and political institutions, would connect them with the Basques. "The Native Races of Colombia," by E. G. Barney, treats of the Chibchas; and "The Pottaches of Fuget Sound," by George H. Ranney, presents a graphic picture of the great meetings of the Indians of the North-west for distributing presents. In a short paper on "The Somme Implements," S. P. F. Wood compared and contrasted their use with that of the Indians, and others, that these are not of human workmanship, but were fragranced by the grinding action of ice-builders at the close of the Glacial epoch. At all events, a distinct continuity has carefully been analyzed "Specimen of the Chumota Language," and the editor has his "Studies in Village Habitats." Various minor notes of interest make up an excellent number.

The current number of the "Revue historique" has the second part of an excellent article by Vincent de Velu on "La Fortunue de la Noblesse sous Louis XIII."

An interesting valuation of French life and society, carefully collected from various quarters. M. Deveroux has begun an exhaustive "Etude sur les Idees politiques de Mirabeau." His method of considering Mirabeau's views on each element of the Constitution is both original and scholarly. It is a complete study, and a careful analysis of the work in result. M. Mosseman has drawn a picture of the disorganisation of the Empire under Wenzel by tracing the line of an Alsatian official, Baudouin, through Provence and the Rhine. There is also a valuable contribution to bibliography by Herr Haupt—a book of books recently published in Germany dealing with Bonsack.

The "Deutsche Rundschau" for May has an article by Herr Hartwig on "Nicolai Machiaveli." It is true that Machiavelli has lately occupied more than a due share of attention; but Herr Hartwig finds something new to say. He calls attention to the fact that Machiavelli, first of modern writers, asserted that the State has an end of its own. It is true that he regarded moral considerations as indifferent; but has political science yet "determined the nature of political morality?" Herr Brandes calls attention to a translation of a little story by Jacobson, a Danish novelist—"The Plague in Bergamo." The story is in itself remarkable, for it is a living instance of the power of style. If Jacobson has written much like the sample given in the "Rundschau" he is certainly a novelist of the first order.

Agriculture in Spain and Italy. The "Academy" for May contains an article by Mr. John Robertson, introducing and describing the Spanish and Italian "Condemnations," or, Joint Control, has done excellent work; but its work is now done. It tabulated the resources of the Nile-Valley, and introduced order into the chaos of native revenue. Moreover, during the last few years, the railway has been so well administered as to cause a rapid increase in the output of the country. Nor would it be possible to govern by means of a board; the more the votes the more discord.

The "condemnations" must be modified to suit the Protectorate.

Meroitic Egypt has suffered severely from the latifundia, which, according to Pliny, perdiderunt Italiam. What Egypt wants is the maintenance of that class of peasant proprietors to whom she would remain the home of the Italian institution for which the Gracchi sedition 3rd in vain; which modern Italy has attempted in Apulia; which Russia holds in view; and which Ireland, till now, has the only Land Act that can satisfy her. The most fertile of counties has been sorely injured by the absorption of small properties into immense Khedivial domains, monopolising one-fifth of the area, and of the labour of the country. The sooner these models "lapsed estates" are redistributed the better. However, as a trip to the Holwan les Bains will show, there is still a small amount of Italian soil that can only be buried in shallow sand, which can be fertilised by canals drawn from up-stream. The Great Valley can still support ten millions and even more. It may be a system of damming the Ebro and supplying the Ebro will be the twentieth century. In the meantime, all attention should be given to the Cadaster, or Revenue Survey, which wants a radical reform. The present system will carry with it the familiar names of "hard bargains"—than pay and retain them as standing obstructions.

Egypt no longer needs the disproportionate armies with which she has been able to hold off "hard bargains"—than pay and retain them as standing obstructions. Egypt, no longer needs the disproportionate armies with which she has been able to hold. It was proverbial in ancient times that the Egyptian will conquer his neighbours. But she must have a small body of regulars, not less than 10,000, to defend against Abyssinian raids, and to protect her Equatoral Provinces, where (Chinese) Gordian (Pastha) did such noble work. As regards the harbour on the Red Sea, proposed for the acceptance of the "king of kings," Johannes, I may say that the move is a great one, but it is not enough. Egypt should also take care of the ports, which should serve only for the importation of arms and ammunition, and would make the troublesome "Highlanders of Aethopia," ever a nest of hornets, more dangerous than ever time of their return. As it is, the Egyptians cannot fight in the mountains, nor the Abyssinians in the plains—a consideration which tends to keep the peace. But the Egyptians can fight, with the Egyptian fleet—a mere show, an article of luxury, costly, moreover, as it was useless. The country needs only a few armed gun-boats to guard our ports, which are the outposts of her commerce, and to prevent Arab piracy. Subsidised lines of steamers, the more the better, suffice to connect her with Asia as well as Africa. The old (darien) coffee-mills of Alexandria and Suez harbours, melancholy remnants of past power, may be carted away as soon as possible.

The police is another serious consideration. As policeman the negro was well provided for, consists of a mixed lot. There are j e l l i n g Swiss, chestnut-sellers from Friuli, veteran soldiers from Dalmatia and Bosnia, Albanian shepherd-brigands, and a scatter of mongrels. Far better to raise a brigade of three thousand "bobbies," officered, drilled, and dressed (with due modification) after our London model. These men, who would not speak a word of any language but English, should be stationed in the port and capital, with detachments, relieved every month, to the towns and of Europe. Dhamin and Tantah, Ziggis and Mansirah, Port Said and Suez. Those who object that Swiss and Italians, Dalmatians and Arabs, are, as ignorant of Arabic as English.

The Khedive has been interviewed, a princess or two has been secured as patentees, and even subscription lists have been opened. But the work is too serious, too continuous, for amateurs. Here we require an experienced police force, not a body of amateurs. The men, who, in concert with a local committee, will lay down the lines of work, and will determine what ought not to be done as well as what ought to be set about; that there must also be forthcoming; and they can readily be supplied by military and naval forces.

Lastly, of the slave, who, theoretically free, is in fact as a slave. In Egypt yields with her usual good grace and modest severity, to be brought to bear upon her. This is her way, the way of the universal East. She grants every demand, and takes especial care that nothing be granted. Fashas were appointed to issue certificates of freedom and to enquire into the case of runaways, whom the masters invariably denounced to the police as runaway. It is quite a common occurrence to see that emancipation is fairly worked. As for that other abomination, the national, a codicil of death should be unflinchingly inflicted upon outcasts, and theLOOD of the outcast is pure and clear. He is not a native, and all those names are well known, yet it causes us no surprise that the law has been, and still is, impudently broken, while the law-breakers have invariably escaped punishment.

Egypt is now virtually independent of Turkey; during the court-martial of the rebels, not an allusion was made to the "Suzerain." It is unfair that she should continue to transmit tribute, when money is wanted for public works and internal improvements because the so-called tribute has been mortgage to Frankish creditors of Turkey. The Porte is still rich enough to pay her debt; and, if she chooses to be, she can put up with the losses which, for a high consideration, they have so long required. Egypt now expects a complete disruption of the injurious to the slave, who, in her Macedonian-Turkish fashion, to the Ottoman corse. She will have a safe, and favour enough, under an English Protectorate, if only we govern like men, not like philantropists, and not like emperors.

RICHARD F. BURTON.

[In justices to Capt. Burton, we ought to state that this paper, together with the two printed in the Academy of May 5 and 12, formed portions of a long article originally written for a magazine.]