

occurrence. In any case, as has been well remarked, there is no parallel between the extermination of a ferocious tribe which lived by "pillage, slave-dealing, and murder, far on the steppes of Central Asia, and the slaughter of a peaceful population in Bulgaria, accompanied," as Mr. Gladstone observes, "with exquisite refinements of torture, and with the wholesale indulgence of fierce and utterly bestial lusts—all within two hundred miles of Constantinople and under telegraphic control from Midhat Pasha."

Mr. Matthew Arnold's "Psychological Parallel" deserves a more extended notice than we can give under pressure for space. Its main feature is an attempt to account for the belief of the Apostles in the resurrection of our Lord, by referring to the belief of Sir Matthew Hale and Sir Thomas Browne in witchcraft, in the seventeenth century. He traces much of our Lord's apparent acceptance of Jewish tradition and language to a desire not to break continuity, refers especially to the apocryphal book of Enoch, and endeavours, in conclusion, to indicate a method of accommodation by which those who believe with him may remain in the Church. Dr. Appleton's examination of Mr. Arnold's four prose works is exceedingly able, and merits careful study; it is neither depreciatory nor over eulogistic, but as another instalment is to come we may defer its further consideration. Lady Verney's "Bunsen and his Wife," is a careful study of the great Prussian and his English wife. As a picture of home happiness, of busy life, and contact with all the best spirits of the time, it is most interesting. The Rev. Mr. MacColl contributes a slashing paper on the normal rule, as opposed to the Bulgarian outburst of last May, or rather he shows that both are of a piece. His account of the terrible oppression, the extortion and the outrages, which have driven the peaceful rayahs to rebellion, is appalling. He contends that the Turks will never do otherwise, and that the "bag and baggage" policy is the only one which will adequately meet the case. Mr. W. R. Greg's paper, "The Prophetic Element in the Gospels," is one which should not be slurred over. It is a reply to Mr. Hutton's plea on behalf of the resurrection of Jesus, his premonitions and prophecies, and is weighty in argument and reverent in tone. Finally, Cardinal Manning appears in a review of a work, "Philosophy without Assumptions," by

Mr. Kirkman, who in his Eminence's opinion has demolished evolution and materialism.

The *Fortnightly* opens with an exceedingly valuable lecture, for such it originally was, by Prof. Tyndall on "Fermentation, and its bearings on Disease." It is something to sit at the feet of a scientific man who can first assure you that in spite of conjectures of former days, no thorough and scientific account of "fermentation was ever given until the present year," and secondly, trace the labours of Pasteur, who found out the nature and remedy of the vine and silk-worm diseases, the analogy between the "yeast-plant" and other organisms which produce diseases, culminating in the splendid discoveries of Drs. Lister and Burdon Sanderson. What the great Boyle had dimly discerned, is now demonstrated beyond dispute, "that reproductive parasitic life is at the root of epidemic disease." We refer elsewhere to Mr. Walter Bagehot's paper on "Lord Althorpe and the Reform Act of 1832." It is not so much an account of the Whig leader "who carried the Bill," although we have a very interesting sketch of him; but rather an essay on representation and the fate which seems likely to overtake it. The writer believes, with Dr. Arnold, "that the principle of power according to the majority of a population, is fraught with evil." He deplores the decay of statesmanship, and, although he approves of Mr. Hare's scheme and other similar palliatives, despairs of their adoption.

Mr. Sidney Colvin gives a very carefully written critique upon "Daniel Deronda," in which he deplores a tendency to philosophizing and pedantry in its author's last two works. Mr. Jevons's "Future of Political Economy" is a plea for the science of which he is a distinguished Professor. He denies the dictum of Mr. Lowe that the work on Adam Smith's foundation is all accomplished. Mr. Morley's address "On Popular Culture" is full of valuable practical hints for the student, on languages, history, and more especially on what is much wanted—training in the law of evidence. "The Eastern Situation," by Mr. Ralph E. Earle, is full of instruction in reference to the position of the Powers; but the way in which he proposes to cut up the map of Europe in strips, strikes us as rather cool. Mr. Harts-horne's "Rodiyas" is an account of a singular Ceylon tribe of whose origin nothing is known.