

asked. In the fourth section there are five questions devoted to the second book of the 'Fair Queen.' The fifth section deals with two plays of Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* and *King Lear*. On the first of these the following questions are asked:—

"1. From what sources did Shakespeare derive the plot of this play? What additions or variations appear to be entirely his own? Examine their effect upon the play.

"2. This has been called 'the most painful' of Shakespeare's plays. In what respects is the conclusion contrary to natural feelings? How far may that be considered as making the play a truer representation of real life? Compare it in this respect with *All's Well that Ends Well*."

And on *King Lear*:—

"1. Write out the plot of the play.

"2. Mention the sources of the plot, or of any variations in it.

"3. Compare the characters of *Albany* and *Gloucester*.

"4. Compare the conclusion of *Lear* with those of *Hamlet* and *Othello*."

Besides these questions, a number of passages are given, and the candidate is directed to explain them, to give the context, and to mention any various readings.

But probably the best paper in the second set is that devoted to English History. In recognising the fact that a certain amount of legal knowledge and of political economy is absolutely indispensable to the student of history, we think the Education Department takes a proper view of the dignity and importance of historical scholarships. We regret we have not room for the whole of this paper. The following questions, however, will give a fair idea of its general merit:—

"Explain the law of England on the subject of Inheritance and Bequest, and account for the difference made between real and personal property in this respect. Show the connexion between the Law on this point and the character of our Constitution.

"What countries are subject to the English Common Law, and what system of Law is applicable to those British Possessions which are not so subject?

"What natural principles regulate the progress of Opulence? How far have those principles been undisturbed in the history of this country?

"Give an account of the establishment of Banks of Deposit, especially of the Bank of Amsterdam and of the Bank of England. What effect have such institutions upon the Foreign Trade of a country?

"Describe the means on which the Romans relied for holding such a province as Britain. In what position did they place the natives? Compare the Romans in this respect with ourselves in the occupation of India, and with the French in the occupation of Algeria. What traces still remain amongst us of the Roman dominion?

"Give a full account of the reign of Edward the Confessor. Compare the Normans in England with the same race in Normandy and in Naples and Sicily. What features in the English Laws, Constitution, and National Character are peculiarly due to Norman influence?

"By what steps was Wales finally made a part of the English dominions? Compare the causes and effects of this conquest with the conquest of Ireland and the attempts to conquer Scotland.

"Analyse, as if for a class, Hallam's argument on the right of the State to confiscate monastic property. Describe the results of that measure."

The other papers are also far above the average of public examinations. In the paper on Applied Mathematics, there are two or three questions the value of the answers to which, it is to be hoped, were not estimated by Her Majesty's Inspector, Mr. Jelinger Symons. Although Mr. Symons is an able man, and we believe a very useful public servant, yet his views on the point involved in these questions are not particularly sound.

"Describe the apparent motion of the moon among the stars, and the real motion of its centre of gravity about the sun; illustrating the latter description by a figure.

"What is inferred from the fact, that with slight variation the same portion of the moon's surface is always presented to the earth?

"How should the moon's rate of rotation about its centre of gravity be changed, in order that its whole surface might be seen in the course of two orbital revolutions?"

On the whole, these examination papers appear to have been prepared with care, and they reflect much credit on the Education Department.

RHINOCEROS REMAINS FOUND IN NORFOLK.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR,—Thinking that the subject may be interesting to your geological readers, and believing that the specimens which I am about to describe are extremely rare, none, that I am aware of, having been previously discovered, in

this part of the kingdom at least, I venture upon sending you the following particulars concerning them. They are horns of the rhinoceros, three in number, and were found in the neighbourhood of Norwich, about seven or eight years since. The precise locality I do not know, as they came to me at second-hand through the kindness of a friend who purchased them, for a few pots of beer, of a party of railway labourers; but it was evident, from the soil adhering to them when I first saw them, that they came out of a gravel bed. No structural change whatever has taken place in them, except a slight tendency to decay in No. 2.

The following are their respective dimensions and weights:—No. 1. Length from base to tip, measuring over the arc in front, 22 inches; chord, taken behind, 18 inches; circumference at the base, 18 inches; six inches above, 12 inches; weight, 7½ lbs.

No. 2. Arc, 33 inches; chord, 26 inches; circumference at base, 24½ inches; at six inches, 15 inches; weight, 13½ lbs.

The general character of these is very similar to that of the existing species of Southern Africa.

No. 3 is of a totally distinct type; the base slopes obliquely from front to back, so much so that the measurement over the one is less than that by the chord, the latter being 34 inches, whilst the former is only 33 inches; consequently either the angle formed by the horn with the facial line must have been smaller in front than behind, or the curvature of the horn must have been in the former direction—a very unusual feature. The cuplike cavity of the base is also extremely shallow. This specimen, I regret to say, has unfortunately received considerable damage from having been chopped round the edge of its base by the finder, in ignorance no doubt of its nature or value, so that its original dimensions at that point cannot now be correctly ascertained. Its present measurement there is 14½ inches, and judging by appearance, I should say did not originally exceed 18 inches; six inches higher, which is above the injured part, it is 11½ inches. Its weight is 8½ lbs.

Should any of your readers under whose notice this may fall be able and disposed to afford me any information on the subject of these remains, I shall be most grateful for the same.—Yours truly,

THOS. B. BEEVOE.

Hargham, Norfolk, 7th Dec. 1857.

* * * If Sir Thomas Beevor would send the Rhinoceros horns to our office, we should be happy to submit them to an eminent palæontologist for his opinion.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE marriage of the Princess Royal is to be celebrated at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on the 25th of January, and we understand that in honour of the occasion the Queen has commanded three performances to take place at Her Majesty's Theatre. They are to consist of a tragedy, a comedy, and an opera. The tragedy is to be performed on the 18th. *Macbeth* has been selected, and the production of it confided to Mr. Phelps. It is expected that the cast will comprise all the dramatic strength which can be brought to bear on the occasion, and we hear rumours that Miss Helen Faucit is likely to represent *Lady Macbeth*. The opera is to be Balfé's *Rose of Castille*, which is now being represented at the Lyceum. We believe that the comedy has not been finally chosen, but conclude that it will be one of Shakespeare's or Sheridan's. As the metropolis will be full of foreigners, and special representatives of every court will be here, we have no doubt that the various managers to whom these performances are entrusted will make every exertion to carry them out with éclat.

An inaccurate account of the discovery near Maidenhead, of a copy of the first folio of Shakespeare (1623) having appeared in the columns of a contemporary, the fortunate discoverer writes to us to correct it. "Will you allow me to say that it (the folio Shakespeare) was purchased some years ago at a sale near Maidenhead by Mr. James Sil-

ver, the intelligent gardener to the Rev. Henry Pole, of White Waltham? Mr. Silver bought it in a lot of books, and had put it aside, having no curiosity about it. On mentioning that he possessed an old folio, I requested him to bring it to me, and thus discovered what it was. He tells me that the sale was that of the library of a Lady Sykes, and I do not think that the volume had anything to do with Ufton Park, or the library from whence Mr. Payne Collier's folio of 1851 came.—R. H."

Dr. Livingstone has this week sailed for Lisbon, in order to make arrangements with the Portuguese government relative to the navigation of the Zambese river, and commercial intercourse with those regions of the interior where the coast is under the Crown of Portugal. The enlightened interest already taken in African explorations by the King of Portugal and his ministers leaves little doubt of the success of this mission of Dr. Livingstone, who carries with him private letters of the highest weight, as well as the official papers of Lord Cardon and the British government. Last week the University of Cambridge gave audience to the distinguished traveller in the Senate House, Prof. Sedgwick moving, amidst great applause, the vote of thanks for his address. A meeting was held the following day in the Town Hall. Dr. Livingstone intends to return for a short time to his country, before finally starting for the scene of his scientific and missionary labours.

Mr. Joseph Mayer, the well-known antiquary, is engaged in publishing, at his own expense, a series of works illustrative of the general archaeology and history of Britain. The first volume has been printed for private circulation, and consists of a collection of vocabularies of the vulgar tongue which prevailed in this country from the tenth century to the fifteenth. The first is the colloquy of Archbishop Alfric, with the Latin words under the corresponding Anglo-Saxon words in the manner which was supposed some years ago to be one of the inventions of our age. The same Archbishop's vocabulary follows, with a supplement, believed to be of the eleventh century. The progress of the English language may next be traced in two Anglo-Saxon vocabularies of the eleventh century, and a transitional or semi-Saxon vocabulary of the twelfth. In the treatise *De Utensilibus*, of Alexander Neckam, the Latin is interlined with Anglo-Norman French, and the *Dictionarius* of John de Garlande, of the former half of the thirteenth century, is devoted to a critical explanation of Latin words in common use interlined with English, and an occasional comment. This is not only a philological but a substantial tract. The treatise of Walter de Bibbesworth is a metrical description of man, from his infancy to old age, and all his occupations, in Anglo-Norman with the difficult words in Anglo-Saxon interlined. It is addressed to Madame Dyomsie de Meuse cherny, a Kentish lady, who requested him to write it as a guide for instructing children in French. A vocabulary of the fifteenth century with the Latin and English in opposite columns, illustrated by rude representations of the objects described. These interesting contributions to philological learning are chiefly taken from MSS. in the public libraries, and the collection is edited by Mr. Thomas Wright, whose services to modern philology are well known.

A means of rendering gunpowder inert till required for use has been discovered by General Piolent, of the French artillery. It is simply mixed with coal dust, and in this combination burns without exploding. When wanted it is separated from the coal dust by an easy process of sifting.

An interesting case, turning upon the interpretation of the will of Henry VIII., has come before the Master of the Rolls. King Henry decreed that the Dean and Canons of Windsor should have certain lands secured to them by himself during his lifetime, or by his son, Prince Edward, in trust, among other things, to pay twelve pence a-day to thirteen poor men. These are now secured by the anomalous name of the Military Knights.