IRELAND.

BURNING TRIAL.

At the Sligo Assizes yesterday, Michael Mullooney, a peasant, was indicted for murdering a farmer named Peter Doherty, near Loughrea. The prisoner is alleged to have killed to a secret society. Doherty was murdered nearly three years ago. A farm had become vacant, and was taken by Doherty, who had actually been evicted for non-payment of rent. The land was taken by a man named Hynes, but the Land Leaguers, having determined that the evicted tenant, Hynes at a meeting of the League held in the neighbourhood gave the farm, for which he was made the tenant, a laudatory ballad written by Mr T. H. Sullivan, M.P. Doherty then took the farm, and shortly afterwards was shot dead at 8 o'clock, as he was leaving his house, and was proceeding to chapel on a Sunday morning. The trial has not concluded.

The penal suits via Lares and Stranrar has been settled, and parole are at present being carried in the north.

TENANT RIGHT COMMITTEE.

The Ulster Bank Company (Limited), Belfast, have announced the usual half-yearly dividend at the rate of 30 per cent, per annum, payable on the 15th inst. and at the same time will be paid the interest on the amounts paid up on the new shares.

TENANT RIGHT COMMITTEE.

Yesterday a meeting of the Ulster Land Committee held in Belfast. Resolutions were adopted unanimously with the land question. Mr Thomas Shillington, of Portadown, presided. A resolution was unanimously adopted setting forth that the committee, while fully appreciating with the many difficulties with which the Government has to contend in carrying Land measures through Parliament, did not expect that during the present session it was possible for the Government to propose a comprehensive measure for the future cleasure of the Land Act, but nevertheless, they had been greatly disappointed by the measure introduced yesterday. They were also of opinion that the Police-General for Ireland, by his absence from the debate in the House of Commons, had not fully given effect to the pledges he made to his constituency in County Derry, and expressed confidence that Messrs Thomas Dickson, James Dickson, and Finlister for supporting the Land Law Act Amendment Bill.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON.

PARIS, March 7.—*Le Matin* to-day states that Prince Victor Napoleon will start shortly for Egypt, on a visit to the Empress Eugenie at Farnborough. The journal adds that the Prince has received to request the permission of the French Government to take service in a foreign army.

DEATH OF CARDINAL DI PIETRO.

ROME, March 7.—Cardinal Di Pietro, Dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals, Bishop of the Roman Church, died last night in his ninety-eighth year.

MANITOBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

OTTAWA, March 6.—The International Convention at Washington, Mr Mackenzie, has resolved on the construction of a railway to Hudson's Bay. It was declared that the Government desire peaceful relations, but does commercial, relations with the United States, and a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature.

M. DE BRAZZA.

PARIS, March 7.—The *Journal de Paris* announces that the Minister of Marine has received advices from M. Brazza, who, after a long absence, has joined the correspondent of *La France*, dated Libreville, February 25, states that M. de Brazza has received his mission with success, and that King Makoko, notwithstanding Mr Stanley's efforts, remained faithful to France. M. de Brazza was proceeding to Makoko to continue his labours. The *Temps* says M. de Brazza's mission with the Abbemans to Dennett. Everything connected with his mission was going on well, but the maritime stations on the coast left much to be desired.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

PARIS, March 7.—The Budget for 1885 will be distributed to the members of the Chamber of Deputies on Monday. The figures of the ordinary Budget are nearly the same as last year. It shows a total of 2,040,726,697 francs expenditure, 2,045,941,746 francs, or in round numbers 5,000,000 francs more than the ordinary Budget of the Budget of 1884. The Budget makes provision to the amount of 109 million francs for the redemption of the debt during the year. The debt of 1884 and 1885 remains intact. The extraordinary Budget amounts to 1,000,000 francs, 283 millions, of which 85 million are for the army, 19,000,000 for the navy, and 109,000,000 for public works. Receipts will not be found to meet the extraordinary expenditure, but the Minister of Finance will be authorised to be provided, by the issue of the extraordinary budget, short dated Treasury Bonds, to mature not later than 1886.

A GAMBLING DISPUTE AT VARNA.

SOFIA, March 6.—A serious disturbance, which has arisen rise to some official communications between the Bulgarian and Austrian Governments, occurred recently at the Mineral Bath at Varna, for the benefit of the Greek schools. Some card playing in which the Greek Consul and a Bulgarian took part, ran with one of the rooms, when the Bulgarian prefect of police entered and ordered the game to be stopped, as it was illegal, and police were stationed to prevent the playing of games of chance in public places. A disagreement afterwards arose between the Bulgarian and the Greek Consul, a native of Varna, who had not been playing cards, joined in the dispute, and it is alleged that the prefect of police, the Bulgarian Government has addressed a communication to the Austrian Government, stating that the Consul referred to representative of the Local Authorities at Varna, and has on its part expressed regret at the incident, stating that the prefect of the police should be punished if it is found that he exceeded his powers.

A GENERAL ELECTION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, March 6.—At a Council of Ministers held over yesterday, Alphonso Sagasta, it was resolved that Royal decree dissolving the Cortes should be issued, and the commencement of April, the general election would take place at end of April, and the new Cortes would assemble in the middle of May.

EASTERN MARKETS.

HONG-KONG, March 6.—Manchester goods, slightly improved business, the worthier sorts are firmer. Yarns, weakening, $48. Tea—Total export to date, 79,000,000 lb. Exchange on London, four months' bills, 4s. 8d.

SHANGHAI, March 6.—Manchester goods quiet; 32-lb. shirtings, 7s. 6d. Yarns, 20s. Tea—Total export to date, 79,000,000 lb. Exchange on London, four months' bank bills, 4s. 9d.

CALCUTTA, March 7. Piece goods quiet; 7-lb. shirtings, 7s. 3d. Yarns, 20s. Exchange on London, four months' bills, 4s. 3½d. Jute, GN. first marks, 20s. 8d. Wheat, 2s. 1½d. Sugar, 2s. 1½d. Exchange on London, four months' bills, 4s. Exchange on London, four months' bills, 4s. 3½d. Exchange on Bombay, 1 per cent. Exchange on Calcutta, ½ per cent.

BOMBAY, March 7.—Piece goods quiet; 7-lb. shirtings, 8s. 12s. Cotton—Yone quiet; cotton shipments, 1,000 bales. Exchange on London, four months' bank bills, 4s. 3d.

REUTER'S NEW YORK PRICES—FRIDAY.

Money easy; exchange quiet but steady; consolidated 1-16 lower; gold and corn quiet, but firm; wheat firm, less advancing; cotton, long delay and steady; coffee dull on spot, options firm; iron dull.

	Last Price.	To-day.
Consols, In. U.S. Gov. Bonds	101	101
other securities.	2 p.c.	2 p.c.
Eng. on London, 60 days sight.	1.42	1.42
Cable Transfers.	4.90	4.90
Exchange on Paris.	5.15	5.15
Erie.	34	33
4 per Cent. U.S. Funded Loan.	122	122
Pacific Mail Stock.	50	50
Ore Railroad Shares.	29	29
Do. Second Mortgage.	90	90
Oil and Mississippi Ord Shares.	29	29
Wabash, St Louis, & Pacific Pref.	26	26
Philadelphia and Reading Shares.	31	31
Union Pacific Shares.	53	50
Central Pacific Railroad Shares.	60	61
Do. Bonds.	114	115
New York Central Rail Shares.	117	116
Illinois Central Shares.	128	128
St Louis & San Francisco Ord. Shares.	28	28
Do. Pref.	28	28
Lake Shore Railroad Shares.	103	103
Pittsburgh Shares at Phil.	89	89
Chicago and Rock Island Shares.	128	128
Canada Southern.	54	53
Louisville & Nashville Shares.	49	49
Chicago Milwaukee Shares.	92	91
Wabash, St Louis, & Pacific Com.	19	19
Do. Pref. Detroit, & West. Ord.	31	31
Denver Shares.	16	17
Northern Pacific Common Shares	51	51
Do. Pref.	62	62
Canadian Pacific Railway Shares.	54	54
Illinois, Iowa, and Texas Shares.	30	30
Cotton Receipts at U.S.	6,000	16,000
Returns to Great Britain.	2,000	16,000
Do. to Continent.	1,000	2,000
Cotton, Futures, June.	11.18	11.16
Do. July.	11.22	11.20
Do. August.	11.26	11.24
Do. Sept.	11.31	11.29
Do. Oct.	11.36	11.34
Do. Nov.	11.41	11.39
Do. Dec.	11.46	11.44
Do. Jan.	11.51	11.49
Do. Feb.	11.56	11.54
Do. March.	11.61	11.59
Do. Spot, Middling Uplands.	10	10
Do. Do. at New Orleans	10 7-16	10 7-16
Petroleum, Crude, at New York.	7	7
Do. do., United Pipe Line Cert.	99	100
Do. Refined, Cases.	8½	8½
Do. Stan. White at Phil.	8	8
Red Winter.	9.90	9.90
Do. Spring, April.	9.50	9.50
Do. Fairbank's.	9.75	9.75
Flour, Western Sale, Brands.	4.85	4.85
Corn, new mixed Western.	61	61
Corn, Red Winter.	1.07	1.08
Do. Do. Delivery current month	1.01	1.01
Do. Do. Delivery next month.	1.02	1.02
Do. Do. Delivery fourth month.	1.11	1.11
Wheat, Spring, No. 2, on spot.	1.08	1.08
Do. Do. No. 2, for April.	1.25	1.25
Do. Red Winter.	1.15	1.15
Do. Fair Samples.	1.22	1.22
Do. Do. Delivery, April delivery.	10.60	10.70
Do. Do. June delivery.	10.65	10.75
Spices, Fair Refining, Mauritius.	5	5
Butter City Tallow.	7	7
Do. Western.	10½	10½
Do. Australian.		
Freights for Grain sail to Liverpool.	1½d.	1½d.
Do. Steam to Liverpool.	3½d.	3½d.
Do. London.	3½d.	3½d.
Do. Cotton to Liverpool.	3-16d.	3-16d.
Bacon to London.	27	27

Stocks opened firm, but subsequently became weak. A variety, from the first to last or, and the closed dull and firm. Visible supply wheat, 21,000,000; visible supply Indian corn, 12,650,000. Exports wheat, 1 days, 310,000; export clearances Indian corn, 830,000 bushels.

DR H. VON BELOW.—A Reuter's telegram from Swim says the counsel with the Ministry for the Royal household has instructed proceedings against Dr Hans Von Below, the celebrated pianist, for publicly insulting Herr Von Bulow, director-general of the Royal Theatres.

Literature.

THE BOOK OF THE SWORD. By Richard F. Burton, Maître d'Armes (Brevet). With Numerous Illustrations. London: Chatto & Windus. This modern tendency towards division of labour—a tendency which some believe to be running into extremes dangerous for the best interests of society—is not less manifest in the higher and more intellectual spheres than in the lower and merely mechanical departments of human energy and production. The number both of sciences and of specialists must, and will be continually increasing; and, as a natural consequence, many-aided men of eminence are becoming fewer. Your statesman is now-a-days almost the only man who can fairly claim to be a barrister, if he wishes to achieve success in his profession, must let literature, unless it be legal literature, alone; a scientist, if he seeks to rise in his profession, must confine himself to one particular branch of science. Exceptions, and brilliant ones, there are; but they are not more than sufficiently numerous to prove the rule. Of the men most noteworthy of them all is surely the author of the splendid monograph before us. The enjoy which Martin Chuzzlewit the younger enjoyed in dreaming of American travels may be applied in all seriousness to Captain Richard Burton. He is "one of the most remarkable men in this country," or even of this generation. To a physique which, if not exactly one which no perils can daunt, no hardships subdue, he adds a degree of intellectual power that has won him a reputation which, if not equal to his, is sufficient to exercise it. He is one of the foremost of living Orientalists, geographers, anthropologists, ethnologists. His accomplishments as a linguist are scarcely inferior to those of Mezzofanti. The present is the age of travellers and explorers; but who is there among them that can point to such exploits as those of Richard Burton? Who, if it was who laid the way for Speke and Grant and Baker into Equatorial Africa. On the other side of the "dark continent" he has traversed Arabian countries which no Europeans had ever penetrated before. He has visited the seats of Moslem fanaticism in the Hedjaz. He knows more of the vast drainage-basins of the Amazon and the Plateau-region of Brazil than any other. His narrative of Icelandic travel is one of the best and most authentic of modern works on that extreme which island. Finally, Captain Burton is a soldier of proved capacity, who has taken part in some of the hardest fighting that has been done since he "fleshed his maiden sword" in the Sikh War, and in one of the most brilliant swordsmen of his time. Pity that no more suitable sphere of public service can be found for such a man than the office of Brazilian Consul at Trieste. Do not, for example, his energy, his force of character, his long Oriental experience and profound knowledge of the Oriental character, peculiarly fit him for doing useful work just now in Egypt?

What is said above about the author of "The Book of the Sword" is eminently appropriate in a notice of the work itself. The work is throughout is a reflex of the writer's character, and a natural product of some of his varied studies. Alike in the treatment of the main subject and in the occasional digressions, there is evidence of the boldness and originality of the views he formulates upon independent research, of the vast range of his reading and acquaintance, and a philosophic, above all, of his want of respect for traditional beliefs or current ideas, theological, ethical, or scientific. In this view, the work is not exactly fair. For instance, Captain Burton will have nothing to do with what he scornfully calls the "Aryan heresy" as to the origin of European languages, and maintains that they are all to be traced back to the "one primeval language of Egypt," which "formed the fabric of all the Indo-Teutonic and Semitic and others." In like manner he maintains that the Jewish religion was derived from the Egyptian, and that almost all the achievements of mankind are characteristically attributed to Egypt, or formshadowed by the *wonderful* people on the banks of the Nile. Many other opinions of equally heterodox character are contained in this volume, and with a force of statement that at least compels attention. As regards his special theme, Captain Burton from the outset takes a view which is well nigh unknown at Vienna and Rome, rally accepted *ideas*. He is disposed to concur with the famous Wordsworthian dictum that daughter in reality is the mother of the daughter." Hear what he says in his introduction:

"The history of the sword is the history of humanity. From the earliest times, when Man, whether Adam, a creator as well as a destroyer, 'carved out history,' formed the 'nations, and shaped the world.' She opened new prospects to human kind. Sky diffused throughout the Universe, the Alexandrine world. War and conquest, whose functions are all important in the formative and progressive processes. It is indeed, no secret, it occurs to reflect upon it, without War there would be no Hight, the end of life, and the pursuit of happiness, comfort and time, are overtaxed by the vistas it opens of Eternal Law constructing and uplifting society; the Sword is the Lever, the Fulcrum, the Prime, it rifts a wider view. War, again, benefits society by giving the Brain and Nerve, the Sinews and Muscles, from which characterise the every-day life of the many. In the presence of the Great Destroyer, petty feuds and animosities, jealousies and rivalries, shrink abashed and sweat-stuck. . . . The Sword, and only the Sword, is the Lever, the worthier one to represent the Lever of important savagery; and she carried in her train, from time immemorial, throughout the civilised world, the Alphabet, the Arabic, the Latin, and the Greek, sciences which humanise mankind. In fact, whatever represents civilised life, and what have done, she worked for the highest ultimate good."

Of course this is only one side of the picture. The problem which Captain Burton has still to settle—and toward which some attempts have been made, though as yet, it must be confessed, with little proportion to the magnitude of the interests of society and the supremacy of the worthier races cannot be accomplished by means less brutal than the logic of steel and gunpowder. To meet this side of the question, Mr Thomas Carlyle has called "The General Anti-Penalty or Life-made-Soft Association," Captain Burton's introduction will be anything but pleasant reading; yet there is not a line of it wanting of solid and genuine poetry. It is the stately portico of what, when complete, will be a very notable literary edifice.

Captain Burton began his book, as he says, "during the serenities, with a light heart, expecting to finish it within a few months." It has occupied him as many years. He has invoked extensive travels and researches; and even now he is convinced that "to treat the subject in its entirety is impossible within reasonable limits." The present volume, a handsome quarto of nearly three hundred pages, forms only the first part of the work, and is to be followed by two others. It treats of the birth, parentage, and early career of the sword. Beginning at the very beginning, Captain Burton discusses with great learning, and wealth of illustration, the origin of weapons. Then he carries us through the processes of development, from the first natural weapon, the rude piece of stone, through the bronze, the iron, the steel, or copper, and of its various alloys, by which the sword of the early iron age was at last produced. Next he presents us with the spread of the weapon in its iron and steel guise, from its first seat of production in Egypt, through the East, and back again for Greece to Rome, where it attained its greatest perfection of edge and temper. The reserve for the second part of his work the mediæval, and for the third part the modern, history of the sword. It is obvious that the branch of the subject treated in the present volume requires deterious handling to give it interest for readers outside the circle of antiquarians and ethnologists. Such it has undoubtedly received. The author never permits his individuality or his gift of incisive statement to be smothered under the weight of his learning. The facts relative to his subject have been accumulated with unwearied industry and research, and winnowed out from piles of dryasdustian literature, deduced from close examination of British and Continental armouries and collections, and some of them collected by means of a journey to India made for that especial purpose. But this mass of material has been admirably disposed and methodised, so that each point which Captain Burton seeks to establish, each inference he draws, is supported by a mass of evidence. He carries his readers back with him to those remote and dim ages when the cave-dwelling man borrowed his first idea of tools and weapons from the antlerings of the Grotes which he was compelled to wage unceasing war. He shows how, as the range of materials at man's disposal gradually widened, their weapons improved and underwent modification. To the secrets disclosed by the contents of excavated burrows, or of the tombs of Egyptian monarchs that were sealed up centuries before the birth of Christ, and the interest of living history. That there are many of Captain Burton's conclusions which will appear to many rather fanciful, especially from Egyptologists, philologists, and from the champions of the verbal inspiration of the Scriptures, is certain. But that fact does not diminish the value of his book, and in a controversy that may arise he is quite able to hold his own. The practical value of the volume is so much enhanced by the woodcuts—there hundred in number—which it contains. The remaining instalments of "The Book of the Sword"—which are promised us within the year—will be eagerly looked for. When complete, the work bids fair to rank as the magnum opus of its energetic author.

THE PRACTICE OF THE SHERIFF COURTS OF SCOTLAND IN CIVIL CAUSES. By John Brown Lorimer, Advocate. Third Edition. Edinburgh: Bell & Bradfute.

For the last fourteen years, Sheriff Dove Wilson's work has been more and more a blessing to hard-working and ever-increasing class of men—the enrolled law-agents of Scotland. The collection, or at least' the rendering fairly intelligible, of the mysterious Sheriff Court practice, could not fail to be of itself a fortunate venture for a legal work. But Sheriff Wilson has had the success of his work contributed to by two specially fortunate circumstances. In the first place the Law Agents Act created, so to speak, a public for him; and the attention which of late years has been bestowed on the Sheriff Courts by Legislators has demanded constant changes in a work upon practice in them. This, the first edition of the present work, published in 1869, had been for some years exhausted when the second was issued in 1875; and that had no sooner been done than the Sheriff Court Act of 1876 rendered a supplement to it necessary, which, in turn, has been embodied (along with fresh alterations consequent upon later statutes, such as the Sheriff Courts Act of 1877, the Judicial Factors Act of 1880, the Citation Amendment Act, and the Civil Imprisonment Act of 1882, and many others) in the present third edition. The literary property, therefore, of Sheriff Court practice is thus a rather valuable one; but it is one which he has well earned, and which, in the hands of his latest form, he may be confidently congratulated.

To outward appearance the present edition resembles its predecessors in everything but size. This will be found, on examination, to differ materially from both. The total change in the normal proceedings in an ordinary Sheriff Court action, introduced by the Act of 1876, necessitated a change in the arrangement of a large portion of the work; and the explanation of the various new steps in the proceedings, and of the bearing of the Act upon the old, has increased the book by nearly one-third of new matter. In other respects, and in the matter of arrangement, however, the author has wisely adhered to the plan of his previous editions. The first gives a sketch of the origin and jurisdiction of the Sheriff Courts of Scotland; describes then the constitution of the various forms of special action, including the pecuniary claims, Small Debt and Debts Recovery Acts; deals next with the execution of succession, as performed by the Sheriff in the Commissary Jurisdiction; and, finally, of appeals from the Sheriff to higher Courts. The simplicity of its arrangement, its convenient form, and the multiplicity and fulness of its details, which have rendered the book so useful and handy for reference, will, therefore, still continue to recommend it to the profession.

The work has a popular application as well; as indeed a book dealing with the people's Courts of Scotland could not fail to have. There is an historical introduction prefixed to the work which is full of interesting and instructive information on the origin and progress of the Sheriff Courts, and which we might, without disrespect, recommend to the attention of English Judges who are applied to for leave to serve English writs in Scotland. Some of these eminent persons have displayed a lamentable ignorance of the arrangements for the administration of justice in Scotland. Their rules for service in Scotland enjoined them to have regard to the existence of a competent Court of limited jurisdiction in the place of residence of the defendant. Many of the letters appeared in the columns of the *Scotsman*. Numerous extracts from his journals, describing minutely nearly all his travels, are now obtainable, and have appeared in a form well worth reading. At the election of 1868, Sir David was returned to the House of Commons by Colonel Alexander, the present representative of the constituency. In the House of Commons he was known as a man whose views were derived from independent investigation and based upon facts, and he was enabled to seek re-election in 1874, but early in 1879 was compelled to vacancy in the representation of the Haddington Burghs, caused by Lord William Hay's succession to the Marquisate of Tweeddale, and was again returned by a large majority at the general election of the following year. At the close of the session of 1882, the state of his health obliged him to resign his seat, and a few months later he died at Inveresk Lodge, near Musselburgh, after an illness of only two or three days' duration. The gives from his own journals and other papers, "a full and faithful portrait of the memory of a gifted and high-minded man, a good citizen, and a patriot in the truest and best sense of the word." He had not only a sincere love for his country, but an unbounded faith in its people.

A CATHOLIC DICTIONARY, containing some Account of the Doctrine, Discipline, Rites, Ceremonies, Councils, and Religious Orders of the Catholic Church. By William E. Addis and Thomas Arnold, M.A. London: Kegan Paul & Co.

The want of a good Dictionary of Roman Catholic Doctrine and practice has been long felt by Protestants, and even by Roman Catholics themselves. Cardinal Newman, who writes to the editors of the volume before us that he hopes such a work many years ago and only gave it over for want of leisure, unanimously approves plains on behalf of his co-religionists that their "doctrines, rites, and history have been at the mercy of Protestant writers." This is a fair enough stand at the greatest distance from the Roman communion are often at a loss where to turn for a fair and learned exposition of the Church's tenets, free from the bitter wearisome or exasperating controversy. In German there is, to name only one, the in many respects valuable Kirchenlexikon of Professors Wetzer and Welte, which has been translated into French by Goschler. But in English there has been absolutely nothing of the kind. The Tractarians were a generation back, and, in fairness, they have not made a real service to science, which demanded recognition from those who are most remote from the theological position.

It is understood that so great was the demand for the Dictionary that it had barely left the press before the 1st edition was exhausted, and required. If this be so, it will not be inopportune to suggest that the re-issue should contain some account of "Private Revelations," and of the infinite variety of supposed or reported unorthodox beliefs and devotional practices.

MENTAL EVOLUTION IN ANIMALS. By George J. Romanes, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co.

Posthumous Essay on Instinct, by Charles Darwin, M.A., LL.D. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co.

In fulfilment of his design, announced in his work on "Animal Intelligence," Mr Romanes has now written a work on the evolution of mind in the animals. While the former volume was chiefly devoted to inquiry into the mental, the present volume is principally given up to the exposition of his theories based upon the facts which he has accumulated. It is not too much to say that the present treatise is the most substantial, the most scientific and complete, we have upon a most important and complicated subject; and it is a most fitting contribution on the "origin, modifications, its physiological and psychological aspects—is treated here with lucid investigation, fulness of observation, and a clear discussion. It would, however, be too much to say that there is consciousness in all the subtle theories regarding that unknown dim realm where consciousness takes its origin, and the author discusses the exact modes in which the physical gives place to the psychical phenomena, and intelligence originates in sensation. Consciousness is a low-grained, it pass ultimately into the wonderful forms of human reason. We simply learn nothing, of course, by being told that "consciousness is but an adjunct, and passes off from one topic to another without saying much that is fresh to the reader, it is not very likely, owing to the want of details in those chapters, that the student will be much benefited by the perusal of the book, it is not, indeed, the author's fault, for it is composed, the impartial, wide, and tolerant spirit which it reveals, not merely to broad views—for it is easy to be tolerant to one's own opinions—but towards doctrines of all shades and all degrees of breadth, length, and weight. Maintaining with much extensiness and force the propriety, and, indeed, intellectual necessity, of the teaching of theology in a University, the author insists on the necessity that the chair devoted to such a purpose should be as free and unshackled by any bonds of creed as any secular class; and his views are worthy of attention at this day, when the proposal to liberate the Professors of Theology in the Scottish Universities from subscription is met by fears from the Church and suspicions hesitation by the sects:—

"The moment you are pledged to arrive at certain opinions it becomes a tickener's pleasure to investigate; and you are not really pursuing knowledge if you are subject to restraint of any kind, or any every fact which seems opposed to your foregone conclusion. In every subject but theology this is so readily admitted as hardly to require discussion. But theology is said, forsooth, because it is a very different position, because it rests on the basis of supernatural revelations, and therefore it is bound to accept the verities which may lead the mind beyond the enclosure of its divinely-sanctioned dogmas. In answer to this plea it is not necessary to deny that there may be this sacred finality to religious knowledge. To bar by any prohibition your speculations even of the dogma of Papal infallibility, would be to violate the very principle for which it contends. But whether a miraculous communication of truth not otherwise ascertainable has been made is one of the subjects of inquiry; and in an institution where all is open to all, for larger knowledge and sounder views, we must be free to discuss the evidence, and the controversy may approve itself to our sober judgment."

ELECTION NEWS.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.—Our Inverness correspondent, telegraphing last night, says:—To-day Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Gairloch, M.P., has intimated his intention to comply with the request of the Liberal Association of this county to contest the county of Inverness at the ensuing election. The announcement has been received with great satisfaction. At last session Sir Kenneth contested the county of Cromarty to Lochiel, and on that occasion made an energetic struggle, and was defeated by the Liberal party by the narrow majority of 29 votes, the numbers being—Lochiel, 808; Sir Kenneth, 779. The county has been Liberal since 1835, but at each contest since that period the Conservative majority has shown a decided falling off. The Liberal party is now called for the forthcoming contest with the utmost confidence. Sir Kenneth has given no political questions well known, and his popularity has recently been greatly increased by his generosity in the distribution of his wealth as member of the Crofters Commission. The Liberal party five candidate, Mr Reginald MacLeod of MacLeod, son-in-law of Sir Stafford Northcote, is personally known in the county, although he has once or twice recently contested the Liberal interest in Inverness. Representatives of the family of MacLeod have sat in Parliament for the county of Inverness since the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, and on both occasions they were defeated. Sir Kenneth's address will be issued on Monday, and he will be canvassing all the week. It may be mentioned that at the last election the Crofters voted in favour of the candidature of the burgh and county franchise, and of measures for amending the land laws and the laws relating to crofters, and generally in favour of the abolition of compensation for unexhausted improvements, be the matter of compensation for land left with by agreement than by legislation. Sir Kenneth, chairman of the committee of the members of the Wester Ross Farmers Society, during the last session, brought the last few weeks in carrying out the principle he then advocated, and he has shown himself in favour of what may meet the united approval of *landlord* and tenant.

HOUSE AND COMMUNITY.—Dr Macdonald, the Liberal and Land Leaguer, addressed a large meeting at Balmacara yesterday. Mr Macdonald, M.P., was chairman, and introduced the candidate. He expressed the hope that the meeting would give a fair and unprejudiced hearing to the candidate. The address was received with applause, and remarked that Conservatives and Liberals alike, in Ross-shire, they ought to be thankful that they enjoyed what no one could withhold—good weather. He expressed pleasure at the opportunity given to every man, naturalist, as in the case of the bird which, having placed its nest upon a forcing-house, found the place so good that it sat on it during the day, when the heat of the house was enough to incubate the eggs, but always returned to sit upon the eggs at night, when the temperature fell. The mathematical institutions, he delivered, had prevented their displaying an intelligence which may show that many of their automatic habits are not entirely mechanical. Mr Ross, "a lapsed intelligence," as when humble bees, prevented from getting moss to cover their nests, tore threads from a piece of cloth and carried them with their feet into a frested cavity, which they used as moss. Birds show especially the way in which a species can change and adapt its habits of nest-building according to circumstances. Birds show also minute modifications in the individual become instinctive in its descendants, as in the case of the house sparrow, which in trees still builds a domed nest, but in towns, where it has taken to nesting in buildings, where it can save trouble by erecting a loosely-constructed nest. The Irish convey of Mr Ross's address was received by a call; whilst on the opposite coast, the Scottish convey gratifying with all its might. It is said that in the sightingable a tendency to sing in the middle of the night in the case of birds which have been caged, and inherited. Mr Darwin, in his paper, notes that ground parrots, ground woodpeckers, and tree creepers, have lost the power of flying, and strictly habits, though their structures retain the structural adaptations for those old tree habits. Amongst the abundance of curious details in this work, it is the case of the ostrich, which, in the course of ages, effective and effective facts, or to give an adequate idea of the variety of information collected by Mr Romanes on the subject. The discussion of the mind of the lower animals, which are detrimental to the species, of migration, the effect of domestication, of the difficulty of the theory of the "Survival of the principle, instincts of neuter insects can be transmitted, are full of interest; and though many of the points are still left with unsatisfactory explanation, much light is cast on questions which were till recently considered unanswerable. The study of the forms of intelligence and sensation in animals, the gradation of the least animated of organisms; the relation which instinct bears to intelligence; the illustrations of the existence and exercise of intelligence, emotions, and affection in animals, which seem most to be domesticated by unalterable automatic action, is very able, very minute, and will not exceedingly interest the reader. The theory of evolution, a large barren field of wonder becomes a cultivated field of knowledge, fruitful in scientific results, and in the careful investigation of the origin, and the tracing of the gradual modifications of hereditary habits and qualities which are found in man as well as in the worm, we gain a clear idea of the origin of many of our customs and the development of reason, from the blind sensation in the coelenterata to man.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THEOLOGY. By James Drummond, LL.D., Professor of Theology in Manchester New College, London: Macmillan & Co.

The contents of this volume originally were delivered to students, and describe the scientific parens of theology. They are intended to bring before the student the nature, and relations between the various branches of theological study, and to enable him to see the whole field of theological study, and to show him the true method of traversing it. In the description of the range of study, and in the mental attitude which is proper for its student to adopt, there is much that is valuable, and much that is new, and wise counsel. No one could get a theological guide more liberal in his teaching, and at the same time more earnest in his tone, than Professor Drummond; and if the student should become dismayed as he gazes on the enormous map of study which the author unfolds before his eyes, he will, if he does not rule encouragement to pursue his wide research, at least get a lesson of humility and modesty, and refrain from the rashness of questions which no fair can answer, and from arriving at confident opinions with easy speed on matters which require so large and varied range of reading even to approximate to truth. We have no space for giving the author's synopsis of the various and multifarious branches of theology, which begins with the study of philosophy and ends with pedantics, and includes comparative religion, Biblical archæology, the history of art, literature, ethical, ecclesiastical law, and statistics. Our objection to the work as a practical introduction is that it is too general; that it tells the student very clearly what he know very clearly adjunct, and passes off from one topic to another without saying much that is fresh to the reader, it is not very likely, owing to the want of details in those chapters, that the student will be much benefited by the perusal of the book, it is not, indeed, the author's fault, for it is composed, the impartial, wide, and tolerant spirit which it

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