

Editor's Table.

SCRIBNER & CO.

SCHAFF. History of the Christian Church. By Philip Schaff, D. D. Vols. II., III., from Constantine the Great to Gregory the Great. 8vo, pp. 1037. \$7.50.

These volumes complete the distinguished author's History of Ancient Christianity, to which his history of the Apostolic Church, also published by Scribner, formed the introduction; and which it is his intention to follow with the history of more Modern eras. The work, in fact, is a translation, Dr. Schaff having written the greater part of it in German, in which language it appears simultaneously at Leipzig. Dr. Yeomans of Rochester has performed the work of translation, except in some places which the author himself wrote in English.

As to the character of the work itself, it is scarcely necessary to repeat the favorable verdict which its earlier portions received from the Christian public. The Narrative of the outward vicissitudes of the Church is told with clearness, fairness and brevity. The character of Constantine is drawn with discrimination. Nor are the lamentable inconsistencies into which the Church fell in this era of worldly prosperity concealed from view. Admirable is "The Downfall of Heathenism," § 7. After the External History, come, in separate chapters: The Literary Triumph of Christianity over Greek and Roman Paganism; Alliance of Church and State and its influence on Public Morals and Religion; Monasticism; The Hierarchy and Polity of the Church; Church Discipline and Schisms; Public Worship and Religious Customs and Ceremonies. The second volume opens with a chapter on Christian Art; but is mainly occupied with Theology, in two general divisions: Development of the Ecumenical Orthodoxy; Church Fathers and Theological Literature.

In many respects, this must be regarded as the best Church History accessible to English students. It combines the thoroughness and speculative depth of Neander with the freshness and vivacity of Milman. It unites, in other words, some of the best qualities of German and of English thinking and writing, which, in the department of Church History have hitherto been found in separate writers only. Its views of the relation of the Church to human activity are broad, while it grasps and vindicates with clearness and firmness the central truths of its inner life. No aspect of modern thought bearing upon his great subject has escaped the observing glance of the author. Even Tennyson is called in to give beauty and distinctness to the picture of St. Symeon Stylites. But the strict scientific aim of the work is never sacrificed for a display of rhetoric or learning. A living interest is made to pervade every part. The fine instincts and noble sympathies of the writer not only fit him to present adequately the great characters whom he meets, but kindle the enthusiasm of his readers. The reading of the history cannot be a mere student's job, it is a rare enjoyment.

Besides the methodical arrangement of the materials, they are rendered more accessible by an Index.

DAY. Elements of Logic, Comprising the Doctrine of the Laws and Products of Thought and the Doctrine of Method, together with a Logical Praxis, designed for Class and for Private Study; by Henry N. Day, author of "Art of Rhetoric," "Rhetorical Praxis," &c. 12mo. pp. 237. \$1.50.

We have here brought within the reach of learners and teachers the results of modern speculation in the field of Logic; where perhaps greater improvements of a practical sort have been made, than in any department of philosophy. Sir Wm. Hamilton's services in abolishing the barbarous methods transmitted to us from the schoolmen, and in further advancing the science, are fully recognized by the author and incorporated in his work. Nor must we omit mention of his own services in giving a more rigid exactness to the science and in clearing of obscurity some of its important and hitherto imperfectly understood departments. It marks a real advance in pedagogical literature and we cannot doubt that it will make its way into our higher schools of learning.

DE VERE. Studies in English; or Glimpses of the Inner Life of our Language. By M. Schele de Vere, LL. D., Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Virginia. Crown 8vo. pp. 365. \$2.50.

We owe this volume, it seems, to the forethought of the great Jefferson, who, in founding the University of Virginia, made provision for a course of Lectures on the Anglo Saxon by the Professor of Modern Languages. The author has for many years held this position, and has been led to the production of the "Studies," in which he seeks to point out those topics which deserve most attention and those methods which lead to a profitable study on a historic basis. In an easy and perspicuous style he treats of the Relations and Elements of the English tongue, Latin in English, English sounds, Orthography, and Accent, Names of Places and of Men, How nouns are made, used and abused, Adjectives and Pronouns, How we count, Living words, Adverbs, Particles and Shifting Letters. A vast amount of valuable information, accessible, we think, no where else, is conveyed in these chapters. The book must be viewed as a step forward in the line of investigation already pursued so successfully by Max Mueller, Prof. Marsh and others. It is issued in uniform style with Scribner's Editions of Mueller's Science of Language, on laid tinted paper, and handsomely bound.

EDMUND KIRKE'S NEW TESTAMENT.

KIRKE. The Life of Jesus, according to his original Biographers. With Notes by Edmund Kirke. Author of "Among the Pines," "Patriot Boys, and Prison Pictures," &c. Boston, Lee & Shepard. 16mo. pp. 297.

This volume puts the rather sensational author of "Among the Pines" in a new and pleasing light. It is the outgrowth of his own habits of reading the New Testament, in which he was led to arrange the four gospels into a single consecutive story, upon the plan of Robinson's harmony. Ministerial friends on seeing what he had prepared, solely for private use, strongly urged its publication, and it now appears, with a few explanatory notes, and with the language somewhat modernized, though not radically altered, from that of our received English Version. All such undertakings on the part of our literary men are tokens of good. They prove how deep is the interest felt in such circles in the Life of Christ; and they are calculated to interest a still wider circle in the great facts of Christianity by presenting them in fresh forms and under new names to the public.

The manner in which Mr. Kirke has accomplished his work, for the most part, meets our views. His alterations of the English version are sparingly and carefully done. Yet we notice a decided misimprovement, where "Dives in Hell" (Hades, says Mr. Kirke) speaks of the end of Lazarus' finger, instead of the "tip," as the old version has it. The notes generally are real helps briefly and judiciously introduced; yet here we observe that Luke is accused of an error in fact, in the account of the healing of the blind man at Jericho; a parallel to the opening of the heavens at the baptism of our Saviour, is found in Luke; and the temptation is positively resolved into a symbolical representation of an internal experience of the Saviour. So that while the supernatural, in miracle or prophecy, is not questioned at all, one feels that the writer stands rather upon the outer circles of Evangelical belief.

The paper, presswork, and binding of the volume are exceedingly handsome.

HOWITT. A Story of English Country Life, by Wm. Howitt. Three English volumes in one. Phila. T. B. Peterson & Bros. 12mo. pp. 402. \$2.

In this work of fiction, the writer accomplishes several purposes. Besides interesting and charming the reader with his vivid descriptions of English scenery, and stirring them with a first class sensation, *a la* Miss Braddon, he instructs them as to such English characters as may be found in a decaying landed aristocracy on the one hand, and in a family rising on the other hand, from pauperism to wealth by the honest labor and triumphant energy of one of its members; he brings forward his co-religionists, the Quakers, "best foot foremost," and last of all he inculcates his own peculiar latitudinarian faith in the supernatural. Of sensational novels, Mr. Howitt's book is probably among the very purest, and without doubt it is something of pearl amid the fathomless mass of rubbish which the people are silly enough to buy and read, and which therefore, will never want publishers. The green and gilt binding of Woodburn Grange is very handsome.

PERIODICALS AND PAMPHLETS.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE for February Contains: The Huguonot Family in the English Village; An Earnest Cry, by Lady E. C.; Peter Martyr; How to use the Epistles, by Dean Alford; Rights of Women, by Dr. Guthrie; Auntie's Lessons; Seven Consciences—A Seared Conscience, by De Liefde; The Feeding of the Five Thousand; Luther the Singer, &c. One of the full page Engravings, called "the Martyr," only a month before served in the pages of "Good Words" for an entirely different purpose, being made to accompany a poem called "A Legend of the Council of Nice," in which there is no allusion to martyrdom.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE is the first monthly for March on our table. Its principal articles are a Continuation of Strother's Personal Recollections of the War, and Two Hundred Thousand Spiders; the latter being a discussion of the Silk spinning Spider of the Sea Islands, fully illustrated.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN LIBRARIES.—The historical library of Mr. Peter Force is by far the most valuable collection of books and manuscripts relating to American history that has ever been brought together by one person in this country. There is a very large collection of the early American voyages; of early printed American books, every day becoming rarer, there are ten times as many as in the Congressional Library. Of the laws and journals of the early colonial assemblies there are over two hundred volumes, few of which have been reprinted, and none of which are in the Congressional Library. The Library of Congress has not an American newspaper printed prior to 1789. The Force Library has very complete files from 1735 to 1800, about 245 volumes. It has also nearly 40,000 pamphlets relating to America, of which 8,310 were printed prior to 1800. The collection of atlases, maps, and plans relating to America is absolutely unique. While the national library has not a single autograph letter or paper of our Revolutionary generals and statesmen, the Force collection has forty-eight folio volumes of rare and valuable autograph letters, besides various military journals, reports, private journals of George Washington, Gen. Green, Arthur Lee, Paul Jones, and two unpublished manuscript works of Las Casas—in all 429 volumes. There are also beside about 310 folio MS. volumes of collections prepared by Mr. Force for his "American Archives," all copies of old papers, the originals of which are in many cases now destroyed. This superb collection Mr. Force is willing to sell to the Government for \$100,000. During the past year the Congressional Library received 7,251 volumes and about 600 pamphlets; of the books 5,603 volumes were gained by purchase; 645, chiefly official documents, by gift; 167 by exchange, and only 836 by the operation of the copyright law. The library now contains

99,650 volumes, exclusive of the 40,000 volumes, more or less, of the Smithsonian Institute, which are to be incorporated with it as a special deposit.

AMERICAN ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Lippincott & Co. Terra Marise; or, Threads of Maryland Colonial History, by Edward D. Neill, one of the Secretaries of the President of the United States.—G. P. Putnam & Son, New York. Natural Theology: Lowell Lectures, by Prof. P. A. Chadbourne; The Creator's Works: being a reprint of "Benedicite," by G. C. Child, M. D.; Suggestions for Household Libraries of Essential and Standard Books, exclusive of Scientific and Religious Works; 12mo. pp. 24. Pap. 10 cts.—W. Gould, Albany: American Ecclesiastical Law; the Law of Religious Societies, Church Government and Creeds, Disturbing Religious Meetings, and the Law of Burial-Grounds in the United States. With Practical Forms, by R. H. Tyler. 8vo. pp. 539. Cl. \$5.—Schermerhorn, N. Y. The Lawyer in the School-Room. Comprising the Laws of all the States on Important Educational Subjects. Compiled and Explained by M. McN. Walsh. 12mo. pp. 161. Cl. \$1.—Carlton & Port, N. Y.: Six Years in India; or Sketches of India and its People as seen by a Lady Missionary, by Mrs. E. J. Humphrey, 16mo. pp. 236. Cl. \$1.25.

JAPANESE POPULAR POETRY.—A few copies of an interesting and singular book art to be seen and had at Scribner's. It is called "Hyak ni ishū, or Stanzas by a Century of Poets; being Japanese odes translated into English verse," by F. V. Dickins, M. B. The original text is also given, and there are added copious notes and a glossary. The odes themselves are great favorites with every Japanese household, high and low, and every Japanese child can repeat many of them. The compilation was the work of Teika or Sadahe, about A. D. 1230.

C. SCRIBNER & Co. will have ready in March, The Literary Life of J. K. Paulding, to be followed by four volumes of Select Works of James K. Paulding, uniform with it. Volumes 9 and 10 of Froude's England; a fourth volume of Lang's Commentary and a Treatise on Homiletics by Prof. Shedd.

ENGLAND.—Statistics of British Publishing in 1866.—"The Bookseller" (London) states that for the year 1866, the following are the facts of British publishing: There appeared 4204 new books and new editions: Religious books and pamphlets, 849; biographical and historical, 194; medical and surgical, 160; poetry and the drama, 232; novels, 390; minor fiction and children's books, 544; travels, topography and geography, 195; annuals and serials (volumes only) 225; agriculture, horticulture, &c., 64; English philology and education, 196; European and classical philology and translation, 161; law, 84; naval, military, and engineering 39; Science, Natural History, &c., 147; trade and commerce, 79; politics and questions of the day, 167; illustrated works, 85; art, architecture, &c., 34; miscellaneous, not classified, 359—total, 4204. In November, 1866, over 500 new books and new editions were published in England.

EARLY ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—Mr. R. Morris has just published "Specimens of Early English, selected from the chief English Authors, A. D. 1250-1400; with Grammatical Introduction, Notes, and Glossary." Mr. Morris has classified the "specialties of the early dialects, under the heads of Northern, Midland, and Southern. The outlines of the Early English grammar are, however, based on the Southern dialect only. To each declension and conjugation is added the Anglo-Saxon one from which it was degraded, so that its origin is clearly seen. After treating all the parts of speech, Mr. Morris introduces a set of sentences as exercises on the grammar, and then begins his specimens. These include passages from every important work of the period, and are very fully and correctly annotated, with a complete glossary.

CHARLES DICKENS.—This very successful author is stated to have sold 250,000 copies of "Mugby Junction" within three weeks of its first publication, and now announces public readings of the "Barbox" chapters, and the revelations about railway refreshment stations, by "The Boy at Mugby."

OXFORD CHAIR OF POETRY.—In May, Mr. Matthew Arnold, M. A., will resign the Professorship of Poetry in the University of Oxford to which he was elected in 1857. Among its occupants have been Dean Milman and the Rev. John Keble. Among the candidates is John Ruskin.

Rural Economy.

BE GENTLE WITH YOUR STOCK.

I presume that no man of experience or of observation will disagree with me, when I assert that a quiet or gentle disposition can be cultivated as well as bred, in most, if not all domestic animals. Point me to a man who loves his horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry, and I will show you a gentle, quiet, orderly stock. On the contrary, show me a bad tempered, unfeeling farmer, or herdsman, and I will insure you kicking, runaway horses, hooking unruly cattle, wild and unquiet sheep and hogs. This is the rule. There may be exceptions, but they are few and far between. There are undoubtedly cases in the management of horses and cattle, where sharp and decided discipline may be necessary and proper; but the cases are rare and should be treated with coolness and judgment, and not as is generally the case when under the influence of passion. The model horseman or herdsman, when he goes into the stable, always has a kind word for his horse, a gentle pat for his neck, or a stroke over his head or nose. If a horse is fond of his keeper, he likes to smell of him and eat out of his hand. When he goes to catch a horse from the pasture, he takes an ear of corn or a handful of oats. He never goes into the field where his animals run, without having a talk with them. Perhaps you do not believe, doubting reader, that dumb animals can understand human language. Still they can, and you may laugh at me if you are so inclined, when I assure you that I find vastly more enjoyment in talking with an intelligent horse than in conversation with a human ninny. I am not alone in the indulgence of these "beastly" tastes. Some of the wisest and

best of our race have, at times, reckoned it among their greatest enjoyments to mingle with their flocks and herds. One of the greatest minds the world ever produced, the "God-like Daniel," was never so happy as when sauntering among his Alderneys and his Devons. Who doubts that his animals were quiet and peaceable? I have somewhat wandered from my text, but my aim has been to show that if we love our domestic animals, we shall be kind and gentle with them, and that such treatment generally begets a like disposition in them. On the contrary, a man who rarely goes near his horse or cow without an angry word or a kick, generally has had tempered and unruly animals. It is easy to show that such treatment is unprofitable, as well as inhuman. All dairymen will bear me out in the assertion that a quiet, gentle milker gets one-third more milk than one who kicks and pounds his cows about. A kind and humane teamster, who loves and takes good care of his team, will do more work in the long run, with much less of wear and tear, than the ill tempered cur who overdrives and abuses his horses. How mean and unmanly, as well as unwise, to let our temper have vent upon the poor innocent creatures whom God, in His providence, has placed under our control! When He decreed that man should "have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the fowls of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth," he did not design that he should play the tyrant, or abuse the responsibility thus imposed upon him; but that he should so act as to hasten the happy period when "the wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them." If this peaceable epoch shall ever be brought about it will be through human instrumentality, when men shall cultivate peace not only among nations, States and communities, but in their own households and farm-yards.—P. P. B., in Country Gentleman.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

A lady of culture, refinement, and unusual powers of observation and comparison, became a widow. Reduced from affluence to poverty, with a large family of small children dependent on her manual labor for daily food, she made a variety of experiments to ascertain what articles could be purchased for the least money, and would, at the same time, "go the furthest," by keeping her children longest from crying for something to eat. She soon discovered that when they ate buckwheat cakes and molasses they were quiet for a longer time than after eating any other kind of food. A distinguished judge of the United States Court observed that when he took buckwheat cakes for breakfast he could sit on the bench the whole day without being uncomfortably hungry; if the cakes were omitted, he felt obliged to take a lunch about noon. Buckwheat cakes are a universal favorite at the winter breakfast-table, and scientific investigation and analysis has shown that they abound in the heat-forming principles; hence nature takes away our appetite for them in summer.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Advertisements.

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References.—The Secretaries of the Boards of the Presbyterian Church, Feb. 21-3m.

SOMETHING NEW!

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Feb. 21-1y.

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