NG TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1869. THE DAILY E

LITERATURE. REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

-From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Major Jones' Scenes in Georgia." The racy sketches of "Major Jones" are well known to all lovers of gennine humor. During the twenty years since these sketches were written immense changes have taken place, and Major Jones and his circle of friends are as far removed from our time as if they lived a century ago. This, however, does not detract from their interest, but rather adds to it, and those who delighted in the Major's stories years ago will be glad to peruse them again, and those who have not read them have something in store for future enjoyment. The book is illustrated with a number of spirited designs by Darley.

-From Duffield Ashmead, No. 724 Chesnut street, we have received Part XV of the Ame. rican edition of Dr. William Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible." This valuable work has been revised with great care by the American editors, and while Dr. Smith's arrangement has been adhered to strictly, a great amount of important information developed by modern research has been added, and a number of mistakes corrected. The Dictionary is published in numbers, by subscription, each number containing 112 pages, medium octavo size. It is issued monthly, and will be completed in about thirty numbers. Published by Hurd & Houghton, New York.

-The Riverside Magazine for February has an attractive title of contents, as follows:-"The Boy and the Bird;" "White and Red," Chapter II, by Helen C. Weeks, illustrated by A. P. Close; "What Good Cats Do:" "Ting-a-ling and the Five Magicians," by Frank R. Stockton, illustrated by E. B. Bensell; "Farmer Thomas' Story about Enclosing an Acre with a Fence Rail," by F. R. Goulding; "The Judge's Pets," by E. Johnson, illustrated by E. B. Bensell; "The Crow's Children," by Phoebe Carey; "Geoffrey Chaucer and the Story of Constance," the first of a series of stories from old English poets, by Abby Sage, illustrated by S. L. Smith;" "It," concluded, with an illustration by M. L. Stone; "The Five Barley Loaves," by E. G. C.; "How to Cut a Likeness," with two illustrations; "The Dryad," a wonder story of the time of the Exhibition in Paris, 1867, by Hans Christian Andersen; "By a February Fireside," with an illustration by D. Fisher; and illustrated rebuses. Mr. H. L. Stevens gives as a frontispiece a pictorial history of "The Three Little Kittens who Lost their Mittens." The most meritorious illustrations are those by Mr. E. B. Bensell, the rising young Philadelphian artist, who has a rare talent for fanciful and grotesque subjects. The editors of The Riverside announce that the March number will contain a story by Hans Christian Andersen.

-The Nursery for February is full of pictures, poetry, and prose which the youngest readers will understand and appreciate. This little magazine is admirably edited. The illustrations are remarkably good, and there are few magazines published in this country that has anything in the way of pictures equal in artistic merit to the half-dozen designs by

THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES. 44 Harper's."

The February number of Harper's Magaine opens with an illustrated description of "A Sleigh Ride Through Eastern Russia," by Thomas W. Knox; Alice Carey contributes a poem entitled "Spent and Misspent;" an illustrated article on Zanzibar is by Mrs. C. L. Weeks; "Spain" is a poem by Charles Gates; Mr. Benson J. Lossing has an interesting paper on "The Executive Departments and Seals." The other contributions are:-"Grandpapa's Baby," by D. R. Castleton; "The Morning Hour," by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford; "Chivalrous and Semi-Chivalrous Southrons," by J. W. De Forest; "isabella II, Queen of Spain," by J. S. C. Abbott; "Fate and Dalsies," by Mary E. Coon; "My Enemy's Daughter," chapters fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth, by Justin McCarthy; "Preachers and Preaching," by Robert Tomes; "A Wife of the Peried," by Katharine F. Williams; "Changes in the Population," by Nathan Allen; "Refugee Life," by Mrs. W. M. Parker; "Stars," by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford; "The Insurance on the Highflier," by Mrs. Spofford; "Light Houses," by M. Schele de Vere; "Editor's Rasy Chair," "Editor's Book Table," "Editor's Record of Current Events," "Editor's Drawer." From "A Sleigh Ride in Eastern Russia" we take the following about the effects of sleigh-riding in that region:-

"When the roads are rough the continual olting of the sleigh is very fatiguing to a traveller, and frequently, during the first two or three days of his journey, throws him into what is very properly designated the road fever. His quick, his blood warm, his head aches his whole frame becomes sore and stiff, and his mind is far from being serene and amiable. the first part of my land journey I had the satisfaction of ascertaining by practical experience the exact character of the road fever. brain seemed ready to burst, and appeared to my excited imagination about as large as a barrel; every tresh jolt and thump of the vehicle gave me a sensation as if somebody were driving tenpenny nail into my skull :as for good nature under such circumstances that was out of the question, and I am free to contess that my temper was not unlike that of a bear with a sort head. Happily, however. I kept it pretty well to myself, and as my companion was affected about as I was we managed not to disagree. Where the roads are good, or if the speed is not great, one can sleep very well in a Russian sleigh; succeeded in extracting a great deal of slumber from my vehicle, and sometimes did not wake for three or four hours. The Government couriers often suffer much from loss of sleep, as they are compelled to maintain the utmost limit of speed without regard to their own convenience. Sometimes the roads are in such wretched condition that one is tossed in his vehicle to the height of discomfort, and can be ery well likened to a lump of butter in a reolving churn. In such cases sleep is almost, if not wholly, impossible, and the traveller, pro-ceeding at courier speed, must take advantage of the few moments' halt at the stations while the horses are being changed. As he has but ten or filteen minutes for the change, he makes good use of his time and sleeps very soundly until his team is ready."

Mrs. C. L. Weeks gives this description of Life in Zanzibar:-

"The town of Zanzibar, capital of the island of the same name, seen from the vessel, seemed to consist principally of white houses, built in squares, with flat roots and castellated tops; the mosques, the rude mud-huts thatched with coroa-out leaves, the groves of cocoa, plantains, bawanas, palms, and pomegranate- with huts here and there peeping out of them-furnish prominent features in the picture. The houses of the various consuls are on the white sanded beach, and their flags give a lively effect to the view. My husband and myselt visited the Ame-His house delightfully Eastern in style. There are Moorish arches in the court yard, where two goats and gazelle were then at play;men wearing the fez and turban were seated or lying on stone couches that were covered with matting, and were built near the doors, which are heavy and of dark color, carved down the The walls are very thick and the windows large. We ascended by a wooden stair-case, and were ushered into a large sittingroom, in which were light easy chairs, tables, and cane so'as with flag-shaped fans lying on them. The white walls were adored with pictures, the windows were not glazed, and the upper slats of the dark green blinds were closed, making the rooms shady and cool. We were received by Mr. R, the consul-a fine, gentlemauly young man. Soon a ter Captain Dow entered together with Taria Tophan, who is called the 'honest Hindoo of Zanzibar,' He was picturesquely attired, and left his slippers We had a pleasant half-hours chat, outside. and the gentlemen, with the exception of Taria Tophan (who, by-the-way, did not seem to know Fuglish), took vermith before the four o'clock dinner, which was served in an airy room with white walls and massive squarecut pillars. There was a swing-fan in this room, and two blacks, in a sort of white nightgown, waited upon the table and fanned the flies away from us with flags made of cloth, em broidered in floss silk. Taria Tophan did not eat with us. We had soup and fish, with some yellow purgent sauce that looked like custard. beef, chicken pie, baked bauanas, a kind of green pea, small pickled oranges, plantains, polatoes, fried mince-meat cakes, fortida cakes, or waters (for which I really think I could in time acquire a taste), a rice curry, a salad of small green leaves and cucumbers, grown and sent by the French Missionary Society, a Welsh rarebit, a spongecake in castard and oranges, with sherry and claret plen-tifully watered from white earthern coolers." Mr. Benson J. Lossing gives the following information about the proposed Confederate seal:-"In our day the extraordinary spectacle has been seen of the chorts of an oligarchy, small in numbers but powerful in influence, to establish another nation within the bounds of the Kepublic-underrum in imperio-and lo give to the symbol of sovereignty in the form of a great seal. The youngest of us old enough to reflect and reason have seen that 'nation,' socalled, spring up from the late slave-labor States which formed the northern partion of the Great Golden Circle of empire devised by conspirators. It was a Caliban in features; barbaric in its procl vitles; awfully po ential in mischievous work .; protesting with fire, sword, and torture against the civilization of the age: and yet impudently insisting upon its recognition as one of the family of legitimate and respectable sovereigaties. Its titular initials were 'C S. A.' Its fathers resolved that it, while C. S. A. Its induces resolved that it, like the bation it was attempting to over-throw by internal convulsions, should have a great seal, and in 'Congress' resolved in the spring of 1863, that it should bear 'a device conversion and the second bear 'a device representing an equestrian statue of Washington (after the statue which surmounts his monument in the Capitol Square at Richmond), surrounded with a wreath composed of the principal products of the Confederacy, and having around its murgin the words Confederate States of America, February 22, 1862, with the following motto:- Deo Vindice'- God, the proector, defender, deliverer, or ruler-indicative of the expected longevity of the 'nation' becaus of Divine protection and sustenance. Alas! that 'nation,' so notably 'conceived in sin and born in iniquity,' d ed of political and moral marasmus in its infancy, unhonored by any recognition of its existence excepting by a Latin ghost of sovereignty. It had repeated history by a delay in providing itself with the usual symbol of nationality. Antiquaries, in the future, will search in vain for any impression of an emblem of sovereignty of the 'C. S. A.' None was ever made.

following:-

"Imagine the wrath of a fine gentleman, once the representative of his country abroad, who finds himself driven to open a beer saloon. Imagine the indignation of a fine lady who must keep boarders; of another who must go out to service little less than menial; of another who must beg rations with low-downers and negroes. During the war I saw women of good families at the South who had no stockings; and here I beg leave to stop and ask the reader to conceive fully, if he can, the sense of degradation which must accompany such poverty; a degradation of dirt and nakedness, and slatterndegradation of dirt and uncerness, and slattern-ly uncomeliness, be it observed; a degradation which seemed to place them beside the negro. Let us imagine the prosperous indies of our civilization prevented only from weating the latest fashions; what masilest man of us all would like to assume the responsibility of such a piece of 'tyrauny? Moreover, 'Jur Lady of Tears,' the terrible Mater Lachrymanus of De Quincey's visions, fills the whole South with her outcries for the dead. It is not so much a wonder as a pity that the women are bitter, and teach bitterness to their children. Of course there are lower and more ridiculous motives for this hate. Non-combatants, sure of at least bodily salety, are apt to be warlike, and to blow cheap trumpets of mock heroism. Furthermore, it is aristocratic to keep aboot from Yankees; and what woman doca not desire to have the tone of grand society? When will this sectional aversion end? I can only offer the obvious reflection that it is desirable for both North and South, but especially for the weaker of the two, that it should end as quickly as possible. For the sake of the entire republic we should endeavor to make all our citizens feel that they are Americans, and nothing but Americans. If we do not accomplish this end, we shall not rival the greatness of the Romans. It was not patricianism which made Rome great so much as the vast community and bonded strength of Roman citizenship. Let us remember in our legislation the law of solu-darity; the fact that no section of a community can be injured without injuring the other sections; that the perfect prosperity of the whole depends upon the prosperity of all the parts. This idea should be kept in view despite of provocations: this policy will in the end produce broad and sound national unity. As the South-erners find that the republic brings them pros-perity, they will, little by little, and one by one, occome as loyal as the people of other sections. SOUTHERN INDIVIDUALITY.

"Whether chivalrous or semi-chivalrous, the Southerner has more individuality of character than the Northerner, and is one of the most interesting, or, at all events, one of the most amusing, personages on this continent, if not in the world. He has salient virtues, vices, and oddities; he has that rich, practical humor which is totally unconscious of being humor-istic; he in the gravest manner decorates his life with ludicrous and romantic adventures; in short, he is a prize for the anecdotist and Dixle has thousands of high-toned novelist. gentlemen who suppose themselves to be patterns of solemn and staid propriety, but who would be fit to associate with the Castons and Doctor Riccabocca. In that land of romance you will find Uncle Toby and Squire Western and Sir Pitt Crawley and Colonel Newcome and Mr. Pickwick and Le Chourineur, all moving in the best society and quite sure that they are Admirable Crichtons.

"In what other part of the civilized earth would a leading statesman write a ponderous political work in dialogue, after the fashion of the escays of Plato and Cicero? Such a gusto of classical imitation might possibly be found in a Harvard Sophomore; but at the South we dis-cover it in an ex-duited States Congressman and ex-Vice-President of the Confederacy. Alexander H. Stephets is as redolent of Greeks and Romans, as verdant with lore, as Keitt or Prvor.

Where else could you meet such a curious incarnation of the apostolic character as but a preacher by mission? He was a passion-ate religionist; if he met you in the street he buttonholed you and vented upon you his dogmas; chance passers-by were beckoned to until he had a circle; you listened because you dare not run away. One Bunday, exhorting in a little crossroads church, and having been annoyed by two negroes stealing out of the house, he came to a solemn pause in his service, and then spoke as follows:- 'Next Lord's day I shall hold worship in this same place. I shall bring my double-barrelled gun; I shall stand that gun, brethren, in the pulpit, alongside of I am preaching, by _____ I'll shoot him !' "A half fuddled planter called on me one evening, and invited me out to a treat of slewed oysters. The restaurant was the back-room of a bakery; we sat on broken chairs, among sticky pans, spilled flour, and loaves of dough; the oyster-can were opened with an old bowie-When the stews were before us, my knule. friend observed :- 'Come, don't let's eat this like savages. Major, can't you ask a blessing? As I dectined, he putted his broad-brimmed feit from his muddled cranium and said grace himseif. "Audacity, vehemence, recklessness, passion, sentiment, prejudice, vanity, whim whams, ap-surdities, culture, ignorance, courtil ess, barbarism ! The individual has plenty of eloow-room at the South; he kicks out of the traces with a freedom unknown to our steady-pulling society; he is a bull in Mrs. Grandy's china shop. Strangest of all, he believes that he is like the rest of the world, or, more accurately, that the rest of the world should be like him. The chivalrous Southron has been too posi-tively and authoritatively a political power to get fair treatment in literature, Per ople have not described him; they have felt driven to declaim about him; they have preached for him or preached against him. Northern pens have not done justice to his virtues, nor South ern pens to his vices. "How shall we manage this eccentric creature? We have been ruled by him; we have lought him, beaten him, made him captive now what treatment shall we allot him? My opinion is, that it would be good for him and for us it we should perseveringly attempt to put up with his oddities and handle him as a pet, He resembles the ideal white bears described in the Pearl of Orr's Island;' there min's no kinder creeter in the whole world if you'll only get the right side of ham.' It is true that he wanted to cat us, which is exasperation it is true that he still talks of eating us at som convenient season, which is ridicalous; but i believe that he suffered too much in our late to seriously think of renewing it: hold that his war sports are mere election hancombe.

not, etc. When he came down into the vestr after his sermon the senior trustee of the lee after his serior in serior trustee of the fee-tareahip met him and said, 'Sir, you gave us a most ingenious discourse, and we are very much obliged to you; but we don't think you are the preacher that will do for us.' This was a practical application of his sermon that the pulpit orator had not calculated upon. One of pulpit orstor had not calculated upon. One of Dr. Hawks' most effective 'charity' sermons was preached from the text 'To beg I am ashamed, but a meaning was given to it quite different from the original intention. He turned it effectively to his purpose by the gloss that he was ashamed for his hearers that the neglect of o coold a cause as that for which he was plead. so good a cause as that for which he was pleading rendered it necessary to beg for it."

Here is a bit of "Easy Chair" gossip which contains an idea or two worthy of notice:-

"It would have been a pity if the old monks, n the sunny seclusion of their closters, pain fully transcribing choice old manuscripts, and so preserving inestimable works, had decided that original composition was a much higher employment, and had left the good works to mouider while they painfully achieved bad

ones. "Certainly, certainly,' said young Gunnybags —who but he?-to whom the Easy Ohair made the remark as they walked through the collec-tion of pictures which young Mr. Gunnybags had recently brought from Europe. "Certainly, certainly: and do look at this beautiful piece by Tintorettini. Isn't that marvellous color ?

'It was marvellous color. The color was as remarkable as the total want of interest or beauty in the work itself. It was a delicious voice warbling the most stupid of commonplace ditties. 'Dear, dear!' exclaimed the Easy Chair, how splendid a copy of Giorgione's Fisherman of St. Marc Tintorettini would make !?

"'Oh. I assure you,' rejoined young Mr. Gunnybags, as he raised the shade to throw a brighter light upon some 'gem.' Signor Tintoettini is long before that. He paints nothing but originals.

'The more fool he,' was the involuntary reply; but it remained unspoken, and the review of misapplied talent continued. "Did you ever[hear Alboni? asked the Easy Chair, as the promenade brought them in front

of a really admirably executed portrait of a horribly uninteresting model who posed for a cardinal

'Yes, indeed ! beautiful singer, wonderful. How she did sing il Segreto " 'Did you ever hear her sing any of her own

ongs shouldn't wish to. No, no; she could sing magnificeutly; but composition is quite another thing. You know the talents very seldom go together-

"'Very seldom indeed,' rejoined the Fasy Chair: "and what a pity that this clever painter had not sung Raphael's Leo Tenth or Julias, instead of this absurd old model !"

"Mr. Gunnybags junior turned politely, but still did not seem to comprehend, and merely saying. 'Yes, oh yes !' certainly,' he called attention to another choice bit of skilful execution. There was plenty of skill, but scarcely a picture in the collection. But if all these monks had but devoted their diligence to reproducing a canto of some lost lliad !

"A very few years since, when enormous sums of money were paid by intelligent connoisscurs for original pictures by some man of the mo-ment, whose works were almost as much a mere tashion as the Grecian bend, there was an exquisite copy of one of the most interesting of Torner's great works, the old Temerawe, hanging upon the walls of a painter's studio, and to be bought at a most moderate price. Intrinsically, in the judgment of those whose decision would rule in such matters, the copy was worth very much more than multitudes of the originals that were sold at twenty times the sum asked.

"Why not buy a copy? Most of the clever painters, whose works we see in the collections -omitting those who are not clever-are like men who write an excellent, legible hand. Now you may employ them to devote that legible hand to an original essay of theirs upon 'Contentment a Blessing;' but wby be surprised that your neighbor prefers to have them copy in that excellent hand Milton's 'L'Alleg o Make the case stronger. Suppose that 'L'Alle-gro' could be multiplied only by transcribing, that it was lodged in a library alcove far away over the sea, and then which would you prefer, the essay on 'Contentment a Blessing,' by Bristow Drownstroke, M. N. 1. (Member National



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Oscar Pletsch entitled "Learning to be Useinl." The Nursery is published by John L. Shorey, No. 13 Washington street, Boston.

-Hine's Quarterly; or, the Revolutionist, the first number of which we have received, is edited by L. A. Hine, who takes for his motto "Taurus cornibus captus." Mr. Hine discusses the labor question from a trades' union standpoint, and we can best give an idea of his opinions and their value by citing a few planks in his "platform to emancipate labor, establish justice, and promote liberty, equality, and fraternity." The task is a great one, and this is how it is to be accomplished: ---

"No public land except for working men and homesteads for all-ireedom of one hundred (100) acres to each family or adult that will settle upon it, and this not to be sold by the occupant except to a landless person.

"No more land monopoly in the States. No more buying of land except for personal occupation and use; no more than one hundred (100) acres for any farmer, or more than a nomestead and a place of business for any one

Those who now lawfully possess a land monopoly may hold it at pleasure till their death, after which their monopolles shall be divided among their children at the rate of one hundred acres each, on condition of personal occupancy thereof, the balance to be sold and the proceeds given to the children. And so also with real estate monopolies in cities and towns-home steads and places of business out of the paternal estate under the limitation principle of this arti-cle, the balance to be sold to such as need homes and places of business, and the proceeds given to the children.

'No more mortgages on one's farm or homestead, nor forfeiture thereof except for taxes. "No more debts to be collected by law. No bankrupt laws; credit a matter of honor.

'Repeal of the National Banking acts, substitution of greenbacks for bank notes, cancella tion of the bonds in security for them, the States never to authorize banks of circulation. the General Government to provide all the money that healthy business may need, and greenbacks to be redcemable in gold and silver coin as soon as possible," etc. etc.

Mr. Hine states that ten of the best years of his life were spent in travelling from place to place, on foot, advocating the "workingman's cause." While endeavoring to get others to join in establishing a fool's paradise, his family subsisted on a few acres of broken land, chiefly by their own labor. The question with disinterested and thinking men will he, whether he could not have served the cause of workingmen to better effect if he had remained at home and assisted in getting a living for his family, rather than by roaming over the country expressing such insane ideas as we have quoted.

-The signalmen and stokers connected with railway trains running through Ireland are frequently shot at by playful persons stationed along the road. This makes it very jolly for the travelling public.

-The Sultan has written a valse, so writes the Figaro, the only result as yet obtained of the civilized ideas which the Commander of the Faithful is supposed to have gathered during his European tour of last year.

From " Preachers and Preaching," by Robert Tomes, we take these remarks about

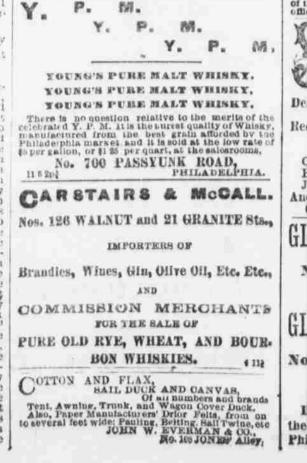
texts and sermons:-

"The text is the keystone of that formal struture, the modern sermon. It was not, however, so in former times, for we are told that the or i divines frequently preached without any text as all; and we knew a c-lebrated clergymau who generally wrote his sermons before he selected phrase from Scripture to preax to them. The connection of the text and sermon is ofte forced. Rowland Hill, the eccentric English preacher, wishing to denounce the practice then prevalent among the women of wearing shows head-dresses called 'top-knots,' preached from this text:-Matthew xxiv, 17-'Let him that is on the house-top not come down,' and pointed to the latter part of the phrase, 'top-knot come down,' as a Scriptural depunciation of the colffure in vogue. Rowland Hill was an invete-rate clerical punster. Preaching on one occasion at Wapping, a low district near Lonion, he arsured his heaters, who had been among most dissolute of that unsavory quarter, that such Wapping (whopping) sharers even as they might hope to be forgiven. One preacher toos for his text the word 'and.' and another 'but.' The lattet, as Dean Ramsay tells the story, was a candidate for a lectureship. had to deliver a discourse before the and trustees of the endowment, in the way of competition; so he was determined to show how clever he could be, and took for his text the single word 'but.' He deduced from thence the great truth and the important doctrine that no position is without some corresponding cross or opposite trial. Naaman was a mighty man of valor and honorable, but he was a leper. The

Institute), or the poem copied by the same skiltul hand? Or, since you are in the mood of sneering at copies, would you please to prefer one of the original Parlan figures of women more or less nude that are made so prettily in Paris and London to a plaster cast of the Venus di Milo?

"It is at this point that Mr. Gunnybags junior may be supposed to remark, caustically, that there is a large number of worthy people who are copyists in all the great galleries in Europe and it anybody wishes to buy a copy, he can b cccmmodated upon the most reasonable terms. A copy-yes: a chromo-litho, raph. But a copy of the Madonua di Sisto, of the Folgno, of the Seggiola, which shall really reproduce those pictures, not merely imitate them, that is a work well worth doing, and not difficult to many a thoughtful and skillul painter, who can as traly reproduce Raphael as Alida Topp can play nn. 3 et who can not himself compose. So it is, after all, the painters who are mainly concerned. When T. T. and the Easy Chair walk together through the Academy Exhibition-and if there e a better companion for a picture gallery, the stinging liveliness of his comments, the Easy Chair has not encountered him-they-well, at least one of them sees often and often a charm-ing touch, a delicate skill, and feels how admirable a copy of a Wouvermann, of an Arcadia of Claude's, of a landscape of Salvator, would be by the same hand. The careful study that makes the painter capable of doing this, in which not the thing itself, but the way of doing it, is so admirable, would in that case do also an admirable thing. It would make us all familiar with the famous works and the famous masters. We could study their treatment, their composi tiou. If the copy of the Temeraire, of which we spoke just now, had been hung upon the Academy walls, a great many people who are accustomed to think high thy of the painter, T. C. Farrer, would have been compelled to recogniz a very striking talent, and the picture would have been as remarkable as any in the rooms.

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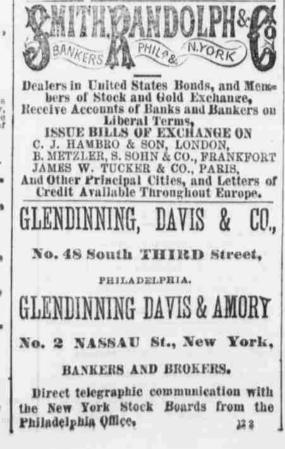
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