NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MAGAZINES.

The New-Englander, under the charge of Professor Fisher, as editor-in-chief, sustains its ancient reputation as an able theological journal, with a decided increase of interest in the departments of critical and miscellaneous literature. It is the exponent of the most liberal aspects of the standard theology of the church, which it illustrates with equal fairness of statement and strength of reasoning, treating the profound questions with which it grapples with abundance of learning, and in a free and independent, though reverent, spirit. Nor does it shrink from the discussion of the great political topics of the day, through fear of blending sacred and secular themes in dangerous intimacy. The number before us contains a review of Miss Martineau's "History of England during the Peace," in which the writer takes occasion to offer some suggestive comments on English character at the present day; a favorable notice of Mr. Donald Mitchell's recent novel, "Dr. Johns;" a paper on college education, apropos of Dr. Hedge's "Address to the Alumni of Harvard;" and a searching, powerful, and conclusive dissection of President Johnson's policy of reconstruction. The spectacle of the fall of a once eminent and honored statesman from his high estate calls forth a sombre portraiture.

"Mr. Seward is lamentably deficient in what a recent writer styles 'the enthusiasm of humanity.' He has done great service in advocating human rights, yet has never succeeded in drawing to himself any feeling of warm veneration. The heroic quality of human character nature has denied him. He has never been able to forget himself in a whole-souled devotion to a noble cause. He stands intellectually upon the border ground that separates the statesman and the mere politician, so that one is ever at a loss in which category to rank him. From the time that he was set aside at Chicago by the first convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln, his course has excited constant distrust among his former friends and supporters. Through the whole way we have never felt sure of him. Men not prone to suspicion feared that he was hatching some project of compromise, spinning some baneful intrigue. It is unfortunate for a man of so much talent to instinctively prefer a crooked path to a straight one. As he grows old he over estimates his powers of management. He puts an increasingly low estimate upon moral forces. The interest of the hour sways his conduct. He makes an idol of expediency. Yet for many years Mr. Seward fought a good fight. For his own fame, not less than for the common good, it is to be lamented that he did not finish his course in the same line of honorable service. Seeing this man once the recognized leader of the party of freedom, and an usually observant of the properties of public station, striving now to pull down the edifice which he has helped to build, and acting the part of a jester in the late excursion of the President, we involuntarily revert to the familiar lines of Johnson, in the 'Vanity of Human Wishes:'

"From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow,
And Swift expires, a driveler and a show."

The least creditable article in the number is on the "Relations of Art to Education," which by its formality of division, and its dry didactic tone reminds us of an old-fashioned Arminian sermon. Although the writer shows no remarkable audacity of thought, he sometimes indulges in an intolerable license of phraseology. Such expressions as "manliness ennoble and genuine," "the diddling and fawning manner," should not pass muster with the rhetoricians of Yale. The copious literary notices which close the number are conscientious and discriminating.

Alton Horticultural Transactions.—The Alton, Illinois, Horticultural Society is a model. It meets once a month at the houses of different members. There are discussions on everything relating to fruit-growing. The average attendance is nearly a hundred; a part are ladies. At the close choice refreshments are handed around. We have a well printed volume of 163 pages, giving full accounts of these meetings. They are valuable. Dr. E. S. Hull, President, J. E. Starr, Secretary, Alton.

The Herald of Health presents an agreeable and instructive miscellany of popular reading, in addition to the lucid expositions of hygiene, to which it is specially devoted. It aims to accomplish the work which is usually neglected by the schoolmaster, and to lay before the American people, especially the younger members of the community, a plain account of the principles and laws which are at the foundation of physical well being. Without maintaining any ultra system of abstinence, it makes war on alcohol, tobacco, and the unclean social habits which arise from their use, and earnestly sets forth the importance of purity of body as well as of purity of mind. The value of frequent bathing, regular exercise, wholesome cooking and other ordinances of muscular Christianity, is insisted on with apostolic zeal, and the best methods of turning them to practical account are fully explained and illustrated. Among the contributors to this journal, we observe the names of several distinguished writers, whose able pens give peculiar variety and interest to its pages. The arrangement of the matter evinces not a little editorial experience and skill, insuring a valuable family journal which deserves a kindly welcome as an efficient aid to the progress of popular education.

The Phrenological Journal devotes several pages to the biography of the leading men among the Mormons, accompanied with portraits, and presenting their character and career in a more favorable light than has usually been done by impartial observers on the outside. The prominent traits of some of the popular Lyceum lecturers are portrayed by George W. Bungay, in a sprightly, gossiping article, which is highly seasoned by personalities too good-natured in the main to be especially offensive. As usual, the number is perfectly readable, and though it purposely avoids any great depths of thought or discussion, it holds out many alluring baits to the pursuit of more complete knowledge.

The Eclectic this month furnishes its numerous circle of readers with a well-selected miscellany, including articles on the "Author of John Halifax," "The Campaign in Germany," "The House of Overend, Gurney & Company," and several papers of a lighter stamp, for which the industrious editor will receive the thanks of many who wish to dip into the periodical literature of England, but have not the courage nor the leisure to explore its depths.

The Bibliotheca Sacra, always a richly-freighted argosy of theological lore, concludes a learned discussion of the origin of the Gospels, in reply to the destructive criticisms of Strauss, whom the author undertakes to demolish by the same weapons which the German iconoclast has brought to bear against the traditions of centuries. A paper on the ancestry and education of Aeschines, following the line of argument pursued by Professor Schaefer, defends that orator from the imputations cast upon him by his great rival and political enemy, Demosthenes. The article does great credit to the youthful University of Michigan, by one of whose Professors it was written. A discussion of the relative importance of analysis and synthesis, as elements of reasoning, derives great interest from the original and pungent illustrations, for which its author, the Rev. Leonard Withington of Newburyport, is so celebrated among the scholars of Massachusetts.

The Catholic World, among other articles of general interest, has an able discussion of the recent events in Europe, in reference to their bearing on the prospects of the Roman Church. The writer regards the means by which the unity of Italy has been effected under the House of Savoy, and those by which that of Germany has been placed in process of realization, as wholly indefensible. They have been done in violation of international law, public right, and are an outrage upon every man's innate sense of justice. Still, considered from the political point of view, as facts accomplished and irrevocable, they admit of a certain justification, and may prove of lasting benefit to European society. The writer renounces the hope of restoring the temporal power of the Pope, but thinks that some arrangement may be made with the new Italian Government which will enable him still to reside at Rome, and exercise his functions as the spiritual chief of Christendom. At all events, without suggesting what provision will be made for the papacy, the writer cherishes a "cheerful confidence in the wisdom of the Holy Father, assisted as he will be by the Holy Ghost." The miscellaneous selections are good, and, as well as several pieces of original poetry, add to the interest of the number.

The Presbyterian and Theological Review opens with an essay by Professor Shedd on the different species of sermons and the choice of a text from whose pregnant suggestions the pulpit directly, and the pews indirectly, may derive much profit. Dr. Joseph Tracy replies at length, and with great force to the calumnies against the Sandwich Islands mission, especially the statements of Bishop Staley of Honolulu, that the Hawaiian type of piety is a "species of ruthless cant and glib familiarity with sacred expressions, having no hold on the moral being." According to the Bishop, "there was less of the fearful practice of polyandry and the corruption of girls in the heathen than in the Christian days of the people," and he does not hesitate to affirm that this "change for the worse has been greatly aided by Puritanism." If these assertions are true, if they are not calumnies, Dr. Tracy would regard the mission as "a failure, a sham, and a nuisance," and it is no wonder that he addresses himself so zealously to its defense. He makes out a strong, we should judge, a conclusive case against Bishop Staley, and shows that denominational prejudice is at the bottom of the slanderous charge. An erudite article by Dr. Schaff on the "Athanasian Creed," will be read with interest by theologians and students of ecclesiastical authority, and every friend of American freedom will rejoice in the timely defense of Congress against the encroachments of the President, from the pen of Dr. George L. Prentiss. An extended summary of theological and literary intelligence, which is always an excellent feature of this Review, closes the number.

Harper opens with a racy New-England poem entitled the "Cider Mill," which is followed by a description of the "Work House" on Blackwell's Island, with several expressive illustrations, the "Crime and Punishment of Florida," "The Little Black Dogs of Berkshire," containing a malediction on tobacco smoke,—spirited and well written in the main, though it has the vile New-English (not English) phrase, "my brother uses tobacco some,"—several readable stories, as "Among Relations," "My Sister Marcia," "Picked Up at Sea," "Sisters," and others. "The Old Booksellers," and "Advertisements," are entertaining articles, filled with curious facts and instances. The number closes with a paper on "Central Park," which is asserted to be the most, thoroughly national institution in the land. The over-sanguine author flatters himself that he perceives in the "honest and capable administration of the Park a promise of the inauguration of something like it in other departments of our municipal affairs." We hope we shall live to see the fulfilment of his rosy dreams. With his view of the incalculable civilizing and humanizing influence of the Park, we fully agree. It has already accomplished wonders, and they are not yet at an end. Even the national love of whittling has yielded to its benign permanence. It is recorded as a veritable miracle that no one has anywhere whittled a seat, or carved his name upon a tree or railing, not even where an enthusiastic damsel has penciled the initials of her name and the date immortalized by her visit. After this, we may still believe that the time will come when councilmen will not steal, nor Christian floors be defiled with tobacco juice. The "Editor's Easy Chair" descants on the respect shown to the highest office of the nation in the recent progress of the President, on the position of John Bright, as "the living leader of the English people," and on certain popular songs and ballads.

The Atlantic Monthly continues the invaluable extracts from Hawthorne's note-books, each successive specimen of which reveals the acuteness and subtlety of his thought, the delicacy of his observation, his living sympathy with all the manifestations of nature, and the fine artistic sense with which he gathered materials for composition from the homiest details of common life. The exquisite purity of his style admirably matches the richness of his imagination and the sparkling keenness of his reflections. Mr. Longfellow contributes a fourth sonnet on translating the "Divina Commedia," which we quote:

How strange the sculptures that adorn these towers!
This crowd of statues, in whose folded sleeve
Birds build their nests; while canopied with leaves
Parvis and portal bloom like trellised bowers,
And the vast minster seems a cross of flowers!
But amid these and dreams from the empyrean
Watch the dead Christ between the living thieves,
And underneath the traitor Judas lowers!
Ah! from what agonies of heart and brain,
What exultations trampling on despair,
What tenderness, what tears, what hate of wrong,
What passionate outcry of a soul in pain,
Uprose this poem of the earth and air,
This mediæval miracle of song!

In the "Progress of Prussia," an intelligent writer shows the steps by which that kingdom was prepared for the achievements of the past Summer of battles, and the influence of Count Bismark in carrying his country, at a leap, to the highest place among the nations. A friend of the late erratic Count Gurowski furnishes some interesting recollections of his doings and sayings, with a brief sketch of his personal history. The correctness of the following portrait will be recognized at once.

It was at this time, in the Spring of 1861, that I became acquainted with Gurowski. I was standing one day at the door of the reading-room in Lyceum Hall in Cambridge, of which city I was then a resident, when I saw approaching through Harvard-square a strange figure, which I knew must be the Count, who had often been described to me, but whom till then I had never chanced to see. He was at the time about 45 years of age, of middle size, with a large head and big belly, and was partly wrapped in a huge and queerly-cut cloak of German material and make. On his head he wore a high, bell-shaped, broad-brimmed hat, from which depended a long sky-blue veil, which he used to protect his eyes from the sunshine. His waistcoat was of bright red flannel, and as it reached to his hips and covered nearly the whole of his capacious front, it formed a startlingly conspicuous portion of his attire. In addition to the veil, his eyes were protected by enormous blue goggles, with glasses on the sides as well as on the front. These extraordinary precautions for the defense of his sight were made necessary by the fact that that he had lost an eye, not in a duel, as has been commonly reported, but by falling on an open penknife when he was a boy of 10 years old. The wounded eye was totally ruined and wasted away, and had been the seat of long and intense pain, in which, as is usual in such cases, the other eye had participated. During the first year or two of his residence in this country he was much troubled by the intense sunshine; but afterward, becoming used to it, he left off his veil, and in other respects conformed his costume to that of the people.

Another comical illustration of Gurowski's ruling passion is given thus:

He was very fond of controversy, and would prolong a discussion from day to day with apparently unabated interest. I remember once we had a discussion about some point of mediæval history of which I knew little, but about which I feigned to be very positive, in order to draw out the stores of his knowledge, which was really immense in that direction. After a hot dispute of several hours we parted, leaving the question as unsettled as ever. The next day I called at his lodgings early in the afternoon. I knocked at the door of his room. He shouted, "Come in!" but as I opened the door I heard him retreating into his adjacent bedroom. He thrust his head out, and, seeing who it was, came back into the parlor, closely followed by a shower of nature. He had not even his spectacles on. In his hand he held a pair of drawers, which he had apparently been about to assume when I arrived. Shaking this garment vehemently with one hand, while with the other he gave me a cigar, he broke out at once in a torrent of argument on the topic of the preceding day. I made no reply; but at the first pause suggested that he had better dress himself. To this he paid no attention, but stamped round the room, continuing his argument with his usual vehemence and volubility. Half an hour had elapsed, when some one knocked. Gurowski roared, "Come in!" A maid-servant opened the door, and of course instantly retreated. I turned the key, and again entreated the Count to put on his clothes. He did not comply, but kept on with his argument. Presently some one else knocked. "It is Deson," said the Count; "I know his knock; let him in." Deson was a Swiss, a scientific man, who had lodged in the adjacent house. Gurowski apparently was involved in a dispute with him also, which he immediately took up on some question of natural history. The door was locked, did not seem to care to contest the point, whatever it was, and soon went away. On his departure Gurowski again began his mediæval argument; but I positively refused to stay unless he put on his clothes. He reluctantly complied, and went into his bedroom, while I took up a book. Every now and then, however, he would only out to argue some fresh point which had suggested itself to him; and his toilet was not fairly completed till, at the end of the third hour, the announcement of dinner put an end to the discussion.

His sturdy independence stood him in good stead when "the wolf came to the door."

Disappointed in his hopes of getting employment as a lecturer or teacher, on which he had relied for subsistence, Gurowski felt himself growing poorer and poorer as the little stock of money he had brought from Europe wasted away. The discomforts of poverty did not tend to sweeten his temper nor to abate his savage independence. He grew prouder and fiercer as he grew poorer. He was very economical, and indulged in no luxuries except cigars, of which, however, he was not a great consumer, seldom smoking more than three or four a day. But with all his care, his money was at length exhausted, his last dollar gone. He had expected remittances from Poland, which did not come; and he now learned that, from some cause which I have forgotten, nothing would be sent him for that year at least. He used to tell me from day to day of the progress of his "decline and fall," as he called it, remarking occasionally that, when the worst came to the worst, he could turn himself into an Irishman and work for his living. I paid little attention to this talk, for really the idea of Gurowski and manual labor was so ridiculously incongruous that I could not form any definite conception of it. But he was more in earnest than I supposed.

Going one day at my usual hour to his lodgings, I found him absent. I called again in the course of the day, but he was still not at home, and the people of the house informed me that he had been absent the forty mornings. The next day it was the same. On the third day I lay in wait for him at entering at his lodgings, to which he came about dark, in a most forlorn condition, with his hands blistered, his clothes dusty, and exhibiting himself every mark of extreme fatigue. He was cheerful, however, and very cordial, and gave me an animated account of his adventures in his "Irish life," as he called it. It seems he had formed an acquaintance with Mr. Hovey, the proprietor of the large nurseries between Boston and the colleges, and on the morning of the day on which I found him absent from his lodgings he had gone to Hovey and offered himself as a laborer in his garden. Hovey was astounded at the proposition, but the Count insisted, and finally a spade was given to him, and he set to work like an Irishman, as he delighted to express it. It was dreadfully wearisome to his unaccustomed muscles, but anything, he said, was better than getting in debt. He could earn a dollar a day, and that would pay for his board and his cigars. He had clothes enough, he thought, to last him the rest of his life—especially, he added somewhat ruefully, as he was not likely to live long under the Irish regime.

I fear that the joke had been carried far enough and that it was time to interfere. I accordingly went next day to Boston, and, calling on the publisher of a then somewhat flourishing weekly newspaper, now extinct, called *The Boston Museum*, I described to him the situation and the capacities of Gurowski, and proposed that he should employ the Count to write an article of reasonable length each week, about European life, for which he was to be paid $12. I undertook to revise Gurowski's English sufficiently to make it intelligible. The publisher readily acceded to this proposition, and the Count, when I communicated it to him, was as delighted as if he had found a gold mine, or, in the language of to-day, "had struck lie." He was already, in spite of his philosophic cheerfulness, heartily sick of his labor with the spade, for which he was totally unfitted. He resumed his pen with alacrity, and wrote an article on the private life of the Russian court, which I copied, with the necessary revision, and carried to the publisher of *The Museum*, who was greatly pleased with it, and readily paid the stipulated price.

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The publishers, however, do not put this portrait of Mr. Lincoln before the public simply as a fine work of art, for it possesses the still greater value of being a true likeness of the Martyred President, representing him in his best aspects, and in a manner so different from all others that it may be considered essentially Mr. Marshall's own. The publishers believe it will be accepted as the standard portrait of Mr. Lincoln, and as grounds for that belief they invite attention to the hearty commendations it has received from persons who knew Mr. Lincoln intimately, all expressing thorough satisfaction with it in this regard.

The publishers respectfully invite attention to the following, as among the many commendations bestowed upon the picture:

[From ROBERT T. LINCOLN.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 25, 1866.

W. E. MARSHALL, ESQ.: SIR—I have seen a copy of your engraving of my father's portrait, published by Ticknor & Fields, and I take pleasure in testifying to its excellence as a likeness. I cannot suggest any improvement. Yours very truly, ROBT. T. LINCOLN.

[From Mr. HERNDON, Mr. Lincoln's Law Partner, in Springfield, Illinois.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 26, 1866.

Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS: SIRS—I have known President LINCOLN for a period of quite thirty years—twenty years of which he and myself were law partners in this city. It has been my pleasure to study the man, physically and mentally, especially since 1854, when he fairly commenced looming up in the nation. I have seen and been with him in every mood, and under almost all conditions of human life, and his form and features are deeply impressed on my memory. Mr. William E. Marshall's engraved portrait of him has been shown me, published by your house, and I have studied the picture sufficiently long to form an opinion of it. If art is the expression of an idea embodied in fact, which at once immortalizes itself to the intelligent observer, then this picture is a work of the highest art. The organs and features of the face are almost exact—are true to nature. In this portrait the artist has caught Mr. LINCOLN in kindness, tenderness and reflection combined—and in my humble judgment, this is the best portrait of Mr. LINCOLN I have seen. As a work of high art, it will take its proper place among the finest in America. Those who never had the pleasure of seeing the original may feel secure in saying that the expression of organ and feature and soul of the man are well caught, expressed and preserved. I am pleased to know you are soon to make the picture public, through, I hope, universal sale.

Yours truly, W. H. HERNDON.

[From the Poet WHITTIER.]

AMESBURY, Mass., 9th Month, 1st day, 1866.

It was never my privilege to know ABRAHAM LINCOLN personally, and his various pictures have more or less failed to satisfy my conception of him. They might be, and probably were, what are called "good likenesses," so far as outline and detail were concerned, but to me they always seemed to lack one most essential of an entire portrait—the informing spirit of the man within. This I find in Marshall's portrait. The old faithful lines and unmistakable mouth are there, without flattery or compromise. Sharp as it is, and through all, the pathetic sadness, the wise sympathy and tender humanity of the man are visible. It is the face of the speaker at Gettysburg, and the writer of the second Inaugural. The eminently successful artist deserves the thanks of all who love and honor the memory of LINCOLN.

J. G. WHITTIER.

[From Senator SUMNER.]

MY DEAR SIR: I congratulate you upon your success in the engraved portrait of President LINCOLN. As a work of art, it will take its place among those rare productions not to be forgotten. As a portrait, it will always be valued as presenting the original in his most interesting expression, where gentleness and sympathy unite with strength. I think that I cannot err in predicting for it increased favor among all who love to see or venerate the man of our martyred President. I am sure that posterity will look upon it with grateful enthusiasm. Very faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

WILLIAM E. MARSHALL, esq.

[From the SECRETARY OF WAR.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, July 19, 1866.

SIR: Your engraved portrait of the late President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, has been carefully examined, and is considered by me as a beautiful likeness of that great and good man. In many respects it represents his living expression with more accuracy than any other that has come under my observation.

As one who knew and loved him, I rejoice that you have so well succeeded in your effort, by a work of art, in preserving the memory of his countenance, and enabling the world to know the kindly manner of man he was. Your obedient servant, EDWIN M. STANTON.

W. E. MARSHALL, Esq.

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