NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History of European Morals, from Augustus to Charlemagne. By William E. H. Lecky, M. A. 2 vols., 8vo. D. Appleton & Co., 1869.

In last week's number of *Blackwood* there is a portrait in profile, representing a man still young, blond, with a countenance bearing evident traces of the sanguine-nervous temperament, and a carriage of the head indicating briskness and energy. This is Lecky, the new Homer or new historian of Rationalism and of Morals. Compared with the bald, dome-like forehead, thick jaw and neck, and finely-arched mouth of Buckle (of whom Mr. Lecky is widely proclaimed the compeer), our youthful philosopher's characteristics are those of the poet or artist beside those of the judge. The fact is, Mr. Lecky—notwithstanding an Irishman his diversified attainments to the stock of English literature, exhibits in perfection the Celtic enthusiasm, eloquence, poetic sense, and vivacity. The result is that his speculations have a dazzling, his deductions sometimes an extravagant refinement, his facts a pictorial reality, his whole way of working an intensity and a reality, that sometimes seem hardly compatible with his balance as a historian, but which carry the greater advantage of thrilling his work with interest, and waffing it by main force of enthusiasm into the ranks of popular and pleasure-giving literature.

We are to expect a great deal from such a work, but a little attention to the title-shows that we must not expect everything. Mr. Lecky's task is a chronicle of moral opinion would at first seem an inordinate one. One thinks at first of the great, striking consciousness of faith, such as the Egyptian mythology, in Africa, that described by Homer, in Europe, and Christianity in Asia. Instead of Christian to the Ideal of Christianity, was a change from a type which was essentially male to one which was essentially feminine. "How, if Christian morals have become womanized, it is the province of his task to show.

First, says Mr. Lecky, we must consider the change in the moral standard; even a human Roman would form a very different ideal of virtue. *Second*, the order of precedence given to the virtues; the place of honor given to heroic virtues by the heathen is given to amiable virtues by Christianity. *Third*, how far the masses have attained to the foremost ideas of their day. "Sometimes we find a kind of aristocracy of virtue, exhibiting the most refined excellence in their teaching and in their actions; they exercise scarcely any appreciable influence upon the mass of the community, and sometimes verified moralists of a much less heroic order, whose teaching has permeated every section of society."

"These three questions," says Mr. Lecky, in his preface, "are those which I have especially regarded in writing the moral history of Europe between Augustus and Charlemagne. As a preliminary to the inquiry, I have discussed at some length the rival theories concerning the nature and obligation of morals, and have in addition tried to show what virtues are especially appropriate to each successive stage of civilization, and to show how far after want acceptation to what extent the national evolution has been affected by moral agencies. I have then followed the moral history of the pagan empire, from the Stoics, through the Eclectic, and the Egyptian philosophies, that in turn, the Christian, showing in what respects they were the products or expressions of the prevailing condition of society, and what their influence in many departments of legislation and literature, and investigating the causes of the deep-seated corruption which baffled all the efforts of emperors and philosophers.

"The triumph of Christianity in the Roman empire demands our attention. In treating this subject, I have endeavored, for the most part, to exclude considerations of a purely theological or controversial character, and to discuss the conversion of the faith in Palestine, and concerning the first type of its doctrine, and to regard the Church simply in its aspect as a moral agent, exercising its influence in the moral and intellectual world within these limits. I have examined the manner in which the circumstances of the pagan empire impeded or assisted its growth; the nature of the opposition it had to encounter, the transformations it underwent under the influence of prosperity, of the barbarian invasions, and the political revolutions in which it determined the moral condition of society, the growth, growth and decay of human life, the history of charity, the formation of the science of the hagiology, the effects of ascetic ideals, the domestic virtues, the moral influence of monasteries, the ethics of the decaying Christian church, and the effects of the barbarian invasions on the political and moral synthesis of secular rank, and the first stages of that military Christianity which attained its climax at the Crusades, have been all discussed with more or less detail. I have endeavored at my work by reviewing the changes that have taken place in the position of women, and in the moral questions connected with the relations of the sexes."

This last-named consideration, the view of the amelioration of the female sex as a test of the advance of morals, is one of Mr. Lecky's favorite theories, and tempts him to overstep all the boundaries he had chalked out for himself, and to bring his contemplation of the subject quite down to our own date. We have no space to cite his views of the "Woman Question," which would not coincide with those of the other historian of the sex in America. In the following tablean of the Situation of the moral world at the Rome Empire we merely indilted little facts that we are tempted to quote it in passing for its curiosity

"The legal position of the Roman wife was, in the abstract, extremely low. The Roman family was constituted on the principle of the absolute subjection of its head. He had the power of life and death both over his wife and his children, and, at the time of the Republic, the former at will. Neither the custom of gifts, nor the fear of the Gods, nor the reaction of liberty, appears to have existed in the earliest period of Roman history. The father disposed absolutely of the land of his daughter, and sometimes even possessed the power of breaking the marriage he had been hitherto contracted. In the forms of marriage, husband and wife were as much in the earliest periods of Rome, the absolute power passed into the hands of the husband, and he had the right, in some cases, of putting her to death. Law and public opinion combined in marking the criminal purity most strict. For five hundred and twenty years, it was said, there was no such thing as a divorce in Rome, and, even after that period, the instances in which marriage was regarded as absolutely indissoluble, were so numerous, that Cicero, as a Senator was consured for indecency because he had ventured to write in presence of his daughter. It was considered in a high degree disgraceful for a married woman to drink wine, or to neglect the duty of suckling her child. Sumptuary laws regulated, with the most severity, all the details of domestic economy. The contrean chse, though probably not numerous, were in the effect, very much regarded with much contempt. The disgrace of public prostitution, which many members of it was believed to be a sufficient punishment, and an edict which it was probably intended to teach in symbol the duties of conjugal life, enjoined that no such person should touch the litter of Juno, it was ordered at a certain edifice, that it should be obtain redress for an assault which had been committed upon her, because it had occurred in a house of ill-fame, in which it was disgraceful for a Roman magistrate to be found. The purity of female purity was believed to be attested by all nature. It was a crime to bathe before a husband, or before a virgin. When a woman walked naked round a field, omens fans and all the omens were felt dead before her. It was said that drowned men floated on their backs, and that they turned their faces; and this, in the opinion of Roman naturalists, was due to the purity of the latter.

"It was a remark of Aristotle, that the superiority of the Greeks to the barbarians was owing to their superior virtue. The remarks of the Greeks did not, like other nations, regard their wives as slaves, but treated them as beguiles and companions. A Roman writer has revealed, on the other hand, the extent of the treatment of wives by his fellow-countrymen, in a passage of the Greek and Latin Greek civilization. He has observed that, while the Greeks kept their wives in a separate chamber in the interior of their houses, and never permitted them to sit at banquets, except with their relatives, or to see any male, or appear in the street, unless veiled, and covered from head to foot, the Romans allowed their wives to be present at all banquets, and appeared, on the whole with greater justice, to regard them as the companions of their community men, as a proof of the superiority of Roman to Greek civilization. Mr. Mill, in the work which he has dedicated to his wife, and which he admires, and tries to gain by his own ranks as a self-convicted apostate. Mr. Lecky is all for equal distributions, for the equal share of moral pleasure, or even noble moral pain, over the lower delights. He is for the equal share of moral aristocracy; and for a submission to the inner Mentor, or Superior Critic, which almost like Mr. Lecky, with the Stoics, whom he so frequently praises. In his extreme eclecticism, he frequently, in his paragraphs on moral fetishes hitherto held as very honest, and sufficient objects—of admiration; but he is candid in all, and has not Roman or implacant trick of ringing and setting up again with different counterfeits the coin of the realm in the field. He seems sometimes wilfully severe: as where he compares the apparent success of the early Roman Church, and its seemingly infinite of vitality into the Empire, to (II. page 24) a poison which diffuses poisonous corruption over the frame it is killing; and he assuredly carries his dedictions sometimes to a speculative refinement which is either ridiculous and mischievous, as in his inquiry (I. page 115) whether impurity of the imagination should be sacrificed if they risk infinitesimal sins. For this kind of fain-splitting he has been relentlessly pounced upon by the Quarterly Review.

Mr. Lecky's field, which may be broadly termed the field of the Roman Empire, was found by Augustus subject to the Olympian religion, and left by Charlemagne Christian. The change, says our author, "from the heroic to the saint; from the ideal of Greek paganism to the Ideal of Christianity, was a change from a type which was essentially male to one which was essentially feminine." How, if Christian morals have become womanized, it is the province of his task to show.

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EDUCATION.

RUGBY ACADEMY
FOR
YOUNG MEN AND BOYS
No. 1415 Locust Street.

EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A.M., Principal.
The School will open on the 20th of September. Preparing for business, the College, or the University. Terms moderate. Circulars can be obtained at the Bookstores, or at the Academy, Eleventh, Locust, Walnut, and Chestnut streets. Collegiate Department.
Preparatory Department. College receive a most thorough preparatory training.
The Building is Extensive. An unsurpassed locality, large playground, gymnasium, and a well-ventilated playroom. Best class Primary Department.
The Academy will open on September 13. Circulars at 1124 Chestnut street.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

THE Hague Statistical Congress has opened its sessions.

TURKEY and Persia have finally settled their boundary troubles.

LAMBERT'S Polar expedition is unable to start, for lack of funds.

IT is thought that the Empress of France will soon commence her journey to the East.

EXCEPT on the subject of budget loans, the Khedive has replied on all points to the Sultan.

FRACTIONAL currency received yesterday, $118,000.

YESTERDAY'S Internal Revenue receipts, $93,682.

CUSTOMS receipts from August 28 to September 4, $4,244,783.

MRS. BLAINE and family yesterday left Washington for Connecticut.

IT is rumored that President Grant and Senator Cameron have been in Canada.

OUR national expenditures for the past year prove to have fallen under $380,000,000.

HON. JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, died yesterday.

THE rumors that negotiations are pending for the cession of Tavara and Baden into the German Confederation are derided.

NAPOLEON'S health is improving, and he has asked permission of his physicians to go out in the open air.

THE HORSE RACE on Long Island yesterday was given off at 3 P. M., on account of a heavy rain.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Consols for money and for account, 93. Erie Railroad shares at 24½; Illinois Central, 96.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.—Cotton quiet and steady. Middling uplands, 20½; Orleans, 20½.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 10.—Five-twenties firmer.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The Rentes opened but firmer.

ANTWERP, September 10th.—Petroleum has at 55½f.

From Washington.

(Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The report that the President has tendered to George Wilkes the mission to China is ascertained from the highest authority to be unfounded. The position has been tendered to a prominent public man, who, if he shall, as it is hoped, have been named for the place in the Senate from Connecticut, the President and gentleman selected would accept the position, and the President, if he shall, will feel that the public until his answer to the President's offer has been made.

DINNER PARTY AT SECRETARY FISH'S.—Secretary Fish gave a dinner party last evening to President Grant and Secretary Cabinet, Minister Washburne for New York. There were present President Grant, Secretary Fish, Secretary Cabinet, Secretary Robeson, Acting Secretary Richardson, General Porter and Mr. Yeaman. The President left at 10.

The President talked politics a little, and expressed the hope that New Jersey would be beaten badly in the gubernatorial contest in Mississippi.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Commissioners for the settlement of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound companies have concluded their business and made their report to the Secretary of State, who yesterday all their possessionary rights to the United States in Oregon and Washington Territories.

Affairs in Wilmington, Delaware.

(Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin.)

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 10.—U. S. Commissioner Bond, of Philadelphia, this city, for the arrest of parties implicated in the alleged frauds in the Custom House, this city, Archibald McKinley, distiller; John J. Tomer, Collector of Internal Revenue, Seventh District; Kelly, rectifier, were held to bail in $2,700 each; and for Internal Revenue officers, Gardner, and John McClaffer, delerty, in $5,000 each.

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Fire in Wilmington, Delaware.

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The Funeral Services at Wilkesbarre.

(Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin.)

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 10.—The funeral services of a number of the victims of the late great disaster are being conducted here this afternoon, and are participated in by the entire community.

The procession, as it entered the city, extended from the Mansion House and a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Next to the line came the hearses containing the bodies of the unfortunates, and then the relatives and acquaintances of the dead, and friends of the deceased.

Last in the procession marched several hundreds of the brother miners, wearing badges of mourning, and carrying the tools belonging on this side of the river, twelve in number, which were used in the rescue of the miners on North River street.

The unusually impressive funeral services were previously performed at the Catholic Church, Plymouth, at which place the dead lay in state, and at which place such a popular turn-out for such a mournful purpose.

The Secretary Rawlins.

CINCINNATI, September 10.—The resident officers of the Army of the Tennessee held a meeting last night, and adopted resolutions in reference to the death of Secretary Rawlins.

The Junction of the Pacific Railroad.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—Oliver Ames, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and Mr. Huntington, Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad, left this city to-day, and will probably settle the final junction of the two roads before reaching

From Halifax.

HALIFAX, Sept. 10.—Mr. Archibald was yesterday elected to represent the county of Colchester in the Dominion Parliament. The result of this election gives great satisfaction to the Unionists, and proportionate dissatisfaction to the repealers.

Arrival of Spanish Commissioners.

Accorded for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 10.—Arrived—Steamship Alabama from Havana, Captain Gray—Mr. Gray, Mr. Gray, Mr. Gray,