

Editor's Table.

Publishers will confer a favor by mentioning the prices of all books sent to this Department.

Many classes of New Testament students will find themselves benefitted by becoming possessed of Dr. Smith's STUDENTS' NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY. It is a compact volume of 700 and eighty pages, freely illustrated with wood-cuts of scenery, coins and antiquities, as well as with numerous maps. It is condensed by one who had before him the very latest results of Biblical study and investigation. It is direct and unpretentious yet graphic in style. It connects the literature and the teachings of the New Testament with the history, in a way that renders it a "suggestive commentary." It embodies in notes and illustrations appended to each chapter the latest and weightiest opinions of Biblical scholars on all disputed questions. It begins the narrative where the Old Testament closes, carrying us over what are to most of us "the Dark Ages" between Zerrubbabel and Herod. It closes with (I.) a discussion of the New Testament Canon (35 pp.); (II.) Parallel Chronological Tables from Zerubbabel to Titus (32 pp.); and (III.) a full Index.

Those who have read the New Testament only in a desultory fashion, or in the disorderly method in which it is arranged in our version, will find a new light cast upon it by the study of the book in its chronological order, and with such helps as Dr. Smith has here presented. Harper & Bros., of New York, are the publishers, and J. B. Lippincott & Co., of this city, are their Philadelphia agents.

Mr. Nordhoff's CAPE COD AND ALL ALONG SHORE is a collection of well told stories which were originally written for Harper's Monthly and the Atlantic. While we differ from Mr. Nordhoff (and Mr. Beecher) as to the Satanic origin of all theology, we are rejoiced to find such a fine, healthy, moral tone pervading all these stories. The tone of the book is told in a single sentence from one of the stories—"There is a little word in the English language called 'duty.'" We are always glad to see so much literary power associated with such avowed loftiness of ideal. The publishers have done well for the book, but they have done too much. The old English style of ornamentation eschews too great variety in the quaint head-pieces, and too great an abundance of ornament, of any kind. Published and for sale as above.

Mr. Headley's LIFE OF GENERAL GRANT will have the advantage over most of its numerous competitors, of being written by one who has already made his name with a large class of readers. Mr. H., indeed, does not rank in the foremost class of American literature, nor indeed very high in the second, but still he is widely known as the author of several very popular works. He has an effective command of "Newspaper English." He can paint very effectively where fineness of touch is not essential. His Life of General Grant is likely to have a wide circulation, and will probably be an effective campaign document on the right side. It will not give its readers any profound insight into the history of our country or the character of our next president, but it will never compel them to yawn over its prolixity or re-read an obscure sentence. It is illustrated with maps and engravings, and is clearly printed on 458 pages of thick paper. E. B. Treat & Co. of New York, and A. H. Hubbard of this city are the publishers.

Ticknor & Field send us (through the Lippincott's) another volume of their "Charles Dickens Edition" of that greatest of novelists. It contains A TALE OF TWO CITIES and GREAT EXPECTATIONS, which are well printed and accompanied by eight of the most effective of the grotesque illustrations of the first editions. The first of these stories we have regarded as one of Dickens's great successes; the second as being largely a failure.

MARK STEADMAN; OR, SHOW YOUR COLORS (Hen. P. Hoyt, of Boston, publisher) is one of the best books for the young that we have seen. It is free from those disgusting impossibilities of incident and character which offend thoughtful children in most such books, and free from that parasitic folly that encourages good boys to look upon themselves as God's especial favorites, and boys less good as His and their enemies.

PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS. We have received from the Presbyterian Publication Committee the Overture on Re-union: Reports of the Joint Committee of the two General Assemblies of 1866-7, and of the Special Committee of the (N. S.) Assembly of 1868. This pamphlet comes from Dr. Hatfield, of New York, and now is the time to secure a copy, before the Pittsburgh "friends of Re-union" have finally persuaded the General Assemblies, and laid this (their) Basis on the shelf. We have also received from the Presbyterian Board of Publication Report of the Committee on Re-union to the General Assembly, etc., meeting at Albany, N. Y. Thursday, May 21st, 1868.

Also the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Church Extension Fund, to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. The substance of these thirty-nine pages was given in our report of the Harrisburg Assembly. We observe that the O. S. Board publish their Annual Report in the form of a supplement to the newspapers of the denomination, and issue it with these soon after the Assembly adjourns. Would not that be a more excellent way. *Fus est doceri ab the friends of Re-union.*

From the Presbyterian Board of Publication we have received the Thirtieth Annual Report of the Board of Publication of the [O. S.] Presbyterian Church in the United States of North America. Presented to the General Assembly at its meeting at Albany, N. Y., May, 1868. From this we learn that the books of the Board have been increased from 835 to 886 during the year, besides the publication of tracts and pamphlets. We learn also that 26,850 copies of the "Hym-

nal" and 33,250 copies of "Children's Praise" were issued during the year. Of "Hodge on the Atonement" the catalogue says: "Every Presbyterian minister should possess a copy." Two thousand copies were issued. The receipts for the year are \$29,005 95 of which \$32,293 81 was from the churches. 146 colporteurs are employed, and these visited 77,947 families, sold 66,177 volumes, and gave away 36,721 volumes, besides nearly a million pages of tracts.

From the Trustees of Marysville (Tenn.) College we have received the Catalogue of Officers and Students of that institution for the Academic year 1867-8. It shows two students in the Junior and seven in the Freshman classes of the Academic Department; twenty in the Preparatory, and thirty-four in the English Departments. From the Trustees of Lane Seminary we have received the Inaugural Discourses of Professors Morris and Nelson delivered on the thirty-second Anniversary, May 13-14, 1868; together with a brief sketch of the Institution and the Annual Report of the Treasurer. Of these discourses (Prof. Morris's on The Supernatural Quality of the Church of God, and Dr. Nelson's on the Relation of Christian Truth to Christian Life,) we have already expressed a high opinion in laying an abstract of them before our readers soon after their first delivery. We need scarcely say that a closer and more extended view of them confirms us in that opinion. The one hundred and eighty ministers of the N. S. Presbyterian Church, who look back to Lane as their theological Alma Mater, should not fail to possess themselves of these weighty addresses. The income of the Seminary for the past Academic year was \$27,041 79, while the expenses were \$26,250 59. We trust that the effort for its increased endowment will meet with all success.

We have received the Thirty-third Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Ingham University, at Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y., 1867-8. This institution is in connection with the Synod of Genesee, and ranks high among our educational institutions.

A Discourse on the Life and Character of Rev. Geo. Duffield, D.D., late Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit, and former Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, Pa. By Rev. Conway P. Wing, D.D., of Carlisle. An appropriate and eloquent tribute to the memory of the good man whom "time and the march of events" have removed from this world to a better because freer one.

Scientific.

ST. PAUL—MASTER AT SEA. From an unpublished article, on a new invention, we make the following extract:

"Let one minute case of disaster illustrate 'danger on the deep.' Of nine or ten refugees from the EVENING STAR, borne away in a small life boat, several were upset and drowned; others, by hunger and thirst became insane and two ladies enduring with heroic fortitude unworldly privations, at last exhausted, perished in the surf—one foot on land—one in sea; the officer in charge alone escaped! The vessel in which Paul was wrecked could boast of no superior appliance for safety, even its Life-Boat had to be cut adrift to prevent desertion. Yet out of one hundred and seventy-six souls 'not one was lost,' all got to land, 'some on boards and some on broken pieces of the ship.' Why such fatality on the Star? The Life-Boat was in full commission. No life-preserver appears to have been at hand, nor could the modern article have availed much beyond a very temporary purpose. The strain on life's chain, where mortality reaches nine in ten, must have been severe, or a link weak. Of the three forms of death experienced—two, insanity and exhaustion, were due to want of sustenance; the third, cases of drowning, to a lack of life-preservers. The total casualties must therefore be charged to weak links—LACK OF SUSTENANCE AND FLOATS. Through the entire range of maritime catastrophes may be traced similar deficiencies. Paul's deliverance exhibits a sublime contrast—the light-house in surrounding darkness. Days and weeks of fear and fasting began to be felt. Destruction impended. Paul commanded cheerfulness and inspired courage. He supplied all with 'MEAT.' When the ship foundered where two seas met the whole company were masters of the situation.

"Defects have been seen. Whither look for a remedy? A Life-Boat was rendered abortive by absence of sustenance. Men sunk because no float kept their heads above water. Evidently the required instrument must combine the elements, the absence of which proved calamitous. In short, a PERFECT LIFE-PRESERVER must be adaptable to the variations of the human figure; be furnished with adequate floating forces; apartments for food to keep hunger at bay, water to reduce thirst, and a generous beverage to raise the sinking mercury of life—A CASKET in which to lock the jewel precious as LIFE ITSELF."

A tract published by the Seamen's Friend Society, lying before us, bears this heading, "There are Five Hundred Thousand Seamen now employed in American Vessels." Who can estimate the number of those who do business on the great waters? But it is surely time that "some superior appliance for safety" were constructed for the hour of "danger on the deep."

THE GOLD FIELDS OF COLORADO.

The localities in which gold is most plentifully found are in the counties of Boulder, Gilpin, Clear Creek, Jefferson, and the extreme south-eastern part of Summit. Although it is evident that many other sections contain gold-bearing veins no great amount of attention has been bestowed upon them, and the principal amount of mining has been done in the counties of Gilpin and Clear Creek. The gold veins proper, found wholly in granite formation, vary in width from a scarcely perceptible streak to forty and even fifty feet, but seldom averaging over four or five feet. When discovered

from the surface the vein is indicated by a light porous quartz discolored by the oxidation of base metals, in which particles of gold are disseminated sometimes in the form of small scales, fine dust, or stringy pieces, but seldom in masses of any size. The value of veins is usually determined by the miners by crushing to a fine powder in a hard-mortar, a few pieces of surface ore, the powder being carefully washed with water in a hand-pan. This consists in giving the pan a peculiar motion which settles the gold at the bottom, the fine particles of earth and quartz being carefully floated off. It is seldom that surface ore is found so poor as not to exhibit from a few pieces so treated a streak of fine gold at the bottom of the pan. From some veins pieces can be readily found, by a little search, showing specks of gold up to the size of pin heads. Sometimes streaks of white and yellow earths are found in surface ores, which yield from \$5 to \$60 to the panful of 12 or 15 pounds. When such streaks are found large amounts are often obtained from them. The surface ore, generally quite soft and porous at the top, gradually grows harder and more compact as it recedes from the oxidizing effects of the atmosphere, and is finally lost in the glittering sulphurets of iron and copper which takes its place, being equally rich in gold, and oftentimes a vast deal richer, having in addition a large percentage of silver, and oftentimes an amount of copper equivalent to 25 per cent. of bulk. The surface ore, when found in veins of ordinary width and richness, is stripped from the reefs until the sulphurets are met with and is submitted to the ordinary process of amalgamation on large copper plates coated with quicksilver, or in large iron or wooden pans, the ore being second by revolving spars of iron or masses of stone. In this manner surface ores are made to pay good profits, and in some instances very large amounts. —Report of U. S. Commissioner Taylor.

THE BEETLES IN UTAH. The Austin (Nev.) Reveille of June 13 gives the following description of this formidable and dreadful plague:

Utah is not only plagued with locusts, but with an insect called the "elephant beetle." A reliable person who returned from the neighborhood of Salt Lake last week saw myriads of them covering the earth with their shining, brownish black bodies, and destroying everything which they met in their path. Even small animals, he was informed by the ill-fated residents, did not escape the voracity of these hordes; their bodies were crowded upon, and worried, and wounded cruelly with the powerful antennae until they fell down exhausted by their struggles and loss of blood, when they were fastened upon by thousands and devoured. The entire carcass of a sheep was eaten and the bones picked clean in two minutes and a quarter; and it is said that a dead ox would be gobbled up by them in a quarter of an hour. So ferocious are these giant beetles that mothers are afraid to let their little children go out of the house unattended by a grown person. In their frequent bloody contests the wounded are devoured on the instant. Our informant says they are about four inches long, with legs three inches long; their antennae are stiff, sharp, and full four inches long; they have a short tail armed with a powerful horn, and their shells are so hard that the weight of a man will scarcely crush them. They are very frisky at times, and jump with the agility of fleas. No other species of the beetle possesses their faculty of uttering a loud sound, which, made by thousands of them at once, resembles the braying of a band of jackasses. Their noise terrified the horses of our informant and his companion, who could not be kept upon the plain, so great was their fright. On one occasion while they were riding in a valley that was black with beetles, and crushing them under their horses' hoofs, when their hard cases would crack with a report like a rifle, the fierce insects showed a disposition to attack the horses, and fairly drove them out of the field. We were informed that a scientific man in Salt Lake City was collecting specimens of this formidable elephant beetle for transmission to various learned institutions of the country.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Seasonable Remedies.—The following remedies for hydrophobia may be worth bearing in mind at the present time: One remedy is as follows—Horse radish grated and mixed with a little vinegar and sweet oil to form a paste. Eat of this all that can be swallowed and kept on the stomach. Apply a poultice of the same to the wound. Repeat the eating and renew the poultice as often as necessary to keep up the stimulating effect of the horse radish until the spasms are relieved and the patient cured.

Another is—Take immediately warm vinegar or tepid water, wash the wounded therewith, then dry it; then pour upon the wound a few drops of hydrochloric acid, because mineral acids destroy the poison of the saliva, by which means the latter is neutralized.

Another recipe is—Mix one pound of common salt in a quart of water, then bathe with and squeeze the wound with the same one hour, then bind a little more salt on the wound for twelve hours. The author of this recipe "was bitten six times by mad dogs, and always cured himself by the above mixture, and offers to suffer himself to be bitten by any mad dog in order to convince mankind that what he offered was a real truth, which numbers could testify."

An electrical organ was recently inaugurated in the church of St. Augustin, Paris, a short description of which may be interesting. A single wire passing from the key to an electro-magnet communicates to it a galvanic current, thus obviating the old system of the long chain of wooden slips, called trackers, that required such hard thumping to cause them to move promptly. This electro-magnet, by means of a small valve, works the pneumatic lever, which consists of a sort of bellows placed just under the wind valve of the pipe. These wires form a small bundle, easily grasped by one hand. They supercede the whole system of trackers, give greater durability to the instrument and a lightness and equality of touch, which all organists can appreciate.

EARQUAKE WAVES ON THE PACIFIC.—Francisco Bulletin says: An earthquake wave followed the recent eruption in the Santa Islands, was transmitted to this coast, and recorded on the Government self-registering tide gauges at San Francisco and Astoria in about five hours. On the 23d of December, 1854, a similar wave was transmitted from the coast of Japan to the Golden Gate in twelve hours and thirty-eight minutes. It will be recollected that this earthquake wave caused the wreck of the Russian frigate Diana in the port of Simoda, and great loss of life.

These facts, which are derived from the best authority, convey a very impressive idea of the tremendous power required to disturb the whole body of an ocean, for a distance of from three to five thousand miles, by a movement distinct from its ordinary tidal swing. It will be seen that the revolution of the great tidal wave at Hawaii reached this coast, distant over two thousand miles, in five hours, and was observed along a stretch of shore over thirteen geographical degrees in length.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. Sewing Machine, Hem, Fell, Cord, Bind, Quilt, Gather, and Embroider. No other Machine Embroiders as well and sews as perfectly.

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A liberal discount to the trade.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE. Atlantic City, N. J. This well-known house has been Removed, Remodeled and much Enlarged AND IS NOW LOCATED BETWEEN U. S. HOTEL and the BEACH.

Edwin S. Johnston, DEALER IN Wall Paper and Linen Window Shades, Church, Store and other Large Shades Manufactured to order. DEPOT: 1033 Spring Garden St., just below 11th. BRANCH—307 Federal St., Camden, N. J.

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E. P. ADAIR, (Late of the Firm of Smith & Adair.) MANUFACTURER OF SILVER PLATED WARE. No. 124, South Eleventh Street, PHILADELPHIA. may 25-3m.

SAMUEL K. SMYTH, (OF LATE FIRM OF SMYTH & ADAIR.) Practical Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in every description of SILVER PLATED WARE, GOLD AND SILVER PLATER, No. 724 Chestnut Street, (2d FLOOR.) LATE OF 35 SOUTH 3D ST. Old Ware Repaired and Replated. PHILADELPHIA. may 16-3m.

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WESTON & BROTHER, MERCHANT TAILORS, 900 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Have just received a handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS for Gentlemen's wear, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. A superior garment at a reasonable price. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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SABBATH SCHOOLS at a deduction of TWENTY PER CENT. from the catalogue prices when TEN DOLLARS worth or more are purchased at one time. The choicest books of other publishers, suitable for Sabbath-schools, will be furnished on the most favorable terms. H. N. THISSELL, 1310 Chestnut Street, Philada.

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