PARTED.

We sang together, you and I,
In a quiet church sweet songs of praise;
Your voice was like an angel's voice,
Your face was an angel's face.

We knelt together, you and I,
In that dim old church, in silent of heaven,
And you prayed a prayer that the angels know
That sin may be forgiven.

We walked together, you and I,
In the happy groves, where wood-birds sing;
Half weary were the pleasant words
Of That you kept murmuring.

They beat in time with our glad hearts,
Our words they were from warm and soul,
Laughing, you sang them, all for me
As we two wandered on.

We talked together, you and I,
Wise things you spoke for one so young,
I listened, feeling all the while
That on your words a story hung.

We lived together, you and I,
In those old years, true friends, no more;
Did we ever dream of what was to be,
Could we span the years that were on before?

If we loved together, you and I,
Was it wise that the love we never told?
Was it better to let the time glide on
Till both life and love were cold?

—*Dublin University Magazine.* L. C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Overland* for December has just reached us. This New Magazine forms the only authentic channel through which the higher utterance of the great Pacific population—that utterance, we mean, which is too fine to be seized by the telegraph, and which finds its utmost expression in literature. It is one of our greatest treats to have, at last, in a refined and classic form, the echoes of what our western brothers have been at, in the way of thinking, observation, study and the belles lettres. The first particularly loca paper in the new number is Mr. M. G. Upton's on the earthquake of last October. This philosopher, although he will puzzle his head about tide-turning and the battery in the human brain, contrives to arrange some leading facts out of the debris of

THE SHOCKS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The earthquake of the 21st of October, the most violent that ever was experienced, has left behind it a handwriting which, by a little study, can easily be deciphered. There are hundreds of chimneys moved out of their position, while the houses on which they are erected maintain their original place. If the force came from the interior of the earth, it must have been communicated to the house before it reached the chimney; but the house furnished no evidence of a change of position. There is a blank of force then, which is totally inexplicable upon the subterranean hypothesis. But this is not all. A wash through that portion of the city which lies east of Montgomery street, will reveal many curious facts. For instance, the portion of the city which is known as "made ground." It was originally a cove, but has been reclaimed from the bay by tumbling *debris* of all descriptions on top of the sand which formed the bottom. Here we find what at first sight appears to be a confused aggregation of cracked walls, demolished fire-walls and wrenched chimneys. But there is a method in this destruction. If we take the brick-paved quadrangle corner of Battery and California streets, and draw a line from it in a northwesterly direction, it will be found that it runs along the exact course of the destruction of the earthquake—the store on the other side of the line, but nearer to Sansome street; the south front of the old American Theatre, the north corner of the store corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets; the northeast corner of the building formerly occupied by Wells, Fargo and the Mint chimney on Commercial street. Eight or ten of these lines of ruin are in this manner traced running parallel with the one above traced, in this section of the city. The fire-walls, chimneys and houses out of this line are entirely uninjured. There is no evidence left on them of the occurrence of any earthquake. Further, an examination of some of the large buildings affected shows the same line. The southeast and northwest corners are damaged, also all the corners on that line, while the other two corners are uninjured. This is the case in the Custom House, the old Merchants' Exchange, and in every large building where damage has been done. This handwriting of the earthquake we have seen observed by any one now while the waters are fresh. Another very marked line is that which damaged the Railroad House on Commercial street—injured the fire-walls of the Mint, and the Sansome street; struck the store of Isaacs & Co., southwest corner Merchant and Sansome streets, broke up the sidewalk on the Merchant street side of the old Washington Market; piled the farms in, and through the building where the *Examiner* is printed, on Washington street, just east of Montgomery Block, and passed through the iron buildings on the northeast corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, and on the other side but leaving that on the east entirely untouched, as may be seen by a visit to the ruins on the ground floor. These observations point to anything but a subterranean commotion.

A deeper sort of electrical observations is Dr. D. Walker's record of facts noted in the polar regions about the aurora. Let us quote these considerations on the

ALTITUDE OF THE AURORAL LIGHTS.

The simultaneous appearance of an aurora at different places has frequently been used as an argument for the great height above the earth's surface at which this light may be evolved. Professor Loomis, for instance, calculates that the great auroral exhibition of September, 1859, had an elevation of seventy-five hundred miles above the earth; but his calculations are based upon the supposition that the same aurora was seen by the different observers. It was noticed in Jamaica, and at intervening points as far north as sixty-five degrees north latitude, where the writer was at the time; its elevation was found to be so at this last point of observation was considerable. A display of similar character was at the same time occurring in the southern hemisphere. It would be more correct to calculate from the point of view of two hundred degrees of latitude than from one of twenty-five degrees; but such a calculation would result in placing it far beyond the limit of appreciable atmosphere. No doubt, when further and more accurate examination has been made, the average height of auroral display will be found to be much nearer the earth than many at present are disposed to allow.

Our two quotations above gives may answer as vindicating the accuracy of the new magazine. We will turn to more literary matter.—The Rev. A. W. Loomis, whose previous contributions on various Chinese subjects have won so very welcome, gives a translation of part of a book of morality often seen in the hands of the California Chinaman, entitled the Mirror of the Mind; from its thick-studded precepts we extract simply one, because it is strikingly resembles the "Golden Rule" of our own religion:

THE CHINESIAN CHRISTIANITY.

"The man of Chwang said: I will go good to him who does good to me: I must also do good to him who does evil to me: if I have not done evil to others, will others have no evil to me?

Master Chwang, we are informed, lived between 200 and 225 B. C.—Mr. J. C. Freemony, who contributed once a very interesting account of the Apaches to the magazine, has a readable article on dueling in the West Indies. We think there is harm in this sort of notes, so well written, and with the sort of gusto that is betrayed in Mr. Cromony's style. If the exploits of heaves on the Spanish islands whose sole dream is to realize in this age the barbarism of Italy and Spain in the sixteenth century, are to be recorded, let them be stated with dry disapprobation, not racily.

Mr. Thomas Magee, in "A Run Overland," evinces the vindictive disposition towards the red race so nearly universal in the extreme West. These reporters, even when promoted into magazine writing, seem unable to rise beyond their own narrow experience of a day—seem unable to remember that in other States, as Canada and Pennsylvania, the problem of satisfying the Indians was satisfactorily settled on human grounds.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN KILLED.

The press of the Pacific and the Atlantic States have shed oceans of sympathetic tears over Indian wrongs committed "by thieving Indian agents and bad white men." It is another bubble of bosh, which no amount of truthful testimony to the contrary seems capable of pricking. For one outrage or case of dishonesty practiced against an Indian by an Indian agent or white man, fifty cases of Indian outrages against innocent white men can readily be found. Feeding, pow-wowing, war-dancing, all among Indians, only result in increasing their already large stock of barbarism and ignorance, and in increasing their belief that they are feared. The tables must be turned. One good whipping has done more for us, in most friendly thing that can be done for our "red brethren." This is not one of a thousand theoretical nonsenses for Indian troubles with which newspapers now-a-days overflow, but is based upon ascertained facts. Mr. Connor, or some other such man, be given command on the plains, and he will accomplish the task assigned, and have thousands of valuable lives and millions of dollars saved. The Indian is from the skin to the marrow, a mean, cowardly, blood-thirsty cheat, of the most despicable kind. He never takes a step in advance when there are twenty to one hundred chances in his favor. A tiger may as easily be expected to be the only monarch to which he can be made to bow.

This provincial tone has extended to all the notes of travel we remember to have seen in the *Overland*. The Californian, when he shows himself in Europe or the East, never seems to get out of the type of the penny-liner at large on a free pass.—The account of Lima in this number, by Edward P. Sod, dard, though interesting, is hardly an exception; and we must say ditto to the anonymous scribbling about life in Honolulu. The stories are better. "Lost in the Fog," by Noah Brooks, is a remarkably graceful fragment, about the discovery of an insolated race of Spaniards on a part of the coast separated from the mainland by impassable mountains, and fossilizing in their solitude their quaint old-world habits while the dazzling civilization of California is going on unheeded around them in this charming fancy, worthy we think of Everett Hale or at least of Herman Melville, but only once before equalled in the literature, and that was in the poet Harte's exquisite story in the *Overland's* first number, "The Luck of Roaring Camp." The Angelfish of the West, does not unfortunately spare any of his injries to the present number, which therefore finds itself sensibly lacking in the poetical department; for there seems to be no poet in California singer of his (or is it *her?*) finish and delicacy. "Deux Enfants Perdus," however, "Gorgas in California" is a good study, in romantic prose, of a type of western demagogue, Curtis's *Abel Newt* translated to a mining region and wrapped in a *camisia vaun*.

We find, on looking over the list of contents,—for this number completes the volume—a wonderful repetition of writers' names, only to be equalled by its reverend prototype the *Atlantic* in its most classical months. We appreciate the high compliment that be undergone by this small circle of literary persons to keep up their magazine with such spirit and variety, and we congratulate them on the production of a second recognized standard, a magnificent exposition of the interests of our proud West, and an organ interesting, as so few other publications are interesting, on account of its locality.—Published by A. Roman & Co., San Francisco.

Remarkable Physiological Experiments on Stomachs of Pigeons.

A very interesting report was given by Professor Voit at the last session of the Munich Academy, on the effect produced upon the pigeons by taking away the two hemispheres of the brain, the experimenter arriving at different conclusions from those of earlier cases. He describes the process as follows: Immediately after the operation the bird lies in a condition similar to when asleep, sticks its head deep under its wing, and sits with closed eyes immovable. This, however, is only the immediate effect of the operation, for after a few weeks it awakes out of this condition, stretches out its head, and flies away of its own accord. Up to this point it is certain that no birds see, hear, and have the sense of touch. Only in one point do they differ essentially from those from whom they spring. They do not take food of their own accord, and would remain hungry in the midst of plenty; they feel nothing, and fly away over rabbits, at which, when in a normal condition, they are exceedingly frightened.

According to these observations it can be assumed that such birds from which the brain has been taken away have sensations, see images, hear sounds, but attach thereto no further notion. But when we see animal pigeons carefully removing all obstacles out of their way, we then slighting on small projecting objects without shock, see how they seek to escape from the hand which would seize them, we must still call all this a mere exhibition of original perception. The birds showed at time the most remarkable instinct when induced to a certain movement, this was continued for a length of time. Thus a pigeon which had been operated upon accidentally struck its beak against a wooden cross rail which hung up by a thread. The concussion gave a pendulous movement to the rail, which, on its returning swing, the bird struck against it again and it is in motion. This sport was continued by the bird for over an hour, and was then interrupted by Voit himself.

After the operation it was observed that the space in which the two hemispheres of the brain had lain became filled with an exudation or serous fluid, which gradually assisted to a fibrous nature, of the little brain and came to the forepart of the skull, and the bone of the skull gradually rank in. In the case of a young pigeon operated upon, however, the portion taken away was afterwards replaced, until the brain attained to nearly its normal condition (more so than any previous case). This bird, too, would never take food of its own will. Five months after the operation, the hollow of the skull, where the two hemispheres had previously been, was found to be filled with a white mass having the exact appearance and consistence of the white brain substance, and which had attained unfortunately and imperceptibly eight slight portions of the two hemispheres which had not been taken away. The whole mass had not been the form of two perfect brain-hemispheres, in each of which was a small lobe, lower place, filled with fluid, and both divided by a partition or septum. The whole mass consisted of nerve-fibrils, primitive nervous fibres, and undoubtedly contained ganglionic cells.

This is the first observation made on the new formation of a brain at the same time with the restoration of its activity.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The recent collection in the Methodist Episcopal churches for church extension realized $4,480.

The Free Will Baptists now number 63,548 members, an increase of about 8½ per cent. during the past year.

Twenty-one persons were added to the First Presbyterian Church at the last communion, of which twenty were by certificate. "Ten years ago this place was wickedness man in New York," Oliver Dyer, has united with the Swedenborgian church.

The amount of collections made in the Protestant Episcopal churches on Thanksgiving Day, for the benefit of the Episcopal Hospital, was $8,759 24.

In Reading, Pa., Mr. Henry Crouse is expected shortly to be called "The Converted Methodist Episcopal Church," at his own cost.

The Sultan has issued an edict liberating Jerusalem forever from military service and from the payment of any tax or taxes levied on account of military operations.

The Pope is said to be 78 years of age, not 76, as commonly stated. The mistake is made by a correspondent, who reports that the Pope himself says he was born in 1792.

The Episcopal schools connected to the Church of the Atonement held their anniversary on Sunday afternoon last. The school numbers 400 scholars.

At the last monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, held last Monday evening, seventy-eight new members were added, and resolutions were adopted in reference to the death of Rev. Robert J. Parvin and condoling with the family.

At the installation of J. J. Witherow as pastor of the Arch Street Presbyterian Church last Sunday, Rev. Dr. W. E. Schenck preached the sermon, and Rev. Drs. Beadle and Breed delivered the charges to the pastor and congregation.

During the four years of Rev. Dr. Alex. Reed's pastorship of the Central Presbyterian Church in this city, two hundred persons have been added to the membership, making a present number of communicants 462. The yearly revenue of the church amounts to more than $5,000.

The 29th anniversary of the Sunday schools of the Cohocksink Presbyterian Church was celebrated on Sunday afternoon. The annual report showed 325 scholars, with an average attendance of 424. The missionary collections of the year amounted to $302 37. Addresses were made by Rev. Alfred Taylor and Rev. Mr. Muchmore.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, who was about a year ago installed pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York city, is attracting such large audiences to hear him that the church cannot hold the people, and camp chairs are regularly placed in the aisles for the accommodation of strangers. Among those who went to hear him recently was Henry Ward Beecher.

Gossip from Lambertville up the Delaware tells of a new Jerusalem on that side, says the *National Republican*, only thirteen miles, and into the country only twelve miles, we find to be the place Baptist churches, some of which have erected new houses of worship within the last six or seven years. Two of these churches at Flemington and Lambertville, will cost, when both are finished, about $70,000.

The following statistics relative to the position of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States during the year 1868, have been carefully compiled from the latest convention journals and other published reports: Dioceses, 58; Bishops, 57; Clergymen, 2,412; ordinations, 206; candidates for holy orders, 351 baptisms, 38,702; confirmations, 24,695; communicants, 194,692; membership, 1,100,000; contributions, $4,157,888 28; marriages, 17,046; burials, 12,546; Sunday school teachers, 21,711; do. scholars, 194,406.

The 11th anniversary of the Bethany Mission in Brandywine street, above Fifteenth, was celebrated recently. The exercises were commenced by the scholars, 300 in number (all colored), singing an anthem, followed by the reading of the Scriptures by the superintendent, Mr. Baldenson. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Cunningham, of the Presbyterian church, Rev. Chas. Wm. Cook, of Bethany Church, and Wm. F. Mitchell. The instruction of the scholars on Sundays is the principal object of this religious denomination. The Mission is supported by voluntary contributions.

The Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society distributed during the last month 59,137 English, 8,341 German, and 161 French tracts; over two-thirds of the city, through 8 Missionaries, 55 Superintendents, and 300 Tract Visitors; 5,600 tracts of this number have been given to the seamen along the Delaware and Schuylkill. These Visitors gather the children into our Sunday and other schools, supply the Bible to the destitute, meet the sick and sorrowing, and assist the Home Mission and Union Benevolent Societies, and aid the Temperance cause by circulating the pledge and temperance tracts. Monthly meetings are established as far as possible in each section, to which the residents of each section are invited to attend who do not go anywhere to church, and are eventually drawn to hear the Gospel preached.

The Week of Prayer commences to-morrow, January 3. At a meeting of the clergymen of Philadelphia, recently held at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, the following arrangements were made: On the evening of Sunday, Jan. 3—Sermon by the pastors, subject, "Prayer, and the Manifest for United Prayer." Monday, Jan. 4—Union meeting at West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Eighteenth and Arch Streets, subject, "Consecration." Tuesday, Jan. 5—Tuesday, Jan. 5—Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Broad and Arch streets, subject, "Prayer for Nations and the extension of Christ's Kingdom." Wednesday, Jan. 6—First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square; subject, "Families, Schools and Colleges." Thursday, Jan. 7—Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chestnut street, above Eighteenth; subject, "Personal Consecration and Activity." Friday, Jan. 8—First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Broad street, below Spruce; subject, "The Outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and the Evidences of his Special Presence." Saturday, Jan. 9—Church of the Epiphany, Chestnut and Fifteenth streets; subject, "Prayer for Immediate and Multitudinous Conversions to God." Sunday, Jan. 10—Sermon by the pastors; subject, "Sanctification of the Sabbath."

FINANCIAL.

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