

LITERARY.

Robert Dale Owen's "Footfalls from another World" has been one of the most successful books of the season. Above six thousand copies have been sold in this country, and the author has taken advantage of a visit to England to prepare a new copy-right English edition, revised, with additional matter, which has just been brought out by Messrs. Trubner & Co., with every prospect of its meeting with a large demand.

The Philobiblon Society have just printed, under the care of Earl Powis, his descendant, a manuscript by the famous Lord Herbert of Chesham, hitherto unpublished. It is a "History of the Expedition to the Lake of Rha," undertaken for the relief of the Hagenoten, 1627; but which failed of success from causes other than the want of valor in his countrymen and companions, which Lord Herbert vigorously defends in his narrative.

The new book of Dr. Samuel Smiles, shortly to be published by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, "Brief Biographies, a Series of Lives of Eminent Persons," with five portraits, has never appeared in England, but is prepared expressly for this house, and printed from the author's own manuscript. The inference, at once unavoidable and gratifying, is that American publishers can afford to pay an English author a price that will tempt him to original composition, and so widen the field for remunerative employment.

An exhibition of pictures by modern artists has recently been opened in Manchester, Eng., and among them are 216 works by French, English, and German artists; there were two by Decamps, the celebrated French artist, which were painted just previous to his death; but there are no American names mentioned among the artists who contribute the works for the exhibition.

The "heroic" school of painting, to which Haydon sacrificed his life, and many other artists have sacrificed their reputations, appears to be nearly extinct, among continental artists at least. Small pictures now monopolize the patronage of connoisseurs. A painting by Meissonier, measuring only eight inches by six, which contained more than the head of a man looking out of a window, recently sold in Paris for 20,000 francs. A picture by Chavet, whose "Interior of a Cafe" in the collection of Mr. Belmont, is familiar to New-York sightseers, representing a student cutting his pencil, of similar size, sold for a similar sum.

When works like these sell for such enormous prices, true friends of art will not be apt to predict that the golden age is close at hand, whatever the Claret and Meissoniers may think of the matter. When poor Haydon saw the enlightened British public rushing past his exhibition room in the Egyptian Hall to honor Tom Thumb by their presence, he felt that his time had come, and hurried home and severed his windpipe with his razor. If he had lived to see the public running after the dwarfish pictures of the French school, while his own heroic figures were abandoned, he would doubtless have been maddened by the spectacle, as he was by the popularity of our native American humbugs. The more sensible plan would have been to adapt himself to the exigencies of public taste, and instead of painting heroic figures of Demetrius to paint pigmy men looking out of windows. It is hard that an artist cannot follow the bent of his own genius; but when he discovers that he cannot bend the public taste, the next best thing for him to do is to bend himself to it.

British tourists in America make loud complaints of the expectorating habits of our countrymen, and often with great justice, it must be confessed; but it admits of a serious doubt whether we are half so guilty in this respect as our British cousins. In a report recently made to the British Museum Committee by Mr. H. Cole, he urges the necessity of inclosing the pictures and prints in the Kensington Museum in glass, for the following remarkable reasons: "The public," he says, "inseize upon the pictures, and the saliva runs down the pictures and positively eats away the surface of them. One of the most valuable of Mr. Mulready's pictures was covered with the coughings and sneezings of the public looking close at the picture and laughing in the presence of it." This certainly surprises anything that was ever invented, even of the expectorating habits of the people of the United States. Mr. Cole also states that some of the sculptures in the Museum had become "quite grubby" (what ever that may be) from the indecent habits of the visitors in handling and rubbing them. Even the portraits in our City Hall are as yet entirely free from tobacco juice, "coughings" and "sneezings," and although the bronze statue of Jefferson in the Governor's Room is somewhat corroded, it is not in the least "grubby" from being improperly handled.

We learn from The Cincinnati Gazette that the Marquis de Chaudes has given commissions to the brothers John and Godfrey Frankenstein "to paint for him views at Niagara Falls," and we learn also from The Gazette that "Godfrey has long been associated with Niagara." We have no right to question the correctness of the statement made by The Cincinnati Gazette, and we have no intention of doing so; but, considering who and what the Marquis de Chaudes is, we must take the liberty of remarking that his giving commissions to American painters for pictures is very remarkable. It is not long since that all the art treasures of the palace of Stowe the noble steele of his father, the Duke of Buckingham, to which he was heir, were sold to pay the debts of his improvident progenitor. The noble family were literally sold out of house and home. The greatest collection of knickknacks in Europe, some of which found their way to this country, was then dispersed, and the Marquis de Chaudes, the heir to a dukedom, has been industriously trying to make both ends meet by acting as Chairman of railroad companies and other commercial enterprises, and it is understood that his visit to this country was purely of a business nature, for he is said to have a decided turn for affairs, and among his other offices he fills that of Keeper of the Great Seal to the Prince of Wales, the duties of which are probably not particularly onerous.

work would be finally prepared for the press before the publication was commenced (and the high character maintained by the publishing house is a guarantee for its truth) an uninterrupted issue may be looked forward to, which would complete the work in about three years, even should the veteran bibliographer himself—now approaching his ninetieth year—not survive to witness it.

Our book illustrations are not generally of a character to call for special commendation; but now and then an example appears which deserves particular mention. Such, for instance, are the outline illustrations by Hoppin to Bayard Taylor's Quaker Idyll in the October number of Harper's Monthly. They are beautiful in drawing, and exquisitely tender in the nice perception of the Quaker character which they embody.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

In a recent paper, by the Rev. J. E. Woods, on the tertiary rocks of a large district of South Australia, lying westward and southward of the River Murray, several remarkable caverns are described. The writer mentions, among others, "a series of caves in the vicinity of Mt. Shank, and between that and Mt. Gambier. All these resemble each other in one particular, and that is in the possession of water at a depth varying from 70 to 100 feet, dependent on the height of the eminence upon which they are. One is just like a round hole, about 100 feet in diameter, and the passage to the bottom is by a winding foot-path to the water's edge, 75 feet below the surface. The cave then seems to flow away to a great depth; but no more is positively known than that, at 18 feet from the side, the soundings are 60 feet. At another cave near this the descent is very sudden, so that the water steps further progress very near the entrance, and it is so deep as to appear of a deep sea-blue. The cavern is seen to continue in a fine arch-passage, high above the water-level, to a distance far beyond what has ever been explored. In a cave at Mt. Shank, the water is so deep that no bottom could be found with 120 feet of line. In every one of the above, and in many more that I have not described, the water is beautifully clear, and where deep of a sea-blue." Throughout the whole region explored by Mr. Woods, comprising a tract of country 200 miles in length by 70 in breadth, the water in all the caves, at the time of the Spring rains, had a perceptible current uniformly setting in the same direction, and seeming to prove the existence of a great natural system of underground drainage.

A work on the geography and statistics of Peru, by G. Davila Condemarin, lately a professor in the University of Lima, has just appeared at Paris. We gather from it the following statistical details. The area of the republic is 43,800 Spanish square miles. The population is 2,500,000, of which 900,000 are descendants of the Spanish emigration, 1,400,000 are black and mixed. There are twenty of 600 men, and the navy consists of eight war steamers. The governmental income averages about 18,000,000 piasters, and the expenditures 16,000,000. The national debt is 44,000,000 piasters. Peru possesses enough guano to allow of the exportation of 100,000 tons for a period of 260 years.

The geography of the north-eastern portion of the Russian province of Nishn-Novgorod, inclosed by the rivers Volga and Vetluga, owing to its distance from any great route of travel has been hitherto almost unknown. But Mr. Archangelkii, in a paper read a few weeks since, before the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, has described its physical features at great length. It is covered by illimitable forests, interrupted here and there by the thinly-scattered hamlets of the inhabitants, a poor and needy race of people. The chief trees are fir and birch. The soil is sometimes swampy, but more often sandy. The climate is ten degrees colder than the surrounding country. In Summer, the days are frequently intensely hot, and the nights damp and chill. The water through the entire district is of the color of strong tea. The patches of ground cleared in the forest and devoted to a rude agriculture, yield but a scanty subsistence to their owners.

The Prussian expedition to Japan was to be at the mouth of the Pello in the middle of September, and to sail thence directly to Yeddo. Baron von Riechthofen, the geologist of the expedition, left Trieste in May, and proceeded to China by way of Cairo and Singapore. As soon as the political and diplomatic objects of the expedition were accomplished, Riechthofen's intentions were to undertake a thorough geological exploration of the crasts of the North Pacific from the Amoor region to Vancouver's Island. He will also visit the amiferous tracts of California.

A very late Italian official publication gives an idea of the growing commercial importance of Genoa since 1859. In 1859, 6,191 Sardinian vessels, with a tonnage of 387,495, of which 900 were steamers, entered the port. The foreign craft numbered 7,851, with a tonnage of 899,313, of which 615 were steam vessels. The number of passengers arriving by sea was 46,583.

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On the 23d of April, Duveyrier, the Sahara traveler, was at Biskra, to which he had just returned from an interesting excursion into Southern Tunisia. His observations had enabled him to correct many remarkable errors in the best maps of Tunis. He visited Gases, a town built out of materials furnished by Roman ruins in the vicinity, and in the streets of which he was enabled to decipher and copy a number of unknown Roman inscriptions. At Sagu, another city, he dug up from the earth another Latin inscription, and at Tullina he found two more—one of which bears the name of the Emperor Hadrian. Duveyrier's arrangements for visiting the territory of the Taurag were nearly complete.

On the northern slope of Mt. Rhodope in Bulgaria in a recess formed by two projecting spurs of the mountain lies the isolated Greek town of Stenimachos, unnoticed by the gazetteers. It contains a population of 10,000, who claim to be descended from an early Athenian colony, and who speak a pure Greek, similar to that spoken in the Peloponnese and Western Greece, and singularly free from barbarisms. There are eight churches and nine schools. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of wine and silk.

At the last accounts, Mr. Stillman was with Kuekin, in England; he was one of the earliest disciples of the great critic in this country, and he wrote the review of the last volume of "Modern Painters" in the September number of The Atlantic Monthly.

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The following letter, translated from an unpublished original, was written by Voltaire, while residing at the palace of Frederick the Great in Potsdam, to Jean Jacques Rousseau, on the receipt of a copy of the latter's dissertation entitled "Has the Progress of the Sciences and Arts Contributed to the Corruption or the Purification of Morals?" This essay, it will be remembered, had just obtained for Rousseau the prize of the Academy of Dijon.

tended British line of steamers from Sydney to Panama. The Governor is a French naval officer, with a commission giving him authority over all the French possessions in the Pacific. Recent discoveries indicating the existence of gold, may very likely do much to facilitate the colonization so much desired by the French Government.

Letters have been received from Albrecht Roscher, the intelligent young Central-African explorer, of whom mention has frequently been made in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. He was still on the shores of the great Lake Nyassa. After narrating the ill-treatment which he endured at the hands of his servants, while he was carried, worn out with the fever, in a litter on his long journey from the coast to the lake, he says: "My affairs are for the rest progressing finely, and my spirits are good. The whole country as far as Mozambique and Cazembe lies open before me. The terrible slave wars in the vicinity of the Nyassa had produced great scarcity and want. The breadth of the lake, at the point where Roscher was residing, is so great that the largest and most powerful canoes reach Malimba, on the opposite coast, only after a sail of a day and a half. Roscher was awaiting supplies to enable him to continue his adventurous journey in the direction of Mozambique. These supplies were agreed to learn, were forwarded to him in abundance early last March, by the liberality of some of the merchants in Zanzibar. So great is the interest felt in Germany in the labors of Roscher, that Baron Karl von der Decken, a Hanoverian officer, at the instigation of Dr. Barth, has determined to join the intrepid traveler and participate in his future explorations. Baron von der Decken left Europe last April for Zanzibar, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society of London and of the British and Portuguese Governments. He took with him an excellent collection of instruments and ample means.

During a journey of nearly five years (1855-59) in Russian Asia, Gustav Radde, conservator of the Museum of the Imperial Academy of Science at St. Petersburg, collected more than 50,000 zoological specimens. He has just gone to the Black Sea on a brief scientific tour. Upon his return to the capital, he will prepare for publication an account of his extensive travels in Eastern Siberia, and in 1863 will under take, at the instance of the Imperial Academy, a scientific exploration of the Daghestan, which will employ him for two or three years.

M. Faidherbe, the geography-loving Governor of Senegal, states in a communication to M. Jomard, that he is unremittingly pursuing his efforts to open up the Senegambian country and the central regions to the east of the Province. The army officers under his control were constantly undertaking expeditions to the interior. Lieutenant Gues and Pascal returned to St. Louis in April from a successful journey to Tagant and Benbuk. Capt. Vincent at the same date had quitted the camp of the King of Traza, who had ordered the Alet tribe to escort him to Adrar, whither he had safely arrived. Lieut. Lambert had been ordered to the mouth of the Rio-Nunez, a river emptying into the ocean in north latitude 10° 20', and was to go thence to Fouta-Dialon, and return by way of Faleme. Intelligence had already been received that he had progressed as far as Timbo. The Governor expresses his determination to "wipe out the white spots" on the maps of those portions of Africa lying within his reach. Lieut. Aristide Vallon has laid before the Geographical Society an interesting narrative of his surveys of the rivers between St. Louis and Sierra Leone. He explored the Salom, Casamance, Katinie or Cassini, Pongo and Mallico, some of which he was the first European to navigate. He gives many singular details of the ethnology and natural history of the regions through which they flow.

The region about Lake Mjosen, in Norway, during the early part of the Summer, was the scene of an inundation scarcely less extensive than that which occurred three years ago in the south of France. Bridges and houses on the Veina and other streams were swept away. At Elvedal, only the second stories of the houses were above water, and the railroad trains were compelled to stop at a great distance from the town, and send their passengers and freight forward in boats. Storms, built upon a high, was totally surrounded by a little sea. The hamlet of Siken was destroyed. In Drammen the water was several feet deep. The houses on Mase Island, inhabited chiefly by laborers, were totally submerged. In Mjosen the rise was 22 feet above low-water mark. The inundation lasted for several days, and a very large amount of property was destroyed.

Charles XV., the present enlightened ruler of Sweden and Norway, whose topographical maps of Sweden, published while he was Crown Prince, are well known to geographers, has presented to the university of Helsinki in Finland, three folio maps drawn by his own hand. One represents the forests, another the iron works, and the third the orography of Sweden.

Hermann von Schlagintweit states the longitude of Mt. Everest, or as it is styled by the natives, Mt. Gaurisankar, the highest peak in the Himalaya group, and consequently in the world, to be 86° 58' east from Greenwich.

The production of the vanilla bean is now carried on upon a large scale in the island of Reunion. The plant was first introduced from Mauritius in 1817. It is well known that the process of fructification in Mexico, hitherto the largest producer of this article, is effected by the aid of an insect. When the plant was carried from Mexico to Java, whence it spread to the Mauritius, this insect was not taken with it. Consequently, although the plants flourished vigorously in the favorable soil and climate of Reunion, they bore no fruit until the creole Edmund, a few years since, invented a method of artificial fructification, by means of an ingeniously contrived instrument. Both species, the creole and the fine, now bear abundantly.

Wilhelm Heine, the artist of Perry's Japan Expedition, has published in Germany a series of works, comprising a complete narrative of the operations of the Expedition, the third and last of which has just appeared at Leipzig. The same writer has lately written a volume entitled "A Summer Journey to Tripoli" (Berlin, 1860), whether he went to make drawings of the localities of the events occurring in the war of the United States against the Barbary States, to be used in the decorations of the Capitol at Washington.

Dr. Barth has published in the Journal of the Berlin Geographical Society an account of Mr. Du Chailu's important explorations in Equatorial Africa, accompanied by a map.

PERSONAL.

The following letter, translated from an unpublished original, was written by Voltaire, while residing at the palace of Frederick the Great in Potsdam, to Jean Jacques Rousseau, on the receipt of a copy of the latter's dissertation entitled "Has the Progress of the Sciences and Arts Contributed to the Corruption or the Purification of Morals?" This essay, it will be remembered, had just obtained for Rousseau the prize of the Academy of Dijon.

"SIR: God bless you for a verse-making philosopher! I, who have made two many verses, also wanted to be a little philosopher, but for a long time now I have limited my philosophy to the belief that two and two make four, and that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles. I disbelieve everything which is not susceptible of this plain proof, and I unceasingly repeat *vanitas vanitatum et meta-phastica vanitas*. If anybody can give me light in such profound darkness it is you. I thank you for your book; it appears to me that you defend your cause with admirable wisdom; but I am not a proper judge, and I confine myself to the task of marking the marks of friendship with which you honor me, and of assuring you of the esteem with which I am your very humble and very obedient servant. VOLTAIRE."

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A TRIP TO DELAWARE COUNTY.

At Woodstock, Ulster Co., the Democrats claim a majority of votes; but wide-awake Republicans who have canvassed the different districts can show facts and figures that forebode a change for the better in the politics of the people hereabout. It is true, there are, here and elsewhere, men who wear the collar of a cap and men who have riveted on their necks, and they would vote for a ticket nominated in Topshet, if the old fellow in black who keeps the fire office was the chief candidate. I reached Shokan in time to witness the performance of a famous mount-bank, who walked a tight-rope stretched from the mill to an opposite bluff. This unwarlike feat was performed in the presence of a crowd of spectators; and one of them, a young married man, attempted to follow her in a hand-over-hand effort; but his strength was soon exhausted, and he fell, breaking his arm in two places, and bruising himself so badly he is not expected to survive his injuries. A wide-awake Club has been formed here, and, with a few exceptions, in an early meeting, you may rest assured of a good report at the ballot-box.

Eleven volumes of a new and complete edition in Swedish of the works of Cooper, the novelist, have lately appeared at Stockholm. A new fever, lately introduced from Europe, is now raging among our literary dilettanti. Bibliographers style it "Illustrating." A single case will illustrate the pathology of the epidemic. A valuable book, generally in quarto or royal octavo, is purchased. A list of all persons and places mentioned in the work is carefully made. Autographs and portraits of the persons, and engraved views of the places, are then prepared, inserted in the proper places, and the whole is afterward elegantly bound. The engravings, if too small, are either "inlaid" or "mounted," that is either set into or pasted upon sheets of the size of the volume. The favorite works for illustration in this country are these relating to American history. The fifty quarto impressions, printed by Mr. Putnam of Irving's Washington were nearly all bought for this purpose. Upon one copy, which we have seen, several hundred dollars have already been expended for autographs, portraits, and views, and it is the intention of the owner to enlarge it with illustrations as to swell the five volumes of the works into 20. The result of this fever has, of course, been the establishment of houses devoted to the sale of matter adapted to the purposes of the illustrator. The only matter of regret to the bibliophile in connection with this subject is the frequent ruthless destruction of old books to obtain the engravings which they contain. Nothing is more common than for the purchaser of some valuable and costly work to find that one or more portraits have been cut out, undoubtedly for the benefit of some ardent illustrator.

Dr. C. Simenides, who is engaged in the examination of the papyri in the Egyptian Museum at Liverpool, has discovered six letters written by Horapollon Eusebius of Berytus, hitherto together with his many other writings alluded to by Suidas, supposed to have been totally lost. They are of a contemporary date with Hieronymus himself, who was born in the year 74, and died in 162, and are addressed to Horus Hephastoides of Alexandria, in reply to sundry questions respecting ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics and the Kings of Egypt and Ethiopia. They will be published with as little delay as possible.

Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler, after many entreaties, is to have a new steamer to replace the worn-out one, which he has hitherto employed in his explorations. The Lords of the Admiralty have just dispatched from Woolwich, after a thorough refitting, Her Majesty's screw-steam sloop Pioneer, of 350 horse-power, freighted with victualing and other stores for the exploring party. It is to be placed at the command of Dr. Livingstone, immediately upon its arrival in the waters of the Zambesi.

In the southern part of the City of Ningpo, in China, occupying a building standing in the center of a beautiful garden, is the private library of the Fan family. It contains, according to the catalogue, 4,094 works in 53,759 *kuin* or thin volumes. It was founded by the Yung family, but was subsequently purchased and greatly augmented by its present possessors. When the Emperor Kienlung, in 1774, desiring to increase the Imperial library, printed a catalogue of its contents, and distributed copies of it among the literary men of China, he requested all who received it to send such works as were not copied in it to Peking. The Fan family sent copies of 696 rare works, for which they received in return a set of the *Ku Kin Tsu Shu Tsu Ching*, or "Reprinted Collection of Rare Works," of which only a few copies were printed, comprising more than 10,000 volumes and an index of 108 volumes. The Fan library is accessible only to members of the family.

Mr. Van der Weyde, Professor of the Natural Sciences at the Cooper Union, has drawn up and printed a new classification of the sciences, differing greatly from those of previous writers. Mr. Van der Weyde claims to have avoided one cause of the unsatisfactory character of all former schemes, even those of such men as Bacon and Leibnitz, namely, the placing of each science in one division only, when most sciences may properly be classed in two or more divisions. This, he says, is not only a positive science, but may also be classed among the historical sciences, being a narrative of the formation and growth of the earth.

Page, the artist, will take a studio in New-York for the Winter. The printing of books privately, or in limited editions, is now carried to an extent in this country which would have delighted the soul of that most ardent bibliophile Dublin. The Seventy-six Club, the Bradford Club, Mr. J. Mansell of Albany, Mr. James Lenox of this city, Mr. J. Carson Brevoort and Mr. H. C. Murphy of Brooklyn, Mr. Riggs of Washington and Mr. J. Winimberly Jones of Georgia have all printed impressions of valuable historical documents in the highest style of the typographical art, and confined to a small number of copies for distribution among their friends and public institutions. Mr. C. B. Richardson is now printing on large paper fifty copies of Bancroft's History, and 100 copies of the Private Diaries of Washington, from October, 1789, to June, 1792. A still more important work of the same publisher, is fifty copies of an exact reprint of the Bay Psalm Book, the first work printed within the limits of the United States. Four copies of the original edition, printed by Stephen Daye at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1640, are all that are known to exist, and one of these was recently sold for \$786. Prince, the antiquarian and chronicler of New-England, thus speaks of the book: "By 1626 there were come over thither near thirty learned and pious ministers, educated in the universities of England, and from the same exalted principles of scripture purity in religious worship they set themselves to translate the Psalms, and other Scripture Songs, into English meter, as near as possible to the inspired original. They committed this work especially to the Rev. Mr. Weld, and the Rev. John Elliot of Roxbury, well acquainted with the Hebrew, and the Greek also. They finished the Psalms in 1640, which were first printed by Mr. Day in that year, and had the honor of being the first work printed in North America."

The Union Horlogerie of Cham-de-Fonds, one of the largest watchmaking companies of Switzerland, has established an agency at Kanagawa, Japan, at the head of which, in order to comply with the regulations of the Japanese Government, which admit to trading privileges only the citizens of such countries as have made treaties with Japan, they have placed a Frenchman.

John C. Weber, one of the oldest merchants of Philadelphia, died very suddenly on Wednesday evening, at a prayer-meeting, in the lecture-room of Dr. Barner's Church, Washington square, of congestion of the brain.

The Key West Journal of the 8th inst., says: "Considerable excitement has been manifested by certain parties in this city, who have been on the look out for a president or director of one of the banking institutions of Havana, who recently absconded from that city with funds to the amount of \$1,000,000. It is thought that he may visit this place on his way to New-Orleans, should he escape from Cuba, and agents are here for the purpose of arresting him—if they can."

A Southern man, noticed by some remarks made by The Commercial Advertiser on the peculiar institution, has written a letter to the editors of that paper promising to hang them to a China tree if they will go to Mobile.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A TRIP TO DELAWARE COUNTY.

At Woodstock, Ulster Co., the Democrats claim a majority of votes; but wide-awake Republicans who have canvassed the different districts can show facts and figures that forebode a change for the better in the politics of the people hereabout. It is true, there are, here and elsewhere, men who wear the collar of a cap and men who have riveted on their necks, and they would vote for a ticket nominated in Topshet, if the old fellow in black who keeps the fire office was the chief candidate. I reached Shokan in time to witness the performance of a famous mount-bank, who walked a tight-rope stretched from the mill to an opposite bluff. This unwarlike feat was performed in the presence of a crowd of spectators; and one of them, a young married man, attempted to follow her in a hand-over-hand effort; but his strength was soon exhausted, and he fell, breaking his arm in two places, and bruising himself so badly he is not expected to survive his injuries. A wide-awake Club has been formed here, and, with a few exceptions, in an early meeting, you may rest assured of a good report at the ballot-box.

Eleven volumes of a new and complete edition in Swedish of the works of Cooper, the novelist, have lately appeared at Stockholm. A new fever, lately introduced from Europe, is now raging among our literary dilettanti. Bibliographers style it "Illustrating." A single case will illustrate the pathology of the epidemic. A valuable book, generally in quarto or royal octavo, is purchased. A list of all persons and places mentioned in the work is carefully made. Autographs and portraits of the persons, and engraved views of the places, are then prepared, inserted in the proper places, and the whole is afterward elegantly bound. The engravings, if too small, are either "inlaid" or "mounted," that is either set into or pasted upon sheets of the size of the volume. The favorite works for illustration in this country are these relating to American history. The fifty quarto impressions, printed by Mr. Putnam of Irving's Washington were nearly all bought for this purpose. Upon one copy, which we have seen, several hundred dollars have already been expended for autographs, portraits, and views, and it is the intention of the owner to enlarge it with illustrations as to swell the five volumes of the works into 20. The result of this fever has, of course, been the establishment of houses devoted to the sale of matter adapted to the purposes of the illustrator. The only matter of regret to the bibliophile in connection with this subject is the frequent ruthless destruction of old books to obtain the engravings which they contain. Nothing is more common than for the purchaser of some valuable and costly work to find that one or more portraits have been cut out, undoubtedly for the benefit of some ardent illustrator.

Dr. C. Simenides, who is engaged in the examination of the papyri in the Egyptian Museum at Liverpool, has discovered six letters written by Horapollon Eusebius of Berytus, hitherto together with his many other writings alluded to by Suidas, supposed to have been totally lost. They are of a contemporary date with Hieronymus himself, who was born in the year 74, and died in 162, and are addressed to Horus Hephastoides of Alexandria, in reply to sundry questions respecting ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics and the Kings of Egypt and Ethiopia. They will be published with as little delay as possible.

Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler, after many entreaties, is to have a new steamer to replace the worn-out one, which he has hitherto employed in his explorations. The Lords of the Admiralty have just dispatched from Woolwich, after a thorough refitting, Her Majesty's screw-steam sloop Pioneer, of 350 horse-power, freighted with victualing and other stores for the exploring party. It is to be placed at the command of Dr. Livingstone, immediately upon its arrival in the waters of the Zambesi.

In the southern part of the City of Ningpo, in China, occupying a building standing in the center of a beautiful garden, is the private library of the Fan family. It contains, according to the catalogue, 4,094 works in 53,759 *kuin* or thin volumes. It was founded by the Yung family, but was subsequently purchased and greatly augmented by its present possessors. When the Emperor Kienlung, in 1774, desiring to increase the Imperial library, printed a catalogue of its contents, and distributed copies of it among the literary men of China, he requested all who received it to send such works as were not copied in it to Peking. The Fan family sent copies of 696 rare works, for which they received in return a set of the *Ku Kin Tsu Shu Tsu Ching*, or "Reprinted Collection of Rare Works," of which only a few copies were printed, comprising more than 10,000 volumes and an index of 108 volumes. The Fan library is accessible only to members of the family.

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