# Correspondence.

THE ANABAPTISTS.

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE REFOR-MATION IN THE NETHERLANDS.

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Truth ever has its counterfeits. ... Earnestness in behalf of a good cause will always be accompanied with its caricature, fanaticism. When the tyranny of error is broken up, there are never wanting those who rush to the extremes of license. Beside every Reformation seems to go a Deformation. Many false Messiahs appeared about the time must needs struggle with immoral and wild elements seeking to attach themselves to it. Paul was compelled to the Nicolaitans, those that held the doctrine of Balaam and the adherents of the false prophetess, Jezebel, as errorists who have sounded thesevery depths of Satan, while calling themselves Christians and seeking to identify themselves with the early Church. So, we cannot wonder that, by the side of a movement so pure, so Scriptural, so honestly aimed phets departed foaming with anger. at the spiritual elevation of men as the Reformation, should arise a phenomenon so hateful and so scandalous as Anabaptism. And the false reformation has its great use. It helps us to recognize the true, By the side of God's work goes man's work. They who would deny the hand of God in the Lutheran Reformation, need only to be pointed to the excesses of the Anabastists, to learn what sort of work man, at the prompt-. ing of the devil, would make of such amovement. In no way could it have been made more clearly to appear that there is a wide gulf between a Reformation based on the word of God and a fanatical excitement, than in this con-

trast. In the little town of Zwickan, on the western borders of Saxony, south of Leipzig, some ignorant but strong-minded men fell into the delusion of imagining themselves divinely inspired prophets, sent to complete the Reformation. as they said, so feebly sketched by Luther. They rejected the Scriptures as unnecessary for those who were enlightened by immediate revelation. They considered themselves sole judges of what was right and wrong. Having lar punishments and persecutions with the Protestants, from the Popish authoricast off the yoke of Romanism, they wished at the same time to throw off. every restraint and to follow their own individual inclinations. They prophesied the early and violent overthrow of the present state of things. They went through the town and country crying, existence of the sect. So they continued "Woel, woel the day of the Lord draweth nigh." They taught that infant baptism was valueless, and required all of temporal conquest and dominion. men to come and receive from their hands the true baptism, as a sign of their introduction to the true Church of God. From Zwickan these fanatics came to

had drawn from the Scriptures. In to be seen rather than described. tender and noble language, first commending, like Paul in his Epistles, what of the natural kingdom in Switzerland. reputation. It is not wonder that hunpeople, he proceeds to argue, to admonish to about 2800 feet. The region of fir mer months, climb to its top. and to rebuke, with a most sagacious trees rises to 4000 feet. But flocks of We spent one night at Rogatz, that chords of feeling. They are frequently mixture of indignation against error and cattle and goats are seen feeding far we might drive out to Pfeffers bad, sad, yet a vein of hope and cheerfulof caution in dealing with the offenders. above these. Above 8000 feet is the which is one of the most remarkable ness runs through them and saves them In eight sermons, it is said, he did not lower limit of the region of eternal snow, places in Switzerland. Our guide-books from the sthetic vice of melancholy, allow one offensive word against the disturbers to escape him. But he con- they press their way sometimes far be- gorge in the whole chain of the Alps," etical pathos. With a very great variety quered. The false prophets lost their low, where the flocks crop the green herbage. Here, too, are formed the avaadherents, the people returned to their quiet pursuits, the tumultuous assaults lanches which sometimes come thunder- over and shaded from the sun, that it is hold of the popular heart. lanches which sometimes come thunder- over and snauer non the day time. TAVLOR. The Picture of St. John. By ing down the mountain side. At Lau even difficult to read in the day time. TAVLOR. The Picture of St. John. By ing down the mountain side. At the end of it is a hot spring rather Bayard Taylor. Boston : Ticknor & Fields. upon Romish idolatry ceased, and Anaterbrunn we heard one which sounded At the end of it is a hot spring rather baptism no longer had a foothold in Wittenberg. Two of the prophets sought, much like the explosion of a cannon. In warmer than I cared to expose my hand an interview with Luther. In reply to fact, the ladies in our party were at to, for any length of time. These waters of Christ And primitive Christianity their long arguments, he simply declared first confident that it was a cannon. that nothing they advanced was sus-

On our way to Grindenwald, I could tained by the Scriptures, and that the but notice that the cascades from the whole thing was a fable. The prophets high mountain sides were just about the warn his hearers and converts not to flew into a rage. Luther demanded a same in quantity of water that, they use their evangelical liberty "for an oc- miracle. Another one, more calm, and were seven years ago, when I first saw, casion to the flesh;" and John, in his affecting at the moment to be inspired, them. At first sight, you would think. place. The rocks rise almost perpenletters to the seven churches, rebukes declared that he knew what was passing that all the water, would run off these in Luther's thoughts, and that he, Luther, barren rocks in one hour's time. It was beginning to incline to their docwould seem as if there must be some. trine. "The Lord rebuke thee, Satan !" secret source of supply not at once diswas Luther's deliberate and calm reply. coverable. So it occurred to me that At this they raged like madnien, and eminent Christians, who stand high cried out "The Spirit, the Spirit." Lu- above those around them, and who are. ther uttered some expressions of extreme much with God, have a constant supply of Divine grace of which the world contempt for their spirit, and the proknows nothing. Yes; "The secret of Thus, in a campaign of a week, this the Lord is with them that fear. Him." most dangerous enemy of the Reforma " They that water others shall themtion and of Christian civilization was routed and driven from the field, This selves be watered." Those who are much in the Divine - presence can say, was in the middle of March, 1522. "All my', springs sare /in . Thee." The But, though driven from Wittenworld and worldly Christians may look berg, these false teachers were by no with doubt upon such, and exclaim they means robbed of the power or disposition are so much talked about and looked up to do mischief. They, and others of to, they will soon get filled with pride like opinions, passed from country to and vanity and then cease to be a blesscountry, giving serious trouble in Swit- ing to others. But if they can still, year zerland, Bohemia and Saxony, but after year, truthfully say, "All my making Holland the chief seat of their springs are in Thee," they will constantdisorders. Their heresy was not suply be a means of blessing to others. pressed, but the great point was gained | Yet, at the same time, with all humility, that they hereafter stood in open opposithey will feel their entire, dependence sition to the Lutheran Reformation. on God, never once forgetting the words This continued to move onward, in its of the Lord Jesus: "Without me ye can own lofty and independent sphere, while do nothing," (John xv. 5). If God has the Anabaptists were known as a sect a work for one of his followers to perby themselves, and the whole movement, form, he can fit him for it. and lead him though carrying along with it many all the time to feel that he is but an good but misguided men, was manifestly humble agent in the hands' of the Disbut an outburst of fanaticism, intense penser of events. and mischievous enough while it lasted,

I could but notice that as we, from time to time, ascended higher up the mountain sides, sometimes reaching as far as five or eight thousand that that the size of the stones laid doon the thatched roofs was increased. We observed that on some of the buildings on ties. And just as the sympathies and the sides of the mountains, a mile or interest of many were aroused by the more high, the stones were each as large persecutions and sufferings of the Pro- as a man could lift, when only a few testants, so the suffering Anabaptists miles distant, in the valley, they were won friends and adherents, who other much smaller. We were told that it was because the wind along the high mountain passes is sometimes so ŝtrong to increase, antil, in the year 1533, they as to blow off their roofs; yes, and to made a bold effort to realize their dreams break their houses in pieces if these great stones are not placed on them to They had become very numerous in the keep them down.

German town of Munster, but a few Does not God also find it necessary miles east of the boundary of Holland. to place many weights upon those who

and the perverters of the doctrines he sights witnessed from these places are which, from its isolated position, com- Mother," to command for it a favorable Aytoun, Peacock, Prout; The Ethics of mands one of the finest views in Swit- reception. The themes of her muse are It is interesting to notice the boundaries serland, convinces one of its deserved mostly familiar, drawn from a personal experience not beyond the common he found worthy of praise among his The region of oaks extends from 1700 dreds, day after day, all during the sum- sympathy of men. They touch with skill and gentleness many half-hidden

where glaciers are formed and from which, toldi us if was "the most tremendous without robbing them of a genuiue poand I am quite content to believe it. It in versification, they flow smoothly and is so, deep in places, so entirely covered musically. It is a book that must take

16mo., pp. 220.) For sale as above.

Our Pennsylvania poet here traces in a metrical romance the life of an artist, supply a large water-cure establishment. toward which he himself had, as he From Coire, we took the dilligence explains in the opening lines, a strong over the Splugen, which follows up to the predilection. It is wrought with deep source of the Rhine. When we reached passion, con amore, and seems truly to as "The British Poets," comprising 130 the defile of the Via Mola, we all alightexpress what might have been the poet's volumes. Their own very complete list of ed to gaze upon the wonders of the experience in a different pursuit in life. The soul of the artist is laid bare, and torrent. A flat stone falling hundreds the great vicissitudes and stages of his of feet into the stream irom the bridge, development, as modified by the events made the whole place ring with the loud, of his outward life, are told with a report. We passed the Sabbath at Splu- beauty of language, a music of verse, gen, not quite a mile high, but so high an intensity of feeling, and a richness that we found show all about us. It of thought, which entitle the work snowed nearly all day. It was, indeed, to rank, as a poem of high order. Sometimes one is reminded of the frank ded, &c. Little, Brown & Co., of a Sabbath never to be forgotten. The Sometimes one is reminded of the frank ded, &c. Little, Brown & Co., of day before, in the valley below, we had, simplicity of Wordsworth, and again Boston, have just published the ninth vol. suffered with the heat, and even as we the stream of thought gets mazed in ume of Mr. George Bancroft's History of ascended the mountain side, we saw the esthetic intricacy, bordering on that of the United States. The period embraced farmers all along loading hay on their Browning. The story, however, is not in this volume is from July, 1776, to April, little wagons, drawn by cows. So you far beyond the range of common love 1778; another volume, to apper early next see, we passed from summer to mid tales in invention; and the poem is year, will complete the whole. chiefly remarkable for the play of artist 110 Foreion 710 Among French announce-Sabbath morning we went to the Pro-

testant church deyout Worshippers. Many must have the author, to task for treating picturwalked miles down the slippery mounesquely, and apologetically the vices into tain to be present. I was perfectly amazed to find four or five hundred prewhich ungoverned passion is too apt to lead youth, surrounded with the pecusent Infall the storm and with only a liar blandishments of art. There are not a few gifted minds, now-a-days, not few houses in sight, I only expected to reckoned among the openly immoral, see about fifty. A tender babe, even, was brought through the snow to be who will have, much to answer for in Artists in Greek Antiquity." baptized. It was, as is the custom, the pernicious fashion they follow of wrapped up like an Egyptian mummy. gilding unlawful pleasures, and alluring our youth, under a flimsy pretext of The German minister touched it three warning, to nothing else than dissipatimes with water, as he baptized it in the tion, loss of inward purity, and a career name of the Father and of the Son and that takes hold on hell of a low act of

WHIPPLE Character and Characteristic Men. By Edwin P. Whipple. 16mo., pp. 324. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co. One of the most genial of our American lecturers is Whipple. Not profound or assuming to be so; not overwrought or imaginative; not severe in criticism; ering 12;827 feet in the air, to unveil but cultivated, shrewd, sensible, direct, her virgin brow. All around us was with an abundance of agreeable brief fog, and so my thoughts wandered back. illustrations, mainly of a personal charto our voyage across the ocean, and tried acter; and aiming ever to please and to express, in simple lines, the impression entertain, to hold the uncertain attention of the hearer by something fresh re sailed from west to east, our, and captivating.

The topics are Character; Eccentric, Intellectual and Heroic Character; The American Mind; The English Mind; Thackeray; Nathaniel Hawthorne: Edward Everett; T. Starr King; Agassiz; Washington and the Principles of the Revolution.

Aristotle; The English Pulpit; Meteorology, Past and Present; George Eliot's Novels; Keble and the Christian Year. This completes the 47th volume.

#### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN ANNOUNCEMENTS. - Presbyterian. Publication Committee, Philadelphia, announce: Only in Fun, or the Teasing Boy; Allan's Fault; May Castleton's Mission; Flowers in the Grass; Rose Delaney's Secret ; Diamond Cross ; Out at Sea ---- Chas. Scribner & Co.:-Lange's Commentary on Acts; new volumes of Dr. Schaff's Church History; Studies in English, by Prof. Schele DeVere; vols. seven and eight of Froude's England .---- Widdleton, of New York :---Milman's History of Christianity to the Abolition of Paganism and the Roman Empire. --- Tickner, & Fields announce that they have bought from Little, Brown & Co. the stereotype plates and the entire stock of the important and valuable" series of books known later and living poets will be included in it. Messrs. Hurd & Houghton have in press, for immediate publication, an American edition of Dr. William Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, under the editorship of Prof. H. B. Hackett, D.D., assisted by many eminent scholars. The appendix will be incorporated into the body of the work, the references verified, errors corrected. and numerous articles and engravings ad-

life, agound the simple incidents. We must take the liberty of calling sertation on the Uncertainty of the First Five Ages of Roman History," which is supposed to have suggested to Niebuhr his famous doubts ; " The Correspondence of the Reformers in Countries, where French was Spoken". (a great many unpublished documents relating to Calvin and other French reformers will appear in this collection); H. Bazin "On the Condition of

The Imitation of Christ.-As an illus-tration of the great number of copies of this work that have been produced, it is stated that in France alone there have been more than sixty translations and more than a thousand editions in French.

Beranger and his Publisher's Coachman. -The publisher of Beranger's works was M. Perrotin, who gave him an annuity of \$300 for life for the copyright of all his works. An ordinary hostler asks \$65 more a year than this man of genius received; and the strange sight was to be witnessed of M. Perrotin being driven to his country-seat by a man who received more for his manual labor than the genius did who' in great part supported master, man, horses and carriage. - Cor. Childs' Lit. Gazette.

Speaking of the death, probably by starvation, of a young literary aspirant of Paris, the Paris correspondent of Childs' Literary Gazette, says :--- He forgot--- as so many forget-that a longer novitiate is required in literature, than in any other profession. No man thinks of adopting the law, or medicine, or engineering as a profession, unless he is the master of money enough to support him in the school and during the first year of professional life. But almost every man thinks he can earn money as a writer from the very outset, even though; as is often the case, he is ignorant of orthography and syntax. We should hear a great deal less about the distress of young literary men if they would consent to use these assistances which are at hand during their novitiate. The most eminent writers recommend these assistances as protections to the dignity, as aids for optical instrument-makers while meditating and writing his extraordinary philosophical treatises. Franklin supported himself as a printer. M. Michelet refused to earn bréad by writing as a hack, and supported himself by teaching until he felt himself able to write. M. Renan supported himself by teaching school until he ascertained that he was sufficiently master of his pen to draw support from it. M. Prevost-Paradol likewise supported himself during his literary novitiate by teaching. M. Taine, long after he became well known as an author, continued to teach. Some of his friends expressed their astonishment. He replied :- "I wish to write only when, where, and as I please, and no author can enjoy this independence unless he is able to do, without editors of newsmyself a minimum of fortune, which I rescandal to the current literature of the rial life; and when I shall have attained it, I shall philosophize at my pleasure." Mme. George Sand supported herself by painting fans until her pen supplied her with sufficient income. Young authors ought to bear these examples in mind, and to imitate them. There are a great many employments where the literary neophyte may earn his livelihood while he is fitting himself for his new profession. If he disdains these, for some discreditable vanity. and resolves to have no bed and no board but such as his inexperienced pen may provide, he cannot complain if a life of hardship and a premature grave are his portion. Course of English Reading .- The Nation, Dct. 4, speaks of a work entitled, "A Course of English Literature," lately published by James Hannay, author of . a pleasant essay on Thackeray, and a readable/volume called "Satire and Satirists." Mr Hannay divides English literature into epochs, and, giving to each a backbone of history, he allows divergence, at the will of the reader, among philosophy, poetry. fiftion, letters, and light reading. He only recommends what is best to be read, as showing the style of the author and reflect-/ng the spirit of the time. An American PERIODICALS. NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, No. 89, Sep-Scribner & Co., which will contain the ex-mber, 1866. New Vork (The Verter)

the nome of Luther in 1521. But Luther was still a fugitive, safely concealed in the Castle of Wartburg.

And in his absence great mischief was done by these violent men. Many of his friends were led away by the contagion of their enthusiasm. They entered the churches and carried away the images, broke them in pieces and burned them. in Learning was decried as unnecessary when ignorant men could become prophets. The old professor, Carlstadt, advised his pupils to return home to the spade and the plough, and the master at the boys' school at Wittenberg, called to the assembled citizens from the window to come and take away their children. Men's minds became disturbed. ....The students at Wittenberg University grew disorderly and finally dispersed. The Reformation seemed on the point of ruin, in the very place of its origin. The friends of Rome on all fourth visit, and I, have, therefore, been sides gained, confidence, and exclaimed, "One struggle more, one last struggle and all will be ours."

gree staggered by the news which reached him in his retreat, that a new race of prophets had arisen, who claimed the sublime privilege of direct commun- | years ago I went on foot over this same ion with God. But he feels that the mountain pass. I remember I walked time has' come for his appearance at that day not less than twenty five miles. Wittenberg, In spite of the opposition | The bracing air of these snow-capped of his protector, on the 3d of March, 1522, he bade adieu to the ancient towers and gloomy forests of the Wartburg, and on the 7th of March, amid general rejoicing, he entered the scene of his earlier | ing twenty or thirty miles a day, up and | mountains the more you dwell among labors, and engaged in the great task which had especially summoned him forth. It was a new and most serious undertaking. The question to be settled was, whether the elements of fanaticism which had begun to work in connection with the Reformation could be separated wife and party were on horseback, and from it; whether it could be shown to I kept up with them all the way. At the world that a movement, like Protestantism, for the liberation of the human bounding along from rock to rock; but I was not able at once to discover the Swedish transcendentalist must be despirit from ages of religious tyranny, was the next morning I felt as if I was beauty and majesty of the everlasting capable of maintaining and establishing | eighty-five years of age. But I am now itself as something entirely pure and all right again. beneficent, essentially upon the side of public order, and civilization; or whether Monday night, and were present at their it must be swallowed up by the disorderly elements which came to the surface at the same time, and so be proved to be substantially in no wise different from them.

Luthen at once ascended the pulpit and preached every day for a week. in the very midst of the glorious Ber- distance, the Rhigi looks small. So it This bold and lion-like man, who has been called the third Elijah, had no ana- feet in the air. Think of it-two miles which is more than three times as high. themas for the disturbers of the peace above the level of the sea! The sublime But a walk up or down the Rhigi, pen of the author of "Rock me to Sleep, i Rowan Hamilton; Recent Humorists/ guide for buying an English library.

The government, having issued a pro- make high attainments in the Divine life?

from sight.

plundered the churches and divided up' the goods of the fugitives: All kinds of books were burned but the Bible.

but soon exhausting itself and vanishing

Anabaptists, in Holland, suffering simi-

wise would never have known of the

We read, for several years, of the

(To be Continued.)

### REV. MR. HAMMOND'S LETTER FROM SWITZERLAND.

## SWITZERLAND, Sept. 17, 1866.

My DEAR MR. MEARS :--- We are still wandering among the grand old mountains of Switzerland. This is now my able to act as a guide for our party. Rev. Dr. Buddington and wife joined us at Paris. We enjoy their society Luther was not in the slightest de- exceedingly. I think they will go with us all the way to Palestine.

Last Monday we chartered a carriage to take us over the Brunig Pass. Seven mountains, once we are accustomed to and delight at the constantly changing it, enables one to walk this distance with no great fatigue. I was never all the names of the different peaks. It more strong and well than when walk- is wonderful how fond you become of down the mountain passes. I remember | them. They have a language of their that I then walked up and down the own, which is not at once easily trans-Rhigi without the least injury; every lated. I well remember how I was disstep of it was full of enjoyment. But my walk down that mountain last. Friday was rather severe upon me. My the time, it was high enjoyment to be

We reached the Falls of Giesbach on from Interlachen to Lauterbrunn and Grindenwald. Here we found ourselves

clamation against them, they took up Dr. Payson once said that "Few knew arms and invited their brethren in neigh- the penalty of popularity." Those who boring towns to come to their aid. Thus have read his life know how many were reinforced, they became masters of the his afflictions. This may be the reason place, and those who would not join or he never seems to have been made proud, submit to them, were compelled to leave because he was permitted to be a workon pain of instant death. This was in ing servant for the Master. Paul "was the spring of 1534. The whole town caught up into Paradise," and that was being given over to their control, they one reason why, it seems, the Lord found it necessary to lay trials, more heavy than stones, to keep him from being blown away to destruction by the stormy winds of temptation. He found that God in love sent them upon him, lest he "should be exalted above mea sure." And he could hear his Father, say: "My grace is sufficient for thee for my strength is made perfect in weakness," No wonder that he submissively exclaims: "Most gladly, therefore, will I rather glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me. Therefore I take pleasure in infirmities. in reproaches, in necessities, in persecutions, in distresses for Christ's sake, for when I am weak then am I strong." Would that all God's children were as submissive under their burdens of sorrows as was Paul.

We spent a day or two very pleasantly at Berne.' It commands one of the finest views of the Bernese, Alps. We sat for hours, filled with wonder panorama. It was interesting to learn appointed at the first sight of Gray Loch and the mountains about Williams College, of which I had heard so much. But I was a freshman then, in that one. particular. I had not been much acausinted with mountain scenery. Hence hills. But after I had lived four years among those mountains-or hills, I should call them, in speaking of them

from Switzerland-I learned to love grand illumination with Bengal lights. them. I had wandered up and down circle, enough copies are disposed of to in fortune. Full of useful lessons, but It reminded me a little of the illuminat their steep sides and learned, among actual readers, to make the work pay in lacking in point and interest. ed fountains of the Crystal Palace of other things, that they were much higher. which I wrote you. Tuesday we drove than I had supposed. So I have found that the longer I linger among the Alps, the better I understand them. In the nese Alps, rising ten or eleven thousand is, when compared with Mount Blanc.

If we the rising sun would The true time we must heed.

As o'er the deep blue sea we sail, With ever hastening speed,

of soul varies.

winter all in one day

of the Holy Ghost.

We have to go 7000 feet above the

level of the sea before we reach the top

of the mountain. But I must close this

letter and send it down the mountain.

toward the United States. I shall ven-

ture to inclose some verses which I wrote

one day last week, while sitting in our

cariage waiting for the Jung Frau, tow-

produced on my mind by the fact that,

watches lost twenty minutes each day.

So, it occurred to me, as we approached

the Sun of Righteousness we shall find

our old views changing as our longitude

Our watches we shall ever find Are losing time each day; And if we would not be behind, We must not heed their say.

If we would keep them with the sun, They must be daily set; For soon they far behind would run, If we should this forget.

Thus, as we sail o'er life's rough sea, Most surely we shall find That as we nearer draw to Christ, The world is left behind.

And should they chance to think it strange, We cease "with them to run,"\* Then we can tell them we have changed

As we approach the sun. Yes, we can tell them we have not That longitude of soul, Which we once had when we set out

To reach the heavenly goal. As toward the Sun of righteousness

We evermore draw nigh, Like His will be our glorious dress When we are called to die.

Then, landed safe beyond life's sea, We ne'er from Christ shall part, But in all-perfect harmony We shall be one in heart.

-13. 1 Pet. iv. 4. Your brother in Christ,

E. P. HAMMOND.

Editor's Sable.

SWEDENBORG. The Divine Attributes, including also the Divine Trinity; a Treatise on the Divine Love, and Wisdom and Cor-respondence. From the "Apocalypse Explained" of Emanuel Swedenborg. Phila-delphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 12mo., pp. 390.

As specimens of the peculiar doctrines and speculations of a gifted and profound thinker, but one far astray from the simple truths of the Gospel and the plain and positive requirements of common sense, this volume has its interest and value to the reflecting public. Some of the disciples of the voting money and pains in no small measure, for the publication of the opinions of their master. The volume is almost luxurious in its typography, and a mercantile point of view.

AKERS. Poems. By Elizabeth Akers. (Flor-ence Percy.) Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Blue and gold, pp. 248. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

It is only necessary to remind our

PENNYSON. The Poetical Works of Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate. Boston : Ticknor & Fields. Square 18mo., pp. 370. This is Messrs. Ticknor & Fields' ninth edition of the entire works of the poet, issued in various styles and sizes. This Diamond Edition, small enough to go into the cost pocket, yet exquisitely and clearly printed on tinted paper, contains, like the rest, every poem of the to the improvement and rapid success of author's, and is sold at the low price of the literary man. Spinoza polished glasses \$1.25.

READE. Griffith Gaunt, or Jealousy. By Charles Reade. With Illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Svo., pp. 214. Paper covers. For sale as above.

This work of fiction, written with great power of invention, characterization and description, bids fair to bring back upon us a style of novel writing in which the State prison crimes of offenders are to work little or no damage to the social standing or real estimate of character of the individuals concerned. Commencing with a duel. we are led through a train of intrigue, suspicion, jealousy, deceit, and criminality which we have been amazed to see served up on the pages of a periodical claiming the respectable standing papers and publishers. I have allotted to of the Atlantic Monthly. It has been a day.

We learn that the author entertains the purpose to prosecute for damages one of his critics who has held up the offences of the book against morality to public reprobation, as they deserved. Such an attempt would issue in covering the book and its author in still deeper infamy.

THE BLIND PRINCESS. By the Author of "Opposite the Jail." Boston: Henry "Opposite the Jail." Boston: Henry Hoyt. 18mo., pp. 229. Presbyterian Book Store, 1334 Chestnut Street. Quite too sorrowful, not to say harrow ing, a story to be reckoned among the best class of children's books.

TROWBRIDGE. Agnes Wilbur, or a Daugh-ter's Influence. By Catherine M. Trow-bridge. Small ISmo., pp. 251. J. C. Garrigues & Co.

A simply told story of the conversion of a fashionable city girl, a child of wealth, and of her after-usefulness in we cannot believe, among so limited a the family of her father, then reduced

tember, 1866. New York: The Leonard cellent addition of a list of the most de-Scott Publishing Co.; Philadelphia: for sirable editions of the works recommended sale by W B. Zieber.—Contents: My in the book, by a well known thorough readers that this volume is from the George McDonald's Novels; Sir William bibliographer. This will, in fact, be a