## Correspondence.

A DREAM OF THE TWENTIETH CEN-TURY.

Not long since, I sat down at the close of a busy day in my easy chair, to peruse the Philadelphia Press. After graphic news, I fell to reading an editorial entitled, " Traveling Accommodations for the Poor and Working Classes of Large Cities on Sundays." I read about the Pharisees of Philadelphia, who are not willing "to yield to the popular prayer" for "pure air" and the "beauties of nature." Imperceptibly, (whether from the Morphean logic of the theory, or otherwise,) I fell asleep, and dreamed. I thought many years of "progress" had elapsed, and I was living at the opening hour of the twentieth century. Like the bero of Sleepy Hollow, I had been whirled over a hiatus of thirty-four years, and the things of the then present were just as real to me as the surroundings of 1866. From entering the land of dreams with the Daily Press in my hands, the imaginary transition was very easy to suppose I was sitting in my cozy seat, reading "Forney's Sunday Press." It was a magnificent sheet. I thought, nearly as large as a blanket, and full of commercial advertisements, special notices, "Personals," &c., &c. And this, said I, musing, is the Sunday Press, about which there was so much fuss and stupid opposition thirty-six years ago! And it is but the leading one, of fourteen of the same class. that now minister to the tastes and "recreation" of the two millions of Philadelphians, and the hundred millions of the Union. Verily, we are a progressive people, thought I, as I opened the editorial page, and read a criticism on the last Sunday's performance in the People's Amphitheatre, which is now an exact model of that of ancient Rome, where the Cæsars sat in their glory. But | North expected the people lately in rethe editor's praise and strictures were bellion against the Government to give equally divided between the Amphitheatre, Hippodrome, and Academy of Music. in the last of which another Ellsler | States among the Freedmen, they must was gyrating in the ballet, as never was seen before. Turning to the page headed "Amusements," (for there was a whole page of them) in my dream, I read again the following advertisements:

"MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE at the Amphitheatre this evening. Eugene Sue's voluptuous novel dramatized. The Emperor Napoleon III. and Empress | nor at peace. Warring elements are yet Eugenie represented bestowing largess upon the people of Paris. Magnificent tary power, neither Freedmen's Bureau, court of Napoleon-his death during a nor preacher, nor teacher of colored coup d'etat-the lamentations of the people, &c."

"FAIRMOUNT PARK - GREAT ATTRAC-

"Lovers of sport are invited to be Park, where the undersigned will have ercise of all their rights. a round of amusements, among which will be a chase for a soaped pig, for 'the and several foot-races. The best of the Freedmen employed in this depart- that country. They have free schools population, they have already, (though the impression that Rome was an outer added torture of discussing it. The come all.

"N. B .- The Green & Coates Street, Girard, Columbia, and Mongomery Avenue cars run back and forth every five minues to the Park during the day.

"FREDERICK EPPENHOFFER." "THE ELYSIAN FIELDS

in West Philadelphia, and beside the romantic Schuylkill .- This grand resort has been fitted up with special care to minister to the pleasure and amusement of visitors. A band of music is engaged for every Sunday, and a ball room that will accommodate a thousand Irishmen and Freedmen have been emdancers at once. Waltzes and cotillions ployed at this depot during the past will be going on from 11 o'clock A. M., to 11 P. M. Splendid private parlors, furnished with luxurious lounges, for the been impossible not to have made comaccommodation of visitors, at a trifling parisons. For every element of mansum additional to the price of admittance. Cars arrive and depart every three min-THE COMMITTEE."

# "A MASQUERADE BALL,

to end with a procession along Broad Street, (a reproduction of the Roman Carnival), will come off next Sunday two weeks. It will be a great spectacle. For particulars see posters and programmes."

I turned, now, to the telegraphic head, and read the following official announcement from New York, the seat of Government:

"His august Majesty, the Emperor will arrive in the royal car of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, precisely at 1 ·o'clock next Sunday, when Maj.-Gen. Smith, commanding the post of Philadelphia, will have his whole force of 14,000 men mustered for his majesty's review on Broad Street, precisely at 3 o'clock. His majesty returns to his capital in the evening." (That will be a magnificent sight, I thought, and resolved to be present.)

In my dream I was greatly surprised that Philadelphia had grown so much like Paris in its "recreations," so I turned to the political notices and again

" MEETING OF CONSERVATIVES To the Rescue!

tion, &c., and opposed to superstition states. All were giving protound attention the land has been farming Catholic, whether among the early delphia. pp. 350.

evening at Concert Hall, to take such of evenings diligently, yet with some mostly pursued. Perhaps for twenty or Fathers or in later times. The readers and in pleasing the priesthood. Accord. action on the crisis as seems meet difficulty, spelling out a few easy reading thirty years they have put in, without will find testimonies enough to this effect ing to the Doctor's showing, Rome is not Several speakers will address the meet- sentences in a primer, here interrupted the intermission of a season, the same cited in William Penn's "No Cross, no only a dangerous place to live in, but a Many,"

"ANNIVERSARY SUPPER.

"An anniversary supper will be held on Saturday, the 28th inst., (Paine's birth-day), at the Continental, in honor devouring the Congressional and tele- of Hume, Voltaire, and Paine. The great defender of Sunday papers and Sunday cars 'for the poor,' will be present and make a speech. Tickets, \$2."

I folded up the paper, and mused for a moment on the vicissitudes of time; all of a sudden I saw, standing before me, an apparition of the pious founder of our State and city, William Penn. His face wore the same placid, humble aspect of his pictures; but there was added a sorrowful, indignant expression, as he said: "I came across the ocean to found an empire of sobriety, true in view of its soon being closed. A liberty, and peace—to build a city of short time since, twenty-five of these Brotherly Love; but you have made it a Freedmen who had been attending one den of thieves!"

The suddenness of his appearance, abruptness of his speech, and instant vanishing, startled me from my slumber, and I awoke; and behold it was all a dream! I was glad, however, to find myself back again to the year of 1866, and to realize that the Press' lucubrations had only suggested French ideas and French newspapers, which brought the Sunday paper and its news before my mind, as I had read them in a Paris journal only a few months ago. I was there are two things that cannot be found, but with rare exceptions, in France, or on the continent of Europea home and a Sabbath. Bunyan.

REV. A. M. STEWART'S LETTER.

GIESBORO, D. C., Feb. 16, 1866. DEAR BROTHER MEARS: - Labors among the Freedmen are in many respects missionary. If persons at the any encouragement or sympathy to preachers or teachers from the Union by this time be undeceived. The great mass of the white population at the South would delight to hear of all such emmissaries from the North as Freedmen's Bureau, preachers, teachers, &c., being in a much warmer place than the Red Sea. The Freedmen are not Freemen yet. The country is not united in activity. Were it not for the milischool could remain in the region lately in rebellion, for a day; or if attempting | ignorance, with morals proportionate; to remain, their houses would be burned | that the natives only, and the lowest of down, and they knocked on the head such only, had farmed the lands until like so many mad dogs. No hope for a the soil was exhausted and worn out. permanent Union until the Freedmen present next Sunday, 24th, at Fairmount ware in the intelligent possession and ex-

DESIRE FOR IMPROVEMENT. whole hog; a wheeling match in bags, been my labors these months past with sprinkling of Northern settlers all over wines, brandies, and lager, for the ac- ment - preaching, Sabbath-school in- liberally distributed, and for terms of a recently,) organized themselves into a court of the Heavenly Temple, only incommodation of visitors, by the under-struction, and week evening classes. longer average than in Pennsylvania. Presbyterian Church, and gone into the ferior to that "upper chamber" of which and one that can awaken no envy, and signed, who goes to the expense of Their almost universal anxiety to learn They have high-schools and academies Presbytery of Wilmington. We had it held the keys. getting up these novelties. Come one, is the most pleasing and promising fea- of the best order, and proportionally, by no means the largest representation, ture. Men of no other nationality, in perhaps, a larger number of their sons but all, however, preferred in their new their condition, could be found, whose and daughters educated away from homes this connection. They have anxiety for improvement would take so home than in our own State. Religious rented, and are about to renovate, a readily a practical shape. Laboring privileges, also, are quite abundant and building for their use until spring, when hard all day, and often through cold, wet, and mud, yet will they at dark assemble in joyous groups in large messrooms; joining for two or three hours with the greatest diligence and earnestness in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

COMPARISON. About an equal number of Catholic year. Mingling familiarly with these different characters daily, it would have hood these colored men far excel these representatives from the Emerald Isle. Superior are they in intelligence, morality, refinement, thrift, and industry. On inquiry of the foremen in the various departments, the invariable answer has been: These Freedmen excel all employees at the depot in promptness,

cheerfulness, aptness, trustworthiness,

and perseverance! But few more, in proportion to numbull from the Pope for such a purpose. Republic.

HARD READING. Addressing a large class of Freedmen not long since, with respect to their grape and vegetable. There is a pecu- age, agree with them in these judgments, prospects and consequent duties, it was mentioned that Congress was discussing best suited for fruit, the adjoining may pressing such evils. That these things "Understanding that certain bigoted a bill proposing to grant the colored men be better for the grains because of a are contrary to the spirit of Christianity and Pharisaical politicians are pulling in the District of Columbia the privilege wires to control the ensuing election, of voting, and also inserting a clause (which comes off the first Sunday in that no one should be allowed to vote thousand (200,000) baskets or boxes of from the beginning, as learned not from (which comes off the first Sunday in that no one should be anowed to vote of the masses but from the of light, liberty and justice. All virtue privileges of the people as to recrea | read the Constitution of the United | alone last season. tion,' &c., and opposed to superstition States. All were giving profound atten-

dat ar Constitution hard readin'?"

FACTS VERSUS THEORIES. Before the rebellion, when serious discussion was at any time had concerning in the free States were wont to be seribe overrun by a deluge of vice and ignorance. Freedom has been granted, yet has not the dreaded avalanche come. On the contrary, the tendency of the great body of Freedmen is to remain where freedom was granted, or to return to former homes, if they have escaped previous to emancipation. The employees are being fast discharged from this place, of our evening schools, were discharged on the same day. In the evening they all assembled in the school-room in order to bid adieu to instructors and to each other. An interesting, grateful, tearful meeting. A few of them had come from the far South; some from North Carolina, Tennessee, various localities in Virginia, and along the eastern shore of Maryland. Having finished their work here, it was asked of each one separately, "Where are you now going?" Twenty-four out of the twenty-five very glad, I assure you, moreover, to promptly answered: "I's gwine back to is on the rise. It is now held higher only the majestic and masculine Dorian, find myself in happy America, where de ole place." "What for?" it was queried. "O, to hunt up de family or friends, and to do whatever we finds or be's able." Only one answered, "I's gwine up to dat ar North." "And what for?" "Jist to see what's up

It is thus we have been able, through our operations here, to send score after score of missionaries in every direction Southward, who, when coming here, knew not a letter, but on going back can not only read, but write letters to their friends. A. M. STEWART.

LOWER DELAWARE.

Cheap Lands—Good Soil—Salubrious Cli-mate—New Presbyterian Settlement and Church Organized.

MR. EDITOR :- I had long contemplated a visit to lower Delaware, but not until quite recently did I accept the opportunity. And if you've never been down in Sussex, near the eastern shore of Maryland, you could not be more surprised and agreeably disappointed than your humble scribe. I presumed that in going where lands were so cheap, I should find a deplorable condition of

True, there is much ignorance, especially in agriculture; but there are also very many shrewd, intelligent and thrifty inhabitants "native to the manor born," Most interesting and hopeful have to say nothing of the unexpectedly large settlement of that portion of the State.

> at which I stopped and tarried for a few among them. May great harmony and days, is Bridgeville, the home of their prosperity ever prevail in the first Preslate loyal Governor, to whose enterprize and public spirit the place owes its best improvements. It lies about one hundred miles from Philadelphia, and equidistant between the Delaware and Chesapeake bay. Its population is upware Railroad, and important as the

Chesapeake Bay, 32 miles distant. points of the North, who kad come as

shows clearly the natural strength and 309,) an eloquent English preacher, ously alarmed lest the whole North should | superiority of their soil over ours. Such | whose "liberal" opinions make his teslands now are held at extremely low prices, | timony on this subject the more notable: ranging from ten to thirty-five dollars "I have been diving into reminiscences and location. This is wondrously cheap startled by things which I passed over or four years, and produce more largely the effect produced by sculpture on the than in the North, and receive the same | Greeks. Those sublime works, of which

prices for their products. The timber land in that region is as heavy as any on the peninsula. It consists of woods of the most valuable character; such as white oak, used for I thank God that we have not the treaship timber, black gum and hickory of the best quality, which is cut and carried often to the State of Maine, for carriage | find how all the nobler heathens conmanufacture-with the finest poplar, demned the stage and the dance, and ash and yellow pine. Timber is now the poetry which answers to our robeing extensively cut, and many are paying for their farms from this resource

A large proportion of emigrants from the North into Delaware, are going to this point, and have given character to and all the softening strains of music, that vicinity, and land, very naturally, the Ionian and Lydian styles, retaining than it was two months ago.

But let a man come here with little capital, purchase a farm at one-fifth the price of land North, plant a peach orchard of 3000 trees, and in three or four years, at most, he will, by his enterprise and industry, have a splendid place and a handsome income from his fruit alone. Is it not worth the while, therefore, for men of small means, before encumbering themselves by a great debt in the purchase of a farm in Pennsylvania, from which they may never release themselves, to visit the Diamond State, impressive paintings, ravishing music, so as to save interest, tax and labor, and and a pompous ritual, it affects to look in a few years of judicious management, down proudly on the relative youth and lown one of the best farms in the State? There is cheaper land still in the State, munions. As auxiliaries to these atseveral miles from railroad, but it is best tractions, it appeals to the imaginations o watch the tide, and pass in where the settlement and improvement of newcomers will mutually and rapidly enhance the value of each other's property—where tre or ancient empire, civilization and society, too, is at once more desirable.

And now I have a few words for Presbyterians generally. This is the tals inspire pensive meditations, linking point for those of you who wish to more genial clime. For it is a remarka- near enough, and attractive enough, to ble fact that nearly all of the new set- draw the curious and the sentimental to tlers, (more than three-fourths, at least.) luxuriate in its associations and admire are members or adherents of one or the its wonders; and distant enough to hide other branches of the great Presbyterian from the masses of the papal world its family. And they are amongst the most | mental imbecility and moral abominasubstantial, too-families of New tions. As modern travelers have visited England Congregationalists, Presby- it in rhapsody, and been charmed by terians from New York, Dutch Reformed some blandishment of papal royalty, and from New Jersey, and German Reformed awed by some magnificence of papal from Pennsylvania. And fully up to ceremonies, they have written in admithe demands of this influx of Calvinistic ration, confirming the papal masses in fast multiplying, to keep pace with the they hope to have a new edifice of their demands of the rapid and prosperous own, built and paid for, ready to welcome some worthy and efficient minister of The more particular point of interest the word, to labor in word and deed byterian Church of Bridgeville.

J. L. L. Yours truly, COVENTRY KNOLL, Pa., Feb. 8, 1866.

# PURITAN SEVERITY.

Strictness and vigilance on the subject wards of 500, in a growing condition, of amusements, and especially as to the with a splendid location on the Dela- demoralizing or enervating tendencies of certain dances, plays and artistic exterminus of the proposed new railroad hibitions, which always prevail with to be built during the year from this others of the same kind in themselves point to Cambridge, Maryland, on the less exceptionable, are often said to be Puritanical. It is taken for granted As I was in quest of a home for that the Puritans alone set up so severe sanitary purposes, I was more than a standard of morality; that only their usually observant. I met men from all descendants entertain such scruples; that the great body of Christian teachers and invalids, but all confessing to the mild- examples has conceded all the liberty ness and salubrity of the climate, and asked for in these departments; and the pleasing benefit enjoyed by the hence that the weight of authority is for ber, of these Irishmen can read and change, especially beneficial to pulmo- leaving the public mind to its own direcwrite than the Freedmen. Yet who pary and chronic complaints generally. tion. Now, it is true that the Puritans would dream of getting a company of The atmosphere is delightful, no ex- were austere moralists, condemning some these Celtic representatives, after their tremely cold or oppressively hot weather. things which were countenanced by the day's work, into messrooms in order to | They are far enough South to avoid the | party in their own time opposed to learn A. B. C., spelling, &c.? All the rigors and storms of our winter, and them in Church and State; but the difeloquence of Congress united would near enough to the sea, on both sides, ference was not such as is here implied. hardly be competent for such a feat. A to be affected by its cool breezes. It is They were not alone in condemning true there was a good deal of "chills" such entertainments as were cruel, imwould probably be resisted with intem- there last fall, but it prevailed in pure, or impious in their influences or perate independence. Ignorant and vi- the oldest and healthiest parts of the associations, whether in pastime or cious are these imported citizens, yet country, also where it had not appeared literature, or works of art, and hence in seemingly determined to cultivate these for many years. This vicinity is freer condemning carousals, gaming, quesqualities dilligently. Notwithstanding from epidemics, generally, than the tionable dances, and most of the dramas all this, the country still higgles about North, or other parts of Delaware, not in vogue. Nor were they alone in disthe franchise of Freedmen and listens having those sluggish and almost stag- approving, for these reasons, of the stage complacently to bombast about a Fenian nant waters, which breed much miasm as an existing institution, that could not This is called the best fruit and truck be divested in fact of a debasing and growing section of the State, and said corrupting character. The Christian to be peculiarly adapted to the peach, divines and moralists generally, of that liar variety of soils; while one farm is if not as to measures expedient for supface of loam. Nearly two hundred doctrine of all branches of the Church Much of the land has been worn down proved teachers, whether Protestant or

fragments are to us like inspiration, were, by the judgment of heathens themselves, productive of a corruption of feeling and morals that is scarcely credible. sures of Italy or the Continent; painting, too. And it is very singular to mance. Such men as Plutarch, Cato, Socrates, etc. One very impassioned passage in Plato, I remember, struck me when a boy,—where he banishes all such things from his ideal Republic; and one or two others."

INNER ROME.

BY THE REV. C. M. BUTLER, D. D.\*

"Distance lends enchantment to the view." Romanism derives special aid from the poetic sentiments to which it appeals. Venerable for its antiquity, rich in its historic greatness, lofty in its pretensions and claims, draping its worship with the attractions of splendid temples, simpler worship of other religious comof its generally ignorant devotees, by placing its head, the Pope, on a secular throne, and fixing him at Rome, the cenart; where classic architecture charms the eye, and decaying columns and capithe dead past with the living present. change your homes for a warmer and | The city of Rome is great enough, and

all this poetry into plain prose; and pleton. Fresh from the hand of God, stripping off the garniture of conceit, re- the bright day, smiling in beauty, and veals this Rome, affecting to be the veiled with the exquisite sapphire of purest and noblest, as about the vilest and meanest place of earth. Leaving it | congratulation. And when the rain for others to dilate for the thousandth comes pattering down, alike on the fields time on the Pantheon, the Vatican, the of the just and the unjust, making music Catacombs, and the glories of St. Peter's, of its own, on roof and in tree-top, shall he has condescended to tell us about the present condition of the Roman people, and a strange story he makes of it.

Dr. Butler was no flitting traveler, rehashing old tales from guide books made to order; he was no blind devotee, seeing only the sunny side of popery. A Protestant American, of elevated character and high cultivation, residing with his family two full years at Rome, boarding and house keeping, his eyes and ears open, he had full opportunity to learn its interior condition, and the frankness and courage to unveil it. As a result, he says: "I wish to demonstrate that Rome is, of all civilized States, the most wretchedly, cruelly and stupidly misgoverned, and undergoes an unparalleled amount of mental terror and torture." His book sustains this. A system of government administered by priests for ecclesiastical purposes; endowed with power to punish for heresy as well as immorality; bound by no laws of evidence, and subject to no appeal; it is no wonder that innocent As far as we can learn, the woman was not men grow gray in dark dungeons, or at any time under the influence of bhang, die as martyrs on the scaffold. We but simply acted on the promptings of cannot follow the Doctor through his nar- | what-for the want of a better term-we rations of frightful cruelties; his exhibitions of priestly ignorance, tyranny | pile of wood, with her dead husband across and impurity; his delineations of the persecutions to which all free thought is subjected; and the general misery to which the double yoke of civil and ecclesiastical despotism has crushed three millions of people. It seems to be the characteristic of papal power to "tithe mint" and crucify "justice;" to magnify religious rites and ignore holiness. Intelligence is nothing; moral worth is at a discount; agriculture, commerce and manufactures are of little worth; public wealth, comfort and prayers are of no account. Robbery is winked at; beggary endorsed; religious imposition cultivated; universal suspicion encouraged, and spies rewarded. All crimes at Rome are venial, but the love and promotion culminates in submission to the Pope

\* Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Phila-

with the earnest yet comic inquiry, "Is crop, without applying any fertilizer Crown." Moreover, let the looser mo- worse place to die in; as the sickness whatever, and, strange to say, the lands dern religionists, who make light of these and death of a stranger at once wakes are still producing half crops. Take things, consider that the wisest and best up a set of cormorants, who avail them. the best farms in our State, and in less of the ancent Pagans set an example of selves of a death scene, as an occasion than five years, by such a draining mode similar severity. In this connection we to prey on the means of surviving the manumission of four millions of of agriculture there would be a smaller cite a paragraph from the Letters of the friends. But we will not prolong this bondmen, a large majority of the people | yield of grain than here. This fact late Rev. F. W. Robertson, (Vol. I. p. notice. The book is discursive and fragmentary, and must be read to be appreciated. We thank Dr. Butler for writing it, and advise our friends to read it. It will have a salutary effect on per acre, according to size, improvement of the classics, and have been quite some dreaming religionists, who have an itching for Rome. It shows what for lands which can be brought up to formerly without reflection. One thing they will find there. They will, per. the highest state of cultivation in three that has made me reflect much, has been haps, agree with Dr. Butler, that "any. thing more dismal, dreary, degraded, dirty, dead-and if there be any other unpleasant adjective beginning with d, that, too-than a Roman town. I do not believe is anywhere to be found short of Turkey."

### WHAT SHALL WE TALK ABOUT?

Conversation is a fine art. True, some people appear to have a genius for it, and talk so well and so easily, that it is a pleasure to listen to the genial flow of words. Others talk so rapidly that you are reminded of a wagon racing down hill, after a couple of runaway steeds, or a gabbling brook, brawling over a shallow and pebbly bed. Others, again, have a "ready-to-halt" style, that is absolutely painful. They choose their words with the nicest precision, and arrange their sentences with care, while the wearied listener longs to give them a pull, or a pinch, or a jerk, to make the reluctant words come faster.

It were well that the art of conversation were studied more by people of culture. For it is not the most fluent talk. ers who talk best, or most profitably.

What shall we not speak about? would, perhaps, be a more pertinent inquiry than the reverse. In the first place, then, let us not make our neighbors the subject of discourse. Let us cease to wonder what Miss Jones saw in Mr. Brown that she should invest him with her heart and hand; and why Mr. Llewellyn never visits with his wife. Let us be chary of our conversation about people at all, unless they are in public life, for so prone is human nature to err, that many a kind word said about some one's virtue, leads, alas! to an "if," or a "but," that tarnishes the lustre of all.

Let us not talk about our servants. The servant question, involving as it does, so much of the comfort and peace of many American homes, may well come often to our lips; but let it not pass the roseate gateway, save to the most familiar of friends. Dismiss from the pleasures of social intercourse the misdeeds of Bridget, and the ingratitude of John, and those pleasures will be greatly enhanced.

Let us not talk about the fashions. Changeful cut of sleeve, or length of dress, preposterous hat, or insufferable bonnet; it is enough to endure the misery of an endless change, without the weather is a far more desirable topi lead to the breaking of no command-Dr. Butler's "Inner Rome" translated | ments, unless one be a child or a simheaven, is a fitting topic for thought and we not say "Amen" to the tinkle of the drops, and speak pleasantly thereof to each other?

There is plenty to talk about, friend, never fear. The wide range of literature, the new poem or book, the beauties of nature, the state of the country, the state of the Church-"lots" of subjects, if people will only wake to life in earnest, and cease to fritter it away in idle M. E. M.

# RECENT SUTTEE IN INDIA.

The Pioneer gives in the following terms the particulars of a suttee near Allahabad: "A deliberate act of suttee was perpetrated yesterday week near a village on the Jubbulpore line, about twenty-five miles from Allahabad, on the borders of the Rewah territories. The subject of the sacrifice was the wife of a barber, who, on his death, declared her intention of not surviving, and on her steadily refusing to listen to the expostulations of her neighbors, they at last yielded to her importunity, and assisted at the brutal ceremony must call religious fervor. She sat upon a her knees, while faggots were piled up to her shoulders and her hair was saturated with ghee, continuing to converse with the bystanders while her arms were burning. and only ceasing to do so when flame and smoke choked her utterance."

# VALUABLE DISCOVERIES IN SYRIA.

Lovers of Biblical antiquities will rejoice to hear that the excavations now being made in Syria have resulted in the discovery, at Nadir Sarape, of a Hebrew house dating from about the second century before Christ. Some of the rooms, with their contents, are in perfect preservation, among the latter being a number of Hebrew books. showing that the house belonged to a literary man. Besides the books of Moses and the Psalms of David, there is a collection of Hebrew poems, absolutely unknown to the Orientals of our day. These interesting remains, many of which bear traces of Egyptian origin, have been sent to the Asiatic Society of London.