

Editor's Table.

J. P. KELLY & CO'S BOOKS.

MARSHALL. Millicent Legh. A tale, by Emma Marshall, author of "The Lost Lilies," "Brook Silverstone," &c. 18mo., pp. 319.

A story of English life, in which it is shown that opportunities for doing good may sometimes be diminished by elevation to places of wealth and influence, or at least require to be sought with greater caution and determination. The devoted Christian spirit of Millicent Legh forms a beautiful picture. Mr. Howard is a model rector. Dr. Stephen and Mr. Roberts are forcibly contrasted, as polished and vulgar, but alike in their misconception of the highest use of wealth.

BUT ONCE. By the author of "Let Well Alone," 18mo., pp. 255.

Another story of English life, this time altogether among the lowly. With great power the effects of intoxicating drink upon the domestic relations of the poor are described. How a wife's irascibility may aggravate all the ills and discomforts arising from the drinking habits of the husband, is also effectively brought out. The book does not seem to be upon the total abstinence platform, as beer drinking is frequently introduced without disapproval. Mrs. Ellis' "Brewer's Family," lately issued in this country, shows the immense mischief of this habit upon the poorer classes. "But Once" conveys the high moral lesson of the importance of resisting the first temptation to rash and evil acts, and is full of excellent practical lessons to the poor.

JOHN HATHERTON. By the author of "Effie's Friends," 18mo., pp. 192.

One of the most touching stories in print. The dark tints predominate; deliverance seems to come too late, at least in an earthly point of view, but the mind is turned from a world where so many disappointments and irrecoverable losses befall, to the better life the true portion of the soul. Marjory and John are skilfully drawn characters. The true wife and the generous-hearted husband are well described, and the contrast to those described in "But Once" is very striking.

LEWELLYN. The Deserted Mills, or the Reward of Industry. By E. L. Lewellyn, author of "Piety and Pride," "The Dove's Nest," "What to Do," Philada: J. Hamilton. 16mo., pp. 246.

A story illustrating the power of simple, steady piety, with the aid of Providence, in turning the whole current of a selfish, useless life into happiness and beneficence. Parts of the story are ingeniously combined and well executed, other parts are hurried and slighted. The impression of the whole is beautiful and good. The volume also contains "The Potter Party."

OSGOOD. American Leaves: Familiar Notes of Thought and Life. By Samuel Osgood, author of "The Hearth Stone," &c. New York: Harper & Bros: 12mo., pp. 380. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A series of papers originally published, with one exception, in Harper's Magazine. They are written in a quiet, graceful, genial style, full of that practical wisdom which is so acceptable to the Anglo-Saxon mind, and referring to topics of the highest every day importance. The contents are: Little Children, Our Old School Influences, American Boy, American Girls, Fortune, The Flag at Home, Learning Statesmanship, Off-Hand Speaking, Art Among the People, American Nerves, Garden Philosophy, Easter Flowers, Toward Sunset.

One cannot dip into the volume any where without meeting some kindly, sympathetic sentiment, gracefully expressed and interwoven with the living interests of the present.

PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS.

DUFFIELD.—SECOND ADVENT. A Discourse delivered at the opening of the Synod of New Jersey, Oct. 16, 1866, by the Moderator, John T. Duffield, D.D. With notes and an appendix. Published by request. Philadelphia: James S. Claxton. 12mo., pp. 64. Flexible covers.

This sermon takes the ground of the Confession, that "the day of Christ's coming is unknown to men—that they may shake off all carnal security and be ever watchful"—that the event is ever imminent, and, as such, should be ever looked for with expectation and preparation. It is held that there is nothing scripturally inconsistent with the view that Christ may come at any moment—that the idea of a millennial era before the Advent is unsupported by Scripture. Prof. Duffield may therefore be classed with pre-millennialists, though the sermon exhibits none of the extravagance and presumption into which many of this class fall.

GEORGE FOX. An Address delivered to the Society of Friends. By C. H. Spurgeon, in Devonshire Meeting-house, Bishopsdale street, Nov. 6, 1866. Charles Gilpin, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Spurgeon illustrates his great comprehensiveness by making himself at home among the Quakers, whose great character he most liberally praises in the pamphlet before us. Many striking views of George Fox's character are presented. Mr. Spurgeon seems himself to reject all oaths with Quaker literalness. At the close, he holds out the idea that the denomination has a special call

to meet and combat the ritualistic tendencies of the times. For sale by H. Longstreth, 1338 Chestnut street.

THE LIVING GOD. A Testimony in the recent revival of religion within the bounds of New Castle Presbytery, to God's present power and willingness to bless his faithful people.

This little pamphlet describes the latest of God's works of grace in a region famous of old for these visitations. Whitefield himself preached at Nottingham and Fagg's Manor with a success surprising to himself. The fall and winter of 1865-6 brought a great and marvellous outpouring of the Spirit's influence upon the same locality. This tract, issued by the Presbytery Board, as a supplement to the *Home and Foreign Record*, refers mainly to the work in Fagg's Manor, where it is worthy of note, that no scruple was felt in the use of so-called revival measures; and that even more than the usual blessing attended their faithful and judicious use. Those who would their faith strengthened and their hopes kindled, should read this narrative of the great things wrought by the living God for his Church on that field.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for December. New York: Leonard Scott Publication Company. Philadelphia: for sale by W. B. Zieber.—Contents: Nina Baltatka, Part VI.; Social Hyperbole; Foreign Interference with the Tac-Pings; Our Amusements; Cornelius O'Dowd; John Bright; Victor Hugo; What Is and What May Be; Index.

Rural Economy.

MANURE FOR GARDENS.

I cultivate a fair-sized garden for a private affair, about one-third of an acre. In times past I have kept the ground well freshened with stable manure, occasionally alternating it with a coat of lime, and this, along with deep spading or ploughing, frequent stirring of the ground, and keeping down weeds, has always made a good return. It is seldom wise for those who are doing well to attempt a change for the better; but last year I tried it, and was surprised by my success. I used the phosphate of lime, not as an accompaniment of other manures, but by itself alone. My garden had never before put on such a thrifty and beautiful appearance while growing; its vegetation never before bore so deep and healthy a color, and its yield was far in excess of any thing in my former experience. I did not, as is sometimes recommended, scatter a trifle of the phosphate around each plant, but after spading and raking down the ground, I sowed broadcast, so much as would be just observable to the eye on the surface. It was a dark gray color, and then raked it well in. I regarded this as likely to give the fairest effect to the manure, because the subsequent stirring of the ground around the plants would in the end give them the benefit of what had been sown on the open space between them.

The article which I used was the Raw Bone Phosphate of the Messrs. Baugh. I have not witnessed the working of any other in the finer grades of cultivation, such as the garden. This has fulfilled, to the utmost, every word of promise, and my confidence in its adaptation to my purposes, is perfect. The garden contained the usual variety, and there was not a vegetable, from the lettuce to the tomato, which did not seem to rejoice in its influence. It did noble service for strawberries and blackberries.

I may add, that my present garden has not been long under cultivation. It is located on the meeting ground between a gravelly section and a stiff yellow clay soil, and last spring it had no great capital from previous manuring and cultivation to start upon.

B. B. H.

Delaware Co., Pa.

CALVES "BROUGHT UP BY HAND."

A member of the Circassian Farmer's Club makes a speciality of rearing calves, and has read a paper before that association describing his experience. He has been in the habit of procuring the calves dropped on the farm of a neighbor, and with only four cows of his own, raised 50 calves in 1864, 55 in 1865, and in 1866, 55 were weaned, but three have been lost by mismanagement. He takes the calves from about the first of March, when ten days old, paying 30 shillings each for them.

They have for the first three or four days two or three quarts of milk at a meal; then gradually some food in the shape of gruel is added, and by degrees, water is substituted for milk. Mixing oil-cake with gruel is the secret of success. I use half oil-cake, the best I can buy. Take a large bucket, capable of holding six gallons; put into it two gallons of scalding water, then add 7 lbs. of linseed cake, finely ground, which is obtained by collecting the dust that falls through the screen of the crusher, and passing through one of Turner's mills. Stir the oil-cake and water well together, and add two gallons of hay tea.

The hay tea is made by pouring scalding water in the morning on good sweet hay, in a tub, the tea standing covered till night, and having 7 lbs. of meal (wheat, barley, and beans, mixed) stirred into a tubful before use. The same hay will bear a second infusion during the night, for next morning. Two quarts per head, with an equal amount

of cold water, is enough for a feed. The old plan of letting them suck through the cowman's fingers is preferred, and as soon as they can eat, crushed corn, sweet hay, and roots are placed within reach; vetches as soon as ready, and mangolds, of which a supply should always be stored, if practicable. The calves live in a good well ventilated house, are kept very clean and quiet, supplied with fresh water daily, and the manure frequently removed.

EXTERMINATING CANADA THISTLES.

H. M. Thompson, Iowa, writes in the *Working Farmer*:

"Several years ago I purchased a small quantity of white clover seed in Davenport, and sowed it on a small lot intended for a permanent pasture. In the course of a year or two after, I discovered some thistles, such as I had often seen in Scotland, but never in the Western States before. By applying to a neighbor who had lived in Canada, I learned that it was the Canada thistle. I took a large sack, a butcher knife, and a bucket of salt, and went to work. I cut off all the thistles I could find, put them in the sack, and covered the root with about half a tea-cupful of salt, and carefully turned the thistles in the stove. I kept watch on the place, and had to perform the same operation for three or four weeks for the whole season. The next spring they came up as numerous as ever, and I changed my tactics and tried the plow. I ploughed the piece of ground (some five or six square rods) every month or so during the season till frost, and now nine or ten years have been added to my life, but no more Canada thistles have annoyed me.

"I suppose I got a seed or two of Canada thistle thrown in when I bought the clover, but I have been very careful not to buy any Eastern raised clover seed since, and it might be well for Western farmers to profit by the hint."

CUTTING UP CORN.

The most convenient implement for cutting up corn for shocking that we ever used—and we have tried several—is the common field hoe. Take a good one and shorten the handle down to about twenty inches in length. Grind the hoe to a sharp edge, and it will clip off a bill of corn close to the ground with great neatness and dispatch. It is easily handled and will not require the party using it to stoop in the operation of cutting. If the corn is to be shocked on the ground, one bill for the base of each shock should be left standing, and the cut portion placed around it till a bunch of suitable dimensions is accumulated. The uncut bill will give steadiness in forming the shock, and aid in holding it in position when completed. It will be found convenient to gather about five rows in a line of shocks, forming them on the fifth one—passing along with three rows on one side, and in returning cut the other three to complete the line. *Rural New Yorker.*

Scientific.

A NEW GEOLOGICAL THEORY.

We are occasionally reminded, when some new geological theory is confidently proposed, or some old hypothesis abandoned, that the questions at issue between science and revelation cannot soon reach a final settlement. Before such a result can be obtained, science must speak its last word, and establish its claims and belief beyond all reasonable doubt. How such geology is prepared to set aside the teachings of Moses, may be inferred from the fact that a new theory of the structure of the earth is propounded by an English geologist, which, if accepted, must lead to a reconstruction of the science as hitherto accepted and taught.

A Mr. Evan Hopkins has published a volume on *Geology and Terrestrial Magnetism*, in which he combats resolutely the aqueous and igneous theories of Werner and Hutton, and denies that the strata in the earth's crust have been formed either by mechanical deposition from water, or by melting and hardening through the agency of internal heat. Nor does he believe in a succession of cataclysms, by which sudden and great changes have been effected in the earth's surface.

The theory which he maintains to be more consistent with known facts is, that chemical and magnetic forces have been the great agencies in all terrestrial changes; that by ordered, not by convulsive action, both the crystalline and stratified rocks and the mineral veins have been formed. He argues with great confidence that the crystalline rocks must be due to magnetic instead of mechanical agency, for they are formed in parallel bands which are vertical instead of horizontal.

The details of his theory are ingenious and complicated. Great changes are now in progress in the earth's bosom through an electro-magnetic wet process, whose action is continuous and all-pervading. The earth he regards as a great magnetic globe, in which the ocean serves as a primary menstruum, keeping the crust in a constant state of saturation and active crystallization. As magnetic currents are ever active in a battery which has proper solutions between its poles, so these currents are ever working with prodigious power through the crust of the earth, between the north and south pole. The north pole is a great absorbing basin, in which the process of decomposition is carried on with an energy that never tires. The south pole is a great evolving basin, in which the process of reproduction goes on with equal regularity and energy.

This theory, it will be perceived, is in conflict with the prevailing views on the method of formation of the earth's crust. It is yet more radically opposed to the views of the time when the successive formations were made. Geologists teach that the lowest strata, or the silurian, were deposited in an age too remote for human arithmetic to reach. Mr. Hopkins teaches that it is not a question of time at all, but simply of location on the earth's surface, in nearness to or remoteness from the south pole, as the reproducing centre of action. In other words, he declares that the processes of solution and re-formation are

going on continually, and the character of the formation depends on its relative place on the earth's surface. He asserts that in the antarctic region the silurian formation is now reproducing itself; in the south temperate zone the carboniferous formation; in the south tropical the bolitic; in the north tropical the cretaceous; and in the north temperate the tertiary.

We are not masters in the science, and do not assume to give judgment on a theory which, if true, must set aside the views previously advanced by great and honored names. We only allude to it as a hint to our scientific friends that a little modesty will not be unbecoming on their part, in withholding a decision on the teachings of Moses. Until the fundamental positions of geology are settled beyond controversy, and the claims of its rival schools, touching both the method and the time of formation of the earth's crust are adjusted, it is wise to leave out of sight the words of revelation. God's Word and God's works will surely come into harmony, but the interpretation of the latter may need emendation even more than the former.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION.

Archbishop Usher computed that the earth was called into being on Sunday, the 23d of October, 5864 years ago, and was completed in its organization on the Friday following. Mr. Phillips, the Professor of Geology at Oxford, infers from the rate at which sediment is now deposited in different waters, that the beds of coal, sandstone, shale and iron-stone in South Wales occupied five hundred thousand years in their accumulation; and applying the same data on a larger scale, he says, "We have the calculated antiquity of the base of the stratified rocks 95,904,000 years."

All these strata, except the very lowest, are replete with fossils, which were at first held to be curious sports of nature, but, after accurate research, are now recognized as vestiges of the innumerable vegetable and animal tribes which occupied land and water during the protracted term of their preparation for the abode of man. New relics of previously unknown species are almost daily discovered, and the whole are so scientifically classed and arranged, that the nature and habits of these mostly extinct races are as clearly discernible as if they were now living and moving before us.

EGYPT.

Professor Ulger, the celebrated Viennese botanist and paleontologist, has recently published some remarks on the bricks of the ancient Egyptians, especially those of the pyramid of Duskour. On examining them through the microscope, the Professor discovered that the mud of the Nile, out of which they were made, contained not only a quantity of animal and vegetable matter, but also the fragments of many manufactured substances, whence we may conclude that Egypt must have enjoyed a high degree of civilization upwards of four thousand years ago. Professor Ulger has been enabled, by the aid of his microscope, to discover in these bricks a vast number of plants which at that time grew in Egypt. The chopped straw clearly discernible in the body of

of making them, as we find it in Herodotus and in the Book of Exodus.

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NEW BOOKS.

The History of the Huguenots. BY W. CARLOS MARTY. The History of Protestantism in France. 523 pp., 12mo. \$1.50. Postage, 24 cents.

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