

Editor's Table.

MARCH.—The Walks and Homes of Jesus by Rev. Daniel March, D.D., 12mo. pp. 339. Illustrated, \$2.50 Presbyterian Publication Committee, Philadelphia.

The Book of Books was written in the land of lands, and the Gospel is "like unto apples of gold in pictures of silver." The Bible can only be thoroughly appreciated and comprehended, even in its devotional aspects, in connection with some knowledge of Palestine, that epitome of all geography, as the book is of all literature. From this stand-point and with an ability which needs no commendation from us, Dr. March has contemplated the life of Christ, and without wearying his readers with the details which crowd books of travel, has subsidized their researches to give point and vividness of detail to his contemplation of the great theme of his work. The book is one which will excite a new and more hearty interest in the sacred narrative especially among the young, and will lead all to the deeper significance which underlies the events recorded in the Four Gospels.

The committee have worthily seconded the author and the style of the workmanship does credit to our Philadelphia press. The illustrations are abundant and apposite, and of the sort that really help us to the meaning of the letter press; and possess great artistic merit in their vignette-like completeness and finish.

CHRONICLE OF THE GREAT REBELLION against the United States of America. Being a concise Record and Digest of the Events connected with the struggle—civil, political, military and naval,—with the dates, victories, losses and results,—embracing the period between April 23, 1860 and October 31, 1865, 8vo, pp. 135. A. Winch, 505 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The possessors of the "Old Franklin Almanac" for the last six years are aware how much its value has been increased by a full and satisfactory yearly chronicle of the events of the war. The publisher has collected these into a neat volume, and added a complete Alphabetical index, forming one of the most serviceable, though unpretending, manuals of our recent history, that we are acquainted with.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN ANNOUNCEMENTS AND RECENT ISSUES.—Duffield Asmead, Philadelphia.—The Rev. Mr. Sourball's European Tour; or, The Recollections of a City Parson, by Horace Cope. —John E. Potter, Philadelphia.—Half Hours in Bible Lands; or, Stories and Sketches from the Scriptures and the East, by Rev. P. C. Headley, 6 vols. With many illustrations.—Mrs. J. Hamilton, Philadelphia.—The Ritualism of Law in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, by Rev. C. M. Butler, D.D., 18mo. pp. 180. Pap. 75 cts.—Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.—True Protestant Ritualism, by Rev. Charles H. Hull, D.D. Letter on Redemption, by Joseph John Gurney. The Last Days of our Saviour, for Passion Week, in Chronological Order, and in the Words of the Evangelists. Arranged by Charles D. Cooper, Rector of St. Philip's Church, Philadelphia.—D. Appleton & Co., New York. Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology. Bible Teachings in Nature, by Rev. H. McMillan, D.D. Journey to Ashango Land, and Further Penetration into the Interior of Africa, by Paul B. Du Chailu: American Copyright Edition.—Carleton, N. Y.—The Clergy of the Pulpit in their Relations to the People, by M. L'Abbe Isidore Mallois, Chaplain to the Emperor Napoleon III. Sears' Pictorial Bible, new edition, 4to., containing over 1000 illustrations, illuminated titles and border.—Jas. Campbell, Boston.—Methomania: a Treatise on Alcoholic Poisoning, by A. Day, M. D., 18mo. pp. 70. 75 cents.—Tehnor & Co.—Greece, Ancient and Modern. Lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute, by C. C. Felton, LL. D. 8vo. pp. 514, 649. \$7.

A NEW religious quarterly has been started under the auspices of the American Baptist Publication Society in Philadelphia. The first number contains articles by Dr. Lamsom, Professor Clarke, Dr. Lincoln, Professor Hovey, Dr. Caldwell, and the editor. The articles have a variety of interest, are ably written.—The Theology of the Bible, by Oliver Spencer Halsted, the late Chancellor of the State of New Jersey, advocates the doctrine of the annihilation of the wicked.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Ladies' classes at Oxford have proved a great success, and the committee have just issued a programme for the present term. The course of instruction includes Latin, French, Arithmetic, Euclid, German, &c.—Mr. Tennyson is about to leave the Isle of Wight, and take up his residence in the metropolis, solely on account of the manner in which he is disturbed by the "lion-hunters" of the island. The Laureate is hard at work on a poem, longer and on a grander scale than his last.—It is no secret that the author of the Chronicles of the "Schonberg-Cotta Family" is Mrs. Carter, an English lady.—Ecce Deus: Essays on the Life and Doctrine of Jesus Christ. With Controversial Notes on "Ecce Homo." This is the title of a late English book, of which it is said that the style is like that of "Ecce Homo," and such readers as accept the doctrine of one book will like that of the other. The anonymous author of "Ecce Deus" states in his preface that it is not an answer to "Ecce Homo." It is hinted, by those who ought to know, that both books are by the same author, one being published in London, and the other "Ecce Deus," having just appeared with the imprint of an Edinburgh firm, perhaps the better to disguise the ruse.—The committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund have determined to form a museum for the exhibition of such articles as will tend to illustrate the Bible. The Science and Art Department have undertaken to provide space for this purpose at South Kensington. The authorities of the British Museum have promised to afford the committee every facility in their power, and the owners of valuable private collections have also offered their assistance.—In the new edition of his famous work on "The Origin of the Species," Mr. Darwin has introduced about

fifty pages of fresh matter. The novelties are connected principally with the chapters on the glacial period and on embryology, and are developments of the views of Forbes in the one case, and of Sir John Lubbock and Fritz Muller in the other. Mr. Darwin expresses himself with due scientific modesty; he admits that his theory is by no means established yet, but he is firmly convinced that he is on the right track, and he looks forward with confidence to a time when, by persevering researches as patient as his own, light quite different from what we are obliged to put up with now will be thrown on the origin of man and his history.—Greek Bible of the Vatican.—In the Papal library is a manuscript of the Greek Bible, said to be more ancient than that of Mount Sinai. The Pope is having a fac-simile of it printed at the press of the Propaganda, intending to send it to the Paris Exhibition, to compete with the Bible of Tischendorf.

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of Childs' Literary Gazette says:—One cannot but admire the magnificent publications which have issued, or are issuing, or are about to issue from the French press. Or publishers know there is little pecuniary profit from these great works, they make the adventure for honor's sake. Look at the noble collections of memoirs edited by Guizot, Petitot, Baudouin, Michaud and Poujoulat, Buchor; Panckoucke's collection of the Latin classics, Gallia Christiana, the Acta Sanctorum, M. Paris's edition of the Literary History of France, Biographical Dictionaries, Ducange's and Stephens's Dictionaries, and many another work whose like we have nothing to compare with. I sometimes wonder a noble pride does not incite our wealthiest publishers to bring out some work which will not prove pecuniarily profitable, but which will give their names immortality. Why cannot they bring out a great biographical dictionary in 80 or 100 volumes, or collect all the standard memoirs relating to English history, or even relating to the history of the English Revolution? These memoirs abound, but they cannot easily be collected unless one is very wealthy.

I was led to these reflections by the efforts which J. Carnandet and A. Arcein (aided by M. Techeuer, the publisher) are making to publish a complete collection of all Papal Bulls relating to France. Efforts have been made (and it is greatly to be regretted they have failed) to publish a complete collection of Papal Bulls, which should form for the history of the Church of Rome a collection of documentary evidence as valuable as the Statutes at Large are for English history. It is hoped the efforts of these gentlemen, directed to a narrower field, may be successful. The work will appear in 15 quarto vols.

One of our book shops has in its windows the works of Alfred D. Musset, 10 vols. 4to., splendidly bound, price 950f.; G. Doré's Bible, magnificently bound; 2000f.; the edition of 1799 of Virgil, with all the incomplete lives, completed by the late M. Merzord, with a manuscript and autograph preface of 8 pp. by him, price 1500f.; and Beuchot's Voltaire, price 2500f., while Messrs. V. Masson & Son offer the edition of the "Imitation of Christ," published by the Imperial printing-office for the exhibition of 1855, one folio vol. of 872 pp. for only \$1000 in gold; and M. Curmer has on sale Michel de Marillac's translation of the Imitation for 776f. and Queen Anne de Brejange's "Livre d'Heures" for 1250f.

FRENCH ANNOUNCEMENTS.—We call the following as of general interest:—Capt. Bruok's "Manifeste du Magnetisme du Globe et de l'Humanite, ou a Succinet Synopses of Terrestrial Magnetism and its Influence on Human Destinies." Dr. Druhen's "Du Tabac; the influence of tobacco on the health and on the intellectual and moral faculties;" Jules Labarte's "History of the Industrial Arts in the Middle Ages;" J. B. Lacour's "God and Creation;" C. Brillaud-Lajardiere's "Intoxication considered in its Medico-Legal Consequences;" J. Chautard's "Theoretical and Practical Exposition of the Sources of Heat and Light;" "Baby Workmen" (a mournful picture of the life led by children forced to work before they are eight years old.)

VOLTAIRE.—M. Havin announces that he has opened a subscription, not to exceed fifty centimes, for the erection in Paris of a Public statue to Voltaire. The *Avenir National* thinks that the Jesuits have yet influence enough with the Government to put a stop to the project.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC LONGEVITY.—The Duc de Broglie, M. Guizot, M. Viennet, Lebrun, De Pongerville, and Villomain, senior members of the French Academy, are all above eighty years of age. The three eldest members of the Royal Society of England are Lord Brougham, born September, 1778; Sir Henry Ellis, late Librarian of the British Museum, born in 1777; and Mr. William Lawrence, late President of the Royal College of Surgeons, born in 1783. Lord Brougham is the oldest member of the National Institute of France.

PHILOLOGY IN GERMANY.—A new edition of the "Compendium der vergleichenden Grammatik der Indo germanischen Sprachen" (Compendium of the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages), by Professor Schleicher, of Jena, has just been published, containing quite material alterations, especially in regard to the word formation of the old Bactrian and Persian languages. The first volume of Professor Bopp's new edition of his "Sanskritum Glossarium" is out; the second will appear early next year. The great advances made in the study of Sanscrit during the twenty years that the old edition has been in use have, of course, demanded an entire revision of the text. A new impression of his "Comparative Grammar," translated into English by Mr. Thomas Wright, and into French by M. Breal, is also promised.

M. LEJEAN, a French savant, dispatched on an exploring expedition to India and the Persian Gulf by Napoleon III., has discovered MSS. of extraordinary antiquity, extending from the oldest time to the Alexandrine period, and from the Arians to Buddhism. M. Lejean also speaks of having discovered what he calls "pre-Sanscrit" idioms in some of the dialects still spoken between Cashmere and Afghanistan.

LITERATURE IN RUSSIA.—There is a Publishers' Circular (the "Knizhnyi Vestnik," a book intelligencer), which has given a curious table of the number of volumes published at different places in Russia in the years 1863 and 1864. The grand total is 1,652 in 1863, and 1,836 volumes in the following year. In the essays of the Russian critic Druzhinin, which are now being reprinted in a collected form, like those of Jeffrey and Macaulay; the fifth volume

contains articles on Currer Bell's "Villette," on Thackeray's "Newcomes," on Wilkie Collins's "No Name," on Lawrence's "Barren Honor," on Trollope's "Orley Farm," on George Eliot's "Romola," on Dr. Russell, the "Times'" correspondent, and a host of other subjects of English interest.

INDIA.—The Oriental University of Lahore, founded by the natives themselves, promises success under Dr. Leitner's management. Its object is chiefly to revive the taste for ancient Hindoo and Musselman literature, and to introduce a new kind bearing as strong an analogy to European literature as is compatible with Asiatic ideas. Two principal colleges are to be connected with this university,—one at Lahore and the other at Delhi, each having a principal or director, and six professors.

MORE ABOUT GREAT LIBRARIES.—Great Britain has 1,771,493 volumes in its public and large private libraries, or 6 to every 100 persons in its population, Italy has 4,149,281, or 10 1/2 to every 100 persons; France has 4,389,000, or 11.7 to each 100 persons; Austria 2,408,000, or 6.9 per cent.; Prussia 2,040,450, or 11 per cent.; Russia 582,090, or 1 1/4 per cent.; Bavaria 1,268,500, or 2 1/2 per cent.; and Belgium 509,100, or 10 1/2 per cent. It is clear, therefore, that Italy, which is a very ignorant country, has public libraries far beyond its proportional education, and also probably Bavaria, while Prussia, which is the most educated of all, occupies in this list only a middle position.

Scientific.

COLORED RAIN AND SNOW.

In the London *Leisure Hour* is a paper discussing the subject of colored rain and snow. The writer says:

"In the few examples we have given of rain, accompanied by a colored deposit, we have affirmed that the general cause has arisen in almost every instance, by the transportation, through the upper currents of the atmosphere, of innumerable particles of dust, volcanic or otherwise, or of bodies of animal or vegetable origin. We happen to know, from experience, that floating bodies, both organic and inorganic, do, at certain seasons of the year, follow the course of the atmospheric currents, and that they are perceived to pass in inconceivable numbers across the fields of view of an astronomical telescope. It will be interesting to some of our readers if we give, briefly, a practical illustration of this fact. On the 4th of September, 1850, the Rev. W. Read, of South Mimms, Middlesex, was engaged observing the planet Mercury, near the sun, when he was greatly surprised to see an immense number of apparently meteoric bodies floating, as it were, in the atmosphere.

"Nothing, however, was visible to the naked eye, to which the sky appeared cloudless and serene. Some of the bodies were as bright as the planet Venus, which was brought into view for the sake of comparison. Their color was white, with a slight tinge of blue. Mr. Read says, they did not cease for a minute, passing often in inconceivable numbers from the time I first saw them, viz: from about half past nine A. M., to about half past three P. M., when they became fewer, passed at longer intervals, and then finally ceased. Mr. Read's impression, that the origin of these curious bodies was meteoric, or, in fact, a shower of shooting stars at some distance from the earth's surface, is not a very probable one; but they are now generally understood to have been of a vegetable structure, composed principally of the seeds of various plants. The writer of this paper has frequently seen them, in the dry autumn season, pass across his telescope in broad daylight, while engaged in astronomical observations. The Rev. W. R. Dawes, whose acute vision is so well recognized by astronomers, has contributed to the Royal Astronomical Society a very graphic account of some observations made by him on the 9th of September, 1851. We quote his own words: "I directed my telescope as near the sun as my eye could bear, when immediately plenty of these luminous objects were seen, all passing nearly in the same direction, namely, from about E. N. E. to W. S. W.; but a few proceeded from N. E. to N. N. E. Some of them were much larger than others, the largest being generally the roundest, and moving across the field of view in less time than the smaller ones. As a comparative standard of their brilliancy, I moved the telescope upon the planet Venus, which was then about 60 degrees to the west of the sun. Plenty of the luminous objects passed through the field, and many of them were much brighter than the planet.

"Having ascertained on former occasions that appearances very similar to these were caused by feathered seeds sent out of focus, Mr. Dawes re-adjusted his telescope, by which means he was able to select some of the principal specimens, and to bring them correctly into focus. Their vegetable character now became visibly apparent, and they were seen to roll over and over, exhibiting a feathery down with great distinctness. When near the sun they appeared extraordinarily bright till they passed on to the sun's disk, on which they immediately became dark spots, the feathery down becoming more distinctly visible than before. It is the opinion of Mr. Dawes that the seeds belonged to many different sorts of plants, such as thistle, dandelion, groundsel, and some kinds of willow. He has also remarked that the air had been for some time previously very dry and calm, but that on the day of observation a brisk wind was blowing.

"Colored snow doubtless owes its origin, in some measure, to the same cause as colored rain, though by a slower and more permanent process. In consequence, however, of its locality being generally confined to unfrequented regions, it has seldom been looked upon as a result of miraculous agency; it has only, therefore, afforded an interesting theme for scientific inquiry."

Rural Economy.

WASTE AND WANT.

Mrs. Haskell in the *Household Encyclopedia* enumerates a list of small household leaks, some of which we commend to the careful attention of every housekeeper.

Much waste is experienced in boiling, etc., of meats. Unless watched, the cook will throw out the water without letting it cool to take off the fat, or scrape the dripping pan into the swill pail. The grease is useful in many ways. It can be burned in lamps, mixed with lard, or when no pork has been boiled with it, made into candles. When pork has been boiled alone, it will do to fry cakes if cleaned.

Pie-crust is left and laid by to sour instead of making tarts for tea.

Cold puddings are considered good for nothing, when oftentimes they can be steamed for next day, or as in the case of rice, made over in other forms.

Dishcloths are thrown where mice can destroy them.

The scrub-brush is left in water, pails scorched by the fire, tubs and barrels left in the sun to dry and fall apart, chamber pails allowed to rust, tins dried and iron ware rusted, nice knives used for cooking in the kitchen, silver spoons used to scrape kettles, or forks to toast bread.

Rinsings of sweateats or skimmings of syrup, which make good vinegar are thrown out.

Cream is allowed to mold and spoil, mustard to dry in the pan, and vinegar to corrode the cask.

The roasted coffee, pepper, and spices, to stand open and lose their strength.

The molasses jug loses the cork and the flies take possession.

Vinegar is drawn in a basin and allowed to stand until both vinegar and basin are spoiled.

Different sauces are made too sweet and both sauce and sugar wasted.

Dried fruits have not been taken care of in season, and become wormy.

The vinegar on pickles loses its strength or leaks out, and the pickles become soft. Potatoes in the cellar grow, and the sprouts are not removed until they become worthless.

Apples decay for the want of looking over. Pork spoils for the want of salt, and beef because the brine wants scalding.

Hams become tainted or filled with vermin for the want of right protection. Dried beef becomes so hard it cannot be cut.

Lard is not well tried in the fall, and becomes tainted, but spoils for want of being well made at first.

Clothes are whipped in pieces in the wind fine cambrics rubbed on the board, and laces torn in starching.

Brooms are never hung up and good ones are spoiled.

Carpets are swept with stubs hardly fit to sweep the kitchen, and good new brooms used for scrubbing.

Towels are used in place of holders, and good sheets to iron on, taking a fresh one every week, thus scorching nearly every one in the house.

Fluid, if used, is left uncorked, endangering the house, and wasting the alcohol.

Caps are left from lamps, rendering the fluid worthless by evaporation.

Table linen is thrown carelessly down and eaten by mice, or put away damp and is mildewed, or the fruit stains are forgotten, and the stains washed in.

Mats are forgotten to be put under hot dishes.

Tea-pots are melted by the stove.

Slops for the cows and pigs are never saved.

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