deserve to find many readers. They are greatly superior to the average of what is called religious literature.

The Orators, Ammon, sent us by Messrs. Cobb, Clark & Co., of Toronto, is badly printed on poor paper, but contains a great deal of useful information.

We have to thank Mr. Maclean for two excellent books of reference, Law's Handbook to the Constitution of Canada, and The Guide to the Canadian Public Service. Both are creditable to the editor; but the latter at least should be bound in cloth. Nothing is less adapted for reference than a thick octavo pamphlet in a paper cover.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Brevet Office, from Lands to Compulsory, 12mo, 3s. 6d. 6th ed.

Brown's Presentation and Delivery of Shares, 4th ed, 6s. 6d.

Burling's Well-known Churchmen. Edited by W. Hyslop, cr. 7vo, 5s. 6d.

Christianity in Great Britain, 12mo, 2s. 6d.

How's Daily Family Prayers for Chromosomes, 5th ed., 1s. 6d. 6th ed.

Irish, (G. K.), Our Treasure of Light. 1mo, 1s. 6d. 6th ed. 5th ed.

Our Sunday Book for Higher Church. Printed by E. Bohn, 3 vols. 4to, 8s. 6d.

Palmer's Three Weeks in Canada, with the Book of Joshua, 1s. 6d.

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Scott's History of Spanish Poetry. 8vo, 3s. 6d.

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Kant's Christian Philosophy. Bound by W. F. Mahaffy, Vol. 1, 5s. 3d. 6d.

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O'Shaughnessy's (A.) Music and Moonlight, 8vo, 7s. 6d.

Music.

Fleure's Popponese and Manoppoese Songs, as Sung by Ninon, 8to, 4s. 1st ed.

Watts's Gems of Sacred Songs, 4to, 1st ed.

History.


Hoskins's History of India. 12mo.

Hudlow's (E. B.) History of the Romes of Louis, Queen of Cyprus, 6vo.

Jones's (Rev. G.) Shakespeare's Comedies, 3 vols. 6s. 6d.

Jones's (Rev. J. H.) Modern Times, 3 vols. 6s. 6d.


Philosophy.

Kennedy's (R. H.) Studies of the Specimen, Part I, 8vo, 6s. 6d.

Science.

British Pharmacopoeia, with Additions for 1874, cr. 8vo, 6s. 6d.

Macleay's Manual for Students of Medicine, 12mo. A. Silver, 15s. 6d.

Norton's (W. S.) Treatise on Food, 3 vols. 7s. 6d.

Parry's (W. C.) Treatise on Food and Diet. 8vo, 1st ed.

Petrie's (F. W.) Treatise on Food and Diet, 2nd ed., 8vo, 18s.

Reid's (J. R.) Medical College of Physicians and Surgeons, 3 vols. 6s.

Sciences.

Swift's (J.) Vegetable Nature, with Additions, new ed., 8vo, 6s. 6d.

Evans's Tables of Dissect and Profit, 5th ed., 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Fairchild's (L. D.) New Manual of Dissection, 8vo, 2s. 6d.

Goult's (J.) Royal Faraday and Confectionary Book, roy. 8vo, 5s. 6d.

Humphry's (T.) History of Medicine, 1st ed., 8vo, 10s. 6d.

Harrington's (J. P.) Under the Surface, 12mo, 5s.

Hastil's (B. G.) The Complete Croquet Player, 12mo, 1s. 6d.

Herbert's (G.) Emblematical Branch Book, 8vo, 1s. 6d.

Lyttenn's (L.) My Novel, Vol. I, 1s. 10s. 6d.

In The Days of King William, 8vo, 6s. 6d.

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Oliphant's (L.) Pictorially, 6th ed. 12mo, 2s. 6d.

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Roe's, Robin, and Little May, 1mo, 1s. 6d.

Rudge's (R. J.) Anne Doolish, 1mo, 8s. 6d. 6th ed.

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Tod's (J.) A Modern School, new ed. post 8vo, 5s.

Trotlop's (A.) A Complete Dictionary, new ed., 8vo, 5s. 6d.

Trotlop's (A.) A Complete Dictionary, new ed., 12mo, 3s. 6d.

Two Hands, a Book for the Family, new ed. post 8vo, 3s.

Wood's (W. F.) Treatise on Nature of Man, 8vo, 7s. 6d.

The Athenæum.

Having read through Mr. Isaac Taylor's "Etruscan Researches," which are at present attracting some attention, I may be allowed to make the following remarks. It is not my intention to write anything like a review of the work, I do not feel myself competent for such a task, from the difficulty of the subject and the number of languages with which the book deals, that I want to say is, that Mr. Taylor has fallen, over and over again, into the strange mistake of citing as "Etruscan" (Turkish) words which are really either old English, or words from other languages. Every Orientalist knows that the Turkish of Constantinople is a composite language, like Hindustani, and that it has adopted a host of Arabic and Persian words. And these words, those who are not familiar with these other tongues must use Turkish vocabulary for philological purposes with great caution. How far Mr. Taylor's arguments are affected by this pervading error, it is easy to see; for, if his care has been kept, he cannot possibly have anything to do with Turkish or Mongolic words meaning 'a year.' The same may be said of "nead," "pregnancy, race, posterity." At p. 316, more correctly nase, which occurs in the Koura. Page 355, the "Turkish say-ird" is in reality a Persian word, shargad. Page 256, "strength, force," is kuveth in Ussuray, says Mr. Taylor. Very true; but this is merely that "hakur" is a compound word, the Arabic fand, fadd, to be strong." At p. 290 Mr. Taylor commits a strange mistake in interpreting kal-ah, a "mould," to be a Turkish word meaning "the mold of a tree." It is simply a Turkish form of the Greek kalos, kalos, a "shoemaker's last," in general a form (form, fand, fand, fand, shape, mould). Page 293, the "Turkish" is kudr, and Mr. Taylor says that "it is identical with circumus, dandus, and that the kudra and kudrata are the same forms of the radical kudru, both are well-known Hebrew roots. Qadhara "Wixis."

Perhaps you will allow me a few words concerning Mr. Taylor's "Etruscan Researches" (London, Macmillan, 1874), as a preliminary to further notice.

The Mongol theory is so valuable, that I can only hope it will be taken up by M. Vämbère, the highest living authority; and the remarks upon the great tomb-building races, though not new, have much of truth in them. Unhappily, Mr. Taylor's book is so full of pernicious ideas, such as borrowing with Sanskrit and Arabic, Persian, Hindi, and goodness knows how many other languages. By borrowing from some source of Mongol dialects, he has invented a highly composite toponym, which so painfully reminds us of "the voice of Israel from Mount Sinai." And he has by no means made the best of the Turkish forms; for instance, the Armenian Qudra, which he makes "that tense, which still survive in Ussurian speech.

The carelessness of the comments is stupendous. Upon the cover, and at p. 267, we find the well-known Trojan "kudra," which, right or wrong, and upon the latter which is its frame-work, we read clearly and distinctly HAINS, c. E. Hellenes. Will it be believed that Mr. Taylor (p. 148) calls them "the people known by the unknown label HUINS"? that "the word (Hilus) has hitherto been dismissed by the commentators as an unreliable equivalent of ΔΑΝΟΙ, and that he indulges with a usually page Hinsa. Even if the word were written Huins, it would still read "Hellenes," for the I in Etruscan has many forms, of which one is V, with the left leg slightly shortened.

Thus a great deal of fact appears to me clear. Etruscan antiquities occupied much of my time in 1859, and I hope soon to apply the Mongol theory to the now well-known cemetery at Bolsena.
Meanwhile, I would invite Mr. Hyde Clarke to attack the "Conceit solution" of the Enteran problem, which Mr. Taylor, though he afterwards eliminates it, considers (p. 352) not impossible. Richaard F. Burton.

SHAKESPEARE'S 'EDWARD THE THIRD.'

Maidenhead, March 28th.

One hundred and fourteen years ago Capel printed, in his small volume of 'Eulogies,' the historical play of 'Edward the Third,' announcing it as a new work. Such it undoubtedly is; but when Malone published his 'Supplement' in 1780 he omitted it, thereby discountenancing the notion that it, or any part of it, had proceeded from the pen of Shakespeare, in the shape of a dramatist. In what follows I am about to state some of the grounds for my entire conviction that Capel was right, and that the play ought to have been included, not only in the Folio of 1623, but in every edition of Shakespeare's productions from that day to the present.

I have taken considerable pains with the subject, and, in this respect, am one of the best students of the author, all the records of the Quarto Samuels' scholars, whether on this or on the other side of the Atlantic. I shall be as brief as possible, and I hope I may avoid the mistakes; but it is not pleasant, when wrong, to know it. For all those clues and problems, not to be tripped up one's heels. Let us all humbly strive to attain the same end; and no man ought to feel more humble than the ablest commentator on Shakespeare, unless he be on the whole right. 'Edward the Third' was first printed in 1696, a year earlier than any known play by Shakespeare, and it was reprinted for the same bookseller (Richard Benthall, or perhaps Fordhouse) in 1699; but the interval came out Shakespeare's 'Richard the Second,' 'Richard the Third,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' (all three in 1597), 'Love's Labour's Lost' and 'The Winter's Tale' (1596). The whole of it corresponds to contemporaneous works. Marlowe's 'Hero and Leander' was not printed (as is now known) until 1595, but many manuscript copies of so famous a drama have been preserved before 1596, and in reference to the story, the succeeding lines are put into the mouth of Edward the Third, speaking of the object of his passion:

Fainter then by far he was, and
Bravest Leander not so strong as I;
Thine eye, the sweetest eye, is mine;
But I will through a Heavenspout of blood
Draw thy life's supply from mine own veins.

Hallepont is absurdly mistranslated 'Holly spout' in both the old copies of 'Edward the Third,' for which I have collated them throughout. But this is not the only reference to a popular poem, though one of the passages, when first it has hit me, was not understood, or the high interest attached to it.

Shakespeare's 'Lucrece' had been printed in 1594, two years before 'Edward the Third' came from the press. The Countess of Salisbury has thrown herself at the King's feet, and is threatening to stab herself rather than submit to his lawless passion; Edward, overcome by her virtue and courage, realise his error, and humble himself. Thus, he claims, alluding clearly to Shakespeare's own 'Lucrece,' then in the height of its popularity:

And if a true English lady, whom our late
May better boast of, than our Roman might
If her, whose nuns and curates had sunk'd,

Surely this allusion is evident enough, and immediately connects Shakespeare with the admirable play under consideration. After what I have said, I need not dwell on the analogy of poetry; but I cannot deny myself the pleasure of quoting a few lines where Edward instructs his secretary thus, to address to the lady upon whom the King drops:

Out with the moon-lime! I will none of it,
And let me have her like'd as thou the sun:
Yet, one like her, born with the sun the same;
That her perfection emulates the sun,
That the brightness of her eyes is but the moon;
That she doth shew cold winter like the sun,
That she doth shine like the sun; but
That she doth dazzle gazer's eyes as the sun:
The value of both is equally the same.

Did her be free and general as the sun,

committing as to the words in 'Hamlet,' act ii. sc. 2. "a good kising carrion," Warburton contending that they should be "a god kising carrion;" and he was right, though opposed to all the old copies, where we read "For if the sun brake mags in a dead dog, being a good kissing carrion, &c."

In 'Edward the Third' we find the following lines given to Warwick:

The freshest boy of the doth soost malter
The looked carrions that it seems to kiss.

Again, in 'The Merchant of Venice,' act iv. sc. 1, we hear:

And partly dooth pohe then show like gods.

When mercy season so justice.

"Edward the Third" contains the subsequent coup d'etat.

And kings approach the nearest unto God
In giving life and safety unto men.

Deloney puts it in 'Jack of Newbery' in the same year as "Edward the Third," and there we find even a still closer copy: "Herein do men come nearest unto God in shewing mercy and compassion."

Everybody is so well acquainted with the famous character of Prince Henry given by the Archbishop in 'Henry the Fifth' that I need not quote it; but I ask any reader to compare it with the character of the Countess of Salisbury, put into the mouth of Edward, and to say if they could proceed from any pen but that of Shakespeare.

When she would talk of peace, methinks her tongue
Commanded war to prison; when of war,
It was not for the victory, but for the peace.
To hear war beautified by her discourse,
Would make a heart to burn her face:
Beauty a slanderer in her fair face;
There is no summer but in her cheerful looks,
No frosty winter but in her disdain."

Who could have written this and a great deal more in this play but Shakespeare? I might quote the whole quarto, for it all his."

Commit high treason 'twixt the King of heaven,
And the earth; and all the earth should be
But a pale shadow of his eternal self."

In 'Measure for Measure,' act ii. sc. 4, Angelo tells Isabella that he will not, as a judge, remit their many sovereigns that do mean heaven's image in stamps that are for trades. Everyone must remember the dispute among

Lord Ellesborough.

In the review, in your number for March 14, of the Correspondence of Lord Ellesborough, published by Mr. Account, the charges are before the story. One is, that he concealed a "fair scheme" to evade responsibility in his orders to Generals Nott and Pollock as to the campaign of 1842. This view has, I know, already been started by vehement partisans of Sir George Pollock, and writers closely connected with Lord Ellenborough's opponents in the old Board of Directors. If true, it would entirely vitiate him in my opinion. I have considered a high-minded and honourable statesman, which the reviewer himself seems to allow. And what does this injurious interpretation rest upon? It is clear, as he himself now, he regarded the business, that he acted from a motive of" political" which might entangle us in permanent engagements as to Afghan affairs. This may have been right or wrong, but does it justify this wholesale disparagement and shrinking from responsibility, which you admit to have been "alien from his character."

The second charge, of "believing he could teach his countrymen how to govern," by which it seems, to the China operations, seems to me to confute the former. Were Nott and Pollock so different from Gough in capacity that it was "incongruous to leave any discretion to the two former, it is impossible to reconcile with the latter! But with reference to China, Lord Ellenborough possessed special information, derived from one of the few very Englishmen then familiar with the China tongue. My father, the late Lord Colchester, had surveyed..."