

Literary Intelligence.

AMERICAN.

ALLIBONE'S DICTIONARY OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS.—The second and concluding volume of this immense work has just received the finishing stroke from the pen of Mr. Allibone. It was projected in 1850. In 1858 the first volume of over 1000 pages, imperial 8vo. was issued; thus sixteen years have been required for its completion.

THE RECENT FIRE in the premises of Messrs. C. Scribner & Co., in New York, has caused no material interruption of their business. The occurrence afforded a good instance of the efficiency of the present Paid Fire Department and associated organizations.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.—M. W. Dodd, New York: The Faire Gospeller; Passages in the Life of Miss Anne Askew; By the author of "Mary Powell"; C. Scribner & Co., New York: Life of Christ; By Rev. E. de Presense.—Carleton, New York: The Apostles; From the French of Renan.—Gould & Lincoln, Boston: The Scriptural Law of Divorce; By Alvah Hovey, D.D., Professor Newton Theological Institution.

AMERICAN WORKS ABROAD.—The "History of Scandinavia from the Early Times of the Northmen, the Sea Kings, and Vikings, to the Present Day," by Professor Paul C. Sinding, published in this country about seven years ago, has been reproduced in England, with a map and portrait of Queen Margaret.—The Lincolnian oration of our great historian Bancroft, delivered before Congress, has been republished in London.

FOREIGN.

RIVALRY BETWEEN NEWSPAPERS IN FRANCE.—The cheap newspapers of Paris, for the most part illustrated, can be had for one and two cents a piece. In order to enlarge their subscription lists, they are offering as premiums the novels of Victor Hugo. A three volume novel, which sells for \$3 60, is offered by a two cent paper to a subscriber for six months, paying \$4 40. Another offers a profusely-illustrated Library Edition of another of these novels for three months' subscription at \$1 80. The rivalry is great and the sales are very great.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of Books written by Quakers, from their rise to the present time, is announced in London.—Gerald Massey's theory of Shakespeare's Sonnets is that Lord Southampton had employed Shakespeare to put a series of real incidents into verse, to write a number of sonnets expressing Southampton's passion for Elizabeth Vernon—others expressing Elizabeth Vernon's love for Southampton—and others again expressing Elizabeth Vernon's jealousy of Lady Rich. This theory is very ingeniously worked out.—Froude's History of England has passed through three editions there. Messrs. Scribner & Co. are publishing it in this country.—Dr. Hupfeld, of the University of Halle, in Prussia, one of the best Hebrew scholars in Europe, died on the 24th of April, aged seventy years. He was pupil and successor of the celebrated Gesenius, and at least as good a Hebraist and critic.—Rev. Francis Mahony, "Father Prout," died in Paris, May 19, aged 71.

MR. HENRY G. BOHN, the eminent London publisher, has just issued a catalogue of second-hand books containing Greek and Latin Miscellanies, including Theology, Fathers of the Church, Philology, Modern Latin Poetry, Facetiae, Satires, Manuscripts, and Chinese Drawings. In his preface he speaks of this list as in all probability his last catalogue, purposing "retiring from business, as far as practicable, within the next twelve months." Mr. Bohn says that, "after an arduous career of nearly half a century, and now approaching his grand dimeric, he feels it desirable to retire from the immediate pressure of business details; but, while he enjoys life, he is not likely to dissociate himself entirely from literary pursuits, and will probably continue to develop schemes long registered in his mind."

ECCLE HOMO.—It is whispered about as a secret worth knowing, that Pilate is the real author of Eccle Homo (Behold the man). There is a legend floating about London, that the publisher of it invited sixteen persons to dinner, to meet the author, each of whom went home no wiser

than he came. A much more curious banquet than this might be given if all those to whom the book has been ascribed were invited to meet each other. Such a dinner party would include the most celebrated Catholic Divines and laymen of England, many English Protestant clergymen, an Archbishop of York, an editor, a female novelist, an Irish historian, a Scottish poet, a Duke, a Master of Trinity College, a Dean of Westminster, an Attorney-General, the Post-Laureate of England, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a High Church Vice-Chancellor, a chemist, a stationer, a sea captain and Louis Napoleon. No feast could equal the charm of this entertainment, and it would meet and dispense, and still the question asked on all sides would be, "Who wrote Eccle Homo?"

FRASER SAYS OF "ECCLE HOMO": "It does not, in our judgment, show any considerable range or depth of study. The book is a novel—and not a good novel—under a critical disguise. It gives the impression of being written by a sheep in wolf's clothing."

Prof. Henry B. Smith criticises it very favorably in Hours at Home for July. After pointing out the vagueness and insufficiency of the author's views upon the sacrificial character of Christ's work, his explanations of the Lord's Supper, his utterances upon the nature and guilt of sin, and the need of a special redemption from sin, Prof. Smith says:—"But even with these drawbacks and doubts, the work is, on many points, a valuable contribution to the literature of the times, on some of the most vital questions now under discussion. It is a defence of supernaturalism against rationalism. The pantheistic and naturalistic schools will find no aid from his investigations. The spiritual, and even mysterious elements of the Christian system, are heartily recognized. One of his aims is to show that 'the Christ of the Gospel is not mythical, by showing that the character those biographies portray is in all its large features strikingly consistent, and at the same time so peculiar as to be altogether beyond the reach of invention, both by individual genius, and still more by what is called the consciousness of the age.' Neither fiction nor philosophy could have invented such a character, and still less achieved such a work."

MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT of the Executive Board of the Friends' Association of Philadelphia and its Vicinity, for the Relief of Colored Freedmen.

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania: Being Extracts from the Minutes of its Quarterly, Extra, and Annual Communications, during the year A. D. 1865, A. L. 5865.

Proceedings of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, at a Quarterly Grand Communication, held at the Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, March 5th, A. D. 1866, A. L. 5866, in reference to the death of the R. W. Grand Secretary, Brother Wm. H. Adams.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for June, 1866, New York: The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., Philadelphia: Sold by W. B. Zieber.—Contents: Geneva's Diana; Sir Brook Fossbrooke, Part XIII; Life of Steele; Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence, Conclusion; A Man's a Man for a' that; The Permissive Bill; The Political Crisis; Index.

Rural Economy.

PERFORMING LABOR WELL.

Honor to labor,—it giveth health; Honor to labor,—it giveth wealth; Honor to labor of body and mind That hath for its object the good of mankind.

Boys and inexperienced plowmen should be instructed in the art of plowing until they can do it well. Let a good plowman travel by the side of the person who is holding the plow, and point out, in a kind and instructive manner, the little imperfections and errors in the manner of holding; and a portion of the time, let the beginner walk by the side of the plowman, and see how a skilful workman handles the plow. In many instances, the man or boy does not really know when he works well or awkwardly until the imperfection of his work is pointed out by a skilful hand. Our boys need to be taught to do their work well; and almost all the adult laborers of the farm, at the present day, need to be instructed how to labor with ease, and how to do their work well. When a farmer perceives that his boys or men work disadvantageously, the correct way is to point out their error, and show them a better way. To do every job well should be the ruling motive of every farmer. When sowing grain by hand, for instance, it is of importance that the work should be done skilfully.

When a laborer is spreading manure, for example, by the exercise of a little skill in shaking it from the fork or shovel, as it is scattered over the land, the labor will be performed in a far more satisfactory manner than to simply pitch it around in heaps, and then go and spread it evenly.

When using the broad hoe, spade, shovel, pick, and all other hand tools, there is an awkward way and there is a skilful way to use them. When tools are handled awkwardly, the work is usually done in a rough and imperfect manner.

Whatever is worth doing at all is worth being done well.

PROPER FOOD FOR STOCK.

J. W. C. of Schoolcraft, Mich., writes to the Rural New Yorker.—In commenting on the objections in the Boston Cultivator to cut ground and cooked food for stock, you ask: "If it is injurious to farm stock, is it not equally so in the case of man? I answer, yes; and if we carry the deviation from the natural diet of stock to the same extent that we have man's, they will ere long be subject to as many diseases, and need as many doctors and hospitals as we now do. If man has shortened his days from more than 900 years to 60 or 70, it is certainly not by eating of his improved mode of living; but this is the little consequence of a

pecuniary point of view, since man now so universally owns himself. But when we come to horses and other farm stock, it is quite a consideration, for they cost money. This being the case, would it not be well to study nature and her inexorable laws more, and let them cut, shell and grind their own food, as nature appears to have designed they should, and thus escape the penalty attached to a violation of Nature's law?

How few farmers appear to think that grass was designed for horses; if we judge from their practice of keeping them from it till the middle of summer. If we wish to keep them healthy we should allow them grass as soon as it grows in the spring, and not stint them in their allowance of hay and grain in consequence. Grass will not spoil their appetites, as many suppose, but will keep them healthy; and a healthy horse always has a good appetite. Watery food for warm weather, and dry food for cold weather, is Nature's rule; and if we observed her laws more, we should have less cause to complain of sickness in our families and among our stock.

Regard Nature, and she will regard us.

FRUIT TREE WORMS.

We have frequently, of late, seen notices of kerosene as a sure destroyer of these pests. It has been suggested that it may become quite as effectual death to the tree itself, but we have read of no facts to sustain this last theory. As to its virtue in the case of the worms, a Central New York correspondent writes as follows to Moore's Rural New Yorker.

In your issue of June 9th, H. T. B. sets forth a most piteous howl and lament, which is heard from one end of the land to the other, as far as your broad ægis extends, and all about worms. While he is making such a lamentable howl, thousands upon thousands are lamenting in silence over the same evil. Heretofore I have been troubled with the same complaint, but now I walk forth with the air of a conqueror, and go forth (among the trees) from conquering to conquest—carrying CERTAIN and INSTANT death and destruction to everything in any caterpillar's nest that can be found. Only one application to each nest is necessary; and three times over the orchard to find nests that were not found before, is all the time necessary to devote. The remedy is simple, effectual, and does not injure the trees; and if all farmers should try it, I very believe in three years the whole country would be rid of the pest. I have tried it, three years, and have had but few this year.

The remedy is this: 1st, a long pole with a swab on the end. 2d, a pan of kerosene oil. 3d, dip the swab in the oil and swab the nest, twisting the swab round the nest, and in less than a minute every worm and egg is killed. The best time is early in the morning or late in the afternoon, as all the worms are in the nest then.

It wants but little kerosene, It wants but little time; The trees will all the better seem, The fruit more fair and fine. Then try it, farmers, one and all, Exterminate the foe; The worms that cause the fruit to fall, Are in your power now.

Another correspondent writes that the ravages of the cabbage-bug may be prevented by placing pieces of woolen cloth, saturated with kerosene, among the plants. The cloth must be re-supplied with kerosene from time to time, as it evaporates. I have saved plants of the cabbage, cauliflower, and dandelion in this way, the beetles leaving at the first application.

Scientific.

AGASSIZ IN BRAZIL.

The discovery by Agassiz of clear traces of a glacial period under the tropics has been, to some extent, already made known in published letters from his friends and himself. He seems to think it will excite almost as much opposition as his theory of glaciers over Northern Europe did thirty years ago. But what Humboldt did half a century ago in opening up to the world the Valley of the Amazon, has been carried on by Agassiz, with a wonderful enlargement of knowledge and resources. He treats in the footsteps of that noble student, carrying out his researches to an extent that even Humboldt never dreamed of.

From Rio de Janeiro, through the whole Valley of the Amazon, he found the glacial drift, a sort of reddish—as in some other places of yellowish—clay; a homogeneous, unstratified paste, and containing loose materials of all sorts and sizes covering the country. It is of very uneven thickness, sometimes washed entirely away, leaving the bare rock scorched by the great ice. The fertility of the land is one of the best guides to the presence of this drift. Where it lies thickest there are the most flourishing coffee plantations. This fertility of soil arises from the great variety of chemical elements contained in the drift, and the kneading process it has undergone by the glacial action grinding it up so finely.

We all know that water expands in freezing, and where for ages immense bodies of fresh snow fall on masses of ice, and thaw in the sun and freeze up again in winter and in the shade, this expansion of freezing produces a constant motion of the whole body, very slowly, from a few inches to a few feet in the year, pressing in the north toward the south, grinding up the soil with an immense pressure, removing huge boulders and grooving the rocks with deep furrows. A sheet of snow ten thousand feet thick, extending all over the northern and southern portions of the globe; must necessarily lead to a northern and southern cap of ice moving toward the Equator. Professor Agassiz says: "I have in Maine followed, compass in hand, the same set of furrows, running from north to south, in one unvarying line, over a surface of one hundred and thirty miles.

This sort of ice movement is now proved to have extended, in its turn, to the regions lying under the Equator—the whole Valley of the Amazon. Humboldt had referred the Amazonian deposits of unstratified red clay to the Devonian, and Martins to the Triassic, period; and all travelers had considered it at least as old as

the Tertiaries. But, says Prof. Agassiz, "I found in these very beds a considerable amount of well-preserved leaves, the character of which proves their recent origin. These leaves do not even indicate as ancient a period as the Tertiaries, but resemble so closely the vegetation of to-day, that I have no doubt, when examined by competent authority, they will be identified with living plants. The presence of such an extensive clay formation, stretching over a surface of more than three thousand miles in length and about seven hundred in breadth, is not easily explained." But since these leaves grew and settled quietly in the laminated mud, at the bottom of quiet waters, the whole valley must have been subjected to a polar climate for ages, so sunk down that huge icebergs or glaciers must have grooved the rocks and kneaded the clay all over its surface.

When we consider that it was not so much the changes in the surface of the earth, but rather the undescribed fishes that now populate the waters of the Amazon, that Agassiz went to Brazil to examine, he may well feel gratified in contemplating the important geological facts that a citizen of our own country has revealed to the world in a single year of travel in Brazil. He has now returned to Rio, and presented the Emperor with magnificent collections in natural history, and will bring home with him to the United States other equally valuable results of his researches in that interesting country.—Ledger.

MAGNETIC FILINGS.

Iron and steel filings and turnings are stated to be strongly magnetic. Engineers have observed that iron filings generally adhere magnetically to the edge of a clipping chisel. The long spirals of metal turned off in the lathe are especially strongly magnetic, and the softer the iron, the higher they seem to possess this remarkable property. The extremity of the chip first touched by the tool becomes the south pole, whilst the opposite end, where the lathe finishes the chip, becomes the north pole. The direction of the spiral is also stated to have an influence on the intensity of the magnetism produced.

WATCHES.

The small steel chain that is wound around the fusee of a watch is about eight inches in length, and contains about 500 links riveted together. These links are about the one-fiftieth part of an inch in length, and are punched out from plates of steel and riveted together. Modern invention has not yet discovered any substitute for this delicate chain, equal to it in slenderness, strength and flexibility.

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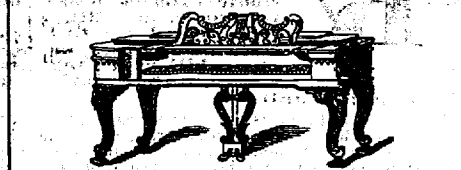
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Miscellaneous.



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