

Editor's Table.

TICKNOR & FIELDS.

DICKENS.—THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. By Charles Dickens. Eight illustrations, pp. 615. The "Charles Dickens Edition," Boston, published by Ticknor & Fields. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of this city.

BLEAK HOUSE. By Charles Dickens. With [xvii] original illustrations, by S. Eytzinger, Jr. Pp. 498. Diamond Edition. Published and for sale as above.

These two volumes form admirable specimens of the two series to which they belong, and do credit to the American trade.

"Nicholas Nickleby," in the Charles Dickens Edition, is given in a single neat volume, in legible print, and handsome binding, and with eight of the original engravings, whose grotesqueness well harmonizes with the text. The story is among the author's best, and abounds in his faults and excellencies. No writer since Spenser has been so lavish in the abundance of well-drawn and clearly defined individual characters, some of which are only shown for an instant, live only in a paragraph, but are remembered forever. A writer of less prolific genius would have utilized many of them carefully, and woven them into the web of his story. But on the other hand, his men and women are drawn too white or too black, in this the reverse of Thackeray's Thackeray has no lofty heroes, no unmitigated scamps. Dickens has nothing else; appeals less to the subtler perceptions of his readers, and is more easily popular. Has he in any of his stories portrayed the struggle in a man's mind who is choosing between simple good and evil for his life's portion? His characters vary in everything but morality. The present story, did it contain nothing else than "Uncle Ralph" and "Squeers" and, as a contrast, the "Cheeryble Brothers" (drawn from life, from two honored members of the English Presbyterian Church, who resided near Manchester) would always be popular.

We like "Bleak House" better than the above, though it too is deficient in sepia tints, and though Mr. Chadband makes us wish, with some London paper, that some one would be so good as to introduce Mr. Dickens to a decent clergyman. The story, toward the close, is absorbingly interesting and pathetic, though we regret that the heroine does not marry Mr. Woodhouse. It may interest its readers to know that when it first appeared, the portrait of selfish and childish Harold Skimpole, was set down as that of Mr. Leigh Hunt, and Mr. Dickens felt called upon, at Hunt's death, to disclaim any intention of aiming at him. The satire on the English Court of Chancery is as just, as that upon the philanthropists is unjust. The illustrations are good, but still too American.

MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN. By John S. Hart, LL. D. Senior Editor of the Sunday School Times, and Principal of New Jersey State Normal School. Fourth Edition, pp. 91. Philadelphia: J. G. Garrigue, Publisher, 148, South Fourth Street.

This little essay was originally delivered as an address before the students of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and at once rose into popularity for its sensible discussion of really practical matters, as is evinced by its republication in a very tasteful form after three editions had been exhausted. It is easy to recognize in its pages the same clear and full writing that characterizes the S. S. Times.

WAR.—Hints to Young Men on the True Relation of the Sexes. By John Ware, M. D. Prepared at the Request of a Committee and Published under their Direction. Second Edition, pp. 65. Boston: Published by A. Williams & Co. Price 40.

This work was prepared at the suggestion of a committee appointed at the close of a series of meetings, held in Boston in 1847-8, to consider the means best adapted to lessen immorality and promote the welfare of the young. The committee, consisting of such gentlemen as Prof. Theophilus Parsons, Samuel G. Howe, Alex. II. Vinton, and others well known, requested Dr. Ware to prepare the book now before us. He has done his work well, and while dealing with a delicate subject he has so treated it as to suggest none but pure thoughts. Every parent may feel safe in placing it in the hands of the young. It is a much needed treatise on a subject commonly deemed too delicate for free instruction from the old to the young, and if generally read, must do much good in preventing the formation of immoral habits.

E. STEIGER, 17 N. William Street, New York, sends us three valuable catalogues. I. Of a selection from his stock of standard German Literature, with prices in currency. II. Of his list of German Periodicals, with subscription prices in gold. III. Of "German and English Books and Periodicals on Chemistry, Pharmacy, Chemical Technology, Photography, Brewing." These may be had gratis on application.

The Evangelical Protestant Periodicals, announced, with the subscription price in gold, are I. Dr. Wichern's Kluge Blätter aus dem Rauhen Hauze zu Hrn. bei Hamburg. Monthly; \$1.25. With supplementary Volksblatt für innere Mission. \$1.50. II. Hesh's Concordia. Kirchliches Gemeinheitsblatt. Weekly; \$1.60. III. Freimund's Kirchlich-politisches Wochenblatt. \$1.25. IV. Gesetz und Zeugnis. Ein Monatsblatt zum homiletischen Studium und zur Erbauung von Leonhardi and Zimmermann, Editors) \$1.50. In quarterly parts, with Katechetische Vierteljahrsschrift für Geistliche und Lehrer, \$3.70. V. Jahrbücher für sächsische Theologie, (Lieber, Dörner, &c., Editors), quarterly; \$4.40. VI. Haeck's Theologische Jahrbücher. Quarterly; \$4.40. VII. Hagenbach's Kirchenblatt für die reformirte Schweiz. Fortnightly; \$4.00. VIII. Moer's Allgemeines Kirchenblatt für

das evangelische Deutschland. Weekly; \$2.60. IX. Schwartz and Lauchard's Kirchen- und Schulblatt. Semi-monthly; \$1.60. X. Meurer's Sächsische Kirchen- und Schulblatt. Weekly; \$1.80. XI. Frick and Zimmermann's Allgemeine Kirchenzeitung, zugleich ein Archiv für das neueste Geistes- und Sittlichkeits-Christliche Kirche. Semi-weekly; \$6.60. XII. Hengstenberg's Evangelische Kirchenzeitung. Semi-weekly; \$4.40. XIII. Thelemann and Stäbelin's Evangelische reformirte Kirchenzeitung. Monthly; \$1.50. XIV. Messing's Neue evangelische Kirchenzeitung (the Berlin organ of the Evangelical Alliance). Weekly; \$4.40. XV. Krause's Protestantische Kirchenzeitung für das evangelische Deutschland. Weekly; \$4.40. XVI. Zimmermann's Theologische Literaturblatt. Weekly; \$5.90. XVII. Hardebeck's Evangelisch-Lutherische Missionsblatt. Semi-monthly; \$0.55. XVIII. Harms' Evangelische Missionsblatt. Monthly; \$0.60. XIX. Sanders' Evangelisches Missions-Magazin. Monthly; \$2.20. XX. Evangelisches Monatsblatt für Innere Mission. Monthly; \$4.40. XXI. Behrend's Zeitschrift für das evangelisch-lutherische Preussens. \$2.20. XXII. Ohly's Pastoratblatt für das evangelisch-lutherische Kirche. Semi-monthly; \$2.00. XXIII. Bötscher's Der Pilger aus Sachsen. Weekly; \$1.35. XXIV. Zimmermann's Die Sonntagsschule. Weekly; \$1.80. XXV. Sarasin's Christlicher Volksbote aus Basel. Weekly; \$1.80. XXVI. Münkel's Neues Zeitalter für die Angelegenheiten der Lutherischen Kirche. Weekly; \$1.80. XXVII. Hofmann, Schmid and Schenker's Zeitschrift für Protestantismus und Kirche. Monthly; \$4.40.

Miscellaneous.

THE IRISH DELEGATES IN THE IRISH ASSEMBLY.

The Belfast News-Letter of August 16th, contains a report of the special meeting of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, in May-street Church, Belfast, for the dispatch of unfinished business. At this meeting the delegates to the American churches made a formal report, giving an outline of their official duties while in America.

In regard to their reception at Rochester, they say:—"The fidelity of this Church, to the great cause of civil freedom naturally demanded special notice from your deputation; and among many other kindly assurances, Dr. Nelson the moderator, acknowledged the moral support which the sympathy of British Churches has afforded the Assembly in the struggle against slavery."

Of their general reception they report:—"Nothing could exceed the cordiality with which we were greeted at all these meetings as deputies of the Irish General Assembly, the assemblies standing up to receive us, and, by vote, placing us beside the Moderator, while the courtesy and the hospitality extended to us were of the most gratifying character. We feel bound to notice the fact that our friends had only to represent that we were deputies from the Irish Presbyterian Church, and we were at once made free of the railroads for the purpose of our mission. It is impossible for us to enumerate the friends who actively interested themselves in facilitating our object; but we cannot deny ourselves the satisfaction of recording the unwearied and most generous efforts of George H. Stuart, Esq. His most considerate kindness welcomed us to American soil, and liberally followed us without intermission till we quitted it; and it will not surprise our friends in Ireland, when we add that we found identification with him a passport in itself to the confidence of American Christians of all evangelical denominations.

Besides this joint report, each of the delegates addressed the Assembly at some length in regard to their American experiences. We extract the following from Dr. Denham's speech:—"We did not go to the Southern States, because we had no commission; and if we had gone there, our mission would have been a barren mission, for that Church has been in the position of a ruined company. . . . There is one thing which the congregations in America do, and which our people, especially our elders, should remember: that the expenses of the ministers incurred in attending the Assemblies were paid by the congregations. . . . Our reception in every instance was not merely kind—kindness could not express it. It was literally enthusiastic. In the reception which we had in Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis, and Chicago, the American flag and the British waved alongside, neither above nor below the other. . . . During all his sojourn in America there was nothing that astonished him so much as the manner in which they carried out the principle of total abstinence. Wine is wanted at a dejeuner, and in the saloons often one thousand people—the richest in the country—dine, and a single glass of wine could not be seen. He had an opportunity of inquiring how Mr. Gough stood in public opinion, and he could say that the statements brought against him in this country were calumnies. He and Rev. Dr. Hall had stood on the grave of Lincoln; and while they prayed for his country, their tears watered his grave." (Applause.)

Dr. Hall's address was still more interesting. He said:—"No language could be too strong to describe the cordiality with which the representatives of this Church were received, or the good feeling with which the Presbyterian Church of America reciprocated the good-will and fraternal regard which the deputation had been honored to convey. . . . From the moment of landing on American soil to the time of coming away, he had been taken by the hand by good people, and been carried around to see good people and good institutions. He knew that in a great community like the American, and constituted as it has been, there must be many persons and many agencies that do not come

within this description, and which, as they would not escape the notice of unfriendly eyes, he must leave to be described by other writers and speakers. He would speak of what came under his own observation, and if the deputation had rightly interpreted Christian feeling on this side the Atlantic to the friends of the other side, he would be no less anxious now to convey here a just idea of the American Churches and people. Geographically, America is very great—so great that to us islanders, nothing but a visit conveys a thoroughly just idea. You go in a line from New York a thousand miles, and finding yourself at St. Louis, and seeing broad plains awaiting the plow, and not yet occupied, you begin to think yourself in the West, but you are told that you are still in the East; that if you go five hundred miles further you will be at the middle of the country, and then begin to enter on its Western side. The sense of this magnitude imparts to the people a certain largeness of view in general matters, and inspires them with a consciousness of power. Besides, it is a feature of the people that individually they identify themselves with the country, and feel a personal interest in its honor and credit. This circumstance may be easily presented in an unfavorable light, but it is not hard to see that there must be some elements of greatness about a country, every one of whose people expatiates with pride on the grandeur of the land he lives in. The Churches are large, and the appointment of delegates is absolutely necessary in their General Assemblies, in order to the constituting of a deliberative body. Their mission schemes are large; so are their schemes of publication and colportage; so are their Sabbath-school and Young men's Conventions. One cannot but be struck, too, with the fertility of resources and readiness of expedient of the people of the United States. Men are not much hampered by considerations of how things have been done, if an improved plan can be devised. Like all colonists who have to grapple with new difficulties and to meet new conditions of things, they have extended to things old the same spirit of fearless enterprise which necessity compelled them to deal with things new. When, for example, a house in Chicago is too small for the rising importance of its locality, the owner sets it into motion, and gets a cheaper site elsewhere, instead of having it pulled down; and a man might possibly breakfast at home in a fashionable locality, and find that he is to dine in his own dwelling in a much more quiet street, while the cooking has not been suspended in the kitchen. So, when the people found that the water of Lake Michigan, as it flowed into the filtering beds of their water works, was not as good near the shore as a couple of miles, and got the water in its purity. Accustomed to welcome to their land every variety of talent and character, and to assimilate everything foreign with ease, they readily discard traditional fetters, and adapt themselves to new circumstances. In this process of adaptation many things are done differently from the old-country ways. But it does not follow that a thing is wrong because it is not in our way. It would not probably be wise for us in the old countries to attempt to reproduce their ways, nor for them servilely to copy ours in their different circumstances. Forgetfulness of this liberal and simple principle appears to me to explain much of the misconception of each other's character obtaining between the two great nations. To remove that misconception was a part of the work entrusted to the deputation. . . . It is a matter of history, that a tremendous strain has been put on the American people and institutions by the struggle that has terminated in the overthrow of slavery. To some it is a matter of surprise that things are so long in recovering their normal condition. Rather it ought to be a matter of wonder that, in a space so brief, changes so mighty have been effected, and with so little disturbance of the social system. That the echoes of the battlefield—and of such battle-fields!—have not been louder and more distinct in the Council Chamber, is to me most wonderful. It is astonishing that an army—not of mercenaries, as it was often represented—but of American people, have resumed civil occupations so readily. Our Roman Cincinnatus, who could run from the plough to the battlefield and back again, got a place in Roman history; but America has thousands and tens of thousands of such, and they have gone back, in many cases, better men, with greater faculty for common work, more self-control than they ever had before, and with a deeper attachment to the interests which they defended with their lives. . . . He could not sit down without adverting to the kindness everywhere experienced by the deputation. In one instance a gentleman got up from his sick bed to see them passed over a railroad. In another, a lady came to the station, and in the absence of her husband, performed the same kindness. He need not add to what had been said regarding a friend in Philadelphia. Others of the family in New York had well maintained the traditions of the name; and if the ancient house of Stuart had been anything like this, he doubted if they would ever have forfeited the throne."

It was a favorite saying of Augustine, "Thou, O Lord, hast created us for Thyself, and our heart is restless until it rests in Thee." Such are the capacities of the immortal soul that the Eternal God alone can fill its boundless desires. He kindly offers himself as its portion, but is rejected; and that is the secret of the restlessness and unhappiness which prevail. Men are in search of a satisfying portion for their souls out of God, and their search is fruitless.

Dr. Franklin observes—"The eyes of others are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I should want neither fine houses nor fine furniture."

Advertisements.

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Demas Barnes. A plain statement of facts. I inherited Scrofula, and many of my relations have died of it. In 1850 my case was frightful. Tumors and ulcers sprang until in 1852, under the advice of my physicians I went to Avon Springs. I received no benefit—tried every medicine and did everything I could. I had to rest my arm on a cushion, and had not been able to raise it to my head for over a year. The discharge from two ulcers was nearly a pint a day. Amputation was recommended; but pronounced dangerous. I could not sleep, and my sufferings were insupportable. A friend had said he had accomplished extraordinary cures in the hospitals in England. It commenced to relieve: I persisted in its use; it finally effected a perfect and entire cure. It is now 1858. It is five years since I had the appearance of a scrofulous sore, and my health has been good ever since. I procured the recipe of this wonderful medicine—this blessing of humanity—and have called it "PAGE'S CURE FOR SCROFULA," and allow the public to use it or not as they choose. This is a brief but candid statement, given more fully in my circular. J. M. PAGE, New York, Oct. 16, 1858.

J. M. Page, Esq., of Geneva, N. Y., for many years. He is one of the first citizens of Western New York. I saw him last week in good health. His case was a most remarkable one, but actually true in every particular.

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J. M. Page, Esq., of Geneva, N. Y., for many years. He is one of the first citizens of Western New York. I saw him last week in good health. His case was a most remarkable one, but actually true in every particular.

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