Absence of Evidence for the Evolution Theory in the Admitted Facts of Embryonic Similariiv.

Creation the Work of Mind, and Not a Product of Law.

Cambridge, Mass. (June 16), Correspondence of the New Fork Tribune The following lecture was delivered by Prof. Agassiz before the Museum of Comparative

Zoology on the 29th of May: I intend this closing lecture of the present course to be a summary of the preceding ones, and at the same time an introduction to the course I hope to give next Autumn on the succession of organized beings in past geological times. Allow me to say that these lectures have not been compiled from established sources of howledge. I have tried to give you the freshest results of investigation not yet incorporated intert books and manuals. In so doing I have drawn largely from my own resources, and in approsching the subject to-day I am forced to say one more word of myself. It was my good for tune early in my scientific career to reach certain generalizations which are generally accepted now by scientific men, and which are used, singularly enough, considering my own position with reference to it, to support the transmutation doctrine. I read, in order to show you that I do not make this statement loosely, some extracis from a pamphlet entitled. De l'Origine du Monde Organique, just published by Prof. Mar-tins, the Director of the Botanical Garden in Montpelier, and of the leading scientific men of Prance. Speaking of those who have laid the foundation for the present state of the science of Vatural History, he names in succession the prominent investigators of the beginning of our century, and then coming to more recent times,

he says:

Another of these precursors of modern science is Ionis Agassiz. Enlarging and fertilizing the results of Bar, he has proved that palsontological development may be compared to that of the embryo. While the animals now living rise through many stages during their growth, the fossils have followed a similar line in past ages. The oldest fossil forms have simpler organization than the later ones, and represents ome stage of the embryonic development of the later. This truth, established by Agassiz, has more this say other enlightened the history of creation and repared for the generalization by which the whole may be comprehended.

In another place the writer says:

In another processing we may state that, whether we follow, with Baer, the growth of the animal in the words of its mother, orwise with Darwin and Hoekel from the lowest to the highest living being, or trace with spacin the fossils scattered through the whole series and more especially:

and more especially:
The oldest fishes known are all, more or less, relied to the sharks and skates; their teeth and the scales only, with small portions of their fishon, have been preserved. Their form, widely different from that of the living species, realls that of the embryo of our living species, realls that of the embryo of our living species, realls that of the embryo of our living fishes. This is a truth which Agresiz was the first to proclaim to the scientific world. He confirmed it when between that the young garpike, Lepidostans, that mapped in the fresh waters of North America, has a utilatificity similar to that of the fossils of the Devian age. Here we touch as it were the parallelism knewn the paleontological and the embryonic series, an adult fish of the Devonian period is the embryon of a living species, both derived from globe the fossil fish has snopped in its development. It has preserved its embryonic form, while the living fish has continued in evolution and risen many degrees in the scale of animal life.

As you perceive, my results are here admitted

As you perceive, my results are here admitted without reservation, but they are presented as forming an essential part of the very foundation

of the transmutation theory.

IMERIONIC LIKENESS NO PROOF OF DERIVATION.
How does it happen then that there is so com-How does it happen then that there is so com-plete an antagonism between my views and those of the adherent of this very doctrine? Simply because their interpretation of the facts is based upon a fancied identity between phenomena which, so far as we know, have not, and in the caure of things cannot have, any material con-nection. It is true that, as stated in the work above quoted, the series of transformations ob-served in the egg corresponds in a general way to the succession of animals in geological times. Embryonic conditions of the higher ver-terates to-day recall adult forms of lower ver-tebrates in the earlier geological times. thrites in the earlier geological times. From this fact the transmutationists infer that there has been some material development in the long sequence of ages of the one out of the ther. But the embryonic conditions of the higher vertebrates recall adult forms of lower vertebrates mow living, their own cotemporaries, just as much, and in the same way, as they recall the fossil forms. Shall we infer that because their conditions of the same way, as they recall the fossil forms. cause a chicken or a dog in our own day, in a certain phase of its development, resembles, in certain aspects, a full-grown skate, that there-Libes? We know it is not so; and yet the evi-cance is exactly the same as that which the trusmutationists use so plausibly to support their theory. The truth is that while a partial presentation of the facts seems to sestin this theory, when taken in their true connection and fairly stated they destroy it proving too much. They show that the rela-

ry proving too much. They show that they destroy it proving too much. They show that they destroy it proved they have anothing to do with descent.

It is true that the series of growth (that is, the successive changes in the egg), and the series of time (the successive introduction of animals in the geological ages), cover the same found; they correspond remarkably. But there are the tike series in nature, parallel with they and of equal importance. Of one I have its spoken—the series of rank among hing animals. By this I mean that, taking leaturates as they at present exist, we recognize gradation among them. We see that fishes at lowest, that reptiles are higher, that birds the asuperior organization to both, and that turnals, with man at their head, are highest. Be phases of development which a quadruped Limins, with man at their head, are highest. The phases of development which a quadruped tilegoes, in his embryonic growth, recall this fattion. He has a fish-like, a reptile-like, reptile-ore he shows unmistabable mammal-like fattice. We do not on this account suppose that a quadruped grows out of a fish in our times, fattic simple reason, that we live among

it a quadruped grows out of a fish in our times, is this simple reason, that we live among ratingeds and fishes, and we know that no that thing takes places. But resemblances of the same kind, separated by geological ages, allow play for the imagination, and for inference unchected by observation.

Difference of structural growth prevails throughout the animal kingdom, both in larger and mainer groups. We have it in the animal kingdom as a whole, and in each smaller division. Let me explain this gradation first in its large sense. No one has ever considered the anguom as a whole, and in each smaller division. Let me explain this gradation first in its large sense. No one has ever considered the Padiate as standing on a level with the Vertentias. All naturalists agree in considering the famer as the highest type. All place the Articulates and Mollusks between the two; some on a line designating equality, while others place its Mollusks below the Articulates, or the Articulates below the Mollusks, while others place the Mollusks below the Mollusks, while the Mollusks below the Mollusks, while the traction of the Mollusks, while the second than the story corals; and structurally higher than the other groups. The Mollusks while while Mollusks while while Mollusks while Mollusks while while Mollusks while the Mollusks while the Mollusks while the Mollusks while while Mollusks the Polyp than with any higher trop, or the Discophores to which the tree disk, belly fishes belong, or the polyphore, animals of exquisite delicacy and city, and more complicated structure than the polyphore. chr Discophores or Polyps. Above the interphacement of Polyps. Above the starching, and holothurians, relatively discophored from each other by a progressive supplication of structure from the Crinoids touch the Ophisurians, Asteroids, and the office of the Holothurians. The same is that the Molluska as of the Radiates. We directly the Corrections of the Radiates. the Mollusks as of the Radiates. We make them according to relative superiority or deficitive of structure. Lowest stand the According to relative superiority or deficitive of structure. Lowest stand the highest come the Gasteropoda or univalves, the form the Gasteropoda or univalves, the temperature of shells in the Mariety of shells in the Cohalopoda—all the Nautili, chambered the shadoutle fish. So with the Articulates. La most careless observer will notice the gradaa nost careless observer will notice the grada-betteen the simpler worm, the more com-est crustacean, and the still more oighly (thited insect, The comparative standing of

different classes in the Vertebrate type is so well different clarses in the Vertebrate type is so well known that I need not recall it to you, and, if we take any one of these classes separately, we put the gradation just as marked with each class. That is, fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammals may be subdivided according to details of structure by which they stand relatively higher or lower. This series of rank, determined upon relative complication of structure, is recognized by all zoologists, and is, as I have shown, not a simple series, but involves endless minor series, onsed in the same way upon structural charge. pased in the same way upon structural characters: GRADATION OF RANK PARALLELED IN GROWTH,

In what I have called series of rank or grada-tion I allude only to animals in the adult condi-tion, taking as a standard of comparison the complication of their structure when full grown. But we have converting of the tion, taking as a standard of comparison the complication of their structure when full grown. But we have something of the same kind in the series determined by growth; that is, by the changes which animals undergo from the time when the whole mass of substance is nothing but an accumulation of yolk cells, prosently combining to form the germ layer resting on the yolk, and successively passing through phases which develop the cuttine of a new being and finally lead to the formation of a perfect, full-grown, living animal. There is, as we have seen, a mode of development in each type which may be looked upon as a unit. All Radiates, all Mollusks, all Articulates, all Vertebrates, are developed each within its own type, according to a given pattern of growth, and, up to a certain point where class features, ordinal features, family features, make their appearance, they show only typical characters—that is, what belongs to them as members of their type, but not what characterizes them as members of any particular group within that type. But within each such general series of growth are minor series, determining special characteriztics. The Vertebrates have a mode of development peculiar to themselves, and so similar that, as we have seen, it is difficult to distinguish the human embryo from that of any quadruped. But within that general Vertebrate series of growth, we have minor and more special series; those upon which the dog, the deer, the guinea pig, and any given group of Vertebrates are developed. So in the birds; the deer, the guinea pig, and any given group of Vertebrates are developed. So in the birds; their growth as a whole reminds us often of the quadruped strikingly; but they have their unvariable and unfairly specific modes of growth determining their final character as belonging to determining their final character as belonging to some particular group of birds. In those animals whose embryology has been carefully studied, the investigator is not misled by general resemblences, for we can anticipate the final result by its connection with anticedent phases; and in each case the skillful embryologist recognizes the peculiarities which are the precursors of the ultimate complication of structure. Looking upon all these series of Vertebrate growth as a whole, in the same way that we look upon the type of adult Vertebrate, as a whole, we see both sets of phenomena as single pictures; all the minor series of rank and growth melting into one simple series which includes them all. Looking upon them both in this comprehensive way, we can fairly compare them. There is a time when the human embroyo is so like the fish embroyo that it is hard to say what is specifically human and what is specifically fish; later it may be compared to the reptile and to the bird; and its own characteristics are superinduced upon those which it has in components. the reptile and to the bird; and its own characteristics are superinduced upon those which it has in common with the lower representations of the type. Such a series of growth, corresponding with a series of rank or gradation, we have among Vertebrates, among Articulates, among Molusks, and among Radiates. If you will carefully compare its different phases of development, you will find that an insect during what we call its metamorphosis represents, first, the lowest Articulates, the worm, in its caterpillar condition; then the crustacea in its chrysalin state, and only takes on its insect features when it is full grown.

GENERAL FACTS AS TO STRUCTURAL GRADATION.

chrysams state, and only takes on its insect features when it is full grown.

GENERAL FACTS AS TO STEUCTURAL GRADATION. In a certain sense the structural history of every individual member of the highest class in any type may be said to be the structural history of the whole type. It is a little more legible to the common observer in the Articulates than in any other type, because the highest class undergoes its growth as the distinct chapters of a connected metamorphosis; but it is equally true for all. If I had time I could show you in detail that the Echinoderms, for instance, when forming in the egg, have, first, polyp-like, then acaleph-like features, and that when they finally assume the characteristics of their class (supposing that they belong to the higher species of Echinoderms), they pass through phases of the lower families before they attain their own specific features. In short, we may say that the classes within every type, the orders within every class, the families within every order, the genera within every family, and the species within each genus, present a structural gradation more or less marked. The embryology of the higher animals in each type helps us to understand this gradation by showing it to regradation more or less marked. The embryology of the higner animals in each type helps us to understand this gradation by showing it to us in a progressive development. I do not mean to say that any embryology corresponds in all. its details to the structural relations of full-grown animals. But when we find that a raptile is fish-like before it assumes a reptilian character; that birds and quadrupeds are fish and reptile-like before they develop their class features, and that even the human embryo passes through phases resembling all these lower groups, we may be quite sure that the rank in which we had arranged them before we knew their embryology is the correct one, since their mode of development confirms it. The same kind of corrections ment confirms it. The same kind of correspondence prevails between embryological development and geological succession. That is, fish were the first vertebrates introduced upon earth. Then came the great reptiles, then birds, and latest, mammals, quadrupeds, and man. We do not yet know how far these correspondences may be carried for respondences may be carried, for we are not familiar with the embryological history of a great many animals. But so far as science has gone in this kind of investigation, the results are everywhere the same. Take, for instance, the Echinoderms; same. Take, for instance, the Echinoderms; the earliest representatives of that class of Radiates were the Crinoids (star-fishes on stems). Now, the Echinoderms of the present day pass through a distinct crinoidal phase of development, and I may add that there is among the ment, and I may add that there is among the present Echioderms a lower group, the members of which are always attached to a stem (the Pentacrinus and similar genera), so that in this instance the series of geological succession of embryological development, and of atructural rank among the living agree remarkably. I could give you various instances of the same kind; but all these facts belong properly to my course on geological succession and palæontology, next term, and I should only confuse your minds did I attempt to present them now. I only bring forward enough to show them now. I only bring forward enough to show this basis for the ardent discussion going or this basis for the ardent discussion going on among naturalists during the last ten or twelve years as to the real nature of these relations. The evolutionists, as I have shown you in the extracts with which I have opened this lecture, use the parallelism between the series of embryonic growth and geological succession as sup-porting their theory. But even were the paral lelism as complete as they would have it, the evi-dence is vitiated by the fact that it extends to: series of rank among living animals, and, as could show you, also to a series of the same kind controlling the geographical distribution of

But even were the correspondence confined to the successive appearance of animals in time, and their successive phases of growth, does it prove a common descent? Does it give us any rational explanation of the means by which th present diversity among animals was brought about? Does it give us any reason to believe that the process of evolution in organic life has ever been different from what we now see going

on about us? RESEMBLANCES THAT SEEM TO BE BEMINISCENCES. In the first place, is the parallelism between these serious relations, so curiously repro-duced under various circumstances, but always with the same general significance, so exact as to justify us in saying that all are but differas to justify us in saying that all are but different phases of the same thing? It is a resemblance of the same kind as that which we express by the idea of unity, harmony, coherence. It is the utterance of the same truth by the same mind at different times, or the utterance of the same thought in different languages. It is an intellectual unity, not a material connection. We mentally perceive these relations and unite them into a single picture. That picture is the product of our own power of recognizing is the product of our own power of recognizing tion. We mentally perceive these relations and unite them into a single picture. That picture is the product of our own power of recognizing combinations. We ourselves lift the broken facts into a mirage which, looked upon from a distance, seems a perfectly connected whole. But while these general correspondences are undoniable, the details fall apart the moment we try to test them by any material connection. It is true, for instance, that the embryo of the present garpike resembles the fish of the Devonian period. But, after all, this resemblance is nothing more than a reminiscence, as it were, of a pattern introduced years ago. The embryo of our garpike has a norm of growth as fixed and invariable as that of any other species. It faintly recalls the old fish giants, but it never develops into anything but the fish from which it is born—a species of very marked and unmistakable specific characters, and very unlike this old type of the Devonian era. The essential difference is that the Devonian fish grew to colossal dimensions, with what we know to be only with what we know to be only transient features during the dwarfish transient features during the dwarfish early days of our garpike. Supposing there were no other differences, does the resemblance account for the fact that one of the conditions embraces the whole life of the one,

and the other condition only the embryonic stage of the growth of the other fish? In no way.

NO SUCCESSIVE EVOLUTION OF TYPES.

Then while it may be said on the whole in a constant the large forms here.

Then while it may be said on the whole in a general sense that the lower forms have preceded higher ones, and that embryonic development follows the same progress from the simpler to the more complex structure, it is not true in detail that all the earlier animals were simpler than the later. On the contrary, many of the lower animals were introduced under more highly organized forms than they have ever shown since, and have dwindled afterward. Such are the types which I have called synthetic types, combining characters which were separated later and found expression in since, and have dwindled afterward. Such are the types which I have called synthetic types, combining characters which were separated later and found expression in distinct groups. That presentation of palacontological phenomena which would make it appear that the whole animal kingdom has been marshaled in a consecutive procession beginning with the lowest and ending with the highest, is false to nature. There is no inevitable repetition, no mechanical evolution in the goological succession of organic life. It has the correspondence of connected plan. It has just that kind of resemblance in the parts, so much and succession of organic life. It has the correspondence of connected plan. It has just that kind of resemblance in the parts, so much and no more, as always characterizes intellectual work proceeding from the same source. It has that freedom of manifestation, that independence, which characterizes the work of law. Sometimes, in looking at this great epoch of organic life in its totality, carried on with such ease and variety, and even playfulness of expression, one is reminded of the great conception of the poet or musician, where the undertone of the fundamental harmony is heard beneath all the diversity of rhythm or of heard beneath all the diversity of rhythm or of song. So great is this freedom, so unlike the mechanical action of evolution, that we find endless incongruities, appalling anachronisms in the would-be uninterrupted series of progress-ive events as advocated by the supporters of the transmutation dogma. Animals that should be ancestors if simplicity of structure is to characterize the first born, are known is to characterize the first born, are known to be of later origin; the more complicated forms have frequently appeared first, and the simpler ones later, and this in hundreds of instances. Any one doubting my statements needs only compare the leading treatises of palmontology with the best systematic works on zoology. The assertion does not bear sorious examination. It is just one of those fancied results following the disclosure or presentation of a great law which captivates the mind, and leads it to take that which it wishes to be true for it to take that which it wishes to be true for

I may seem to have made only assertions with-I may seem to have made only assertions without demonstration in facts. It is true that I have had time only for a general illustration, and have been unable to present to you the crowd of examples which present themselves to my mind. This I hope to do later. Meantime I think I have done something to show you that the interpretation I put on my own facts is more correct than that which the transmutationists put upon them. I believe that all those correspondences between the different aspects of animal life are the manifestations of mind actanimal life are the manifestations of mind act ing consciously with intention toward one object from beginning to end. This view is in accordance with the working of our minds; it is an instinctive recognition of a mental power with which our own is skin, manifesting itself in nature. For this reason, more than any other, perhaps, do I hold that this world of ours is not the result of the action of unconscious organic forces, but the work of an in ligent, conscious power.

UNREST.

The mind's a battle-field. Where fortressed doubtings yield To phalanges of stronger doubts, Whose boist'rous jeers and skeptic shouts More oft annoy Than vouchsafe joy.

Yet, if with faith I pray,
Lo! that same hour and day,
With equal faith, my bitter foe
May ask my great hope's overthrow.
One faithful prayer
No fruit will bear.

As well pray, "Shine, O Sun!"
As, "Let Thy will be done!"
A cry for even strength to bear
Is in itself specific prayer—
Beseeching God:
"Let me be God!"

If we are thoughtless hurled Upon this frowning world, Clanking with manacies of sin, Forged are our sorry lives begin With fissh and mind To wrong inclined—

Then it is truly base ram it is truly base
To breed the hapless race;—
Unless from instinct men rebel,
There'll not be standing-room in Heli
When Matter crumbs
And Time succumbs.

Does the great God permit A brutal fiend to sit A brutal state, to rack the ghosts
Of countiess, helpless, human hosts
Whose earthly all
Was pain and gall?

If we could comprehend Soul-burning without end, Our utterance would have one sound— That we night 'scape the pit profound Where Satan rules Midst imps and ghouls.

But thought unbidden delves,
And men still ask themselves:
"Is vintuition or conceit
Which makes our lives seam incomplete
Unless there be
Futurity?" The sweetest jove And our content destroy-

Seem waspish satires flerce with barbs, And flends in satisfying garbs— Hallow at bast Hollow at best As hell-fool's jest.

I lay upon my bed, And wondered if the dead Are tortured with the hopes and fears, The heavy hearts and burning tears, That weigh on us, And prey on us. JOHN McGovern.

One Hundred and Forty Miles in Two Hours

From the Central City (CoL) Coach.

Clear Creek is a miniature river that runs through the canon of the same name. It descends upon a down grade of 400 feet per mile, with here and there a fall over a rocky precipice fifteen or twenty feet in height. Large boulders, forty and fifty feet in diameter, and weighing thousands of tons, impede its dashing progress every two or three håndred yards, while its curves are so sharp and so frequent that the stream can nowhere be seen for a distance of a thousand feet. Granite cliffs two and three

curves are so sharp and so frequent that the stream can nowhere be seen for a distance of a thousand feet. Granite cliffs two and three miles high project over it on either side, and give a frightful, romantic, and dangerous appearance to the rushing torrent beneath,

Just below Black Hawk, on the side of the stream, a small reservoir has been constructed, in which is kept an ordinary skiff. Last Sunday two little sons of Martin F, Walker, aged respectively 10 and 12 years, got into the boat and were splashing the water with a stick, when the fastenings gave way and the boat went drifting toward the rapidly-running current. The little boys soon discovered their danger, but were powerless to avert it; they clutched hold of the sides of the boat, and, with pallid countenance, awaited their doom. Soon the boat was caught by the current, and began dreending at a fearful rate. On she went, the boys' hats blew off, and their hair stood straight up; over Black Hawks Rapids they went like an arrow, clearing a distance of sixty feet at a single dash. Lighting again on the torrent surface the boat seemed to have gained a new impetus, and shot by the boulders and around the rocky points with the celerity of a sunbeam. At a distance of about six miles below the starting point, Conductor Gibbons, who was standing on the rear platform of the down of. C. C. train, saw the boat coming, and immediately stopped the train. All hands repaired to the water's edge, and did everything in their power to assist the flying boat, but past them she went like a bullet from a rifle, and was out dered the engineer to put on a full head of

she went like a bullet from a rifle, and was out of sight in a moment. The conductor then ordered the engineer to put on a full head of steam and follow as rapidly as possible, which he did, constantly sounding the alarm of danger. He did not get another glimpse of the boat, but the alarm brought the employee at Beaver Crock Station to the look-out, and quickly making a slip-noose sought to throw it over the bow of the boat as she came under the bridge. This they successed in doing but. bridge. This they succeeded in doing, but could no more hold it than they could have held a thunder-bolt, and over Beaver Creek Falls she went with the speed of the lightening. The falls are about thirty feet high, and at the foot falls are about thirty feet high, and at the foot are a number of large boulders, but the velocity of the boat was such that it cleared them easily, and struck the water some twenty feet beyond. From here no mortal eye saw the boat or its living freight until it had reached a point 100 miles below Denver. Through Golden into the Platte River, and under the Denver bridges she went, unnoticed, nor slackened her pace until she lodged in a drift at the distance below Denver above mentioned. The Platte

Denver above mentioned. The Platte does not run very rapidly, but the boat had acquired such a wonderful speed in its descent from the mountains that it far outrode the current. A Mr. Walsh, who lives

a s farm near the drift where the boat lodged

discovered the boys still in the boat, which was nearly full of water, and took them to his home. They were restored to their overjoyed parents

the following evening, after having accomplished the most perilous journey, in the quickest time ever made by any human being who escaped alive. The distance traveled was 140 miles in the harm but have it was accordance. escaped alive. The distance traveled was 140 miles in two hours; but how it was ever done, or how the boat escaped being dashed upon some of the huge boulders or rocky cliffs which everywhere intercept the course of Clear Creek is nothing short of a providential miracle. Probably not again in a thousand years could the journey he made with the bost appliances and by ney be made with the best appliances and by the most skillful mariners.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

A Troublesome Guest--Costly Jewels -New Notions of Etiquette-A Round of Feres.

BY WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, LL.D. Berlin (June 6) Correspondence of the New York Times.
In a letter posted here three days ago I gave ome account of the arrival of the Ruler of the Medes-if there be any of them left-and Persians. To-morrow La leaves Berlin, and, you may take my word for it, they are not sorry to lose him. At the reception of the diplomatic body the other day, his Imperial Majesty was very grave till he came to Mr. Bancroft, and then he smiled for the first time—not at the venerable diplomat and historian, but at a remark he made. Having paid some compliment to the American Minister on the importance and greatness of the Republic, the Shah was asked whether he had not botter extend his journey and pay a visit to the United States." The idea seemed to amuse his Majesty, who, although he was the only one of the Persians who was not sick on the Caspian, has not a perfect confidence in the sea, and who, accordingly, declared it was too long a voyage. There are thirty-five persons in attendance upon him. They have thirty-three in attendance upon him. Inoy have thirty-three servants to wait on them—eighty-nine Persians in all. That is an invasion, a horde to let loose on a place. Some of the gentlemen are little better than lackeys, but they give themseives airs, as if they were peers of the realm, at least, and call themselves "Kahn," as if they were to the manner born. There are some intelligent, highly-cultivated man among than her are the part of the property of

and call themselves "Kahn," as if they were to the manner born. There are some intelligent, highly-cultivated men among them, but, on the whole, there is not much to be said for His Majesty's entourage, except those of foreign extraction, Americans, Europeans, etc. He has a French physician, and also Dr. Dickson, of the English Mission, to look after his health.

The jewels of the Shah have quite surpassed the reports of their size and value which preceded their owner's arrival. The Treasury of Persia, we all know, was rich, to an incredible richness, with accumulated wealth of the sort; but no one was prepared to see mortalibus oculis, a diamond nearly twice the size of the Kohi-noor, or "Mountain of Light," (now in the possession of the Queen of England, once Runjeet Sing, the Lion of Lahore's greatest glory,) stuck in front of a man's sword-belt, and ive diamonds, each larger than that jewel of jewels, en echelon, up his cost from waist to shoulder. These stones are scarcely out and do not show as they ought, but they are of surpassing print. The Shek's event belt is tent. not show as they ought, but they are of surpass-ing purity. The Shah's sword-belt is a treasure-house in itself. The sheath is studded with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds, which shame their setting of purest gold, The front of his coat is garnished with rows of brillians instead of lace. The collar and sleeves are crusted with them, and his orders are of the most precious jewels. His spurs flash like sunbeams. All this on the person of a man who has nothing noble in mien or face, although he is above the aver-age height of the Indian Mussulman noblesse.

in mien or face, although he is above the average height of the Indian Mussulman noblesse.

But in spite of his jowels and external splendor, the Shah-in-Shah is, according to European notions, a savage in many respects—proud, willful, sensual, and arbitrary. If punctuality be "the politeness of princes," as it is said to be, the Shah would, in consequence of his utter indifference to engagements, be one of the most ill-mannered men in the world. He kept the parade at Potsdam, ordered by the Kaiser, waiting a couple of hours. He kept the Queen for half an hour at the railway station waiting for him. He would not go to breakfast when it was aunounced, at the time of invitation, but walked about in the garden, and then, seeing an arbor which pleased him, desired to have his breakfast brought there. When he sat at dinner yesterday he put his fingers in his plate and ate with them, and if he came on a piece of some dish which he did not like, he took it out of his mouth and threw it dowm—not on the ground, but on the Queen's (Empress') dress. If free from the more horrid vices attributed to Persians by travelers, he is quite without shame or scruple in his disregard of what is called morality by Christians and good Mussulmen. I came home from Potsdam in the same carriage with some of his suite—very fine gentlemen as far as their lace and clothing went—but with all the frivolity and arragence gentlemen as far as their lace and clothing went—but with all the frivolity and arragance of ignorant and uneducated men. Their talk was of their own prowess and of clothes; how they could ride better than any people in the world, because they could back a horse from the desert and ride him, whereas Europeans rode only horse which were already byten in the desort and ride him, whereas Europeans rode only horses which were already broken in,—a Prussian officer dryly remarked, "The difference is that we direct the course of our horses, and that your horses follow their own." They all spoke French, and the Slah-in-Shah knows it much better than he would be thought to do from his mode of speaking it, as when he is quite at his ease he can talk it pretty fluently. But he is not much at his ease with European barbarians, and it is ludicrous to see him standing along in a crowd, with a clear space round. ing alone in a crowd, with a clear space round him, and no one to talk to, for he balances first on one leg and then on another, "like a hen on a hot griddle," and does not know what to do on the leg and then or another, has a leg on a hot griddle," and does not know what to do with them or his hands. When he turns his back, and the spectator calmly surveys his exback, and the spectator calmly surveys his exterior, freed from the distracting influences of his diamonds, the Shah does not present an imposing appearance. I admit that the backs of most people fail to impress one, but his Majesty's tailor has rendered his "revers" quite abnormally ridiculous by making his frock-coat with a multitude of fine plaits like those of a Highlander's kilt or of a lady of Queen Bess' time over the hips, and so all round. His face is seldom animated, and there is something incongruous in the position of his respectable gold spoctacles, a lz Thiers, on his aquiline nose, under a Persian cap, and, over all these, diamond.

They made some appeals to the enormous old They made some appeals to the enormous old Colonel of Police, who is famous for the rigidity of his manners and the severity with which he guards the morals of the city, to relax his code in their favor, and were not at all successful. The Shah has, however, some reason for thinking that the high tone of the Police Director is not the high tone of the Police Director is not maintained uniformly, for he has, as I think I told you already, added to the number of his wives here, if report be true, and espoused a girl of 15 whom he saw by accident, and immediately "proposed" to by a representation to her mother, which that good lady accepted, as there was a provision made for her daughter's future in Persia. There has been some trouble in teaching the Shah and his followers that women are to be treated with respect over troube in teaching the Shah and his followers that women are to be treated with respect, even though they go about with their faces uncovered, and one of the most useful lessons they will carry back from Europe is that which will teach them to consider their wives their equals, and not their slaves—if they learn it. There is a great "if," for they do not at all approve of all they see here.

all they see here.

The wives who were sent back for high reasons of State from Russia to Teheran bore their ill-fate—for what woman is not anxious, and what rate—for what woman is not anxious, and what wife, even though she be one of three, likes to see her husband let loose on the wide, wide world—without the least resignation. They were simply furiously clamorous and turbulent. Their grief touched the Imperial heart, and he had special telegrams sent to and fro at every stage, reporting how they were till they were safely back at Astrakhan.

reporting how they were till they were safely back at Astrakhan.

When the successor of Cyrus first came to Berlin, it was supposed it would prove easy to provide amusement for him during his stay, but it soon became apparent that there was great management to be observed. He hates a programme of any kind, because it looks like dictation. He cannot bear to see a written or printed paper, for it looks as if his freedom of action were controlled. When he was in Russia he thought he was ill-treated by the immense parades which were ordered for his honor. They seemed intended to humiliate him; and as one morning he refused to attend an inspection especially ordered for him, and kept the Czar waiting

morning he refused to attend an inspection especially ordered for him, and kept the Czar waiting till it was announced he would not come at all. He detests Chamberlains, has no notion of engagements and obligations of rendezvous and the like, but he is learning to return the salutations of people in the atreet, instead of answering them by a stare through his spectacles. The mistake that is made here, and one which aggravates the Shah, perhaps, is the constant motion to which he is obliged to submit. He would like to have some hours every day to himself to dine alone now and then in his room, where he could sit on the floor cross-legged and eat out of the dish with his fingers and be happy. The pleasantest country-house known in England is one in which the owner never interferes with his guests. They do just as they feres with his guests. They do just as they please. Breakfast begins at a certain hour, and is laid till 10 r 11:30, if any one wants it; lunch is put on the table, and is renewed from 1 till 3;

nothing, which is often best of all. Now the Shah never has such happy freedom. To-night there was a gala theatre in his honor. It is only in such an absolute State as Prussia hat a gala theatre can be ordered, and it is only

in such a military State that a gala theatre can be properly filled and dressed out. On such an occasion as a gala vorstellung the theatre bean occasion as a gala corstellung the theatre becomes the private property of His Majosty, and
no money can get a man or woman into it. Invitations are seat out, and the embassles and
legations are provided with a certain number of
cards for their staff and a few distinguished
strangers of the retinues of each. The gallery
is filled with soldiers and officials of the lower
classes in the households. The upper boxes
are appropriated to a high order of theatrical
persons and their families, and the next tier is
cocunied by a more elevated order in the bureanoccupied by a more elevated order in the bureau-cratic hierarchy.

It was nearly half an hour behind the time

when the Lord Chamberlain, You Husen, all in gold, with some cloth visible ontside it on the edges, advanced to the front of the Imperial box, and gave three thumps with his great canewhich is like that of a drum-major—on the floor, which is like that of a drum-major—on the floor, whereupon all the company rose, and the band—that of the Guard Cuirassier Regiment, which has learnt the "Shah's March"—struck up that new-fangled composition, as Nasser ed Dini advanced, leading the Empress Augusta to the front, and sat down plumply on his chair, leaving Her Imperial Majesty to do the bowing and arrange her flounces before she took her seaton his right. The ballet began—"Sardanapelus"—which was selected perhaps on account of the coleur local, and which, following "Morgana" the other night, must lead the Shah to think we have extraordinary notions of the manners and other night, must lead the Shah to think we have extraordinary notions of the manners and customs of the East. If he made much out of the piece—a bellet d'action—he was more clever than most of those present, who could only see that there was a fine gentieman in quasi Oriental robes, dwelling in a temple after the manner of the drawings in Layard's Nineveh, and surrounded by an immense number of young women in muslin and tights, who danced and contorted themselves to the scund of music. There was a hugh sun of gold leaf in the back of There was a hugh sun of gold leaf in the back of the temple to which the dissolute monarch. combining piety with pleasure, made an offering of a lighted candle, which naturally enough went out and threw the dancing-girls into an agony of petits pas, whereupon he offered another candle, which was also extinguished, and a dance ectase d'hor-reur ensued. The Shah all this time used his opera-glass with habitete, directing it from the stage to the loges of the female diplomatists,

stage to the loges of the female diplomatists, and now and then turning to the Empress to address a few words, which were translated, no doubt with all needful reserves, to her by the Grand Vizier who stood behind his chair, only inferior in radiancy to his master.

At the end of the first act, as the curtain fell, the Shah rose, and, instead of offering his arm to he Empress, he caught hold of her arm just above the elbow and gave the Imperial lady a very perceptible shove; but, as her stately movements did not suit him, he cast off his tow-rope and forged on ahead, followed by Her Majesty, who hauled up alongside as he entered the imperial saloon, preceded by the marshals and masters of ceremonies and high chamberlains of the count, to hold a reception.

The Imperial valets in State uniform brought round ices, cales, sherbets, and in half an hour

The Imperial valets in State uniform brought round ices, cakes, sherbets, and in half an hour or so the Shah was led off by the Empress and Chamberlains to his box, and had to witness another phase of the life of the dissolute Babylonian, whom his ancestors vexed so horribly. Happily, the Shah is not a classical scholar, or he would have been shocked by the introduction of satyrs in leopard skins—Pans and Fauns—in a fete of fire-worshipers, and, perhaps, he is not much of a moralist, and given to abstract philosophy, or he might be led to conclude from the ballet that it is not a good thing for a Sybante to put on armor and go out to fight for his osophy, or he might be led to conclude from the ballet that it is not a good thing for a Sybanite to put on armor and go out to fight for his country, as the end may be that he has to sit on all his clothes and treasures, and burn himself with all his wives, instead of submiting quietly to the conqueror. At the end of the second act the Imperial people retired to their salon, but this time there was no reception. While the Shah was away he complained that he was too far from the stage and could not see the young ladies, so the occupants of one of the boxes near it were politely warned to leave, and His Majesty and the Crown Prince, with a few of the Court, migrated to the new point of observation, but the Empress did not reappear, and went to the Palace. The last scene, which was very clover and well devised, representing Sardanapalus and his wives surrounded by flames and masses of the burning ruins of the glory of his capital, absorbed the Shah's attention, and as they all sank to the inferno of the under-ground flat, amid a crash of music, he seemed inclined to clap his hands in delight or wonder, but refrained and bustled out with the Crown Prince as the curtain fell. His Majesty has made some little progress in the arts of European monarche. It is not etiquette for the Shahs of Persia to take the least notice of any salutations or expressions of homage or respect. To the obeisances of the greatest they only make the actake the least notice of any salutations or expressions of homage or respect. To the obeispressions of the greatest they only make the acknowledgment of a look. That is enough. Now the Shaw has been told that he ought to raise his hand to his forehead when people uncover in the streets. Sometimes he does so—in a hasty, half-angry fashion—at times he does not, and looks only. When the Shaw looks, people ought to cast their eyes down. Here they stare all the more. This must all be very trying.

pears; Immortal and glorious it shines; Remembered by all, both in cottage and hall, Are the high, princely Geraldines, No shadow of shame ever sullied that name; Thro'danger, temptation, it shone; o blush of disgrace dyed a Geraldine's face, While ages rolled silently on.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald, proud star of the world, Passed off in the pride of his bloom, And the sweet birds of spring a sad requiem sing Above our young warrior's tomb. Defiant he fought; then, inspired by one thought,— One heavenly feeling divine. wao beheld on that night

No trophy of glory to tell of his story, of chivairy, honor, renown;
Oh! friendless and cold lies that chieftain so bold,
Who in Liberty's rights was cast down.
Then, Irishmen, weep o'er our hero's calm sleep,
And garlands of glory entwine,
To wreathe o'er the grave of the young and the brave,
The spirited Lord Geraldine.

On the tablets of fame, that illustrious name, To Erin, to Freedom, so dear,

To Erin, to Freedom, so dear,

Far brighter than even the light of yon Heaven,

As time's tide rolls on, 'twill appear.

Each draught they drank up from adversity's cup,

In the hight of their glory's decline,

When for Erin they died, in their valor and pride,

Was sweet to each Geraldine.

Then blest be the sod where, watched over by God, So honored, so hallowed, they lie; And you, Irishmen great, weep the Geraldines' fate,— For your country be willing to die. TYLER STREET, CHICAGO.

Wales and the Columbian Orator. From the Circinnatic Commercial.

The Prince of Wales is a plagiarist. The other day he made a speech at Bolton which was so much like Grant's speeches that we are sure the Prince must have been reading up the President's efforts when swinging on the circles. The Prince said at Bolton:

"We regret that our visit has been so short, but during the short time that we have been have.

but during the short time that we have been here we shall carry back with us grateful reminiscences of what we have seen."

That has a familiar sound. Again:
"I sincerely wish prosperity to this town, and
I thank you again, Mr. Mayor, for all your cordial wishes, and hope that you will take every
opportunity of expressing to your fellow-townsmen how grateful we are for the reception we
have received."

Now, nobody ever received a reception that
way until Grant did it, and if the Prince of cences of what we have seen

way until Grant did it; and if the Prince of Wales must borrow it from the Columbian orator, we hope to make '18 'ighness acknowl-

A Tiger's Exploit.

Enthusiastic tiger-hunters throughout India have recently been led to take fresh precaution, though hardly to let the ferocious animal alone Some officers of an English regiment, attended by the usual native attendants, recently went on a tigor-hunt near the Manair River, and at a spot about fifteen miles from its junction with the Godavery they succeeded in bringing out one of the fierce animals from his lair. He was breakthe fierce animals from his lair. He was break-ing back toward the beaters when a shot from a shikary turned him, and he then galloped direct toward a tree in which one of the officers, Lieut. Giles, and an attendant, were posted, ten feet above the ground. Two shots were aimed without effect. He reached the tree, bounded into it with the agility of a wild cat, dragged the gunbearer to the ground, and then at once returning brought down in the same way the unfortunate officer. During the seconds that elapsed while this terrible was being exacted, the friends of Lieut. Giles were not idle; they fire d repeatedly, but some were grap shots, and two of the officers could dinner, of ccurse, is at a fixed hour, 8 o'clock.

In the morning you are asked if you want to shoot or to hunt, to ride or to fish, if it be in season; to join the ladies in an excursion, or to drive, and you do exactly as pleases you—and had strength to get up and walk a few paces, but

he had been frightfully mangled, and although he retained his consciousness, death superne retained his consciousness, death super-vened two days afterwards. The gunbearer also

AFTER THE SHOWER.

An Angal, beyond the Dark River,
Heard the tired Earth's pittful cry.
Left her place in the bowers supernal,
And passed through the deepening sky;
And her tears, as she wept at men's sorrows,
Fell down from on high;

Fell gently and sweet like a blessing,
Over woodland, and mountain, and plain;
Came down like balm to the heat of the city,—
Tao bountiful, merciful rain;
Come with infinite comfort and healing
To sickness and pain.

New fragrance and beauty awaken
From every leaflet and flower;
And the world is purer and brighter,
Transformed and renewed in an hour!
Oh, we thank Thee, our Father in Heaven,
Thank Thee for the shower!

THOUGHOUSE 22, 1873.

CHICAGO, June 22, 1873. LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. S. C. Hall's new book is "The Stately Hells of England."

—The Academy of St. Potersburg has elected Mr. H. W. Longfellow and Mr. W. C. Bryant as beneary members

Mr. H. W. Longfellow and Mr. W. C. Bryant as honorary members.

—Mr. Richard Proctor, author of "Other Worlds than Ours," and other popular scientific books, and Secretary of the Loudon Astronomical Society, will lecture in the United States from October to February next.

—Frederic Harrison, the London Positivist, has given Stephen's "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" an excertaing review in the Fortnightly, accusing Stephen of using Comte's bricks to build his own castle, and then hurling all sorts of missiles from the wall at the great Unpopular. Stephen is as thin-ekinned as most all sorts of missiles from the wall at the great Unpopular. Stephen is as thin-skinned as most other English authors, and rushes at his critic in rage in a long letter in the Pall Mall Gazette.

—Mrs. Blauche Lee Childe, wife of a nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee, has a memoir of that officer in the June number of the Revue des Deux Mondes. She says Lee was far from approving the revolt of the Southern States. "Had I millions of slaves," he said to Montgomery Blair, sent to offer him the virtual command in nominal subordination to Scott, "I would sacrifice them to the Union; but how can I draw my sword against Virginia, where I was born?" sword against Virginia, where I was born?

—Holt & Williams will issue immediately, in their "Leisure Hour Series," Gustav Dore's novel of "Babelain," and also reprint in that style his "Around a Spring." Spielhagen's new story. "What the Swallow Sang," has been translated for the same series. translated for the same series.

—Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke, the author of the famous Shakspeare Concordance, has recently written a book called "The Trust and the Remittance; Two Love-Stories in Metred Prose," with the following peculiar dedication: "To the Lover-Husband of 25, these love stories are dedicated by the Lover-Wife of 67."

—The discoveries of The Leitner in Control

dedicated by the Lover-Wife of 67."

—The discoveries of Dr. Leitner in Central Asia are proving still more important than at first announced. In a list of Leitner's forthcoming publications, eleven languages of a heretofore terra incognita are accounted for, and maps and photographs of the countries and men whose histories and language Dr. Leitner has introduced to the world of letters are given. The countries between Kashmir and Badakahan are treated of in his last publication, which gives us a translation of the songs and legends of the races of Dardistan.

gives us a translation of the songs and legends of the races of Dardistan.

—There never was but one complete library. says the Cincinnati Commercial, and that was owned by the man who wished for but two books—the Bible and Shukspeare. A complete library is a misnomer. The larger a library becomes, the greater are its wants and incompleteness. The British Museum, with its million volumes, was never so restless as now in supplying its deficiencies. The Bibliothegue Implying its deficiencies. The Bibliotheque Imperiale, of Paris, with its two millions, has its gaps which would shame a circulating library in Hamilton County. Harvard College Library a few years ago had no copy of the works of Daniel Webster.

Webster.

Capt. Graham, of the British army, had —Capt. Granam, of the British army, has translated a very important historical work bearing upon the history of India. It is the "Muntakhab ul Tawarikh, by Abd ul Kadir of Badaun." which is in three volumee. The first contains the general history of Mohammedan India from Mahmud of Ghazni to the death of Humayun; the second the history of Abras te the Galiche.

Mahmud of Ghazni to the death of Humayun; the second, the history of Abkar to the fortieth year of his reign; the third, lives of the different holy and learned men who flourished during the period.

—A Samaritan inscription, in large mural characters, has recently been discovered on a stone about half a mile from Gaza. Particulars regarding the stone have not yet been received, but a squeeze was sent by Mr. Charles Hamilton to the liev. Dunbar Heath. The stone had been read by the latter gentleman, by Mr. Vaux, Prof. Palmer, and others, and there seems to be but little doubt of its being a genuine inscription, taken from Deuteronomy iv., 29-31. Its date has not yet been determined, but steps have been taken by the Palestine Exploration Fund, on the information given them by Mr. Heath, to secure, or at least to examine fully into all the circumstances connected with, the stone

his hand to his forehead when people uncover in the streets. Sometimes he does so—in a hasty, half-angry fashion—at times he does not, and looks only. When the Shaw looks, people ought to cast their eyes down. Here they stare all the more. This must all be very trying.

THE GERALDINES.

Thro' the long lapse of years, a proud name still spears;

Immortal and glorious it shings. Elyevir classics, books printed on vellum volumes supposed to be unique, those owned by distinguished and royal personages, Biblical edifices, Psalteriums, Breviaries, Missals, and illustrated works in Science and Natural History, besides fine bindings. Mr. Probasco has some hundred of works. some hundreds of works printed before 1500, and among his other treasures is a copy of "Purchas, His Pilgrimage," 1625, bound by Bradford, in which the fourth volume, ordinarily full of holes, has the holes filled up with paper pulp, the missing lettering supplied by hand, and the old and sleazy paper stiffened with sizing. Mr. Probasco is remarkably good-natured in showing his library to his friends. He is now in Europe." hundreds of works printed before 1500

in Europe."

—Vambery, who has become the great authority of Europe on Central Asian questions, is a Hungarian by birth, and in the disguise of a Turkish dervish has traveled all through the khanates of Khiva, Bokhara and Khokan, and revealed their secrets. To qualify himself for this task he lived among Turks in Constantinople, and became a proficient in all their religious traditions and ceremonies; indeed, he so absolutely transformed himself that he deceived even the bious, prayerful thieves of Bokhara. even the pious, prayerful thieves of Bokhars. But if the journey was wonderful, the cause for which it was undertaken seems still more wonwhich it was undertaken seems still more wonperful. Vambery was a pilgrim to the shrine of
his ancestral language; willing to run the risk
of becoming a philological martyr in order to determine whether the Hungarian language belongs to the Finnish or the Tartaric hinb of the
Altaic stock. His sufferings and adventures,
and the cleverness with which he evaced detection, read like the wildest fiction.

—When Etienne Dumont, in a work published
some forty years ago, claimed to have aided Mirabeau in the composition of several of the most

rabeau in the composition of several of the most memorable speeches which the great orator de-livered from the tribune of the National livered from the tribune of the National Assembly, his pretensions were generally scouted; but a discovery has recently been made which proves that his statement was correct. A keeper of the Geneva Library, M. Philippe Plan, has lighted upon a series of unpublished documents and letters written by M. Mirabeau documents and letters written by M. Mirabeau than the matter beyond documents and letters written by M. Mirabeau himself, which seem to put the matter beyond doubt. These papers were found among the manuscript collection of Reybaz, which has passed into the possession of the Geneva Library. Mirabeau's letters to Reybaz make it evident that the former, in many instances, received speeches ready prepared, which he learned by heart, and delivered with all the fire and passion of improvingation.

by heart, and delivered with all the fire and passion of improvisation.

—The Lilerary World gives the following first-class "puff" to Gen. Lew Wailace's forth-coming novel: "We have recently read in manuscript's novel that can hardly fail to take rank with the great romances of all time. It is a story of the Conquest of Mexico—of the coming of Cortez, the feeble amisbility of Montezuma, the lofty patriotism of Guatamozin, and the almost superhuman loyalty of the Aztee people to their gods and their country. It is the work of one whose hand, conspicuously familiar with the sword, exhibits a grasp of the pen no less resolute and masterly—Gen. Lew Wallace. We have no hesitation in predicting that it will be said of him, more truthfully than of any writer since Byron, that 'he woke up one morning and

of him, more truthfully than of any writer since Byron, that 'he woke up one morning and found himself famous.' The book purports to be a translation from an old Spanish author contemporary with some of the actors in the drama it reports, and the pretense might well deceive the ordinary reader, so vivid and real are its pictures of the vanished Aztec world. We look forward confidently to the appearance of this book as to one of the most brilliant events in American literary history. It is entitled 'The Last of the 'Tzins,' and will be published by J. R. Osgood & Co."

—The annual report of the British Deputy-

The annual report of the British Deputy-Keeper of the Records, just published, of which the Pall Mall Gazette has a condensation, contains an interesting sub-report from Mr. Sanders on the advance made last year at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, in photo-

zincographing the national manuscripts of Ire-land. The intention is to print these volumes of fac-similes uniformly with those of Scotland; land. The intention is to print these volumes of fac-similes uniformly with those of Scotland; the first to range with the earliest period of the Anglo-Norman invasion in 1170; the second to come down from that date to the end of the reign of Henry VII., and the third to continue the series to the accession of the House of Hanover. The carliest manuscript of the series is the famons "Silver Shrine." perhaps the oldest copy of the Gospels in the world, and traditionally believed to have been the private book of devocion of St. Patrick himself, and to larve been given by him to St. Barthainn, when he consecrated the latter saint Bishop of Clogher. The manuscript is undoubtedly of the fifth century, and is, unfortunately, so injured by age and dampness to make inspection of its contents impossible, the leaves being all stuck together, and the whole of about the consistency and appearance of a piece of brick. The next manuscript is not less curious than the preceding. It is known as "The Book of Battles," a name obtained on account of the desperate strife to which it gave rise. The legend is that St. Columba, being on a visit to St. Finnen, cratified his insatiable nassion for manwhich it gave rise. The legend is that St. Columba, being on a visit to St. Finnen, gratified his insatiable passion for manuscript-collecting by furtively copying his host's famous collection of psalms. "The Book of Battles" was preserved 1.300 years by the O'Donnels of Tirconnell, the saint's clan. The two next manuscripts—"The Book of Durrow" and "The Book of Kells"—are also attributed to the same saint. Of "The Book of Kells" Mr. Sanders speaks as follows: "It is impossible to exaggerate the elaborate ornamentation of this remarkable volume, or the quaintness of the grotes que subjects intro-"It is impossible to exaggerate the elaborate ornamentation of this remarkable volume, or the quaintness of the grotes que subjects introduced into it. The gigantic initial letter, which is given as an example in this volume, is filled in with an almost incredible interlacing of extravagant impossibilities; serpentine figures with human heads; intertwined pictures of men spotted like leopards, in attitude of earnest conversation; rats sitting on the backs of cats, who are holding other rats by the tails, the rats being engaged in cating a cake; human figures with impossible combinations of their own and other creatures' limbs; strange shapes of birds and fishes; geometrical designs and intricate arabesque traceries, all woven together in the wildest dreamlike way, and having an effect that fills the mind with amazement at the fancy that designed and the hand that executed them." In addition to these four manuscripts, there is a great mass of others, scarcely inferior to them in antiquity, and quite equal in artistic and historical interest, fac-similes from which it is intended to give in the volume now in preparation at Southampton. These manuscripts are of all kinds, relations historical nectical and fictional at Southampton. These manuscripts are of all kinds, religious, historical, poetical, and fictional—and are full of illustrations of the customs. manners , mode of life, and costume of the inhabitants of ancient Ireland.

HUMOR.

Natural slippers—Eels.
—Patrons of Husbandry—Mothers with marriageable daughters.

It is surprising how quickly men who dislike red hair will fall in love with a red heiress.

A noted English clergyman recommends to people to urn their dead. Wouldn't he do better

people to urn their dead. Wouldn't he do better to show them how to earn their living?

—The locomotive of a Western express train collided with a hand-car, and smashed the headlight. The conductor was equal to the occasion, He just stuck his diamond breastpin in the cowcatcher, and the train moved right along.

catcher, and the train moved right along.

—A young lady who lately gave an order to ker milliner for a bonnet, said: "You are to make it plain, but at the same time smart, as I sit in a conspicuous place in church.

—The Missouri Editorial Convention was opened with prayer by Elder Berry, and the Troy Chief says that "It may have been opened by elderberry; but we'll wagar it was closed by juniper-berry and old rye.

—What is that from which, if you take the whole, some will remain? Wholesome.

—Josh Billings says that "The lion and the lamb may possibly sumtime lay down in this world together for a fu minutes, but when the lion knums to get up the lamb will be missing."

—What is higher when the head is off? The pillow.

—Such is the force of habit. A reporter writes a love story, in which the hero "clasped the

—Such is the force of nabit. A reporter writes a love story, in which the here "clasped the prepossessing girl to his bosom, and spoke subtantially as follows."
—Some time since a Greenfield farmer and his wife came into the city, and the man had the woman's life insured for \$5,000. Last week she

woman's life insured for \$5,000. Last week she was thrown from a buggy and badly hurt, and yesterday the agent came across the husband on the street and inquired how the wife was getting along. The farmer heaved a sigh, looking put out, and replied: "Well, I'm afraid she is going to get well!"—Detroit Free Press.

—There is a boy 11 years old in Detroit who feigns death so perfectly that the Coroner has offered him \$1,000 a year to let him have the use of his corpse during that time."

of his corpse during that time."

A strange incident.—A Pennsylvania woman, who has for years been afflicted with catarrh, and has been treated by eminent physicians without obtaining relief, dreamed that a stranger came to her house and gave her some medicing saving that they would

her some medicines, saying that they would effectually cure her. Next day, on going to the door and looking out, she saw the identical man of her dreams approaching the house. He offered her a bottle of medicine to cure her catarth. She took it, followed his directions, and is now—as had as a very

is now—as bad as ever.

—The Titusvil'e (Pa.) Herald says: "A young lady whose 'pa struck ile' a few years ago, and who has since been at boarding-school, recently returned, and a party was given for her benefit. caused to be inscribed 'R. S. V. P.,' and one was sent to an illiterate rich fellow, who has also sent to an illiterate rich fellow, who has also made his money by boring. He did not come, but sent a card with the letters 'D. S. C. C. Meeting him in the street, she asked him what the letters meant. 'Tell me first what yours meant?' 'Oh! mine was French for 'Ecspond if you cannot accept.'' 'Well, mine was English for 'Damn sorry I can't come.''"

—Hence These Size!—Blanche (to her brother)—"Charlie, you look very misorable. You promised me you wouldn't bet heavily. Have you lost much?" Charlie—"Ya-a-s! Bet half a dozen pairs of gloves with Mrs. Furlong." Blanche—"Nonsense! that's nothing." Charlie—"Aw! beg y pardon—I'm thinking how a fellah is to go and buy the gloves without sacrificing his seif-respect. Why the woman wear

ficing his seif-respect. Why the woman wears

ficing his seif-respect. Why the woman weare 7½!"

—The following are from the "Drawer" in Harper's Magazine for July:

Bob —— is well known about Quincy, Mich., as a great trader, and one of the wealthiest men in the township. One day he was endeavoring to trade an old gold watch for a horse, when the party of whom he proposed to get the weather-gauge saked him how many carats fine the watch-case was. Bob, thinking to enhance the value, said he believed it was seventy-five. "That

gauge asked him how many carats fine the watchcase was. Bob, thinking to enhance the value,
said he believed it was seventy-five. "That
can't be," replied the man, "for twenty-four
carats is the standard for gold." "Well mebbe
there ain't, "said Bob, "but the watch has cill
the carrais they is!"

—Having been appointed (eays a Wisconsin
man) to administer on the estate of a neighbor
recently deceased, I was greatly annoyed by
solicitations for an order for the grave-stones for
the departed. After some three or four weeks,
a very gentlemanly "marble man" introduced
himself, told me his business, and asked for
"the job." I replied that as soon as it was
known that a person was dangerously ill, "a
grave-stone man" made his appearance, demanded "the job,"; and asked for the inscription for the headstone. He replied that he knew
it was so, and added, "I don't do it, and I won't,
for it isn't decent; but often find myself in the
same "fin' that Deacon — was in." "How
was that?" I asked. "Why," said he, "old
Deacon B— had long had his eye on Mrs.
W—, whose husband had for several weeks
lingered on the borders of the grave. A w
days after the funeral of Brother W— the
Deacon made a friendly call on the widow, and
in the course of the conversation remarked that
after a proper time had elapsed he proposed to
offer her the consolation of his hand and hear; in the course of the conversation remarked that after a proper time had elapsed he proposed to offer her the consolation of his hand and heart, which he hoped would not be unacceptable to her. 'Oh, Deacon,' she replied, 'you are too late; Euler C—spoke to me at the grace!"

—The negre and mule (writes a friend in Clinton, La.) are inseparable companions in the Southern cotton fields, and, like the Hiawathan string and bow, useless each without the other. The lazy indifference and careless cruelty of the one, and wonderful powers of endurance of severe labor, bad treatment, and neglect of the other. complete the compatibility of the two severe labor, bad treatment, and neglect of the other, complete the compatibility of the two races necessary for the production of 4,000,000 of bales. A characteristic anecdote may be reliab-ed by those who have had experience of the two. The spectator had taken refuge from the sun's, perpendicular ; rays under the sun's perpendicular rays under the shade of a spreading beech, sub tegmine fagi, and lay recumbent, enjoying the fitful precess and the sombre frotainess of the country newspaper. Along the dusty road which passed by this retreat came jogging a negro, mounted on a mule, both apparently fast asleep. As the somnolent pair approached the spot, some wicked spate of both apparently rast asieep. As the somnotent pair approached the spot, some wicked spite of the place gave the paper a flirt, which has no sooner seen and heard than the mule, as mules only know how, instantly "swapped ends," and, which has been applied to the both here.

only know now, instantive swapped ends, and, leaving the negro sprawing in the dirt, took his departure, under full sail. The negro, half raising himself, and wiping the dust frrom eyes and mouth, watched the retreating mule for the street in street in the sail longh unconscious.

of an auditor, gave expression to this philosophic soliloguy: "Dat's what makes me 'spise a mule!"

some time in silence, but at lengh,