

the wearied thinker, and the unwearied believer, and the cunning artist, and the Royal pedant, and the maker of Italy? They had other characteristic features, all of them, but we know them best by these. Even Augustus, whom Bacon represents as the essence of courtesy, dying in a compliment, had something else in him, and showed it, too, in the hour of death :—

“On the morning of his death, being now fully sensible of his approaching end, Augustus inquired whether there were any popular excitement in anticipation of his death. Being no doubt reassured upon this point, he called for a mirror—and desired his grey hairs and beard to be decently arranged. Then, asking of the friends around him whether he had played well his part in the drama of life, he muttered a verse from a comic epilogue, inviting them to greet his last exit with applause. He made some inquiries after a sick grandchild of Tiberius, and falling at last into the arms of Livia, had just strength, in the last moment of expiring, to recommend to her the memory of their long union.”

This description of Mr. Merivale's makes it plain that Augustus paid the compliment to himself. His dying words are the perfection of statecraft and self-esteem. There is more to be admired in the last words of Scarron :—“ My good friends, you will never cry so much for me as I have made you laugh.”

The number of death-bed parallels that might be made, either from Mr. Kaines's volume or wider reading, would be curious, if the words used were not generally so common to all men. We have already observed that Byron's last sentence was the natural expression of a patient, and it hardly adds to its value when we

with an explanatory preface as introduction, and at the end are collected all the smaller poems and songs from the plays and novels, with the dates and the names of the works from which they are taken. Altogether, it is a very perfect and convenient edition of Scott's poems.

*The Origin of Species.* By Charles Darwin, M.A., F.R.S., &c. Fourth edition, with additions and corrections. (Murray.)—In this new edition of his famous work Mr. Darwin has introduced about fifty pages of fresh matter. He has spread it over the whole volume, and for the convenience of those who possess the third edition he has arranged the chief additions and corrections in a table at the beginning, with references to the pages of the two editions. The novelties are not of great importance; they are connected principally with the chapters on the glacial period and on embryology, and are developments of the views of Forbes in the one case, and of Sir John Lubbock and Fritz Müller in the other. Mr. Darwin also notices some of the objections that have been brought against his theory; perhaps the most interesting is the one based on the existence of beauty in nature without reference to utility. To this he replies that brightness in the case of flowers has attracted the insects, and so led to the fertilization of the more conspicuous; and in the case of living creatures has led to sexual selection, and thus in both cases beauty has been acquired through natural selection. But Mr. Darwin, as we all know, expresses himself with due scientific modesty; he admits that his theory is by no means established yet, but he is firmly convinced that he is on the right track, and he looks forward with confidence to a time when, by persevering researches as patient as his own, light quite different from what we are obliged to put up with now will be thrown on the origin of man and his history.