DROWNED.

BY CHALMERS GARVIE.

I.

Ships are foaming at sea,
And ships sail in to the windy cliffs of the shore,
But the ship that is dearest to me
Will never come in with the tide.
Will ripple in the bay no more,
Rising to with the tide.

Under the froth of the foam,
And the heavy surge and the shouldering gusts of rain,
Lies the lad who will never come home,
His white face hid in the sand;
He has gone out on a gale
Under the sea-weed and land.

II.

Down by the roots and the shells,
Far down by the channels that furrow the dolorous deep,
Where the torn sails rise with the swells
And swing in the pulse of the sea,
He is only sleeping a sleep,
Down in the sorrowful sea.

IV.

Above him the waves and the drift,
The red-lit east and the dark, and glow in the west,
The currents that change and shift,
And the stars that never cease to shine;
There is nothing but silence and rest
Under the belt of the storm.

V.

Tangled in rigging and ropes,
And fencing by the wreck of spar and the rain of mast,
The pulpit scoops great gropes
And wanders over my head;
He shall waken and rise at last,
When the sea gives up its dead.

VI.

So in the dark and dawn,
In the gloom of keels and the shadow of homebound ships,
My heart slumbers on,
While I am awake and listen,
With a weary song on my lips
Out of my heart forlorn.

Lippincott's for July.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Lippincott's Magazine for July.

The opening number of the second volume is a lively one, the reader being ushered at a rather lighter tone perhaps than heretofore, and exacting no deeper attention than we can afford to pay in hot weather. Mr. Bret Harte's first contribution, a paper about the Chinese in California, in which a problem, which we believe to be one of the grave problems of the future, is approached in a remarkable temper and sagacity. With the quiet force of one of the most practical and well-balanced minds we have seen for a long time, Mr. Silver fairly takes up a subject heretofore made inaccessible by prejudices and antipathy.

"A vast labor, and the production of the precious metals," Mr. Silver considers, "comes to quicken commerce, and to multiply consumers by improving their means to purchase. This physical increase is dependent on the mental action. Even-paced with this comes universal education and improved machinery for more thorough instruction than formerly. It is only too evident that this mental advancement brings disenfranchisement of manual labor. The great struggle is how to escape work. Here in California this tendency is all-pervading. While all this is going on with rapid pace, sixty thousand Chinamen are sent by Providence, as if to meet some exigency. The history of cotton shows that the negro was sent to provide a large supply of that article, and allowed to improve the general condition by cheapening clothing, and to give to invention, to mechanics and to commerce that vast expansion which his life is beginning to cotton.

"Can it be that Providence comes for a similar purpose in respect to gold and silver? and that, to provide bonds for gold and silver the horde of Asiatics, the great mass of our Pacific Americans are being sent and distributed accordingly? Certainly, children born in California cotton fields have actually larger than children of the same parents born on the Atlantic front; and yet the cotton is as good and the womanhood full three years earlier.

"The Chinese we have spoken of are the working class. But there is a superior class of Chinamen, in no respect inferior to ourselves. There is a numerous body of Chinese merchants here; they stand among the highest for wealth, honorable dealings, and public spirit. Two individuals have been here but for the working mass of their race. In the Sandwich Islands there is a general intermarrying of English planters with Kanaka women, without social disorganization. There is something in the climate of California that acts decisively on the organism of our women. The daughters of such high-bred Chinese merchants as we have seen are far more comely than the woman of the Sandwich Islands. The ways of Providence are mysterious. Shall it be thought that there will be in time a gradual social intermingling, as with the Kanakas, by climatic national elements adapted to this semi-Asiatic climate? We cannot look on this possibility with pleasure. But as a worker for us we can afford to tolerate the Mongolian. He was good enough for the Almighty to create and to sustain, who also is Father to him and to us."

"Nor is the Chinaman incapable of a degree of civilization and mental enlightenment which may one day place him as a companion beside the Caucasian:

"They are a religious race; and missionaries now have to take their tale kindly to the Christian doctrine, saying, 'All same one.' But suppose they are benighted heathen; suppose the altars and incense in their temples—so very like ours—are not in the chapel at the Mission Dolores—indicate a worship of images (which, however, is a fallacy), should we not all be the more in charity of their coming, lest we be as good an opportunity to convert them?

"Every Chinaman reads and writes, and in figures he is our superior. By means of a curious little instrument composed of balls moving on wires he reckons the value of his gold-dust, in whatever transaction, with an accuracy and quickness beyond our comprehension. Very few Americans have become skillful in the use of this machine.

"But they are a check upon the tendency of Trade Unions to advance the price of labor is no doubt true; but miners' wages continue at three dollars a day in gold, and domestic servants get twenty-five to thirty dollars a month and board, which are the extreme rates that can be borne. But it is to be considered that the manufactories that are multiplying here, to the great benefit of the whole community, are kept up solely by the cheap labor of China. Scarcely one could stand against imported manufactures if forced to pay the wages of white labor; and many of the minor productions of the State could not be gathered and utilized but for cheap labor. We have said that white working men are universally opposed to Chinese importations; but equally numerous are all producers and manufacturers, and all housekeepers above the laboring class, who are trying to keep up the supply of Chinese labor, as a necessary means to furnish the artificial conditions to run up wages exorbitantly, and by wholesome competition to lessen the cost and trouble of housekeeping, even now happy and to endure.

Some of the statistics of the Chinese emigration are collected for the reader by Dr. John Bell, in his article on the "Mapping of the Mind."

"More than a thousand objects," computes Dr. Bell, "are now known and mapped, and, together with sixty-four orators and larger features, have been symbolized and recorded by a committee of the "Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Science," in 1865. Micrometrical measures of the length of the windows of the Tower of Babel, make have been followed by a calculation of the heights of our spires, and of the mental powers of the kind, Ben and Macdee, in their elaborate work, *The Mind*, have given a list of no less than one thousand and ninety-five Indian mountains, among which are some of the height of elevation up to nearly twenty-three thousand feet, or two hundred feet higher than Chimborazo in the Andes. When we remember that the bulk of the earth is to that of the moon as one to forty-nine, a mountain in the former orb, to be of an altitude proportionate to that in the latter, should rise to one million one hundred and twenty-seven thousand feet, or more than two hundred and fifteen miles above the level of the ocean, and more than twenty-seven and one-half miles beyond the atmosphere which surrounds our Earth."

As a place of residence, setting aside the absence of air, Dr. Bell does not commend the lunar surface to living beings whose bodily substance may be based, like ours, on the principle of carbon; the lunar temperature ranges through 232 deg. Fahrenheit!

"The absence of such an atmospheric investment, with its attendant clouds, as is given to the Earth, exposes the lunar surface to the direct and unbroken force of the sun's rays, which are also radiated back from it into space without being reflected. The vaporous atmosphere which acts as a warm clothing to the Earth is wanting to the Moon. The great extremes and rapid alternations of temperature would of themselves render animal life impossible, at least in such organisms as are found on the Earth. The alternation is that of unmitigated and burning sunshine continued for an entire fortnight, and an intensity of cold far exceeding that of our arctic winter for the same time. We read in Captain Sturt's narrative of his travels of exploration into the interior of Australia, that in one place the ground was almost a molten surface, and if a much fell upon it, it immediately limited."

"But even this is quite trifling when compared with the maximum heat of the Moon, which is estimated by Airhous, the German physicist, to be eight hundred and forty degrees of Fahrenheit; it occurs on the twenty-second day of lunation, or seven days after the day of full moon. This heat exceeds that of the fusing point of tin and lead. The greatest cold is about half a day after the first quarter; it is equivalent to ninety-two degrees Fahrenheit below zero, or one hundred and twenty-four degrees below the freezing point, which would suppose a fall of nine hundred and thirty-two degrees in about fifteen days."

Dr. Bell's paper has attracted to him of the more revolting and ridiculous vagaries of positivism and Comte, with a pick at some other modern philosophers, and closed them up under the title "No more Metaphysics." The article, though it evinces only a destructive, and no constructive, instinct, will be read with interest by the lovers of metaphysics, and wish to know what remarks the latest French critics have made on the subject.

"English Society in Paris" is written with plenty of French republican malice, in spoke of the wretched English who try to keep up their state and forlorn family pride in the French capital. It is one of Oliver Logan's most readable articles. She contrives to introduce a delicious sort of "the poor Duke of Brunswick about his chamberlain—the conversation being dropped in Oliver's little car while the rich Duke was waiting to lend the dance with an over-occupied hostess; the result is:

"Wanted to dance with the Duke of Brunswick, and asked her, and she while waiting, had been filling up the time by talking diamonds to people on all the subjects, by the way, on which it was and am still shockingly uninformed. At length the dance was over, and the Duke, with a sigh like a man about her substantial waist, mutered to me, as a parting bit of wonderment, 'I have talking on one now that is not buttoned with a diamond.' The remark was addressed, I scream, for the *Figaro* of the following week since the story in its columns, without commenting itself which printing the Duke's initial only, as I am doing. It was only a few weeks after the death of his grandfather, and he had all his jewels by his clever but wicked groom, Wellington, who, learning the secret of the hidden, had easily found means to accomplish his nefarious purpose.

Mrs. Davis's absorbing story, "Dallas Gallraith," developes a new and startling incident in the burning of a whole oil region at night. Of minor articles "Miss Jude's Revenge" is a comic poem by C. D. Gardette; "The Legend of Bab's Lake," by Rev. R. Wilson; "On Expression in Painting," by Hugh Davide; "To a Book-Worm" is a poetical appeal by Edgar Fawcett. "A Pilgrimage to the Grave of Humboldt," is the reminiscence of a lady at one lately and lately spent, Miss Burgin. "Made Whole," is by Maria L. Pool. "Drowned" is a poem by Chalmers Garvie, to which we have already noticed it for our own and assigned it to the poetical corner of the BULLETIN. "Lady Hyacinthe's Mistake" is a short story by Annie Thomas, and "Old Letters" a poem by Edward Renard. The elegance of print and paper lends an additional pleasure to the reading of these varied articles.

Still another edition of Dickens, and this time a more substantial effort on the part of Appleton & Co. Instead of the "plum-pudding" pamphlet, we are now to have a heavy, blue-coated, serious volume of nearly eight hundred thin-paper pages, closely printed in fine type, and containing a number of books arbitrarily seven together. Volume I is now ready, with "Pickwick" and "Oliver Twist" and the "Sketches" shaken into it. Volume II will contain "Nickleby," "Curiosity," and the "American Notes." Six of these small books will embrace all the Dickens library, and the cost will be only $1.75 per volume. The books are a large duodecimo bound in a very ultramarine crew stamped over with gold medals, and the illustrations are reproduced (shabbily) from the original editions of Cruikshank and Phiz. Our copy is an attention from Claxton, Remsen and Haffelfinger.

The "European Concert."

In the memory of man and of diplomat never have the powers that composes what it is agreed to call "the European concert" acted with such unanimity and promptitude. Earth seems to embellish the ideas emitted by its neighbor, and bring forth a new argument in their behalf. We may judge of this fact by the following dialogue, exclusively composed of soliloquies:

RUSSIA, IN VELVET TONES.—*Si vis pacem, para bellum.* The more we are armed, the less war is to be feared. Thus, conversely: If the nations had no soldiers, they would be pummelled much oftener than they are. Earth is the logical converse. It may seem absurd, but it is none the less true, that I am going to order fifty vessels more, to form twenty new regiments, and raise my arsenals a story higher, lest they are already piled high. And then, if France provokes me, *verbum sat!*

PRUSSIA, IN A GROWL.—For others to leave you in peace you must seem to desire war. The point then is to be prepared. I will send some places to fortify, some hundreds of cannon to each, and we must make haste to be ready against all events.

FRANCE, IN A CHASSEPOT VOICE.—The best means of being at ease is to make sure that other folks afraid of you. While they are barricading their doors they do not think of forcing yours, and you are nearly certain to have peace. I do not say that I absolutely desire peace, but it suits me, I do not oppose it. So, Besides, as nobody knows what I want, and as I am perfectly ignorant of it myself, I need not fear my secret being surprised. My line of policy, at present, is to be armed strongly than all the rest. Russia, in a cacique, I will have two cacques; Austria has 100,000 men under arms, I will have 1,200,000. What vexes me is that Russia has an eagle with two heads while my eagle has only one head. I must reflect upon this, and after that, oh! ha!

AUSTRIA, IN A VOICE STILL FEEBLE.—After receiving a good thrashing not more than two years ago, and now to be obliged to get ready to begin again. It is a hard case. But what's the use of talking? They are all backing on their arms, and I must do likewise. I am very much needing repose, but it seems that for me it is to be a long time yet. Come, let us buy a few thousand more muskets.

ITALY, IN A DISCOURAGED TONE.—*Surprise!* It is not amusing to have an empty purse and still be obliged to spend money for chassepots, breech-loading cannons and explosible cartridges!

CHORUS OF DIFFERENT POWERS (Spain, Turkey, Switzerland, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, etc.)—*Si...vis...pacem...para...bellum.* Bayonets, bicaches, cannon, needle-guns, chassepots, armstrongs, Dreyses, forage, cavalry horses.—*French Journal.*

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A Disclaimer.

Public attention having been generally called to a resolution passed by the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, at its recent meeting in Pittsburgh, Pa., suspending Mr. George H. Stuart from Eldership and membership in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, because "he has in his worship of God used hymns of uninspired compositions called hymns, and has communed with others and in other churches in scaling ordinances, and has declared that he will continue to do so," the subscribers Ministers and Elders, present at the said meeting of Synod, as principals or alternates, desire that it should be known that the following persons voted against said resolution, viz: Rev. J. H. Cooper, I. P. Hill, Thos. Johnson, Dr. McLeod, John McMillan, Robert McMillan, Dr. McAuley, Dr. Scott, Dr. Sterrett, S. Wylie, Dr. T. W. J. Wylie, Ministers, and H. De Haven, Benjamin Miller, R. H. McMunn, Ruling Elders.

And further, they feel it to be due to their own character, to announce that they do most emphatically and decidedly condemn and repudiate the said action of said Synod, as unjust in principle, unconstitutional in form, unkind in the circumstances, and unworthy in the ecclesiastical body by which it was passed, and unbecoming of regard by the Christian world; and further, the subscribers as aforesaid declare that they hold Mr. Geo. H. Stuart in the highest esteem, as a Christian of eminent piety, and a philanthropist, who has nowhere a superior, and they do most profoundly deplore the disgrace and detriment to the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and to the Christian religion, which said action of said Synod has already produced and will continue to produce.

SAMUEL WYLIE, Sparta, Ill.
GEO. SCOTT, East Palestine, Ohio.
T. A. WYLIE, Bloomington, Ind.
T. W. J. WYLIE, Philadelphia.
J. McMILLAN, Allegheny, Pa.
W. SPERRETT, Philadelphia.
A. G. McAULEY, Philadelphia.
R. H. McMUNN, Philadelphia.
W. RAY, Philadelphia.
R. McMILLAN, New Castle, Pa.
HERMAN DE HAVEN, Allegheny, Pa.
WILLIAM GILL, Allegheny, Pa.
B. MILLER, Valley Cavey, Pa.
J. P. HILL, Centretown, Pa.

A Correction.—As the similarity of names may lead some to suppose that the Rev. A. G. Wylie, by whom the resolution to suspend G. H. Stuart was presented in the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, is a relative of the late Rev. Dr. Wylie, of Philadelphia, the subscriber thinks it proper to state that said Rev. A. G. Wylie is no connection whatever of the late Dr. Wylie, whose nephews and sons, who were members of the same Synod, would regret that any should suppose them capable of suggesting or sustaining such action as was taken on this subject.

T. W. J. WYLIE.

Philadelphia, June 8, 1868.

"It is proper to state that Rev. J. N. McLeod, D. D., spoke in favor of Mr Stuart's suspension both before and after the vote was taken, but when the roll was called to record the votes he was not present. Dr. McLeod's name was also among those who were called to record their votes, but he was called to record the vote against the suspension, and he was called to record the vote against the suspension, and he was called to record the vote against the suspension, and