

ssary Campagna, was assassinated ng. He went to left after supper ens, at that hour the precaution to ard. Three men well armed were never returned to body was found in s. Poniards were rription, 'Naples, e journal contain- at Naples, but must be doubted, d his departure ning of the 11th. any Washington

inces of the royal e performance of efit of the exiles, nformed, on cer- d intended to be an order emanat- to the effect that ouse the moment

Vadis" is the name of some verses which are written in an effective manner, and in a tone of solemnity befitting the occasion. "The Great Earthquake of Lisbon" furnishes the subject of some very interesting accounts of that awful occurrence. "The pursuit of Tantia Topce" affords matter for study; the paper in question treats of the pursuits after Tantia Topce, subsequent to the capture of Gwalior, which form the sequel to Sir Hugh Rose's campaign. In alluding to the final capture of Tantia Topce, it is said, "It is more agreeable to get rid of such wretches by British steel than by British gold. but if another Maun Singh can be found to deliver Rao Sahib and Cerowd Shah to justice we shall not shed tears over their fate." The question of the day is considered in the first article, "National Defences and Volunteers," which offers various plans for consideration and makes several suggestions that may be of service. The following passage concludes the article in a spirited and appropriate manner: "An invasion of England would certainly be a desperate undertaking. To attempt it the Emperor must be at peace with all Europe, or he could not collect a sufficient army. He must utterly demolish our Channel fleet, or never hope to return to France. If both these points are in his favour he may land, but before he can carry off the Duke of Wellington's statue to grace the Invalides, he must prove that Englishmen cannot fight on their native soil as they fought at Badajos, Vittoria, and Waterloo."

Fraser's Magazine

"Doctor Thorne." "Unto the last," is the singular title of a singular paper, or rather series of papers, for it is marked No. 1, and has a secondary title, "The roots of Honour." Its object seems to be to show that the humblest and most practical sphere of life has its duties no less than the more distinguished and ambitious career of the statesman or the philosopher. The relations between master and workman are also entered into, and several questions of practical economy discussed in connection with them. The second part of "Physiological Riddles" answers the question of "Why we grow," by a popular explanation of the system of waste and replenishment which is continually going on in our mortal frames. A variety of examples are given to facilitate comprehension on the part of the unscientific reader. As a sense of the importance of an acquaintance with the chief laws of physiology is now very general, we trust the able author of these papers will make them as clear and popular as is consistent with the exposition of scientific principles. The second of the essays on "The Four Georges" needs little criticism, being, of course, adapted from the wellknown lectures given by the brilliant editor of the *Cornhill*. His opinion of the personal merits of our Hanoverian monarchs is pretty generally known and sympathised with; but he finds consolation in the following consideration:—"It was lucky for us that our first Georges were not more highminded men; especially fortunate that they loved Hanover so much as England to have her own way. Our chief Where am I began when we got a king who had the

