CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN.

This renowed naturalist, whose theory respect ing the origin of man has been the occasion of so much animated controversy, died on Thursday, April 20, at his residence Down House, near Orpington, England. He was the son of Robert Waring Darling, and was born at Shrewsbury on February 12, 1809. Mr. Darwin was educated first at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Butler, afterward Bishop of Lichfield; he went to the University of Edinburgh in 1825, remained there two years, and was next entered at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1831. His hereditary aptitude for the study of natural science must have been early per. ceived by his instructors. The Rev. Mr. Henalow, Professor of Botany at Cambridge, recom mended him, therefore, to Captain Fitzroy and the Lords of the Admiralty in 1831, when a naturalist was to be chosen to accompany the second surveying expedition of H.M.S. Beagle in the Southern seas.

The first expedition, that of the Adventure and Beagle, 1826 to 1830, had explored the coasts of Patagonia; the Beagle, which sailed again December 27, 1831, and returned to England October 22, 1836, made a scientific circumnavigation of the globe. Its main object was, by a continuous series of chronometrical measurements, to procure a complete chain of meridian distances; there were also important magnetic observations; but the zoology, botany, and geology of the different countries visited were examined by Mr. Darwin. Ha served without salary, and partly paid his own expenses, on condition that he should have the entire disposal of his collections.

Mr. Darwin discovered in South America three new genera of extinct animals. The President of the Geological Society declared that his voyage was one of the most important events for that science that had occurred for many years. To the general reader few books of travel can be more attractive than Mr. Darwin's Journal of this expedition, which he first published in 1839, and which has since gone through many editions. A delightful book for young readers has been compiled from his Journal, and published,

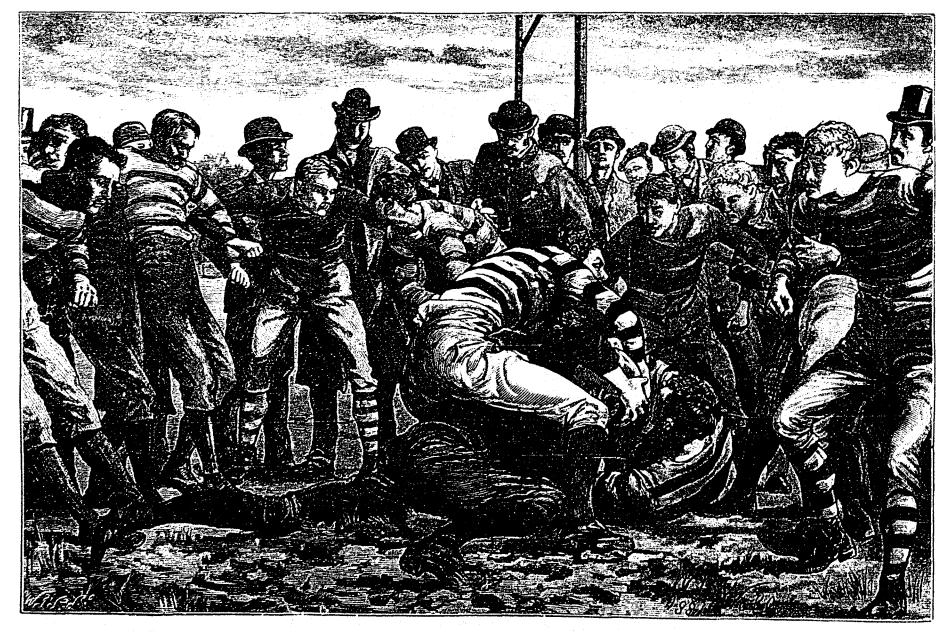
with many illustrations, by Harper & Brothers.
Since the voyage of the Beagle, we believe,
Mr. Darwin has not personally engaged in any



CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN, THE NATURALIST.

distant explorations. He has resided during many years past in Kent, having married his cousin, Miss Emma Wedgwood, by whom he has a large family. The honors of several British and foreign scientific societies have been con. ferred upon him-the Royal medal and Copley medal by the Royal Society—and he has been created, by the King of Prussia, Knight of the Order of Merit. He has frequently contributed to the transactions of the Geological, Zoological, the Linnman, and other botanical societies, and his treatise on the Cirripedia, published by $\Omega_{\rm re}$ Ray Society, is one of his works held in much esteem. Botanists have appreciated his observations of the habits of climbing plants, and his very interesting book, published in 1892, upon the methods by which the fertilization of orchids is effected through the agency of ceresia insects. Mr. Darwin's reputation is thus there pendent of the philosophical theory which has propounds in his essay "On the Origin of Sec. cies by Means of Natural Selection." That head and ingenious essay, which first appeared an 1859, has been printed by tens of thousand of copies, and translated into French, German Italian, Spanish, and other European langu-

This is not the place to enter upon the mi sion of a subject which has excited the manter controversy in scientific circles; but we state that the great objection to the Darw theory is the want of that direct eviden facts in its support which would surely be for coming if it were true. Geology bears recern its fossils, of the existence during thousands past centuries of many species now extinct; ve do not learn from the geologists that have detected any one species in the act of trans forming-itself into any other Within the range even of human observation of some living col. tures, it might have been expected that, sethe rapidity of their generations succeeding other, short-lived as they are, we should some recorded instances of such mutatation. the animals which old Egypt worshipped those of which we read in old Egypt's fables w auch as we now meet. Allowing, however, allapse of hundreds of millions of years, autodent to all geological dates, for the change the simplest to the most complete living form is scarcely credible that the modification of a ** getating structure has produced in animals so an organ as the eye, much less the brain.



THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON—A MAUL IN GOAL.