

appeared in 1827. It was translated into Swedish by Count Frölich, and reviewed by Dr. Southwood Smith in the *Westminster Review*, by De Quincey in the *London Magazine*, and by Captain Basil Hall (as it is believed) in the *Edinburgh Review*. Rowland Hill finished school teaching about 1830, and took an active part in promoting Gibbon Wakefield's scheme for colonising South Australia, holding the post of secretary to the association from 1832-36. It was founded on three novel principles; it was to cost the mother country nothing, there was not to be a State Church in the colony, and convicts were not to be transported thither. In 1832 he published a pamphlet on *Home Colonies*, describing the principles and objects of the association. When the Irish famine was at its worst he reprinted a part of it, under the title of *Home Colonies for Ireland*, proposing that societies should be formed in every village for furnishing poor families with small plots of ground, and for organising a system of charitable relief for the deserving poor alone. It was in 1835 that he first conceived the idea of reducing the rate of postage, and in 1837 that he published his celebrated pamphlet on *Post Office Reforms*, which was chiefly instrumental in preparing the popular mind for the adoption of the new system. Penny postage came into existence on January 10, 1840. At that time there were but 3,000 post-offices for 11,000 parishes. A letter sent from London to Edinburgh cost 1s. 1½d., and if it contained an enclosure the price was doubled; and under the iniquitous system of allowing peers and members of the House of Commons to "frank" letters wholesale, the chief cost of the Post Office fell on the middle class and the poor. In 1838, seventy-six millions of letters passed through the post; when Sir Rowland Hill ceased from his official labours in 1864, the number had risen to 642 millions, and last year the letters and newspapers posted in England amounted to 1,478 millions. Under the influence of the adverse opinion of official circles, Rowland Hill had met with much opposition in the furtherance of his plans from even the friendly Ministry of Lord Melbourne, and in the year after Sir Robert Peel's return to office he was dismissed from his post. The conduct of the Government was keenly resented by the public, and a general subscription to reward his labours realised the handsome sum of £13,000. On the return to power in 1846 of the Whig Ministry, he received a permanent appointment in the Post Office. In 1860 he was made a K.C.B., and when Sir Rowland Hill retired from public life in 1864, the Treasury issued a minute, fully acknowledging the success of his plans, and awarding to him his full salary of £2,000 a year, while Parliament bestowed on him the substantial grant of £20,000. Sir Rowland Hill died full of years and honours. The University of Oxford, to the great gratification of his family, on June 8, 1864, conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L.; and only a few weeks ago he received at his own house a deputation from the Council of the City of London bearing the freedom of the City. During Sir Rowland's enforced withdrawal from public life in the years 1843-1846, he was connected with the management of the Brighton Railway, and it was mainly through his influence as chairman of the board that express trains and Sunday excursions were introduced.

W. P. COURTNEY.

THE death is announced, at the age of seventy-four, of Mr. Thomas Longman, the last of the original partners in the firm of publishers of Paternoster Row, which took place at his seat at Farnborough Hill, Hants, on Saturday, the 30th ult. Mr. Longman was the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Norton Longman, of Hampstead. He was for many

years an active partner in the great house in the "Row," but in 1859 purchased the property at Farnborough Hill, from which period he took a less active part in the business.

BERNADINO ZENDRINI, who translated Heine's *Buch der Lieder* so admirably into Italian, has died recently at Palermo. He was born at Bergamo, where his father was a physician. In his thirteenth year he went to Switzerland for his education, studied philology at the University of Zürich, and soon after his return to his native land received a professorship at Padua. He was afterwards called to the Chair of Comparative Philology at the University of Palermo.

COMMENDATORE ISIDORO LA LUMIN died at Palermo on the 28th ult. He was Superintendent of the State Archives, and the author of many historical publications, among which was one on the subject of the rule of the House of Savoy in Sicily.

SELECTED BOOKS.

General Literature.

- BENTZON, Th. *Récits de tous les Pays*. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
 GAFFARELLI, P. *Les Colonies françaises*. Paris: Germer Baillière. 5 fr.
 WORMS, E. *Exposé éliminaire de l'Economie politique à l'Usage des Ecoles*. Paris: Marescq. 6 fr.

Theology.

- FORSTER, Th. *Der Altkatholicismus. Eine geschichtl. Studie*. Gotha: Perthes. 2 M. 40 Pf.

History.

- BLOQUEVILLE, M^{me}. de. *Le Maréchal Davout, Prince d'Eckmühl. II. Années de commandement*. Paris: Didier. 7 fr. 50 c.
 CORRESPONDANCE de Philippe II. sur les Affaires des Pays-Bas, publiée par M. Gachard. T. 5. Bruxelles: Muquardt. 18 fr.
 JUNDT, A. *Les Amis de Dieu au quatorzième Siècle*. Paris: Fischbacher. 12 fr.
 KRAUSE, C. *Helius Eobanus Hessus, sein Leben u. seine Werke*. 2. Bd. Gotha: Perthes. 5 M.
 REUSS, R. *Strassburg im 30jährigen Kriege (1618-1648)*. Strassburg: Teuttel & Würtz. 1 M. 90 Pf.

Physical Science.

- ASSOCIATION française pour l'Avancement des Sciences. *Compte rendu de la 7^e Session*. Paris: 76 Rue de Rennes. 25 fr.
 SPECHT, F. A. K. v. *Das Festland Asien-Europa u. seine Völkerstämme*. Berlin: Luckhardt. 6 M.

Philology, &c.

- BRENNER, O. *Angelsächsische Sprachproben m. Glossar*. München: Kaiser. 1 M. 80 Pf.
 KLEIN, A. *De adjectivi assimulati apud Ciceronem usu*. Breslau: Koebner. 1 M.
 MARTUS, F. *Quaestiones Plautinae*. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 1 M.
 MÉMOIRE sur la Notion de l'Esprit hébraïque, par A. Sabatier. L'Ange d'Asarté, par Ph. Berger. Paris: Fischbacher. 4 fr.
 OTTE, H. *De fabula Oedipodea apud Sophoclem*. Berlin: Mayer & Müller. 1 M. 20 Pf.
 PERESCH, W. *Die arabischen Handschriften der herzogl. Bibliothek zu Gotha*. 2. Bd. 1. Hft. Gotha: Perthes. 8 M.
 SPORDTEN, H. v. d. *De dialecto Thessalica commentatio*. München: Kaiser. 1 M.
 VIERTEL, A. *Die Wiederfindung v. Cicero's Briefen durch Petrarca*. Königsberg-l-Pr.: Hartung. 1 M.
 WENZEL, P. *De Jove et Pane dis arcadiis*. Breslau: Koebner. 1 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MEANING OF "GORJER."

Trieste: Aug. 26, 1879.

Kindly permit me to add my mite to "The Meaning of *Gorjer*," or rather "Gorgio." The letter No. 2 (the ACADEMY, August 16) hits the origin of the word. It is simply Kachho (Hind. Kachhā = raw) as opposed to Pakko or Pakkā = ripe. Hindis and Hindis call Europeans Jangli (= Jungle men) and Kachhā-ādmī would express the same idea—a raw rough fellow. Once it seemed to me that the derivation might be Gadho (Hind. Gadhā = a donkey). Compare the Gr. Gadho and Gaidaros, which would be pronounced Gāitharos. I do not think much of the Trebizond theory. The

Gypsy immigration into Greece during the tenth and eleventh centuries was far too extensive to pass by one line of road.

RICHARD F. BURTON.

MORE POPYRI FROM THE FAYYUM.

Cairo: Aug. 19, 1879.

A few months ago my friend Prof. H. Brugsch-Bey obtained from the Fayyûm a number of papyri in Greek, Pahlavi, and Arabic. I saw them in his possession, and he kindly promised me permission to transcribe and translate any that interested me, but desired first to mount them on cardboard to prevent deterioration. For this purpose he placed them in the hands of a bookbinder living in the Mûsky, but, unfortunately, and to our infinite regret, a fire occurred in that part of Cairo, and all these invaluable MSS. were destroyed, with the exception of a few scraps that the professor had not sent to be mounted.

One of these, in very neat characters, is the heading of an official order from a Minister of Finance in Egypt between A. D. 775 and 785, or A. H. 158 and 169.

"In the name of God the all-merciful, the all-compassionate.

"This is the order of Musa, son of . . . Agent of Al-Mahdy, Commander of the Faithful (may his life be prolonged), for the taxes of Egypt and all . . ."

Another is more perfect, but from the entire absence of diacritical points it is not possible to be sure of the reading of certain words, which might be pointed in several different ways. In the translation I insert notes of interrogation after these doubtful words.

"In the name of God the all-merciful, the all-compassionate.

"To Khalid son of Yezid, from Sawādah son of al-Hārith, peace be upon you. I praise to you God besides whom there is no other God. After compliments, may God give you health. I have been to the village [?] and I found that there had gone out to them five Nabathæans, people of Damûsah and merchants, and they turned out their five Nabathæans. But the merchants [?] about whom you wrote, by God they are not merchants [?] excepting a carpenter [?] [or merchants] of al-Fustāt paying tribute [?]. Look, therefore, at the writings in your possession, for it would be painful to me to write you anything contrary to the truth. . . . Peace be upon you. . . ."

Within the last few days I have obtained yet another parcel of papyri from the same district, among which are, I believe, some still further novelties. They consist of letters in Greek (several of them quite intact) and Cufic, with fragments in those languages, and in Pahlavi, Hebrew, and Samaritan, and a remarkable drawing of a sort of dragon painted green and confronting a man carrying a red shield, but sadly worm-eaten.

I believe that Hebrew and Samaritan on papyri are as novel as was the Pahlavi character on that material when I first wrote to you on the subject about two years ago.

One Arabic letter, of which I have only the last few lines, is dated Saturday, the fifth night of the month of Jamādi-al-Akherah of the year 196.

Among the fragments of epistles are several which have the original seals still attached. These letters were folded closely in repeated folds of about three-quarters of an inch wide from the top to the bottom, and then bound with a thong of papyrus which passed through one or more of the lower folds on which there was no writing, and then tied in a knot, on which was placed a small lump of wax or other impressionable material, which was then stamped with the writer's seal. I have one scrap in Arabic on which this form of fastening and sealing is perfectly preserved, the seal bearing the name