Editor's Table.

PAMPHLETS AND MAGAZINES. THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE OF FOR-EIGN LITERATURE, August, 1864. Now York, 5 Beekman street. Contents: 1. The Basin of the Upper Nile and its In-

habitants. 2. The Basque Country. 3. The Last New Empire. 4. The Races of the Old World. 5. Telegraph Line round the World. 6. Kirk's Charles the Bold. 7. An Old Woman on Wife Choosing. 8. Tilsit and Erfurt. 9. ondon Editors and Political Writers. 10. Pompeii. 11. The Jamsetjee Jeeeebhoy. 12. Dagmar and Alexandra. 13. Shakspeare. 14. Naval Battle of New Orleans. 15. The Shakspeare Fes-

ival. 16. Literary Miscellany. with his usual good discrimination, upon | ary, and I was obliged to hunt in old the leading foreign magazines, such as the Westminster, Edinburgh, Bently's. Chamber's, etc., etc. The first article contains some sharp criticisms on Capt. Speke's account of his explorations. The Last New Empire speculates upon the prospects of the new sovereignty in Mexico, balancing the natural advantages of the country against its political antecedents, and closing with these sentences: "We wished to prove what an enormous field lay open to the energy of the new Emperor. Whether he will find in Mexico the men who will tollow his appeal to useful and pacific action, we do not propose to examine. The past offers no hopes, but it might happen that Mexico, like its Spanish mother country, wearied of civil wars, may timations respecting its character, it accept a regular government." The present number is embellished with an engraved view of the great naval battle

at New Orleans, April 24, 1862, which

STATEMENT OF THE SUFFOLK GOLD MINING COMPANY, GREGORY DISTRICT, GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.—This is a pamphlet of 67 pages, containing the by-laws and a copious statement of the location, with its mineral wealth, the of the company. It has for illustrations a sketch of the property; a map of the route to it from Kansas City; a map of the central gold region of Colorado; longitudinal sections of workings on a mine; interior view of a quartz mill; a view of Central City, and of the mint building in Denver City. Prof. E. N. Kent, of the U.S. Assay Office, New the richest in the world, and that the Gregory District contains the richest lodes which have been developed." The company is a Boston enterprise.

REPORT OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRIS-TIAN ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, 1863

The records of a year of unostentaous but real prosperity, are here brought up. Following the inevitable demands of the times, the army and navy, have drawn largely upon the energies of the Association. It has not, however, relaxed from its more general labors.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY. August, 1864. New York, John F. Trow, 50 Greene St. Contents:—American Civilization, by Lieut. Egbert Phelps, U A.; Aphorisms, by Rev. Asa S. Cotton. The English Press, by Nicholas Rowe, London. Our Martyrs, by Kate Putnam. Ænone, chapters X and XI. The First Christian Emperor, by Roy. Dr. Philip Schaff. Causes of the Minnesota Massacre, by January Searle. Buried Alive, by Martha Walker Cook. Negro Troops, by H. Everett Russel. Colors and their meaning, by Mrs. M. E. G. Gage. Battle of the Wilderness, by E. A. Warriner. Tardy Truths, by H. R. Kalussowiski. An Army—Its Organization and Movements, by Lieut. Col. C. W. Tolles, A. Q. M. Literary Notices. Editor's Table.

The character of the Atlantic is well enough known to insure a good amount of live reading from the above tablesometimes uncertain as to its evangelical tendencies, but certain enough of susawakens.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, August, 1864. T. S. Arthur & Co., 323, Walnut St., Philadelphia. This cozy domestic periodical comes to us with its usual reat of genial and hearty thoughts, ressed in homily, story, or verse, not orgotting the "Mothers' Department," Boys' and Girls' Treasury," "Health Department," "Hints for the Housekeepers," and that most unnecessary necessity, "Fashion Plates." Mr. Arthur himself, as a writer, has chosen line in which he has no superior. He is also eminently happy in his lady coadjutor, and succeds in securing good contributors generally.

LITERARY ITEMS.

having taken place at Soleure. His mental Europe, mostly in Switzerland the time of his death. He was the mercial Agent of U.S. A. for the Amoor bly was ever forced to listen to greater the time of a locksouth, who sent him to a River, Asiatic Russia. This is one of twaddle than the observations of Lord

boarding-school, where he did not learn much. After he quitted school he be came a journeyman baker. His poems were so successful as to lead M. de Lamartine to address him one of his Harmonics, that which is entitled "Le Genie dans l'Obscurite." In 1848, Jean Reboul was sent to the Constituent Assembly as a representive from the department of Le Gard. The city of Nimes gave him a public funeral. M. Pier Angelo Florentino is also announced among the dead. He was by birth and education a Neapolitan, but France was the theatre of his literary career. He came to Paris poor, and maintained for some time a precarious living in Paris. Of his first article, which constituted his introduction to the columns of La Presse, he said, "I wrote it in half an hour I was twenty nights and twenty days For this table Mr. Bidwell has drawn, in translating it; for I had no dictionvolumes, which I knew almost by heart, for equivalent words and phrases, that I might endeavor to succeed in making myself understood in a foreign lan guage." He afterwards became the iterary copartner of M. Alex. Dumas. About the year 1850 he was expelled from the Literary Men's Society, for practices dishonorable to his profession, but there being, as the Paris correspondent of the Literary Gazette says, "no such thing as public opinion in France," he does not seem to have lost caste. He lived expensively, but left a large estate at his death.

Two New Books, are announced as in preparation in Paris. One is a life of Vauban, from the pen of M. Rousset, prepared by order of the government. The other is by the popular romancer, M. X. B. Saintine. It is to appear under the title of "Second Life." From inpromises to be sufficiently etherial to secure more admiration than understanding.

"Slang" Dictionary .- Our English friends are about to give us a new Slang Dictionary. The "Reader" says:
"Mr. Hotten, of Piccadilly, is about to is described in Article 15 of the letter publish a dictionary of colloquial expressions, giving, where possible, their origin, with instances of their use, which has been in course of preparation for some time by the compiler of the small Dictionary of Modern Slang, published in 1839. The new book is entitled 'The Slang Dictionary; or, the Vulgar improvements, and the affairs generally Words, Street Phrases, and "Fast" Expressions of Highand Low Society;' and it will contain, it is said, several thousand words and phrases in daily use, but which are not contained in our English dictionaries."

Mr. William Wright, of the Manuscript Department, British Museum, is about to edit for the German Oriental Society, that vast repository of Eastern lore "The Kamil of El-Mubarrad," from the manuscripts of Leyden, St. Peters-York, writes to the company: "I be- burg, Cambridge and Berlin. El-Mublished the gold mines of Colorado to be arrad was one of the chiefs of the grammatical school of Basra during the latter half of theninth century, and the Kamil is a wonderful collection of treasures-like the gatherings of Athenaus, Aulus Gellius, and Macrobius, in the Classical literatures.

> John Clare - The English journals report the death of John Clare, once known as the Peasant Poet of Northamptonshire. He died in a lunatic Asylum, in which he had been an inmate for nearly forty years. He was born in fend the respect shown by Lord Russell | the immediate precursor of war with 1793; and his collected poems first appeared in 1820, followed by "The Village Minstrel" in 1821. His insanity was of the wildest character, and he continued to write poetry, occasionally, un- spect for international law that guided the people, on a delicate and dangerous til within a few years of his death. His published works make five volumes. His photograph, the last taken, is advertised by his publishers, who also announce an album portrait, representing him sitting in his favorite seat beneath the portice of All Saints' Church, Northampton.

In the way of English Religious Literature, the Bampton and Hulsean Lectures have each made a recent and valuable contribution—the one to sacred inspiration, and the other to personal character. The first consists of a course of lectures, delivered in 1863, by Rev. J. Hannah, of Trinity College, on "The Relation between the Divine and Human Element in the Scriptures." Each of these elements is regarded as complete in itself-the Scriptures being strictly Divine and strictly human—the book of God, and the book of man. The human nature of the sacred writers acts in its completest development and freedom; yet is "guarded from communicating its own imperfections to the revelation which was sent from God to man." taining whatever kind of interest it The Hulsean course (1862) is by Rev. J. S. Howson, D. D., joint author with Dr. Connybeare of "The Life and Epis-tles of St. Paul." The subject is "The character of the Apostle Paul." The Sympathy; Conscientiousness and Integrity; Thanksgiving and Prayer; Courage and Perseverance.

AMERICAN.

Turning to the American press, we notice with surprise how little its issues are restricted by the present unexampled obstacles to publication, such as the scarcity and enormous price of material, the still greater scarcity of working force in all the mechanical departments of the enterprise, and, to some extent, the diversion of the attention of writers to other fields of labor. With all these embarrassments, American publishers, so far as we can judge from literary an-Deaths of Authors. The death of nouncements, notices of new publica-Charles Sealsfield an American author tions, &c., have sustained their propor- this in the bond," and avail themselves formerly of some note, is announced as tional amount of enterprise. Among of every means of escape which ingemental Europe, mostly in Switzerland and State Russia to Europe; by Into peril, and create a precedent for future mischiefs and dangers against which the law of the country seeks to provide.

There comes also by Great Amoor River Country, with a projected Plan for an Overland Telegraph around the World, via Behrings death of Reboul. a popular poet of Projected Plan for an Overland Telegraph around the World, via Behrings Strait and Asiatic Russia to Europe; by Strait and Asiatic Russia to Europe; by Russia t the forth-coming issues we notice, from death of Reboul, a popular poet of Product of Reboul, a popular poet of Reboul, a popular poet of Reboul, a popular poet of Product of Reboul, a popular poet of Product of Reboul, a popular poet of Reboul, a popul

fifteen announcements by that firm. Ten are promised by Lippincott & Co., of this city, among them a new crown 8vo edition of Prescott's Historical Works.

The recent Liturgical work, by Rev. Dr. Shields, of this city, is just now the sensational feature in our religious literature. It consists of a reproduction of the Westminster Assembly's amended version of the Book of Common Prayer, and a Historical and Critical Review of the same, with reference to its adaptation to the worship of the Presbyterian churches, and its harmony with the official Presbyterian Directory for Public Worship. But beyond the attempt to reconcile the liturgical element with the genius of Presbyterianism, the bold stroke of claiming for the Prayer Book a Presbyterian origin, will at least secure attention. We have before noticed the work. A correspondent has proposed to furnish an article on this general subject, which may be expected to appear in a week or two.

LORD RUSSELL AND THE NORTH BRI-TISH REVIEW.

Our readers are aware that there has recently been great strife among political parties in England, chiefly upon the foreign policy of the British government. Many are restless under the neutrality professedly aimed at by the government in American and Danish policy is demanded; intervention is declared to be necessary to the honour and influence of the nation. The same party that would intervene for preserving the integrity of the insignificant kingdom of Denmark, with a broad inconsistency would intervene to insure the dismemberment and downfall of the endorsed the peace policy of Lord Russell, and by a still smaller majority the House of Lords has condemned it.

The North British Review for May defends the policy of Lord Russell towards America and Denmark both. It is a very cold friendship which the Review manifests towards us. It takes pains to remind its readers that it has never "shown undue favour to the Federals since the outbreak of this dismal war." The farthest it would go, by way of sentiment, is sympathy for a great nation which it declares to be in the pangs of dissolution. It rebukes England for fence, or rather in defence of Lord Rus- ports. He says: sell, to make the article in any way palatable to its Union-despising readers -doubtless a majority of all, if American readers, are not counted in.

to our blockade, which he says is not a paper blockade, as the Clyde steamers crime of having endeavored to mislead can testify. He insists that it was re- the judgments and rouse the passions of the foreign policy of Great Britain and constrained the government to abstain from interfering with a blockade which made so many of her people pauners. How much regard for principle there is in British policy towards other nations we do not know. The fact that the blockade was not paper, but was maintained by a formidable fleet, increasing with marvellous rapidity, doubtless strengthened whatever of "principle" there was. One thing is certain: the famishing cotton-spinners of Lancashire have shown a far higher appreciation of the true merits of our struggle than the governing classes of their country, and for the sake of the great interests of freedom at stake, have borne, with unexampled submission, the sufferings brought upon them by the blockade, thus depriving the South and its belligerent sympathizers in England of the pretext for interference they expected to find in their tumults and desperation. History, we think, will honor not the principle shown by England in respectpoints of character are: Tact and ing our blockade, but the martyr-like Presence of Mind: Tenderness and patience of her cotton-spinners. who patience of her cotton-spinners, who cheerfully shared with us the burden and sacrifice of our war for free government and universal liberty.

The Review emphatically condemns the conduct of Messrs. Laird in building vessels of war for the South. It quotes with approval the Attorney General's rebuke of those English merchants occupying eminent positions, who hold themselves at liberty, by all kinds of shifts and evasions, to treat with contempt her majesty's proclamation of neutral. ity, who spell out the law under the advice of lawyers, saying "I cannot find

Montague, in the debate on the "Georgia," who said; "Not only had the Southern States manufactured a navy, but they had beaten the Federal ships which had long ridden the sea, so completely that the latter were now fain to avoid the conflict!" Upon this the Reviewer remarks:

It is certainly new to us that the 'Alabama" or the "Florida" or "Geor-

gia" has faced and "beaten" the Fed-

eral navy, or that these marauders were "sent to sea by the South." On the contrary, they sailed from neutral ports, and their work has been to plunder merchantmen. "It cannot be too often repeated," says the Times, "that the whole essence of the transactions now in question consists in the identity of the port of equipment with the port of departure for hositile operations." It is not less idle to confuse this plain scribed as representative Christendom. In the elucidaquestion, with the fluent Lord Robert tion of his career, and in tracing the fate of his fol Cecil, by expatiating on the number of lowers down to the period of the Thirty Years' War, the the Federals. There is no parallel between the cases. We would gladly sell these things to the Confederates also, succeeding century, as well as the relation sustained to could they come here to buy them. Inof the blockade-runners carried munitions of war? But to sell munitions of war to belligerents, which they use in their own country, is one thing; it is quite another thing to send out vessels from our ports ready for the business of destruction, while their own ports affairs. A more active and warlike are sealed against them. It may be that our neutrality is more mischievous to one of the belligerents than to the other; that we cannot help. It is not the less our clear duty to observe neutrality and enforce our law, careless of consequences. The blockade has reduced the Southern States to the position of an inland power, and the point then is this, Can a power, without seaports, or with its ports closed, defeat American Republic. By a small major- a blockade, or evade its natural disadity, the House of Commons has recently vantages, by sending from the openports of neutrals a fleet of cruisers to nfest the sea? If this question is to be answered in the affirmative, maritime powers would do well to humble themselves before inland States. England would have more to fear from a war with Saxony than from a war with France. All the eloquence of the Opposition will not lead the country to a

conclusion so absurd. In fine, the Reviewer thinks the government has not gone far enough. They ought to exclude "these privileged buccineers" from British ports. He quotes from "Historicus" a rule which "the Americans themselves" established in 1794, to wit, "that vessels which have insensibility to this spectacle of a na- been equipped in violation of the laws tion's waking from vain and foolish of a neutral State, shall be excluded dreams of empire; this unexampled pros- from the hospitality which is extended perity blighted and this prospect of to other belligerent cruisers, on whose boundless power fast closing on our origin there is no such taint." This gaze. These things must be inwoven rule the government should enforce with what it ventures to say in our de- against rebel cruisers built in neutral

But though the government may refuse to go this length, we owe them much for having opposed the frantic partisanship of the Opposition. If the Conservatives really mean what they The Reviewer then proceeds to de-say, their accession to power would be America. If they do not mean what they say, they are chargeable with the theme, for the purpose of advancing their party interests. In neither view are they fit to govern the country. In the former they would go to war willingly; in the latter they might be foreed into it in order to redeem their pledges and fulfil hopes they had ex-

> Our readers will be interested in these views, which exhibit the real character of the honest advocates of British neutrality in this war. It is, besides, the first article that, for a long time, has appeared in any of the old quarterlies betraying any disposition to do the North justice in the struggle.

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"This little book belongs to that class which, for the sake of our youth and the supply of the right sort of books for Sunday schools, we desire to see greatly multiplied. Many thrilling scenes, including the "Massacre of St. Bartholomew," instances of patient endurance, even to matrydom, and stories of want and exile welcomed for the love of Christ, lend a more than fictitious charm to these pages. As Presbyterians, we feel a special interest in the lives and characters of these Huguenots who illustrated so well our ancestral faith."—Evangelist.

Heroes for the Truth. HEROES FOR THE TRUTH. By the late Rev. W K. Tweedie, D. D. Price 75 cents.

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Will not our laymen read it? PRESETTER AN PUBLICATION COMMITTEE, LIFE & TIMES OF JOHN HUSS

For Sale by SHELDON & CO., CARTERS, RANDOLPH, and others, in New York; also by the Booksellers generally throughout the Country.

This important and valuable as well as attractive work, which is in reality, as its full title imports,—"The History of the Bohemian Reformation of the Fifteentl Century,"—has been received with almost unexample favor by the press. It covers a field hitherto unoccu pied by any work accessible to the mere English reader yet one of the deepest interest to the student of history. Huss was in some respects the noblest and purest of the great reformers, while his lofty aims, his life-long struggle and martyr-death invest his career with more than the charm of romance.

As the victim of the Council of Constance, we see hir the central figure of a group which might well be de muskets and percussion-caps we sell to condition of Papal Europe for more than a century i depicted. The leading minds of the age are made to pass before us, and we discern the influences and causes which produced the Great Reformation of the it by the labors and fate of Huss. The work is one leed, have we not done so? Have none that not only challenges the attention of the scholar but "carries the reader on with unabated interes through the varied and dramatic story."

The New York **Examine** says of it: "The period furnished a magnificent range to the historian, and the
life and martyrdom of Huss, a central figure of unusual
interest around which to group the various and attractive details of the picture. The work of Mr. Gillett
reminds us of the best historical writings of our times,
We hall with real satisfaction the appearance of these
volumes, and beg to commend them as especially
appropriate for the increase of a pastor's library at
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them aright will be, with God's blessing, a more spiritual man, and a better preacher."

The New York Observer says: *The author has achieved a great work, performed a valuable service for Protestantism and the world, made a name for himself among religious historians, and produced a book that will hold a prominent place in the esteem of every religious scholar."

The (New York) Methodist, second in literary ability to no other journal of the denomination it represents, devotes over two columns to a notice of the work. It remarks: "Rarely have we known a task performed with equal fidelity and success. Mr. Gillett has produced a large, but not a cumbrous work. It is atundant in detail without tedious minuteness, . The book, however, has other merits besides those of historical accuracy and interest. The author is more than a mere compiler. He has not only scrittinized, but generalized. He has surveyed the whole field as well as the separate portions, and he has firmly grasped and clearly presented the great leading features of the period, and the fundamental ideas involved in the movement. The work, in short, is a labor of love, well and faithfully done."

The New York Evangelist speaks of it as "One of the most valuable contributions to ecclesiastical history yet made in this country."

The New York Independent, in devoting more than a column to an editorial notice of the work, remarks: "His researches are ample, his materials abundant, his selections discreet, his style rapid and racy, strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. He has secured we judge, a high and permanent place in in our literature."

The Christian Intelligencer speaks of it as "An historical and biographical narrative, in method, style, and elevation of sentiment, every way worthy of his great theme. His description of Bohemia, prior to the advent of Huss, is a master-piece, and reminds one of the very highest efforts of Bancroft in descriptive composition."

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Hent's East India Coffee. And would not be without it on any account."

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