

Editor's Table.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN.—Recent Publications.—“The Election of Representatives, Parliamentary and Municipal.” By Thomas Hare. Third Edition. 12mo., pp. xlviii., 350. Phila.: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Cl. \$2.50. (London print.)—“A History of the Townships of Byberry and Moreland, in Philadelphia.” By J. C. Martindale, M. D. 12mo., pp. 379. Phila.: T. Ellwood Zell Cl. \$2.—“Suggestions respecting the Revision of the Constitution of New York.” By David Dudley Field. 8vo., pp. 29. New York: W. J. Road, Pr. Pap.—“Manual of Latin Grammar and Composition.” Part First. By Gustav Fischer, Professor in Rutgers College. Second Edition. 12mo., pp. 243. N. Y.: J. W. Schermerhorn & Co. Cl. \$1.25.—“Geschichte der Deutschen Einwanderung in Amerika,” von Friedrich Kapp. pp. 88. New York: E. Steiger. Vol. I., Part I. The Germans in the State of New York.—“Influence of Judaism on the Protestant Reformation.” By Dr. H. Graetz, Professor of History at the Jewish Theological Seminary, Breslau. Translated from the German by Rev. S. Tuska. 8vo., pp. 50. Cincinnati: Bloch & Co. Pap. 50 cts.—“Southern Politics. What we are, and what we will be. Considered in a Letter from a Virginian to a New Yorker.” 8vo., pp. 18. Richmond: J. Wall Turner, Pr. Pap.—“War of Races: by whom it is sought to be brought about. In Two Letters.” By John H. Gilmer. 8vo., pp. 16. Richmond. Pap.

Announcements.—Messrs. Hurd & Houghton will shortly publish “The Countess of Pembroke’s Arcadia,” edited by J. Haines Friswell; “Society and Scenery in Turkey and Greece,” by S. G. W. Benjamin; “Four Years in Spanish America,” by G. Hauserrek; and “Italian Journeys,” by W. D. Howells.—W. J. Widdleton will complete his set of the elder D’Israeli’s works by publishing the “Quarrels of Authors,” and the “Amenities of Literature.”—Leypoldt & Holt have in preparation “La Littérature Française Classique,” and “La Littérature Française Contemporaine.”—“Le Conscriit de 1813,” by M. M. Erekmann-Chatrain; “Landmarks of the History of the Middle Ages,” and “Landmarks of Modern History,” by Miss Yonge; “A Manual of Anglo Saxon for Beginners, comprising a Grammar, Reader, and Glossary,” by S. M. Shute, Professor in Columbia College; and Prof. Corson’s long-promised “Thesaurus of Archaic English,” which will be issued in five numbers, the first of which is nearly ready.—G. P. Putnam & Son announce several illustrated works, as “The Legend of St. Gwendoline,” with eight photographs; “The Ghost: a Christmas Story,” by W. D. O. Connor, with an illustration by Nast; “Portia, and Other Tales, illustrative of Shakespeare’s Heroines,” by Mary Cowden Clarke, with illustrations on steel; “The Landscape Book, by American Artists and American Authors,” an enlarged edition of “Hayden’s Dictionary of Dates,” with an American supplement; “Human Life,” by W. Sweetzer, M. D.; “Greece and its Resources,” by Rangabi, the Greek Minister to the United States; a monthly “Knickerbocker Edition” of Irving’s Works; “The Life and Correspondence of Nathaniel Greene, Major-General in the American Revolution,” edited by his grandson, Professor George W. Greene, in three vols., 8vo.; and “The Life, Speeches, and Correspondence of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson,” in three vols., 8vo., with photographic portraits. The last two works are to be published by subscription.—Mr. Wm. B. Kinney, for a long time the able editor of the *New-England Advertiser*, and subsequently Minister to Sardinia, is said to have been engaged upon a “History of Tuscan,” for ten years past.—Mrs. Kinney, mother of Mr. E. C. Steadman, the poet, has a volume of poems now passing through the press, under the supervision of Mr. R. H. Stafford.—The Rev. Dr. M. L. Scudder, of Hartford, has written a history of Methodism, forming one large volume, which is soon to be published by a Hartford house.—C. Scribner & Co., New York, announce: “Katrina: a new Poem,” by Timothy Titcomb; Paulding’s “Balls and Jonathans,” uniform with his “Lively Life”; “The Art of Composition,” by Ersk. H. N. Day; Henry Ward Beecher’s “Prayers: Pulpit, Occasional and Social;” “Language and the Study of Language,” by Prof. W. D. Whitney; “Queens of American Society,” by Mrs. E. F. Ellet; “Froude’s Short Studies on Great Subjects;” “The Old Roman World: Grandeur and Failure of its Civilization,” by John Low, LL. D.; Paulding’s “Tales of the God Woman;” “Extempore Preaching,” by F. B. Zincke; “Two volumes of Lange’s Commentary: Genesis, Corinthians;” Paulding’s “Book of Vagaries;” Paulding’s “Dutchman’s Fiske;” One volume of Lange; “Thessalonians, Timothy, Titus, and Hebrews.”—J. B. Lippincott & Co. announce: “O-kee-pee,” by Geo. Catlin; “Angelic Philosophy of Divine Love and Wisdom,” by E. Swedenborg; “Missouri as it is in 1867,” by N. H. Parker; “Fighting the Flames,” by R. M. Ballantyne; “A Sunday Library of Household Reading.”—Nichols & Noyes, of Boston, announce: “Ornithology and Oology of New England,” by E. A. Samuels, Curator of Zoology in the Massachusetts State Cabinet, with colored plates of birds and eggs; “Bece Caelum; or, Parish Astronomy,” in Six Lectures, by a Connecticut Pastor.

FRANCE.—Recent Publications: J. J. Ampère’s “Literary History of France before Charlemagne” (the second edition); “Annuaire du Comité d’Archéologie Américaine;” Count de Bailion’s “Lord Walpole at the French Court;” Abbé A. Bayle’s “Massillon;” E. Dugit’s “Studies on the Athenian Aropeagus;” R. P. Hilario’s Anselm’s “Cur Deus Homo, Dissertatio de Motivo Incarnationis;” Dr. Michel Levy’s “Report on the Progress of Military Hygiene” (published in connection with the Exhibition by order of the French government); E. Plon’s “Thorwaldsen’s Life and Works;” Arsène Houssaye’s “La Symphonie des Vingt Ans” (poems and sonnets); M. M. Agnely, Lallemand, and Daru, “Le Criquet Pelerin” (acridium peregrinum), the African locust with an account of its invasions in 1816, ‘45, ‘66, etc., etc.; “La Fabrication de Briques,” etc. (Deliberation of the first assembly of the German Society for the manufacture of bricks, etc., held at Berlin, January 1863); A. F. Gassior-Arnoult’s “Victor Cousin, the Eclectic School, and the Destiny of French Philosophy;” and Aug. Ribera’s “Théorie de l’In Bonis Habere, or Pretorian Property;” an episode of the struggle of the Pretorian power against the formality of the old Roman Law.

Twelve Years’ Truce,” by Hon. J. Lothrop Motley, (completing the work.) “A Dictionary of Christian Antiquities,” by various writers, under the general superintendence of William Smith, LL. D. “The Student’s Manual of Ecclesiastical History,” (edited by the same.) “A Classical and Biblical Atlas,” (under the superintendence of the same.) “The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication, or the Principles of Inheritance, Reversion, Crossing, Inter-breeding and Selection,” by Charles Darwin, author of the “Origin of Species.”

“Oswald of Deira, a drama,” by Lady Chatterton; “Letters of Distinguished Musicians, Gluck, Haydn, P. E. Bach, Weber, and Mendelssohn,” translated from the German by Lady Wallace; “Socrates and the Socratic Schools,” translated from the German by Dr. E. Zeller, with the Author’s approval, by the Rev. Oswald J. Reichel, of Cuddesdon College; “Eight Comedies of Aristophanes,” translated into rhymed metres, by Leonard-Hampson Rudd; “The Medea of Euripides, translated into English verse, with notes,” by J. R. Lee; “Seekers after God—Lives of Seneca, Epictetus, and Marcus Aurelius,” by the Rev. F. W. Farrar; “St. Louis, St. Francis de Sales, Du Plessis Morlay, and Calvin,” by M. Guizot; “Alfred the Great,” by T. Hughes, M. P., author of “Tom Brown’s School Days;” “The Hermits,” by the Rev. C. Kingsley; “England’s Antiphon, an Historical-Review of the Religious Poetry of England,” by George Macdonald, author of Alec Forbes, &c.; “Huss, Wycliffe, and Latimer,” by the Rev. F. D. Maurice; “Clement of Alexandria and Origen,” by the Rev. B. F. Westcott; “Sir Thomas More and his Times,” by L. B. Seeley; “Wesley and the Religious Revival of the Eighteenth Century,” by Julia Wedgwood; “Sacred Poets of Germany,” by Catherine Winkworth, translator and compiler of *Lyra Germanica*; “St. Augustine and his Times,” by the Very Rev. W. Alexander, Bishop of Derry; “The Story Without an End,” from the German of Carove, by Sarah Austin, illustrated with water color drawings by E. V. B., small 4to.; “Christian Lyrics, chiefly selected from Modern Authors,” illustrated with upwards of 150 engravings; “The Silent Hour,” by the author of “The Gentle Life;” “The Fearless and Spotless Life of the Chevalier Bayard,” printed at the Chiswick Press—the first of a series of small volumes, choicely printed; copiously illustrated.

“The whole territory formerly called Holland, or the Netherlands, or the Low Countries, now divided into the two kingdoms of Holland and Belgium, is almost one continuous, rich, level meadow, deeply indented by the sea, and the coast line broken up into numberless islands. The Rhine, the Meuse and the Scheldt roll their sluggish currents and stretch their many arms through every part of the territory, watering it and making it accessible in every quarter. To keep these rivers to their courses, and to restrain the ocean in its bed, all Holland has been completely fenced around with great fortifications, called dikes, compared with which our levees along the banks of the Mississippi are diminutive affairs. They are often as high as forty feet above the level of low tide, seventy feet wide at the base, and sufficiently broad at the top to be used as carriage roads. They are built of heavy timbers, like our wharves, filled in with stones, brought from Norway, for there are none in Holland—and strengthened with piles, and frequently covered with turf and soil and planted with willows. They are under the care of regularly-employed engineers, and materials are always on hand, for immediate use if needed for repairs. During the stormy season watchmen pace the dikes by day and night, prepared to give the alarm at the first sign of weakness in any part of the great sea-wall, so that the people, far and near, may hasten to close up the breach with whatever materials they can lay their hands upon. It is estimated that the defences of this little country against the sea cost \$1,500,000,000—more than half the amount of our great national debt. Thus the land is protected; and although parts of it are below the level of the sea, it is the home of the most crowded population in the civilized world. At the beginning of the great struggle with Philip, it was reported to contain three hundred and fifty cities and sixty-three hundred large towns, besides hamlets, castles and farmhouses.

But these undaunted Hollanders were by no means satisfied with merely keeping the sea within its boundary; they launched their fleets upon its waves and plied their commerce with the remotest parts of the earth. The carrying trade of the world was in their hands. Antwerp, in its wide mercantile relations and its commercial prosperity, became the successor of Tyre and Venice, and the precursor of London, Liverpool and New York.

Still another service did the Hollanders exact from the waters, which seemed almost to envy and to rage against their security. They led them like tamed animals, through countless canals, quietly and peacefully, over every part of their territory; in some of the towns they almost took the place of streets. Harlem, the Northern Zuyder, was divided into thirty islands, united by one hundred handsome out-stone bridges. Ninety lakes in the interior have been drained and turned into admirable pasture-land. Among these was Harlem Lake, once a body of water fourteen miles long, ten miles wide and thirteen feet deep, connecting the cities of Harlem, Leyden and Amsterdam, that lay around its borders. In the thirteen years from 1839 to 1852, the bed of this lake was pumped dry, and furnished more than forty-one thousand acres of good land, now waving with the fruits of industry and the means of sustenance for man and beast.

At the time of which we are writing, Holland, or the Netherlands, was divided into seventeen provinces, each one on an average being about the size of Rhode Island, and the whole covering an area of over twenty-five thousand square miles, making a state rather larger than South Carolina, and somewhat resembling it in the network of islands along the shore. The southern part of the country stretches further inland than the northern, and has comparatively little sea coast; while all the northern provinces are reached by bays and inlets, or are perpetually beaten by the waves of the North Sea. Thus we have Groningen, in the extreme north-east, bounded on the north by the North Sea, and on the east by Lake Dollart and the broad river Ems—a stream destined to witness one of the saddest defeats of the patriot army. Around the Zuyder-Zee, the great inland water formed by a terrible incursion of the sea in the thirteenth century, lay clustered nearly all the states which declared for William in the wonderful spring-time of 1572; Friesland and Overysseel to the east; Gelderland, the country of Zutphen, to the south-east; and Utrecht, where the union of the Seven Provinces was formed under William in 1579, to the south; while North Holland, pointing boldly to the north with its tapering finger, having a width of from ten to forty miles between the Zuyder-Zee on the east and the ocean on the west, is little more than a shoal in the sea, which would be covered at high tide but for the massive dikes which girdle it around on every side. But upon this reclaimed shoal stand the famous and populous cities of Amsterdam and Harlem, and Alkmaer and Eukhuysen, and its population numbers more than five hundred to the square mile—more than twice as dense as that of Massachusetts. Directly south is South Holland, formerly united with the upper province, and, like that, nearly surrounded with water, traversed by rivers and canals, and protected from submersion by the ever present dikes. Here are the renowned cities of Leyden, Dort, and Rotterdam, and a population of six hundred to the square mile. Here, on the very edge of the sea, is the little town of Brill, the capture of which from the Spaniards by

the water-beggars of Holland, in 1572, was the first successful blow struck for the liberation of the country. Further south, and stretching out westward, is the archipelago of Zealand—or Sealand, as we might well term it—made up almost entirely of the large islands of Walcheren, South Beveland, Schouwen, and many other smaller ones, and penetrated everywhere with broad inlets of the sea; just the country to encourage the growth of a hardy people, who would be at home equally on sea and land, and to form the material of a great and powerful navy. Here, too, the dikes are all important. To keep up two of these structures, on the single island of Walcheren, costs sixty thousand dollars a year.

These comprise the seven northern provinces, which, after a war of seventy years, were recognized as independent of the Spanish yoke, and took their place as a Protestant nation, under the name of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. The ten provinces of the south, in which the first movements of the Reformation appeared, and which for a time shared in the struggles and successes of their neighbors, were finally separated from them and remained under the Spanish yoke.

Immediately to the south-west of Zealand, but with a far simpler and more clearly marked line of coast, lies Flanders, the only one of these provinces reached by the sea. Flanders, Hainaut, Namur and Luxemburg form the south-western border of the country, and touch upon the northern boundary of France. It was into these provinces that the doctrines of John Calvin were easily and early brought by Huguenot preachers, and great were the hopes cherished, up to the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, of material aid from the Huguenot captains, which, alas! never came. Valenciennes, which now belongs to France, was at this time included with the Dutch province of Hainaut, and bore a brave part, and suffered a fearful punishment from the Spaniards in the very opening of the war.

Between this southern tier of states and the northern provinces, was Limburg, with the city of Maestricht on the Meuse, near the place made famous by the Prince of Orange crossing its deep waters, with his whole army, without boat or bridge. In this interior part, towards the west, was the province of Antwerp, with the great commercial metropolis of the same name. There was finally Brabant, with its capital city, Brussels, the seat of government during the time of Charles and Philip, and now the capital city of Belgium. Here was witnessed the strange scene of the abdication of the mighty Emperor Charles, who

“Cast crowns for roses away— An empire for a cell.”

Here Alva dwelt and held his dreadful Blood Council. Here Egmont and Horn were executed. Upon its walls hung the terrible placards of Charles against heresy. Here, too, was first heard that strange cry, so full of meaning for long years afterwards to friend and foe—“Long live the Beggars!” Here was the term first applied to the friends of Spain, in contempt, to the confederate nobles, who made it the watchword and rallying cry of the defenders of their country. It was from bold, brave men, who got their name of Beggars in Brussels, that the first successful blow came for the deliverance of their country from the grasp of the proud GRANDES OF SPAIN.

LITERARY ITEMS.

Mr. JAMES HUTTON, of the *Spectator*, the probable author of “Evee Homo,” has translated and will publish the second series of Louis Blanc’s excellent “Letters on England.”—Mr. Thos. Hood is about to publish a novel entitled “The Golden Heart.”—“The five hundred and eighty-seventh edition of Hamilton’s “Instructions for the Piano Forte” is announced.

Mr. JOSEPH LILLY, dealer in old books, announces an edition of the famous collection of old black-letter ballads of the time of Elizabeth, formerly belonging to the late George Daniel, the antiquary, the sale of whose library, a few years since, produced the astonishing sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds. There are seventy-nine of these ballads, all of the highest interest and curiosity, and the collection, which is now in the possession of Mr. Frederick Huth, of London, is supposed to be unique.

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Miscellaneous.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Introductory chapter of the new work now passing through the press of the Publication Committee entitled: “The Beggars of Holland and the Grandes of Spain,” by Rev. John W. Mears, D. D. The work will appear about October 1st, will comprise 470 pp., and will be fully illustrated.

THE NETHERLANDS.

It was observed by the ancient geographer, Strabo, that the fragmentary parts of continents, especially contiguous islands, are the most richly endowed portions of the globe. And it is true that regions of country somewhat isolated from others, limited in extent, shut in by waters, mountains or deserts, have exercised the widest influence upon the affairs of the world, have made the greatest advances in civilization and have played the greatest part in history. God seems to have set them apart as training-places of their inhabitants for special ends, which would have been lost if they had been thrown open to the prevailing influences of the world, or to those great tides of commerce, migration, or conquest, which have swept over the wider regions of the world’s surface.

Such an isolated region, pre-eminently, was Palestine, whose inhabitants were chosen to preserve and communicate the true religion to the world. Such regions, too, were Greece, Italy and Scotland; such were Old England and New England; such were Switzerland and Holland.

Holland or Hollowlands, called also the Netherlands or Lower Lands, may well be reckoned among the fragmentary parts of the continent of Europe. Whether the sea or the land should prevail within its limits has been a matter of fierce contention between the two elements for centuries. The perpetual struggle of the inhabitants to beat back the encroachments of the sea, and prepared them to resist the encroachments of tyranny. It was God’s discipline to fit them for one of the most momentous struggles in history. The last great inroad of the waters upon their coasts found them fairly engaged in the great effort which resulted in the expulsion of the Spanish invader and in deliverance from the yoke of the Inquisition. Certain it is, that those parts of the country most exposed

BATTISH.—Announcements.—Byre Evans Crowe’s “History of France from Clovis and Charlemagne to Napoleon III.” Vol. V. and last. “A History of Scotland.” (in one volume), by Rev. James Mackenzie. “Reminiscences of a Septuagenarian, from the year 1802 to 1815,” by Emma Sophia, the Countess Brownlow. “History of the French Revolution, 1789-1795,” by Prof. Von Sybel, of Bonn, (2 vols.), translated by Water C. Perry. “A History of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, based on a personal examination of documents in the Archives of France, both Metropolitan and Provincial, by which many obscurities and misconceptions are removed,” by Henry White. “The Huguenots and their Settlements, Churches and Industries, in England and Ireland,” by Samuel Smiles, author of “Lives of the Engineers.” Vols. 3 and 4 of the “History of the United Netherlands, from the Death of William the Silent to the