804Art, born at the old smith-mill, North Kingston, December 2, 1795; baptized at St. Paul’s Church, Palm Sunday, April 21, 1796; died, after a life full of honors, at Boston, July 22, 1828. The painter of George and Martha Washington, of Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, of George W. of England and of his son, afterwards George IV., his incomparable portraits have given him a chief place in the history of American art. Elected by public subscription a. d. 1814. The portraits, which contain many well-known Boston and Rhode Island names, Stuart’s Presidential series might have included John Quincy Adams.

—The seventh volume of Mayer’s Konversations-Lexikon (Leipzig: Bibliographische Insitut; New York: Lomont & Bueschel) passes from Franscovich to Glaisher, a treat not remarkable (or great personal name but having a fair amount of economic rubrics (glass, fountains, wax, lace, etc.), scientific (geology, insects injurious to vegetation, poisonous plants along with garden flowers), historical-geographical, Italian and Rome’s northern provinces in the middle of the second century A.D.). The section on Mountains is fresh and original. The Mammut Geralt of Yellowstone Park is pictured in color. There are maps of French India, of Ger- mania as just mentioned, of Greece and Crete. One is struck by four capitans of Gentleman, Gentleman-driver, Gentleman-like, Gentleman-riding, the woman question is allowed four and a half pages, but the American aspect is very imperfectly grasped and precluded; and here and in other places one feels the need of special American collaboration for what relates to the United States in this standard work. We cut no figure in the bibliography of the woman’s rights agitation. A particularly German feature is the article Greifel or Serviens, with its list of statutory regulations in various parts of the Empire. Those for Brandenburg, Pomerania, Posen, etc., back to Hesse and Hesse-Nassau (14). Equality Geralt is the abiding of government mental interference with the sale of pianos and pianofortes (15), and here we deal with actuality, for the provisions of the Bundesther’s degree of May 23, 1909, taking effect after entry forthwith; some of these mediocrity may be sold in wholesale; how the retailer may sell only on written prescription: how the wrappers may not contain (except in the like. The American Coughing Cure) falls under these restrictions, as do ‘A—a’s Cathartic Pills’ and ‘B—-s’ Pectoral Croup; ‘M–—s’s Pils’ and ‘Syrop’; ‘V—-m—l’s Doctor L.–m–n’; ‘S—m—l’s Pialis’; and ‘Cough Drops’—a column and half of them. From many origins, American and foreign.

—Every one who knows anything about Stuart is familiar with his love of reading, proof-sheets, and it will be remembered, that, in the prose to a volume of his Oxford lectures, he playfully and humorously quoted the 12th century: he has been accused for their publications by alluding to the strengths of this man. However, he was not led by his love of correcting proofs to publish all his utterances, though doubtless we should be glad to possess every address which he delivered after he passed the age of twenty-five. Learning, dearhandness, sagacity, were qualities which marked his work from first to last, and there is good reason, prior free, to welcome such of his posthumous works as may see the light from time to time through the care of his disciples. We make the foregoing observations because Mr. Arthur Hassall has published a volume entitled Lectures on European History (Longmans) which contains a series of more than thirty addresses delivered by Biddle when he was Regius Professor. The subjects of these discourses may occasion a certain amount of surprise, for Biddle is generally thought of either as an editor of mordant chronicles or as a writer on the constitutional history of England. The weight of his acquaintances was probably unsuspected during his lifetime by the reading public at large, and for a younger generation the fame of one great work has been an obstacle to the recognition of his public universal learning in those historical. These lectures deal with the Middle Ages also with English constitution history, but with the development of Continental Europe during the period from Charles V. to the Peace of Westphalia. Divided into three courses, they treat respectively of “The Emperor Charles V.” “The Political History of Europe from the Realization of Charles V.” (in 1618), and “The Political History of Europe during the Thirty Years War.”

—Mr. Hassall, whose experience as the editor of an excellent cooperative history of Europe entitles him to speak with some authority, places a very high value upon St Burke’s studies in a field which was not especially his own. “Though numerous publications bearing on the period of which these Lectures treat have appeared in England and abroad, it may well be doubted whether any so well-reasoned an account of the years from 1519 to 1648 has yet been written. Prune, and generous praise at that, they certainly deserve, for, although free from the trappings of oration, they display wide reading and, what is equally essential, the results of deep reflection on questions the Reformation and the rivi- sory between the chief powers of Europe in an age when religion and politics were inseparable, it is no wonder that they cannot be appreciated unless it is certain that the majority of readers will consider it to be the most attractive part of the volume. It is significant to see that Burke’s form, with his usual coldness of judgment, criticism unfeeling, and St Burke, that only the most skilful compiler, and the summary that he has not been so great a prince, with so much power for good and evil.”

—Mr. Rodoroe Buchanan, who did the bulk of the work of the American Ephemeris through more than a score and a quarter, has published an octavo book of 287 pages and 92 engravings (25 figures), explaining the computations in the utmost detail (The Mathematical Theory of Ephemeris, Philadelphia: Lippincott). Mr. Buchanan is a master in the craft of computation, in that he belongs to the Nautical Almanac work, though not, presumably, in the mere delicate operation of the geodetical com- putation. The beginner who desires to initiate himself into the computing craft cannot do better than to go through the computations of an eclipse under the guidance of Mr. Buchanan. That of a total solar eclipse so as to determine the limit of totality is by no means the simplest thing in the world, and some pretentious treatises contain very mistaken statements about these phenomena. In Mr. Buchanan’s treatise all is made no extra plain that we meet with such remarks as this: “There is a principle in the theory of differences that I have never seen in any of the ordinary works on interpolation, and that is, the symbol a is distributive.” This means that if the Jovian have both more boys and more girls than the Browns, then the excess of the Jovian children over the Brown children is the sum of the excess of the boys and the excess of the girls. The paragraph devoted to the explication of this original idea concludes: “This principle I have found of very great use in certain methods of computation for shortening the work.” We must not say that the works on interpolation which do not mention this presuppose a familiarity with the simplest elements of algebra. Mr. Buchanan refers his reader in all cases to Clau- vinent for the analytical developments, so that the first three of the nine lines of the title of his book very accurately de- scribe just what the book contains. We will only add that, were we to go into technical details, we should have surely塱mitreets to make. Nevertheless, the work is excellent on the whole.

—In spite of the rooted antagonism of Cirtol and Anglo-Saxon ideals, it is in England that the Irish National Theatre Society has found its chief support. The theatre that presently be its bau- queraines in Dublin is the gift of the English lady, Miss Horalman, who has undertaken to spend about $10,000 on alterations and improvements in the brick building, which was the city, under the present management, for the Mechanics’ Institute in Abbey Street, the city, which adjoins the building and has lately been abandoned by the corporation, will be taken over for theatre purposes, and Miss Horalman will, by her gift of $250, the question of rents has always been the chief difficulty; the actors receive no payment, and are often recruited from the working classes, especially when the plays are in Irish. When Miss Horalman applied this month for a license or patent, an amusing discussion took place among the directors, who appeared for her and those who were present to protect the interests of the existing theatres in Dublin. Mr. Vesey was called to defend the aims of the Society, and was attacked by the opposition for producing plays with a political tendency such as its own "Children of Hooligan." He protested that he was simply an artist, and as such had no oppo-