NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOK NOTICES.

American.

A lady-nurse, superintendent of the hospital at Fairfax Seminary, Alexandria, in 1862, has composed for private distribution New England, a delightful book of recollections, in which she reveals culture, exquisite taste, the trick of story-telling, and a great heart. She opens her narrative with a prom, in which it is hard to say whether perfect adaptation, or intimate beauty, most strikes the reader:

ZOUAVE AND MUFFON.

"In the autumn of 1862, when the new Peace on all the hills and fields made them seem so sweet and fair, we found ourselves, a family long parted, enjoying the by-roads in the north New Hampshire country. Following, one day, a winding green wagon-track, far from the main road, we came upon a desolate rough farm half way up the lower slopes of the Jaffrey mountains. A dozen sheep were scattered over the stony field, and among them sat a man in full uniform of a Zouave, baggy trousers, gay-braided jacket, cap, tassel, and long bright crimson scarf, complete. He had but just got home from some distant point with very little back pay in his pocket for the sick wife, and none at all to spend in sober clothes, and had gone at once to work upon the obstinate farm, all in his gaudy attire. He earned a little money by the silence around him. He 'missed the drums,' he said. We had a little talk over the old days already so distant although so near, and left him, the sun touching the red and the blue of his bright plumage, leading his sheep under the solemn hills.

"Once who sits and listens for the drums to day seems like the Zouave among the sheepcrofts; the flags and the music have marched so far away. And yet there may be some in these times of gain-getting, pleasure-seeking and 'practical life' who are not sorry to look backward a little, now and then, and refresh from the old fountains their courage and their love of country."

The book is a magazine of the most enjoyable woman-talk, and shows throughout a choice faculty of putting an anecdote in the most telling way, combined, as the following bits, with a gentle satire that does no harm:

TYPE OF "CURTIS'S DAUGHTERS."

"Mrs. M——announced with dignity at our first interview, 'I am a Daughter of Pennsylvania. You must have heard of my Sisters' Daughters. I have been in the field with the——hospital for months, and such and such skirmishes. All this may be found in my Journal.' Then, after a little conversation, she revealed that she had given us the 'sign' or password of two or three orders, and as none had been 'taken up' she inferred we 'was all right.' She had registered a vow not to serve with any 'sisters,' or with members of any secret society, and she gave also the details of an interview with the general superintendent, on Sunday, at sixteen he ran away from home, etc., etc.; and the upshot was she expected the man would 'and I who address you to-night, my friends, am that forsaken lad,' be surprised us by clapping his hands on the platform and, in a moment, blushing youth in front of him, one of the handsome boys in camp, and showing his climax, 'which his name is Say Allen, and here he sets!'"

The main argument of such a book, however, must be sombre enough; and our author can touch the heart with very simple words in telling a sorrowful story, as witness the following:

THE CUT OF A MOTHER.

"I heard a strange moaning in the lower hall one day, like the cry of some wounded creature, and going quickly down the staircase found a boy, about sixteen, who had come alone from far out West to see him,—no knowing how rapidly he had failed. She had stopped at the registry office and asked for him in the name, was thoughtlessly answered by the clerk, who cried, 'dead.' We got her upstairs and made her some tea, and she sat in a chair by the window, rocking to and fro, and moaning softly all the afternoon, and saying not a word. Only the next day she was able to tell us how good and faithful he had been as a nurse to his comrades, and how proud of him he was."

The worth of such a woman as the author of "Hospital Days" is best testified by the letters that poured in after the cured heroes have been allowed to their homes, and yet merely to show the sterling qualities of these warm-hearted and faithful men, their tell-tale testimony to the rare character of the lady-superintendent gives them additional value; the *Nation* closes its review of the book by extracting the appended note, sent back to Alexandria after the writer had reached home and friends:

"WE HAVE DONE IT UNTO ME."

"I can never forget you. My daily prayer is that God will spare your life to labor for the poor soldier. The day never passes but I think of the many favors received from surgeon in charge and officers. I was nowhere since I left home where I felt so satisfied as at the hospital. May the Lord bless you and all those who labor with you, and at last may you hear the sweet voice of your Saviour say, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me.'"

JOHN RUSKIN.

A critic in the *Nation*, noticing a re-issue in America of Ruskin's "Modern Painters," thus sums up his estimate of the value of that enthusiast's service to education and the arts:

"The general tendency of Ruskin's teachings in art is always right. The separate and detached expressions of opinion are always worthy of careful consideration, and are nearly always stimulating to thought, but are open to question as to their complete or partial rightness. In saying this, we mean not only the early opinions which maturer thought has modified, as is the notable instance of the relative rank given to Turner's painting in the first and in the fifth volume of "Modern Painters." These changes are the best proof of real progress, growing knowledge, and of that flexible-mindedness essential to the investigator. We rather fear hasty generalizations and assertions too sweeping because too flouty made. But the appreciation does not prevent us from giving this advice to the student of art about to visit Europe, to examine every piece of description and criticism of pictures, statues, buildings, and scenery from all Ruskin's writings, and study them geographically, and study each thing commented on with the aid of the comments. It is not too much to say that it is altogether impossible to study art aright, nowadays, without seeking and continually from Ruskin's books. And as to the questionable accuracy of some statements, it is safe to say that the student had better take them all at first as absolutely true, and gradually learn to discriminate, then to close his eyes and ears by too much doubting."

English.

The London *Spectator*, having generously noticed the Report of the American Sanitary Commission, extends the same justice to the "Annals of the U. S. Christian Commission," published by Lippincott & Co. Respecting both Reports the *Spectator* observes:

"Of that great conflict, the epic grandeur of which dwarfs larger and larger upon us as we recede from it, these volumes illustrate aspects which the ordinary political, military or financial history cannot reveal, and which are nevertheless most essential to be taken in, if we are to comprehend the struggle as a whole. The present volume, for instance, in direct contradiction to the reports industriously circulated among us at the time on the subject, which represented the war as becoming daily more and more a war of mere mercenaries on the Northern side, shows that there was throughout it a constantly growth of religious feeling, both among the armies and at home, probably beyond parallel for so large a scale, and likely to be compared in modern times to the best days of English Puritanism in our civil wars of the seventeenth century."

The *Spectator* quotes, as an "exquisite story," the dilemma of

THE MISSIONARY "ON DESIRABLE" AND SEEMAN.

"One of the most humor ous portions of Mr. Moss's little volume is where he appears on the scene when, having to preach in a church which had been built by subscription for want of help he set to work himself in his shirt sleeves, with the thermometer at 90 degrees, to clean it out; when he, left behind his shoes by clambering up into the belfry and striking the bell (he had never been out away), in dropping down again he lost, through a treacherous nail, 'an important part of his only pair of trousers,' and then found himself suddenly summoned by a corporal to serve two layouts:

"'Did you ring the bell?'—I did.'—'I am ordered to arrest you.'—'For what?'—'To bring up to General Sherman's headquarters.'—'But, corporal, I can't see the General in this plight. I am an agent of the Christian Commission, and am to preach here this morning, and was ringing the bell for service.'—'If you will tell the General how it is he will be all right.'—'That's not the order, sir.'—'Well, corporal, send a guard with me to my quarters, till I can wash up and pin together this rent.'—'That's not the order, sir; fall in.'

"And so, without hat or coat, and with gaping trousers, marched, per by the corporal and followed by the bayonets, the luckless agent had to state his case, and was met by the question, 'Is this Sunday?' The following words complete the picture:

"'I was ushered General Sherman drumming with thumb and finger on the window sill, and when the corporal announced the prisoner, the General commanding fixed his eyes upon me, and then turned quietly round to his chief to attend to the case, and without moving a muscle of his face, resumed his drumming and his Sabbath problem—how to flank Johnson out of the Allatoona Mountains.'

"FAITH IN MAN'S RUN."

"It is hardly worth while(reprehensively observes the *Spectator*, in conclusion,) to dwell on the distinctive religious views which influenced the men engaged in the war, and of it that 'it stands before Christendom as a standing proof of the faith of the American Church in the great doctrine of man's ruin, and the great fact of God's complete salvation.' Apostles and prophets would probably have, at least, intervened the two clauses of the sentence, if indeed the idea of 'faith in the doctrine of man's ruin' could ever have entered into the creed of either, in whatever sense they might have admitted the fact. Fortunately, however, the works of the Commission were larger than its professed faith. It was not faith in the doctrine of man's ruin, but brotherly love for man, that actuated the "coffee boys," of whom a wood cut is given, capable of giving ninety gallons of tea, coffee or chocolate on the spot every hour. 'What you might call the Christian light artillery,' as a soldier said of it, 'we needed it more than any mere material charity of the Commission was the true passport for its creed. The delegate could go where he pleased, the so of unit he was for the suffering body.' And the very sight of the suffering drew out the man's very different faith from that in the doctrine of man's ruin."

CLARISSA HARLOWE.

A competent critic has at last abridged prefaced, and pre-ented Richardson's "Clarissa" in a readable form to English readers. Mr. Dallas's execution of this task, meets the commendation of the *Saturday Review:*

"Why were not men of letters before Mr. Dallas, it asks, "stimulated by that saying of Scotts, in which he has found a highly appropriate motto for his title-page, that 'a modern reader may be permitted to wish that *Clarissa* had been a good deal abridged at the beginning?' However,let us be thankful that the abridgement has been made at last, and made with judgment and discretion. For, though we can scarcely go so far as the editor in his superlative estimate of *Clarissa* as "the noblest of all novels," yet nothing can be more desirable than that in these days—when writers of fiction, with the rarest exceptions, are content either with superficial portraiture, or with a mere moral outrage of the facts of life—we should cease to neglect a story which, while closely realistic with the realistic realism of primitive art, yet rises fully to the height of human tragedy.

"Macaulay said to Trachevay in a characteristic outburst, reported in Mr. Dallas's introduction—'If you have once entered on *Clarissa*, and are infected by it you can't leave it.' And this is equally true of men and women who are without Macaulay's inexhaustible and insatiable power of taking interest in things.

"There is something amusingly characteristic of the century in Richardson's prefatory assurance that 'it will be proper to observe, for the sake of such as may apprehend the tendency to the morals of youth from the more freelywritten letters, that the gentleman, though professed libertine as to the female sex, and making it one of their wicked maxims to keep no faith with any of the individuals of it who are thrown into their power, are not, however, either infidels or scoffers.' That there should be any consolation derivable from this quaint combination of unimpeached orthodoxy, with unscrupulous libertinism, is natural to a century in which, as has been said, religion was only something to be

FIRANCIER.

750 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is but well advanced, it is a trial of strength in every way, done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before is suspicd, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

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Whole Line to the Pacific will be Completed in 1869.

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which, after paying all expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are as no indicative of the vast through traffic that must pass over the eastern end of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

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A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is deemed advisable in an advertisement. Copies will be furnished by the Agents of the Company throughout the Country, by the Advertisers, and at the Company's office or to any of the advertised Agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York.

AUGUST 12, 1868. 197 tu th s 4t

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THE ALLEN HOME SCHOOL WILL REOPEN for young ladies, Germantown, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1868.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1[illegible] CHESTNUT STREET.

The Autumnal session will open on SUNDAY, September 13th, at 3 o'clock, with Evening Prayer, and on the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, when the Rector will be in his study.

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SUNDAY, SEPT. 7th. aug27 1m

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J. W. SHOEMAKER, Vice Prin.

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GEORGE R. BARBER, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL, Germantown, on MONDAY, September 7th. Address, 1[illegible] Germantown.

MISS STOKES' SCHOOL, 407 MAIN STREET, GERMANTOWN, will re-open Monday, September 14th.

CARLE J. SUPHANN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1[illegible] Spruce st., will re-open September 16th. A few Boarding Pupils received. Apply personally, at the SELECT SCHOOL, or address Miss BIRD, 1[illegible] Spruce st., Philadelphia.

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MRS. ANNA E. CARMAN'S SCHOOL, 1[illegible] Pine st., Philadelphia, will reopen Wednesday, September 9, 1868.

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MISS LAIRD WILL OPEN A SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, at her residence, 1[illegible] North Seventh street.

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GERMANTOWN.—MISS LOUISE VEVEL WILL re-open her School, on Wednesday, September 9, at No. 5[illegible] Main street, Germantown.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, SCHOOL LANE AND Green street. Fall Term opens on MONDAY, September 7th. Circulars may be obtained at the Bookstores, and the circulars to SIM COMPTON ATKINS, Principal.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.—The Fall Term of this School will commence on the 1[illegible] and 1[illegible] of September, 1868.

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LOWRY ACADEMY, FOR BOYS, NO. 1815 LOCUST STREET.—The Fall Session will open on MONDAY, September 7th. Pupils prepared for Business and Scientific Schools, or for the Sophomore Class in College. Circulars can be obtained at the Bookstores, or by addressing Box 2611 P. O. Next session begins January 4, 1869.

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INFANT DAY SCHOOL IN THE SCHOOL BUILDING, 1[illegible] Spruce st., Philadelphia, will open on Monday, September 14th. Hours from 9 to 12 M. Terms, $[illegible] per quarter. Pupils of this School last year will begin Wednesday, September 9th. REFERENCES:

REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, PROF. CHAS. J. STILLE,

MR. JOHN BURDEN, MR. JOHN CROZER,

MR. JOHN T. MORRIS, MR. SIMON PETERSON,

MR. WM. H. ALBERTSON, MR. THOMAS P. POWERS,

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Boys thoroughly prepared for College, or for Business. Next session commences August 26.

REV. T. W. COTTRELL.

An English Poetess and Her American Publishers.

[From the September Number of the Lady's Book.]

In July, 1863, there appeared in the London *Athenæum* a very flattering notice of "Jean Ingelow's Poems," then just published. The nature of this notice, with the extracts given, induced a Boston publishing house to immediately issue a corrected edition of the whole work as "in press," and to order a copy from London. This was sent, and the volume published in the November following. The book became popular at once, and Jean Ingelow, who had never been heard of before, and the singularity of whose name tended and easily overawed by her, and would creep into corners to hide her blushes at being stared at, became suddenly famous. Her volume has now become almost classic. Of her poetical works over thirty thousand copies have been sold of the first volume, including the illustrated edition and the "Songs of Seven" nearly forty thousand. Of the "Story of Doom," published in 1867, upwards of ten thousand copies have been sold. Of her prose works, which include "Studies for Stories," "Off the Skelligs," "Mopsa the Fairy," and "A Sister's Bye-Hours," many editions have been called for, amounting in all to fifteen thousand copies. In England the volumes of her prose writings sold are in the proportion of twelve volumes, while in America it is the reverse. The total sales of her American publishers have reached very nearly twenty-five thousand.

The sales of her writings in England, though not quite so great as those here, are yet not far behindhand, so that it is fairly said that fully 100,000 volumes of her writings have been disposed of within the last 8 years—a fact, so far as we know, without parallel in the history of literature, when it is remembered that prior to 1868 Miss Ingelow was totally unknown to the public.

It is no wonder that her thousands of readers should desire some details of her literary life, and that the public should be in ignorance with the distinguished is rooted in human nature. It is a gratification to have proper limits by a due regard to others, as ignoble or unworthy curiosity. But these limits it is not easy to define, and the readers will remember Tennyson's eloquent protest, and the sympathy with the indignant, a woman whose privacy is the very essence of her life, has the greatest claims to a respectful silence upon such petty matters as her personal appearance. We can understand from Miss Ingelow herself, that a multitude of sick poor the hospitals of that great city must have felt Jean Ingelow has set up a table for the relief of the poor, and, as she valids, when they are discharged, and yet not strong enough to work, were sent to her wise suffer from hunger. We must give one extract from her own letter on the subject:—

"We have had a very hard time since times a week, and hope of continue the same. I find it one of the great pleasures of writing. It gives me more command of money for such purposes than I shall have if I write no more. I call this a *copyright dinner*. A friend of mine, who is a great lawyer, says as the grown-up people each time, and it is probable that he will be the good food he proves their health. We only have this dinner three times a week, and let each person dine either six or nine times, as seems desirable."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ITEMS.

WAGNER.

It is announced in *Figaro* that Herr Richard Wagner is very ill, seriously indisposed. It was said some weeks ago that Herr Wagner was contemplating a tour to enter the first performance of his new opera, "Die Meistersinger von Nuremberg," so that there seems to be some ground for the positive justice in the fact. In the projected tour of Wagner's "Meistersinger" in Dresden the veteran *tenore robusto*, Herr Tichatschek, is to take part.

MME. ALBONI.

At the Guildford (English) Assizes, a few days since, the case of Corbyn against Hammond was heard. This was an action for theatrical agent to recover the sum of £51 from the defendant, the celebrated American contralto, Madame Alboni, for her services in engagement with Mr. E. T. Smith, at the Princess's Theatre, in 1861. The case was only partially investigated. It appeared that Madame Alboni had undertaken to sing 60 in Smith last year by the plaintiff, and that an engagement was subsequently entered into by the defendant, by which she was to receive £60 a week for three weeks. The defendant subsequently visited several towns in the country, and the arrangement between him and the plaintiff was that the latter was to receive £51 for his services. Madame Alboni, after payment of his necessary expenses, the plaintiff contended, was what were to be considered "necessary expenses" to an actor, and whether his railway fares, the cost of dressing and the expense of an attendant or dresser, were included in the category. The case had been partially argued, upon the suggestion of the judge, it was arranged that the jury should return a verdict for the plaintiff for £41.

GOTTSCHALK.

The *Orchestra* translates an extract from the *Nacional*, of Buenos Ayres, in regard to Gottschalk, who is a very extraordinary, but does no more than justice to the pianist, and the composer, who is a genuine and consequently a very rare phenomenon. The article is as follows:

"Gottschalk was circulated since early morning that Gottschalk was to arrive, and the news was received with joy, and greeted by a crowd anxious to see this great artist.

"It was a lovely night, the perfumed breeze of the Cuyo, rustling the leaves of the foliage, and the moon was shining pale and full in the cloudless sky, and the Plaza was hidden amongst acacias, rose trees and ceredaeuns.

"A little later, the passers by, attracted by the mysterious accents of a heavenly harmony, were hurrying to the Theatre Colon, house, a real *nid de mousse*, in the midst of scented bushes.

"In the crowded house hospitality was given to the celebrated American—Gottschalk was at the piano. Through a partly-opened window we could see the great pianist. Pale from inspiration, his eyes fixed upon the landscape of the pampa, which unfolded itself in all the splendor of a South American night, the poet-artist allowed the harmonies to flow in torrents, unfolding all the treasures of his soul, and, like the music of music, gave out strains of melody more celestial spheres.

"Upon approaching nearer, the picture upon which he gazed was wonderful, the landscape which surrounded it. Twenty young ladies were grouped around the great pianist, and he was playing in his usual position, 'le dernier amour.' Their expectant attitudes, their eyes fixed on the pianist, seemed to pierce through the material envelope of the soul, and to read what it contained. Only a scene like this could give the idea of grandeur.

"The dark and thick trees, the flowers, the lovely sky, the torrents of light which came out of the drawing-room and rendered still more lovely the landscape, the sweet harmony of nature seized the imagination and prepared it marvellously for the enjoyment of the music which the great artist revealed to his spellbound audience. Yes—it was Gottschalk, the great pianist, the poet, the man who charms the masses by his talent, and whose liberality contributes to many charities, and who, wherever he passes the best part of his triumphs to orphan asylums and other charitable institutions. The appointment of the Orphan Asylum of Buenos Ayres proposes to refund him a large gold-medal."

MARCHESI IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago *Times* has the following to say in regard to Mr. Marchesi's season in that city:

"The only fixed engagement that has been made at the *Opera House* for the fall with Max Maretzek, is a season of German and Italian opera, to commence on Monday next. Engagements for the two companies are being made in Europe, and they are to be strong in all respects. Brignoli is said to have been secured as the tenor of the Italian troupe. We are heartily glad that Maretzek is to occupy this field, as an end will, through him, come to the wretched orchestras and choruses that we have been obliged to endure these many years in operatic representation. These features he has always notably paid special attention to, and how much they add to the value of an entertainment will soon be shown by the public as now it is shown by musicians only."

Coal Statements.

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Saturday, *Aug. 29, 1868:*

From	Tons. Cwts.
St. Clair	8,616 0
Pottsville	8,038 11
Schuylkill Haven	2,195 19
Auburn	4,144 07
Port Clinton	6,350 18
Harrisburg and Hamplin	6,649 18
Total Anthracite Coal for week	37,895 06
Previously reported from January, 1868	1,529,105 [illegible]
Lehighton for week	8,129 15
Total for week previous	25,302 10
Coal for the Company's use	2,593 19
Total of all kinds for week	38,054 00
Previously this year	3,091,245 [illegible]
Total	3,129,419 07
To same time last year	2,570,413 05
Increase	566,006 01

The following is a statement of the coal transported over the Pennsylvania Railroad for the week and season ending *Aug. 29*, and the same period last year:

	Week.	Season.
Tons	18,000	1,000,000
Delaware and Hudson Canal	50,000	917,924
Schuylkill and Sunbury	1,000	1,000
Total	67,000	1,918,924
For same period last year:	Week.	Season.
Tons	17,000	1,000,000
Delaware and Hudson Canal	34,984	1,000,000
Pennsylvania Coal Company	1,000	17,267
Total	52,000	2,017,267

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