

Editor's Cable.

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

The American Tract Society (New York) has just published one of the best of juvenile books, entitled: The White Foreigners. It is drawn from the great store-house of heroic and novel adventure, which writers for the young have only begun properly to develop...

Messrs. GOULD & LINCOLN have issued two small, but first class juveniles: PLAY SCHOOL STORIES, Vols. I, and II, by Aunt Mattie. The Aunt has a "cute little niece, with whom she plays school, and between little Julia's child-wisdom and Aunt Mattie's fertile and sympathizing mind, a real feast is spread for the little ones in these volumes...

J. T. HEADLEY'S very graphic and entertaining book: THE ADIRONDACK, OR LIFE IN THE WOODS, has been issued in new and enlarged form by this firm. Stirring descriptions of the grandest and wildest scenery, incidents of hunters' and tourists' life, told as Mr. Headley can do it, make up a most attractive and seasonable volume.

PRESIDENT WOOLSEY'S book on DIVORCE AND DIVORCE LEGISLATION, with special reference to the United States, will be received with profound interest at a time when so much license is demanded and when the sacredness of the marriage relation and of family ties is so violently assailed. It is the work of a thorough scholar, as well as one of the highest-toned Christian men in the country, and is full of the information, argument and moral stimulus, which are needed in the defence of the sacredness of the family institution.

We have also received from S. & Co., Professor J. H. PEPPER'S CYCLOPEDIA SCIENCE SIMPLIFIED, in whose compact, but clearly printed pages, with their six hundred elaborate and beautiful illustrations, the beginner and the amateur is introduced to the latest results of scientific inquiry in the different departments of Light, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, Pneumatics, Acoustics and Chemistry, with abundant instructions as to experiments suitable for lectures or home entertainment, &c.

They have also sent us a new edition of Robert Southey's BOOK OF THE CHURCH, with notes from the Vindiciae Ecclesiae Anglicanae; a Defence of old-fashioned High Churchism. 12mo. pp. 504. London and New York. \$1.75.

The current number of the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW contains three metaphysical articles, besides one on David Hume (from the Contemporary Review); one by Bay Palmer, D.D., of Albany, on the startling theme: The want of Moral Force in Christendom; one by Rev. Robert Aikman, on the 4th Commandment; another on President Wheelock and the Great Revival, by Dr. Gillett, and an Historical Sketch of the Re-union, by Dr. Stearns, with Notes on Recent Books, and Theological and Literary Intelligence. New York, Charles Scribner & Co. \$3.50 in advance. For sale at the Presbyterian Book Store.

PRESIDENT E. O. HAVEN, late of Michigan University, now in the M. E. North-western University at Evanston, near Chicago, has issued, through HARPER & BROS., a Text Book of Rhetoric for Schools, Colleges and Private Study. 12mo. pp. 381. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

FAMOUS LONDON MERCHANTS, by H. R. FOX BOURNE, re-published by HARPER, is called on the title page, a book for boys, but it contains a mass of well arranged facts, not readily accessible and of the deepest interest for men of business as well as for youths. Commencing with the famous Richard Whittington, it comes down to Nathan Rothschild, Samuel Gurney and George Peabody of later times. The great charities of these London merchants are duly recorded and honored. It is illustrated with twenty-five engravings and is handsomely printed.

THE QUARTERLY VOLUME OF LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, for April, May and June has been issued. Those who have failed to subscribe by the year, would find it money well laid out to procure, in this volume, the image of the world's progress and movement, as portrayed in the very best current literature of the English language. Littell & Co., Boston.

Messrs. FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. have issued the Sixth Volume of their exceedingly handy series of Thackeray's works: The Adventures of Philip, to which is prefixed A Shabby Gentle Story. This completes the edition as originally announced; but in response to a general and urgent demand, it has been determined to add to this edition all of Thackeray's Miscellaneous Writings. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Henry Hoyt, Boston, has recently published: BERTIE'S BIRTHDAY PRESENT, LITTLE ROCKWOOD, EMILY'S BRACELET. They are to be had of Mr. Alfred Martien, 1214 Chestnut street.

We have also received from J. B. Lippincott & Co. a volume of brief daily meditations, with appropriate selections of Scripture, designed to guide and associate friends in simultaneous acts of devotion. It is called MIZPAH, or FRIENDS AT PRAYER, and is well adapted to its object, and got up in such elegant, yet substantial style as to make a very suitable, Christian, gift to a departing friend. 12mo. ppi 391.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT MEETING OF GERMAN PROTESTANTS AT WORMS.

It has been no little surprising to me that our leading newspapers, usually so lynx-eyed and sharp-scented, as regards current intelligence from both sides of the Atlantic, have taken hardly any notice of what was certainly one of the most important and significant events of our day—the mighty gathering of German Protestants which assembled on the 8th of May, 1869, at Worms, for the purpose of making a response to the summons of the country of LUTHER to the presumptuous invitation of Pio Nono to all dissenters to return to the bosom of the Catholic Church. The number, intelligence, and respectability of those present made the occasion the most imposing demonstration against the growing usurpations of Popery that has been witnessed in our generation.

The meeting took place in the old imperial city of Worms, where Luther 350 years before had so courageously proclaimed the freedom of conscience to a Council of Mighty Princes, and prelates, and where only a year ago a fine monument had been solemnly dedicated to the great Reformer, in the presence of KING WILLIAM OF Prussia and a number of smaller potentates. The call for it had been issued months before by the foremost lights of liberal Protestantism. Already on May 30th the crowded regular and extra trains gave assurance that it would meet with a most hearty response. But the enormous influx of strangers from all parts of Germany during the night preceding and on the morning of the appointed day exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the originators of the movement. The streets and public squares of the small town became so choked full that circulation was very difficult. The proceedings of the day commenced at 10 A. M. with a meeting in the church of the society. Long before that hour the vast edifice was crowded to suffocation, while tens of thousands surged to and fro outside, vainly seeking to gain admittance. The meeting was opened with prayer and choral music, after which Dr. Schroeder, of Worms, addressed some forcible preliminary remarks to the assemblage. Dr. Bluntschli, the celebrated Law Professor of Heidelberg, in taking the chair, dwelt upon the serious aspect imparted to our times by the encroachments of Rome. He stated that the object of the meeting was not to proclaim hostility to the German Catholics as such, with whom they were united by ties of blood and of country, but to the power that sought to produce trouble by interfering with Freedom of Conscience. The Chairman then read a number of letters, addresses and telegrams, from different parts of Germany and Austria, expressing sympathy with the meeting. Professor Schenkel, the distinguished theologian of Heidelberg, next moved the formal Reply to the apostolic exhortation to the stray sheep to seek salvation in the folds of the Infalible Church. He recalled the historical moment when LUTHER uttered the bold words: "The human conscience is free!" That this immortal utterance was as yet far from being a universally accepted truism was best proved by the assurance of the Pope in making such a request of German Protestants. The specters of Intolerance and Fanaticism had arisen from their graves. The boldness of Rome must be met by an emphatic, decisive Protest. When Dr. Eck, whom came to Germany, with the Pope's Bull of Excommunication against Luther, he was received with derision. Shall we not show a blush of indignation when a similar document is addressed, three centuries later, to the German people? Popery is still the same. It knows how to adapt itself to changed circumstances, but wherever a government shows a disposition to obey its behests, there it acts just as it did hundreds of years ago. It looks upon the progressive tendencies of our times as a Deluge of Materialism, from which the Ark of Rome can alone save mankind. But thanks be to God we are still fully conscious of the priceless good of PROTESTANTISM. Our faith has separated piety from superstition, abandoned the morality of convents for the morality of the ardent patriot, the good citizen, the faithful head of the family, returned to the State rightful powers, honor, and vitality, rejuvenated society, and warred successfully against Fendalism, the consort of Clerical Tyranny. The speaker next demonstrated from the dogmas of the Syllabus the identity of Jesuitism and Catholicism as exemplified at Rome. He appealed to Catholics to aid in the efforts

against the enemy in their midst, though he would not presume to go so far as to invite them to abandon their faith. But there was a Church above all churches—TRUE CHRISTIANITY, in deeds as well as words—to which he could conscientiously invite them. After concluding his effort with a powerful appeal to the assembly to rise to the momentousness of the occasion, and to protect their own church by abandoning all anti-Protestant ways, he read the following resolutions:

I. We German Protestants, to-day assembled, while recognizing the right of our Catholic fellow-Christians to freedom of religious opinion, fully realize the moral, social, and political blessings of the Reformation, and hence feel in conscience bound to protest publicly and solemnly against the invitation, conveyed in the so-called apostolic missive of September 13th, 1868, to re-enter upon community with the Catholic Church.

II. Though always ready to unite with our Catholic fellow-Christians on the basis of pure evangelical faith, we protest to-day as energetically as Luther here in Worms and our forefathers at Spire, 350 years ago, against all hierarchical and clerical rule, against all slavery of mind and oppression of conscience, and more especially against the pernicious dogmas, inimical to civilization, laid down in the Encyclical of December 8th, 1866, and in the Syllabus attached thereto.

III. We tender our hands to our Catholic fellow-citizens for a united effort in the promotion of Christian feeling, German ideas, and modern civilization, expecting of them that they will join us in defense of our highest national and spiritual privileges in the struggle against the common enemy of peace, unity, and progress.

IV. We declare the main cause of the religious differences, which we deplore to be hierarchical errors; and, above all, the spirit and action of the order of the Jesuits, which wages a war of life and death upon Protestantism, destroys all spiritual liberty, falsifies modern culture, and now rules, supremely in the Roman Catholic Church. And we declare, furthermore, our belief that it is only by repelling the hierarchical presumptions, renewed and ever increasing, since 1845, and by a return to true evangelical Christianity and a full recognition of the progressive achievements of the age, that the Christian world can be re-united and universal welfare be assured.

V. Finally, we declare all efforts within the Protestant Church to obtain hierarchical power for the Clergy, and to bring about an absolute rule of dogmas, to be contrary to the Protestant spirit, and as bridges leading to Rome. Persuaded that the like-warmness and indifference of many Protestants afford countenance to the party of reaction in the church, and offer the greatest obstacle in the most powerful German state to national and religious reform, we exhort our fellow-believers to be vigilant and united in vigorous opposition to all tendencies hostile to Freedom of Mind and Conscience.

Pastor Schellenberg, of Mannheim, one of the first pulpitorators of Germany, first spoke to the resolutions. He warned his fellow-Protestants against indifference to the dangers of the hour from too great a confidence in the inherent power of the spirit of Protestantism. In the last century, Germany had witnessed a magnificent growth of free thought, but the long reaction that followed succeeded in destroying the splendid fruits of that period to a considerable extent. Baron von Holtzendorff, the famous professor at the University of Berlin, brought greetings from the Protestants of the Prussian capital. He said, though there was less pronounced sympathy with the vindication of Protestantism in Northern Germany, this was due more to the absence of the local irritation produced by the Ultramontane agitation in the South than to a decline of the spirit of the Reformation. He was for Peace, but he was ready for war against Rome whenever it became necessary. The sharpest reply to the Pope's missive would not be too sharp for him. We ought to invite Pius IX to come here and learn from the monument of the great Reformer that he was a better Christian than any of the so-called successors to Peter. Other speakers advocated the resolutions in equally fervid speeches and protests against the Pope's presumption. The chairman then put the resolutions to a vote. They were adopted by a general uplifting of hands, amidst the most profound silence. It was a most solemn scene, as the assembled thousands thus pledged their fidelity to the faith of their forefathers.

The vote having been taken, the next question which the meeting was to consider in pursuance of the call was brought up for discussion. It related to the efforts, pursued for years, of enlightened Protestant leaders among the laity as well as the clergy, to emancipate the church from the control of the state and a reactionary hierarchy, and to reconstruct it on the basis of the independence of each Protestant community. A Declaration of Principles in this sense was adopted, after an interesting discussion, in which prominent Laymen and Clergymen took part. Then followed the closing and most impressive act of the day. The great in-door meeting adjourned, according to the programme, to the Market square, from the center of which rises the Luther Monument, where the thousands that had been unable to get into the church had already assembled. The wide square was soon closely packed with a dense mass of humanity, variously estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand. Order being established, Professor Bluntschli ascended the steps of the Monument, and, after some introductory words, read aloud the resolutions adopted in the church. The vast multitude listened with solemn stillness. After the reading, the immense congregation joined in singing Luther's immortal: "A firm stronghold is our God." Thousands were moved to tears by the impressiveness of the scene.

Such is, in brief, the history of a day which, as Professor Bluntschli said, in proposing three cheers for "religious liberty," before declaring the meeting adjourned sine die after the singing, will "long live in the heart of the German people." The meeting produced a deep impression throughout the Fatherland, and will no doubt prove a serious check to the machinations of the partisans of Romanism.—N. Y. Independent

HOW THE WOMEN OF EUROPE ARE OBTAINING FOR THEIR "RIGHTS."

WHETHER the example of the American women in claiming their rights is proving infectious, or whatever be the cause, there is now going on a vigorous and healthful uprising of European women against the long depression of their sex. But their way of demanding their rights is in pleasing contrast with that of some of their American sisters—Mrs. Dr. Walker, for example. They scout the idea of a change of costume, and, for that matter, spend little time in publicly belaboring the men with charges for all the evils the world has been writhing under since the flood. They propose to improve the moral, social, and intellectual condition of their whole sex, and, being thus elevated, to claim simply what they are legitimately entitled to by nature and their own efforts. Theirs is the enterprise of work, not of words. They would prove their claim by showing what they can do for themselves. They will, too, in time, be placed in possession of their rights, for men will never become so callous as to resist any womanly appeal.

FEMALE ASSOCIATIONS.

The prevailing form of female efforts for a more commanding and responsible position is by associations. In all Germany there are seven hundred societies, whose objects, though varying with the locality embrace thorough scientific education, the development of technical and artistic talents, material provision for the destitute, and the instruction of young women in the higher schools in domestic and other forms of industry. In Europe all such movements depend upon the character of their patrons, and, if these have some of the nobility among their number, the success of the undertaking is hardly a question, for both social respectability and financial support are thereby guaranteed. Now, nearly all the ladies standing at the head of these associations are connected, directly or indirectly, with the royal families. Seven out of the seventeen societies are in South Germany, and the one in Stuttgart, the capital of Wurtemberg, is the most promising. The King and Queen take a deep interest in its progress, and occasionally visit the institution. Four years ago this establishment, which bears the name of the Female Culture School, had but 40 students; three years ago it had 88; two years ago it had 100; last year, it had 130; and now it has 168. Its friends are confident that in 1870 it will have as many as 400 students. Among the branches of instruction are the modern languages and literature, drawing, painting, and hygiene. The association at Bremen has provided instruction for 400 girls, and expended a large amount of gratuities to poor women. In Hamburg there is a Female Industrial School, which is under the able management of Miss Marwedel, a lady well qualified for the responsible post. Nearly all these institutions are the growth of small benefactions, for Europe is still a stranger to such princely donations of private individuals as Americans have already grown familiar with. The establishment at Brieg, in Silesia, is an exception, for it was founded by a private citizen, and its object is the development of the industry of young ladies in the higher classes. It is probably the greatest effort yet made in Europe to render labor honorable and desirable among the aristocracy. In Leipzig a scientific academy has been established for women, and in Berlin a lyceum. So far as I can learn, these institutions, as well as a number of others in Germany, have the general features, though to a less degree, of the Cooper Institute in New York.

THE MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

France does her greatest work by legislation. Her female schools for the promotion of art and industry are better endowed and more thronged than those of Germany. On October 30th, 1867, M. Daruy, the French Minister of Public Instruction, issued a government decree, in which he stated that higher schools for females did not exist, and where instruction was imparted, it was only elementary. The decree stated that the State would now establish higher courses of learning for young ladies from fourteen to eighteen years of age, which should consist of general literary branches, the modern languages, drawing, and the practical demonstration of the truths of natural science. All these courses of practical instruction would be open for girls in all those cities and towns in France which have a lyceum or gymnasium for boys. Brothers and sisters may have the same teachers, the course lasting from three to four years, of one to two hours' daily instruction.

MISSIONARY ITEMS.

The Armenians of the Turkish Empire, when part of their country fell to Russia after the war of 1829-30, emigrated thither in great numbers to escape the Turkish rule. With a view to laboring among these, a station has been established by our missionaries at Kars, close to the border. Early last winter two helpers were sent thither. They have succeeded in effecting a lodgment in spite of the onslaughts of drunken mobs of Armenians who destroyed their property, and of bribed Turkish magistrates who, for a time, banished them from the city.

The Romanists are laboring hard to secure the new Queen of Madagascar. All the French influence is exerted without stint in their favor. When their new chapel was inaugurated they invited her and prepared a gaudy throne for her occupancy. She came, advanced half way up

the aisle and received the usual basia or tribute by which her right of sovran ownership is acknowledged in regard to new edifices, and turned to leave. The French Commissioner urged her to stay, speaking as if her withdrawal indicated "no love but only hatred to France." The prime minister retorted, "There is nothing in the treaty to compel the Queen to play with you." The royal party were only twelve minutes in the chapel.

The forcible intrusion of Rome into the mission in New Caledonia (an island East of Australia) still continues, although the French emperor (the island belongs to France) has given his promise to the Evangelical Alliance that it should cease. The Protestant missionaries have had to cease operations on New Caledonia entirely, and their labors on the Loyalty Island are greatly hampered. In Uea one chief professed Catholicism to escape the penalty of murder, and thus had the egis of France thrown around him. He then required his followers to become Catholic also, and any who refused were tied up and beaten, their houses burned and their lands laid waste. In 1862 a Protestant village was attacked with ammunition furnished by the priests and burnt down, the chief perishing in the flames. The people, fled from their farms, and when in 1865 the French authorities ordered them to re-occupy them, they were driven off. In 1866, the Romanist chief was summoned before the authorities, but was so white-washed by the priests that he returned in better position to continue his outrages. The villagers were commanded to live in the brush, their Protestant worship was forbidden, and hardships so manifold were inflicted on them that they chose to go again into exile, but were again commanded to return. Every infliction short of death they have suffered for their firm and decided adherence to their faith. At least they have been driven from house and home, and their farms divided among "the faithful" of the Romanist converts.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, For Restoring Gray-Hair to its natural Vitality and Color. A drawing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. This hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such a result can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of falling the hair with a pesty sediment it will keep clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. It is wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dyes, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lays long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS. PRICE, \$1.00.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine. Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally and so generally used in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative. The obvious result is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it know that it is true. Those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or defect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known to every neighborhood, and we need not pursue them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting whatever they exist, such derangements assure the first origin of disease. Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure: For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Flatulency, Lassitude, Languor and Loss of Appetite; they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action. For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Stools, Bilious Colic, and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required. For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Puffiness of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear. For Dropsy and Tropical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge. For Suppression a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a Diuretic, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious dangerous complaint exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere, at wholesale by J. M. Harris and Co., Phila. July 22—3m. 69.

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