

Editor's Table.

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This admirable volume is a real addition to the hymnology of the Presbyterian Church. It is the ripe fruit of the labors of a Committee appointed several years ago...

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The contents of the volume before us are: In Trial; Refuge in Trial; In Temptation; True Religion; Doing Good and Being Good; Purity; Riches; The Law of God; Faith and Works; The Poor; Charity; The Shining Light; Risen with Christ; Early Piety; Retrospect and Prospect.

LIFE OF ROBERT OWEN. Philadelphia: Ashmead & Evans. 16mo. pp. 264. Tinted paper, gilt top.

One of the most interesting and instructive books of the season. The picture of restless activity, of devotion to a single object, prosecuted on two continents, before kings, lords, and common people...

THURSTON. Mosiacs of Human Life. By Elizabeth H. Thurston. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 16mo. pp. 305. For sale by the Publishers.

A volume of extracts, collected with great taste and judgment, from ancient and modern sources, in prose and poetry, upon Betrothal, Wedded Life, Babyhood, Youth, Single Life, and Old Age.

SMITH. Miss Olga McQuarrie. A Sequel to Alfred Hagart's Household. By Alexander Smith, author of "A Life Drama," etc.

PERIODICALS AND PAMPHLETS.

BIBLIOTHECA SACRA, for January, 1866, contains, Intuitive Ideas and their Relation to Knowledge, by Prof. Bascom, Williams College; Conversion—its Nature, by Prof. Phelps, of Andover; Political Economy and the Christian Ministry, by Rev. Geo. N. Boardman, Binghamton; The Catholic Apostolic Church; Notices of Recent Publications. Andover: Warren F. Draper.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for February, 1866, contains: English Opinions on the American War; Two Pictures; The Freed-

man's Story, I; Origin of the Gypsies; Hawthorne's Note Books, II; Court Cards; A Landscape Painter; Riviera de Ponente; Doctor Johns, XIII; Chimney Corner, II; Griffith Gaunt, III; Three Months Among the Reconstructionists; Reviews and Literary Notices. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS, for February. Ticknor & Fields.

STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE, (enlarged), for February. Jos. H. Allen, Boston.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. No. 1130. 27th January, 1866. Enlarged Series. Contents: On the Gothic Renaissance; North British Review; The Gayworthys; Madonna Mary, by Mrs. Oliphant; Old Sir Douglas, by Hon. Mrs. Norton; Peace on Earth, by Thomas Hughes; Sir Brook Fossbrooke, VII.; Petition of the American Freetrade League; Poetry. Boston: Littell, Son & Co.

PREY SECURES A NATION'S PROSPERITY. A Thanksgiving Discourse, by Rev. G. S. Plumley, Methuen, N. J.

GODDEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for February. ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, for February.

LITERARY ITEMS.

AMERICAN ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Life and Public Services of Samuel Adams, 3 vols. Little, Brown & Co.—Julia Ward Howe, author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," has issued "Later Lyrics." Boston: J. E. Tilton.—Geology of California, Vol. I. Westermann & Co., N. Y.—"Massie" "America." T. Nelson & Sons, N. Y.—Jean Ingelow's Poems have reached the sixteenth American edition in less than two years.—Poems of David Gray, with Memoir. Roberts Brothers.—Geo. W. Calvert, through Hurd & Houghton, publishers, "Anyta," and "The Gentleman," which the Nation, (very hard to please), pronounces "two books too many."

PAPER TOO FINE.—It is really astonishing, in the present exorbitant price of paper, that book publishers continue to rival each other in the fineness and costliness of the paper they use. A correspondent of the Nation wonders that no loud remonstrance, not even a faint expression of uneasiness, so far as he knows, has ever been heard on this subject from the reading men of the country at large. "The vast majority of them have small salaries; they can spare about so much a year for books; certain famous historical works many of them feel that they must have, if possible. Darker paper, in no way offensive to correct taste; better for the eyes than a brilliant snow-white; equally tough and durable; the surface smooth; the type, the ink, the very same; the thoughts and the style of the historian not a whit the less impressive; the price reduced one-half—why is it not a real benefit, a great benefit? If I can buy Merivale and Palfrey on coarser paper for the cost of Merivale alone on finer, shall I be told that the fine quality of the fine paper of one of them is of more value to me than the learning and eloquence of the other? I have never heard that the Germans find any inconvenience in dark, cheap paper; on the contrary, it enables poor students to buy large libraries."

THE VALUABLE musical library of Dr. La Roche has been purchased by Joseph W. Drexel, of the eminent banking house of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. He had as competitors the Astor and Boston libraries. The purchaser claimed previously the possession of the largest and finest collection of musical works in this country, and the addition of Dr. La Roche's books now renders it still more valuable, and increases the number of volumes to about three thousand. We understand that Mr. Drexel will cheerfully place his library at the service of gentlemen interested in the subject.—Pub. Circular.

FOREIGN.—The Paris correspondent of Childs' Literary Gazette says: "M. Didier, the well-known publisher, fell dead in an omnibus-office, a few days since; he was on the eve of retiring from business to enjoy his well-earned—but, I am afraid, modest—estate; he reckoned without death. He was only sixty-five. He was the publisher of Messrs. Guizot, de Barante, Cousin, Ste. Beuve, Mignet, etc., for many years."

M. Philarete Charles is writing a work which he says will be his masterpiece, "The Current of Ideas in Europe since 1830;" it will be in three thick 8vo. vols.—Six thousand copies of the Bible, illustrated by M. Gustave Dore and published by Messrs. Mame, were ordered before a single copy was issued; these orders more than cover the cost of publication. Think of 6000 copies of a \$40 work ordered before publication, and of \$240,000 being paid before a single copy is on sale!—A work on the prehistoric relics of Central France is about to be issued in splendid quarto, with 120 plates.—The senior partner of the great publishing firm of William and Robert Chambers, Edinburgh and London, is now in office as Lord Provost (actually chief magistrate) of Edinburgh.

—A new work by Henry Fawcett, professor of political economy at the University of Cambridge, and M.P. for Brighton in the new Parliament, has just been published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.—"The Economic Position of the British Laborer." Mr. F. is entirely blind.—Translations of Homer are still announced in England. The latest is by Sir John Herschel. Mr. Philip F. Worsley, who previously translated the Odyssey, receives the highest honors for his Iliad, recently issued, in Spenserian stanza.

CARE OF BEES.

Bees in winter do not apparently suffer from cold, even when many degrees below the freezing point. Their great enemy is damp. I have known hives, from which the bottom board had fallen, and which were fully exposed to the air, winter well, while others, carefully tended, lost thousands of bees, and yet both had sufficient stores. Hives made of thin boards are bad quarters for bees, unless well ventilated, and for the simple reason, that when such are exposed to the weather, they part rapidly with their warmth in cold weather, and unless carried off by currents of air, the moisture from the bees condenses on the inside, and then congeals, and this process will go on until the comb next the sides is involved, and the bees are consequently huddled together in an ice-house. When combs are thus

frozen, or kept steadily exposed to an atmosphere of moisture for some time, they will mould whenever the weather becomes warm. It often happens that the principal portion of the honey is laid up in the outer combs, and if these are frozen, the bees cannot get their food, and may thus starve with food abundant, but locked up by frost.

Rural Economy.

AN OLD LESSON RETAUGHT.

In the January number of that excellent monthly for the farm and garden, The Horticulturist, the author of "Ten Acres Enough," in an article entitled "My Neighbors and Myself," gives some practical exemplifications of the profits resulting from the judicious cultivation of small farms in the neighborhood of large cities: "I can hardly call my neighbors horticulturists, yet all of them are famous fruit growers. Some have risen from the humblest beginnings and are now owners of noble farms, with spacious buildings, and are annually loaning money on mortgage to others of the craft, whose feet are only on the bottom round of fortune's ladder. Not more than half a dozen years ago, I was a journeyman shoemaker, in our city, with health so feeble that he would soon have died, if much longer confined to the close atmosphere of the workshop. Breaking away from it, he took up a few acres of only half-improved land, without a shed upon it, running in debt for almost everything, and struck out largely in strawberries. But character was capital, for whenever a helping hand was needed, he could find one by merely reaching his own across the nearest fence. He prospered hugely in every way, though having everything to learn. Renewed and vigorous health came bravely to his aid; he worked intelligently, having a passion for both fruit and flowers; crops were consequently good; prices were even better, and he has gone on prosperously to independence. New and beautiful buildings, surrounded with shade trees of his own planting, now give elegance and grace to what, ten years ago, was covered with the debris of a pine clearing. Like most of us, the passion for more land seized upon him, and he has gone on absorbing the adjoining fields, until he now owns fifty-five acres. But here he wisely paused. Every inch of it is paid for, and he is lending to others, who in their turn are beginners. A ramble over his beautiful fruit farm would teach an instructive lesson even to the most extensive fruit grower, while to pioneers it would be invaluable. There are thirteen acres of strawberries, ten of blackberries, and six of raspberries, with peaches in abundance, and great fields of asparagus. His gross annual receipts are nearly five thousand dollars. Temptation to part with this productive home has repeatedly been presented in the shape of an enormous price, but the family turns a deaf ear to all seduction. They are happy in a home of their own creating; there their children were born; there the father renewed his health; there the mother is supremely contented; and how could they be bettered by selling? In this world, mere money is far from being the only good.

Another, a young man of six-and-twenty, rejoices in the ownership of fifty acres, all which, except the small mortgage yet remaining on it, is the work of his own intelligent industry. His forte, also, is the berry culture, interspersed with corn for his own use, melons, truck, and peas for the Philadelphia seed stores. There is, moreover, an extensive trellis, which is annually loaded with the Isabella grapes. Until tasting these this fall, perfectly ripened as they were, I never knew the Isabella grape was fit to eat. Struck with the admirable flavor of the fruit, as well as with the perfect condition of each particular grape, I inquired why the fruit of these vines was so remarkably fine. The owner smiled as he told us that the earth around the roots was the general burying ground for all the cats, and dogs, and pigs, and mules, and horses which had there shuffled off their mortal coils since he had been upon the farm. What marvellous elaboration there is in nature, I concluded—"from seeming evil still educing good." Try as one might, he could detect no twang of pork, nor the faintest flavor of a mule steak.

Only this summer a stranger from the bleaker climate of New England, went over his farm and offered to buy. While debating pros and cons, his visitor inquired as to the gross amount of his sales the previous year. He was unable to answer, having kept no books, nor could he even conjecture the amount. "But," said I, "you owe a mortgage on your farm?" "Yes," was the reply, "four thousand dollars." "Were you able to reduce the amount last year?" I inquired. "Oh, certainly," he answered, as if it were a matter of course. "I paid five hundred dollars in July, then three hundred more, and, I think, three hundred more."

"How about the present year?" I continued. "Why, sir, in July I paid five hundred, and with what cash I have, and the remainder of my crops, I shall make another equal payment at New Year." "Do you mean," added the New Englander, "that you kept your family, maintained the condition of your farm, and paid off a thousand dollars of your mortgage without going into debt somewhere else?" "I do," was the reply, "and in three years my farm will be clear."

Taking out a pencil, we figured it up that this farm was clearing nearly ten per cent. of its estimated value; after keeping the family of the owner. There seemed to be no getting over the facts, for he was known among us as a sincere and truthful man. Thus, though keeping no record of his crops, yet the mortgage he owed was the great account book in which memory had posted up the true balance sheet of his business. Brought up to that test, his operations became perfectly intelligible. Since this interview, I have seen his crop of seed peas, raised for a city retailer, and learned that it produced him very nearly six hundred dollars.

Scientific.

LEAD MINES OF WISCONSIN AND ILLINOIS.

The first miners were Americans. In those days the ore was found on the surface; that is, by digging from three to forty feet. Often veins opened on the tops of hills to the light of day, when a cart was backed in and the mineral shoveled up, or it was wheeled out of crevices in barrows on the level ground. In the bottoms and at the feet of cliffs there was found float mineral—sometimes in large quantities. It has been ploughed up in heavy masses in fields and gardens. Such specimens were the only ones the Indians obtained, and they never did more than scratch around. So far as energy, fair day's work, and foresight are concerned, the Indian is the weakest and the most trifling being on the face of the earth. There is more worth, hardness and hope in a common farmer's boy than in the proudest, biggest, blackest, greatest Indian that ever lived on corn raised in ninety days by his patient squaw. There were no smelting furnaces in those days. A huge heap of logs was made in a little hollow; the mineral was piled on top, a fire kindled, and the lead ran out on the ground. This was a most unhealthy occupation. They who made it a business did not live long. Some died in three months. After that, cheap furnaces were built, and next better ones. They are remote from furnaces. Often the chimney is off on a high hill, while the works are in a valley, which is necessary, as they run by water-power, and the smoke and fumes are carried up the hill in a passage built of rock leading into the chimney. If hens or dogs are fed on the grass near the furnace, they will die. Cattle will not eat the grass, but hogs go everywhere—nothing hurts them. So plentiful was the mineral at first, that miners made money like dirt. In hundreds of instances did miners strike leads or veins which yielded thousands of dollars. Immediately they quit work and commenced spending. They lived on the costliest food and wines. Some had eight or ten gold watches strung in front of them. They went to St. Louis. If their money held out, they would reach Louisville or Cincinnati; but in the end they came back to the mines in rags, and with black eyes and swollen faces. That was called being "busted."

England has lead mines so extensive that they have produced more lead than all the world beside. Certainly that must be a remarkable country. When it was known that America could produce lead, the English, according to their custom, determined to break up the business; and they offered lead in Eastern cities at such prices that our miners could not afford to get it out. Then Congress put a duty on pig lead. Thereupon the English established large smelting works in Philadelphia, and sent the ore thither to be smelted. The next thing to Congress to do was to place a duty on the ore. That was nothing; for our kind friends—who long ago elected that we should raise nothing but meat and grain—began to supply us with starchy, and sent us large quantities of the busts of our great men, living and dead, all in lead. This was an artful operation in the fine arts. Then Congress laid a duty on lead in any shape or form. This brought them to something of a stand. After a time they went to work with all their might, opened their mines still more, and, by the help of cheap labor, produced large quantities of lead, and shipping it hither, sold it so low that our miners found the business paying poorly enough. We have established no important branch of industry in this country which they have not attempted to break up. Their plan is simple. With cheap labor and their enormous capital they can richly afford to lose a few millions of dollars in under-selling us; then, when they break up our works, and our artisans or mechanics go to raising grain, they are ready to supply our market—when they reap their reward. It is a game of bloating and brag, united with real strength. The Englishman reminds one of an impudent bully standing before a man not quite as fat, and perhaps not knowing as much, and the bully says scarcely anything but "Boo!"

All things come to an end. Originally—say two thousands years ago—the English mines were worked as the Galena mines have been; that is, on the surface. Then they sunk shafts deeper, but as water came in, they ran adit levels from the lowest valleys; but the lead still going down into the water, they constructed powerful pumps, which raised the water into these adits, and then they got the lead out of the remotest recesses. Some of their mines were from 1000 to 1800 feet deep. In places they have drifted under and across rivers, and even under the ocean itself. But during the last fifteen years their mines have failed. They are getting to the end of their rope, and now is the time for American mining to begin.

The geological structure of the great lead region of the Mountain of Cross Fell, where the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, North Riding of Yorkshire, and Durham meet, is similar, if not identical, with the mineral-bearing magnesian limestone of Illinois and Wisconsin. Now, there are scarcely any of our mines which are much over 100 feet deep. The deepest I went into was at Shullsburg, 110 feet deep, and I did not hear of more than half a dozen which had been drained by adit levels; and none of these were as low as they might be by from 50 to 150 feet. Except in these few instances, and where millions of dollars' worth of mineral have been taken out as a consequence, the only mining that has been done has been by taking out the mineral to the water, when the mines were abandoned.

I know that there are parties claiming to have scientific knowledge, who say these are nothing but surface mines, and that most of the mineral has been taken out—in short, they say there is no mineral below the water. Almost every miner will whistle at this, and thousands relate how they left the mineral, as large as they ever saw, going down into the water. Some will not even tell where they saw it last, and are waiting for the mines to be drained. I was in mines myself where ore was taken out of swift streams, and I lifted masses of almost pure lead with my own hands, out of beds

of lead in the water. More than this, I was in mines where thousands, if not millions of dollars' worth had been taken out after the water had been drained off by pumps or adit levels. In short, this condition is so general and so well known, that to those on the ground it is unnecessary to say a word. I have more to say on this when I speak of the blue limestone. From this, I am forced to conclude that, when the mines are drained, then only will they be fairly opened, and that a long course, perhaps a thousand years, of prosperous mining is before us.—Correspondent of the New York Tribune.

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