THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1869.

Editor's Cable.

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

If any one has begun to feel that the material for voyage and discovery is in danger of being exhausted, like the long worked coal fields of England, such a book as Wallace's MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, just published by HARPERS. will show him that the evil day is yet far off. A fresher, more instructive and more novel book of travels than this, has not been issued even during this age of Livingstone, Baker, Burton, Vambery, Du Chaillu and their peers. Those who think of this island region as made up of a number of obscure patches of country, overgrown with impenetrable forests, distinguished for earthquakes, malaria and pestilence, and for the piracy, cannibalism and head-hunting of the ferocious natives, will be most agreeably surprised by the far different picture presented by the traveller. First, he interests us by the general views of the physical geography and geology of the vast region, which is worthy of being reckoned among to nearly three times its original price. The prethe great divisions of the world. The outline of the single island of Borneo encloses the whole space of land and water occupied by the entire group of British Islands. Then he shows, how marked and radical are the differences between the living inhabitants of the Eastern and Western groups of these islands, the line being distinctly drawn and maintained, although they are separated at the nearest points by a strait only fifteen miles wide, which even the birds of the opposite localities have not crossed, save in a very few recent instances. These general views he follows with a particular account of his travels from island to island, hunting rare animals, birds and insects, among which the ourangutan, the birds of paradise and the beetles are conspicuous; meeting exciting adventures and seeing strange sights, all of which he describes with the accuracy of the scientific traveller, yet with a felicity of language, that gives his book a place among the best of its class. The author is a Darwinian, and dedicates his book to the great naturalist, but neither the strength nor the interest of the volume lies in its heresy. It has 51 illustrations, 10 maps and an index. Cr. 8vo. pp. 638.

Juveniles.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION has just published the touching story of THE FRENCH PROTESTANT, or Louis Michaud, showing what influence a gentle boy could exert for good among his Roman Catholic associates. 50 cts.

Messrs. PERKENPINE & HIGGINS of this city have issued three instructive books of a more direct Scriptural character than is just now very common in books for children. The first is: RAYS FROM THE SUN, or Twelve Lectures on the Bible, treating of its inspiration, excellence, usefulness, preservation, fitness for man, its authority, unity, claims, and central object-Christ. BIBLE PORTRAITS contains nine lectures on prominent and striking characters and incidents. doctrine. The author is S. G. GREEN, and the whole series is by its simplicity and fullness of Company.' illustration well fitted for young persons. There appears to be nothing sectarian in the treatment of the topics.

among its impossible animals, its curious transformations, its ridiculous royal persons and its marvellous parodies of familiar poetry. We are not surprised to learn that it has been republished in Germany. The illustrations are quite as

remarkable as the story itself. Published and for sale as above. \$1.50.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Life of Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., 2 vols. 12mo Aspects of Humanity, Lippincott & Co. Friday Lowe, Garrigues. Cozy House Tales, Boston, Am. Tract Soc. Nethercliff. Children's Chip Basket, " Dotty Dimple at School, Lee & Shepard.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

MESSRS. C. SCRIBNER & Co. are about publishing a very timely book on Woman Suffrage, by Dr. Horace Bushnell, entitled "Women's Suffrage, the Reform against Nature," in one volume, 12mo .- Messrs. Lippincott & Co., by special arrangement with the English publishers, have imported an edition of the new issue of ' Bagster's Polyglot Bible in Eight Languages." The edition is limited, and it will not be printed again, in all probability, during the present generation. The market value of the last issue rose sent edition is printed on stout paper, forming two handsome folio volumes, bound in half turkey, price \$84.00. Messrs. L. & Co. also announce Jeremy Taylor's Holy Living, \$1.50; Holy Dying, \$1.25, and a Life of Doddridge by Harsha.-Dodd of New York, announces E. Paxton Hood's Lamps, Pitchers, and Trumpets, or Lectures on the Vocation of the Preacher, illustrated by Anecdotes; also, Philip Brantley's Life Work and ant to science, humanity and civilization. As How He Found It --- Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger announce Life of Samuel Miller, D.D., LL. D., Professor at Princeton. Protestant Gems of the Prayer Book, by Rev. J. P. Du Hamel, of Delaware.—Warren & Blakeslee, Boston, will soon publish An Enlarged Edition of The Sunday School Commentary, containing the Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles ; with Notes, Pictorial Illustrations, and References, by Rev. Israel P. Warren, D.D.-W. V. Spencer, Boston, announces, Manual of the "Evidences of Christianity" for Classes and Private Reading, Part I, by S. G. Bulfinch, D. D.-Hurd & Houghton, New York, have issued an illustrated treatise on the Velocipede, in paper, at 50 cents.-Sheldon & Co., New York, are about issuing a book by Mr. Spurgeon, entitled "John Ploughman's Talk, or Plain Advice to Plain People." It is said to be written in Mr. Spurgeon's plain and forcible style .- The author of a once widely and deservedly celebrated book, the "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation" has issued through Clarke & Co., Chicago, a new volume, entitled : "The Liv-ing Questions of the Age." 12mo. 300 pp. Price \$1 50.

J. C. Garrigues & Co. are bringing out a new Edition of Pardee's S. S. Index.-Fields, Osgood & Co., announce the Fifth Edition of Murray's Adirondacks and of Russell Lowell's Under the Willows.

THE WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY -The New School Presbyterians of Chicago have obtained a charter from the Legislature for the publication of a newspaper and denominational books, etc. The following are the provisions of the charter: "That Mark Skinner, Wm. Bross, B. W. Raymond, Elliott Anthony, J. McGregor Adams, Henry W. King, Oliver Lee, Joseph N. Barker, B. W. Thomas, Daniel Jones, D. J. Lake, W. H. King, H. N. Hibbard, James P. Root, E. S. Isham, Peter Page, Wm. CRUMBS FROM THE BREAD OF LIFE is a series Sprague and Benjamin V. Page, and their sucof lectures on the leading points of evangelical cessors, associates and assigns, are hereby created body politic and corporate, under the name and style of the 'Western Presbyterian Publishing

-Mr. Gladstone has appointed a Royal Comoversight are far superior in results to what Govmission to inquire, in the British Islands and ernment, with all its power, is capable of achievthe Colonies, into the existence of manuscripts | ing .- Tribune. of historical interest in the possession of public

institutions and private persons. The idea is to perpetuate such public documents, by printing, as may under other circumstances be obliterated

or lost. -It is claimed by a recent investigator that Ossian's poems did not exist before the days of James Macpherson. They were written down and transmitted to us. It had been better if Macpherson had given us the poems just as he unless one has seen the exact spot where they found them; but he was not the author of the poems of Ossian. Of the first small volume which he published, he is not the author of a single sentence. The ancient heroic songs of the Highlands, singing as they did of Fingal, and habit of butterflies, drawing his head backward Oscar, and Rouarc, and the great Cuchulin, were familiar to the Highlanders for centuries. Napoleon was a great reader of "Ossian's Poems," and the eldest son of his friend Bernadotte was baptized by the name of Oscar, after one of Ossian's poems. He lived to succeed his father, as king of Sweden and Norway, by the title of lique marks radiating from this band, resembling the lateral veins of a leaf. A closely allied

-Sir Samuel Baker, who discovered the second basin or reservoir of the Nile, has been created Pasha by the Viceroy of Egypt, and is to command a large expedition, including 1,500 soldiers, for the suppression of the slave trade of the White Nile, and to establish the Egyptian black dots, so closely resembling minute fungi authority throughout the Nile Basin, embracing the entire equatorial lake system. Steamers will be launched upon the Albert N'yauza. This expedition, which no doubt will prove a great success under the guidance of an experienced leader, cannot fail to achieve results most importbefore, Sir S. Baker will be accompanied by his wife.

-The Guardian, a London High-Church paper, has declined to advertise lithographed or manuscript sermons.-Mrs. Davidson, a daughter of the late Hugh Miller, the geologist, has just published a tale entitled "Christian Osborne's Friends." Her former story, "Isabel Jardine," has reached a sale of over 8000 copies.—The University of Edinburgh has opened its doors to the fair sex. On March 27th, the Senatus Academicus resolved, by a majority of ten to four, to admit Miss Sophia J. Blake to the botany and natural history classes during the ensuing summer session-In a printing office at Gosport, Ind., is a blind compositor. His average day's work is 5000 ems, and on several occasions he has set from 7,000 to 9,000. His letter is distributed for him, and his copy is read by his partner, his memory being so perfect that he can retain from four to six lines.---Napoleon reads Tacitus and Juvenal more than any other Latin authors. Some of the satires of Juvenal are peculiarly applicable to the present condition of France.—Thiers has the satisfaction of knowing that 105,000 sets, or 2,100,000 volumes, of his History of the Consulate and Empire have

been sold in France alone.-Five thousand copies of Alexis de Tocqueville's "Democracy in America," are still sold every year in France.

-At the revival of learning, in the sixteenth century, the great struggle with monkish ignorance and prejudice was concerning the Greek language and literature. That was the time when the common phrase was Græcum est, non legitur, and a monk declared from the pulpit, "A new language has been found, called Greek. You should carefully shun it. This language breeds all sorts of heresies. I see in the hands of several people a book written in this tongue. It is called the New Testament; it is a book full of brambles and vipers. As for the Hebrew tongue, every one who learns it instantly be-comes a Jew." A Syndic of the Sorbonne exclaimed in open Parliament, that religion was destroyed if Greek was taught, and he obliged the learned Lefevre D'Etaples to fly from Paris, and take refuge at Strasburg, to save his life, which was imperilled by his teaching Greek.

-There is found in Sumatra a remarkable butterfly, called Kallima paralecta, which are of the size of our largest butterflies, and quite conspicuous in flight, but which it is exceedingly difficult to find when they have once lit on a bush, as they then so closely imitate a dead leaf that it is almost impossible to distinguish them, have lit. The wings, whose upper side is quite brilliant, are of just the color of a dead leaf on their under side, and when the butterfly settles on a twig he draws them close together, as is the between them so as not to be seen. The wings are so placed that the lower point or tail of the under wing rests on the twig so as to simulate a leaf-stalk, while a band resembling the midrib of a leaf extends from this point across both wings to the outer point of the upper wing, obspecies inhabits India, no two individuals of which are alike, but all the variations correspond to those of dead leaves. It is said that every tint of yellow, ash, brown, and red, is found, and

many specimens exhibit patches and spots of found on leaves that at first it is almost impossible not to believe that fungi have actually grown on the butterflies themselves. Mr. Darwin and his disciples explain these apparent proofs of wise creative design as only the slight variations of structure or form, gradually accumulated in the struggle for existence in which those which happened to have a slightly greater adaptation to the circumstances around them survived while others were destroyed.

--In Dennisville and other places in New Jersey, quite a heavy business is done in raising cedar trees out of the marshes in which they were hurled many centuries ago, and covered with peat. The cedar is a remarkably durable tree; and this quality, added to the antiseptic power of the peat, explains the appearance of the logs, which seem as fresh when first taken out, and, indeed, as buoyant, as if they had fallen but yesterday. The wood raised frem these buried forests is mostly made into shingles. It is found that those trees which were blown down are more valuable than those which were broken off, as they were more generally sound at the time they foll. Tree after tree, from 200 to 1,000 years old, may be found over another in the salt marshes on the "Jersey flats," showing the immense age of the lowest layers, and also showing that this region has been gradually sinking for thousands of years In one case a tree with 500 annual rings was found directly under the stump of another in which 1,000 were counted.

-Waterbouse Hawkins, the distinguished English naturalist, thinks that the fossil footprints in the Connecticut Valley sandstones are those of marsupial animals, like kangaroos, and not those of birds, as President Hitchcock believed, during his early investigations. Dr. Hitchcock's later opinions, however, tended toward the conclusion which Mr. Hawkins, by the aid of more numerous and clearly defined facts, has reached.



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NANNY DAVENPORT, by Mrs. J. T. Morse, is a thoroughly good story, the materials being well mingled of good sense, novel incident and evangelical truth. It is a tale of humble child-life in an American town. The vicissitudes of Nannv's career are a constant source of interest. One of real estate, or lease the same, and may have the best of Sunday School books. 16mo. pp. 394.

SALT WATER DICK, by May Mannering, is one of Lee & Shepard's excellent "Helping Hand Series." It describes, in fresh attractive style, the voyage of Dick in the Dashaway along the Pacific Coast of South America and in waters adjacent, mingling information with incident in a tale which cannot fail to interest young readers. It is not intended for Sunday reading. 16mo. pp. 230. Illustrated. For sale by Claxton, Remsen & Co.

THE ARK OF ELM ISLAND, the third of the Elm Island Series, by Rev. Elijah Kellogg, describes with great spirit, the bold commercial enterprises in which the American people of the early times of the Republic engaged, and by which they laid the foundations of that maritime prowess for which the nation has ever since been distinguished. The story of the voyage of the ark, with the various skillful devices of her Yankee captain, to make amends for her poor construction and outfit, is highly graphic, though somewhat burdened with the technical language of sailors. 16mo. pp. 288. Published and for sale as above. The same firm have published, in very elegant style, a fuc simile of a late English Fairy Book, ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND, with forty-two illustrations, by John Teniel. This is

a most extraordinary work of fancy let loose; it indeed may have come out of the dreamland of children. It is most absurd, and yet it has an

"The capital stock of the company shall be \$500,000, and may be increased to \$1.000,000. which shall be divided into shares of \$100 each.

"Mark Skinner, Elliott Anthony, H. N. Hib-HENRY HOYT of Boston has published DAISY bard, James P. Root, Henry W. King and Wm. BRIGHT, one of EMMA MARSHALL'S pleasing Bross shall constitute the first Board of Directory of the company."

The corporation has for its object the establishment of a publishing house in the interest of the Presbyterian church, and for the dissemina-tion of religious faith. The company has been granted power to print, publish and circulate reigious books, pamphlets, tracts and newspapers; to buy and sell books; to establish depositories or branch houses in any of the States or Territories, or foreign countries; and may, for the purpose of carrying on their business, purchase and hold power to exchange, or convey and sell the same.

FOREIGN.

In England the more important new announcements are: Lecky's History of European Morals; Translations of the Autobiography of the Rev. Dr. F. W. Krummacher; also of Homer's Odyssey, Horace's Odes and Theocritus' Idyls, and of Rosse's Subterranean Rome; Perowne's Hulsean Lectures on Immortality. 8vo., 7s. 6d; Denham Smith's Life in Christ; Vaughan's Voices of the Prophets, 12mo., 2s. 6d.; Winslow's Emmanuel, 18mo., 2s. 6d.; Muller's Facts and Arguments for Darwin; Walmsley's Ruined Cities of Zulu Land, 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.; Rassam's Mission to Theodore, (Abyssinia), 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.; Gibbon's Autobi ography and Correspondence, 8vo 3s. 6d.; Scott's Life, by Lockhart, vol. 4, 12mo., 1s. 6d.; Miller's Coventry, A Temperance Tale, 12mo., 1s.; Chapman's Vision of Socrates, and other Poems, 2s. 6d.; Browne's Adventures in the Apache Country: Allan's Prize Essay on Kleptomania, (or the fashionable ladies' crime of robbing shops, which they visit under pretence of making purchases); the Inaugural Address of Froude, the Historian, Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrew's, Scotland; Lecky's History of European Morals; A Translation, by J. H. Merivale, ef Schiller's Song of the Bell; Shakspeare and the Emblem Writers of his Age, by Henry Green, M. A., in 1 vol. demy 8vo. of about 400 pages, and upwards of 200 illustrative woodcuts or engravings.

- England, in 1868, imported over five hundred tons of books, valued at nearly \$700,-000 in gold, a little less than one half of which came from France, and less than sixty tons from our own country. During the same time, England exported over three thousand tons of books, worth

Scientific.

THE ENGLISH OYSTER FISHERIES.

The condition of the oyster fisheries in England, as we learn from The London Times, is such as should guide us with reference to this interest. The natural oyster beds in the English waters are, first, private beds belonging to corporators or individuals; second, public beds which have been protected by a limitation as to periods when dredging was permitted; and public beds,

to which no restrictions are attached; but not long ago those of the second class were exempt also from restrictions by legislative acts. To en-

force such regulations as exist, one public officer has been appointed; but, according to the French view, such would be wholly insufficient, for they have appointed thirty seven officers. The result of the management of the English oyster beds is disastrous, for, aside from the confusion arising from the vague laws referring to private beds, the public beds are exhausted, and the supply is almost wholly derived from the grounds of corporations, while the oystermen themselves are reduced

to great distress, inasmuch as their employment has, to a great degree, ceased. Formerly, oysters brought in England \$4 a thousand; but now the price is \$7, which is considerably more than with tensive; still, unless we exercise proper care, the increasing wants of the trade will in time leave us equally destitute.

It is interesting to note, now, the manner in which laws are formed and receive their sanction. When a public oyster bed was foun I ready for dredging, the oystermen from all the ports and coasts of England flocked thither to engage in the harvest, and they carried off every oyster, great or small. As a consequence, no young oysters were left to produce future supplies; and although the removal of the restrictions was a matter of rejoicing to the oystermen, they now

see that no plan could have been worse, and, at last, large numbers have petitioned that proper regulations be again established. Experience has shown that the beds managed by private parties are by far the most productive ; indeed, it is from only a few of these that the whole of the supplies are drawn, which shows, first, that, if properly