

von Segesser is the well-known historian of Luzern and Swiss politician; and the concluding volume of his *Life of Pfyffer* is eagerly awaited by many persons."

NEW EDITIONS.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have opportunely issued a fourth edition, revised and enlarged, of *The Soldier's Pocket-Book for Field Service*, by Sir Garnet J. Wolseley. We observe that the passages about newspaper correspondents at the seat of war remain unaltered. A close study of this book will probably throw much light upon the events now passing in Egypt. Sir Garnet adheres to his opinion that the effect of artillery fire is rather moral than physical. This opinion, though recently doubted, was entirely confirmed by our experience in Afghanistan.

We have received from the Clarendon Press new editions of Prof. Holland's *Elements of Jurisprudence* and of Sir William R. Anson's *Principles of the English Law of Contract*. Though the latter of these is as popular in treatment as the former is scientific, we venture to think that the two are the most important contributions to the study of jurisprudence that have recently appeared in this country. It is gratifying to observe that a new edition of each of them has been called for within little more than two years. There are, we believe, two professorships in law now vacant at Oxford. We trust that their occupants, whoever they may be, will hand on the torch. It is from the universities, rather than from the Inns of Court, that the advancement of jurisprudence in England must be looked for.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH AND Co. have added to the number of sixpenny reprints by issuing Mr. Henry George's *Progress and Poverty* in this popular form. The work was only written in 1879, and it has now passed through twenty-one editions in America and four in this country.

THE next volumes in the series of "Low's Standard Novels" will be Mr. R. D. Blackmore's *Christowell* and Mr. Thomas Hardy's *A Laodicean*.

FRENCH JOTTINGS.

M. MIGNET, the veteran historian, who is now in his eighty-seventh year, has intimated his intention of resigning the office of permanent secretary to the Académie des Sciences morales et politiques. It is thought that M. Jules Simon will probably be chosen as his successor.

At a time when complaints are being heard of the delay in printing the British Museum Catalogue, it is curious to find a French scholar complaining that he can never find what he wants in the Bibliothèque nationale, nor in any of the other Paris libraries; but that he always finds it best to cross the Channel and betake himself to the British Museum, where he can do in a week what would take a month at Paris.

"La bibliothèque anglaise est elle plus riche que la nôtre, les employés plus complaisants ou le public moins nombreux? Nullement, nullement. Et tout cela, voyez-vous, n'est qu'une question de catalogue. Celui du British Museum est merveilleux."

THE total amount assigned to the Bibliothèque nationale in the budget for the current year is 1,174,000 frs. (£47,000), of which 230,000 frs. is for binding and 500,000 frs. for cataloguing. In addition, no less than 6,650,000 frs. (£266,000) has already been voted as compensation for the land and buildings required to effect the isolation of the library.

THE following are some of the other grants included in the budget of the Ministry of Public Instruction:—Ecoles des hautes-études, 300,000 frs.; Institut nationale de France, 720,000 frs.; Collège de France, 484,000 frs.; Enseignement des langues orientales vivantes, 156,000 frs.; Ecole des chartes, 71,000 frs.; Ecoles françaises d'Athènes et de Rome, 148,000 frs.; encouragements et secours aux savants et gens de lettres, 200,000 frs.; voyages et missions scientifiques, 222,000 frs.

A MARBLE slab has been placed in the house in Paris, at the corner of the rue des Jardins-Saint-Paul, in which Rabelais is reported to have died.

Le Livre gives expression to a complaint that the business of the Imprimerie nationale, which is increasing year by year, unduly competes with private printers. It is suggested that the public institution should limit itself to fostering progress in printing as a fine art, and to issuing only such documents as have permanent value. The rest might be managed by contract.

THE second volume of M. Leroy-Beaulieu's important work—*L'Empire des Tsars et des Russes*—has just been published by Hachette. It is concerned with the Political Institutions, with a special chapter on Nihilism. A third volume will be devoted to Religion.

A NEW word has been added to the French language. This is "interviewer," used as a verb, not as a noun, which has been called into existence by the press in connexion with M. de Lesseps.

ACCORDING to *Le Livre*, the first journal published in Europe dates from the Neapolitan expedition of Charles VIII. in 1494, when the *Journal à un sou, Bulletin de la grande Armée d'Italie*, was hawked about the streets of Paris. It ceased to appear in 1495, and the proof-sheets are said to be still preserved in the town library at Nantes.

LOCAL BALLAD LITERATURE.

H. FREIMUTH has published, under the title of *Aachens Dichter und Prosaisten* (Aachen: Sterken), the first portion of a local anthology, with biographies and portraits. The extracts are confined to works written by natives of the old imperial city. Many dialectic pieces are included. M. Schollen's *Volksthümliches aus Aachen* (Aachen: Jacobi) is still more interesting. It is a rich collection of children's rhymes, folk-songs, weather rules, proverbs, verses for round games, and other matter, exclusively in the local "Mundart" of Aachen. The editor intended originally to print only the dialectic "Kinderlieder," which he gathered at first hand from children in the streets. He requests all who have the fortune to hear any hitherto unknown song or rhyme used by children in their play to procure a copy of it, so as to save it from being lost. Herr Schollen came upon so many proverbs and curious forms of speech that he determined to include them in his interesting collection. Some of the proverbs are new to us, as, for example, the somewhat questionable assertion—

"Beisater en Fleg gefang
Als mössig gegange."

Others are the common property of Christendom, as

"Baut me örgens en Kerch
Selzt der Düvel e Kapellche derbei;"

"Et es net alle Dag Kermess;"

"Luhs met de Zong
Es jedder domme Jong."

We find "oht" for "old" (*alt*), and "Wiew" for "wife" (*Weib*). "Where the Devil cannot

go, there he sends his ambassador [*en oht Wiew*], an old woman."

HUBER, of Frauenfeld, will shortly publish, as the fourth volume of the "Bibliothek aelterer Schriftwerke der deutschen Schweiz," a collection of Swiss ballads, entitled *Schweizerische Volkslieder*, some of which have never before appeared in print. The editor is Herr L. Tobler, who will give an introduction upon the history of popular poetry in Switzerland, and a bibliography. Another forthcoming volume in the same series will be an edition of the Swiss Minnesingers by Herr Bartsch.

UNDER the title of *Schwizerdütsch*, there has appeared at Zürich (Orell and Füssli) the first part of a collection of poems in Swiss dialect. This part is devoted to the canton of Zürich.

THREE SONNETS OF CAMOENS.

As the first and the second stanzas of "The Lusians" are, perhaps, the most difficult to translate in the whole poem, so it is with the Sonnets. I have already printed No. 1., and now I offer you No.

II.

Eu cantarei de amor tão docemente, etc.
(A Proemium to the love-songs: Petrarch, No. 101.)

My song of Love I will so sweetly sing,
In such fair concord of concerted phrase,
That twice a thousand chances Love displays
Shall breasts unmoved with emotion wring.

I'll so do Love new Life to all shall bring,
Limning nice secrets in a thousand ways,
Soft angers, sighs that yearn for bygone days,
Foolhardy daring, Absence and her sting.

Yet, Lady, of that honest open scorn
Shown by your aspect, rigorously bland,
I must content me saying minim part:

To sing the graces which your gest adorn,
Your lofty composition marvel-plan'd,
Here lack me Genius, Lere, and Poet-art.

The next is a specimen of one of his "Echo-Sonnets":—

LXX.

Na metade do Ceo subido ardia, etc.
(The first mention of "Natercia.")

Flamed on the midway firmamental hill
The Shepherd genial-clear, what time 'gan stray
The Goats from greeny meads, and sought the way
To grateful freshness of a coolly rill.

Under the treën leaves and shadows chill
The Birds took shelter from the burning ray;
Their modulate psalmody they fain must stay
And air heard nothing save hoarse chirp of gryll.

When Shepherd Liso, lone on grass-grown lea,
Sought where his cruel Nymph, Natercia, wone'd,
Wailing with thousand weary sighs his lot;

"Why flee the lover who fares lost for thee
To one who loves thee not?" (This wise he moan'd);

And Echo answered (moaning) *loves thee not*.

And, lastly, here is one of his Amœbæans on the death of Princess Dona Maria:—

LXXXIII.

Que levás, cruel morte? Hum claro día, etc.

What takest thou, cruel Death? A day all-splendid.
At what hour diddest take it? At dawn of day.
Dost thou intend thy prize? Intend it? Nay!
Who willed thou take it? HE that it intended.

Who 'joys her body? Clay-cold Earth that pen'd it.
How quenched was her light? Night o'er it lay.
What saith our Lusias? She must say her say.
What say? Great Mary my deserts transcended.

Slewst him that saw her? He lay dead before.
What now saith Love? He durst no word let fall.
And who doth silence him? My will be done.

What to the Court remained? Love-longings sore.
What there remains to see? No thing at all.
What glory failed it? This lovely One.

RICHARD F. BURTON.