etymologist must at every word repeat Rask's law (which they call Grimm's), and put down what it seems to him to be the true form, but not to all that must; must never dispute what Dice or Bopp so say. But to compare an English word with another out of the Indo-European family, as the Altai, i.e. Finn, Hungarian, d. l., etc., is very different in spirit to Rask's law in the Aryan family, believe that there is one law for the human mind in the construction of words, and that the etymologist may draw his sound-analogies from any language, whenever the logical nature of the words in question is the same. This one law (which has been termed the inorganic, from the Latin bases, i.e. of imitate, Gr. arse, and sex sound) is—that words or names for things are made by man's articulate imitation and expression of the infant uterine sounds outside of him, and that the interjectional sounds from within him; that these names are apportioned to new things in nature, and caused such sounds from man; and that they are then transferred to objects within the range of things that make such sounds (as of bright noisy, to light *), and to objects above the range of sense (as spirit = spirit by inhabiting an object).

On reading Mr. Wedgwood's work we cannot help feeling that a fresh and independent point of view over the whole of English words, has been attracted by many, and has followed those to their sources, and out through the different channels of meaning, with rare diligence and happy intuition, but also, perhaps as attractive a point is missed, and that the names are left out altogether, or scarcely touched. As an instance of what we mean, let us take a word which is illustrated by the comparative table of English sounds; and compare the retention of the same sounds in the Inorganic language, and the between the sounds and the English sounds, in the Inorganic language, and the between the sounds and the English sounds, in the Inorganic language, and the between the sounds and the English sounds, in the Inorganic language.

The second name, as far as we know, has been found, and the third is doubtful from Fr. bouillon, in the sense of a puff or bunch, from the puffiness of this kind. The third is Gold or silver uncoined. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the English words in this sense, from the use of the equivalent terms:—albis in French, and cæleste, cælestis, cælum, cæleste, etc., in Latin, silver mixed with a large alloy of copper. The original meaning of the word in the Inorganic language, was the mint or office where the precious metals were reduced to the proper alloy, and considerable care taken in the process, as the Inorganic had the most part satisfactory. Forst, antique, farthingale, figurine, fettisch, form, fowl, full, gill, geyser, goblet, goos, gout, gobin, gold (1, a feast; 2, a company; 3, a vessel), goub, gron, har, kenn, hanker, harrangue, harrin, hider, hobby, holicus (see: Apoll); keet the pot; leech, lollipops, mud, man, mangle, massiff, mustaff, many, mangle, muff, moat, moly, nasty, oat, pan, parsley, paste, poster, pickles, yollery, pest, proud, pulley, quid. Much for the Swahili and the Swahilist will assert that the word "Swahili" is the same sound, clear and indistinctly, especially as Swahili has the second meaning, bold, confident.

From the above list we quote gazette, haranguue, muff, mizz, for three of these examples of Mr. Wedgwood's distinctive method of referring words to Inorganic roots, and the gazette also shows the reader how wrong it would be to call THE READER "a gazette," a thing "of idle chaitings or vain prating" into "we as brethren, brother."

**EXPLORATIONS IN EASTERN AFRICA.**

In our last number we mainly confined our remarks to Livingstonia and the Niassa Lake; in the present article we will occupy ourselves with other travellers who are dispersed about the eastern portion of Africa. The late Mr. Jocken has been busily engaged on the east coast since his visit to the more sparsely populated of Kilimanjaro, his inquiring preparations for an expedition to the more distant and far more important mountain Kenya. In the course of his travels the late Mr. Jocken, such was his name, his descriptions of the country, his inquiring preparations for an expedition to the more distant and far more important mountain Kenya. In the course of his travels the late Mr. Jocken, such was his name, his descriptions of the country, his inquiring preparations for an expedition to the more distant and far more important mountain Kenya. In the course of his travels the late Mr. Jocken, such was his name, his descriptions of the country, his inquiring preparations for an expedition to the more distant and far more important mountain Kenya. In the course of his travels the late Mr. Jocken, such was his name, his descriptions of the country, his inquiring preparations for an expedition to the more distant and far more important mountain Kenya.
THE READER.

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velled with perfect liberty, he has now been detained for months by famine, desertion, plunder, and severe fever. Mutability is the name of the game of most of the barbarians of Africa. Because a road is open to travellers in one year, there is no reliance to be placed upon it in the next. We are the last to help thinking that Speke was rendered too sus-
picious by the successes of his first expedition, to feel confident that the efforts of the great missionary society to the White Nile upon which he is now en-
gaged, and his and his companions have many hands, will succeed. Whether he is alone or not, the world has been too long in their way, and at the date of their latest letters, Speke had recovered from illness, his party was increased, and many interpreters had been engaged, and he was again on the advance.

Many efforts are made to succour Speke from the North, and possibly, in doing so, to anticipate his discovery of the sources of the White Nile. The chief of these expeditions are those of Petherick and Baker. The former has the advantage of long familiarity with the White Nile, and the position of British Consul at the Soudan; but he travels with so large a party, including his wife, that his movements are not so quickened when he arrives at Gondokoro, where river navigation ends and foot journey begins, as Mr. Baker, the assistant Consul, whose party is on its way to Bahr el-Ghazal, and the tributaries of the Atbara River. A large part of the distance is now to be passed on foot, so that the news we daily receive from the Atbara is one scene of lawlessness, beginning at a comparatively short distance above Khartum, and extending to the left bank of the river. The slave trade is rife, but is harmless as a cause of disturbance. It is not developed to an ex-

The foreign slave trade is still active along the coast of East Africa, between Zanzibar and the Zambesi; but the causes that led to the disputes which intercepted the progress of Speke, and to those which put a step to the advance of Livingston, are wholly un-

A lady's bonnet is always the indications of such furniture or knick-knacks as would be found in such a place. Their bedroom of interminable length and breadth presents the picture of the comfortable middle-class matrimonial apartment. The nursery, the kitchen, the government offices, and the room where all will be found in Mr. Leech's sketches to relieve the salient points to which we have referred with a remarkable delicacy and taste. Of his hunting

Hunting, as his waterings places, his Scotch salmon streams, we need not be told, are immensely popular; it indicates a healthy love of nature in the nation at large, whose sympathies have been so truly touched by them.

Mr. Leech hardly required an exhibition to make him better known. We all rejoice to welcome him every week, and long may it be as our privilege to do so, in the Gallery in Suffolk Street. To think that our estimate of his ability can be raised by such a reproduction of his works. That merit is independent of size or colour; we have just as great pleasure in looking over the small woodcuts, and from them we form our high opinion of his power, as we are likely to do by subjecting them to any process of reproduction.

But we are cheered to think that this ex-

Mr. Leech's genius as an artist is unique. He has many imitators; but the difference between them and their prototype is only in degree, but of kind. There is a breadth about his view of the life of his generation which will make his collected works the record of that life, for the delight and instruction of the generations to come. It is a gross blunder to call him a magnate, or to compare his character with that of a great public man. A successful reflection will convince us of the difference that exists between him, and the vulgar caricaturists of the last century. His range of observation is boundless, by no class or condition of life, but embraces all in a catholic view. Whether he exhibits a grandeur of style in his drawing of the Empress Eugenie, or the carriage, full of fancy, at a ball, or Dalmazza in the carriage, full of fancy, at a ball, or Dalmazza in the carriage, full of fancy, at a ball, or Dalmazza in the carriage, full of fancy, at a ball, he makes us feel, we are too stupid to forget, that there is the same beauty in each, and that he has the same reverence for nature in both cases. He sees no division among us. We all like one another better. He has a better idea of the beauties of the human form, and of the laws of the human body, and of the art of expressing himself and others, and he is not so keen a critic as to be a rival to the best of them. His progress as an artist has been re-

11. WATER-COLOUR PAINTERS—LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.

The appeal from Lancashire has been responded to by the Artists and Amateurs of the kingdom in a characteristic manner. One Exhibition, consisting of Watercolour paintings, chiefly by professional artists, is now open in New Bond Street. Another, to consist of Works by Artists and Amateurs, either in Oil or Water-colours, is announced to open, early in the week, at the Gallery in Suffolk Street. It would be difficult and invidious to estimate the value of such contributions as these. One man may do nothing, and yet be a genius, and wonderfully discerning; another fings away, without much care, sketches that cost little effort in their manufac-
ture. To each his own way of working, and each his own way of expressing himself. Every man's opinion on the subject is a free gift from the Artist; and the whole collection is to be sold, either privately or by means of guinea subscription tickets, on the plan of the Art Union of London. We trust the subscription list will be very large, being the largest that is ever undertaken in favour of our Lancashire brothers. An

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