Miscellaneous.

SCRIPTURE CONFIRMED.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY. "The first eleven chapters of Genesis attested by their contents." In the course of it, he mentions the local tradition respecting the Babylonian Tower (Babel), which Mr. Oppert, one of the most learned of the European savans, has recently brought to light. It is met with in one of the cuneiform inscriptions, as decyphered by him, found on a cylinder which Rawlinson discovered among the ruins of Babylon. The writing purports to be from Nebuchadnezzar, and, among other things, says:-"The temple of the seven lights of the earth, (the planets,) the original edifice of Borsippa, was built by an ancient king; since then are reckoned forty-two generations; but the summit he did not finish. The men had abandoned it (the structure) after the flood, because they found their words confused. The earthquake and thunder had shattered the bricks, and torn down the casings of burnt tiles, and the materials of the walls were thrown together and formed hills. The great God, Merrdach, had put it into my heart to build it again; I have not changed the place, and have not disturbed the foundations. In the month of Salvation, on the auspicious day, I have pierced the unburnt brick of the walls and the burnt brick of the casings with arches; I have inscribed the glory of my name on the frieze of the arches."

Professor Hackett remarks, "If this interpretation of Oppert be confirmed, then we have two points here, in particular, which are very important. Among the ruins of Borsippa, the castle of the ancient Babylon, which lay on the southwest of this city, but the castle of the ancient based on the southwest of this city, between the outer and inner circle of the walls, is still found a hill of ruins, which the popular tradition calls Birs Nimrud (Nimrud's Tower), and also Tower of Languages, and concerning which it affirms that it is the ancient Tower of Babel. Modern scholars have naturally rejected this as a myth, and have seen there only remains of the temple of Belus, built by Nebuchadnezzar, and described by Herodotus. This inscription now, if reliable, would show that both views are correct, inasmuch as Nebuchadnezzar built his temple purposely on the site of the ancient tower. The architectural document-for so we may term that inscription—gives the local tradition times, as still well-known on the ground the substance of the matter in accordance with Genesis; it is a vast edifice, which, in consequence of a great catastophe remains unfinished; and from it dates the confusion of tongues. But not less remarkable is the chronological indication. King Nebuchadnezzar reigned B. C. 164-561, and the building of the Tower, according to Biblical chronology is to be placed in the twenty-third century before Christ. forty-two generations of the cylinder, if we result is not unimportant, in view of modogy of Genesis with errors of centuries."-N. Y. Evangelist.

JOYOUS LIFE OF THE BIRDS.

There is no part of Creation, indeed where freedom and happiness would appear and sickness had been the result. Two sympathizers of England call generosity to be enjoyed so perfectly as in the world most excellent and widely known pastors of would no longer be generosity; it would be of air—no life so enviable, considered on the Vaudois Church gave a similar testi- a betrayal of justice and a degradation of the whole, as the life of a bird. The mere power to fly must be in itself a sensation of exquisite pleasure, conferring as it does the power of rapid and unimpeded and almost unlimited motion on those creatures who possess it—a sensation in which all animals (almost), including man, appear to delight. The life of a bird must be as a fairy tale, which one has often dreamed of but never realized, and awoke with a pang of disappointment to find himself still bound to the solid earth. The entire freedom from restraint which is experienced in the flight of a pigeon or a swallow, together with the instantaneous exercise of mental and bodily freedom, or the power to go at a minute's notice whither you wish, even to the ends of the earth, must be something almost Divice in its enjoyment. That birds have volition and minds sufficient to direct them in their various flights, who can doubt that has observed their habits, notwithstanding the saying of Bible has been found a spiritual worlda celebrated naturalist, "How can an anigence of birds may be of a lower order than some other animals, it is not so low as some have imagined, while it is sufficient transport themselves to any particular spot of earth they wish with lightning speed. They cannot but experience in doing so an exulting sense of power and freedom as they rise aloft to the clouds, to float there, either calmly and silently, or, like the lark, yielding element around assures them of skill, as swimmers do in the water, -now to follow the benignant star. poising themselves above the clouds, motionless and still, and with outspread but slightly quivering pinion, -new diving suddenly through hundreds of fathoms of the liquid substance around them, appearing to drop like a stone till they are within a few feet of the earth, when the outspread wing again arrests their fall,-again to shoot upwards towards the heavens with a joyful burst of song. Who could believe that a lark does not enter into the spirit of all these feats, though in a much lower degree, as well as the silent, intellectual watcher. man, far below, who beholds them, or that though the hawk may not derive as much. he does derive an immense amount of exquisite enjoyment from the power he pos-

an arrow from a bow, or cleaving the air those nations which in the highest degree mer constitutions, with the single excep-

like a flash of lightning with its rapid enjoy its influences, it is not too much to tion of bondage. Against this it is asserted wing; or the hawk, or the albatross, sailing affirm that the differences, public and priproudly down the wind with every feather and pinion spread like a ship in full sail at In the July number of the Bibliotheca Sacra is an article by Professor Hackett on "The first eller" by Professor Hackett on Sacra is an article by Professor Hackett on "The first eller" by Professor on with the most perfect and king-like tranquility, the golden sun on which he gazes illumining his wings.

Meanwhile the smaller birds below have their own peculiar pleasures in this, to them, delightful element Though their journeys are but comparatively limited, yet the same delightful feeling of the power of volition and motion pervade this species, whose more rapidly beating wings carry them, not less speedily and safely, but to yonder leafy grove, or spreading branch where they have built their nest, or lofty tree-top where the thrush sits at morning and evening, and calls in thrilling tones to his mate, when both dart off together wildly, as though animated by one spirita spirit as buoyant as the air that supports them. Surely, if ever there was a representation of the happy existence of a spiritual being, it is exemplified in the life of a bird. Those tenants of the ethereal world, in which they live and move continuallywhether we looks at their brilliant eye, their graceful form, their glorious plumage, their fleet wing, their speedy flight heavenwards, or the pure region they inhabit— remind us of those bright spirits of whom we read in Holy Writ, and whom we have every reason to believe men will one day resemble, when, with lighter bodies, we too may dart from one sphere to another with a swiftness to which the flight of the swiftest bird is but as the crawling of the snail. -- Sunday Magazine.

DRINKING IN SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

We have heard Americans earnestly declaring that "nobody gets drunk in Italy, or in any country where wine takes the place of stronger liquors." Now we have sifted this matter thoroughly, both in Switzerland and in Italy, and are bound to deny the assertion. The Italian laborer rarely begins his potations until his day's work is done; consequently travelers see and know very little of the extent of them. They carouse from about sundown to ten, eleven, or twelve o'clock at night. Their money spent, or midnight come, they reel to their wretched homes; and the cries of their children, and the groans of their wives, respecting that famous structure of ancient soon tell of the fury and brutality which mark the drunkard the world over, whether itself. The tradition of the country relates | he wear homespun or broadcloth. During a few years residence in Italy, our household was served at different times by some tation, and a love of plotting. The South-eleven men and women servants. Four of ern sympathizers on this side of the Atlanhold was served at different times by some this number were occasionally more or less | tic ought not to be ignorant of this; they useless to us, from the effect of too much who, when the war broke out, declared with wine, and four of the remaining seven had their homes made miserable from the same ever vanquish, its greatest embarrassment

We soon proved the truth of this statement to our full satisfaction, for if our The intervening period is sixteen hundred wine-closet were by any accident left open, years, which agrees very well with the our servants were soon quarrelsome, and ment of the United States which is guilty; forty-two generations of the cylinder, if we would only be fitted to resume work by a if secession has not been rebellion, then the allow thirty-five or forty years to each. This night's sleep. But be glad, O Italy, that North in stifling it, as such, has committed this degrading and vulgar vice finds no ern objections, which charge the chronol- favor save among the poorest and most igno-

rant of your people! A Swiss physician of very high standing, residing in the Canton de Vaud, told us that for not declaring his own triumph iniquithroughout that region, with the culture of tous; it is as if they should ask him to fall the vine had come the curse of drunkenness on his knees before the vanquished! and that a most lamentable increase of sin attend the churches on Sundays, or to give | died! any heed to religious teaching. Our own experience soon taught us that it was difficult to get a laboring man to do a day's work properly, for by the time the day was half spent he would have made himself unfit to be trusted !- Episcopal Recorder.

THE BIBLE.

In every generation, and wherever the light of Revelation has shone, men of all ranks, conditions, and states of mind, have found in this volume a correspondent for every movement towards the better felt in their own hearts. The needy soul has found supply, the feeble a help, the sorrowful a comfort; yea, be the recipiency the least that can consist with moral life, there is an answering grace ready to enter. The spiritual, and yet at the same time outward mal have intelligence whose eye is half as big as its head?" But though the intelligence another—all men somewhere, or at some and common to all. You in one place, I in time, meet with an assurance that the hopes and fears, the thoughts and yearnings, that proceed from, or tend to, a right for their purpose. There must exist in spirit in us, are not dreams or fleeting their minds, at all events, the desire to singularities, no voices heard in sleep, or spectres which the eye suffers, but not perceives. As if on some dark night a pil grim suddenly beholding a bright star moving before him, should stop in fear and perplexity. But lo! traveller after travelfer passes by him, and each, being questo pour forth their sense of it in a gush of tioned whither he is going, makes answer, song, while every beat of the flapping wing "I am following your guiding star!" The that cleaves the viewless, and, to others, pilgrim quickens his own steps, and passes onward in confidence. More confident still their entire control over it. They cannot will he be if by the wayside he should but feel, too, as they look around, there is find, here and there, ancient monuments, an expanse of boundless freedom, a refresh- each with its votive lamp, and on each side ing bath in which to plunge, and gambol, the name of some former pilgrim, and a and sport, now performing varied feats of record that then he had first seen or begun

No otherwise is it with the varied contents of the sacred volume. The hungry have found food, the thirsty a living spring, the feeble a staff, and the victorious wayfarer songs of welcome and strains of music; and as long as each man asks on account of will discover ought amiss or deficient in the

vast and many-chambered storehouse. For more than a thousand years the tivation of the species-always supporting, been battled down, reappears in the conand often leading the way. Its very pres-ence, as a believed book, has rendered the reconstruction, by which they are enabled nations emphatically a chosen race, and to affect the welfare of the Union according this, too, in exact proportion as it is more to their own pernicious ideas; and in re-Look at that swallow, now darting like or less generally known and studied. Of cognizing the actual validity of their for-

sea; look it the vulture; or the monarch from a diversity of species. Good and holy that only territories are left to be managed the kingly spirits of history enthroned in the hearts of mighty nations, have become to be the most perfect instrument, the only adequate organ of humanity. - Coleridge.

PUNISHING TREASON.

From the Boston Advertiser we take part of a letter written to a Continental journal by M. Louis Blanc, the historian. After specifying several journals and their

complaints, &c., he says:—
What foundation is there for all these commentaries of a notable part of the Eng-

lish press? And first, on what foundation do they affirm or suppose that it is the intention of the Government of the United States to strike those excluded from the amnesty? Is it not more natural to suppose that the Goa power of control which will make it impossible for them to recommence their machinations and from using to reanimate the ashes of civil war the influence given them by their rank, their reputation, and their wealth?

What! the Government has just come out of a terrific struggle, which has let loose upon America every kind of scourge, has cost the lives of millions of men, and has been on the point of drowning in blood the most flourishing nation in the world, and one asks of this Government that, against the most well-known promoters, the most active instigators, the most dangerous agents of the most furious revolt that ever existed, they should take no guaranty. And one hastens to declare it barbarous before a single head will fall, because it believes that to generosity it ought, for the interests of humanity and for the maintenance of peace, to associate prudence!

Do not the slaveholders form an aristocracy which is formidable by the energy of its prejudices, the ardor of its passions, and the extent of its wealth? Is it not from them that has come the impulse which has precipitated the South into the bloody abyss? And is it not to them that the people they have led away, and the people they have forced to combat, owe their misfortunes? And one is astonished that the government of the United States remains on its guard!

The victory of the North is complete, it is true; but a war like that which has just rent the New World does not exhaust its fury without leaving behind it rancor, agiso much assurance that if the North should and its most serious perils would begin pre-

cisely on the morrow of its victory.

For there is no middle ground; if Jefferson Davis is innocent, then it is the Governa crime. When these people reproach the Government of the United States with keeping Jefferson Davis in prison and try-

mony, and stated, moreover, that very few | the cause for which so many devoted citiof the working men could now be induced to | zens and brave soldiers have combatted and

> To accuse Jefferson Davis of high treason, to try him for this outrage, and to condemn him, is (whatever indulgence may be shown him afterwards) to be faithful to the first and most evident interests of the American Republic. It is in fact to announce, that the Government of the United States has always had its seat at Washington and has always had its seat at Washington and not elsewhere; it is to solemnly affirm this PRESERVING FRUIT WITHOUT SUGAR. doctrine, that what the people of the United States constituted on the day when their representatives signed the federal compact, was the Union; it is to declare before the entire world that the legitimacy of an insurrection depends upon its moral worth, upon its principle, and not upon the degree of force it displays; it is to deny that a contract may be violated whenever the violators are powerful and numerous; it is to deny that to give a rebellion a right to claim the immunities of war it has only to bring about immense calamities and shed torrents of blood!

THE GERMANS ON RECONSTRUCTION. Considering the number and political weight of the Germans in this country, too little is known of their sentiments and doings by native-born citizens. Almost as numerous as our Irish population, they are far less subject to the control of demagogues, and have a greater natural adaptation to our democratic society. Their interest in the late struggle has been deep, and their concern for the proper use of the victory which has been gained is proportionately earnest. The "Unionbund" of this city has just prepared an address to the German-Americans of every locality, the sum of which we shall endeavor to reproduce. The President's plan of reconstruction is criticized, first because it is undertaken hastily, by the Executive alone, without consulting Congress-contrary to the spirit of our institutions. The sphere of the Executive has been liberally enlarged in war time, of necessity; now we ought to be jealous of its exceeding its usual limits. The failure to call Congress together has his wants, and asks what he wants, no man | tended to occasion a breach between the Administration and the leaders of the loyal party, which may be seriously widened when the former body shall reject the States Bible, collectively taken, has gone hand in which the President, perhaps, will insist hand with civilization, science and law—in short, with the moral and intellectual cul-dogma of State sovereignty, which has just

vate, physical, moral, and intellectual, are with the State Governments themselves by only less than what might be expected the act and consequences of rebellion, and by the victorious nation. What is wanted is guardianship for the security of the loyal whites in life, property, and political power. witnesses to its influences, have declared it and for the similar protection of the blacks -an armed hand that shall mould deliberately the new society of the South-a firm system, rather than an experiment or a trial. The duty of the United States is to impose a complete, not partial, republican form of government for all the inhabitants, and not for a class alone. The Northern States are striving, such of them as perceive their deficiency, to conform their practice more nearly to the basis of equal rights. The Southern States should be made to obey the universal tendency. The mischievous results of the President's policy are pointed out in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Mississippi. While the unrepentant rebels are everywhere boasting of a speedy return to power, pardons which precede judgment are plentifully distributed, and the peril is vernment only wishes to retain over them imminent of losing both the conviction of traitors and the confiscation of their estates. The Unionbund warns the President and the people to see that the republic sustains no detriment .- The Nation.

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For terms apply to the Principal.

For terms apply to the Principal. REFERENCES.

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Circulars containing Course of Study, and other information, may be obtained at the Presbyterian House, 1334 Chestnut street; also, at 1226 Chestnut street, or address Box 2611, Post Office, Philadelphia.

The next session will commence on MONDAY, September 18th, 1865.

The rooms will be ready for examination about the first of September.

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Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will re-open their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at 1615 Chest-put Street. on WEDNESDAY, September 13 Particulars from Circulars. 1000-101

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EDW. CLARENCE SMITH, A.M., Principal. TESTIMONIALS.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Major-General Garrield, M. C.
Hiram, Ohio, March 20, 1865.

Having learned that E. Clarence Smith is about to establish an English and Classical School for boys, in the city of Philadelphia, I desire to say that Mr. Smith was a classmate of mine in college, and was one of the first in his class, in all the studies of the course. He is a gentleman of remarkably clear intellect and most thorough cultivation. I know of no man to whom I would sconer entrust the education of young men.

From Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., President of Williams College.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 14, 1865,
Edward Clarence Smith pursued the full course of studies at this College. He was thorough and accurate, and was among the very first scholars of his class.

From Rev. Henry B. Smith, D.D., Professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York.

I cordially recommend the Rev. Edward Clarence Smith as a superior scholar and admirable teacher. He took a high rank in this Seminary, and was very successful as a teacher in this city. In his personal and christain character he is worthy of the highest confidence.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 23, 1866.

E. Clarence Smith was a member of the senior class in this College, of the year 1856. I recollect him as a superior scholar, and more than usually correct and elegant writer. I presume him, therefore, adequate to render thorough and finished instruction in any department he may undertake.

JOHN BASCOM, Professor of Rhetoric.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 14, 1855.

Rev. E. Clarence Smith was graduated at this College in 1856, and maintained during his connection with the institution the very first rank as a scholar, in all departments.

REVERENCES:

Rev. E. E. Adams D.D., Rev. Frank L. Robbing, in all departments.

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Rev. E. E. Adams D.D., Rev. Frank L. Robbing, Professor of History, etc.

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