POEM BY A YOUNG PHILADELPHIA LADY.

The Boston *Transcript*, in publishing the following poem, says it is "by the daughter of Mr. D. Bates, of Philadelphia, whose 'Speak Gently' has achieved a well-deserved fame on both sides of the Atlantic. It is rarely that we find from one so young such felicitous and poetic descriptions of nature as in the 'Summer Night.' The influence of Whittier has created a school of poetry in our country which is distinct from that of Europe, as our school for landscape painting differs from that of the Old World:"

A SUMMER NIGHT.

BY LEONA BATES.

The sun has set, and o'er the valley hanges
The misty veil that Summer weaves at night,
Her glowing beauty from the gaze of Night,
Soft, as breezes float from off the hills
To lull the flowers to sleep.

Over my face,
Like touch of woman's fingers, steals the air,
Soothing my weary brain, and bringing sweet
Forgetfulness of sorrow, care, and pain.

The shadows deepen, and the distant woods
Look dark and gloomy, though as fervent noon
The twining boughs and dark, green foliage
Made cool breezies inviting to express
Bright visions rise before me—fairy forms
Too beautiful for earth—wood nymphs, whose curls
Are twined with fragrant blossoms—water sprites
Float from the spray of crystal founts, and then
Dissolving into air, leave but a gleam
Of rainbow hues flashing upon my sight.

The darkness gathers all around, and now
My fancy pictures stranger, wonderful things;
For Night so drapes her mantle o'er the earth
That she may conceal the wonders of her work
Of fallen trees seem changed to wild weird shapes,
A few pale stars peep out, half veiled in clouds
Of heavy whiteness; as they smile and shine,
Their image is reflected far below,
Deep in the bosom of a fairy lake
That lies far away, amid the green grass banks,
Where on its bosom snowy lilies love
To lie and gaze upon the clouds that float
Like lilies in deeper, bluer lake.

A solemn stillness reigns, save the low chirp
Of insects or the twittering of birds
Within their nests, and as I gaze around,
I scarcely my spirit gently stays,
Born of the dreamy quiet. Memory
Goes back to early years when these green fields
To me seemed widened into worlds of space,
Where oft I roamed, happy and free as air,
I strove to snare the gorgeous butterflies,
That fluttered o'er the clover blossom's sweets.

The little birds chirped their lays with lungs and shout
I vested, thinking it a daring deed,
How looks so small, though it has spread
The hazy mantle of distance over whole grove.
Near by I see, nestling amid the trees,
The village church, where pointing up to heaven
Like a white finger gleams the tiny spire.
What memories to me that spot, the home
Of rest and quiet spent within its walls;
When through the open windows came the pure,
Fresh air of heaven, bringing the perfumes from
The fields and gardens around. What songs of birds
Went up to heaven mingled with songs of praise!
The willows, with their long green branches sweep
To gaze, but do not hide from me the cold,
White stones that guard the silent forms of those
I've loved and lost. I would not call them back,
Nor should we turn from flowers that strew our path
To gather up the dead leaves of the past.

'Tis midnight, and the breath of sleeping flowers
Is borne upon the night wind, and it soothes
My weary senses, till I fain could weep.
Twould last forever, but the stars will pale,
And far along the eastern sky will break
The first faint light of day, and birds trill
The flowers, all dripping with the cool, bright dew,
Will wake to greet the sun, the birds will fly
From tree to tree, and fill the air with their
Rich melody, till nature wakes to hail
With all her joyous sounds the breaking day.

Philadelphia, 1869.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Patersons' have in press a notable novel from the Swedish, of Victor Rydberg, called "The Last Athenian." We can definitely recommend this author, whom Frederika Bremer did not hesitate to pronounce the best and most graphic novel of its kind ever written in the Swedish language. The translation is from the competent pen of Mr. Wm. W. Thomas, Jr., our late consul at Gothenburg, in Sweden. (The same publishers announce a sequel to Mrs. Southworth's "Fair Play," a novel which, for special reasons, has attained an extraordinary popularity. The continuation is called "How to Win Her.") "The Broken Life," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, is also in press. "Colonel Thorpe's Scenes in Arkansaw," with sixteen designs by Darley, will soon appear. "The Queen of the Savannah," by Gustave Aimard, and "Twelve Months of Matrimony," by Emilie Carlen, are each fifty-cent octavo tales that will soon be introduced to the suffrages of the yellow-cover public.

Dr. Draper's History of the Civil War (8vo., Harper & Bros.), wins favorable opinions, we are glad to find, from that most difficult of critics, the London *Saturday Review*. After foolishly criticising certain histories prepared in the North "for dressing a few laurels around the Northern government" after its victories, the *Saturday Review* dribbles out its grudged praise as follows:

In this respect Dr. Draper sets them an admirable example. His History of the Civil War, of which the second volume is now before us, is not free from strong party and national prejudices—as may be seen in the manner in which he treats the notorious proclamation of General Butler. But its very title displays a better spirit than that of most Northern historians of life war, the Southerners are, as a rule, spoken of not as "rebels," but as Confederates; and full justice is rendered to the bravery of the men, the patience, patriotism and patience of the women, and the heroism with which the entire people endured the horrors of war, the privations inflicted by the blockade upon a nation accustomed to derive a large portion of the necessaries of life from abroad, the desolation carried into their homes by the slaughter of the very flower of their youth and manhood, and the other sufferings which he himself sums up in the emphatic phrase, that the South, during the war, was a land of siege. But even Dr. Draper (mourns the *Saturday Review*) is not a trustworthy guide. The national vanity that cannot bear to own a failure, nor rest satisfied without trying to explain away a disgrace, leads him too far from sober truth, and even from reasonable probability. Thus he claims the campaign of Bull Run as a "political success" for the Federals, basing his argument upon the assertion of an aggressive purpose on the part of the South, and a defensive one on that of the North—imputing to the former a design, with a force not half that of their enemy, to take Washington, and denying by implication the notorious expectation of the Federal Government and the entire North that the army of the Potomac would march straight on to Richmond and capture the Confederate capital at a blow—he not only provokes a smile at the moment, but destroys all confidence in his impartiality and accuracy for the future. His present volume brings the history down to the close of 1862, and the issue of what he calls the "Battle of Antietam" (the most decisive Comet—Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

The second volume of Mr. Henry W. Bellows's "The Old World in its new Face," continues the tour from Venice to Naples and Messina, thence to the Orient and Holy Land, thence home through Greece to Northern Italy and Paris. The book is, perhaps, a little too long; for readers only want the most condensed and original impressions about the old routes of travel. Mr. Bellows, however, is so happy a narrator that we forgive his eye, for seeing everything, at the instance of his tongue, which tells it all so running, and persuasively. Published by Harpers. Sold by Turner, Brothers & Co.

The Treatise on Physiology, by J. C. Dalton, M. D., is a work of the first authority, including the profoundest truths of anatomy and hygiene in language wended of scientific terminology. It is the best manual that can possibly be put in the hands of a class. For the use of schools a few diagrams have been interspersed and questions added. Published by Harpers. Sold by Turner, Brothers & Co.

The sixth number of *Zell's Popular Encyclopedia and Universal Dictionary* is out, after an unusually short interval since the preceding one. It contains eleven large double-column octavo pages. The selection of words, a matter of very delicate tact in such an enterprise, is made with great discretion; few are admitted whose meaning is universally known, and hardly any seem to be left out which would probably be objects of inquiry. The definitions are full. Under the last word, age, the reader comes, with three pictures; and they are up to the time: that of another word, agriculture, contains surveys of 1868. The present number finishes at ALCHEMY.

The seventh number will contain extended definitions of the words ALABAMA, ALARIC, ALASKA, ALBANY, ALBATROSS, ALCHEMY and ALCIBIADES, and twelve illustrations. The *Encyclopedia* is destined to a brilliant popular success.

The second number of *Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine* fulfils the promise of the first. The *Magazine* for February contains about a hundred pages of matter selected from the best foreign sources, as well as from the organs of American Mechanics.—Published, at 192 Broadway, New York, at $5 per annum.

NEW PARIS PUBLICATIONS.

"Le Diable, es grandeur et sa decadence." Par J.-M. Cayla. Paris, E. Dentu. Received from Penington & Sons.

No more phantoms! Down with the monsters! exclaims, at the conclusion of his study of demonology, the author of "Ces Bons Messieurs de St. Vincent-de-Paul" and of "Le Diable." He professes to have written his book for the purpose of delivering Christianity and human reason from the most destructive and odious of all the symbols borrowed from the ancient pantheism of Asia. In the view of his advanced philosophy, he speculates about the devil and hell and original sin are only the engines which fanaticism has been employing for centuries to brutify and affright humanity. Armed with the sword of Voltairian reform, he devotes himself, through four hundred pages of the size called in 18 jesus, to stripping of the Satanic majesty the harlequinade, of this proverb and chimera and juggler whom we call the devil.

After a prefatory rhapsody addressed to Satan in person, (throughout which we may perceive a profound obligation to Chateaubriand's version of the Paradise Lost,) the author begins his historical and practical in his first chapter. His earliest sources are the rabbins and the obscure histories of the Talmud; the hours of Adam's first day, only ten of which elapsed before his disastrous acquaintance with the tempter, are recited after these ghostly authorities. At the first hour he collected the dust of the earth and moulded the embryo; at the second, Adam was on his feet; at the fourth (M. Cayla admires the promptitude with which the first man commenced himself encyclopedist), Adam named the animals; the seventh was occupied with his marriage with Eve, whom the Creator presented to him *after having dressed her!* Of course he cannot but find something delicate, tender and all oriental in that touch; at the tenth hour Adam sinned, and by the twelfth he was already tasting the trouble and sweat of labor. The account of the fall M. Cayla takes entire from Milton, whom he evidently accepts with innocence as the recognized mythographer of the protestants; but he borrows from the rabbins again the pedigree of Cain, offspring of Eve and the tempter.

In the next chapter our author takes up the history of Noah, which seems to him likely to have been learned by Moses from the Egyptian priests (since Renan has taught them the pleasant and fruitful vice of guessing, the French have plunged with abandon into guesswork of about this conjecture) and discusses the question whether the vine was planted by the devil. Then tracing the salutatory attendance of Satan upon the Jewish race through their whole history and sojourn under the Egyptians, he lands the chosen people, after the death of their chief historian, in Syria, in the full contagion of the myths of Asia Minor.

Chapters III., IV. and V. are devoted to prolonging the history of demonology through the Jewish and Christian dispensations, into the sombre mental condition of the middle ages, wherein all dark notions had such welcome root and such fantastic luxuriance of outgrowth. The last three, occupying the last chapters, does not come much further down in point of time; for at the Renaissance (the word a French author always uses when a German or English one would say Reformation) the hero of our history ceased to grow, if he did not cease to live. "The myths which fill the middle portion of the book are the curious phantoms whose birth was in the dark ages; and the strange grinning images amassed by M. Cayla out of history and legend, people a large portion of his monograph with types as evidently mediæval, as the strange figures left by the same centuries upon the corbels and gargoyles of the cathedrals. M. Cayla, however, prolongs his study to our own times by reciting the fantasies of protestantism, the convulsionists and hysterical saints, and concludes with an analysis of modern spiritualism, a fully inspired, as he believes, by the same magnet in the human brain which erst gave origin to the fantastic bugbear of Satan.

M. Cayla's light, rolling method is not at all adapted to the average protestant reader, to whom the tempter is a daily presence, only too plainly felt and too disastrously known; and a great deal of his modesty might be nullified by a little child with some plain query about the necessity and origin of evil in the world. So far as the historical study goes, however, it is industrious, clear, complete, and therefore useful; and clergymen and bible students may find a curious and exhaustive repository of the kind of lore in this tract which will at first repel them.

"Les Monstres Marins." Par Armand Landin; ouvrage illustré de 47 vignettes. Paris, Hachette & Cie. Received from Penington & Sons.

Hachette and Company would deserve our decorations rather than our thanks if, in their library of over thirty "Books of Wonders," they were not careful to exclude all inaccurate and deceptive pieces of information; for genuine science has hardly any enemy so dangerous as the "marvel" of the traveler or dilettante. We believe, however, that the illustrations, in eight octavo pages, of this firm are as respectable as they are entertaining; and we would recommend to some American publisher, with more confidence than to most any enterprise we can think of, the translation of this whole library of strange lore,—the fairy-tales of science.

The book of Marine Monsters is compiled with great care by M. Landrin from every reliable source at hand; the greater part of these sources is necessarily foreign, for the French are not especially a maritime people, and the narratives of American whalers and English explorers are the rich field from which the learned author has had to glean abundantly reaped. In at least one case, however, that of the sepia (the *picaure* of Hugo's "Toilers of the Sea,") M. Landrin has his most reliable witness in a French officer, M. Bouyer, lieutenant of the steamer Alecton, whose paper on the cuttle-fish was communicated to the Academy of Sciences in 1862. The descriptions of the various wonders of the seas and shores have been culled by our author with great care and with lively relish, and he is not less amusing when he recites the various myths which human fancy has in various ages located in the wonderbreeding sea. This branch of his subject leads him to such fantasies as Barnum's mermaid and the Gloucester Bay sea-serpent of 1817; but the authentic marvels are, after all, the most interesting. The illustrations, amounting to nearly fifty, are so accurate and artistic as to add greatly to the clearness of the descriptions.

We have only to say further, in recommending this series to students of French who wish to be well entertained while perfecting themselves in foreign syntax, that Hachette cannot print otherwise than with brilliant type on beautiful paper, and that each volume is a convenient handful of three to four hundred pages; and that, sold by Messrs. Penington at one dollar currency.

"Les Timbres-Poste. Catalogue méthodique et descriptif de tous les timbres-poste connus. Première partie, timbres-poste proprement dits." Paris and Strasbourg, Berger-Levrault et fils: sold by Penington & Sons.

On examining the American department of this catalogue, it seems to us to be accurate and surprisingly full, including even such obsolete stamps as those of the Blood dispatch of this town. Imagine 140 pages, quite filled with the indications of the various postal stamps of the world, and this only of the "timbres" *proprets* so-called! What a beehive—what a hive of bees! Let the letter-writing mania of our literary age!

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND WRONGS.

Mrs. Francis D. Gage, in "Looking Back," gives personal reminiscences, and tells how she became interested in the Women's Rights movement, and of its progress. We quote a single incident from her very interesting article:

At twenty, I married. My husband was a lawyer. One day, years ago, a woman called at our home to see him. Her husband had been intoxicated, and had beaten her until her out of the house, and kept her children from her. She had married him while he was poor. Herfather, dying, had bequeathed her a farm and house, horses, cattle, sheep and money. Into this house the husband moved. Into the comfortable use of the money he installed himself as master, and she soon found herself a pauper dependent on his bounty. He starved her, beat her children, and compelled excessive labor from her and them. She had come to my husband to learn what she should do.

"Leave him," said he.

"But he won't let me have my children."

"No, in law, they belong to him."

"The property is mine."

"In law, not one cent of it except enough for your necessary support."

"Well, if I could have my say about that and my children?"

"But you cannot. He can keep the children. You must have an arbitration of men to say what ought to be enough for your necessary support."

"Didn't my father give it all to me?"

"Certainly, but the law gives it to your husband."

"Can I run him for beating me?"

"Not in your own name."

"Suppose you sue him for me, could I then get damages?"

"Any damage that would accrue, would go to other parties. You will learn that all the children with him," continued my husband, as she sat utterly silenced, "I will do all I can for you. But I warn you. He has money and you have none, and public opinion here allows a man to whip his wife out of the house and whip her in again, especially if he is drunk. Are you strong enough to leave your children and abide the issue?"

"My God, no! the youngest is a baby."

"Then I cannot help you unless you sue for alimony, and have him bound over to keep the peace."

"If I should do that he would kill me."

"I suppose he would maltreat you."

Slowly the poor woman rose from her chair, and, in a voice that went to our souls, said, simply, as she went out, "I *must* go to my children."

How many women are there, even to-day, whose sad experience are paralleled by the incident above given, who can tell.

The Use of Sparrows.

A writer in *Once a Week* says of these useful little birds:

"Mr. Edward Wilson, whose labors in the department of acclimatization are universally recognized, and to whom, if I mistake not, Australia owes its sparrows, has ascertained that no less than fourteen hundred cockchafers' wings have been found below the nest of one pair of sparrows. Each female insect produces about forty grubs, which lay row for three years in the ground, preying upon the crops during this time to an enormous extent. As many as one hundred thousand of these grubs have been found on one acre of land, and as each acre will grow about forty thousand mangolds-or turnips there are about three grubs to each root! It may easily be seen the damage done by this single insect in France alone has been estimated at the astounding sum of £40,000,000. The simple calculation shows that, simply in feeding their young, a single pair of sparrows annually prevent the production of fourteen thousand grubs, and the account in favor of the birds is not yet complete. The sparrows by no means restrict themselves to cock-chafers, even when these delicacies are plentiful, but will eat almost any kind of insect or grub that comes in their way."

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FINANCIAL.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

A SPECIAL committee of the Nebraska Legislature has reported in favor of formal confirmation by the Senate to obey the law, whether he approves it or not, and the duty of doing so this House is to censure him and charge him with usurpation of the House and invasion of its rights. Mr. Speaker, it did not so and day by day the people of the country that the House of Representatives do not countenance conduct of the people acting under the obligation of his oath of office, and that they will not be a party to a mob which would disgrace any assembly of men, civilized or uncivilized, on the face of God's earth.

Mr. Schenck agreed that the concurrent resolution did not touch the question as to what should be done when the certificates were opened. It did not reach the question of counting votes. He did not think that the concurrent resolution and the rule should be confounded with each other. He reviewed the proceedings of yesterday, and showed that the prevailing opinion of the Senate, and therefore of the Senate, and gentlemen, wonder, he continued, that any of us should be guilty of such a piece of language whatever, it is proper to consider this decision an invasion of the rights of the House of Representatives. If it be not, then we do not represent the House of Representatives in the coming of counting the votes that over one body was made when dancing attendance on another.

Further discussion followed, Mr. Colfax defending his action in calling upon the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield strongly censuring the action of yesterday. Mr. Schenck finally withdrew moving that the pending resolutions be laid upon the table, which was agreed to, yeas 115, nays 57. "That's the measure at last! I ever saw any man do." There were yeas and nays on the motion to lay and drew his motion. Mr. Butler then made a speech in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Butler modified his resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the joint rules governing the manner of procedure and the order of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, in the presence of the two Houses, in counting the vote of Georgia in defiance to the decision of the Senate, and in opposition to the decision of the House, and in opposition to the decision of the Senate, and in opposition to the decision of the House, and in opposition to the decision of the Senate, and in opposition to the decision of the House, and in opposition