article shows him at his best. A third article on Hegel's "Conception of Nature," by Mr. S. Alexander, while not so good as some earlier portions of Hegel's system which his modern admirers are commonly shy in bringing forward. The article is pleasantly free from technicalities, and succeeds on the whole in giving to the non-Hegelian mind an intelligible version of the metaphysician's doctrine. The essayist's tone is respectful, without being too deferential. His style is clear and concise, in giving some portion of Hegel's points as insoluble puzzles. Perhaps the most interesting part of the essay is the close, in which the writer defines Hegel's conception of a progressive logical development. The modern doctrine of evolution, and imagines in a pleasant, half-playful manner, what Hegel would have to say to the modern hypothesis of atoms. The whole is a first-rate piece of work.

Dr. Cattell's investigations into the time taken up by cerebral operations, and by some new experiments of Mr. J. Jastrow bearing on the perception of space by disparate senses. The results obtained by this latter worker are extremely curious, and promise to throw a valuable light on the relations of various faculties and touch in ordinary perceptions of space.

The Reviata Congeniales for September contains articles on the "Physical Geography of the Sea," by Arrilaga, and on "The World before the Creation of Man," by Alvarez Sereix, A. de Sandoval has two more chapters of his eloquent "Studies on the Middle Ages." In a paper called "El Arte Natural," Mariano Amodio contends that the natural element should always be subordinated to the ideal; while in his "Cartas de Paris," Garcia Roman has a piquant defence of naturalism in the novel. Ramiro continues a legend of love and honour, to the original verse; and Cristobal Benitez gives another instalment of his travels in the Sahara.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM BARNES,

If a Dorset man, who loves his county, cannot write books without deprecating his bias, fellow-natives will easily forgive him; and the kind alien reader will add the needful grain of salt to this brief notice of the poet who has lived a long and eventful life, spent wholly in the county of his birth, of his heart, and of his song. Among my earliest memories are his face and figure, when he was master of a school in Dorchester, which he left some twenty-four years since for the care of a neighbouring village. There, in quiet activity, he passed the rest of his days; a delightful neighbour and friend, a pious, wise, and kindly clergyman (not unlike him that Chaucer drew). None who knew him well knew his society and conversation. He was enthusiastic on matters philological and antiquarian, and brought to bear on them abundant originality, even twenty-four years since for the care of a neighbor-bouring village. There, in quiet activity, he passed the rest of his days; a delightful neighbour and friend, a pious, wise, and kindly clergyman (not unlike him that Chaucer drew). None who knew him well knew his society and conversation. He was enthusiastic on matters philological and antiquarian, and brought to bear on them abundant originality.

Mr. J. Y. GIBSON.

A sad gap, which will not be easily filled, has been made in the ranks of the English "Cervantistas" by the untimely death of Mr. James Young Gibson, which occurred very suddenly on the morning of September 2. The immediate cause of his death was syncope, consequent upon an attack of pleurisy.

Mr. Gibson was the fourth son of the late William Gibson, Esq., of the House of Blackford, Edinburgh. He was educated at Bathgate Academy, and subsequently studied for the ministry of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland at the universities of Edinburgh and Halle. Immediately after his ordination, in 1854, he was appointed to a charge in Melrose, which, however, he was, in 1855, compelled by ill-health, brought on by the severity of his labours, to resign. Henceforth he devoted himself entirely to literary work in the East, in Italy, and in Spain.

In the last number of the "Quarto" in which was published in 1831, appeared Mr. Greatheed's "Lament," his exquisitely rendered in the pious of the poems to be found therein. The verdict of the press was so unanimously favourable that he was encouraged to publish a translation into English verses of the "Lamento de los Infantes," both by Cervantes. The latter was dedicated to the memory of General Gordon, and was executed in such a masterly style as to cause some of his admirers to exclaim that Mr. Gibson had come into the world with a mission, and that that mission was to translate Cervantes.

It is certain that he was exceptionally fitted for such a task by his fine taste, his elegant and deep scholarship, his high poetical powers, and his keen sense of humour, which enabled him to seize and render faithfully the subtle wit of the inimitable Spanish, for whom as a man, a poet, and a critic, he had the most unbounded admiration.

Mr. Gibson married, in 1835, a daughter of the late Mr. John Smith, of Irvine, N.B., (well known for his "Scotland," for his "Ferguson Trust." He was a man of kindly and affectionate disposition, beloved by all who knew him; and he was one who loved literary work for its own sake, not for any credit it might bring him. He was a genial host and a sincere friend.

Mr. Gibson has, we understand, left MSS., which will probably be edited by his widow, and the publisher has no doubt that lovers of Cervantes will anxiously look forward to their appearance.

H. A. S.

THE ORIENTALIST CONGRESS.

THE ORIENTALISATION OF GALLAND'S "ARABIAN NIGHTS."

Sir R. Burton writes to us, in reply to sundry subscribers who object to Galland's ten tales being turned into Arabic for re-translation, and who would prefer a direct version from the French original:

"Mitre Hotel, Oxford.

"After some two years' vain search I have at last, with the kind assistance of Mr. Ellis (Oriental Department, British Museum), found three different translations from Galland into Hindustani, not including one metrical and another unfinished. Thus what I may call the Orientalisation of the French can be done for me by one person, nothing remains but to assimilate the style of the Indian version with the Arabic."

I am encountering endless delays in the matter of the Worleby Trust, but I have petitioned the Boodle to transfer volume by volume, and to charge the cost of the new edition. What do you say?" "R. C. P."

DOMESTIC COMMEMORATION.

This follows the programme of the Doe es-
day Commemoration, to be held during the next week-end, on the invitation of the Royal Historical Society, of which Lord Aberdare is President:

"Monday, October 25.—3 p.m., visit to the exhibition of Domestacy Book and other MSS. at the Public Record Office, by Mr. H. M. L. Fellow of University College, Oxford."

"Tuesday, October 26.—3 p.m., visit to the exhibition of Domestacy MSS. at the British Museum."

"Wednesday, October 27.—4.30 p.m., in Lincoln's Inn Hall, papers on "Domesday Wapentakes and Land Measures," by Canon Isaac Taylor and Mr. H. Round.

"Thursday, October 28.—4.30 p.m., in Lincoln's Inn Hall, paper on "The Domesday Book and the Royal Historical Society," by Mr. H. Round, and on "The Materials for Reading Domesday Book," by Mr. W. de Grey Birch.

"Friday, October 29.—4.30 p.m., in Lincoln's Inn Hall, papers on Local and Topographical subjects, by Sir Henry Backway, Mr. H. E. Mould, and F. E. Sawyer.

THE ORIENTALIST CONGRESS.

THE SEMITIC AND ARABIAN SECTIONS.

The Semitic and Aramean Sections held meetings every day throughout the week of the Congress, each meeting being very fully attended, and