

you any account of the battle, of which the Gazette will, I dare say, give us the first distinct information. I understand, however, that it throws everything which the Duke has before done into the shade. His personal exertions were, it seems, incredible, and certainly secured the success of the day, of which, at one time, *everybody*, except himself, despaired. One of his aides-de-camp told me this morning that he took his position on a ridge from which he declared that he never would move—and never *did* move but in triumph. When Buonaparte headed an overwhelming charge, the Duke threw himself into the opposing square, by which it was successfully resisted. I mention these particulars because they are precisely what his despatches will not mention, and because I have them from an eye-witness. Everybody was killed or wounded about him; but he is happily unhurt. One is afraid to enquire after an acquaintance, the carnage has been so inexpressibly horrible. No words can do anything like justice to the valour of our people, who were literally almost smothered by the superior numbers of the French, who were themselves *acharnés* beyond all former example. Of this you will judge when I tell you that one of the prisoners has just now, opposite to this house, provoked a soldier to bayonet him by his cries of 'Vive l'Empereur.' As well as can be judged, the French are supposed to have lost 180 pieces of cannon.

"The day was at one time supposed to be so completely lost, and the French so thoroughly expected to make their appearance, that I thought it prudent to despatch a part of the Department, with papers and some of our baggage, towards Antwerp, and have this morning sent after them to return."

SELECTED BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BEACONSFIELD, Lord. *Endymion*. Longmans. 31s. 6d.
- BECKER, F. Die heidnische Weiheformel (D.M.) auf christlichen Grabsteinen. Gera: Keisewitz. 2 M. 40 Pf.
- CANDITTO, A. E. de. *Jacob de Barbari et Albert Durer*. Brüssel: Van Trigt. 12 fr.
- CARO, E. *La Fin du XVIII^e Siècle. Etudes et Portraits*. Paris: Hachette. 7 fr.
- CHENNEVIERES, Le Marquis de. *Contes de Saint-Santin*. Paris: Pion. 8 fr.
- DIXIE, Lady Florence. *Across Patagonia*. Bentley.
- FUMI, L., ed. A. LISINI. *Genealogia dei Conti Pecci, Signori di Argiano*. Turin: Loescher. 15 fr.
- LE BON, G. *L'Homme et les Sociétés, leurs Origines et leur Histoire*. Paris: Rothschild. 14 fr.
- MENDELSSOHN'S, M., *Schriften zur Philosophie, Aesthetik u. Apologetik*. Leipzig: Voss. 12 M.
- MENZIES, S. *Turkey, Old and New: Historical, Geographical, and Statistical*. W. H. Allen & Co. 32s.
- PEAR, Sir John. *The Aryan Village*. Macmillan. 7s. 6d.
- PILLAUT, L. *Instruments et Musiciens*. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.
- REISS, W., and A. STUBEL. *The Necropolis of Ancon in Peru*. Part I. Asher. 30s.
- RICHEY, A. G. *The Irish Land Laws*. Macmillan. 3s. 6d.
- St. JOHN, Henry C. *The Wild Coasts of Nipon*. David Douglas.
- SCHMARSOV, A. *Raphael u. Pinturicchio in Siena. Eine krit. Studie*. Stuttgart: Spemann. 12 M. 50 Pf.
- SPRINGER, A. *Die P-alter-Illustrationen im frühen Mittelalter, mit besond. Rücksicht auf den Utrechtspalter*. Leipzig: Hitzel. 8 M.
- TENNYSON, Alfred. *Ballads, and other Poems*. C. Kegan Paul & Co. 5s.
- TRAZZA, G. *Nuovi Studi Critici*. Turin: Loescher. 4 fr.
- TYRWHITT, R. St. John. *Greek and Gothic. Progress and Decay in the Three Arts of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting*. Walter Smith. 12s.
- YRIARTE, C. *Florence: l'Histoire, les Médecins, les Humanistes, les Lettres, les Arts. 1^{re} Partie*. Paris: Rothschild. 30 fr.

THEOLOGY.

- HEILIGSTEDT, A. *Die Psalmen. Hebräischer Text m. e. huzzen Auslegg.* 3. Hft. Psalm XLIX—LXXVIII. Halle: Anton. 2 M.
- KEKULÉ, R. *Das L-b-n Friedrich Gottlieb Welckers*. Leipzig: Teubner. 10 M. 80 Pf.
- LXX SALICA m. d. Mallobergischen Glosse. Hrg. v. A. Holder. 8 M.
- LUGEBIL, K. *Der genetivus singularis in der sog. zweiten altgriechischen Declination*. Leipzig: Teubner. 1 M. 60 Pf.
- MAYBAUM, S. *Die Entwicklung d. alt-rädischen Priesterthums. Ein Beitrag zur Kritik der mittelalten Bücher d. Pentateuchs*. Berlin: Kobner. 2 M. 80 Pf.
- NEUMANN, K. J. *Kaiser Julian's Bücher gegen die Christen. Nach ihrer Wiederherstellung übers.* Leipzig: Teubner. 1 M.
- ROBERTSON, F. W. *The Human Race, and other Sermons*. C. Kegan Paul & Co. 7s. 6d.
- ROEDER, W. *Beiträge zur Erklärung u. Kritik d. Isaïos*. Jena: Frommann. 2 M.
- TRUMPP, E. *Der Kampf Adams; od., Das christl. Adambuch d. Morgenlandes. Aethiopischer Text, etc.* München: Franz. 15 M.

HISTORY.

- BESNARD, F. Y., *Mémoires de*, p. p. C. Port. Paris: Champion. 15 fr.
- BOHRLINGK, A. *Napoleon Bonaparte, seine Jugend u. sein Emporkommen*. 2. Bd. Jena: Frommann. 8 M.
- BRANTS, V. *Essai historique sur la Condition des Classes rurales en Belgique jusqu'à la Fin du XVIII^e Siècle*. Paris: Champion. 5 fr.
- CHEUREL, A. *Histoire de France pendant la Minorité de Louis XIV.* T. 4. Paris: Hachette. 7 fr. 50 c.
- FONTANE, M. *Histoire universelle. Inde védique (de 1800 à 800 avant Jésus-Christ)*. Paris: Lemerre. 7 fr. 50 c.
- PAYNE, E. J. *Voyages of the Elizabethan Seamen. A Selection from Hakluyt*. De La Rue & Co. 7s. 6d.
- PERRENS, F. T. *Histoire de Florence*. T. 5. Paris: Hachette. 7 fr. 50 c.
- PETERSEN, W. *Quaestiones de historia gentium Atticarum*. Schleswig: Bergas. 3 M.
- PETZ, H., H. GRAUBERT, J. MAYERHOFER. *Drei bayerische Traditionsbücher aus dem 12. Jahrh.* München: Kellner. 12 M.
- SKENE, W. F. *Celtic Scotland. Book III. Vol. III. Land and People*. David Douglas. 15s.
- STIEVE, F. *Der Kalenderstreit d. 16. Jahrh. in Deutschland*. München: Franz. 3 M.
- ZIELINSKI, Th. *Die letzten Jahre d. 2. punischen Krieges*. Leipzig: Teubner. 4 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- COHEN, E. *Sammlung v. Mikrophotographien zur Veranschaulichung der mikroskopischen Structur v. Mineralien u. Gesteinen*. 1. Lfg. Stuttgart: Schweizerbart. 16 M.
- GEIKIE, J. *Prehistoric Europe: a Geological Sketch*. Stanford.
- HELMERT, F. R. *Die mathematischen u. physikalischen Theorien der höheren Geodäsie. Einleitung u. 1. Thl. Die mathemat. Theorien*. Leipzig: Teubner. 18 M.
- KOCH, A. *Die Psychologie Descartes' systematisch u. historisch-kritisch bearb.* München: Kaiser. 6 M.
- KRAUS, G. *Ueb. die Wasservertheilung in der Pflanze*. II. Halle: Niemeyer. 4 M.
- LAPLACE, *Ouvrages complètes de*. T. 4. Paris: Gauthier-Villars.
- MEINSHAUSEN, K. F. *Flora ingraca, od. Aufzählung u. Beschr. der Blütenpflanzen u. Gefäss-Cryptogamen d. Gouvernements St. Petersburg*. St. Petersburg: Deubner. 10 M.
- MOCQUERTS, M. S. *Téatologie entomologique, Recueil de Coléoptères anormaux*. Rouen: Imp. Desbays.
- MOSSO, A. *Ueb. den Kreislauf d. Blutes im menschlichen Gehirn*. Leipzig: Veit. 10 M.
- SEMPER, K. *The Natural Conditions of Existence as they affect Animal Life*. C. Kegan Paul & Co. 5s.
- SIEFKER, H. *Geschichte der Psychologie*. 1. Thl. 1. Abth. Die Psychologie vor Aristoteles. Gotha: Perthes. 6 M.
- STRASSER, H. *Ueb. die Grundbedingungen der activen Locomotion*. Halle: Niemeyer. 4 M.

PHILOLOGY.

- BAHNER, K. V. *Die Verbalabstracta in den germanischen Sprachen ihrer Bildung nach dargestellt*, 5 M. Ueber e. volkliches Problem d. Mitteldeutschen. 1 M. Halle: Niemeyer.
- NESTLE, E. *Brevis linguae syriacae grammatica, litteratura, chrestomathia cum glossario*. Karlsruhe: Neuther. 5 M. 40 Pf.
- PAUL, H. *Principien der Sprachgeschichte*. Halle: Niemeyer. 6 M.
- SCHMIDT, H. *Exegetischer Commentar zu Platos Theätet*. Leipzig: Teubner. 3 M. 20 Pf.
- WINDISCH, E. *Irische Texte m. Wörterbuch*. Leipzig: Hitzel. 24 M.
- WUELCKER, R. P. *Altenglisches Lesebuch*. 2. Thl. 1350-1500. 2. Abth. Halle: Niemeyer. 2 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HITTITE INSCRIPTIONS.

Queen's College, Oxford, Nov. 20, 1880.

I am inclined to think that I have come across another bilingual Hittite inscription. Major A. P. di Cesnola has kindly allowed me to examine his very valuable collection of seals and other intaglios which he has discovered in Cyprus, and among these is one of great interest. It represents a huntsman, armed with a long spear, in the act of throwing it at the neck of a gazelle which is engaged in fighting with a hound. The spear is like that carried by the figures in the Hittite sculptures of Karabel and elsewhere, as well as on the bilingual boss of Tarkondemos, and the huntsman is represented as wearing boots with turned-up ends. Above the head of the hound, and in front of the face of the gazelle, are the two Cypriote characters, *ya-po*, perhaps *ἰαπόω*; while on either side of the head of the huntsman are two hieroglyphs. That on the left side, towards which he is looking, is an out-stretched hand and arm. It may be intended for the Egyptian hieroglyph *sep*, but it is much more like the out-stretched hand in one of the inscriptions from Carcennish. The other hieroglyph may, indeed, possibly be a rude imitation of the Nilometer; but it

actually resembles an arm and clenched hand drawn as in the Hittite texts, and grasping three reeds.

The intaglios discovered by Major di Cesnola and his brother, Gen. di Cesnola, are a very important contribution to our knowledge of similar early work on the coasts of Asia Minor and in the neighbouring islands. The art is Babylonian in its origin, but cannot be derived immediately from Babylonian models, nor, so far as I can see, mediately from them through the Phoenicians. On the other hand, the engraved gems found in the neighbourhood of Aleppo, and described by Mr. Boscawen, bear a striking resemblance to those of archaic Cypriote workmanship; and I have elsewhere pointed out that, whereas the art of Phoenicia drew its inspiration from Assyria and Egypt, the art of the Hittites, so far as we know it, is of early Babylonian origin. I should not be surprised, therefore, if the ancient engraved gems of Cyprus and the Levant turn out, like the Cypriote syllabary, to have been due to Hittite influence, or if similar gems are met with in the country lying between the Hittite settlements in the Bulgar Dagh and the coast of Kilikia opposite to Cyprus.

A. H. SAYCE.

"THE PATCH IS KIND ENOUGH; BUT A HUGE FEEDER" ("MERCHANT OF VENICE," II. v. 40).

Baliol College, Oxford: Nov. 20, 1880.

If further proof be required to show that Shakspeare has portrayed in Shylock the humane side of the Jewish character, the passage touching Leah's turquoise should be supplemented by the Jew's remarks about Launcelot in the second act, to which, so far as I know, little attention has been called. The servant clown is there finally arranging with Jessica for her elopement, and she, by a series of barefaced falsehoods, is evading her father's enquiries as to his business with her. Jessica declares that his words on parting with her are "Farewell, mistress;" nothing more;" and induces Shylock to believe that Launcelot is throughout merely paying her the ordinary courtesies of service. It can only be an appreciative kindness of disposition, which certainly could not belong to a man always "grinning with deadly malice" (as Shylock has often on and off the stage been represented), that can induce the Jew to reply "*The patch is kind enough*," and then to add, half blaming himself for having parted with a servant who shows such befitting respect to his beloved child, "but a huge feeder." &c. Very effective are the first words of the speech in their pathos when we remember how very, very little Launcelot at the moment deserved them, or how they were suggested by the cruel deceptions of the Jew's unworthy daughter. Introduced where they are in the play, they are in themselves almost sufficient to prove that Shakspeare saw in Shylock a man "more sinned against than sinning."

S. L. LEE.

CAMOENS.

Trieste: Nov. 20, 1880.

In the *Athenaeum* of November 13 (No. 2768) I read as follows:—"With the one exception of Petrarch, no great poet depends upon his sonnets for his reputation." The Portuguese declare that, had Camoens never written the *Lusiad*, his *Sonnets* would have immortalised him; and they prefer many of his, especially the "autobiographical," to those of the lover of Laura.

The reviewer pursues, "Mr. Charles Tennyson . . . is the master sonneteer of the present century . . . by virtue of his 341 sonnets against Petrarch's 317, the most copious since sonnets were." The great edition of Camoens by Viscount Juromena contains 352 sonnets, and possibly more will be found.

An English reviewer can hardly be expected to know much about the *Rhythmas* (lyrics) of Camoens. Mr. J. J. Aubertin, translator of the *Lusiad*, is now printing his anthology, literally rendered; and I have Englished every one of the 352. Camoens will, we hope, soon be as accessible as Petrarch to the "English reader."
R. F. BURTON.

THE OXFORD PROFESSORiate AND THE PROPOSED STATUTES.

Merton College, Oxford: Nov. 23, 1880.

Your "Oxford Letter" of last week contains a few remarks on the proposed statutes for the Oxford professoriate which may possibly mislead the foreign reader who trusts to the generally scientific character of the ACADEMY. It is one thing to criticise the details of a measure, and quite another to represent them from a preconceived notion of what the professoriate ought or ought not to be; and the second course is the course adopted by your correspondent. When mistakes are so abundant, it is impossible to enumerate them all; but one may take a few samples. (1) The drift of the proposed statutes is, according to Mr. Sayce, to limit the duty of a professor to the preparation for examination of those undergraduates for whom their college would rather not cater. The foundation for this may be sought, and sought in vain, in the statute by which the lectures of a professor on the subjects of his chair are open to all students who are members of the university. The suggestion about having an eye to examination, and the taunt thrown out at the colleges, are the invention, and, I trust, the groundless invention, of your informant. (2) As to the constitution of the Councils of Faculty, Mr. Sayce somewhat inverts the order of things. These councils, which include all the professors in their department, and a number of elected members which cannot exceed, but may fall short of, the number of professorial *ex-officio* members, will be far more likely to increase than to diminish the professorial influence in the university. They are expressly invested with the power of curtailing the extravagances of college tutors and lecturers, by excluding the contumacious member from the comity of the educational staff. But over the professor, the council and the visitatorial board have no such hold. He may lecture unharmed on any subject which he can show to be a *bona fide* part of the duties of his chair. A slight hold indeed they do retain; if he persists, "without reasonable justification," in proposing to lecture in the unscasonable night or at such other times as make his prelections inaccessible, then the board may bring down penalties on his head; and some people would think them fairly justifiable. (3) Worse than all, the imaginary professor of your correspondent is to spend his *whole time* during the four terms of the academical year in lecturing and giving private instruction. Most people know that the academical year covers twenty-four weeks. The new professorial term, as distinguished from this, consists of twenty-one weeks. During these twenty-one weeks, hygienically separated by three considerable intervals, the professor is to lecture at the rate of twice a week—forty-two hours *per annum*—that is, if he belongs to the better-paid class, and twenty-eight hours if it is his lot to rank among the men of £500. Besides this, he is actually expected to give private explanation on the subjects of his chair for an equal amount of time, and for this he may exact fees. In short, during the twenty-one weeks over which his work must be distributed, the hard-wrought professor of the first order is called on to teach for one hour a day during four days in each week. (4) Even this toilsome prospect, however, is not relieved by the hope of gain.

The professor's income, says Mr. Sayce, has been set down at the "lowest possible minimum." There are several ways of looking at this. Compared, in Oxford itself, with the incomes of most of the heads of the college boarding-houses, or with the professors of divinity, it is unfairly small; compared with those of the college tutors, it is both larger and accompanied with wider liberties, for I must presume to differ on this point from your correspondent. If one compares it with similar positions elsewhere, it is, to say the least, not inferior, and perhaps on the whole superior.

The greatest grievance, however, of all is yet to come. In all these proposals of the Commissioners there is no word about research. There ought, it seems, to have been a clause among the rest, or rather perhaps there ought to have been one only and all-sufficient clause:—It shall be the duty of a professor to study the "art or science" committed to his charge; to learn about it all that has been ascertained, and is to the professor still unknown; and to search for more, pushing out the boundaries of knowledge farther and farther for the world. Yet, if there be any professor who had not in some dim way become aware of that duty before, it may be doubted whether a statement by the Commissioners would have been to him more than "sound and fury, signifying nothing." To those who urge that research or even learning is incompatible with the onerous conditions of instruction for four hours-a-week during twenty-one weeks a-year, it may be said that teaching is one of the best touchstones for securing genuine research, and that they should take heart from Germany. It cannot be supposed that English professors are incapable of the tasks accomplished by their brethren in Berlin. If Mommsen, Zeller, Helmholz, and Virchow can write as they do, with an amount of lecture-work far exceeding that proposed by the Oxford University Commissioners, there is ground to hope that what has hitherto, not wholly through its own fault, been nearly the idlest professoriate in Christendom, will again, with a position of a real educational force, make Oxford a power in the intellectual world.

I cannot understand the drift of Mr. Sayce's parting shot. If he seriously means to say that there are branches of knowledge in such an unstable condition that a single long vacation may send their cherished "facts" and theories to the limbo of vanities, and that therefore it would be impossible to predict even with approximate certainty what portions of them might safely be taught or even ventilated a twelvemonth afterwards, I can only pray that such topics may long remain outside the range of the professoriate—even the professoriate of the future. It seems no grinding bondage even for a professor to state towards the end of one year what branches of his subject he proposes to touch upon in the course of the next. If a brand-new subject arises, nobody is likely to resent a lecture upon it, and I think one may promise the professor immunity even from the visitatorial board.

It is possible to find fault with many details in the proposed statutes, and, if this were the proper place, to suggest modifications. But the first duty of every well-wisher to Oxford and to knowledge is to recognise with pleasure an attempt, however imperfect, to give the professors a real voice and a predominant place in the educational system of the university, and to put them *en rapport* with the teachers who, however ignorantly, have hitherto conducted the education of our students. And—if one, though not a Commissioner, may prophesy—in the university of the next generation, while the heads of houses sit tranquilly reigning in their hostleries, and the professors rule the educational world as gods of the younger clans, I see the tutors and lecturers doomed—though by

what precise instrumentality is obscure—to insignificance and the place of assistants to the professoriate. But these things are on the knees of the gods; and no one seems to see how the enormous waste of teaching power in Oxford colleges is to be checked.
W. WALLACE.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Nov. 29, 7 p.m. Actuaries: Presidential Address, by Mr. A. H. Bailey.
8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Skeleton of the Horse," by Mr. J. Marshall.
8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Some Points of Contact between the Scientific and Artistic Aspects of Pottery and Porcelain," II., by Prof. A. H. Church.
TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 8.30 p.m. Zoological: "On a Collection of Land and Fresh-water Shells from the Transvaal and Orange Free State," and "Description of Three New Species of Land Shells from Cape Colony and Natal," by Mr. A. E. Graven. "On a Collection of Reptiles and Amphibians from Baluchistan, made by Dr. C. Duke," by Prof. A. A. W. Hubrecht.
8 p.m. Civil Engineers.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Superficial Muscles of Man," I., by Mr. J. Marshall.
8 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Photophone," by Prof. A. Graham Bell.
8 p.m. Geological: "On Remains of a Small Lizard from the Neocomian Rocks of the Island of Lesina in Dalmatia," by Prof. H. G. Seeley; "On the Beds at Headon Hill and Colwell Bay in the Isle of Wight," by Messrs. H. Keeping and E. B. Tawney.
8 p.m. British Archaeological Association: "Exploration of the Roman Station of Vinovium (Binchester)," by the Rev. Dr. Hoopell; "Roman Remains at Nursling, Hants.," by Dr. Wake Smart.
THURSDAY, December 2, 4.30 p.m. Royal.
8 p.m. Linnean: "On an *Erythraea* New to England," by Mr. Fredk. Townsend; "The Conifers of Japan," by Dr. Maxwell Masters.
8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.
FRIDAY, Dec. 3, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Superficial Muscles of Man," II., by Mr. J. Marshall.
8 p.m. Philological: "On Neuter Neo-Latin Substantives," by Prince L.-L. Bonaparte; "On Visible Speech," by Prof. A. Graham Bell; "Some New Latin and Greek Derivations," by Prof. J. P. Postgate.

SCIENCE.

Ideal Chemistry. By Sir B. C. Brodie, F.R.S. (Macmillan.)

On the 3rd of May 1866, Sir B. Brodie read a paper before the Royal Society entitled "The Calculus of Chemical Operations: being a Method for the Investigation by Means of Symbols of the Laws of the Distribution of Weight in Chemical Change." This, the first part of a much more extended memoir, occupies seventy-eight quarto pages in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and treats of the construction of chemical symbols. A little more than a year afterwards the author delivered a lecture before the Chemical Society, in which he gave, as far as was possible in the space of an hour, an abstract of his views; and it is this which has now appeared in a separate volume. The lecture is published now—thirteen years after its delivery—because the author believes that the views which it advocates will have a wider interest and be more fully appreciated than at the time when they were first promulgated. This applies especially to three topics which are important, and which have not been elsewhere discussed in the same manner—viz., (a) the application made of the symbol *xy* regarded as the chemical symbol; (b) the meaning to be assigned to the term "ideal element;" and (c) the suggestion of the possible decomposition of certain elements at the high temperature of the sun, and of the existence in that luminary of the constituents of these elements in independent forms.

Symbols, used in most remote periods by the Egyptians and Chaldaeans, were undoubtedly first introduced into alchemy by the astrologers, who frequently professed both sciences, and who transferred both the names and the symbols erst given to the seven