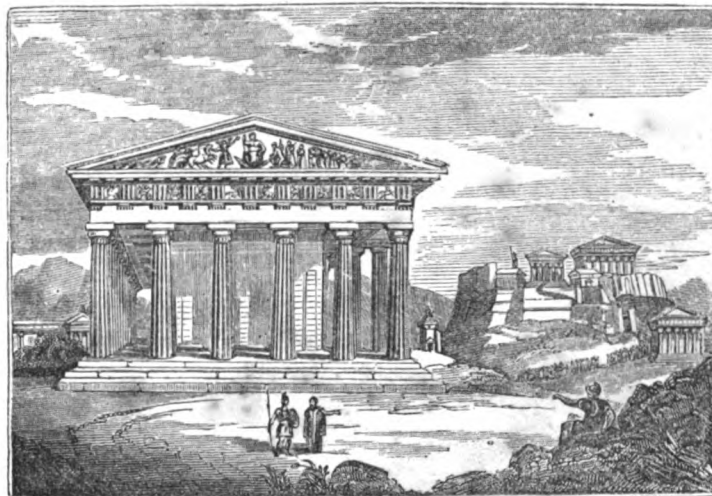


THE  
ATHENÆUM

JOURNAL  
OF  
LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND THE FINE ARTS.

FOR THE YEAR

1845.



LONDON:

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FOR THE CONTINENT, M. BAUDRY, QUAI MALAQUAIS, PARIS.

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 923.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1845.

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(Stamped Edition, 3d.)

For the convenience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazines.—Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received by M. BAUDRY, 3, Quai Malaquais, Paris, or at the Publishing Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London. For France, and other Countries not requiring the postage to be paid in London, 2s. 6d. or 1l. 2s. the year. To other Countries, the postage in addition.

**ROYAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.**—THE EXHIBITION IN WESTMINSTER HALL IS NOW OPEN. A list of the names of the Artists, and the names of the Exhibitors, is published in the Catalogue, Sixpence. C. L. EASTLAKE, Secretary.

**JONES'S PICTURE OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO,** and **TURNER'S PICTURE OF THE OLD FEMERAIRE,** now engraving for Finden's Royal Gallery of Modern British Art, will be on view, during this and the ensuing week, at the Publisher's, 5, Haymarket. Tickets to view may be obtained of the principal Printers, and from all Subscribers to the Work.

Finden's 'Royal Gallery of British Art,' Part IV, will be published on the 1st of July, price—Prints, 1l. 5s.; India proofs, 2l. 12s. 6d.—Also, on July 1st, Part V. of the 'TABLEAUX,' price 5s.

Published by J. Hogarth, 5, Haymarket.

**THE ALTAR-PIECE OF ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH,** Burlington-street, Strand, being now completed, and open to inspection, T. MILLEK, of 66, Long Acre, London, is ready to undertake similar work for Churches or other Buildings, in town or country, being able to rely on the assistance of accomplished and experienced Artists. This painting is executed on an imperishable Ivory Stone, and, although having all the appearance and brilliancy of a Fresco painting, is painted in a manner similar to the process of oil painting. It has a dead surface, so that it may be viewed from any part of the church, and is painted with the imperishable colours of the Old Masters. The painting illustrates the 19th and 20th verses of the 22nd chapter of St. Luke.

**COLLEGE FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, and GENERAL PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION,** Putney, Surrey. Established in 1842.

President, His Grace the Duke of BUCKLEIGH, K.G. The Education given in this College is peculiarly suited to the exigencies of the present day, and is most beneficial not only to those who are engaged in the Civil and Military as a profession, but to all persons engaged in the practical application of scientific Principles. Proprietors of the Institution may be obtained at the residence of the German Professor, No. 3, Berkeley-square; at the following Bookellers—Mr. Dalton, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross; Mr. Parker, West Strand; Messrs. Smith, Elder, & Co. Cornhill; and on application to the Principal, at the College at Putney, June, 1845. M. COWIE, M.A., Principal.

**HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.** EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.

The Third Meeting will take place on Saturday, the 12th of July, on which occasion His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the President of the Society, has kindly directed the Grounds of Chiswick House to be opened for the reception of the visitors to the Society's Garden.

Tickets are to be had of the Secretaries of the Society only, at this Office, price 3s.; or at the Garden, in the afternoon of the 12th July, at 7s. 6d. each; but then also only to orders signed by Fellows of the Society.

N.B. No Tickets will be issued in Regent-street on the day of Exhibition. 21, Regent-street.

**AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.**—CLASSES are now formed, under the direction of Dr. Ryan, and will commence on TUESDAY NEXT, at Twelve o'clock, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, for instruction in the above important subject, one of which is adapted for Noblemen and Gentlemen. For the full particulars, respecting the objects and Syllabus may be obtained of Mr. Robt. Longbottom, Secretary.

**HANWELL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.** Mid-December.—THE VACATION will CLOSE on THURSDAY, the 24th of July, when new pupils will be admitted. J. A. EMBERTON, D.D., Principal.

**EDUCATION.—GERMANY.**—The Principal of a respectable Establishment at Bonn, on the Rhine, formed in 1836, on purely domestic principles of education, for the limited number of TWENTY YOUNG GENTLEMEN, begs to inform Parents that he shall have a FEW VACANCIES at the approaching Vacation. Until his arrival in London, early in July, his Prospectus, and References to the Parents whose Sons are now under his care, may be had of Mr. Hookham, Library, Old Bond-street.

**PREPARATORY EDUCATION.**—At a Select Preparatory School, pleasantly situated near Town (Surrey side), a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN are boarded and carefully EDUCATED on moderate terms, by Sisters, who pay the most anxious attention to the health, happiness, and improvement of their Pupils.—For cards, apply to A. B., Mrs. Sabine's Repository, Denmark Hill.

**EDUCATION.—AT HOFWYL-HOUSE,** Stamford-hill, Middlesex, YOUNG GENTLEMEN are EDUCATED on plans founded on the principles so successfully applied by Pestalozzi and De Fellenberg. The most assiduous attention is bestowed on the culture of the religious and moral feelings, the development of the intellectual faculties, and the general improvement of the health and physical capabilities. The course of instruction includes the English, French, German, Latin, and Greek languages, the mathematics, experimental philosophy, and chemistry, the elements of natural and civil history, geography, and astronomy, writing, drawing, singing, dancing, gymnastics, &c. Terms, including every expense, from six to eight guineas per quarter. Prospectus may be obtained at Messrs. Jones & Co's, 30, Lower Holborn; or at the establishment.

**TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A LADY** of the Established Church wishes a RE-ENGAGEMENT as DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS, or as COMPANION. She has filled situations of great responsibility; previous to her last, she had charge of the family of a widower. With the general routine of education, including French and Italian, she teaches the Piano-forte without a master. Should this advertisement meet the notice of any one requiring a lady in whom they can place entire confidence, the Advertiser feels assured that the reference she can offer will prove most satisfactory. Address post paid C. T., Mr. France's, Bookseller, 14, Upper Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea.

**KENSINGTON HALL.**—The friends of Education are invited to inspect the arrangements of an Establishment in which an earnest attempt is made to educate, as well as to instruct, to impart useful knowledge and elegant accomplishments according to the most scientific systems, and to supply a deficiency so long desired—a COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION for LADIES who wish to advance beyond the usual limits of school instruction, and at the same time to insure the advantages of moral and religious culture. There are likewise preparatory and junior departments for the acquisition of elementary knowledge upon an original and well tried plan, which excludes the dangerous excitement of competition, or the use of any inferior motive. A few private pupils are received as parlour boarders, with the privilege of attending the lectures, soirées, and conversational meetings which are privileged for the improvement and recreation of the senior classes. Kensington Hall, North-end, near Kensington.

**CONTINENTAL EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.—A MARRIED LADY,** who has had much experience in Tuition both in England and on the Continent, RECEIVES under her care a limited number of YOUNG LADIES, offering them, in addition to a sound English Education, the same facilities for acquiring Modern Languages as on the Continent. For Prospectus apply to Messrs. Hatchard & Son, Bookellers, Piccadilly; Messrs. Hoare & Varty, Bookellers, Strand; and to Mr. Dalton, Publisher, Cockspur-street.

**INSTITUTION de Mme. SAINT-CLAIRE,** Bel Respiro, 160, Avenue des Champs Elysées à Paris.—Madame SAINT-CLAIRE a l'honneur d'informer les familles qu'une Dame Anglaise, attachée depuis 8 ans à son établissement, se trouve à Londres pour recevoir les Dames et les Enfants de conduire à Paris les jeunes personnes qui désirent faire le voyage de la capitale, pour y apprendre la langue Française, et y recevoir les leçons des premiers maîtres. S'adresser M. G., care of Messrs. Cramer, Beale & Co. 201, Regent-street; Chappell, 50, New Bond-street; ou on peut avoir tous les renseignements nécessaires.

**TO NOBLEMEN AND OTHERS.—A GENTLEMAN,** who has been engaged in the Legal Profession for more than 10 years, is desirous, chiefly on account of his health, of meeting with some occupation, either in this country or abroad, not consisting entirely of sedentary employment, nor requiring severe mental application. His former professional associations have been such as to qualify him for the Superintendence and Management of Estates. The most satisfactory references will be given as to his moral integrity and his ability and responsibility.—Address to E. G. Lex, at No. 14, King-street, Finsbury-square.

**ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS OF SOCIETY.**

Patrons. Lord Ashley, M.P.

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A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Great Queen-street, on THURSDAY, July the 10th, at One o'clock.

Lord Ashley, M.P., in the Chair, for the purpose of establishing an Asylum in the neighbourhood of London for the reception, for moderate annual payments, of Insane Persons who are not paupers, but whose families are unable to support the expenses of a private asylum. Among those for whose special relief this Institution is intended, may be enumerated persons of good family, and of small incomes; officers of the Army and Navy without fortune; clerks in the public service or in various offices, receiving salaries dependent on their continual exertions; clergymen possessing small preferment or curacies; and men of other learned professions not possessing an independence; artists, authors, and respectable holders of small property. It is well known that families belonging to all these classes of society are often involved in serious pecuniary embarrassments, and are sometimes reduced to extreme poverty by the occurrence of insanity in the person of a child, a wife, a parent, or some dependent relative; and it is proposed to provide for such persons an Asylum into which they can be promptly received, and in which they may have the comforts suitable to their habits of life, and all the advantages and resources enjoyed in existing asylums for the classes already provided for. By order of the Committee. EDWARD CONOLLY, Hon. Sec.

**HOWE, LEONARD & CO., AUCTIONEERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BOSTON, UNITED STATES.**—Particular attention given to the SALE OF OLD and NEW BOOKS. Satisfactory references can be obtained at John Miller's, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

**TO CONTINENTAL TOURISTS.** J. A. GODDARD, FOREIGN and GENERAL AGENT, 36, Old Jewry, respectfully informs the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, that he undertakes to receive and pass through the Custom House, Works of Art, Wines, Racecups, &c.; and also to forward Effects to all parts of the World. All commissions with which J. A. G. may be entrusted, will be executed with the utmost attention and promptitude, and on terms that will insure him future favours.—The List of J. A. G.'s Foreign Correspondents, and every information, may be obtained at his Offices, 36, Old Jewry.

**CIRCULAR NOTES.—UNION BANK OF LONDON.**—The Directors give Notice that they issue CIRCULAR NOTES (of the value of 10l. and upwards), free of expense, and LETTERS OF CREDIT, payable at all the principal cities and towns of Europe and elsewhere, to be obtained at the Head Office, 2, Trinity-street, Mansion House, or at the sub-office, Branch, Argyll-place; and at the Charing-cross Branch, Pall Mall East. W. W. SCRIMGEOUR, Manager.

**CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL CIRCULATING LIBRARY.**—Subscribers paying 2l. 2s. a-year are entitled to six books or pieces of music at a time in town, or eighteen in the country. Subscribers paying 2l. 2s. a-year are entitled to four in town, or twelve in the country. All new works of interest are added to the Library as soon as published, and every description of music is supplied to subscribers.—30, New Bond-street.

Sales by Auction.

**SOUTHGATE'S ROOMS.**

By Mr. HENRY SOUTHGATE, at his Rooms, 23, Fleet-street, on TUESDAY, July 8.

**A COLLECTION OF PICTURES OF THE ITALIAN, DUTCH, FLEMISH, and ENGLISH SCHOOLS,** the Property of a Gentleman, including some interesting Specimens by—

Reynolds	Weenix	Wilson
Broussais	Rubens	Lingebach
Molnour	J. Romano	Frank
Rathbone	Bouche	Deebenbach
Houseman	Vandyck	Jordan
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On FRIDAY, July 11, and following day,

**A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS,** including the LIBRARY of a GENTLEMAN, removed from Gloucester, amongst which will be found 15 Fables, Houdou Voyage Pittoresque, 4 vols.—Daniell's Animated Nature, 2 vols.—Collection of Private Acts, from 1799 to 1800, 18 vols.—Bayle's Dictionnaire, 4 vols.—Biblia Hebraica, Buxtorffii, 2 vols.—Stephani Thesaurus, 10 vols.—Is Quatro; Encyclopaedia Britannica, seventh edition, in parts—Grifford's Life of Pitt, 3 vols.—Strutt's Dictionary of Engravers, 2 vols. call gilt—Dooley and Mant's Bible, 3 vols. call gilt—Pictorial Bible, 4 vols.—Is Octavo; Patrick, Lowth, Arnold and Whitby's Commentary, 4 vols. call gilt—Lardner's Works, 11 vols. large paper, call gilt—Cudworth's Intellectual System, 4 vols.—A NEW TALE from the LIBRARY of a GENTLEMAN, Esquimaux, 6 vols.—Harris's Life of James L., profusely illustrated with portraits and plates, 5 vols. call—Swift's Works, by Sir Walter Scott, 19 vols. call—United Service Journal, from the commencement in 1821 to 1841, half call—London's Encyclopaedia of Gardening, &c.—Also a NEW TALE from the LIBRARY of a GENTLEMAN, consisting of Early English and Foreign Divinity, &c. &c.

MR. L. A. LEWIS'S SALES FOR JULY.

FRIDAY, July 11.

**FOREIGN BOOKS in Geography, Statistics, Finance, &c.** collected by a Gentleman who contributed articles on those subjects to the PENNY CYCLOPEDIA; also an IMPROVED ATLAS from ASTWERP, Bonn, relating to the Jewish, Service Books, Vogelaar's Odes in Imitation of Seven Sentimental Poets, 1691, extremely rare, H.A., Parthenica Sacra, 1633, rare, Classics, &c.

MONDAY, July 14, and three following days, **VALUABLE BOOKS,** being the Library of two Gentlemen, deceased, Classical Works from Cambridge, Books of Prints, Miscellaneous Books, &c.

FRIDAY, July 18.

**VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS,** in Quires, including 228 TROLOPE'S HISTORY OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, 4to.—233 LIFE OF SIR THOMAS MORE, 8vo.—1008 FOSCOLO'S DANTE, 8vo.—164 Cory's Metaphysical Inquiry, 8vo.—249 Cory's Chronological and Mythological Inquiry, 8vo.—50 Conversations on Chronology, 8vo.—172 Treatise on Government, 8vo.—608 Tales of Real Life, 18mo.—617 Ethics for Children, 18mo.—44 Ethics for Youth, 18mo.—80 Concise Arithmetician, 18mo.—465 Walkingame Simplified, 18mo., &c. 123, Fleet-street, Saturday, July 5th.

**MESSRS. BARRY & SON** beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that one of their firm constantly visits Paris for the purpose of selecting elegancies of every description suitable for presents of which they now have a most splendid variety. Their stock of plain and fancy stationery, dressing-cases, desks, &c. is the very best that can be manufactured. Their stamps for marking linen are used by Her Majesty and a large number of the nobility. Dies, for stamping paper, also, are engraved in the best style, with either crest, coronet, or initials; specimens of either of which may be selected from an almost endless variety at their establishment, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, and 123, Bishopsgate-street Within. Plates for visiting-cards engraved for 2s. 6d. and 100 cards printed for 2s. 6d. Messrs. Barry & Son are also sole agents for Mr. R. B. Edie's Perfumery.

**CALIGRAPHIC BLACK LEAD PENCIL,** Manufactured by E. WOLFF & SON, 23, Church-street, Spitalfields, London.

The Caligraphic Pencils have been invented by E. Wolff & Son, after the expenditure of much time and labour. They are the result of many experiments; and every effort that ingenuity and experience could suggest, has been made to insure the highest degree of excellence, and the profession may rely upon their being all that can be desired.

They are perfectly free from grit; and for richness of tone, depth of colour, delicacy of tint, and evenness of texture, they are not to be equalled by the best Cumberland Lead that can be obtained at the present time, and are infinitely superior to every other description of Pencil now in use.

The Caligraphic Pencils will also recommend themselves to all who use the Black Lead Pencil as an instrument of professional importance or recreation, by their being little more than half the price of other pencils.

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\* This Pencil is particularly recommended for writing and counting.

An Allowance on every Gross purchased by Artists or Teachers. May be had of all Artists' Colourmen, Stationers, Bookellers, &c. A single Pencil will be forwarded as a sample, upon the receipt of postage-stamps to the amount.

CUTTING.—To prevent imposition, a highly finished and enclosed protection wrapper, difficult of imitation, is put round each dozen of Pencils. Each Pencil will be stamped on both sides. Caligraphic Black Lead, E. Wolff & Son, London. The usual trade allowance at stationers, Bookellers, &c. A Strong Box or specimen gratis with an order for a gross of Pencils.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

districts that yield largely to the wealth of England, by the labour which such knowledge as they profess to give should lighten and direct. The annual value of iron produced in the whole of Great Britain, is equal to eight millions sterling; and of this sum, five millions are produced in Wales alone,—an amount equal to the produce of the whole of continental Europe. A knowledge, on the part of the workman, of the properties and accidents of the materials in which he works is important as well to economy of production as to the diminution of the perils amid which the miner pursues his laborious calling. Mr. Solomon Gibson, a brother, we believe, of Mr. Gibson, the sculptor-academician, is an active promoter of this good cause; and to his efforts and views we call the attention of the friends of the principality—and that of the government.

Several members of the Jewish and General Literary Institution, noticed heretofore, have submitted a plan to its committee, the object of which is to collect materials towards the history and statistics of the Jews in Great Britain, from their first appearance in the island. A sum of at least 100*l.* is to be subscribed, for five years,—100*l.* per annum to be the salary of a competent scholar, who is to devote four years exclusively to the collecting of materials, both from printed books and from the MS. records of the realm. As the former are to include the Rabbinical writings, the scholar to be selected must not only be fully conversant with the middle-age Latin and Norman-French, but also with the compound idiom known under the name of Rabbinical Hebrew. The materials thus collected are to be deposited with the Literary Institution, and to be open to the inspection and study of all persons who may wish to compete for the prize of 100*l.*, which is to be awarded, in the sixth year, to the author of the best history of the Jews in Great Britain. Foreign scholars who may wish to compete for the prize, are to be supplied with copies of the materials free of any expense.

The third Annual Conversazione of the Institute of the Fine Arts was held, on the 28th instant, at Willis's Rooms, and very numerously attended—ladies being, this year, for the first time, amongst the invited guests. The display of works of art was numerous and interesting. There were not many pictures by the old masters; but amongst those of our own modern school, we noticed an early landscape by Turner, and two landscapes by Wilkie, the contributions of Mr. Denny. A small picture by Mr. Huskisson (a new name in Art), exhibiting the fairy world of Oberon and Titania, and full of the feeling and fancy of the subject, attracted attention. Goodall exhibited a picture, the Interior of an Irish Cabin; and Mr. Harrison, a large and fine water-colour painting, from the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' treated in a manner full of taste and originality. We noticed, also, a series of eight drawings, by the late Thomas Sibson, from English history—embodying not merely particular scenes, but phases, of English life and character:—'A Descent of the Danes upon the English Coast;' 'A School in the Time of Alfred'—(a drawing of high character, for conception and execution); 'A Saxon Town;' 'Saxon Hospitality;' 'The Normans' return in Triumph;' 'The Baron's Hall in the Time of Chaucer;' 'Trial by Combat;' and 'Cash Payment' (a Saturday night in a factory). There were some splendid specimens of German engraving, from designs by Kaulbach, in illustration of Goethe, and unpublished. In sculpture, Mr. Foley contributed two spirited sketches in plaster, together with a reduced copy in bronze of his 'Youth at the Stream,'—and Mr. Bell, a bronze copy of his 'Eagle Slayer.' The portfolios of drawings and sketches were numerous; and articles of virtu, such as bronzes, cups, missals, jewels of the middle ages, carvings on ivory and wood, armour, &c., abounded, and were many of them of great rarity and beauty.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Mr. Andrew Picken,—the worthy son of a worthy father, of whom many of our readers will have a pleasant recollection in the lighter walks of fiction—and himself an artist of great promise, which disease long baffled, and death has at last broken "to the hope." Some years ago, Mr. Picken sought to escape from the foe who has finally conquered, amid the soft airs and enchanted breezes of that

paradise of the consumptive, Madeira; and brought thence, as our readers may remember, some of the finest and boldest sketches of its remarkable scenery. But into that charmed region his enemy followed him, in the guise of his art; and, with the sketches, he brought home a worse thing—the gift of the exposure which had sought, and the toil which had produced, them. He has died, at the age of thirty years.

We understand that Mr. John Horsley has been elected by the Committee of the School of Design to succeed Mr. Herbert. Considering all the circumstances of Mr. Herbert's retirement, the factions in the committee and the ruptures with the pupils, we doubt if the office of drawing-master can be considered as an easy or enviable one.

We have pleasure in recording all those instances in which our own Government awards any of the honours to scientific, literary, or artistic distinction, amongst ourselves, which are held to be its right in many of the Continental nations; and this is a pleasure to which we the more readily lend ourselves, inasmuch as such notices make no very serious encroachment upon our space. We must not omit, then, to record the knighthood which has been conferred on Mr. Fellows (now Sir Charles)—as a worthy pendant to the previous instance of the same dignity bestowed on Mr. (Sir Robert) Schomburgk.

The recent arrivals from America bring, as most of our readers will have seen, distressing accounts of an awful calamity which has befallen the city of Quebec, in the destruction of one-third of its extent, by conflagration. No less than 1,650 dwellings are in ashes, and 12,000 people left without food or shelter. The details are of the most painful character. So rapid was the catastrophe, that nothing could be saved but the life which fled before the fiery pursuer, and too often in vain. Men who had gained what they believed to be places of safety, distant from the burning quarter which they had left, found themselves suddenly surrounded by the flame, as if it had leaped thither, and their means of escape cut off. Every class of society has been reached by the wide-spreading calamity; and numbers, who rose in the morning possessed of competence, saw the night fall down upon them beggars. The terrors of a coming Canadian winter are added to these horrors,—and, meantime, the dread of plague, from the crowding into narrow spaces of this mass of destitution and distress. The city has done what she can to relieve her sufferers—and Montreal has helped her: but the case is, as she declares, one utterly beyond the resources of such a community, even in its best circumstances; and she makes an earnest appeal to the mother-country, for aid.

Miss Cushman's success with the London public has, it should seem, tempted others of the family to adventure for a share of the fruits of Shakespeare's island. A sister of the prosperous actress has quitted Philadelphia for England, accompanied by her mother.

We regret to learn that Philadelphia has been appointed to a share in those calamities which the Arts have recently had to sustain in the great cities of America. Our readers know that Washington and New York have each lost their theatres by fire, within a very short space of time; and on the 11th of last month, the Academy of Fine Arts, in Philadelphia, fell a victim to the same destroying agent, with a large proportion of the treasures which it contained.

A unique and highly interesting volume has been discovered, by Mr. A. Asher, of Berlin, and by him transferred to the British Museum. It consists of a series of French *Farces*, *Bergeries*, and *Moralités*, printed from 1542 to 1548; and even the most instructed of the bibliographers of France, England, and Germany were ignorant of the existence of about fifty-eight of these curious monuments of the manners and customs of the 16th century. The *Bibliothèque Royale* possesses some five or six of these plays only,—the whole of which are in black letter, and printed in the singular size called, "format d'Agenda."

It was stated, last week, in the Chamber of Deputies, in allusion to the imperfect regulations existing at the *Bibliothèque Royale*, for the loan of its treasures, that no less than twenty thousand of its volumes are lost, and a great number

mutilated. Reference was made, too, to the manuscript of Molière, stolen from that institution in 1825, and recently offered for sale by auction, in Paris, as our readers know. This manuscript the Minister of Public Instruction has never been able to recover, by means of the tribunals, for want of any mark to prove its identity; but, in answer to the complaint of such abuses in an establishment of so much interest, the Chamber was assured that regulations had now been adopted which rendered their future recurrence impossible.—This reminds us of a painful circumstance, which has for some time been a subject of conversation in literary circles,—the formal exclusion of Mr. J. O. Halliwell from the library of the British Museum. We have hitherto refrained from all allusion to the subject; but as a statement has been put forth in one of the Sunday papers, evidently by a friend of Mr. Halliwell, and as the writer calls on the press to pronounce judgment, we shall not hesitate to say that the explanation there given is unsatisfactory. But on this point our readers shall judge for themselves: "About two or three years ago, Mr. Halliwell, being desirous of raising a small sum of money, submitted a portion of his library, MSS. &c. to public auction, in London. The catalogue was printed some weeks before the sale; and, as Mr. Halliwell and his auctioneer can prove, copies were sent to all the public libraries, and in particular one was sent by the hand of Mr. Halliwell himself to the library of the University of Cambridge. Amongst the MSS. was one of considerable antiquity, and curious as detailing some of the modes used for producing certain tints of coloured glass. The title of the MS., and the nature of its contents, were correctly set forth in the catalogue. The University of Cambridge and the Trustees of the British Museum did not make any purchases at the public sale; but the Trustees of the Museum, afterwards, and at a considerable advance, purchased the MS. we have described, and placed it in their list. There it meets the eye of some Cantab, who recognizes it as a missing MS. of his University library. The University claim it of the Trustees; and the latter refuse to part with it, on the ground that they have come honestly by it. Mr. Halliwell is, of course, appealed to as to where he bought it, and how long he had possession of it. His answer is, that he cannot tell; he has for years been in the habit of haunting old book-stalls, curiosity-shops, &c., in all parts of town and country, and has never been in the habit of noting down the places where he makes his purchases."

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.  
THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY IS NOW OPEN.  
—Admission, (from Eight o'clock till Seven) 1*s.*; Catalogue, 1*s.*  
HENRY HOWARD, R.A., Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PICCADILLY.  
The Gallery with a SELECTION OF PICTURES BY ANCIENT MASTERS and those of the late SIR A. CALLCOTT, R.A., and other deceased British Artists, is OPEN daily, from Ten till Six.  
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#### SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

ROYAL SOCIETY.—June 19.—R. Owen, Esq. V.P. in the chair.—'On the Connexion between the Winds of the St. Lawrence and the Movements of the Barometer,' by W. Kelly, M.D., Surgeon R.N., attached to the Naval Surveying Party on the River St. Lawrence.—The author adduces a great number of observations, which are in opposition to the generally received opinion, that the mercury in the barometer has always a tendency to fall when the wind is strong. During a period of fifteen years passed in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, he found that the barometer as frequently rises as falls under the prevalence of a strong wind; and that the winds often blew with a greater force with a rising than with a falling barometer. He gives a circumstantial account of the progress and course of various gales which came

under his observation during that period, and from which he infers the existence of a steady connexion between the prevailing winds of this region and the movements of the barometer, and enters into an inquiry into the mode in which that instrument is affected by them. The extensive valley of the St. Lawrence is bounded at its lower part, for a distance of nearly 500 miles, by ranges of hills, rising on each side to a considerable elevation. Within this space the ordinary winds follow the course of the river; and in almost every instance where they approach from windward, the barometer rises with them; and when, on the other hand, the wind approaches from leeward, the barometer not only falls before the arrival of the wind, but continues to fall until it has subsided. An appendix is subjoined, containing extracts from the tabular register of the barometer and winds at various points in the valley of the St. Lawrence, during the years 1834 and 1835, accompanied by remarks on different points deserving notice in particular cases.

'On the Elliptic Polarization of Light by Reflexion from Metallic Surfaces,' by the Rev. Baden Powell.—In a former paper, published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1843, the author gave an account of the observations he had made on the phenomena of elliptic polarization by reflexion from certain metallic surfaces, but with reference only to one class of comparative results. He has since pursued the inquiry into other relations besides those at first contemplated; and the present paper is devoted to the details of these new observations, obtained by varying the inclination of the incident rays and the position of the plane of analyzer, and by employing different metals as the reflecting surfaces. By the application of the undulatory theory of light to the circumstances of the experiments and the resulting phenomena, the law of metallic retardation is made the subject of analytical investigation. A polariscope of peculiar construction, of which a description is given at the conclusion of the paper, was employed in the experiments; and tables are subjoined of the numerical results of the observations.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—June 23.—Lord Colchester, President, in the chair.—Six new members were elected.—The paper read was 'Considerations against the supposed Existence of a great Sea in the Interior of Australia,' by E. J. Eyre, Esq.—"An opinion," says Mr. Eyre, "very generally prevails, that the continent of Australia is, comparatively speaking, little more than a narrow crust or barrier intervening between an outer and an inner sea. This opinion originated with Capt. Flinders, and is still entertained by Capt. Sturt, Mr. Windsor Earl and others. Mr. Eyre admits that the non-existence, at least as far as we know, of any large river, with the exception of the Murray, discharging itself into the sea, on the eastern, western, or southern coasts, to the southward of a line drawn from Moreton Bay to Shark's Bay, is the strongest argument in favour of the theory of an inland sea; nevertheless other and weighty considerations militate against this idea; and Mr. Eyre has come to the conclusion that the interior of New Holland will be found generally to be of a very low level, to consist of arid sands alternating with many basins of dried up salt lakes or such as are covered only by shallow salt water or mud, as in the case of Lake Torrens; that there may be many detached and even high ranges, as the Gawler Range, interspersed among the arid wastes, and that in the midst of these ranges there may be rich and fertile spots. As far as Mr. Eyre's own personal observation goes, it supports the suggestion thrown out by Capt. Sturt, that Australia was formerly an archipelago of islands, and that their emergence from the sea is a comparative modern event. Be this as it may, Mr. Eyre finds his opinion against the existence of an inland sea, upon the following three circumstances: first, the hot winds, which in South Australia blow constantly from the north, or centre of the continent, and which he compares to the fiery and withering blasts from a heated furnace, and the little probability that such winds have been wafted over a large expanse of water; secondly, the accounts of the natives inhabiting the outskirts of the interior, who have no knowledge of any large body of water inland, either fresh or salt; thirdly, the coincidence observable in the physical appearance, customs, character and pur-

suits of the aborigines at opposite points of the continent, while no such coincidence exists along the intervening line of coast, connecting these points. The development of all the facts contained under three heads, and the mention of others, such as the arrival of parrots from the interior, &c., constituted the mass of Mr. Eyre's paper; but as mere abstracts would break the chain of reasoning adopted by the author, we must content ourselves with saying that, however plausible that reasoning may be, and it certainly has great weight, nothing short of an actual examination of the interior can satisfy us as to the nature of that peculiar country.—It was stated at the meeting that Lieut. Ruxton had arrived safely and in good health at Walwich Bay; that he had hired Hottentots and cattle, and was about to proceed on his exploration to the interior, intending to return by the Cape.

The President announced that the next meeting would be held on the 10th of November.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.—June 21.—Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart., M.P., in the chair.—R. Alcock, Esq., was elected a Corresponding Member.

Mr. A. Bettington, of the Bombay Civil Service, read a paper on certain fossils procured by himself on the Island of Perim, in the Gulf of Cambay; more particularly on a gigantic ruminant, having some affinities to the Sivatherium and the Giraffe. After adverting to former notices of fossils obtained on this island, the writer described its situation in the midst of the gulf stream of Cambay, which separates it from the main land, and deposits large quantities of alluvium brought down by the rivers emptying themselves into it. These rivers, in the present day, in the freshes, transport into the Gulf large trees, and the bodies of oxen, deer, bears, and other animals; and in the great floods of past ages are considered to have brought down and deposited, as now discovered, the remains of ruminants and pachydermata, some extinct and unheard of, others having, in the present day, their living co-generals in the Indian rivers. The bed from which the writer obtained the fossil specimens exhibited is below the usual water mark, and inaccessible except at the ebb of spring tides. A portion only of those obtained were brought to England, the remainder were left in India. The most remarkable of those in this country was a large skull, which is now, by competent judges, pronounced to be the first specimen of a new genus. The mass of conglomerate which contained it weighed about 170lb., and the separation of the skull from near 100lb. of matrix occupied Mr. Bettington many weeks. The skull, on the whole, is well preserved, though a portion has suffered from the action of water. The lines of teeth on the two sides of the palate are unconformable; and it has been conjectured that the head must, at this part, have suffered from violence, but there is no appearance of fracture. For the purposes of comparison, Mr. Bettington had made a close measurement of every part of the Perim fossil, of the sivatherium, and of the skull of the adult giraffe in the British Museum; from all which it appeared that the Perim fossil is the smaller. The teeth are similar in number and character to those of the sivatherium, and are somewhat smaller, as the comparative size of the heads would lead us to expect. A marked distinction between the two is found in the excess in width of the cranium at the vertex, being in the sivatherium 22 inches, and in the Perim fossil little more than 11 inches, in which character the latter approaches nearer to the giraffe. But the greatest point of difference is in the form and position of the horns. In the sivatherium the horns bear somewhat the same relation to each other as in the four-horned antelope; whereas, in the fossil under consideration, the anterior horns rise from a confluent base measuring twenty-five inches; the horns above the line of division measuring eighteen inches. This formation the writer considers to be without precedent in the animal kingdom, fossil or recent. The general character, cancellar structure, and extensive development of the protuberance at the lower edge of the transverse ridge of the occiput, compel the conviction that it was a posterior horn, "reflected" as in the common Indian buffalo, and must have produced an appearance truly monstrous. The whole formation indicates great force and power. Among the other fossils, there were some identical with those of the Sevalic hills, and

others peculiar, as yet, to Perim. Among the latter was a new crocodilian. There were specimens of three species of mastodon, gariola, and rhinoceros; and the heads, horns, and teeth of stags, antelopes, oxen, &c. The writer concluded with the observation that there was still a rich field of research remaining at this deposit, and that he had sent to India, not only for some of the specimens before referred to, but was also making arrangements for prosecuting further research.—Dr. Mantell, who was present by invitation, remarked that the specimens afforded additional confirmation of the fact, first pointed out by Captain Cautley and Dr. Falconer, that in the tertiary formations of India were collocated the remains of several species of reptiles and mammalia, with those of extinct species and genera belonging to the most ancient European deposits of the same geological group (the *eoocene*); as, for example, the teeth and bones of the chiroptamus, and other pachyderms of the Paris Basin, with those of the existing gariol of India. Dr. Mantell then offered some observations on the analogy which the specimens from Perim, as well as those from Ava, and from the Sevalic hills, presented in their mineralogical condition, and the mechanical action to which they had been subjected, with those more ancient fossil bones and teeth that abound in the Wealden deposits of the south-east of England; particularly with those obtained from the conglomerate and grits of Tilgate Forest. The Indian and the British fossils are alike mineralized by iron, and have an investment of indurated, ferruginous sand, interspersed with quartz, pebbles, and rolled fragments of other rocks; and the bones are, for the most part, mutilated, and much water-worn, proving that previously to their mineralization they had been exposed to abrasion from streams and rivers, and were transported from a great distance by currents. Dr. Mantell dwelt on the discrepancy between the Faunas of the two epochs, although that of the Wealden was as decidedly of a tropical character as that of the tertiary strata of India; but in the latter large mammalia prevailed, while in the far more ancient secondary formation of England mammalia were absent, and the place of the gigantic ruminants and pachyderms was occupied by herbivorous reptiles of appalling magnitude.

The Society adjourned till November.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—June 23.—W. Tite, V.P., in the chair. J. Dobson, of New-castle-upon-Tyne, was elected a Fellow. A paper was read by C. Parker, 'On the Proportions of the Beams used by Ancient and Modern Architects.'—The paper commenced by comparing the strength of the square and the strongest beam that could be cut out of a round tree, and contrasting the proportions with the usual forms which ancient and modern architects adopt in beams, the former making the breadth, and the latter the depth, the element of strength. It then traced the views that different nations have held and practised in their constructive operations. It stated that the Egyptians preferred the square form of bearing beam, which proportion was used in Solomon's palace, and that the Greeks and Romans used the rectangle placed horizontally. It then remarked that in all the timber buildings erected before and after the Norman conquest, the breadth of a beam was placed to resist an opposing force, and so continued to be used in the rebuilding of London after the fire in 1666. Prior to this date, the system of double framing was introduced on the Continent, and changing the proportion of timbers, made the depth preferred to the breadth, which view is now thought correct. The diversity of opinions thus shown, induced the following experiments, which were made with iron, from the difficulty of obtaining specimens in wood of equal strength. The object was to ascertain the effect of increasing two, three, or more times the breadth of a beam—also of increasing the like number of times the depth of a beam, and the comparative strength of two separate and one compact beam of equal weights. The result showed that every addition made to the breadth, was attended by a decrease of the bearing power in the ratio of  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$  as the case might be, whilst a contrary effect attended the enlargement of the depth; also that two separate beams were much weaker than one compact beam.

A paper was likewise read descriptive of 'A Series

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 925.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1845.

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**ASYLUM for the INSANE of the MIDDLE CLASSES of SOCIETY.—At a PUBLIC MEETING,** held at Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, 10th July, 1845, Lord ASHLEY, M.P., in the Chair, the Prospectus of an Asylum for the Insane of the Middle Classes having been read, the following Resolutions were carried unanimously:—

1. Moved by Samuel Gurney, Esq.; seconded by W. Tite, Esq.—That it is highly desirable to establish an asylum in the neighbourhood of London for the reception and cure of insane persons belonging to the middle classes of society, whose circumstances are too limited to meet the unavoidable expense of private asylums.
2. Moved by Dr. Southwood Smith; seconded by R. Cringier, Esq.—That patients in every stage, form, and application of the disorder should be admissible to such an asylum, when recommended by a governor, subject to the decision of the Committee of Management.
3. Moved by Viscount Ebrington, M.P.; seconded by J. Hancock Hall, Esq.—That a Provisional Committee, consisting of the following persons with power to add to their number, be appointed to carry the object into effect; and that an appeal be made to the nobility, clergy, and public in general, for donations and subscriptions:—Lord Ashley, M.P. Thomas Bevan, M.D. Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq. Frederic Cobb, M.D. John Conolly, M.D. William Dimes, Esq. Henry Ducebury, Esq. Edward Hamilton, M.D. Samuel Solly, Esq. F.R.S. Arthur Stillwell, Esq. William Thornborough, Esq. William Tite, Esq. F.R.S. Joseph Toynbee, Esq. F.R.S. Robert Willis, M.P. Forbes Winslow, M.D.
4. Moved by John Wilks, Esq.; seconded by Dr. Winslow.—That Lord Ashley, Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., and Samuel Gurney, Esq., be appointed Trustees of the Asylum.
5. Moved by Samuel Solly, Esq.; seconded by Dr. Bevan.—That there shall be established, in connexion with the Asylum, a charitable fund, raised by means of donations, subscriptions, and bequests, which shall be funded in the names of trustees specially appointed, and the interest applied to the relief of a certain number of persons to be elected from the patients who have been one year or more in the Asylum, and placed on the list of patients received for a lower payment, or even without any payment whatever.
6. Moved by Dr. Conolly; seconded by Dr. Webster.—That the grateful and cordial thanks of the Meeting be given to Earl Spencer and Lord Ashley for their kind patronage of the proposed Asylum; and to Lord Ashley for having given his valuable assistance on the present occasion, and for his zealous, benevolent, and efficient exertions on all occasions affecting the protection and welfare of those afflicted with insanity. ASHLEY, Chairman.

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the painter himself would now condemn as no true sublimity. 'Le Jeu aux Quilles,' or 'Nine Pins,' by *Du Sart*, 151 guineas; a close imitation of *Ostade*. 'The Polish Ambassador,' by *Rembrandt*, 106 guineas; 'Rembrandt's Father,' by *ditto*, 53 guineas; 'Rembrandt's Cook,' by *ditto*, 110 guineas. "This is the picture recorded by De Piles and others to have been so delusive, that when placed in the window by Rembrandt, the passengers thought it the cook herself." Auction catalogues, we again warn our readers, are not distinguished for veraciousness, and the account just quoted cannot be reckoned among their few veracities; but even were it exact, it would prove the picture a bad one—otherwise a waxen fac-simile is the best portrait art can produce; and *Madame Tussaud* is a far better artist than Rembrandt! 'Le petit Boudeur,' or 'Pouting Boy,' by *Greuze*, 182 guineas; 'Signora de Amicis' by *ditto*, 280 guineas; and to our taste very disagreeable specimens of a style seldom attractive. 'The Boy with a Bird's Nest,' by *Murillo*; almost as good as if by him indeed; the delighted expression of a little bird-fancier, who has his hat full of nestlings, which he counts to himself while he fingers them in their strange crib, and hugs himself at their number, equals that of the Dulwich or any other little ragged epicure *Murillo* ever painted; but the execution and colouring come short of his; 88 guineas. 'A Landscape,' by *Vander Meulen*, one of his state pictures, 135 guineas. Two impossible *Vandycks*, a 'Holy Family,' 126, a 'Dedalus and Icarus,' 260 guineas, close our critical synopsis.

*Hogarth*.—These few words addressed to you are relative to a notice (*ante*, p. 666-67) of a sale of historical pictures at Christie & Manson's, wherein mention is made of a painting by Hogarth, representing a 'Westminster Election; and that among the characters were those of "Fox, arm-in-arm with House, the hotel-keeper." This announcement surprised me, never having seen or heard of such a subject by that glorious painter. A few minutes' reflection convinced me, that if they were the effigies of Mr. Fox and House (characters very easily distinguishable) it was impossible the painting could be by Hogarth. And now let us refer to dates—those wholesome referees. Hogarth died October 25, 1764; Fox was born January 24, 1749, &c. First entered Parliament, as member for Midhurst, in 1768. Sam House, publican and republican, as he designated himself, landlord of the Fox public house, in Wardour Street, Soho, although he commenced politician in 1763, did not render himself conspicuous at any Westminster election until the memorable contest between the Lord Lincoln and Mr. Fox in 1780. Thus, by comparing the above specifications of time, you will perceive the painting could not have been by Hogarth.

GEORGE SHERTON.

Hanover Park, Peckham, July 7, 1845.

In addition to the equestrian figures of the two chief heroes of Waterloo, which the Duke of Wellington has ordered to be executed, in silver, after the designs of Count D'Orsay (*ante*, p. 637), his Grace has given a further proof of his opinion as to the Count's success in seizing his characteristic likeness, by sitting to the latter for his portrait, as a companion to that of Napoleon by Delarocche.—We may add to this bit of commemorative Art Gossip, that the citizens of Exeter talk of erecting a monument to the memory of their late distinguished representative, Sir William Follett:—that the Queen has subscribed two hundred guineas to the fund for the erection of a monument to the late General Sir William Nott:—and that Gibson's statue of Mr. Huskisson, for the town of Liverpool, is casting in bronze, at the Royal Foundry of Munich.

A few foreign paragraphs of the same kind will interest our readers. The colossal bust, in white marble, of himself, left by the late Augustus William Schlegel to the University of Bonn—and which bust is the work of the French sculptor David—has been placed in the great hall of that establishment.—In France, a bronze statue of *Le Sueur* the composer, is about to be erected in his native town of Abbeville; and a committee, including some of the first musical names of Europe, has undertaken the management of the project.—From Havre, it is stated that a vessel has arrived in that port, having on board three hundred casts of antique fragments, from the province of Constantina, in Algeria. They are to be transferred to the Louvre; in which place a room will be devoted exclusively to objects of art and antiquity brought from that colony.—Last month, was inaugurated, at Christiania, the monument, by the Swedish sculptor Mikkelsen, ordered by the will of the late King Charles John, to be erected, at his cost, to the memory of Count de Wedel-Jarlsberg; who

filled, for twenty-six years, the office of Governor-General of Norway, and had, by a long life devoted to their service, won from his countrymen the title of the *Benefactor of his Country*. The monument is a colossal bust, in white marble, of the Count, on a tall column of red granite, bearing, in letters of gold, the following inscription:—"Charles John, King of Sweden and Norway, to his friend the Governor-General, Count de Wedel-Jarlsberg—1845."—From the Norwegian capital, we learn, also, that an association of *savans*, artists, and literary men, has been formed there, under the title of "Society for the Preservation of the Ancient Monuments of Norway," with the object of exploring all parts of the kingdom for such objects of antiquity as are worthy of record, either in a historical or artistic point of view, and representing the same by lithographic drawings and written descriptions.—To this paragraph we may add an account, which we find in the *Courrier d'Athènes*, of a singular outrage committed upon the monuments of Greece. The wall of the Acropolis has been scaled by robbers; who succeeded in detaching a number of bas-reliefs, but had carried off only two—one ascribed to Phidias, and the other belonging to the Roman period. The first of these is said to have been recovered, and the police are on the trace of the other. The Greek paper even insinuates that the authorities know who are the robbers, but screen the names from public indignation.

In addition to the two Prussian Academies of the Fine Arts already existing, the one at Berlin and the other at Dusseldorf, a third is about to be established at Königsberg, for the eastern provinces. A School of Painting has been already organized; at the head of which the historical painter Rosenfeld has been placed as director and professor of painting. The School of Sculpture is to follow.—The King of Prussia has appointed M. Sulpice de Boisseree, the learned archaeologist of Munich (possessor, it is said, in common with his brothers Melchior and John, of the most complete collection of pictures of the German school existing), to the chair of the History of the Fine Arts, in Bonn, vacant by the death of the illustrious Schlegel.—The Academy of the Fine Arts at Amsterdam has elected MM. Ingres, Horace Vernet, Paul Delarocche, and Robert Fleury, into the number of its members.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

PRINCESS'S.—Last Tuesday was the concluding night of Miss Cushman's engagement at this theatre for the present season. 'The Stranger' was the play chosen for the occasion. The part of *Mrs. Haller* is no favourite with us, nevertheless as the actress's most successful assumption, it was perhaps wisely chosen. In other characters, Miss Cushman had shown great physical energy and force of passion: in this, she exhibited a quiet power and a tender pathos which has repeatedly commanded the applause of numerous audiences, and uniformly penetrated the "sacred fount of sympathetic tears." In concluding our notices of this lady, we have only to add, that for her success she has been little indebted to the management. The general inefficiency of the *mise en scene*, and of the histrionic talent of her coadjutors, has been marked and unprecedented in modern theatrical experience. So far therefore the new actress has stood alone: and it is such, that she has contrived to get through, not only with safety but honour, an ordeal more than usually perilous, for more, we believe, than eighty nights. Since her final appearances were announced, she has attracted crowded houses, and has reason, we think, to be satisfied with the enthusiasm of the audience on the evening of her farewell.

LYCEUM.—A new farce in one act, entitled 'An Object of Interest,' was produced last Monday. It presents an old subject with a somewhat new face. The heroine, *Fanny Gribbles* (Mrs. Keeley), indulges a romantic passion for becoming indeed the heroine of some domestic drama, such as Margaret Catchpole, Susan Hopley, or the 'Maid and the Magpie,' which, according to stage-usage in such cases, is forthwith gratified. Her mistress luckily has left a ring upon the mantel-piece; this our would-be-martyr places on her own proper finger, and then pretends to her lover Barney O'Dwyer (Mr. Wigan), that it is a gift from another admirer; he in jealousy flings it

out of the window, and it is picked up by a *Mr. Marmaduke Primrose* (Mr. Emery). No sooner is *Fanny* accused by her mistress of the theft, than she perceives that she has placed herself in the position she desired, and therefore determines to favour the mystery, while she asserts her innocence. As the finder of the jewel is a guest of the family, the *dénouement* would have been speedily brought about, but for circumstances which are too extravagant for detail. This part of the piece was especially tiresome, but as all ended happily, the audience were pleased. Its success depended on the acting of Mrs. Keeley and Mr. Wigan.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The musical news of the week may be told in a very few words: Concerts have been given by *Madame Eugénie Garcia* and *Sig. Mecatti*:—rehearsals held or announced for the Worcester and Norwich Festivals. Herr Pischek is gone—and Miss Sara Flower going for that course of two years' study in Italy, which too often produces no results; the reason of said unfruitfulness lying in the receipt being tried too late. Meanwhile, a beautiful voice has been heard at the Princess's Theatre, in 'The Syren,' belonging to a Miss Georgiana Smythson.—We were told of another of rare sweetness, the property of a Miss Catherine Hayes, a young Irish lady who has been singing with an Italian opera company at Marseilles; and acting, too,—with great success. The local journals speak of her in the highest terms.

After the litigation of half a century, the long vexed proprietorship of our Italian Opera House is decided, and the property, it is said, was on Saturday fairly taken possession of by the present lessee, Mr. Lumley. The new *pas de quatre*, by Mlle. Tagliani, Cerito, Carlotta Grisi, and Grahn, was produced by way of house-warming. 'Anna Bolena' has been given since our last notice—with (for those who prefer Moriani to Mario) the strongest possible cast:—'Così fan tutte' was performed on Thursday, with Mdes. Castellan, Borio, and Rossi-Caccia. We hope to have another opportunity of speaking of this revival; which a wise contemporary, we observe, forgetting that the opera has been played some half-dozen times in the last ten years, treats condescendingly as a piece of fossil music.

The site for the Weber monument, to be erected in Dresden, has been selected, by the King of Saxony, in front of the Theatre Royal of that city. The Committee have decided that the monument in question shall be the counterpart of that about to be erected to the memory of Beethoven,—that is, that it shall consist of a colossal statue, in bronze, of the illustrious deceased, on a quadrangular pedestal enriched with bas-reliefs on the four sides. The cost of the work is more than covered by the performances given in its behalf at the several theatres of Dresden, Berlin, Munich, Vienna and Hamburg.—The statue of Beethoven, modelled by the Dresden sculptor Hähnel, for the town of Bonn, has just been cast in bronze, at Nuremberg. At six in the morning of the day appointed for its departure to its destination, a grand concert was given, gratuitously, to the town by a band of two hundred performers, all *dilettanti*. The statue was hung with garlands of flowers, and crowned with a laurel wreath; and around it were ranged the four bas-reliefs, in bronze, for the pedestal. The music performed was Beethoven's own, with a single exception—a hymn written for the occasion by Dr. Meyer, and composed by the Baron Poissal. At six in the evening, the monument set out for Bonn, drawn by twenty-four horses, and escorted as far as Fohlertz, a distance of upwards of twelve English miles, by two hundred *dilettanti*, on horseback, singing their national songs, and performing triumphal music on wind instruments.—The King of Bavaria, being in the town of Aschaffenburg, has received a deputation from the singers whose grand festival meeting is to take place at Würzburg, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of August,—soliciting his presence. His Majesty accepted their invitation. A body of 1,200 singers and 600 instrumentalists will take part in these performances.

A line must record the close of the season of French Plays. We hope it has been as profitable to the manager as satisfactory to the subscribers; whose last treat has been the "well managed mirth" of M. Arzal. There are few caterers for any public, who

keep their faith so strictly, and with such avoidance of all questionable means by which the reputation of a theatre is made (means, in the end, sure to fail!) as Mr. Mitchell. His pretty little play-house, moreover, can hardly be kept open season after season, without good done to our actors—who may learn there, that what "Boz" calls "the charnel-house tone" is not indispensable to pathos;—and that comedy may be insinuated into the boxes, poked upward to the gallery, and flung merrily at the pit without grimace or indecency. The morality of French plays, great and small, is another question.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles, we believe, has returned from his sojourn in Madeira; with a new comedy in his portmanteau.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Paris Academy of Sciences.*—June 30.—A report, by M. Prevost, 'On the Fossil Remains of Animals in the Garonne as connected with Geology,' was presented. M. Prevost says, the entire space described by the Pyrenees, the Montagne Noire, the Quercy, the central plateau of Auvergne, and the Limousin, and Upper Poitou, which forms a sort of vast gulf, open towards the ocean between Nantes and Bayonne, appears to have been literally crammed with the carcasses of animals terrestrial and aquatic, and of all kinds, including the rhinoceros. All these animals, the remains of which are but rarely seen at the surface of the soil, and lie in solid beds of several metres thick, were different from the species now existing, and they were moreover different from the animals, not less numerous and varied, which, at an evidently later period, left their remains nearer the surface, such as the elephant, the hippopotamus, the hyena, the bear, &c., and which remains are now to be found towards the surface in many parts of Europe, particularly in Russia and Siberia. The latter, by their relative geological position and their character, seem to be placed between the most remote generations and the existing species.—M. Bory de Saint-Vincent called attention to his researches in Algeria as to the different races of the people of that country. He states that he finds no essential difference between the Kabyle and the Moor, but that there is a great difference in the facial line of the Bedouin. The Ethiopian type is a distinct one, but the three races have been much mixed, particularly towards the coast.

*Portfolios.*—'Harris's Peridoneus,' with moveable strings conveniently adapted for the reception and protection of the weekly numbers of the *Athenæum*, now made to order by Mr. Kennett, may be recommended to our readers as both elegant and useful.

*Curious if True.*—The following is literally translated from *Le Politique Belge*. The Commissioner Lau (Law?), member of the Court of Insolvent Debtors, has just finished his Report on the debts of Father Mathew, the temperance apostle, contracted in 1842. The debts recognized amount to 13,000*l.* sterling, upon which a dividend of 4*s.* 9*d.* is about to be paid. The declared debts amounted to 27,000*l.* sterling. The bankruptcy of Father Mathew arises from the cost of hiring Covent Garden Theatre!

*Archæology.*—It would seem that the opening of the Hippodrome in Paris, and the antique character of the performances there enacted, have given to the recently elected Mayor of Arles, the Marquis de Grille, a new idea for the celebration of his installation. An audience of ten thousand persons assembled, on the 28th ult., by his invitation, in the ancient Roman Amphitheatre of that city, to witness a succession of bull fights. The appearance of the old Coliseum, with its strongly-marked population—the picturesque costume, Phrygian head-dress, and Greek, Roman, or Saracen heads of the Arlesian women—is described by the provincial press as presenting a picture of peculiar interest in an artistic point of view: and this experiment having dispelled some apprehensions that were entertained as to the solidity of the ancient monument, it is supposed that the future festivals of the city will occasionally revive for its modern population this striking picture of its long-past.—From Nantes, we learn that the Baron de la Pylaie has caused the interior of the old Celtic Temple of Lanleff to be cleared of the accumulated rubbish, which, heaped in many places above the bases of the columns separating the arcades, completely masked the former. This exhumation

has brought to light a variety of ornaments, which will assist the archæologist, it is said, in arriving with more certainty at the determination of the date of the building; and corrected some of the written misstatements which have found their way into learned works that have attempted its description. M. de la Pylaie remained to make drawings of the general aspects, and all the sculptural details, of this still enigmatical temple.

*The Black Dwarf.*—In the course of the last fortnight a new object of interest has been added to the already attractive scenery of the Tweed—a monument marking the hitherto undistinguishable grave of David Ritchie, the prototype of the 'Black Dwarf,' in the churchyard of Manor. The monument, which is a neatly-executed stone, has been erected at the cost of Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, in consideration, we presume, of their having in early life been acquainted with Davie a few years after he was visited by Scott, as well as perhaps from a laudable desire to track the footsteps of genius. The stone bears the following brief inscription:—"In memory of David Ritchie, the original of the 'Black Dwarf.' Died 1811; erected by W. & R. Chambers, 1845."—*Scotch Paper.*

#### FIFTEENTH MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

[From our own Correspondents.]

TUESDAY.

#### SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Several of the papers read this day were purely mathematical, and would be unintelligible to the general public. We shall only, therefore, give their titles.

'On Imaginary Zeros, and the Theory of Conjugate Points,' by Prof. YOUNG.

Sir J. HERSCHEL exhibited a model of the globe of the moon in relief, expressing the forms and elevations of its mountains as seen in a good telescope. This beautiful and exquisite work he stated to be the performance of a Hanoverian lady, Madame Witte; modelled by her from actual observation through an excellent Fraunhofer telescope, in a small observatory at the top of her own dwelling-house; the selenographical positions and general contours of the principal craters and other leading features being first laid down on the smooth surface from Messrs. Beer and Maedler's micrometrical measures and charts. The diameter of the model is 12 inches  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lines (Rheinland measure), or one 10,000,000th part of the moon's actual diameter. The scale of heights is, however, necessarily enlarged to double this amount, as otherwise the relief would be too low for distinctness. The material is a composition of mastic and wax, and the whole is worked out in such perfection of detail as to represent every visible crater and mountain peak—nay, even the minuter lines of elevation which streak the so-called seas, &c. in their true forms and conventional proportions. In consequence, when properly illuminated, and placed at 30 or 40 feet distance, and viewed through a good telescope, the artificial is scarcely distinguishable from the real moon. The delicacy and precision of the work can only be appreciated by a microscopic examination. In fact, the whole model is stated by Madame Witte to have been executed with the aid of magnifying glasses. Sir J. Herschel accompanied his explanation of this model with several remarks on the physical constitution of the moon in respect of climate, atmosphere, moisture, &c., and compared its surface with the chart of part of Mount Etna, lent him for that purpose by Baron von Waltershausen, and with a drawing of his own of one of the principal craters as seen in his 20-foot reflector—placing the volcanic character of the ring mountains beyond all doubt. By the aid of a large chart by Messrs. Beer and Maedler, several of these, such as Aristarchus, Tycho, Kepler, Copernicus, &c. were pointed out, and their peculiarities described—their places on the model being fixed by the aid of brass circles, representing the moon's equator and meridians. This work, it is understood, will be submitted to the inspection of the Astronomical Society, on the resumption of their meetings in November. Speaking of the climate of the moon, Sir J. Herschel considered as probable the attainment of a very high

temperature (far above that of boiling water) by its surface, after exposure to unmitigated and continual sunshine during nearly a whole fortnight. The moon, therefore, when at the full, and for a few days after, must be, in some small degree, a source of heat to the earth; but this heat, being of the nature rather of culinary than of solar heat (as emanating from a body below the temperature of ignition), will never reach the earth's surface, being arrested and absorbed in the upper strata of an atmosphere where its whole effect will necessarily be expended in the conversion of visible cloud into transparent vapour. The phenomenon of the rapid dissipation of cloud (in moderate weather) soon after the appearance of the full moon (or of a moon so nearly full as to appear round to the unassisted eye), which he stated himself to have observed on so many occasions as to be fully convinced of the reality of a strong tendency in that direction, seemed to him explicable only on this principle. On the conclusion of Sir J. Herschel's explanation, BARON VON WALTERSHAUSEN entered into further particulars of the nature of the volcanic phenomena on the surface of Etna, as represented in the elaborate chart above alluded to, of the environs of Nicolosi, and pointed out many particulars of resemblance to the lunar volcanoes.

'On Algebraic Equivalence,' by Prof. JARRETT.

'On Triplets,' by Prof. GROVES.

'On the Equations of Laplace's Function,' by Mr. G. BOOLE.

'Journal of the Electro-Meteorological Observations at Kew,' by Mr. F. RONALDS.—In the abstract read, Mr. Ronalds confined himself almost exclusively to an enumeration of the different heads of observation, and particulars of the apparatus employed.

'On the Comet of 1843,' by M. DE BOGUSLAWSKI.

'On the Rotation of Minute Crystals in the Cavities of Topaz,' by Sir D. BREWSTER.

'On the Condition of Topaz subsequent to the formation of certain Classes of Cavities within it,' by Sir D. BREWSTER.

'Account of Meteorological Observations made at Christiana during 1844,' by Dr. LEE.—The tables now submitted were in continuation of those made in 1843, and submitted to the Association at York.

'On the Rings which surround the Image of a Star formed by the Object-glass of a Telescope,' by the Rev. S. EARNSHAW. The object was to draw attention to the fact, that the rings which are ordinarily seen round the images of a star are not the whole of the phenomena optically due to the experiment.

'On the Projection of a Star on the Dark Limb of the Moon just before its Occultation,' by Prof. STEVELLY. This the Professor considered to be a result of diffraction. Sir Isaac Newton having observed the shadow of a hair placed in a strong beam of sunlight to be broader than the hair itself, was led to investigate the course of a ray as it passed by the edge of a body, like the edge of a knife placed across a hole in the window-shutter, through which a sun-beam is admitted. At some distance the rays proceeded in their usual straight courses; while he found that, at a certain distance, they were bent towards the edge; but the courses of the nearest rays were bent away from the edge, so as to form curves convex towards it. The undulatory theory enabled us to trace these curves, and they were known to be of the nature of the hyperbola, with asymptotic branches extending onwards from the diffracting edge. Prof. Stevelly conceived the dark limb of the moon to be such a diffracting edge to the slender beam of light which reached us from a fixed star; and that as the curve was at the last moment the light was allowed to pass convex towards the moon, the portion of the ray which last entered our eye before the star disappeared, being the direction in which we should then see the star, if produced backwards, would meet the moon on her dark surface.

Sir D. BREWSTER said that if two observers were placed near one another, one will see the phenomenon and another will not. Besides, if it arose from the cause supposed by Prof. Stevelly, it should be observed when the edge of a distant spire or other terrestrial object appeared to pass over a star, which he was not aware had ever been noticed. In his opinion, the cause of it was

the light of the star passing occasionally through small spots in the atmosphere, which differed from the surrounding portions, producing an effect on the image of the star something like mirage.—Prof. CHALLIS observed, that if so, the edge of the moon would be rendered discontinuous at that part.—Sir D. BREWSTER replied, that the new property of the retina which he had described yesterday, supplied an answer to that objection; for it appeared that when two parts of a luminous line were disconnected, the retina filled up the chasm, and rendered the line continuous.—Sir W. HAMILTON said he considered it rather favourable to Sir D. Brewster's view, that in some states of the atmosphere, he had observed the edge of the moon notched, particularly when she was near the horizon.

## MONDAY.

## SECTION B.—CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

'Outlines of a Natural System of Organic Chemistry,' by Dr. KEMP.—The principles upon which the author proposes to establish his system are founded upon the assumption, that all organic bodies are derived from some compounds which have either formed portions of living organs, or been produced by their agency. Thus, assuming that all organic bodies of which nitrogen forms no part have been originally derived from starch; and that those, on the other hand, in which nitrogen is an essential element, proceed from proteine, he would have two general classes, amylogenic and proteino-genic. These classes are divided into orders, accordingly as the products are the result of natural causes or of artificial agents; genus being determined by the addition or subtraction of the element of water, and species by the condition of the compound as it regards oxygen and carbon.

'On the Ashes of Narcotic Plants,' by F. C. WRIGHTSON.—The great problem of Chemistry of the present day in its application to Agriculture is—to determine the conditions necessary for a soil to produce the largest amount of any given crop of animal food—of food for man or beast. The solution to this question will in some measure be found when we have ascertained the proportions of mineral constituents required by plants of culture for attaining full perfection. The analysis of these plants alone, however, is not sufficient; we must have analyses of the weeds growing upon soils, of plants unfit for the sustenance of animals; for it is shown, that they rob the farmer, not only of a large amount of mineral manure, but also of considerable quantities of that valuable ingredient, ammonia; and we shall not have obtained the data necessary for an improved and rational system of culture, until we include in our ash analyses a considerable number of weeds and useless plants, especially those of the most destructive kind. Some of them are well known to the farmer to be of serious injury to his crops mechanically; with respect to their abstracting important constituents of the soil, their injurious effects cannot be questioned. These plants contain more than 8 per cent. chlorine, and from 30 to 50 per cent. alkalis in their ashes. The dried leaves contained between 6 and 8 per cent. of nitrogen.

'Observations on the Ashes of Plants,' by Prof. JOHNSTON.—Prof. Johnston drew attention to the differences in quantity of ash left, not only by different parts of the plant, but by the same part of different plants and by different portions of the same part. Thus, he stated that the ash of wheat varied from less than 3 to upwards of 18 per cent.; that of oats from 3 to 10 per cent. in different samples. But a more interesting result was, that the quantity of ash left by different parts of the straw varied very much. In wheat straw it generally increases upwards. These facts are of importance, both in a physiological and in a practical point of view. In regard both to what may be considered as essential to the several parts of the plant, and to the functions of the inorganic constituents which are found in them.

'On the Ashes of Oats,' by J. P. NORTON (Connecticut, U.S.).—This communication might be considered, in continuation of Prof. Johnston's remarks, as illustrating by actual results those points which he indicated.

'On the Analysis of the Ashes of Plants,' by J. T. WAY.—The principle recommended was, to separate the ashes into four equal samples:—one to be used

for the detection of iron, lime and magnesia; and another phosphoric acid; from the third potash and soda; and the fourth is retained in case of accident.

'On Mineral Manure,' by Prof. LIEBIG. A verbal communication by Dr. DIEFFENBACH.—After alluding to the varying conditions of soils under the circumstances of geological and geographical position, Dr. Dieffenbach proceeded to point out the advantages of using such a compound that it should meet these circumstances. For instance, that for a moist climate it would be necessary so to prepare the saline manure that, although slowly decomposing to meet the requirements of vegetation, it should not be so soluble as to be washed out of the soil by the rains. This is proposed to be effected by Prof. Liebig; and, having ascertained the mineral constituents removed from the soil, it will be the object of the manufacturer to supply their place in the mineral manure. It was then pointed out that the manures required for wheat, oats, leguminous plants and the potatoe must necessarily be different; and the object in view in the manufacture of this saline manure is to prepare it with the essential constituents for particular crops.

After the reading of these agricultural papers, a conversation ensued.—Dr. DAUBENY stated, that the fact of the proportion of inorganic ingredients varying in different parts of the plant was new to him; and he would be glad to know if the same difference was found to exist with other principles besides silex, as he regarded the silex merely as an excretion. He remarked, that plants grown in different places do not differ from each other so much as they had been stated by Liebig to do. He had analyzed plants taken from the sea coast, and did not find that they contained more soda than those which he had procured from the centre of England; indeed, in one case the excess was found in plants from one of the midland counties.—Prof. SOLLY confirmed Prof. Johnston's statement as to the different inorganic constitution of different parts of the plant, and stated that he had found great differences to exist at different periods of the growth of the plant.

'On Gutta Percha,' by Prof. SOLLY.—The history of this substance was given. The chemical and physical properties of Gutta percha were then detailed. Turpentine was stated to be the best solvent for it.

'On the Chemical Changes occurring in Iron Furnaces,' by Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR and Prof. BUNSEN (Report, 2nd part).—This report went very extensively into the various methods adopted by the authors to insure an accurate determination of all the gaseous products of the hot-blast iron furnaces. It was found that coking was effected in the furnace to the depth of 24 feet.—That the distillation of coal reached its maximum at the depth of 14 feet.—That the formation of tar took place at between 17 and 14 feet. Hence the coal had to travel 24 feet from the mouth of the body of the furnace to the boshes, to be entirely coked. A great diminution of oxygen is found to occur at those points where the gases become developed, and hence they pass away without undergoing combustion—and it has been estimated that 91 per cent. of the heating material in the form of gaseous products are lost in the hot-blast furnaces. The combustible gases driven off from the furnaces were expelled with a force superior to that used in driving coal gas through the mains for the purpose of lighting towns. These matters having been thoroughly examined—and all the gaseous product submitted to analysis, many of the results being of a very curious character—the authors suggest the propriety of building a canal just above the point at which the gases are given off, for the purpose of conveying these products to other parts where their very high heating and illuminating powers may be employed advantageously. These gases in combustion, with a due supply of oxygen, would give a temperature higher than is necessary for smelting iron; and although the authors do not propose that it should be used for that purpose, they suggest the advantage of employing that waste material for heating steam apparatus—and many manufacturing processes.

## TUESDAY.

'Contributions to the Chemistry of Diabetes,' by Dr. PERCY.—This communication, although detailing with great exactness all the results of a laborious chemical investigation, was, in its applications, purely medical.

'On the Secretion of Flint in the Pulp Cavities of

the Teeth of a Fossil Reptile,' by E. CHARLESWORTH.—This paper had been previously read in the Geological Section.

'On the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat,' by JAMES P. JOULE.—The author gave the results of some new experiments in order to confirm the views he had already derived from experiments on the heat evolved by magneto-electricity, and from experiments on the changes of temperature produced by the condensation and rarefaction of elastic fluids.

'On the Manufacture of a Coloured Glass,' by M. SPLITZGERBER.—Specimens of glass were exhibited, into the composition of which gold entered as a chloride. These specimens were white, but upon gently heating them in the flame of a spirit lamp they became a deep red, transmitting the red rays of light only. If again the same reddened glass is exposed to the heat of an oxygen blow-pipe it loses nearly all its colour, a slight pinkness only remaining. M. Splitzgerber considers these results to arise from the oxidation of the chloride of gold in the siliceous compound.

'On the Presence of Ozone in the Atmosphere,' by Prof. SCHÖNBEIN.—The action of heated platina upon the vapour of ether was shown, and the production of that principle, to which the name ozone has been given, was manifested by the bleaching of litmus paper, and the decomposition of iodide of potassium. The production of the same principle during all the manifestations of phosphorescence was brought forward as a proof of the existence of ozone in the atmosphere. Ozone was found to be of a deleterious nature, but it was removed most readily from the atmosphere by the organic matter, to the action of which it was constantly exposed. Prof. Schönbein then went into extensive speculations on the phosphorescence of the sea, which he regarded as a phenomenon in all respects resembling the slow combustion of phosphorus; and this, with the luminous phenomena exhibited by insects, by rotten wood, and by putrefying matter, he attributed to the oxidation induced by the influence of ozone, which was now most distinctly proved to be a per-oxide of hydrogen.

Prof. FARADAY begged to correct an error into which he had been led some years since, when he stated this peculiar odour to be due to the formation of nitric acid in the air. Although he had formed nitrate of potash by the action of electrolyzed air on caustic potash, and consequently shown that nitric acid was formed, he believed the odour to depend upon some other cause. He could not go with Prof. Schönbein in all his speculations, but he thought the inquiry of importance.—Prof. SCHÖNBEIN stated, that during a recent snow storm at Basle, iodide of potassium was decomposed by the action of the atmosphere in about six minutes.

'Description of a Colossal Hydro-Electric Machine, with a Notice of some Phenomena attending the production of Electricity by Steam,' by W. G. ARMSTRONG.—As an illustration of the power of this machine, Mr. Armstrong stated, that it had fully charged a battery containing thirty-three square feet of coated surface upwards of sixty times in a minute. He also mentioned, that by interrupting the electric current and causing it to pass through the thin wire coil of Callan's apparatus for inductive effects, he had obtained a secondary current in the thick wire coil, answering in all respects to an alternating voltaic current, and sufficient to occasion a permanent, though slight scintillation of two pieces of steel attached to opposite ends of the wire, and rubbed against each other.

## MONDAY.

## SECTION C.—GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

'On the Lake Parima, the El Dorado of Sir Walter Raleigh, and the Geography of Guiana,' by Sir R. SCHOMBERG.—The author commenced by alluding to the ill-fated expeditions at the close of the 16th and commencement of the 17th centuries, in search of the El Dorado and its reputed riches. Manoa, the capital of El Dorado, was said to be built on a large lake, which Hondius first represented in his map of Guiana as 200 leagues long and 40 broad,—assigning as its locality the isthmus between the Rupununi and Rio Branco: subsequent geographers retained the Laguna Parima, or Mar Blanco, but varied its locality, and although Humboldt, by reasoning founded upon personal experience and the



inspection of every document relating to the country, asserted that such a lake could have no real existence, yet within the last few years maps have been published upon which the lake still figures. At the time Humboldt published his Atlas, the regions north of the Amazon, three times as large as Spain, were unknown. It was this country which the author had been engaged in exploring since 1835; and the large maps which illustrated his paper proved the correctness of Humboldt's judgment. The fable of the "Mar Blanco" had doubtless arisen from the annual inundations of the vast savannahs between the Rupununi and Rio Branco and the Pacaraima Mountains and the thick forests of Essequibo, covering an extent of 14,000 square miles. These might once have formed an inland lake, but not within the historic period. The author then gave a sketch of the geography of Guiana,—which, although the largest British colony in South America, was so little known as to be sometimes spoken of as an island. The province is bounded in its widest extent by the rivers Amazon and Orinoco, and comprises an area of 690,000 square miles; the Casiquiare canal connects the Orinoco with the Rio Negro and the Amazon; so that, in this way, the province may be circumnavigated. The fertility of the country is surprising to those accustomed only to the vegetation of the temperate zone; but the author gives it as his opinion, that no native of the north of Europe could endure the climate as labourers in the open air. The rivers of Guiana, aided by short over-land portages, afford inland communication with Monte Video at the mouth of the La Plata, with Cuzio, Lima, and Santa Fé de Bogotá. The Parime and Pacaraima Mountains separate the fertile plains of the Lower Orinoco from those of the Rio Negro and the Amazon; the loftiest summits are in the most southern ranges, and in those most northerly. Maravacca, near the Orinoco, rises to 11,000 feet, and Roraima, the culminating point of the Pacaraima Mountains, is 8,000 feet above the sea; they are composed of the older red sandstone, and exhibit mural cliffs 1,000 and 1,600 feet high. From the walls of the latter mountains the river Kamaiba precipitates itself, in a cascade of nearly 1,500 feet, surpassing the Cascade de Gavarnie, in the Pyrenees, which is 1,266 feet. In the neighbourhood of these mural mountains porphyry, jasper and rock crystals were found.

\* On Posidonia Schist amidst Trappean Beds, and on Traces of Drift Ice in the South of the Isle of Man,' by the Rev. J. G. CUMMING.—The steps of St. Paul's Cathedral, presented by the venerable Bishop Thomas Wilson, are the produce of certain quarries at Poolvash, in the Isle of Man; the rock is an impure black schistose limestone, containing bivalve shells (Posidonia), and is remarkably interposed between beds of stratified trap tuff; the order of superposition shows it to be of later date than the light-coloured limestones of Poolvash, whilst in mineral and palæontological character it presents a return to the condition of the lowest limestone of the series. The object of the paper was—First, to trace out the condition of this area at the carboniferous period, and, secondly, to notice some of the more remarkable changes which have since passed over it.

\* On a Remarkable Phenomenon presented by the Fossils in the Freshwater Tertiary of the Island of Cos,' by Prof. E. FORBES and Lieut. STRATT, R.N.—The extensive freshwater formation of the Island of Cos apparently agrees in age with the older pliocene freshwater of Lycia. It contains abundant and well-preserved shells of the genera Paludina, Neritina, Melanopsis, Melania, Valvata and Unio; the three first being most numerous, and occurring throughout the vertical extent of the formation, distributed in three successive series of horizons. In each of these horizons is a species of Paludina and of Neritina, and in each of the two lower ones are two species of Melanopsis. The lowermost species of each genus are smooth, those of the centre partially plicated, and those of the upper part strongly and regularly ribbed. The forms in the several zones are so distinct and well marked, that on a first examination it would appear that each series of horizons was characterized by certain species of its own, and representative of each other; and if the species are regarded as distinct, either such conclusion must be come to, involving the idea of a succession of creations and extinctions

during the (geologically) short period in which the lake existed, or a transmutation of species must be maintained. The authors proposed to solve this problem by supposing a gradual influx of salt water into the lake, of which there is evidence in the occurrence of *Cardium edule* in the uppermost beds.

Mr. LYELL remarked, that a similar change had been observed in the common *Limnaea pereger*. When carried from the rivers of Sweden into the Baltic, its appearance became so altered that it had obtained a new name. A similar change took place in marine shells, which became dwarfish and deformed in brackish water.

Prof. E. FORBES read part of the Report of the Dredging Committee [see Report of Section D], relating to the discovery of the *Turbinolia milletiana* off the Scilly Islands, a coral hitherto only known as characteristic of the miocene tertiary of Suffolk and Essex. It was taken alive, on sand; the form of its base being evidently a modification of that of *Caryophyllia*, adapted for growing upon sand instead of rock.

\* On the Occurrence of the Mosasaurus in the Essex Chalk, and on the Discovery of Flint within the Pulp Cavities of its Teeth,' by Mr. E. CHARLESWORTH.—This communication related to the saurian teeth figured in the Odontography of Prof. Owen under the generic name *Leiodon*, and to a fragment of a jaw in the author's possession, from one of the chalk quarries on the Thames. Mr. Charlesworth contended that there were no grounds for removing the English fossil from the genus *Mosasaurus*, and proposed the specific name *stenodon* (narrow-toothed), to distinguish it from the *Mosasaurus Hoffmanni*.

Mr. CARTER exhibited a considerable portion of the jaws of an Ichthyosaurus, from the chalk of Cambridge, which, he supposed, would constitute a new species, the teeth differing in a remarkable manner from those of any Ichthyosaurus he had examined, or of which he could find descriptions.

Mr. STRICKLAND exhibited drawings of the foot-prints of various animals on the new red sandstone of Cornocoda-muir: many of the forms were previously unknown, and presented peculiarities.

## TUESDAY.

\* On Nodules, apparently Coprolitic, from the Red Crag, London Clay, and Greensand,' by Prof. HENSLAW.—The supply of phosphate of lime used in agriculture, and hitherto obtained from bones, having of late years become insufficient, Dr. Daubeny had been induced to visit Spain, in order to learn whether this deficiency could be supplied from the deposit of phosphorite in Estramadura. From his report, there appeared to be difficulty attending the project; but so important was it deemed, that a second expedition had been made, for the sake of further investigation. In October, 1843, Prof. Henslow had called attention to the occurrence of phosphate of lime in pebbly beds of the red crag at Felixstow, in Suffolk; these nodules, though extremely hard, presented external indications of an animal origin, and yielded, upon analysis, 56 per cent. of phosphate of lime. Mr. Brown, of Stanway, had subsequently obtained several analyses of these pebbles, and of similar nodules obtained from the London clay in the vicinity of Euston Square, and found the same amount of phosphate of lime—viz. 50 or 60 per cent. in each. The crag pebbles occasionally contain remains of small crabs and fish like those in the London clay, leading Mr. Brown to the conclusion that they were derived from the destruction of certain beds of that series. The crag nodules were so abundant, that a gentleman had obtained two tons of them,—which, after being prepared, were found upon analysis to contain 53½ per cent. phosphate of lime; 13 phosphate of iron, and the remainder carbonate of lime and volatile matter. The stratum of greensand, with similar nodules, had been described by Mr. Sedgwick [ante, p. 642]. Although never more than a foot thick, it occurred near the surface over many square miles in the vicinity of Cambridge; and the pebbles it contained yielded 61 per cent. of earthy phosphates and 24 carbonate of lime, the rest being insoluble. These were also considered coprolitic by Mr. Henslow; they frequently contained vertebræ and teeth of fishes, crab-shells, and other substances, apparently half-digested. In illustration of the origin of such extensive layers of coprolitic matter in the marine formations, Mr. Henslow read a notice respecting the

Appearance of Sharks on the Coast of Norway,' [ante, p. 644].

Dr. BUCKLAND doubted the coprolitic origin of the nodules; he thought they might have derived their phosphate of lime from the iron sand in which they were found.—Prof. E. SOLLY said, that he had visited Felixstow, to ascertain what quantity of these pebbles could be obtained for the manufacture of phosphate of lime, and was satisfied that many hundreds of tons would be easily procured. The small size of the pebbles, their uniform specific gravity, and the absence of alumina in their composition, besides the traces of organic matter which they always exhibited internally, led him to adopt Mr. Henslow's explanation of their origin.

\* On the Mechanical Action of Animals on Hard and Soft Substances during the Progress of Stratification, and on the Distinction between Cavities made by Raindrops and Bubbles on Red Sandstone,' by Dr. BUCKLAND.—Dr. Buckland remarked, that remains of animals which perforate rocks and organized substances for their shelter and abode were almost unknown in the older strata, but that many instances occurred in the secondary period of extensive rock surfaces covered with the holes of boring-shells and worms. The most familiar example occurred near Frome, where the mountain limestone, covered by the inferior oolite, was penetrated by the bivalve mollusks and annelids of the latter formation. A similar instance occurs near Boulogne; and it is not uncommon to find thick shells and fragments of saurian bone perforated by the same animals. Similar operations might be observed on our own coasts at the present time, some of the animals apparently making their holes only by the accidental circumstance of living on one spot for a long time, as in the case of the limpet and *Echinus saxatilis*,—others, like the *Pholas* and *Lithodonus*, requiring it as a necessary condition of their existence.

Mr. LYELL described the appearance he had noticed on the shore of the Bay of Fundy, where the tide rises and falls 60 or 70 feet, leaving extensive surfaces of red mud, which, after a succession of low tides, became baked by the sun and filled with cracks, so that slabs can be taken up and examined: upon these he found impressions produced by a shower ten days before, ripple marks, and the foot-prints of a sand-piper. The lamination of the sand represented successive tides, and when split open exhibited similar markings to the first. One of these slabs he had presented to the British Museum, where it was exhibited in illustration of the slabs of red sandstone, with fossil footprints of birds, from Connecticut.

\* Extract of a Letter from Mr. Hopkins, respecting Traces resembling Ornithichnites.'—This letter, dated "Bogotá, November 15, 1844," contained a drawing and description of certain tri-dactylous foot-prints observed by the writer on the soft sandy banks of the River Magdalena, in Mexico.

\* On some New Additions among the Mammalia to the Fossil Fauna of India, from Perim Island, in the Gulf of Cambay,' by Dr. FALCONER.

\* Remarks on Fossil Trees at St. Helen's, Lancashire, which exhibit Stigmariaæ as their Roots,' by E. W. BINNEY.—The fossil trees described in this memoir were discovered two years ago, standing upright in a bed of indurated clay, called the "Warren," and a notice of them was given, by Mr. Binney, at the meeting at Cork. Subsequently, Mr. Binney had obtained a more complete examination of the first and largest of the trees, and a fourth had also been discovered.

Mr. F. WHISHAW exhibited a model, and described a method by which he proposed to exhibit at one view the results of a geological survey of any given district. The model was made of glass, and the colours of the strata were to be painted and burnt in along various lines of section, represented by vertical plates of the same material.

\* On the Subsidence of the Land at Puzzuoli,' by J. SMITH, Esq.—When the writer visited the temple of Jupiter Scrapis at Puzzuoli, in March, 1819, its floor was elevated about six inches above the level of the sea; but on the 11th of May in the present year, it was covered to the depth of 18 inches at low water, and 28½ at high tide; the sea being calm at the time. The custode of the building told Mr. Smith that this change was progressive, amounting to 1½ English inch per annum. The cicero, too, who had exercised his profession for 30 years, said he knew a dif-

# THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 948.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1845.

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THE FIRST SESSIONAL MEETING of the third year of the Institute will be held THIS EVENING, in the Great Room of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, at 8 o'clock.

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The portfolio of lithographs of *Views in Franconian Switzerland and Bavaria*, tempts the eye by the singularity and picturesque features of the scene, rather than by any beauty or skill of execution. The district between Bamberg and Nuremberg,—one of the most beautiful and least visited parts of Midland Germany,—deserved better artistic treatment than it has here found.

The two well-known characteristic and pleasing single figures, *Confidence and Diffidence*, by Mr. Hannah, of which, we believe, Mr. Rogers has become the proprietor, are before us,—forcibly engraved in mezzotint, by an artist new to us, Mr. S. Bellin. As far as we recollect the handling of these pictures, it does not lend itself to any great delicacy on the part of the *burin*, and the engraver has not flattered the peculiarity.

A line will suffice to say that Mr. Harvey's *Smuggler's Escape*, rendered in aquatint by Mr. C. Rosenberg, is a coloured print, in the style which was in vogue some thirty years since; but not particularly good of its kind.

Here are two other single prints: a coarse and clumsy lithograph of *Herr Pischek*, from a portrait by Steinbach; and an impressive likeness of *Miss Cushman*, in the character of *Mrs. Haller*, lithographed after a drawing by Mr. Watkins,—we believe an American artist.

By way of closing our notices for the year, we may announce that the *Illuminated Illustrations of the Bible* have reached their eleventh number—that Mr. Shaw's *Alphabets, Numerals, and Devices of the Middle Ages* is at its twelfth, and the *British Wild Flowers* of Mrs. Loudon at its sixteenth number. Part the twenty-fourth of *Old England*, and part the tenth of *The Pictorial Gallery of Arts*, are also before us. Finally, from the press of M. De la Rue, comes the superb *Floral Almanack* for 1846,—the design by that choice designer of ornament, Mr. Owen Jones.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

**MUSIC OF THE WEEK.**—Among the most interesting entertainments for the winter season are the meetings of *The Choral Harmonists' Society*. The programme of the second of the series comprised Beethoven's Mass in c—a Song by the Chevalier Neukomm—a 'Laudate' by Cherubini—Galliard's 'Morning Hymn'—a Madrigal—Beethoven's music to 'King Stephen'—an Air and Chorus from Schubert's 'Fierebras,' &c. Now the enterprise which aspires to produce so much novelty is so meritorious that we cannot see it losing its way without remonstrance. Those who cater for the *Choral Harmonists* seem in some danger of forgetting that all that is new is not, therefore, of necessity true. If the Oratorios of Boyce, and Arne, and Stanley, and Worgan, and Russell are allowed to "sleep their long sleep," as merely imitative mediocrities which were called into life by the appearance of an original genius in an original form of composition—then, too, good Master Galliard's 'Morning Hymn' might also be securely permitted to lie mute—without City or West-end amateur suffering from the silence. We are glad to observe the name of Cherubini coming into request. The 'Laudate,' given on Monday, is one of his less substantial sacred movements, the ideas of which are somewhat of the oldest—yet it is beautifully jubilant—and with a *clarion*-voiced *soprano* to sing it, the effect would be very brilliant—the treatment of the orchestra and chorus being masterly. We hope that the *Choral Harmonists* will search further into the works of Cherubini. Why is it, by the way, that in alternation with these continental masters, no body of singers, great or small, ever seems to think of our great countryman—Samuel Wesley? We have for years been told again and again of the beauty and skill of his sacred compositions—but when was a bar of any of them to be made acquaintance with in London? It must be worth while for some Director or Committee to give attention to this question: since all must rejoice that the class of amateurs, who sit doggedly down to enjoy only one school (nay—who knows?—one master) is dying out—these being lovers of their own whims and sympathies; not of a noble and various art. Thus much we regard to

the selections of the *Society of Choral Harmonists*: the performance on Monday was neither good, nor indicative of progress. Mr. Lucas, its former conductor, was seriously missed,—the execution of the band being far more of a scramble in the style of *Monsieur Pattier's* quartet-playing (see Paul de Kock's capital caricature) than London ears ought to put up with.

On Monday, too, the *British Musicians* closed their series of Chamber Concerts—the most striking feature of the evening's entertainment being a clever Pianoforte Quartett, by Mr. Charles Horsley. To judge from the activity of this gentleman, he would seem disposed to enter the lists against Mr. W. S. Bennett and Mr. Macfarren, as the English instrumental composer—though, as also is Mr. Bennett's case, his admiration of Mendelssohn leads him into a closer imitation of one model elect, than is compatible with the championship of his country. We are told that the *British Musicians* intend to give four grand orchestral concerts in the Hanover-square Rooms. Let us impress upon them, that if indeed they would "mark a point" by such a movement, they must exercise strict judgment in selection, and careful performance. Disregard of these essentials, and not want of producible talent, destroyed their concerts ten years ago.

We must advert to the last of Mr. Lincoln's *Fir t Series of Evenings with the Great Composers*, given on Tuesday, to express our approbation of the manner in which he has kept his faith with his audiences, and our pleasure at seeing an entertainment of such superior interest steadily growing in popular favour. Tuesday's meeting, too, which was devoted to Mendelssohn, had an especial interest, as affording us an opportunity of hearing one of the master's recent compositions—his Violin Concerto, originally written, we believe, for Herr David, which was cleverly performed by Herr Kreutzer, an artist new to us. So far as we could judge of a composition, into which the orchestral support seems interwoven with equal grace and solidity,—when executed with merely a pianoforte accompaniment—this Concerto seems effective and various: the *andante* especially pleased us, as written in a delicious pastoral style, without the slightest of those Arcadian affectations with which the modern romanticists are apt to mar the repose of music so designated. The *rondo*, too, in E major, is singularly buoyant and brilliant. A pleasanter winding up to our musical year could not be devised, than a first hearing of so interesting a work—coupled with the success of an undertaking so creditable to all concerned in it.

**MR. BALFE'S NEW OPERA AND THE PRESS.**—Having nothing but the reports of the French press to guide us, our impression is that Mr. Balfé's 'Estrella,' produced last week at the *Académie*, will neither sink deep nor last long—as a success in Paris. How far it may travel, is another matter; since, we have learned, from the popularity of 'The Four Sons of Aymon,' that Germany can make very welcome an opera which cannot sustain itself in either the French or the English capital. Madame Stoltz, the *prima donna*, is spoken of as having distinguished herself: so also has Signor Gardoni, the tenor—and the opera is praised as being splendidly put on the stage. But beyond a clever Duet—and a Quartett which opens well—we do not make out much that is likely to attract or retain the *connoisseurs* of Paris; a body neither easy to direct, nor to blind.

While guarding our readers against the possibility of mis-information, we have another design than merely the accurate judgment of a particular opera. We would point out not merely the practical inconvenience to the public—but likewise the disservice to Art—arising from the state of a press, from the reports of which truth is only to be gathered by such translating power as belongs to those conversant with the world behind the scenes. That, in Paris, the musical journalists are generally at the service of the highest bidder, is a fact of which neither critics nor artists make any secret. We are fearful lest such untruthfulness should become the rule—not the exception—in England also. Too much has come before us during the past twelvemonth—from the case of unblushing bribery down to the delicate cajolery of private intercourse—not to warrant apprehension. The evil must be obvious to all save to those in whom self-respect falls short, or with whom impudent cupidity

has no limit: and, though such a system (like all systems of corruption) must ultimately destroy itself—we cannot watch its adoption, without anxious and indignant protest. Let us hope that every one whom these matters concern—whether it be the artist who ought to be also a poet, or the merchant of his talent, who can hardly be expected to look beyond his gains—will see cause to discourage a traffic so degrading and ultimately ruinous to Art itself.

**LYCEUM.**—On Saturday this theatre re-opened, under auspicious circumstances. Mr. Dickens, it seems, had confided the proof sheets of his Christmas tale to Mr. Albert Smith, to be dramatized with express reference to the company. It is, indeed, stated, upon what authority we know not, that the tale itself was written with a view to its performance here; the simplicity of its *matériel* is accounted for on that supposition, and its defects as a story allowed for. If Mr. Dickens has done so, we should advise him never to repeat the experiment. Let the stage take care of itself; it has its own limitations: the romancer works in a more liberal sphere, and enjoys a wider range. Let him not contract his free spirit to artificial necessities, but expand to the full liberty which belongs as a glorious privilege to the author's special function. We have already stated the plot [*ante*, p. 1219] of the story, and have only to record that, whether owing to the circumstances alluded to, or to the felicity of accident—[i. e. as drama, not as story-book]—there are fewer differences between the closet and the stage, between the acted and the read, than usual in similar cases. In our recent notice of the work, there is one subordinate character which we did not mention, but which, although it fell not then within the plan of our outline, deserves remark, as being perhaps the only new portrait in the group,—we mean *Tilly Slouboy*, the gaping, wondering, untidy, and clumsy nurse-girl of the Carrier's baby. This character, performed by Miss Turner, though having but few sentences in all to say—mere nonsense prattle uttered to the baby, constructed of fragments from the general dialogue, with all the nouns converted into plurals—told remarkably well in performance, exciting uproarious mirth. The part of the Blind Girl, *Bertha*, was performed by Miss Mary Keeley, the daughter of the manager, who made her *début* on the occasion, and went through it with a propriety which promises well for her permanent success. Mr. Keeley was *Caleb*; the part of the heroine, *Mrs. Peerybingle*, being performed by Mrs. Keeley. She did it admirably; never has she been better suited. Nor was Mr. Emery wanting to honest John. The other characters were respectably filled.

#### MISCELLANEA

**Paris Academy of Sciences.**—Dec. 15.—A paper by M. Regnault was read relative to his experiment on steam. The Minister of Public Works assisted M. Regnault with the means of making these experiments on an extensive and practical scale. The questions to be determined by M. Regnault, were—1. The law which unites the temperatures and elastic powers of aqueous vapour at saturation. 2. The quantity of heat absorbed by a kilogramme of water at 0 degree, to be converted into steam for saturation at different degrees of pressure. 3. The quantity of heat absorbed by the same quantity of water in order to raise the temperature to the point in which it assumes the state of vapour under different pressures. 4. The specific heat of aqueous vapour at different stages of density, and at different degrees of temperature. 5. The co-efficients of dilatation of aqueous vapour in different stages of density. In his present paper M. Regnault gives the law of the elastic powers of steam up to 230 degrees centigrade, which temperature corresponds to 28 atmospheres and a half. He next fixes the total heat of steam taken at different pressures, from 1-5th to 15 atmospheres, and finally, he treats of the calorific capacity of water from 0 to 190 degrees. Many distinguished men have devoted their attention to the elastic powers of steam. We may mention Achard, Greu, Dalton, Christian, Arzberger, Watt, Robinson, Bétancourt, Schmidt, Southern, Ure, Gay-Lussac, August, Kaemtz, Dulong and Arago, the two latter of whom commenced their experiments in 1823, at the request of the Minister of the Interior, and pub-

lished an account of them in 1829. They carried their operations up to 25 atmospheres. About the same period a commission of scientific Americans performed a series of experiments on this subject, but went up to only 10 atmospheres. The results, however, of these different experiments were not alike, consequently M. Regnault had to take entirely new ground, greatly aided, however, by the progress which science has made since the period alluded to. In his results he agrees most with MM. Dulong and Arago, particularly as regards high rates of pressure. Watt had supposed that the total quantity of heat necessary for the transformation of a kilogramme of water into the state of steam was certain under a constant pressure. The number admitted was 650. This law, although not exemplified by any precise experiment, had been until very lately regarded as positive, and so adopted in theory and practice. M. Regnault, however, has ascertained that this number increases constantly from 622 under the pressure of one-fifth of an atmosphere up to 670 under 15 atmospheres. At the ordinary pressure the average of 38 experiments gives 636.37. As to the calorific capacity of water it is 1,000 between 0 and 30 degrees, 1,005 between 30 and 120, 1,013 between 120 and 190.—A paper was received from M. Daubrée relative to the high rate of temperature in an artesian well, at Neuffen, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg. The Count de Mandelslohe, says M. Daubrée, has ascertained in this well a more rapid increase of temperature with the depth than has ever yet been witnessed in any other locality. In most of the artesian wells it has been found that the temperature increased about one degree for every 30 metres, but at Neuffen the increase has been one degree for every 10 metres. The depth of the well is 385 metres, and the temperature at the bottom is 38 deg. 7 min. of centigrade (about 104 of Fahrenheit). The nearest approach to this great exception from the normal state of things is at Monte Marin, in Tuscany, and it is worthy of remark that in both cases the bottom of the well is still 35 metres above the level of the sea. M. Daubrée thinks that the cause of these anomalies is the ancient heat of the igneous rocks, which being very slow conductors of heat communicate but a small portion of it to the surrounding strata.—M. Durand laid before the Academy the results of his experiments on the roots of certain plants which seek to escape from the action of light, such as the radish, the wall-flower, the camellia, the turnip, the colza, &c., whilst the roots of other plants, amongst which he mentions the onion, have a direct inclination towards the light.

*The 'Caesars' at Hampton Court.*—With reference to the letter of M. A. I. in the last *Athenæum*, I beg to say that of the three busts lately found at Windsor and put up at Hampton Court, and stated to be three Caesars, one is decidedly the bust of a female, and well known by me, as well as by a celebrated court painter and architect, to be the bust of a Minerva or Bellona; and that the other two have been long considered as busts of Queen Anne. If, therefore, it be true that Leo X. did present Wolsey with twelve 'Caesars,' which were employed in the decoration of Hampton Court, it is evident that the ladies above mentioned, if not out of place, are in a situation for which they never were intended. W.B. [That the busts found at Windsor were popularly called busts of Queen Anne, is mentioned by Mr. Jesse—but this proves nothing. Can W. B. show that such busts were manufactured in the reign of Queen Anne?]

*Extensive Conflagration.*—A journal of St. Petersburg publishes an account of a fire which took place on the 23rd September in the Government of Tobolsk. It appears that it commenced in a forest near Omsk, and extended to a distance of fifty French leagues, over a breadth of fifteen. Eleven villages were attacked in its course, and one was entirely destroyed. In the ten others there were burned 13 mills, 1,850 barns, 77,800 ricks of hay, and an immense quantity of wood for fuel. Twenty-five peasants, 695 horses, and 915 head of cattle were burned to death.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—C. T.—C. H.—M. R.—R. P. C.—W. C.—A Constant Reader.—received.

*Erratum.*—P. 1199, col. 2. It was W. Walton and not W. Walters, who received the prize for the Architectural Drawing at the Royal Academy.

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