## LITERATURD.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS. A STRANDED SHIP. By L. Clarke Davis.

Published by G. P. Puinam & Son. This story, which appeared in Putnam's

Magazine a few months ago, has been issued complete in elegant book form by the publishers. It is no easy matter to write a short story, as the multitude of failures that are met with every day, and the very few decided successes, abundantly testify. A story, to have any real value, must have something below the surface; it must suggest things that are not expressed; it must have a clear, welldefined outline, that to the imagination of the reader will indicate form and color. A short story is something, but not altogether, like an artist's sketch, and, like a sketch, it is often more satisfactory in its incompleteness than a finished work is in its elaboration. The story that is told in this little work might easily have been elaborated into a novel of the orthodox number of chapters, but it is doubtful whether it would have been improved by such treatment. Mr. Davis gives four scenes, drawn with firm and decided hand, which reveal all the misery and woe of two life tragedics. Much is necessarily left to the imagination of the reader, but there is no difficulty in filling up the outlines. The subject is a large one for so small a canvas, but it is indicated with all the necessary distinetness, and the few characters introduced are distinctly and finely drawn. There are many passages of eloquent and foreible writing, and the shipwreck and rescue with which the story concludes is a vivid piece of description. With the skill of a genuine story-teller, the author keeps his mystery unrevealed until the last moment, when the dark clouds that hang about the stranded ship are dispersed, and the old dark days of storm and terror are swept away. The story is one of singular interest, and those who read it while going through the columns of the magazine. will find that it will well repay a second perusal.

THE PICTORIAL FIELD BOOR OF THE WAR OF 1812, by Benson J. Lossing. Received from Claxton, Remsen & Hattelfinger.

Mr. Lossing is the most popular historian of the day, if not the most profound or always the most reliable. Even more eloquent with his pencil than with his pen, he sets forth his subject in a manner that is at once attractive and useful. The success of his "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution" encouraged him to treat the war of 1812 in a similar manner; and in his preface to the present volume he informs us that he has travelled more than ten thousand miles in this country and the Canadas, with note-book and pencil in hand, visiting places of historic interest connected with the war of 1812, from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, gathering up, recording, and delineating everything of special value not found in books illustrative of the subject, and making himself familiar with the topography and incidents of the battle-field. It is a great defect with this, as with the previous work of Mr. Lossing, that many of his statements rest apon mere hearsay evidence that has but little foundation in fact. This would be a radical defect if his works professed to be histories in the proper sense of the term; but if it is understood, as it should be, that they are merely collections of traditions and scattered information, the want of thorough reliability would not be of so much moment. In spite of this, Mr. Lossing has succeeded in collecting much good grain with comparatively little chaff. His narrative throws a new light upon many of the events of the war of 1812; and as it is written in an attractive style, it will be likely to gain fully as much popularity as his first work. The volume before us is a large octavo of 1084 pages, fully illustrated by 882 designs. Many of them are from the author's own sketches, and many of these are from scarce and curious prints and documents of great value. A complete index is given, which adds materially to the usefulness of the work. -From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received several of their new publications. "The Three Berenices: or, Ansermo of the Cray," by Mrs. A. M. Bright. This is a historical novel intended especially for young people, with a hope of weaning them from the lighter and less instructive fictions of the day. The story possesses considerable interest, and is well told, but the author takes some singular liberties with her subject. In order to free the sister of Agrippa from the odium that has been cast upon her character, three different Berenices are imagined. and as an excuse for making the mother of Nero eventually a Christian, she claims that no recorded truth is interfered with. Allowing all due license to a professed work of fiction, this is certainly stretching the probabilities beyond the usually recognized limits. Notwithstanding that these facts are all explained in the preface, for the benefit of readers who go through a book "hop, skip, and jump," neither the device itself nor the apology can be considered as ingenious. As the author, however, hopes that her work will "escape ill-natured criticism, bigotry's sage rebuke, and the mock wise censure of primped-up presumption," we refrain from further comment. "Sydney Elliott," by Miss M. D. Nauman, is the first venture of a young author, which promises well for her future efforts in the same line. The endeavor has been to give a picture of real life, and, both in the construction of the plot and in the characters, considerable ability is shown. The story has its crudities and evidences of inexperience, but for a first effort in the field of fiction it may be pronounced a success. "Legends of Fairy Land," by Mrs. Anna Bache, is a collection of fairy tales drawn from various sources, all of which, however, will be new to the majority of juvenile readers. Two of the stories the autnor claims as her own, modestly adding, "I say, so far as I know; for I believe that often what we think originality is merely unconscious recollection, escaping, like the genius of the | result.

'Arabian Nights,' vapory and undefined from the unscaled vase of memory, and condensed into shape while the thinker gazes on it." All the stories are well told, however, and it will be a valuable addition to many a juvenile library.

"Sea' Drift," by Fadette, is an entertaining uvenile story of adventure, which will doubtless find plenty of appreciative readers.

-The same house send us "Hetty," a new novel, by Henry Kingsley: "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," a cheap paper edition of Charles Reade's romance; and "The Philosophy of Teaching," by Nathaniel Sands. This s a brief but valuable treatise on the subject of education, which is well worthy of the pe rusal of teachers and others who are interested in the proper development of our chool system.

-From Porter & Coates we have received 'Claude Gueux' and "The Last Days of a Condemned Man." by Victor Hugo. These two works are the vigorous protests against capital punishment published by Victor Hugo in 1829. We believe that they have never before been translated into Euglish, but they are well worthy of the perusal of thoughtful persons of all opinions on this subject. The olume before us is a reprint from the English publication, and the style in which it is gotten up does no credit to the American publishers

-The same house sends us The Kaleido cope. This is a delicately-printed little pamphlet of 32 pages, with literary contents that do not rise above the feeblest mediocrity. It is described as an "intermittent periodical," and professes to be edited by the Brothers Triplex." The whole affair is a very weak imitation of "Salmagundi," and the Brothers Triplex are palpable copies of 'Launcelot Langstaff," "Anthony Ever-green," and "Will Wizazd," Most of the lustrations are good, especially the frontisiece, which is a very graceful piece of fancy. A good many of them, however, have been seen before in the pages of Vanity Fair, and large proportion of the jokes appear to have been borrowed from the same source.

-From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Daisy," by the author of "Wide Wide World." This is the second series of an interesting story of the late Rebellion, by one of the most popular writers of the day. Miss Warner is always a pure and forcible writer. and her fictions have a healthy tone, while at the same time they are free from the summarizing and moralizing which too often destroy the influence of works of this class that seek to rise above the low tone of many of the popular novels of the day.

--- "The Countess Gisela" translated from the German of E. Marlitt by Mrs. A. L. Wister, is the first instalment of a fine story of German life and character, which promises to be the best work by this author that has yet been given to the American public.

-The Proof Sheet, published by Collins & M'Leester, commenced its third volume with the July number. This little pamphlet is a beautiful specimen of typography, and, as usual, it has a number of well-written articles on a variety of interesting subjects. From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received Appleton's Journal for August 7.

Scientific Notes.

ACTION OF THE CUTICLE OF PLANTS.-M. Barthelemy has applied the principle of osmosis in explaining plant respiration. In plants there exists a cuticle which has a chemical composition and a physical constitu- have an extensive factory for making handles these raiders and bring them to trial. The tion somewhat resembling caoutchoue. It is for mining companies in California and Austra- militia are to be under the immediate control of not found at the stomata on the under surface of leaves. As the exhalation of the oxygen is greatest when sunlight falls on the apper surface of leaves, Barthelemy explains this by supposing that the respiration takes place through the cuticle of the upper surface, while the stomata or pores of the under surface perhaps absorb only nitrogen. HEARING ORGANS OF CRUSTACEA.-Sir John Lubbock, in discoursing on Crustacea, says:-We do not understand how they see, smell, or hear: nor are entomologists entirely agreed as to the function or the structure of the antennæ. This interesting subject offers a most promising field for study, and I would particularly call the attention of entomologists to a remarkable memoir by Hensen, on the auditory organ in the decapod Crustacea. Hensen has shown that the otolithes in the open auditory sacs of shrimps are foreign particles of sand, introduced into the organ by the animal itself. He proved this very ingeniously by placing a shrimp in filtered water, without any sand, but with crystals of uric acid. Three hours after the animal had moulted he found that the sacs contained many of these crystals. M. Hensen has also shown that each hair in the auditory sac is susceptible of being thrown into vibration by a particular note, which is probably determined by the length and thickness of the hair. It may be experimentally shown that certain sounds throw particular hairs into rapid vibration, while those around them remain perfectly still. DOUBLE REFRACTION .- Professor Tyndall, in a recent lecture "On Light," at the Royal Institution of London, thus very clearly explains the phenomenon of double refraction, according to the theory that all luminous effects are the result of undulations of a highly attenuated and subtle fluid which pervades all space and permeates all ponderable matter:-"In air, water, and well-annealed glass, luminiferous ether has the same clasticity in all directions. There is nothing in the molecular grouping of these substances to interfere with the perfect homogeneity of the ether. But when the water crystallizes to ice, the case is different; here the molecules are constrained by their proper forces to arrange themselves in a certain determined manner. They are, for example, closer together in some directions than in others. This arrangement of the molecules carries along with it an arrangement of the surrounding ether, which causes it to possess different degrees of elasticity in different directions. In a plate of ice, for instance, the elasticity of the ether, in a direction perpendicular to the plane of freezing, is different from its elasticity in a plane parallel to the same surface. This difference is displayed in a striking manner by Iceland spar, which is crystallized carbonate of lime; and in consequence of two different elasticities, a wave of light passing through the spar is divided into two-the one rapid. corresponding to the greater elasticity, and the other slow, corresponding to the lesser elasticity. Where the velocity is greatest, the refraction is least, and where the velocity is least the refraction is greatest. Hence in Iceland spar, as we have two waves moving with different velocities, we have double refraction. This is also true of the greater number of crystalline bodies. If the grouping of the molecules be not in all directions alike, the ether will not be in all directions equally elastic, and double refraction will infallibly

## HOMES IN THE SOUTH.

A New Settlement in North Carolian-Great Improvements Already Made-Northern Enterprise-The Administration of the Laws. From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, July 29. No better evidence can be adduced that there is a large Northern population seeking lands and homes in the South than presents itself at the new Ridgway settlement, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, in this State, forty miles from Weldon and fifty-seven miles from this city, the capital of the State. The Ridgway Improvement Company was organized in October, 1868, and on the 12th of April last the town was incorporated. The company has a capital of \$400,000, and at its head, as president, is the indefatigable President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rallroad Company, Dr. William J. Hawkins. The company purchased fifteen thousand acres, and up to this period have disposed of apwards of two thousand, in small farms, to ctual settlers. These settlers are generally from the North, and from the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire alone there are sixty-one men. During the fall of this year these parties will bring their families down, and then Ridgway will have a Northern population of from two to three hundred souls.

The town of Ridgway forms a complete circle of one mile from the central point, or two miles in diameter. It is situated in three different townships in Warren coanty, called Notbush, Merry Mount, and Warrenton, four miles from Warrenton, the county seat, and the site selected is high, commanding, and quite healthy. Ridgway is thirty miles from Gaston, the point at which the old Greenville Rallroad commences and extends sixty miles to Petersburg. This road is run twice a week for freight and local passengers, and is important in view of the future growth and prosperity of Ridgway. From Gaston the "Roanoke Batteaux Company" transports fertilizers, farm products, agricultural products, and passengers up the Roanoke river. ninety miles to New Boston, and is doing quite a trade through that excellent country.

Ridgway is being handsomely laid out under the direction of Chauncey Tucker, of New York, a gentleman of experience in grading and opening up highways. It contains a public park of ten acres, around which a railing has been placed, walks laid out and otherwise adorned, and a wide street of one hundred feet surrounds it. In the limits of the town and suburbs upwards of 250,000 peach trees have been planted by the company, besides many acres of strawberry plants, blackberry plants, apples, pears, cherries, etc., and a large number have been under cultivation with early vegetables. The lands have all been worked according to Northern principles of agriculture and horticulture, and the system is being followed by the farmers for miles round. Some of these lands have sold for \$60 per acre, and as high as \$75 per acre have been offered for choice localities and re-

fused. Already the St. Pierre Hotel has reared its head, and early next month will be thrown open to the public. It is quite a large brick edifice, and will doubtless pay.

Messrs. Huey & Robb, the former from Chester county, Pa., and the latter from Wilmington, Del., have a factory 40 by 60 feet, in which they manufacture staves and headings. They employ sixty hands in the mill and woods, and turn out 30,000 staves and headings per day. Messrs. Cunningham Bros.-Mr. H. C. from New Hampshire (formerly cashier, for three years, of the Hoosac tunnel), and Mr. William H. from Chester county, Pennsylvania-also

\$2,000,000 bonds to the Chatham Railroad, from the coal fields in Chatham county to Cheraw, in South Carolina. This road would have been about seventy miles in length, but no.

work has ever been done. \$300,000 bonds to the University Railroad, from Durham, on the North Carolina Railroad, to Chapel Hills, 8 miles—never commenced. \$2,000,000 bonds to the Eastern and Western Pallwad, from Underson in Graville cousty.

Railroad, from Henderson, in Granville county, on the Kaleigh and Gaston Railroad, along the Virginia line to Mount Airy, in Surry county, the headwaters of the Yadkin-never commenced

\$850,000 bonds to the Edenton and Suffolk Railroad, from Edenton in Chowan county, on Albemarle Sound, to Suffolk, Virginia, on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, making \$5,150,-000, which falls under the action of the Supreme Court.

So far as the "unfinished works" are concerned (as in each case a special tax has been levied), the taxes collected will be set apart by the State Treasurer and paid, as interest on the bonds created for each, and rendered legal by the Supreme Court. This fact and the action of the Treasurer, made imperative by the Legislature, will render these bonds more valuable than the old bonds, as in this case the payment of the interest becomes certain when due, in consequence of this special appropriation for that specific purpose, and in the case of the old bonds the accrued and maturing interest cannot or will not be paid unless the Treasurer has or may have sufficient funds in his hands to meet the interest after paying all the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the State Govern-

From all the information I can gather it seems certain that the interest on the old or \$20,000,000 debt of the State will have to be funded, certainly for one, and perhaps for two years. It now appears that the mistake was that the State, in her anxiety to meet her debt, commenced too soon to pay the interest after the close of the war. The only payment made on the old debt was \$300,000 of interest in October, 1868. The interest was always paid promptly previous to the Rebellion, and North Carolina bonds commanded a premium at their then (1861) par value in gold

Governor Holden has shown me a mass of corespondence received yesterday and to-day from Rockingham county, in this State, detailing the particulars of several outrages perpetrated in that county by parties well known to the local authorities. Among these infamous acts, one occurred on the 5th inst., two miles southwest of Thompsonville, by which a poor white woman was taken from the house of a colored family named Randolph, and subjected to the most terribly brutal and indecent conduct imaginable, in the presence of her own father. On the 24th inst., near Ruce's Cross-roads, several men, in masks, appeared at the house of a colored man named Moses Lomax, and delibe-rately fired through the cabin and shot a daugh-ter of Lomax through the skull, from the effects of which she died instantly. They then entered and began to beat the lumates indiscriminately. Soon after Caroner Calvin Preddy empanelled a jury and investigated the case, resulting in testimony, alleged to be clear and undoubted, from reputable citizens of Rockingham county, that this woman, Mary Lomax, had been brutally murdered; Lindsay Cummings, a colored man, badly beaten; and Moses, Charlotte, and Isaac Lomax, and Phyllis Cummings, injured by these raiders. It was further stated to the Governor that these men, whose names are given as Patrick Simpson. Thomas Hutson, and Zan Barham, are still at large, and that the Coroner' jury have been unable to agree upon a verdict through fears of intimidation. This information comes to Governor Holden from such wellknown citizens of Rockingham county as Thomas A. Ragland, C. J. L. Williams, Z. Groom, and Hon. Thomas Settle, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, all of whom have joined in an urgent appeal to the Governor to send troops into Rockingham county immediately, to put an end to these out-rages and to assist the local authorities to arrest and bring to justice the perpetrators of these bold offenses against the laws and well-being of society. In view of all the facts referred to Governor Holden despatched Adjutant-General Fisher this afternoon to the scene of disturbances with two hundred stand of arms, and anthority to organize a battalion of militia (half white and half black) to assist the Sheriff in the arrest of the Adjutant-General, and from our knowled of that officer, he will do his whole duty and protect the citizens of Rockingham in the enjoy ment of all their social and domestic rights From all the facts I can gather, these disturbances have not grown out of politics, but a devilish spirit of wickedness on the part of few bad men, who ought to be summarily dealt with according to the severest tests and punishments of the law. All the detailed militia under arms in North Carolina were withdrawn from Jones, Lenoir, and other counties, and disbanded several days ago, under the impression that everything oniet within the limits of the State, and the full conviction that there would be no further use for troops to quell disturbances. It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that the General Government declined giving arms to the Governor of this State, and that the three thou sand muskets he has had under his control, for purposes of protection, were kindly loaned him y the Governor of one of the Northern States. THE JUNIOR.

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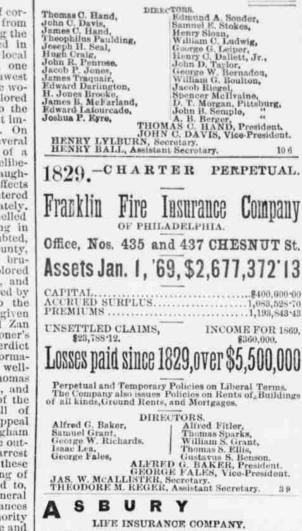
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There is one church building in Ridgway, used alternately by the Presbyterians and Methodists, the former having Rev. Dr. Scott, formerly of Little Washington, Pa., for pastor, and the latter Rev. Mr. Westbrook. Both these denominations, as well as the Episcopalians and Baptists, will soon crect convenient houses of worship, as the Ridgway Company have guaranteed to donate the ground and one-fourth the expense of erecting any church in the town. The town lots are 100 by 200 feet, and sell readily at from \$100 to \$200 each, according to the locality.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina in reference to the legality or constitutionality of the subscriptions made by the General Assembly of the State to the various railroad companies to carry forward and complete the various projects of internal improvements from 1848 to the present time, has created vast deal of excitement here and elsewhere. The Chief Justice, R. M. Pearson, delivered the opinion of the Court, sustained by the full bench. The decision legalizes the following bonds, and renders them equally good:-Twenty millions of dollars created previous to the Rebellion (called the old debt), with accrued interest, funded. \$7,000,000 to the Western Division of the Western Extension of the North Carolina Rallroad, ading from Asheville, beyond the Blue Ridge, Ducktown, in Tennessee, and Paint Rock, in Madison county, North Carolina, on the Tennessee line.

\$4,000,000 bonds to the Wilmington, Charlotte, nd Rutherford Railroad, from Wilmington, running along the South Carolina line, through charlotte and Rutherfordton, thence through Henderson and Transylvania counties to Asheville, in the county of Buncombe. One-third of this road is built and in operation.

\$2,000,000 bonds to the Fayetteville and Western Railroad, from Egypt, in Chatham county, the centre of the coal fields, to Greensboro, in Guilford county, and Salisbury, in Rowan county, to be hereafter located as the surveys may justify. This road is in operation from Egypt to Fayetteville, 45 miles

\$1,440,000 bonds to the Northwestern Railroad, rom Greensboro, via Salem, in Forsyth county (the old Moravian settlement), to Mount Airy In Surry county, the headwaters of the Yadkin 73 miles. This road is nearly graded from Greensboro to Salem, 29 miles, and ID SIX months will be in operation-the first direct movement by the State to reach the rich vall ey of the Yadkin river.

The Atlantic, Tennessee, and Ohlo Railroad, from Charlotte via Statesville, through Caldwell county, in the northwestern portion of the State, had a subscription made to that corporation of \$1,500,000. This is thought to be good. and doubtless will soon be declared so, but it is still in doubt from the technicality of a change in the corporate title. These are, in the language of the Constitution, "unfinished works." No further debt, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, can be incurred, except through he approval of the people of the State at a pecial election to be held for that purpose. The lebt of the State, according to this decision, does not exceed thirty-five millions of dollars, and is not like to be increased for any purposes whatever, or at least those known at present.

The appropriations which have failed, and are rendered null and void under Chief Justice Pearson's decision, are as follows:-



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J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Snyder, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE, The steamship PROMETHEUS will said on TUUESDAY, August 10, at 4 P. M.

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