THE ACADEMY.

The Academy, being the first of a series of articles on the modern Italian drama; and an excellent notice of it rather than criticism of recent novels. At the end are letters from Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Stockholm, Belgrade, and the like. The main one is a letter to the text of the New Testament; a copious collection of facts and supports its argument. Dr. Prins throws much light on the seemingly contradictory reasons given in the Greek of Revelation. The reviews and notices of books are of less importance than usual.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.


Mr. A. M. Broadley is well known in India, better in Turin, and best in Cairo, where his first work, The Arab, appeared in 1864. He has done well to wait for a year till the collapse of the various incidents, until the employment of Colonel Kettles in the Sudan, and the termination of the Khedive's advances. He has been no less successful in this work, which is full of interest and information, than in his previous work. The two volumes are well written, and the language is clear and vigorous. The author's knowledge of the country is extensive, and his knowledge of the people is intimate. He has a good eye for character, and a fine judgment of action. His descriptions are vivid, and his inferences are sound. The book is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of Egypt, and will be read with interest by all who are interested in the country.
At length "Araby the Best" is shipped off for the "Paradise of Adam," and the author commences a speech to the crew, who spread abroad. "I have left Egypt in the form of a "Cookie." He breakfasts an especial sing in his last chapter, "Egypt Present and To Come." In captives he tells us:

"We must fall back on the national party: Araby and his friends must be allowed to return, and we will further manage, at any rate, that the destruction of the two relieving parties from Suez suggest, moreover, that while "The Egyptian" raises the Bedawin tribes, Kabyleh and Suchan, our fate will be five thousand British bayonets—costly, but not so costly as doing nothing."

For the Sadistes, roughly aroused, would light a fire sufficient to engulf the Moslem world. It is sad to read such cruel counsels as retreating to Khartoum, and even fixing the frontier at Assouan, and to think at the same time how such measures would but increase the evil. Setting aside the sentimental view, the wild waste of blood and gold poured during the last fifty years into the "Equatorial Provinces," our mal-advisers would create a focus of fanaticism and of aggressive Islamism that would begin to extend its influence throughout Northern Africa from Suez to Sis.

It would be "Egypt, that the "King of Kings," Johannes of Ethiopia, would find and make a part of his plans of the last three centuries. It would give new life to the slave trade, the serpent scroched and the flying reptile, and be an advertisement of a "new king." I need not trouble you with a host of minor matters, such as closing the heart of Africa to travelers, and allowing those wealthy regions, where European interests are rapidly developing, to relapse into utter barbarism. But it is time to take leave of Mr. Bradley, and, in so doing, I must compliment him upon his exceptional freedom from mistakes. He must not, however, describe El-Azhar as "His Majesty's College of Islam itself." "Molemen" (p. 292) is evidently a misprint; but "Ulama and journalist" (p. 297) sounds very badly: "Ulena, like "Undich, is a plural form. It is pedantic to remark that the sentence "Oman Pasha Pongy was never deprived of his honours or rank" (p. 371) is school-girl English, or, rather, not English at all? The note (p. 415) "Generally written Mahdi; I think Mahdi the more correct reading of the Arabic..." should be erased; and to explain Mahdi by Mosseah introduces a misleading idea. It must join learned barrister at-law upon the subject of English Freemasonry, at least out of England. I have always found it neatly political whenever politics were raged, and easily used by the Protestant as a weapon against the Catholic. In Syria it has admitted not a few Moslems, and some of these are, perhaps, the shortest rogers I ever had an opportunity to study.

RICHARD P. BURTON.