Spain. Messrs. Ward, Lock & Tyler are its publishers.

The Reticular Tract Society send us an index to the first twenty-five volumes of the *Leisure Hour*. The work, which is a series of periodical publications in which various authors have contributed, has been well received and is continuing to grow.

A number of annual volumes are on our table. *Cassell's Family Magazine* (Cassell, Petter & Galpin) contains, as usual, much information that is interesting and instructive. We also acknowledge the receipt of the *Erin Almanac*.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have published a reprint of, or a selection from, *Robertson's History of the United States*. This edition is in six volumes. A full and carefully prepared index appears in each volume with a table of contents to the various volumes. We have also received *The Atlantic Monthly*, a quarterly publication, which contains a variety of articles on a wide range of subjects.

Mr. Bancroft has published a new edition of *The History of the United States*. This edition is in six volumes. A fully prepared index appears with a variety of other features, such as a table of contents and a summary of the printed text. We have also received *The Builder of Nations*, a quarterly publication, which contains a variety of articles on a wide range of subjects.

Several foreign works are on our table. *Makaroff's Theodolite* (Makaroff, London) is the fifth edition of this book and contains a wealth of information on the use of theodolites in surveying and mapping.

The volume before us opens with a preface and includes a list of the contents. It is a valuable work for all who are interested in the use of theodolites.

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does so I will, with your permission, point out in a few lines; disclaiming any intention of "having the wolf's share," or of making your correspondent play the role of that subtle quadruped, the wolf that "watches his benefactor's sheep.

1. I described the Rev. Herr Klein as "French-born, employed and salaried by the English Mission, and full of Prussian arrogance," and "rejoiced that the Goths had rubbed hard upon us poor Danes, that these "distinguished foreigners" should require a "special request" before they could get any premium for their work, and occupy a social position amongst Englishmen. Herr Klein carried his information to the German Consul, Dr. Petermann, "simply because he was better acquainted with the gentleman than with either Captain Warren or M. Ganneau," as if all the little knot of Westerners at Jerusalem were not thoroughly well known to one another, even when the "word political" interferes. In comparing Captain Warren's procedure with that of Herr Klein, not to the latter's advantage, I merely expressed the opinion universal at Jerusalem, save only at the German Consulate and amongst the clique which took part with it. In my age of German influence in Germany, I certainly not hold myself justified, as an Englishman, in preferring English to German interests. But the "Pfundtenser" is a person, a German, who has seen life, and which Klein has an ample right to interpret it as he pleases.

2. I do not imagine, I am quite certain that, "with more tact and by clever management, the Mobaitite Stone could have been secured for Germany; and certainly I, will answer for the fact, that, every Westerner at Jerusalem in 1872. Herr Klein conceives his own sense, and evidently his influence on the priceless value of the discovery, in omitting to take the squint, "even at the expense of time and money," and his own "fresh proof of his unsuitability for the task,

H. the Bedouin Sheikh observed with an eagle eye" a traveller, like my friend Prof. Sohn, for instance, and insisted on his laying down an un-occupied chip of the old block, that Shabek would soon have collapsed under the sharpest fire of what we popularly call "the French gun." In my opinion of the rounding the base of the Mobaitite Stone we may thank the reverend gentleman, merely observing that he repeats the statements. You have no doubt seen the column, called by yourself, "April 20, 1872." And, in parting with him, I would express my regret, whilst maintaining the absolute correctness of Mr. Klein's account, and the correctness of his opinion of the base of the stone, that I certainly hold, in my opinion, a wider bearing than he appears to think: other Mobaitite and Hamath stones may be found, probably will be found; and we are justified in taking a guessful model-failure as a text for a sermon upon "how not to do it." Perhaps, finally, we are undoubtedly upon the subject. The insalubrious Amarna Stone was discovered upon the property of an English-protected subject, and yet found its way to Paris. It may matter little which museum secures such treasures; but, when they are carried off as trophies of national victory, we are placed in the unpleasant position of the defeated.

FREDRIK PALUDAN-MULLER.

I DESIRE to announce the death, at his house in Copenhagen, of the eminent Danish poet Frederik Paludan-Müller. He was the second son of Baron Paludan-Müller, Bishop of Aarhus, and was born at Kjerteminde on the 7th of February, 1809, and died on the 27th of December, 1876. His life was long enough to be noticed, and no doubt his name is involved in a list of his productions, and a mention of a couple of years' wandering through Europe in 1830-40. His literary fragments have been published by the permission of the Bishop of Aarhus, and were burnt at Kjerteminde on the 7th of February, 1809, and died on the 27th of December, 1876. His life was long enough to be noticed, and no doubt his name is involved in a list of his productions, and a mention of a couple of years' wandering through Europe in 1830-40. His literary fragments have been published by the permission of the Bishop of Aarhus, and were burnt at Kjerteminde.

"Fire-Romancer" (Four Romances) in 1832, and closed with that of "Adonis" in 1874. His crowning labour was his great ironic epopee of "Adam Homo," which appeared in 1841 and 1848. Of a more ideal and lyrical cast were his charming mythological and romantic dramas, of which "Amer "Krisitna," and "Kjerlighed ved Hoffet" (Love at Court) are the most famous. Poetry was the one business of his life, and from 1838 to 1858 he came at least once a year before the public with a new and important poem. His style is pure, elevated, and impassioned, and many of his writings are so severely intellectual as to be readily appreciated by the masses. Others, however, have a luxuriance and melody that are almost overpowering. His works were in the character of their writings; few have displayed more a Provençal versatility. There is a strong parallelism to be traced between the writings of the "interferer with the just claim of Paludan-Müller to be judged one of the greatest and most original poets of our time. The simplicity of Byron never seemed to have such obvious excellence as "Byron's," as just as obviously superficial. He was an admirable master of verse, and not content with his acknowledged supremacy on the stage, he instructed in the second year of his career to win a reputation as a prose writer, especially by a long novel, "Trycklykke Historie," which has little of his earlier works. His later work, however, "Adonis," was a return to the old music and the old majestic imagery; this little masterpiece may well be taken as an example of the brilliant qualities of his style.

E. W. GOSSE.

KAISAR-I-HIND.

January 3, 1877.

I GAVE the Persian Dauduli-i-Tirgani, and its translation "Paradise," (rendered by Prof. Carl), as a "authentic" and "detailed" document in consultation. I have already repudiated the imputation of any knowledge of Persian, and of any Oriental learning. I have only my own experience and general reading to guide me. I knew very well that Dauduli-i-Tirgani usually meant "the British Government," but here it was translated "Paradise" in "Gair," and I argued that as Dauduli meant all sorts of things, wealth, &c., here it meant the endorsement—"the favoured child of English." I understood, however, while Prof. Mir Auld Ali is right, and I feel humiliated at the thought that, in my ignorance and self-deception, I brought forward a forger's translation of the disputed phrase, which may have seemed, for a moment, to put the Professor in the wrong. I can assure him I do not conceal my authority. I am just enough of a quack to enable me the more thoroughly to appreciate his scholarly mastery of the language. I only maintain my opinion of the Value of the title of Kaiser-i-Hind, having some special authority to speak on the point, and Prof. Mir Auld Ali well knows that there is very little information in books on the subject of Indian and Eastern titles, and that one's knowledge of it has to be picked up out of "Oriental Translators to Government," and native A.D.C.s to Indian Government, the etiquette of native "high life" in India. All Prof. Mir Auld Ali's grammatical disquisition is to me more interesting in his up-the seventh heaven of professional culture. I cannot pretend to take his grammar up, it is far too large a task for my small craft of practical experience. I am a double-bottomed iron-cased Arkanian and Persian scholar, and, if all for his running, he fails to run me down, it is because he steers beside the point he should raise. I am not uncomfortable, and I can refer to be tossed about in his furious wake. But to his points.

A. Shri is as common as cowries; and so is Kanti, but Shri is an epithet of the common Goddess Kali, Shri Kastor, I neither suggested, nor ever approved. I see its incongruity as clearly as Prof. Mir Auld Ali: only I see more clearly than he does that the incongruous phrase will become a household word. In my last I cited the incongruous mixture of language in the "Oath" of the Duke of Cutch and Maharajah of Oomraha. Maharajah Adhiraja was originally proposed for the Queen by one of the greatest Englishmen. It was a thoroughly statesman-like suggestion.

B. As to the gender of Padshah, Sultan, Nawab, and the like, the Professor again neglects to deal with the substitution of "Sultan" for "Padshah" since 1839, of Padshah for Malik, in addressing the Queen of England. Nor does he notice the case of "Sultana." The seer at Begum Sultana, he says, is mine. In writing "this pretentious woman" (daughter of a slave), the words within brackets, on which I have written a different, viz., "daughter of the Slave King," and I used them in pride; and as Prof. Mir Auld Ali might consider the Sultan Resi as "this pretentious and worthless," I thought that he used the words ("daughter of a slave") also in contempt. He adds that my allusion to the "Sultana" was not at all. I alluded to them as perhaps explaining Prof. Mir Auld Ali's seeming pretext for her. The frailties of a fair lady, alone an age deadwomen, and now her dead women, did add a tender touch to the pageant of her history, Resi Begum Sultana was a great Queen and a great Empress. She was the most sovereign of her dynasty. Ferishta says she had no fault—but that she was a woman. But all these are of no consequence. My text very definitely states that Mir Auld Ali, if not really beside the point, Kaisar-i-Hind recommends itself to all Indians with its dignity and its refection in it; and it is bad grammar, for once the Emperor's answer really closes the argument—"Imperial super-glossation.""

We cannot insert any more letters on this subject.

GEORGE BURWOOD.

LITERARY Gossip.

PROF. FAWCETT is writing a book on Protection and Free Trade. He intends, we believe, to consider the arguments advanced by the advocates of Protection in America and England; and he also means to make special inquiry into the causes which have prevented the realization of the predictions of the general adoption of free trade which were so constantly made at the time of the repeal of the Corn Laws, and of the negotiations of the Commercial Treaty with France.

An important alteration has been made in the plans of the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Lient. Kitchener will start for the East on Tuesday, the 9th, to take the command of the Survey in the field. He will be accompanied by my commissioned officers of Royal Engineers, including Sergeant Armstrong, who has been in the Survey from the commencement. The programme of work for the year includes the completion of the survey of West Palestine, with the levelling of a large part of the map. Can this mean a Dalmatian on the way? Did we not hear the Philistine 80th, who was at Cambria, he will be there. Yes, and the shalok of a Pagan for a shalok of a Pagan for the Englishman, who was at Cambria, he will be there.