

Editor's Table.

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

From A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York, we have received John Hecker's work, "THE SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF EDUCATION, Demonstrated by an Analysis of the Temperaments and of Phrenological Facts, in connection with Mental Phenomena and the office of the Holy Spirit in the Processes of the Mind; in a Series of Letters to the Department of Public Instruction in the city of New York." Mr. Hecker seems to have had three purposes in view in the preparation of this really handsome book:—(1) the reconstruction of phrenology from a Christian point of view; (2) the practical application of the doctrine of the four temperaments to the science of education, in the arrangement of children in classes, the selection of teachers and the adaptation of studies, with reference to the needs and the powers of the leading temperament in each child; (3) the use of the indications of mental character furnished by phrenology, in the great task of developing the mind to its highest attainable powers. He has pursued each of these objects in a reverent spirit, and with open eyes as to the known facts of educational science. His work is highly spoken of, with some specified reservations, by such educators as Dr. Stearns, of Amherst, Taylor Lewis, Dr. Atwater of Princeton, Dr. Cattell of Lafayette, Dr. Howard Crosby, Prof. Seelye of Amherst, and many others, including quite a number of our State Superintendents of Public Instruction. Such names are sufficient to secure Mr. Hecker a hearing with those who are interested in the general subject here treated of.

President Chaplin's "LESSONS ON POLITICAL ECONOMY, designed as a Basis of Instruction in that Science in Schools and Colleges," (received from the same firm) are clear and practical in their style of treating the great problems of social science, though not very profound. We can commend the work to those who wish to know "which be the first principles" of the science, while we decidedly protest against some of the conclusions;—as, for instance, that the only way to resume specie payments is through contraction, and that protective tariffs do not stimulate industry as a whole. Both these conclusions would be correct enough, were skill, capital, and population equally distributed over our own country in the first instance, and over the globe in the second. Contraction is ruinous to the West; Free Trade to the whole country.

The American Tract Society (1210 Chestnut St.) send us "DAUGHTERS OF THE CROSS; or the Cottage and the Palace." It contains five well drawn sketches of Christian Women,—Monica, the Mother of Augustine; Elizabeth of Hungary; Rosa Govono of Piedmont; Mrs. Margaret Godolphin; and Maria Mathdotter, of Lapland. The unwearied evangelistic labors of the last furnish a theme of especial interest.

This Society also send us their FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC for 1869, full of the usual variety of pretty pictures and interesting reading. From Ticknor & Fields we have LITTLE DORRITT, being another volume of their beautiful "Charles Dickens' Edition" of the great novelist. The story is one of his best; and the anti-slavery moral well enforced. Carlyle himself has not struck more successful blows at the loveless, soulless Moloch of "respectability."

PAMPHLETS AND MAGAZINES. From the Presbyterian Publication Committee we have the Seventh Annual Report of the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions, Presented to the General Assembly, Harrisburg, Pa., May 21, 1868. From this we see that while 48 churches contributed at the rate of \$3.33 per member, 1,576 churches gave \$0.37 per member. The receipts for seven years have been \$564,328.44.

The Monthly Religious Magazine for September opens with a paper by Dr. Bullfinch on the painful subject of "The Brevity of the Pastoral Relation in these Days." Dr. Stebbins in "Six Months at Washington," gives us some of the results of his experience at the National Capital. He thinks very little of the arrangement of the public buildings, or of the order kept in Congress; says President Grant will throw General Grant into the shade; and that Chase was especially ill at ease when the prosecution made a good point. He exposes the abominable mismanagement of the Mt. Vernon estate. "The Word of God" is by one whose face is in the right direction, wherever his feet are. "Sketches of Travel in Syria and Palestine," by Rev. James De Normandie, continues a fine description of Jerusalem.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for August, opens with the first of a series of articles on that enticing subject, "The Right Honorable Benjamin Disraeli." Shades of Christopher North! Has Blackwood come to give the seat of honor to a Jew who has extended the suffrage? "The Odes of Horace," are continued in the same strain. "Recit d'une Scène" is a review of the last sentimental Romish biography. "How Frank Thornton was cured," is a well-told, readable story. "Letters from a Staff Officer with the Abyssinian Expedition, III.," continues this very readable history of the only English war not half spoiled by red-tape and blundering. The fifth of "Historical Sketches of the Reign of George III." is taken up with a sketch of "The Poet" of the reign—Pope. He does not improve on closer acquaintance. Cornelius O'Dowd runs down matrimony and the Liberals; and brags of Abyssinia.

The Galaxy for September opens with what seems to be the conclusion of a somewhat lively story of the seaside—"Kit Grald." "The Annals

of Angling" are curiously discussed, mainly from a bibliographical point of view, by Mr. Lunman, a disciple of Old Isaac's. New announcements have produced such a charming literature. "The Mystery of Mrs. Brown" is one of those horrible stories of poisoning; "Facetiae of the War," is readably amusing; would have been more so if less truthful. "For Life" is a preposterous story by a raw hand. "Beechdale" is—continued. "Cholera and its Oriental Sources," traces this fearful epidemic to the great pilgrimages in India. In "Words and their Uses," Richard Grant White discusses *get, gotten, irregular verbs, sunset*, and many others. "Miss Faith" is an attempt to pourtray a woman praising a woman. "Great Awakenings" is a friendly discussion of revivals, from a pen which last month praised Methodism as the "Church of the Future." The Miscellany comprises "A Collision at Sea," "A Literary turn of Mind" (very amusing, but Joe Millerish), "The Mud Baths of Franzenbad," "An Old Newspaper," (An article on *The Philadelphia Gazette* of 1791, resembling Z. M. H.'s "Letters from a Garret") and "Slow and Secret Poisoning," Drift-Wood, Book Notices, and "Nebulae," close the list.

The *Schoolmate* for September fully sustains its excellent reputation: Mrs. Jane G. Austin has a thrilling fair story, and "Fame and Fortune," Mr. Alger's best story, is continued. Mrs. Alger and other excellent writers have been engaged for the next year, and the publisher offers the three remaining numbers of this year free, to all new subscribers who send him \$1.50 before September 30th, an excellent opportunity, as it will give over seven hundred pages for this small sum.

The *Biblical Repository* and *Princeton Review*, by the confession of even Princeton men, has not sustained its interest of late years. The July number opens with a labored article on "The trial of Rev. Wm. Donnen," in which some traditional fictions are exploded. The second article on "Social Liberty," we have reason to believe, has suffered from that editorial tampering with its contents, of which public complaint has recently been made, as having driven off some of the best contributors to *The Repository*. The article is able and emanates from a judicial mind of no ordinary grasp. "Ireland, the Church and Land," embodies in a very readable form the results of personal observation. The writer shows that Fenianism, in no sense, represents the popular Irish feeling. "The General Assembly," and "The Protest and Answer," have already received editorial notice in our columns. The third article is, next to those on the Assembly, of leading interest. It is a reply to Prof. Fisher's article in *The New Englander* on "The Princeton Review and Dr. Taylor's Theology." The article convinces us, that Dr. Hodge, so far from intending to misrepresent Dr. Taylor, does not even yet know that he has misrepresented him.

LITERARY ITEMS. A correspondent of *The Presbyterian* announces "as forthcoming, in a few weeks, a new volume of great interest to the Church in the present crisis. It is entitled, 'A History of the New School, and of the Questions Involved in the Disruption of the Presbyterian Church in 1838.' Its author is Dr. S. J. Baird, well known in connection with 'Baird's Digest' of 'Elohim Revealed.' After the disruption of 1838, the Rev. Thomas D. Baird, the father of the author, announced a history of the division, for which he had prepared himself by the collection of large materials and by personal observation, mingling in the midst of the conflict, and taking part therein. But death interfered, and his son, who had been a deeply interested observer of the controversy, inherited both the material and the plan. This conception he has since pursued with great diligence, in the collection of other important material, in searching all records and digesting the facts. The book itself will be quite exhaustive, containing between five and six hundred generous pages, 12mo."—*The Evangelist* says: "Some ten years since the late Dr. Field, of Stockbridge, Mass., prepared a very full and authentic Genealogy of the Brainerd Family in the United States. It was a work of great labor, and the fruit of years of patient research. The greater part of the edition—and as we supposed the whole of it—was quickly disposed of. During the last five years we have had repeated inquiries for it from members of the Brainerd family, but have uniformly replied that it was out of print, and that we knew not where a copy could be obtained at any price. But several days since in looking over the library of the deceased author, we found, hidden away in a corner, a few copies, which have been left with Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, 770 Broadway, corner of Ninth street, of whom they may be obtained. It is a large, handsome octavo volume, and is sold at \$2.50, on receipt of which it will be sent post paid, to any part of the United States."—Alady, writing from the centre of India, says:—"Did you see that article in the *Saturday Review* some time ago, called 'The Girl of the Period?' It was spiteful and untrue, but Captain—tells me that it has done an immense deal of harm out here. It has been translated into Hindustani, and the people are all saying, 'Why should they educate their women if that's the result of education on English women?'—The *English Literature* are pulling each other's hair over a supposed unpublished poem by Milton, which Mr. Henry Morley has found on the fly-leaf of an old copy of his poems in the British Museum. It is certainly much superior to the stuff that the "medicums" have been passing off as his, but it is not quite Miltonic in its excellence. The dispute suggests a new faith in the power of historic criticism to decide on the authenticity of the books of the New Testament.

The *Saturday Review* admits the sin of the "British tourist" in America, but thinks Mr. John W. Forney's, "Letters from Europe" afford evidence that we are about to practise a stern retaliation. If ignorance, prejudice, superficial observation, and hasty generalization have been the qualities prominent in English books on America, says the Review, "Mr. Forney is evidently disposed to show our poor Europeans how easily they can beat us in our own line, where they try."—A rabid opponent of Methodism has compiled and printed: "Catalogue of Works Refutation of Methodism; from its origin in 1729 to the present time—those by Methodist authors on Lay Representation, Methodist Episcopacy; etc., and of the Political Pamphlets relating to Wesley's 'Calm Address to our American Colonies.'" Compiled by H. C. Deanever. Peo-

ond edition, Revised by the Editor. New York, 1868."

Rural Economy.

LITTLE BROWN HANDS.

They drive home the cows from the pasture, Up through the long shady lane, Where the quail whistles loud in the wheat-fields, That are yellow with ripening grain. They find, in the thick waving grasses, Where the scarlet-lipped strawberry grows, They gather the earliest snowdrops, And the first crimson buds of the rose.

They toss the new hay in the meadow; They gather the elder-bloom white; They find where the dusky grapes purple In the soft-tinted October night. They know where the apples hang ripest, And are sweeter than Italy wines; They know where the fruit hangs the thickest On the long, thorny blackberry-vines.

They gather the delicate sea-weeds, And build tiny castles of sand; They pick up the beautiful sea-shells, Fairy barks that have drifted to land. They wave from the tall, rocking tree-tops Where the oriole's hammock-west swings, And at night-time are folded in slumber By a song that a fond mother sings.

Those who toil bravely are strongest; The humble and poor become great; And from these brough-handled children Shall grow mighty rulers of state. The pen of the author and statesman, The noble and wise of the land, The sword and the chisel and palette, Shall be held in the little brown hand.

M. H. K. in Our Young Folks.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Much excitement has been caused for two weeks past in the East by the reports of the shipment from the West of diseased cattle. A contemporary says these reports have caused too much alarm in the East, and two little effective attention further. West from those who should have taken prompt and effective measures to check the spreading of it. It is many weeks since its existence was first noticed in the track of Texan cattle, and of other cattle that had been in contact with diseased herds in Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana. But little, however, was done to stop it. Cattle owners and dealers were naturally reluctant to slaughter and lose any part of their herds to check the spread of the disease, and the authorities in the West, who have supervision of such affairs seem to have let the matter "severely alone" until the disease crept into at least four States. It had travelled from Texas to Pittsburg before any active measures were adopted. As to the necessity for alarm and abstinence from beef cattle in general, it may be reasonable to say, that those who have carefully examined the development and spread of this disease in the West, say that it has no existence except in the tracks of certain Texas cattle. It appears to require actual contact with a diseased animal, or pasturing in the fields where diseased cattle have been previously fed, to spread the infection. It appears that in cases where even a common fence has been interposed between an infected herd and healthy native cattle, that no harm has been done. It would therefore seem to be simply necessary, so far as our farmers, drovers and butchers are concerned, to keep clear of Western cattle for the present, and for all who deal in cattle in this vicinity to see that every animal who shows the slightest sign of disease is kept away from all other animals, and not allowed to get into market in any shape, under any pretence, whether for the sake of the "grease" or to save a few dollars. The man who gains to-day by getting rid of an infected animal, may lose ten times as much before the month is over, by being served in the same way by others, and finding a dozen such on his hands.—Exchange

HOUSES IN ELY TIME.

The fly, insignificant as it is, in size and devoid of the power of doing any great harm, is one of the most annoying of the insect tribe. A nuisance to man, the fly is the terror of the horse, whose flesh is made to quiver whenever the foot of one touches him. It is, therefore, an act of humanity to come to the aid of the horse, powerful as he is, against his nimble assailant, the fly. Here is a recipe which is said to be an excellent defence against it. At all events, a trial of it will not involve much expense, nor will it do harm should it prove unavailable as the defence to the horse. Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water; let it infuse overnight, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle and let it boil for a quarter of an hour; when cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with liquor—viz., between and upon the ears, the neck, flank, &c. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure will derive benefit from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.

RANOLD BUTTER.

It is owing to a lack of information, or to the carelessness on the part of butter-makers, that so much of a ranold or inferior character of butter finds its way to market. A good article is as easily made as a poor one, and the former will be found more profitable to the manufacturer, in the long run, than the latter. The butter maker should reflect that to make or prepare good butter is one thing, and only a portion of the business. It requires care in the preservation after it is made. If it is to be kept any considerable time it should be packed down with great care, in order that the air may be excluded from the mass as much as possible. Cracked crocks or imperfect butter

not to be used, because they will ter clear or exclud the atmosphere more than st ones do. Work the but pose. Salt lib not do not tear the grain Pack closely, exclud sy only, but not for the surface with a stro of butter. coating of salt. Over all, air possible, and the necessary precautions, cover tion has been taken. When a profuse tub or crock is removed for use, the surface is kept intact, else the wa the atmosphere will soon impart a flavor to what is left, rendering it un table use. It is owing solely to careles ness in these respects, entailing an unnecessary loss to manufacturers, and thereby impairing their reputation in market.—Farm and Fireside.

How to MASTER THE MOSQUITOES.—The Lynchburg (Va.) News says:—"People who reside in the upper section of the city complain at present of mosquitoes; and some persons now avail themselves of bed nets in order to keep the enemy at a respectful distance; but there is another and less costly remedy which sets these insects at defiance. By saturating a small piece of cotton cloth with the common whiskey or alcohol and hanging it over the pillows of the bed, our readers can rest in peace for mosquitoes cannot stand the fumes of intoxicating fluids."

NEW EDITIONS.

Several of the Books more recently published by us have proved so popular as to require New Editions within a brief time after publication. These (being such as would mention) are now being re-issued in new and improved forms. Weakness and Strength, 85 Cents. SHOE BINDERS OF NEW YORK, \$1.00. BEGGARS OF HOLLAND AND GRANDEES OF SPAIN, \$1.60. FLORA MORRIS' CHOICE, \$1.25. ALMOST A NUN, \$1.50.

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