described in two Catalogues marked P. E., for the use of such persons as shall from time to time succeed me as Professors of Political Economy. In his learned, and holds in like manner as the Library attached to the Professorship of Modern History."

A FETTEKUZIUSI available has been prepared by Lient. Pridaux, of Aden, to the Society of Biblical Archæology, at whose invitation certain "Of Medical and Doctors" inspected the gift.

Their collective opinion seems to have been favourable to certain of its portions being of considerable age.

M. Littré has just published a new work, entitled, "Medicine et Médicins," consisting of a series of articles written by him for the periodical press. Amongst the topics of which M. Littré treats are, the Demon of Socrates, Toxicology amongst the Ancients, Pascal's Amulet, the Death of Alexander, and the Death of Henrietta of England.

A NEW work, entitled "Modern Turkey," in one volume, from the pen of Mr. J. Lewis, has been published. A copy is shortly to be issued by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett.

SCIENCE

Astronomy and Geology Compared. By Lord Ormaraithwaite. (Murray.)

The author of this book, in a few lines of Preface, apologizes, on the ground of his knowledge, for any inaccuracies or mistakes that dictation may have occasioned. We do not see that he needs any apology on this score, since the most perfect division would have enabled him to express with more lucid and well-bred terseness the store of information which he has arranged in the three essays constituting the volume before us.

The first of these—the title of which has been somewhat lightly given to the whole book—contains a selection of facts fairly suitable for a provincial lecture, adorned with generalizations, reflections, and comparisons worthy of an intelligent schoolboy.

We invite to observe that astronomy is much older than geology; that "geology has been the only in the past, but astronomy exists in the present, and that the latter has a wider sphere than the former; that "fixity of place," which is the main change of the other," &c. If these remarks are scarcely illustrative as to the relation of the sciences, still let us recommend Lord Ormaraithwaite's novel views on method. "There are," he tells us, "three roads on which the human mind travels in the acquisition of knowledge. The first of these is the study of the invariable and exact sciences; the second is the accumulation, observation, comparison, and analysis of the evidence of facts, and the deduction from them of uniform laws of nature and fixed relations of cause and effect; the third is the system of experimental philosophy which is coupled with the great name of Bacon as its inventor." What Bacon would have said to this reference of his "system" from the observation and analysis of facts may be imagined; but Lord Ormaraithwaite is probably right in attempting to adduce a uniform law of the author of the "Novum Organum." Again, we cannot quite attribute him in the light of his knowledge within the sphere of astronomy, and holding that "we leave behind us the resources afforded by pure mathematical to pass beyond the solar system."

This view of the essential triviality of method is so important to our author, that he repeats it in the second essay, which is chiefly devoted to a refutation of the doctrine of geological time—admitting, in the pollute manner—that we must consider the Earth--Darwin as a professed atheist, in spite of his protest to the contrary, a pious Darwinian would be a contradiction in terms. Lord Ormaraithwaite accordingly offers, with an air of discovery, some of the more obvious and trite general arguments against the theory of evolution by natural selection. But the closing of material commonplace is reached when the author, I am afraid, confuses "never seem to have been inspired by a fund of the loftier motives which animate Europes." We cannot "regard them among patriots, or honour, or most princely. It is true that "their attachment to their religion is very tenacious, and would be an onerous sentiment but that the religions themselves are not entirely pure and corrupt. . . They never appear to have possessed any body of works worthy to be termed a lite- nure." In this, as to our author that Judges is in Asia; he observes, however, that "the practice of Christianity never germinated there," but had to be transplanted to the more genial clime of Europe.

At this point it becomes his duty to correct a popular error: —"It is, I think, a mistake to suppose that the writings or the influence of the Greek philosophers were hostile to the introduction of Christianity. On the contrary, they prepared the way for it, and there is much in the teaching of Socrates not far removed from the spirit of the early Church."

It is, however, a pleasing reflection that the book is superb. On the outside of the volume we find the stamp of a coronet, indicating a delicate appreciation of the importance of its contents. Probably the class of readers to which it is suited would really prefer the platitudes of a peer— even a recently created one—to those of a commoner, and from that the platitudes are not unpleasantly put. The dulness of these essays arises entirely from the matter, and is in no way enhanced by the form and manner of exposition.

THE MOABITE STONE

The literature of the Moabite Stone threatens to become extensive. It was introduced by M. Charles Clermont-Ganneau, Doyen-Chancelier du Consulat Intérieur du Consulat du France à Jérusalem, in a fac-simile and a letter to the Comité de Vaugd, "La Stèle de Messa, Roi de Moab, 586 avant J.-C.,” dated from his post, Jan. 1, 1870, with a terminal note by M. de Vogüé, Paris, Feb. 5. The owner followed up his announcement by articles in the Revue Archéologique (Nos. 3 and 4, for March and June, 1870) with a second and even more valuable fac-simile. Finally, came "La Stèle de la Bible," a brochure of sixty pages, with fac-simile and a paragraph of the Comité des Campagnes de Moab, Paris, 1870, completing the third recension. Meanwhile, a number of studies, exceptional, appeared in the literary world. In France, M. Benoist contributed a short article to the Journal des Débats (Feb. 20, 1870), a letter which did not add laurels to his crown. Next appeared a notice of M. Guénée's first pamphlet, by M. J. Durenbourg, in the Journal des Débats (February—February, 1870), and a longer article by the same scholar (April 9), based upon M. Guénée's second and revised copy. The first of the German scholars to take the field was Prof. Schleiermacher, who, in March (10), published his translation into German, and corrected it in the Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft (xxiv. Band 5, and 11, May 13); a third article appeared subsequently. Meanwhile, the inscription had been discussed by Prof. Ewald (Göttingische Gelehrte Abhandlungen, April 14, 1870), Niese, in the April number of Frankel and Gruner's Monatschrift für Geschichte and Wissenschaft des Judentums, attempted a complete translation, which agreed closely with our version of March 27. Rabbi Geiger, of Berlin, also discussed the subject in the Journal de Psychologie. Next appeared Prof. A. D. Amsterdam; Prof. Kold, of Kiel (April 16, 1870), followed by a short notice in the Göttingische Gelehrte An- schauungen (May 4). Prof. Haug, of Munich (Baukönig, April 16, 1870); Prof. Schrader, of Giesen (Theologisches Litteraturblatt, June 1), and Dr. Abraham Halsky (Kokhba, Nos. 13, 14, and 15, of 1870). The United States was visited by the Rev. Henry H. Storke, of New York, and the Rev. H. E. Keeler, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Prof. Rawlinson (Contemporary Review, Aug., 1870), and Prof. W. Wright, of Cambridge University, in British Rerum Nova, April 19, 1870. Other notices are by the author of the article to which we have alluded ("Cattività, Wilson and Herodotus's Recovery of Jeru- salem," p. 499, by Dr. Ginsburg ("The Moabite Stone," Longman, 1870); by the Rev. Rev. Journal of Science, and by various others of minor importance.

And the literature on the discovery of the stone is also gaining size. The controversy will be found in the Athenæum (May 7, 1870), and in the Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund (June 10, 1870), and in the Quarterly Statement of the Jerusalem Committee, and in the Journal of the Archaeological Society (April 25, 1870), it is time that the whole case should be stated dispassionately and impartially. We read with some surprise,—"The ordinary rules of dis- creption would seem to have dictated that nobody should be interfered with the transaction until it had been regularly brought to a conclusion or broken off." It will be seen that the rules of discretion were repeatedly violated by those who advance the change, and that the final resolution, having been avowedly broken off, had come to a conclusion.

The relic was found at Daba, and Dibban, the Moabite Dibon, a capital city in the days of Moab. I can understand why M. Clermont-Ganneau, Prof. E. H. Palmer, and Dr. Ginsburg,"sects the Moabite Dibban (אֶלֶג), but it is hard to see why the late Sir John Layard, adopted Dibban (דְּבָן), 29, as well as Dibdan (p. 10). He was simply a clerical slip, as in line 3 of the seal of Kayman, and Kayman, and Kayman, 13, 15, 16, Kayman; whereas in the original the words are identical. The so-called "Northern Bible" has, in a similar manner, with extensive and intrusive errors. Prof. E. H. Palmer here next speaks of "two heirs," properly meaning a ploughman, but here applied to these hillocks, and throughout the country to every eminence surrounded by raised sites. Thus he was enabled clearly to explain the name of Moab's ancient capital, Kir Hasset, now Kanaw, meaning the "city of the hill" par excellence. The memorial erected in the name of Iriry and Mangeles, in 1809, but in later days it had been heard of at Jerusalem. At last it was shown to the Rev. P. A., who called it a "Prussian gentleman," not "travelling for his pleasure in Palestine." A professional matter took him from Jerusalem, and as he was en route from Salt to Kanaw, on August 12, he made the discovery of the year 1856, an anachronism in the history of Palestine exploration. Mr. Klein is French-born, educated by the English mission, and full of Prussian sympathy. His own statement reads as follows: —"The name of the Moabite Dibon, in M. Belleau, April 9, 1870, and republished in No. 4, Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund—"

On my return to Jerusalem, I showed..."
my sketch and parts of the inscription to Dr. Petermann, who . . . immediately took the necessary steps to acquire the Moulai monument for the Berlin Museum." He thus showed himself, agreed with the views of Dr. Lepsius on the Law of Egypt, carefully described the monument, and annexed to it the substance of his conclusions. The Medemah, who, to the great astonishment of the architect, stood at the very spot where the Moulai inscription had been discovered, was found to be able to look after the matter single-handed. About that time Dr. Petermann left Jerusalem, after personally seeing M. Guimet and Fellows through. In his own published statement we read, "It was not until after my departure, and when the Russian Commission had been arrived at the monument, that the matter came to the ears of M. Guimet. These words make it abundantly evident that the "ordinary rules of discrimination" were valueless work, and that the field had been left clear for M. Guimet. The latter has been freely condemned by Dr. Gisborne to his face, and for "hasty and precipitate action." On the other hand, Mr. Klein (March 1870) "cannot too highly praise the zeal, energy, and tact of M. Guimet and Fellows, whilst Capt. Warren (No. 5, Palestine Exploration Fund) attributes the success of the squeezes to the exertions of M. Guimet, and "with pleasure his acknowledgment of his fellow-laborer's honourable and upright conduct in this delicate matter, as far as no further interest in the whole stone, as it was first discovered, in very bad condition; 2. Two very excellent squeezes of the two large fragments, which represent about half of the entire surface; 3. Capt. Warren's second squeeze of the larger fragments; 4. M. Guimet's rubbings of the lower fragments, obtained independently of each other, and a number of small pieces of the stone itself.

Then came the catastrophe. The villain Dr. Petermann, having doubtless given the German Consulate in Jerusalem a large sum of money to send to the German Consulate at Jerusalem. The two acts, of course, not confounded by Prof. E. H. Palmer (p. 33), No. 6, because the Law of Egypt was not understood, his view of the Law of Egypt, carefully described the monument, and annexed to it the substance of his conclusions. The Medemah, who, to the great astonishment of the architect, stood at the very spot where the Moulai inscription had been discovered, was found to be able to look after the matter single-handed. About that time Dr. Petermann left Jerusalem, after personally seeing M. Guimet and Fellows through. In his own published statement we read, "It was not until after my departure, and when the Russian Commission had been arrived at the monument, that the matter came to the ears of M. Guimet. These words make it abundantly evident that the "ordinary rules of discrimination" were valueless work, and that the field had been left clear for M. Guimet. The latter has been freely condemned by Dr. Gisborne to his face, and for "hasty and precipitate action." On the other hand, Mr. Klein (March 1870) "cannot too highly praise the zeal, energy, and tact of M. Guimet and Fellows, whilst Capt. Warren (No. 5, Palestine Exploration Fund) attributes the success of the squeezes to the exertions of M. Guimet, and "with pleasure his acknowledgment of his fellow-laborer's honourable and upright conduct in this delicate matter, as far as no further interest in the whole stone, as it was first discovered, in very bad condition; 2. Two very excellent squeezes of the two large fragments, which represent about half of the entire surface; 3. Capt. Warren's second squeeze of the larger fragments; 4. M. Guimet's rubbings of the lower fragments, obtained independently of each other, and a number of small pieces of the stone itself. forms, that the Prussian Commission in all three of its expeditions had been able to look at the stone for a few months, or less than five years. I am interested in the next chapter to this second squeeze. According to Capt. Warren, the different fields to be placed in the granite and act as blessings upon the corn, for they say that without the stone (or its equivalent in hard cash) a blight will fall upon the country. &quot;It would be interesting to know how Dr. Gisborne discovered the large stone that he mentions, a portion of which has been buried in the foundation of a house, and that the stone itself has been a target for the sling of the Arab. The Medemah, who, to the great astonishment of the architect, stood at the very spot where the Moulai inscription had been discovered, was found to be able to look after the matter single-handed. About that time Dr. Petermann left Jerusalem, after personally seeing M. Guimet and Fellows through. In his own published statement we read, &quot;It was not until after my departure, and when the Russian Commission had been arrived at the monument, that the matter came to the ears of M. Guimet. These words make it abundantly evident that the &quot;ordinary rules of discrimination&quot; were valueless work, and that the field had been left clear for M. Guimet. The latter has been freely condemned by Dr. Gisborne to his face, and for &quot;hasty and precipitate action.” On the other hand, Mr. Klein (March 1870) &quot;cannot too highly praise the zeal, energy, and tact of M. Guimet and Fellows, whilst Capt. Warren (No. 5, Palestine Exploration Fund) attributes the success of the squeezes to the exertions of M. Guimet, and &quot;with pleasure his acknowledgment of his fellow-laborer’s honourable and upright conduct in this delicate matter, as far as no further interest in the whole stone, as it was first discovered, in very bad condition; 2. Two very excellent squeezes of the two large fragments, which represent about half of the entire surface; 3. Capt. Warren’s second squeeze of the larger fragments; 4. M. Guimet’s rubbings of the lower fragments, obtained independently of each other, and a number of small pieces of the stone itself. 

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The ATHENÉUM

N° 2321, April 20, '72

All local authorities agree in describing the Beni Humaydah as almost pure Beduin, whose "granaries" are mud-coated baskets, whilst their willow huts are truly Royal Can huts. At once, however, they destroyed or concealed any fragment of antiquity in their neighbourhood. The later travelers report that the surrounding tribes were "devoted" to "written stones"—had led them long walks and rides out of the path, occasionally entailing a night in the open, without other rations but a dry crust and the tainted contents of a water-bottle. In order to see a bit of frieze, a scrap of key pattern, a broken Ionic capital, or, at best, a fragment of Nabatean inscription, they had to leave their tents and tools behind.

The Franco-Russian war tended not a little to embitter anti-Turkish rivalry in the matter of the Moabite Stone. Dr. Ginsburg, whilst freely owning that the young Franks were not yet the equals of the Germans in "written stones"—had led them long walks and rides out of the path, occasionally entailing a night in the open, without other rations but a dry crust and the tainted contents of a water-bottle. In order to see a bit of frieze, a scrap of key pattern, a broken Ionic capital, or, at best, a fragment of Nabatean inscription, they had to leave their tents and tools behind.

Dr. F. Burton—Richard F. Burton

P.S.—Since these lines were penned I have heard from the Holy Land that the Rev. Dr. T. Strickland, Dr. Ginsburg, and party landed there on the last day of the last month, having expected hard work before they left England, and they could even hope for a failure; and they found it, yet harder, than they expected. The people of Karak imprisoned them, and demanded a ransom of 500 napoleons, to 800 francs. We are assured by Mses. Tyrwhitt Drake and Palmer, that there does not exist another Moabite Stone about which the minds of the people are not confused and buried cities of the trans-Jordanic region, showing vestiges far more veracious than those actually existing at Jerusalem, may be expected to yield, under systematic excavation, a peculiarly abundant harvest. The first discovery must always be looked upon as a distinct promise of future revelation. We are assured by the highest authority now living that the Assyrians, like the Portuguese in their golden age, were in the habit of erecting "padres," or "padres," instead of inscription, and that even the Jews, perhaps, set up trophies for themselves. With him, we find the inference of the quizzical, that this was the general custom among the Semites, and that for a country between the Mediterranean and Syria, and that, if we are to examine the countries adjoining Palestine and Syria, they, as communities and the country of the Moabites, we shall find similar monuments.

The first "fossil took the shape of the "Medeba Stone," which was discovered by Prof. W. D. Nov. 30), with some pom and circumstance, in the Timna, and which, despite the endorsement of M. Shapira,—he should have known better,—was at once detected by Mr. Deutsch. The affair will do good, by putting the unlearned on their guard, and by making them suspect the "highest authorities" when the price of "Moabite Stones" is 300 francs, and the other inscriptions. The second is the Karak affair, which is bringing Dr. Ginsburg home, and which has caused a little controversy in the Holy Land. What may be the third is hard to say in a little more savour fines and prudence be used.

PROFESSOR MORSE

SAMUEL FINLEY BREEZE MORSE has passed away from amongst us; he died on Tuesday evening, the 2nd of April, at the ripe age of eighty-one. Prof. Morse's memory is so closely associated with the development of the electric telegraph, that we feel it our duty to give some account of his life. He was the son of the Rev. Jedidiah Morse, well known as a geographer, and was born in Charlestown, Mass., on April 2, 1791. Samuel Morse was educated at Yale College, but, having determined to become a painter he came to England in 1811, formed a friendship with Levis, whose portrait he painted; and in 1813 he exhibited at the Royal Academy of the Colonial Picture of The Dying Heroules. He returned to America and endeavored to establish himself as a portrait artist, with much success, until in 1822 he settled in New York, and there founded the corporation a full-length portrait of Lafayette, who was then on a visit to the United States. We find Mr. Morse again in England in 1839, remaining here until 1836, when he returned to his own country. His companion on this voyage was the eminent American chemist and geologist, who was from Paris, where the question of the time occupied in the passage of the electric current through a good conductor wire was in the attention of scientific men. From Dr. Jackson Morse appears to have first learnt that the passage of the adopted system was absolutely instantaneous, and it occurred to him that there was a source of great intelligence from one place to another. The friends of Prof. Morse claim for him, that during distances. Experience confirms the general plan of his telegraphic arrangement. In 1858 he was placed in the New York University a model of his "electro-magnetic" code, and in 1837 he filed his caveat at the Patent Office at Washington. It was not, however, until 1840 that the patent was perfected, and then Prof. Morse set about constructing the telegraph line that was then in progress, passed away before he succeeded, the first electric telegraph completed in the United States being the one from Baltimore to Washington, which began to work in 1844. Since that time the recording electric telegraph of Morse has been adopted over the whole country, and at the time of his death there was in operation twenty thousand miles of electric wires, stretching over the States between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Morse's first telegram was a chemical one, the electric current being used to decompose the combustible matter of lead, or mercury paper moistened with a solution of sulphate of soda. He, however, gave up this arrangement, and adopted the electro-magnetic system instead. This was, however, in his hands, a noble object, and his "simple Morse, Code," was thought to be so complete, that in 1857 the British Administration of Telegraphs adopted the Morse code for all telegraphs. The "Morse Code," the "Morse's Transmitting Plate," the "Encodyer," and Morse's telegraph worked by electric currents, are all known how completely the American artist has established his name with the system of employing electricity to pass as the messenger from man to man, over earth and under the sea.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—April 11.-The Earl of Rose, V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were read: "Contributions to the History of the Opium Alka- loids, Part V., On the Polynersides of Codice," by Dr. C. E. Wright.—"Researches on Solar Physics, III, by D. De La Rue, B. Stewart, and B. Lowey.—"The Action of the Alkaloids on Copper Nitrate in a state of Tension," by Dr. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe.

GEOLOGICAL.—April 10.—His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T., President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: "The Geological and Physical Conditions of the Secondary Effects of the Earth's Eruptions and those of the 10th of January, 1869, in Cachar," communicated by Dr. Oldham, of Calcutta, with remarks by Mr. H. P. Bogue.

ASTRONOMICAL.—April 15.—Sir T. E. Colburns, Bart., President, in the chair.—Rah Shabib Vah-
vanath N. Mandlik and Mr. J. S. Knight were elected Non-resident Members.—A plater cast a memorial of the bust of the late scholar, Sir