,048 % 4.

In reference to the very large increase of 17,046 in the Fire promiums of the year, it was remarked in the Report, "The Premiums paid to a company are the measure of that company's business of all kinds, and whence derived; the Directors therefore prefer that a part of the property of the presence of the property of the presence of the pres

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary, London.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

LETTERS of CREDIT or BILLS issued upon Adelaide, Port Adelaide, Gawler, Robe, Wallaron, and Kadina. Approved Every description of hanking business conducted with Victoria, New South Wales, and the other Australian Colonies, through the Company's Agents.

WILLIAM PURDY, Manager,

London, 54, Old Broad Street, E.C. March 31st, 1863,

# PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY,

Price's "New Night Lights" burnt in glasses, without rater, give a pure white light, and do not flicker. Price 6d. per

water, give a pure white light, and do not mean.

box

ARAWAX S. A for lighting dinner-tables. These candles considered perfect in appearance and light, burning long, are not dear.

"PHICE'S CANDLES, WHICH DO NOT DROP GREASE WHEN CARRIED," sold in is, and 3s, boxes, used as bed-room candles, save carpets and dresses.

DEFMONT. Vauxhall, London, S.

NEWCASTLE MEETING of the BRITISH NASSILIE AND STILING of the BRITISH

ASSOCIATION.—The most complete the port of the Proceedings of the British Association of the Proceedings of the British Association of the British Association of the British Association of the British Association of the Ass

Second Edition, corrected and revised, free for Seven Stamps.

MR. ESKELL'S NEW WORK ON THE
TRETH. May be had of the Author, 8, Grosvenor Street,
Bond Street, W:

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, J YUROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, close to the Railway Station, under the direction of Mr. METCALER (Proprietor of the Hydropathic Establishment, Priesantiz RALER (Proprietor of the Hydropathic Establishment, Priesantiz New Harnet, admitted by the Medical Profession to be one of the most salubrious spots in England, adjoins Hadley Wood, and is within haif-an-hour's ride by the Great Northern Rail-

way of the King's Cross Station, Month of the Mession, Graefenbur.

For Terms and Prospectúaes apply to Mrs. WESION, Graefenberg Villa, as above,

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

OUR REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, several of the more important Papers being given in extenso, under supervision of the writers themselves, will be continued from week to week in

"THE READER."

MINERALOGY. - KING'S COLLEGE, M. LONDON-Professor TENNATS, F.G.S., will commence a Course of Lectures on MINERAL/GIV, with a view to facilitate the study of GROLGGV and of the application of MINERAL SUBSTANCES in the ARTS. The Lectures will begin on Priday morning, October 2nd, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Priday at the same hour. Pec, 22: 28.

OUEEN'S COLLEGE, London, 67 and 68, Harley Street, W. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1884, for the tieneral Education of Ladies, and for Granting Certificates of Knowledge.

> Her Majesty the QUEEN.
> H.H.R. the Princess of WALES.
> Visitor—The Lord Bishop of London.
> Principal—The Dean of Westminster.
> Lady Resident—Miss Parry. Committee of Professors,

Ant, Biaggi W. Sterndale Bennett, Mus. D. Rev. T. A. Cock, M.A. Rev. Francis Garden William Hughles John Hutlah

Alphonse Mariette Rev. F. D. Maurice Rev. M. Meyrick W. Cave Thomas Henry Warren Gottheb Weil, Ph.D.

John Hullah

The College Classes will OPEN for the Michaelmas Term on MONDAY, October 5
Individual Instruction in Vocal Music is given by Mr. George Benson, and in Instrumental Music by Messers, Jay, O'May, and Dorrell, and Misses Green, C. Groen, Heaton, and Baru'ay.

Special Conversation Classes in French, German, and Italian, are formed on the entry of six manes.

Arrangements are made for receiving Boarders.

Trospections, with full particulars us to subject, fees, scholar-right, and the College officers, and the College officers.

E. H. P.L. MPTRE, M.A., Fean.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, 67 and 68,

OUTEEN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, 67 and 68, 60. Barley Street, W. Lady-Superintendent, Miss Hay Assistant, Miss Turker. The CLASSES in this SCHOOL, for viris from five to thirteen, will OPEN on MONDAY, September 28. The course of instruction in the semior division is intended to be preparatory to that in Quients College. The course of united vision are taught chiefly on the Pestalaziant with pumilior division are taught chiefly on the Pestalaziant with full instrumental Music is given by Misses Green, C. Green, Heaton, and Bagalay.

Prospectives, with full particulars, may be laid on application to Mrs. Williams, at the College office.

E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A. Dean.

THE METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS of ART 1 11 F. METROPOLET LANS STUDOUS OF ART I at 8, queen Square, Bloomshury, for Fernale Classes only; Spitalfields, Crisqon Street; Pinsbury, William Street; Sir School, Depford Road, S.M. Martins, Castle Street, Long Acre, Lambeth, St. Oswald's Place; Humpstead, Dispensary Building; Christchurch, St. Gorzafes, Westminster, Will EE-OPEN on Kensington, will be opened on the 5th October, Nary S. Robert School, or to the Secretary, South Kensington, will be opened on the 5th October, For information respecting Fees, &c., apply at each School, or to the Secretary, South Kensington Museum, W.

By Juder of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Indication.

CRYPT GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CRYPT GRAMMAR SCHOOL, COLORED TO THE TRY STEPS give notice that they are about to ELECTA HEAD MANTER, who will be required to enter upon the duties of his office as early as nony be in the month of November next. The salary will be 22-0 per annum, the further searly sum of CF for every scholar above that number of 10°, and 21 a year for every scholar above that number of 10°, and 21 a year for every scholar above that number house privited for the Head Master is roomy and convenient, with a good sarden, and will be occupied by him free of rent and taxes. There is an exhibition from this school for Pembroke College, Oxford. The Head Master will not be allowed, during his tenure of once, to hold or sources and not be sent to remove the college of the college of the sent of the college of the

LONDON LIBRARY, 12, St. James's Square, London S.W.

PRESIDENT-The Earl of CLARENDON.

TRESUBATI-THE ESTI OF CLARES DUEN.

The following are the TERMS of ADM (SSION to the Library which contains 80,060 volumes of Ancient and Modern Literature, in various Languages—Subscription, £3 a year, or £3 a year with Entrance Fee of £6. Life Membership, £36. Fifteen volumes are allowed to Country, and Ten to Town Members, Reading-room open from ten to sir. Prospectus on application.

BORRET HADDISON Libraries.

ROBERT HARRISON, Librarian.

DUBLIC SCHOOLS' CLUB.—Candidates
for Admission to this Club must have been at one of the
following Public Schools:—Charterhouse, Eton, Harrow, Rugby,
westminister, Winchester,
Prospecties, &c., may be had on application to the Secretary,
No. 17, St. James's Pince, St. James's 8, N.W.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' CLUB.—The List of OBIGINAL MEMBERS being complete, this Club will be OPENED an MONDAY, the 25th instant. Future Candidates may obtain Forms of Application by applying to the Secretary, 17, 81, James's Piace, 81, James's, 5.W.

CRYSTAL PALACE. - MR. MANNS' DENEFIT CONCERT will take place on Saturday next, will be duly announced.

MUSIC. — THE ART OF HARMONY and COMPOSITION SIMPLIFIED and TAUGHT in a new Style and through a new Method, by means of which Pupils acceeding a recembled to Compose after a few; Pupils acceed their own residence, or at the Professor's Mr. JOSEPH KREMER, From Paris, 18, St. Mark's Crescent, Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W.

ULASSICAL AND MODERN MUSIC.—
Madame JOSEPH KREMER, Pupil of Messre, Hanry and
Jacques Herz, Philipel, and other Eminent Masters, from the
Conservatoire de Musique of Paris, has the honour to amounce
that she is prepared to give LESSIONS on the PIANOPORTE,
Apply at No. 15, St. Mark's Crescent, Clarendon Road, Notting
Hill, W.

(TOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. Handbook for the Audience. Words and Music complete, The song, 3s.; piano solo, 4s. All Musicsetlers.

COME UNTO ME. Sacred Song. Words by W. H. Bellamy. Music by Miss Lindsay (Mrs. Bilss).

H CALLCOTT'S ADORATION: M. CALLIC OFT'S ADDRATION:

Sacred Airs for Piano; bound in cloth, 12s.; or in threo books, each 5s. W. H. Calcott's Holy Mount; Sacred Airs for Piano; bound in cloth, 12s.; or in three books, each 5s. W. H. Callcott's Holy Family; Sacred Airs for Piano; bound in cloth, 12s.; or in three books, each 5s. W. H. Callcott's Short Sacred Airs for Piano; is each.

London Housen't Cores & Co., New Burlington Street, W., Publishers to House, M.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the Emperor Napoleon III; and of all Musicevilers.

PHONOGRAPHIC SHORTHAND. THOMPSON'S is the only system suited for general use, because the only one in which the vowel-sounds are fully expressed, and the characters shoped from right to left. Alphabet posted for six stamps. It left Street, E.C.

TO AUTHORS.

HOW TO PRINT AND PUBLISH. See of Type and Hustrations. Plans of Publishing and Specimens of type and Hustrations. Demy Svo., cloth, price is. Post f ee for 18 postage stamps.

London: WILLIAM PREEMAN, 102, Fleet Street, E.C.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS in Comexon with the intended Purchase of Literary Property, Partnerships or Bosinesses, UNDERTAREN, Trading and other accounts adjusted, Balance-sheets prepared.—Mr. Christia, Accountant, 16, Newgards Street, EC.

TWOPENCE in the SHILLING DIS-1. COUNT allowed on BOOK and MAGAZINES purchased at 62. PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C. PARCELS Of Cavalue on tithis rate) sent CARRIAGE PREE to any Railway Station; in England.
BOOK SOCIETIES and LARGE BUYERS supplied on more

advantageous terms.

MAGAZINES supplied regularly on the 1st of the Month.

ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the Published Price.
SHIPPERS liberally treated with.
ELLIOT STOCK, 02, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

()LD BOOKS. — Just Published, JOHN THE SOLVEN MINGELLAN HOLES IT TO HAND IT. TO SELLAN HOLES IT TO HAND IT. TO SELLAN HOLES IT TO HAND IT. TO SELLAN HOLES IT. TO SELLAN HOLES IT. TO HAND IT. TO HAN

Post free on receipt of One Postage Stamp,
A CATALOGUE of a LARGE COLLECTION of THEOLOGICAL, CLASSICAL, and SCHOOL
ROUSE D. DICKINSON, 92, Parringdon Street, London, E.C.

HACHETTE & CO., FRENCH PUB-tishers and porrient Mapoliters. London: 18, King William Street, Strand, W.C. Paris: 77, Boulevard St. Germain.
Ballway Library.
Complete Works of the Prin-ignal Prench Authors.
Novels the Best Foreign Novels and Road-Books for Travellers.
Catalogues supplied by Post on receipt of a Postage Stamp.

Catalogues supplied by Post on receipt of a Postage Stamp.

18, King William Street, Strand, London, W.C.

W LADD, MICROSCOPE AND PHILO
\*\* SOPHICAL INSTRIBUENT MAKER by appointment
to the Brillian of first by right by appointment
to the Brillian of first by right by appointment
to inform the Public that Microscopes, Telescopes, Opera Glasses,
Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments of the best construction, may be obtained at this Establishment,
In and It, Reak Street, Regent Street, London, W.
The Prize Medal, 1999, is awarded to W. L., for excellence of
Microscopes, Induction Colls, &c.

#### THE READER.

19 SEPTEMBER, 1663. =

NOTICE.—Dr. Worcester's New and greatly Enlarged Dictionary of the English Language is now ready, and may be obtained at all Booksellers in the United Kingdom; at Paris, of Stassin and Xavier; at Rotterdam, of Kramers and of Robbers; at Leipzig, of Denicke; at Berlin, of Asher, &c.

London: Sampson Low, Son, & Co., 47, Ludgate Hill.

This Work is comprised in One Volume 4to., 1,834 pages, beautifully printed, with several hundred Illustrations on wood to words impossible otherwise to afford a clear conception of.

Price in cloth, 31s. 8d.; or half-russia, 42s.

It contains 40,000 words more than Johnson's Dictionary, and is not only ONE OF THE CHEAPEST WORKS EVER PUBLISHED, but, as declared by some of the best qualified critics, it is emphatically

#### THE BEST DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The Athenaum records its opinion of it thus

"The volumes before us show a vast amount of diligence; but with Webster it is diligence in combination with fancifulness,—with Worcester in combination with good sense and judgment. Worcester's is the soberer and safer book, AND MAY BE PRONOUNCED THE DEST EXISTING ENGLISH LEXICON."

#### The Examiner ---

The Examiner—
"The great recommendation of the volume is its fulness and cheapness. It contains 1,780 quarto pages, printed in treble columns, at the price of a guinea and a half. We have tested it from time to time by looking for the meanings of provincial words that one would not expect to find in such a dictionary, and have never failed to get a right answer from; Appended to the volume, which makes frequent use of woodcuts in aid of its definitions, is an Appendix, showing the pronunciation of proper and geographical names, modern as well as ancient, giving abbreviations and signs, and explanation of every-day phrases and quotations from Greek, Latin, French, Italian, or Spanish. FOR THE SEENEAL USE OF THE FUBLIC THIS SEEMS, INDEED, TO BE AN ENGLISH DICTIONARY SINGULARLY CHEAP, FULL AND TRUSTWORTHY."

The Reader—
"Dr. Worcoster's Dictionary of the English Language, recently published, is, however, in several particulars still more complete as a work of ordinary reference. While the plan is to the full as comprehensive as that of Ash, it need scarcely be added that the execution is, in all respects, vasity superior. Dr. Worcoster's Dictionary includes not only the great majority of colloquial, archa'e, and provincial words, but all the more prominent, technical terms of every act and science. It contains, moreover, in a condensed form, the etymology of all important terms, their different meanings, illustrations by their listory and use, their grammatural value, pronunciation, and synonymes. In order to render the technical department of the work more complete, small woodents have been introduced to illustrate mechanical and scientific terms that do not easily admit of exact definition. When it is added that all this is contained within the limits of a tolerably thick quarte, it is, perhaps, not too much to say that Dr. Worcestres's large Dictionary is the Most useful and complete work of Emperence, in a single volume, we prossess."

The Critic—

"We will now take leave of this magnificent monument of patient toil, careful research, judicious selection, and magnanimous self-donial (for it requires great self-denialto abstain from undesired originality), with a hearty wish for its success. It is sad to think that the result of so much inhour, from which Heroules, had he been intellectually inclined, would have shrunk appailed, should be barren fame; yet we can easily believe that Dr. Wordestor (as he says) expects he adequate pecuniary compensation for his gigantic undertaking; for it is difficult to imagine a sum which could adequately compensate the man who has produced the Completers and the Cheapest RNGLISH DICTIONARY WHICH THE WORLD HAS YET SEEN."

#### The Literary Gazette-

The Literary Gazette—
"We have devoted a very considerable amount of time and labour to the examination of Worcester's quarto 'Dictionary of the Beglish Language,' and we have risen from the task with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction at the result and admiration of the care, scholarship, philosophical method, and honest fidelity, of which this noble work bears the impress upon every page.

As a complete and faithful dictionary of our language in its present state, satisfying to the full those requirements, the fulfilment of which we have laid down as essential to such a work, WE KNOW NO WORK THAT CAN BEAR COMPARISON WITH IT."

The Rev. Dr. Bosworth, F.R.S., &c., Professor of Anglo Saxon, Oxford-

Saxon, Oxford—

"The whole work is the most comprehensive and useful that I have yet seen. It contains, in one volume, all that is necessary in a work of reference. Instead of being compelled to consult one dictionary for the derivation and meaning of words in general, another for scientific terms, and other dictionaries for words in theology, law, and medicine, others for the pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Seripture proper names, and modern geographical names, we find all these in your single and very handsome 4to, volume.

"Your definitions of words have been made were consider.

geographical names, we find all these in your single and very handsome dot, volume.

"Your definitions of words have been made more concise, clear, and accurate, by giving, not only the whole word from which it is immediately derived, bht its component parts. You have also followed the practice of our best scholars by carefully accenting the Greek words.

"I must briefly allude to another interesting feature of your work. I mean the small but very neat woodcuts. These, with the derivation, at once show the precise meaning of the word, without the nocessity of along and prolific explanation. In short it is THE MOST COMPLETE AND PRACTICAL, THE YERY BEST, AS WHELL AS THE GREAPEST, HEGLISE DIGITIONARY THAT I KNOW; and I have no doubt of its success."

## SOCTETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

NOW READY.

#### PSALMS AND HYMNS FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP. WITH APPROPRIATE TUNES.

Revised and Edited by JAMES TURLE, Organist of Westminster Abbey.

Imperial 16mo., cloth boards, red edges
Morocco, gilt edges, limp or boards
Calf, do., do.

ALSO,

#### HYMNS FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP.

WITH APPROPRIATE TUNES.

Revised and Edited by JAMES TURLE, Organist of Westminster Abbey.

Imperial 16mo., cloth boards, red edges

Morocco, gilt edges, limp or boards

Do., do., do.

3s. 0d.
9s. 0d.
9s. 0d.

\*.\* The various sizes of the Society's New and Enlarged Editions of the PSALMS AND HYMNS FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP can now be obtained at the Depositories. The Old Editions and the Appendix are still on sale. Lists of Prices, &c., may be had on application.

DEPOSITORIES—London: 77, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; 4, Royal Exchange, E.C.; and 48, Piccadilly, W.

#### 122, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

#### NEW FORTHCOMING WORKS.

MESSRS. JOHN MAXWELL & Co. beg to announce, for immediate Publication, the undermentioned Volumes, which will be issued during the month of September.

NEW SPORTING NOVEL.

In Three Volumes, post 8vo., price 31s. 6d., SACKVILLE CHASE.

BY C. J. COLLINS.

[Immediately

NEW INDIAN STORY

In Two Volumes, post 8vo., price 21s., STRONGHAND; or, THE NOBLE REVENGE.

BY GUSTAVE AIMARD.

111 NEW BOOK OF ESSAYS. In One Volume, post 8v price los. 6d.,

BREAKFAST IN BED.

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA [Just out.

13'

NEW CLERICAL NOVEL.

In One Volume, post 8vo. price 10s. 6d

#### THE

## REV. ALFRED HOBLUSH AND HIS CURACIES. By the Author of "Roma Candles," "The Night

ROMANCE OF MERCANTILE LIFE. In One Volume, post 8vo., 10s. 6d.,

SECRETS OF MY OFFICE. BY A BILL BROKER.

[In a few days

VI.

In One Volume, post 8vo., 10s. 6d.

#### THE CROSS OF HONOUR.

By the Author of "Small House in Piccapilly,"
"Philip Morton," &c.
[Ready Sept. 30.

London: John Maxwell & Co., 122, Fleet Street.

#### CLASSICAL AND OTHER

EDUCATIONAL BOOKS. LISTS ON APPLICATION.

J. H. and JAMES PARKER, 377, Strand.

#### OXFORD POCKET CLASSICS. LISTS ON APPLICATION.

J. H. and JAMES PARKER, 377, Strand.

## SHORT NOTES TO ACCOMPANY THE TEXTS

OXFORD POCKET CLASSICS. LISTS ON APPLICATION.

J. H. and JAMES PARKER, 377, Strand. 302

#### Mrs. GATTY'S POPULAR WORKS.

"MES. GATTY is facile princeps in the art of writing for the young. She is to the altered taste of this generation about satisfaction of the word of the satisfaction of knowing that Mrs. Gatty's usefulness will not terminate with herself. Her peculiar talent is hereditary. Melchor's Dream' is the production of the veritable Aunt Judy herself, and the very pretty illustrations which adorn it are from the pencil of another sister."—Guardian.

PARABLES FROM NATURE; with Notes on the Natural History. Illustrated by W. Holman Hunt, Otto Speckter, C. W. Cope, R.A., E. Warren, W. Millais, G. Thomas, and H. Galderon. 8vo. Ornamental cloth, 10s. 6d.; antique morocco elegant, £1. 1s.

PARABLES FROM NATURE. 16mo., with Illustrations. First Series, Eleventh Edition, 1s. 6d.; Second Series, Sixth Edition, 2s. Together in One Volume, 3s. 6d. Third Series (Red Snow and other Parables). Second Edition, 2s.

WORLDS NOT REALIZED. 16mo. Third Edition, 2s.

PROVERBS ILLUSTRATED. 16mo., with Illustrations. Third Edition. 2s.

These little Works have been found useful for Sunday reading in the family circle, and instructive and interesting to school-children.

AUNT JUDY'S TALES. Illustrated by Clara S. Lane. Fcap. 8vo. Third Edition. 3s, 6d,

AUNT JUDY'S LETTERS. Illustrated by Ciara S. Lane. Fcap. 8vo., 3s. 6d.

THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE, and other Tales, With Illustrations by C. S. Lanc. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. THE FAIRY GODMOTHERS, and other

Tales. Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo., with Frontispiece, 2s. 6d.

LEGENDARY TALES. With Illustrations by Phiz Feap, Svo.

THE POOR INCUMBENT. Fcap. 8vo. Sewed, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.

THE OLD FOLKS FROM HOME, or, A HOLIDAY IN IRELAND. Second Edition. Post Sco. 7s. 6d

MELCHIOR'S DREAM, and other Tales. By J. H. G. Edited by Mrs. Garry. Illustrated. Penp. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

London: Bell and Dalby, 186, Fleet Street.

#### DR. ALTHAUS'S SPAS OF EUROPE.

#### THE SPAS OF EUROPE. IM JULIUS ALTHAUS, M.D.

In One Vol., 8vo., pp. 516, cloth, price 12s.

TRÜBNER & Co., 60, Paternoster Row, London.

### THE GREAT AMERICAN ORATOR, WENDALL PHILLIPS.

THE SPEECHES of this world-renowned Orator and Anti-Slavery Agitator have just been published in America. They are comprised in one elegant octave volume, and cover a period of twenty-flve years of American history—from 1837 to 1863—and present, in words of burning elequence, in his opinion, the causes which have produced the terrible upheaving of society in America during the past three years. He deals as fearlessly and honestly with the government of Ab. Lincoln as with that of Jeff. Davis.

TEUBREE & Co., 60, Paternoster Row, have the Work on sale, price 10s. 8d.

\* \* Four editions of these Speeches were called for in one month in America.

To secure its punctual delivery in Scotland, Ireland and the Provinces, THE READER is Published every Friday afternoon at Two o'Clock.

## THE READER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

CONTENTS.	
LEADING ARTICLE:-	
PAMPHLETS ON POLAND	ß
REVIEWS :- CURRENT LITERATURE.	
Mr. Kinglake's Fourth Edition	
The Story of a Monomaniac 30	
"Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers". 30	
New Holland 30	
Food in Lancashire 30	
"Better Days for Working People" 30	
Early English Poems 31	
Persian Theosophy 31	2
Notices:An Ideographic System of Writing, by	
Don Sinibaldo de Mas.—The Earnest Student;	
or, Memorials of John Mackintosh.—Geology for	
the Million.—First Steps in Drawing.—Yates's	
Letter to the Women of England on American	
SlaveryVegetarian Cookery, &c 31	2
PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK . 31	3
MISORLLANEA	4
Correspondence :- Cæsar's LandingLanguage no	
Test of Race.—Natural Theology	7
SCIENCE.	
THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT NEWCASTLE:—Sectional	
Reports Continued	5
ART.	
ART NOTES 32	7
MUSIC.	
THE MUSICAL FESTIVALS 32	,
36	
	,
THE DRAMA.	
Reopening of Drury Lane, The Surrey, &c 325	š
<del></del>	•

#### PAMPHLETS ON POLAND.

WE have before us two Pamphlets on the W Polish Question antagonistic to each other. The one is the pamphlet entitled "L'Empereur, La Pologne, et L'Europe," published in Paris some six weeks ago, and purporting to be the expression of the views of the Government of Napoleon III. on the Polish question at that time. The other is a reply to this pamphlet, also in French, but published at St. Petersburg, whence copies have arrived within the last few days. entitled " Réponse d'un Russe à la Brochure Française, 'L'Empereur, La Pologne, et L'Europe.'" Who the Russian pamphleteer is does not appear; but, doubtless, the pamphlet is, in some sort, the counterblast of the Government of the Tsar to the blast which it presumes to have been blown in Paris by the direction of the French Emperor. Between the two pamphlets there is struck out such an aggregate of pros and cons on the Polish question as the judicial mind of England may like to consider. And, as the Polish question is with us no question of party-politics, but pre-eminently a question yet shaping itself in the national thought, and soliciting whatever information may help the conclusion, some abstract of the views of the two opposed pamphleteers may

here be given.

The French pamphleteer begins with an apology for the French Emperor for not having plunged in hot haste into a war for the emancipation of Poland. "Doubtless," he says, "had his Majesty the Emperor consulted only the impulse of his own heart, a decisive word would long ere now have been spoken." But, in politics, the author adds, the heart must be ruled by reason; and though here, as in private matters, duty is the first consideration, yet the choice of the right time for action is of supreme importance. Now the Polish question, he proceeds to say, is a vast question. "If the suppression of this nation in the last century changed the axis of the political world, its re-establishment now would affect the existence of almost all the European states." None of the anti-imperialist parties in France, at all events, have a right to twit the Government of the Emperor with

dilatoriness in the Polish cause. The Legitimists! what did they do for Poland in 1815 or afterwards? The Orleanists! what, with all their promises, did they do during their tenure of power in France? The Repub-licans! in 1848, when Lamartine represented heans! in 1848, when Lamartine represented them, did they not, equally as in 1794, when Robespierre represented them, back out of all real concern with the Polish question in mere bows and general phrases? Napoleon I., and only he, did anything for the Poles. He did not do so much as he wished to do, and he repented at last of not having done more; but no one did so much. And good-will to the Poles is hereditary in his dynasty. Still, considering the complex relations of the Polish question—considering that the three powers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia might make common cause against any movement for the reconstruction of ancient Poland—it behoved the present Emperor of the French to proceed with care. He had proceeded with care! He had been especially considerate of the feelings of Russia. Both before the Crimcan war and after did he not do everything possible to show his real friendliness to the Tsar's government? But the Polish insurrection of the present day is a great fact. It cannot be ignored; and least of all by the French Emperor, the heir of the first Napoleon. "When there is a fire within a house, the owner may, if he likes, claim the right of extinguishing it himself; but, when the flame gains the roofs, and the whole house is burning, then not only the nearest neighbours, but every one, has the right to concern himself in the matter, and to see that the cause of the fire is made to disappear." The Polish insurrection is no longer a small revolt which Russia can trample down; it is a great rising of a people. In what relation shall the French Emperor place himself to this great fact? Even were there no hereditary zeal for Poland in the heart of the French people, even were remembrance of Poland not an obligation of the Napoleonic dynasty, even were there no duties on the part of France to the Catholic religion oppressed in Poland, would not the ruthless conduct of the Russian Government towards the Poles, before and since the rebellion, furnish the answer? "In truth, there is not here only a question of nationality, but, before all, a question of humanity. It will not be without danger to Europe as a whole if certain rough-shod modes of government, which are not European at all, but Asiatic, should be acclimatized within her bounds." England has, on the whole, behaved well in the Polish question; Austria, considering her difficulties, has also behaved well; only Prussia, under some infatuation, has boggled and blundered. France must act! The method of diplomatic remonstrance is not yet exhauted (was not, we should now say, for the pamphlet is six weeks old); but, should that method fail, France must act! And Russia, with her recollec-And Russia, with her recollections of the Crimean war, ought to know that action would not be difficult. "An Anglo-French-Swedish fleet might operate in the Baltic at the same time that an Anglo-French-Italian fleet might appear in the Black Sea. One would desire to avoid bringing the theatre of the war into the centre of Europe. The frontiers of the Russian Empire towards the West would have to be strictly guarded, and this would be the part naturally dovolving on Austria and Prussia." On Prussia—ah! there would be the rub! But, in this Polish question, one would be as considerate as possible of German, and even of Prussian feeling. The sole demand we would make on Germany would be to "borrow a passage so as to reach Russia through Prussia." Let the Russian Government ponder all this. Let not the Tsar and his admirers count on staving off the question by diplomatic delays till the winter, so as to be able to deal with the insurgents in the season of snow and frost when no help from France or the West could reach them. Let them remember that the battle of the Alma was won on the 20th of September, and that it was on the 14th of October that the French conquered at Jena!

Such is the French pamphlet. It is not so ably written as some other Napoleonic pamphlets we have seen. But we note in it two things which we have noticed in all Napoleonic pamphlets—the absolute and systematic personification of all France in the individuality of the Emperor; and the entire absence of every form of that idea of non-intervention which figures so much in the politics of England. In fact, Napoleonism means intervention; and perhaps it is because this is its meaning that it now represents France.

Our Russian pamphleteer, in point of style, comes after his opponent like a lumbering wooden waggon after a light gig. Nevertheless, he does say something substantial and to the point. First of all, he pretends to disbelieve—in irony, we must suppose—that the pamphlet to which he replies has any sanction from a potentate so wise as the Emperor of the French. He will treat it only as the production of an anonymous publicist! Then he complains of the too great rapidity of this publicist. He is so rapid that he does not even settle his terms. He has written a pamphlet in favour of the reconstruction of Poland, and he does not say what that Poland is which he desires to reconstruct. Is it the Poland of 1772, with reconstruct. Is it the romand of A..., Galicia, Posnania, and the nine Russian profinally, is it a Poland of new concoction, comprehending the Duchy of Warsaw, with Lithuania, Volhynia, and the Ukraine? Giving his opponent the benefit of supposing him to have had the most feasible of the three notions dunly in his mind-to wit, the second —the Russian pamphleteer joins issue with him on that supposition. The reconstruction even of such a Poland he avers to be a chi-"In politics, more than in business," he says, "it is indispensable, before undertaking any great affair, to count the cost. And what would be the cost of an enterprise on the part of France, or of any European coalition of powers, for the reconstruction of Poland? It would be enormous, the pamphleteer says. The whole Russian nation, he says, are unanimous as if sworn by a great oath, to back their Tsar in maintaining the integrity of the Russian Empire as it now is. Against a Russia thus unanimous all the rest of Europe would dash in vain. Napoleon I. marched against Russia at the head of twelve peoples, with 600,000 men under his command; but with how many men did he return? Admit, then, that there were now a coalition against Russia on the Polish question, and admit that this coalition were formed under the most favourable circumstances nossible, "still one would have to consider that a nation of sixty willions, electrically excited as Russia is, and guided by a sovereign of immense popularity, would bring to the attack a resistance of which the siege of Sebastopol and the war of 1812 can give but a very feeble idea, seeing that these sixty millions are free men ready to fight, that they are a people elevated by knowledge, and who have been fretted and irritated in the most sensitive fibre of their national being." Here certainly is defiance for all Europe; but, tainly is defiance for all Europe; but, in the rest of the pamphlet, it is evidently intimated that there is no belief at St. Petersburg that Great Britain, or Austria, or any other European power—except France—cares so much about the Polish question as to put itself in jeopardy or go to any expense on account of it. go to any expense on account of it. France, says the writer, is the only nation that goes to war for an idea. "Mais encore," he adds, "ya-t-il idées et idées;" and the idea of Polish independence is not an idea of the right kind. To prove this there is the right kind. To prove this there is the usual cut-and-dry allusion to the anarchy and utter incompetence of the Poles while they yet were a nation; and the equally usual and cut-and-dry assertion that the present Polish outbreak is the mere outbreak of a few hundreds of thousands of Polish nobles, unsupported by the real Polish people, and depending only on encouragement and the chance of assistance from without. Alexander II., it is maintained, was doing everything