

Editor's Cable.

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

HAGENBACH'S CHURCH OF THE 16th AND 19th CENTURIES.

Messrs. C. Scribner & Co., have added to their already rich list in modern standard theology, the above-named valuable work. It is one of the later fruits of that activity in church history, which began with Neander, and it is the work of one occupying the same general platform of evangelical catholicity. Hagenbach is a man of generous, hearty nature, not given to profound speculations, not tedious as one must admit Neander sometimes is, but in all his discussions keeping the living fact in the centre. Nor do we see any distinct outlines of the visible church, in these volumes. They are rather a history of the leaders of theological opinion, and of philosophy as connected with theology, during the centuries named. The attention of the writer is mainly confined to his own country, where, it must be owned, the mental movement has been most systematic and comprehensive; England receives some attention. The Church in America is not named. The intense German spirit of the writer is further illustrated from the fact, that in his last editions of the "History of Doctrine," he has taken no notice of the additions on British and American Theology made by Prof. Henry B. Smith, although it is known that he is convinced of their importance. The English version of this later work is due to the rising scholarship of the Methodist Church, as represented by Drs. Hurst and Nadal. No one now is surprised at meeting such honorable tokens of progress in scientific theology among the ministry of this Church. 2 vols., 8vo., pp. 504, 479.

JUVENILES.

The Presbyterian Board have published, in fine binding, and with numerous full page illustrations, a religious romance of the time of the Emperor Claudius; the scenes being laid, in the lately conquered parts of England, and in Rome. The title, POMONIA, OR THE GOSPEL IN CÆSAR'S HOUSEHOLD, gives an intimation of the scenes through which the characters and incidents move. The truth of history is observed in regard to all the principal personages and events, and a very instructive picture is given of the condition of English and Roman Society in those times. The story with its little spice of love affairs is well calculated, powerfully to attract young readers. 12mo., pp. 480. Price, \$1.40. By Mrs. Webb.—MARGARET GORDON, from the same Board, is a story of protracted, patient endurance of affliction, and of wrong met by a meek Christian spirit. Would be highly attractive, if not overloaded with sermonizing, which the young reader will surely skip. pp. 479. \$1.25.

A work of real and rare merit in juvenile literature is, "OUT OF THE ORPHAN ASYLUM," from the American S. S. Union. Its design seems to be to expose the folly and heartlessness with which people, and especially women,—half crazy with notions of modern progress and "liberal ideas,"—will practise upon human subjects; the subject in this case, being a child from the orphan asylum. Whether the picture of Mrs. Rockwood be from life or not, it fairly fore-shadows what may be expected from the thinking and opinions, now in vogue; and it serves admirably to bring out the sweetness and good fruits of the opposite, Christian training. pp. 357. \$1.25. THE THIRD BOOK OF ONE HUNDRED PICTURES, from the A. S. S. U., has a pleasing picture, accompanied with sensible explanations, on every page. 35c.

OLIVER OPTIC'S first series of YOUNG AMERICA ABROAD, is now complete, with the sixth volume: DOWN THE RHINE. The various sights and peculiarities, the geography and history of the Rhine country are given in Mr. Adams' entertaining style, all interwoven with a spirited story of the supposed travellers in the Academy Squadron. These are not "made up" books, the author himself having travelled over the ground. He proposes to issue a second series, for which he will prepare himself by another trip to Europe next year. LEE & SHEPARD, Boston. Pp. 341. \$1.50.

Mr. Hammond's BETTER LIFE AND HOW TO FIND IT, is one of those rare books, with a most direct religious purpose, which are entirely fresh and readable. It is well fitted to reach young men and women, and to convince all that the service of Jesus is indeed the better life in this world. The narratives, incidents, letters and poetry are never trivial, are pertinent and effective, and there is a mingled ease and fervor in the style that must open the way for the volume, even among the most thoughtless. The illustrations are not equally happy. Pp. 126.

WOMEN OF THE BIBLE. The American Tract Society, New York, has issued an elegant Holiday Volume, with the above title, in which a woman, Mrs. S. P. Martin, discourses in graceful rather than original or vigorous style, of the individuals of her sex, mentioned in the Old and New Testaments. There are 27 of these biographical sketches. The good and the bad alike receive attention, but the writer avoids the error so common, of imputing a vile character to Mary Magdalen. The volume is got up in exquisite style, printed in large type on thick tinted paper, with wide margins. The illustrations are

numerous, carefully executed, and in many instances, peculiarly beautiful. The binding is in a style of uncommon elegance. Price, \$3.50. For Sale at 1408 Chestnut Street.

Duffield Ashmead has published a very elegant "Red Line Edition" of KEBLE'S CHRISTIAN YEAR; a book that possesses a wider popularity than any other single volume of devotional poetry in our language. It embodies in harmonious, if not often powerful, verse the moods and thoughts that gave birth to the Tractarian movement; it did more to open the minds of the young to the Oxford doctrines than any other volume. But it is a favorite with those to whom Pusey and Newman are names of dislike; its praise is in all the churches. Deducting the few passages to which any Evangelical reader can take exception, it is a profoundly scriptural book—more directly so than any other books of sacred poetry in our language. Many passages in it are fine comments on the Bible, the wonderful correspondence of its "local color" to the actual scenery of the East has been remarked by more than one traveller.

Root and Cady, of Chicago, publish a volume entitled SONGS OF THE NEW LIFE. Its editor—Rev. Darius E. Jones—is well known by his "Temple Melodies." The present book strikes us as a curious combination. The musical part is most excellent—old and new drones and jingles are wisely eschewed, and the whole is well selected and has a large variety. But the hymns are quite a conservative selection, all the old "stand-bys" of the churches being retained, and decidedly predominating in this number over those of later date. Not that there are no new hymns; on the contrary there are quite a number of originals by Ray, Palmer, and others. But the number of old hymns is out of proportion to the size of the collection and character of the music.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS is the name of a book of sacred and secular music for schools, published by the Lippincotts. The heads of the notes are of various shapes according to their pitch, thus giving double aid to the eye. The book is a very good selection, but we suppose the fact that it is edited by a Southerner, accounts for the absence of many that are favorites in the North.

PERIODICALS AND REVIEWS.

In noticing another quarterly volume of LITTELL'S LIVING AGE (received through the Central News Company) we can but repeat what we said a year ago, a sentence which Messrs. Littell & Gay print at the head of their advertisements. "Periodical Literature has so multiplied and increased upon the face of the earth, that a wise and careful selection of its best things is a public benefaction." And such a selection, as any one will see from the present volume, the LIVING AGE is. The articles taken from The Spectator are increased, and those from its bitter rival, The Saturday Review, are diminished in number. Mr. Oliphant's "Sketches of the Reign of George II." and concluded (with Hume and Hogarth,) as is "The Country House on the Rhine." Pp. 324.

Missionary Items.

—The Sultan has given £1000 toward the reconstruction of the Church of the Saviour at Antigone, on the Sea of Marmora.

—The report that four Europeans had become Mohammedans at Madras is confirmed. It is said they are about to be married to Mohammedan women.

—In Madagascar twenty or thirty new churches have been formed since the first of January, and about one hundred and twenty chapels are being either rebuilt or enlarged. The most important results are anticipated from the adhesion to Christianity of the Queen and Prime Minister.

—A religious movement of some interest is going on in Bulgaria, in connection with a very bigoted sect, the Lipovans, many of whom have embraced the faith of the gospel through the instrumentality of the American Methodist missionaries.

—Rev. J. L. Nevius, D.D., of the Presbyterian Board's Mission in the North of China, has just returned from a month's tour in the interior of Shantung. He was accompanied by a native, Mr. Mias, a young man about 29 years of age, who has been a member of the church only a few months. He is a scholar, and is in independent circumstances, having inherited a small fortune from his father. He is an intelligent man and an earnest Christian, and seems to feel it his privilege as well as duty, to give his life to the work of making known the Gospel to his countrymen. He is not, and does not expect to be, in the employ of the mission.

—Dr. Nevius speaks of a small village, where a Mr. Wong has given a house to be used as a chapel. He has a relative, named Kiang, who lives seven miles away, and is earnestly studying the Scriptures. Though not members, they appear to be decided Christians. The brother of Wong has brought a formal complaint against him before the district magistrate, charging him with conspiring with foreigners to introduce corrupt and dangerous doctrines. Opposition had proceeded so far at this place, that Dr. N. thought it best to go to the office of the magistrate to remind him of the clause of the treaty, guaranteeing to Chinese subjects professing Christianity, equal protection with other citizens. He was assured that Christians in the neighborhood would not be disturbed.

—Mr. Pool, the building agent of the London Missionary Society in Madagascar, has been called upon by the Queen to design a chapel royal of stone, to be built under his superintendence in the palace enclosure, to serve the purpose of the worship of the Queen and her

Court. The corner-stone was laid on the 20th July last. A document, of which the following is a translation, was placed in a bottle under the stone, and its terms indicate the almost incredible progress which has been made in that island during a single generation. The paper bore the autograph signature of the Queen, and was this: "By the power of God, and grace of the Lord Jesus Christ. I, Ranavabanjaka, Queen of Madagascar, founded this House of Prayer on the 13th Adimizana (July 20), in the year of the Lord Jesus Christ, 1869, as a House of Prayer, for the praise and service of God, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, according to the word of the Sacred Scriptures, by Jesus Christ the Lord, who died for the sins of all men, and rose again for the justification and salvation of all who believe in and love Him. For these reasons this Stone House, founded by me as a House of Prayer, cannot be destroyed by any one; whoever may be King of this my land, for ever and for ever; but if he shall destroy this House of Prayer to God which I have founded, then is he not King of my land, Madagascar. Wherefore I have given my name with my hand, and the seal of the kingdom."

RANAVABANJAKA,

Queen of Madagascar.

—Dr. Valentine, a native of Brechin, Scotland, and pupil of Dr. McCosh, is a Medical Missionary on his own charges, in the district of Ajmere, North of India, and is doing a great work for the Master there. About two and a half years ago, in passing through Jeypore on his way to the hills in quest of health, he was asked to remain and become private physician to the Maharajah, which he did. He has since founded a native church, school of arts, philosophical institute, museum and public library, and formed a Social Congress under the presidency of the Maharajah, and fought upwards of a thousand of the native ydth of Jeypore under a scheme of instruction which includes the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The Mission Board of the Scotch U. P. Church has resolved to sustain Dr. Valentine in erecting a place of worship, and promoting Christian education; as well as in sending one or more to labor with him.

He gives an account of his labors in connection with the preaching tours of some of these Scotch missionaries. He speaks of a village, the inhabitants of which seemed peculiarly set against the preaching of the Gospel, [that the missionary had the greatest difficulty getting one or two people collected, and even those who came were more inclined to mock than listen. Dr. Valentine was called in; and, after sitting the village and performing some striking cures, the way was entirely open to the missionaries, and a flourishing school established. In the city of Nya Nuggur the people were so bitterly prejudiced that they refused to pay attention to the physician. Visited by cholera soon after his arrival, they held aloof, performing their rites prescribed by the Brahmans, until a Brahmin banker was seized and given over as hopes, by the Brahmans. "Now," says the Doctor, they began to think of the Padres, and the Pre doctor, and just as we had finished worship were about to retire for the night, a deputation composed of some of the chief men of the village, waited on us—told us what had happened, and entreated us to do what we could for the man Mr. Shoolbred and myself went—found them in a state of collapse, and his people shivering in despair. Sitting beside him for several hours we applied our remedies, and prayed that God would bless them. We had the satisfaction of feeling the returning pulse, and glow the cold and stiffened limbs. In the morning he was well." They were soon run down with cholera, and when the cholera was gone, found the influence established in the community. The natives meeting them would say: "It is to you we owe our lives, but for you we would have been dead now," and would recognize the power of the Christian God and Saviour.

Temperance Items.

—The ladies of Baltimore have undertaken the task of raising funds to erect a building for the Maryland State Asylum for Inebriates, which was chartered by the Legislature nine years ago.

—The temperance meeting, Sabbath afternoon, from half-past 7 to half-past five o'clock, corner of Bighteen Street and Eighth avenue, New York City, regularly maintained, and continues to be frequented, and with solemn and impressive excess.

—The Municipal Code passed by the last General Assembly of May 7th, 1869, gives to all municipal corporations in the State the power, by ordinance, to prohibit ale, beer, and porter-houses or shops and houses and places of notorious or habit resort for tipping and intemperance, within the corporate limits. The Good Templars of the city are moving to take advantage of its provisions.

—A correspondent of the American Messenger, writing from West Virginia: "The cause of temperance, too, is advancing. Probably in no State in the Union, is sentiment against intemperance more decided than in West Virginia. In some counties, licenses have been granted for eighteen years, in many, ardent spirits are not sold. In some trunks, men can rarely be seen, and over hills of others traders cannot afford to hawk whisky. Would that these statements could be made of other States where temperance so widely prevails."

—Vice President Colfax recently addressed the Grand Lodge of Good Templars in California. He ascribed his conversion to the principle of Total Abstinence, to a dreadful sight of the death of a friend in all agonies and profane ravings of delirium tremens. His speech contained the following sentences: "I know this world is full of it; but there are few of them that send the rattle at midnight to treat with indignity, brutal insult, and with violent force, the wife whom he has pledged the love and affection of his life. There are few vices that make children sometimes worse than if they were orphans. There are few vices that fill the jails and asylums with one deplorable vice of this and every land. I have sometimes thought if this vice of ours could be freed from it, could be divested of it, and with clear head and sober braid with intellect, not stupefied by the fumes of alcohol, every one of us could perform our duty our sphere of

life, whatever it might be, what a paradise would be made of this world of ours! It would not look like a bottle under the stone, but it would look like some new Eden. Instead of seeing men dragged down, we would see them elevated, and performing their circle of duties far more usefully to the community and the country than now."

—Temperance men are very active in Washington city. In-door and out-door meetings, a new order, of a radical character, called "The Sons of Jonadab," a juvenile organization, very complete in form, called the "Young Washington Volunteers," are among the methods of their zealous working. They propose to agitate for a prohibitory law in the District. Pelican Division, No. 1, of New Orleans, have voted to petition Congress to pass a law prohibiting the sale of liquors as a beverage in the District of Columbia, and recommending all Temperance Orders in the State to aid in this movement.

—A colored man died recently in the streets of Washington. He was formerly a slave in Alexandria, Va. His life as a professed Christian had been consistent. All who knew him prized him for his honesty, truth, sobriety, and industry. At the time of his death he was in the employ of the Washington city government, engaged with others in digging a deep trench through one of the public thoroughfares. While stooping down at his work, a large body of hard earth, mingled with stones, suddenly fell upon him, crushing his body beneath its weight. He was extricated as soon as possible, and carried to a neighboring building. There was no bruise perceptible, no blood; but he gave signs of great inward pain. In a few moments it was apparent to all who saw him that he would die almost immediately. A surgeon examined him, and at once gave him up; at the same time adding that a glass of brandy might revive him for a short time. It was speedily procured, and placed in his hand. The moment it was raised to his lips, he threw it from him, as far as the room would permit it to pass. It struck against the wall, and was dashed to pieces, the poisonous stuff flowing beneath the feet of the people. With an almost superhuman effort the dying man exclaimed:

"I haven't drunk liquor for more than thirty years, and I won't drink it now!"

—The National Temperance Society, organized in 1866, principally designed to create and circulate a Temperance Literature, is doing a great and good work. Peter Carter, of the firm of Carter & Brothers, is Chairman of the Committee of Publication. Its juvenile paper, The Youth's Temperance Banner, has reached a circulation of over one hundred thousand copies per month, distributed mostly in Sabbath-schools, and is gradually increasing. Over one hundred varieties of tracts and pamphlets, and thirty different books, have been stereotyped and published. The sum expended in literary labor and stereotyping exceeds \$16,000. The tracts and papers are furnished at cost, or less than cost, to societies and individuals for distribution. Several tracts published by the society have run through an edition of over one hundred thousand copies each. Over forty thousand copies of the new music book, entitled Temperance Chimes, have been circulated. A total of seventy millions of pages have been published by the society since its organization, and new books and tracts are rapidly being added to its catalogue. Its progress and success has been far beyond the expectations of its most sanguine supporters, surpassing that of any similar institution during the first years of its existence.

Scientific Items.

—A contrivance for consuming smoke has been invented in Pennsylvania. It consists of a box containing a fan, attached to the fire-box of an engine, so as to catch smoke and drive it back into the furnace, where it is consumed. Thus a large saving of fuel is effected and the smoke nuisance is abated.

—The use of mica in spectacles, for protecting the eyes of workmen from the heat and glare of the fire, is rapidly coming into general favor, and complete masks, and even cylinders entirely encircling the head, are sometimes used for a similar purpose when a greater safeguard is required. Experiments have been lately made in regard to the manufacturers of blue spectacles from this material. The best method of accomplishing this has been found to consist in the use of plates of transparent blue gelatine fixed between two layers of mica, thus protected from the action of the heat. The experiment of applying the blue coloring matter directly to the surface of the mica itself, failed in consequence of the impossibility of forming a suitable combination, but the gelatine layer, as indicated, answers all the purposes desired.

—A London telegram of Nov. 23d says: "It is now absolutely certain that the great African traveller, Rev. David Livingstone, is safe. The Duke of Argyll yesterday received a telegram from the Governor of Bombay, containing the information that he (the Governor) had just received a letter from Mr. Livingstone himself, dated Ujiji, May 13, 1869. Dr. Livingstone was in good health, and was everywhere well treated." A letter from Dr. Livingstone to Lord Clarendon has just been published, dated near Lake Bangweolo, July, 1868. In this he says: "From what I have seen, together with what I have learned from intelligent natives, I think that I may safely assert that the chief sources of the Nile arise between 10° and 12° south latitude, or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy, whose River Rhapta is probably the Rovuma. Aware that others have been mistaken, and laying no claims to infallibility, I do not yet speak very positively, particularly of the parts west and northwest of Tanganyika, because these have not yet come under my observation; but, if your Lordship will read the following short sketch of my discoveries, you will perceive that the springs of the Nile have hitherto been searched for very much too far to the north. They rise about 400 miles south of the most southerly portion of the Victoria Nyanza, and, indeed, south of all the lakes except Bangweolo." To Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar, he writes: "It is not one source from a lake, but upwards of twenty of them." Of the scenery, and other interesting

peculiarities of the chain of lakes and rivers which he has explored, he says: "On the northern slope of the upland, and on the 2d of April, 1867, I discovered Lake Liemba. It lies in a hollow with precipitous sides 2,000 feet down; it is extremely beautiful, sides, top and bottom being covered with trees and other vegetation. Elephants, buffaloes and antelopes feed on the steep slopes, while hippopotami, crocodiles and fish swarm in the waters. Guns being unknown, the elephants, unless sometimes deceived into a pitfall, have it all their own way. It is as perfect a natural paradise as Xenophon could have desired. On two rocky islands men till the land, rear goats and catch fish; the villages ashore are embowered in the palm-oil palms of the West Coast of Africa. Four considerable streams flow into Liemba, and a number of brooks (Scottie's "trout burns") from 12 to 15 feet broad, leap down the steep, bright red clay schist rocks, and form splendid cascades, that made the dullest of my attendants pause and remark with wonder. I measured one of the streams—the Lofu—fifty miles from its confluence, and found it at a ford 294 feet, say 100 yards broad, thigh and waist deep, and flowing fast over hardened sandstone flag in September. The last rain had fallen on the 12th of May.

"To give an idea of the inundation which, in a small way, enacts the part of the Nile lower down, I had to cross two rivulets which flow into the north end of the Moero; one was thirty and the other forty yards broad, crossed by bridges: one had a quarter and the other half a mile of flood on each side. Moreover, one, the Luo, had covered a plain abreast of Moero, so that the water, on a great part, reached from the knees to the upper part of the chest. The plain was of black mud, with grass higher than our heads. We had to follow the path which, in places, the feet of the passengers had worn into deep ruts. Into these we, every now and then, plunged and fell, over the ankles in soft mud, while hundreds of bubbles rushed up, and bursting, emitted a frightful odor. We had four hours of this wading and plunging. The last mile was the worst; and right glad we were to get out of it and bathe in the clear, tepid waters and sandy beach of Moero. In going up the bank of the lake we first of all forded four torrents, thigh deep; then a river eighty yards wide and three hundred yards of flood on its west bank, so deep we had to keep to the canoes till within fifty yards of the higher ground; then four brooks from five to fifteen yards broad."

—Owing to the extensive destruction of trees in Victoria, the climate is changing. Near Ballarat the rain-fall is sensibly diminished, and the Government is taking measures to prevent the waste of timber, and to establish nurseries of forest trees.

—The Evangelical party in the English church which Ritualists and Romanists say is dead, and which others ignore, is down as having last year given £157,330 for missions to the heathen, £51,845 for the spread of Scripture truth among the poor of England, £24,445 for Irish church missions to Roman Catholics, and £34,917 for propagating the Gospel among the Jews. As this adds up to a total of more than \$1,800,000 in currency, it would seem that this party, at least in the matter of Christian benevolence, shows signs of life yet.

—Rev. Father Walsh of the Catholic church in Meriden, recently refused to perform the burial service over the body of one of his parishioners, on the ground that not more than three backs for bearers and mourners ought to attend a funeral, because when there were a large number of carriages, very few persons attended the services in the church, the rest remaining outside causing noise and confusion. Another reason given, was the matter of economy; he thought as his parishioners are hard working people, their money should be put to better use than spending it for cab-hire.—Congregationalist.

—The correspondent of The London Telegraph says that the theological faculty of the Sorbonne are of the way of thinking of Father Hyacinthe, and that faculty includes such men as the Abbe Perraud. Pere Gratry thinks with him. So does Dollinger of Munich, if recent whisperings from that capital be founded on truth; and so does a no despicable portion of the North German Episcopacy, Mgr. Kettler, of Mayence at its head. The statement is now current that Pere Hyacinthe sent his letter to the Press, without having consulted the Archbishop of Paris, and that his grace felt somewhat nettled by the neglect of courtesy, but the explanation is that the friar, who is a personal friend of the prelate, advisedly did not ask his advice lest he should put him in a position of difficulty—that of choosing between the discipline of his cloth, on the one hand, and the instincts of his heart on the other. There has since been a meeting between the two which is affirmed to have been most cordial in its nature; and the Archbishop did not withhold his condemnation of Pere Hyacinthe's preface in publishing the letter he did, but neither did he withhold the old fraternal grasp.

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