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think of either of the systems before us without first giving Pitman's a trial.

Ahn's Course. *Latin Grammar for Beginners*, by W. Ihne, Ph.D., (Trübner), is more than simply a grammar, for, besides containing all the essentials of the Accidence, it is largely composed of exercises for translation both ways, with vocabularies, so as to enable the learner to apply his knowledge as he acquires it, and thus impress it more firmly upon his mind, as well as feel more interest in his work. The arrangement is in general judicious, and such as will be found useful in practice; but we question the wisdom of giving portions of active and passive verbs to be learnt together.—The Rev. E. Miller, M.A., has issued *A Smaller Latin Grammar, for the Use of Schools* (Longman), as an Introduction to his 'Elementary Latin Grammar,' which is an attempt to adapt the older school grammars to the requirements of modern times. We have before expressed our doubt as to the compatibility of the old material with the new, and the advantage of using Latin as the medium for communicating grammatical knowledge. At any rate, we cannot see why the English employed should be such as the following: "The Comparative is formed from the first case of the Positive that endeth in *i*, by adding thereto *or*." Even the substance of the rule might be improved by saying, that the comparative is composed of the termination *ior*, added to the stem or root of the adjective, which may be found by cutting off any case-ending. The arrangement of the syntax according to the analysis of sentences is a good feature.—Mr. M'Leod is a little earlier this year with his poetical text-book for the Oxford Local Examination, entitled, *Thomson's Winter; with a Life of the Poet, Notes Critical, Explanatory, and Grammatical, and Remarks on the Analysis of Sentences* (Longman). He supplies an abundance of information, gathered from various sources, and likely not merely to answer the special purpose in view, but to be of service as a help towards the intelligent study both of this poem and English poetry in general. We cannot, however, always accept the grammatical explanations. As a single instance taken at random, we may adduce the note appended to the text, "There studious let me sit." On this Mr. M'Leod says, "Studious is an adjective, qualifying me; *me* is the direct, and *sit* the indirect, object of *let*." Surely it would be more correct to say that *studious* qualifies *let*, and that the single object of *let* is the phrase *me sit*, the sense being, "permit or allow the fact or action of my sitting." Mr. M'Leod's explanation of the indirect object, in the analysis of sentences, appears to us by no means accurate. He even goes so far as to say that, in the sentence, "We made him rich," the word *rich* is the indirect object.—*Instantaneous French Exercises*, by A. Allibon, LL.B. (Longman), are a number of easy conversational sentences in English to be turned into French with the aid of French phrases inserted here and there.—To some, *Beautiful Thoughts from Latin Authors, with English Translations, and a Latin Index; also, an English Index of Subjects Analytically arranged*, by C. T. Ramage, LL.D. (Liverpool, Howell), may be welcome as a work of reference. It differs from other books of quotations in containing longer extracts from standard authors, with an English translation of each, and a distinct reference to the work from which it is taken, and copious Latin and English indexes. The passages quoted are in general well worthy of selection, but the editor has not availed himself of the best sources for the translations. He ought not to have been satisfied with Francis as a translator of Horace, now that we have Prof. Conington and Mr. Theodore Martin, not to mention others. There is the more reason to regret such an unfortunate choice, because the passages from Horace are naturally very numerous.

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DR. BALLANTYNE.

ORIENTAL literature has experienced a great loss in the death of Dr. J. R. Ballantyne, formerly Principal of the Government College at Benares, and latterly Librarian to the India Office.

The Government College at Benares consists of two departments: the English, which dates from a comparatively recent period, and the Sanskrit, which was established towards the end of the last century. In the former the native Indian students are instructed in the English language and literature, and in some other branches of knowledge; while in the latter, the Sanskrit language and literature alone used to be taught to Brahminical students by learned Pandits of their own order. The Indian Government of the North-West Provinces, however, determined that measures should be taken for engraving some instruction in European literature and science upon the Sanskrit curriculum, and a beginning was accordingly made in 1844. That Government having applied to the Court of Directors for a suitable Principal to superintend these new operations, Dr. Ballantyne was selected and sent out, on the recommendation of the late Prof. H. H. Wilson, in 1845. From the very commencement of his career, the new Principal was strongly impressed with the conviction that it was both just and politic to conciliate the Brahmins by recognizing the value of all that was good and true in their literature; and by taking the sound parts of their system as the basis of the further superstructure of knowledge, which it was his purpose to rear. With the view of separating this valuable ore from the mass of Indian learning, and also with the object of obtaining a correct scientific nomenclature, such as should convey accurate conceptions to the mind of Indian forms of thought different from the European, he set himself to the study of the Indian philosophical systems. As the result of his labours, he published valuable translations of the whole of the original Sanskrit aphorisms of the Sāṅkhya, and of the greater part of those of the Nyāya School, as well as of some tracts explanatory of these systems and of the Vedānta philosophy. The practical result of his studies, as bearing on the communication of European knowledge to Brahminical Indians, is contained in his 'Synopsis of Science, in Sanskrit and English, reconciled with the Truth to be found in the Nyāya Philosophy,' published in 1856. In the preface to this book the principles of his system of procedure are explained.

Amongst his other numerous publications we may mention especially the beginning of the celebrated Mahābhāṣya, or the 'Great Commentary,' by Patanjali, on the Grammar of Pāṇini; the 'Laghukāumudī,' a native Sanskrit grammar; a portion of the translation of the 'Sāhityadarpana,' a work on rhetoric; and parts of the aphorisms of the other philosophical schools. In 1859 he pub-

lished an acute treatise, entitled 'Christianity contrasted with Hindu Philosophy,' to which a moiety of a prize of 300l., offered for an essay on that subject, had been awarded by judges appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London and Oxford. After having occupied the post of Principal for a period of sixteen years, Dr. Ballantyne finally returned to England in 1861, having been appointed Librarian to the India Office. His health, however, giving way, he was unfortunately unable to make any very large contributions to our knowledge of Indian literature and philosophy, though he made from time to time contributions to the *Athenæum*.

Dr. Ballantyne was throughout an original thinker, and of that rare stamp of mind which, coupling independence of thought with true kindness and geniality, always exercises great influence on the thoughts of those who happen to come into contact with it, whether as adherents or as antagonists. His loss will be especially felt by all those Sanskrit students, in this country and on the Continent, who had an opportunity of profiting by his vast learning when consulting the library of the India Office, which was placed under his charge. The importance of this unique Sanskrit library being recognized throughout the world—though the real extent of its manuscript treasures is almost unknown—a librarian, like Dr. Ballantyne, always ready to carry out the liberal principles of Sir Charles Wood in the administration of the library, and one so eminently qualified to offer assistance and advice, was a boon for which Oriental scholars could not be grateful enough to the Indian Government. Dr. Ballantyne died on the 16th ult.

SHAKSPEARIAN LITERATURE.

Owens College, Manchester, March 5, 1864.

Two years ago I formed the following estimate of the number of publications containing or relating to the works of Shakspeare. As these works are universally allowed to be the best ornament of the English language, it seemed likely that the comparative degrees of attention bestowed upon them at different periods would afford some measure, or at least some imperfect indication, of the degree of good taste then prevailing. The results, perhaps, even in this respect are not valueless, but to the student of Shakspeare they may, at the present time especially, possess other points of interest.

Number of Shakspearian Books published in each Period of Ten Years from 1591 to 1850 inclusive.

| Periods of Ten Years. | Collected Works. | Separate Plays or Poems. | Altered Plays. | Spurious Plays. | Commentaries. | Total Publications. |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1591-1600 | .. | 30 | .. | 4 | .. | 43 |
| 1601-1610 | .. | 29 | .. | 4 | .. | 33 |
| 1611-20 | .. | 17 | .. | 5 | .. | 22 |
| 1621-30 | 1 | 12 | .. | 1 | .. | 14 |
| 1631-40 | 1 | 16 | .. | 3 | .. | 20 |
| 1641-50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| 1651-60 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 |
| 1661-70 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 5 |
| 1671-80 | .. | 10 | 3 | .. | 1 | 14 |
| 1681-90 | 1 | 11 | 5 | .. | .. | 17 |
| 1691-1700 | .. | 7 | 7 | .. | 4 | 18 |
| 1701-10 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| 1711-20 | 2 | 4 | 8 | .. | 2 | 16 |
| 1721-30 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 13 |
| 1731-40 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 15 |
| 1741-50 | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | 10 | 18 |
| 1751-60 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 17 | 40 |
| 1761-70 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 21 | 41 |
| 1771-80 | 7 | 33 | 8 | .. | 32 | 80 |
| 1781-90 | 6 | 7 | 2 | .. | 29 | 44 |
| 1791-1800 | 7 | 20 | 3 | 1 | 49 | 80 |
| 1801-10 | 14 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 32 | 74 |
| 1811-20 | 7 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 34 | 81 |
| 1821-30 | 14 | 10 | 1 | .. | 44 | 69 |

The numbers in the above table were derived from a careful examination of that portion (filling two volumes) of the Great Catalogue of the British Museum which is under the heading "Shakspeare." The old or minor catalogues of the Museum were also compared, and some additions were made from Halliwell's 'Shakspeariana,' the 'Bibliotheca Britannica' of Watts, the printed Catalogue of the

Bodleian Library, the publishers' indexes, or other bibliographical works.

Though these authorities are, doubtless, some of the best and most complete for the purpose, it is not to be supposed that the estimate pretends to anything like completeness. The numbers for the earlier years may be nearly complete, the earlier publications and every successive issue having been so carefully sought out and recorded. Within the last fifty or one hundred years the case is very different, and after 1830 the numbers were thought too uncertain for publication. It may be added, however, that the number of publications I have counted considerably exceeds those enumerated in Wilson's 'Shaksperiana,' which purported to give all Shakspearian publications up to its date (1827). The same might be said as regards Halliwell's later work of the same kind.

As regards the foregoing table, it should be noted that the numbers of collected works include a few incomplete collections of plays. A poem or separate collection of poems was counted as equivalent to a separate play. The spurious plays are those entered as such in the Museum Catalogue. Of foreign editions, or works relating to Shakspeare, 70 were enumerated up to 1830; but as it seemed obvious that even the National Library could not give a proper account of these, they were entirely omitted from the estimate. The books counted under the head of Commentaries consist of such works concerning Shakspeare or his writings as would be usually entered under the heading of Shakspeare in a good index. Yet the enumeration of commentaries is, I believe, far from complete; and of course the works which more or less refer to or bear upon Shakspeare are quite indefinite and much more numerous.

Statements hazarded under conditions are apt to be repeated *simpliciter*; but the following numbers must not be taken for more than they are worth as approximations:—

| Approximate Number of English Shakspearian Publications, 1591-1830. | |
|---|-----|
| Collected editions of the works | 82 |
| Separate plays or poems | 312 |
| Altered copies of the plays | 71 |
| Spurious plays | 33 |
| Commentaries | 280 |
| Works of unknown date (at least) | 14 |

Approximate total (1591-1830).....792

Of late years the publication of separate plays may have fallen off, but the complete editions or successive issues of the same editor's copy have become so numerous that an exact estimate could hardly be formed. The Great Exhibition of 1851 called forth at least eight complete editions; and, at the present moment, the Shakspearian press is probably more active than ever before. Between 1830 and 1860 I have counted nearly 300 English and 100 foreign publications, making our total lowest estimate 1,262. It would not be safe, however, to say that a Shakspeare Library could be complete under 2,000 separate works, making a good deal more than 2,000 volumes.

I may point out a few facts which are confirmed or illustrated by the above numbers. The enumeration commences with the supposed quarto 'King John,' of 1591, but the 'Venus' of 1593 is the first true publication. After Shakspeare's death, in 1616, the republication of the plays or poems continued pretty frequent up to the breaking out of the Great Rebellion. The number of plays, such as 'Loocrine,' 'Mucedorus,' 'Sir John Oldcastle,' 'The London Prodigal,' 'The Puritan,' 'Yorkshire Tragedy,' 'Cromwell,' &c., falsely attributed to Shakspeare, is an indirect proof of the estimation in which he was then held. It is remarkable too that, up to 1640, the detached poems were more popular than they have ever since been. Some 26 issues of poems, chiefly the 'Venus' or the 'Lucrece,' took place up to 1640, since which date there have only been, up to 1830, some 12 issues of the poems, chiefly in the collected form, and for the sake of the sonnets. And in this, popular taste has not erred, for the 'Venus,' and 'Lucrece,' and many of the sonnets are hardly to be regarded as more than extravagant examples of powerful imagination and description.

The distraction of the public attention by the Great Rebellion, and the Puritanical suppression

of the theatres, put a complete stop to Shakspearian publications. The press teemed with sermons, theological or political tracts, or bulletins of news, the germ of our newspapers, but Shakspeare was forgotten or tabooed. So far as I have been able to discover, there was not a single Shakspearian publication between the octavo edition of the Sonnets in 1640, and a quarto copy of the 'Merchant of Venice' in 1652. The only other publications of the ten years 1651-60, were 'Lear,' and 'Othello,' with the 'Lucrece,' and the spurious 'Merry Devil of Edmonton,' all in 1655. Even the Restoration and the re-opening of the theatres only produced the altered 'Bottom the Weaver,' in 1661, and the spurious 'Birth of Merlin,' in 1662. The third folio edition, indeed, appeared in 1663-4, but in the few next years we have only a re-issue of the false 'Mucedorus' in 1668, and Davenant and Dryden's altered comedy of 'The Tempest' in 1670.

After 1673 the publications became a little more frequent and continuous, but most of the plays were subjected to vile improvements. They generally, too, appeared under new names, by which their best friends would hardly know them, such as 'The Comical Gallant' ('Merry Wives'), 'Universal Passion' ('Much Ado'), 'Love Betrayed' ('Twelfth Night'), 'Sanny the Scot,' and 'Cure for a Scold' ('Taming of the Shrew'), 'Love in a Forest, or a Modern Receipt' ('As You Like It'), and so on. This was the period when Shadwell, and Jevon, and Cibber and other like dramatists supplied the theatres with trash that still dilutes our libraries. It is of course to this almost total neglect or misappreciation of Shakspeare during the second half of the century in which he died that we must attribute our ignorance of his personal history.

With the eighteenth century a new state of things gradually began. The critical study of Shakspeare took its rise with Rowe's Life and Works of the Poet in 1709 and 1710, and the successive issues of this edition, and of the subsequent well-known editions of Pope, Theobald, Hanmer, Warburton and Blair, show that the public taste was gradually rising from its debasement.

Just about the middle of the century, again, a further new period began in the history of Shakspearian literature, which, after the manner of Dr. Whewell, we might call the Period of Commentaries. A few slight works of a commentatorial character had appeared some time before, beginning with Rymer's depreciatory essays in 1678, 1692-3, and Gildon's answer to them. With Johnson's 'Observations on the Tragedy of Macbeth' in 1745, and the warm discussions excited by Warburton's writings, properly commenced the new branch of critical literature which, in 1830, had added 280 volumes to our shelves.

Garrick's acting from the year 1741, his Shakspeare Jubilee in 1769, Kemble's acting from 1783 to 1817, and even the fierce discussion concerning Ireland's forged 'Vortigern' in 1796, may be noted among the causes which have drawn attention to Shakspeare's excellencies, or swollen our Shakspearian literature. W. S. JEVONS.

TURKISH LITERATURE.

Pera, Feb. 1864.

My dear —,—Ahmed Vefick Effendi is considered an eminent member of the literary world. He was brought up in Paris, and is certainly a very accomplished man in Eastern and Western learning. In Paris, where he was lately ambassador, he is known as a numismatist and a statistician. He has long been assiduously labouring on a literary work, for which he is compiling the materials, chiefly from European authorities. He lectured last year on history at the Dar ul Funoon. As a brilliant man he has a European reputation, but in Turkey he is one of its leading statesmen. He was engaged in the financial reforms, and while Chief Ecclesiastical Commissioner he was busy on that impending measure, the enfranchisement of ecclesiastical lands, or those held in mortmain, which will be a great source of wealth to the State, the Church and the tenants. He is the moving spirit of the new university. He is now one of the Four Imperial Commissioners.

He has already filled the prisons with peculators, sent 100,000 of arrears to the Treasury, drained the town of Ismid, improved Broussa, repaired the roads and bridges of the province, and improved the schools; and his progress is looked for with hope by the popular, and with dread by the corrupt, Turks, Armenians and Greeks, who have been concerned in fingering the public money. If Ahmed Vefick is a European in learning and bearing towards Europeans, there can be no doubt he is a thorough Ottoman in all home dealings, and the same may be said of all Turks, *alla Franca*. They have a full determination to govern Turkey for the Turks in a Turkish way, and, while availing themselves of every European improvement, not to supplant any Turkish institution or functionary by a Frank one, if they can help it. They mean to build up, and not to pull down. Europeans are often bitterly disappointed with such men, who are Europeans to the full in theory, and thoroughly Turks in practice. This is none the less striking because Ahmed Vefick, like Aali, Fuad, and all the Turks, who mix much in European society, is a consummate master of the art of representing Turkish institutions in the best possible light. No Russian, American or Scotchman can conceal the nakedness of his own country with more zeal or plausibility.

Although a young man, Munif Effendi, Muterjim, or Second Translator, of the Sublime Porte, is one who, by common accord of the highest men, holds a prominent rank among Turkish *literati*. This, perhaps, is not owing to his wide range of acquirements, still less to his literary merits, which cannot be compared with those of men already named, but because he may be considered the chief exponent of the Useful Knowledge movement, a rising Henry Brougham. An accomplished Turkish, Arabic and Persian scholar, and proficient in French, he learned German while attached to the Berlin legation. He acquired his English by assisting Dr. Pfander and the missionaries in the Turkish editing of some of their works; he corrected their Turkish-English Grammar, and wrote one of his own, and translated 'Robinson Crusoe,' but chiefly from a French version. On returning home he was engaged in these and other literary labours, when Aghiah Effendi invited him to assist on his paper. He was afterwards the Turkish editor of Mr. Churchill's paper, the *Jerideh Havades*, and its leading spirit. He profited by this position to carry out several projects of literary reform, and he assisted Mr. Churchill, or engaged with him, in the publication of a number of cheap printed works, chiefly from foreign sources, and which have had very extensive circulation. He was then appointed one of the presidents of the Tribunal of Commerce, and resigned his appointment rather than carry out a political compromise. The Government appreciated his motives, and gave him his present higher appointment. On Kadri Bey proposing the *Jemiyeti Ilmiye-i Osmaniyeh*, the Turkish Scientific Society, Munif Effendi warmly engaged in it, and may be considered its effective founder. He induced the leading political men to join, he gave lectures, began the library, obtained from the Government a house, and on the publication by the Society of its journal, the *Mejmoai Funoon*, he became the chief contributor, and obtained some eminent colleagues. Munif Effendi is an esteemed poet in the three Eastern languages. He is to be the chief editor of the new National History.

Kenem Bey is esteemed as a poet, and his style is admired.

Of Zya Bey something has already been said. As a poet his *forte* is love and panegyric. He is, however, the writer of a 'History of Andalusia,' or of the Arabs in Spain.

To this history Edhem Pasha, now Minister of Public Works and Public Instruction, contributed the translated portions from Condé and other authors. As the 'History of Andalusia' termed the Christians Gíours, just as the French and Spanish historians called the Moslems infidels, one of the ambassadors complained of this piece of bigotry and intolerance, so contrary to the spirit of the age, and Edhem Effendi was for some time deprived of his employments. Edhem Pasha learned