NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The chief feature of interest in *The Broadway* to American readers is the Rev. Newman Hall's "Impressions" of travel in this country, relating his experiences with a certain comic naveté.

The portrait and biographical sketch of Max Müller, in the *Phrenological Journal*, will interest a large class of readers who are acquainted with that celebrated philologist only from his writings. The contents of the number, in general, well sustain the character of the Magazine.

In *The Herald of Health*, an excellent "Lesson for Parents" is drawn from a visit to the late home of the Brontë family in Yorkshire, by Mrs. L. F. Fowler; Mrs. C. H. Dall has a paper on "Suffrage for Women," pointing out several encouraging symptoms of progress; Mrs. E. Oakes Smith continues the agreeable extracts from "Kitty Howard's Journal;" Mrs. Horace Mann has a new chapter on "Kindergartens;" and there are contributions from Mrs. Gleason, Alice Cary, Mr. Ward Beecher, and D. H. Jaques.

Hours at Home opens the Eighth Volume with a number of unusual interest. The first article commences a series on "Our Chinese Neighbors," giving the recollections of a personal visit to that peculiar people; next, we have a story, by the author of "Mary Powell;" a lively paper by Mr. Consul Towle on "French Marriages;" a religious essay on "The Unfinished Scene," by the Rev. Dr. Spear; "My Acquaintance with Bulwer;" "The Post Office," and others. The valuable monthly letter of Mr. Welford to the publishers on "Books and Authors Abroad" is contained in the number, and a new department devoted to the "Literature of the Day" gives an elaborate critical estimate of important recent publications.

Packard continues the high-spiced vein which has given pungency to the former numbers, and even invading the accustomed liberal dose of pepper and curry powder. Among the articles are "What Sends Young People to the Devil," an earnest appeal to parents on the importance of a true Christian education, by Oliver Dyer; "Our Child-Minstrels," by Nathan D. Urner, a graphic sketch of well-known features in the street life of New-York; "The Literary Solace of Business Men," by Lewis Gaylord Clark, relating the contributions of some of our distinguished business men to periodical literature; and an amusing account of a recent lecturing tour by Miss Olive Logan. Under the title of "How Newspapers are Made," a writer of cheerful fancy furnishes a series of prismatic sketches of the interior of THE TRIBUNE editorial rooms, and several pithy original paragraphs complete the contents of the number.

In *Harper*, the progress of "Fish-culture in America" is described in an instructive memoir, fully illustrated with appropriate engravings. The most important operations thus far were begun within two years in various parts of New-England under the auspices of commissions appointed by the State legislatures. Considerable progress has been made in the work; the Merrimac and Connecticut have been partially restocked with salmon and lake-trout; and if each State will build and maintain the necessary fish-ways, and stock its rivers as has been done in New-England, fish will again become as abundant as in the days before canals and mills and stake nets. Mr. Ross Browne is again on the rampage in Lower California, and Major De Forest continues his frank confessions of experience while at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina. Beside Mrs. Mulock Craik's serial "A Woman's Kingdom," there are several stories of various degrees of interest, of which the most noticeable perhaps are "Household Gods," "The Visit," and "Lucy Rathven's Will."

"Who of us are Insane" is the title of the first article in *Putnam*, showing that mental disease is more common than people suppose, and in fact prevails to a greater or less degree in all ranks of society, or "in community," to use the elegant expression of the writer, who, by the by, seems to have some eccentric tendencies himself, if we may judge by his defiance of the rules of English. No thoroughly sane man, for instance, would make the modest substantive "much" do duty in the plural number, but this intrepid writer does not hesitate to use it as the nominative to the verb "have." A neat biographical sketch of Lorenzo Da Ponte revives the memory of that adventurous Italian who was once rather a prominent element in New-York society. Mr. Squier gives a valuable geographical paper on the "Unexplored Regions of Central America;" "With the Nuns" exhibits the favorable side of Roman Catholic piety, though the editor of the Magazine finds it necessary to tone down its rose-colored pictures by some opportune animadversions; and the political article on the November election, contrary to a previous discussion of the same subject, shows the importance of the contest, and the rationale of its issue in a Republican president. "The effect of the approaching election of Grant, upon the Rebel and reactionary elements of the South, will be like that of the reflection of Abraham Lincoln, in 1864. Then every Rebel in arms, in council, or in sympathy, felt that the nation was unconquerable, that the mass of the American people would fight on, and ever, for union and freedom, until the victory should be won. This conviction melted the hosts of the Rebellion like snow under an April sun. So the election of Grant will end all efforts to reverse, in the arena of politics, the results won by the nation on the battle-field. State rights will finally yield to the sovereignty of the nation, and the aristocracy of race to the equality of man."

An instructive paper in the new number of *Lippincott* gives an account of a "Scientific Expedition to Alaska," undertaken by a party of the United States Coast Survey, and devoted to an examination of the geography, and industrial and commercial resources of that territory. The history of the establishment of "The French Empire," in its present form, under Napoleon III., is related in a succinct narrative, and the career of the sovereign is commented on in the spirit of impartial criticism. "Forest Recollections" is the title of an agreeable article by a writer evidently familiar with American woods, and who has caught something of their breezy freshness in his description of their influences. The subject of "Legal Interference with the Hours of Labor" is thoughtfully discussed by a writer who points out the economical consequences, in a national point of view, of giving ten hours' pay to eight hours' work in the civil service of the country. The writer remarks that "much of the difficulty that has arisen in regard to this subject has been owing to the false standard for measuring labor which custom has established. The *hour* is the only proper unit of time in relation to services, because it is a definite and invariable quantity, while a *day*, as applied to labor, is an undefined and variable space of time, in respect to which there must be a constant occasion for disagreement. Had Congress therefore, instead of fixing the limit of a day's work at eight hours, enacted that all persons in the employment of Government whose salaries were not fixed by law should be hired and paid by the hour, and all contracts hereafter made by that standard, the whole difficulty would have been solved: workmen could engage for as many hours as they pleased, and would be content to fulfill their contracts. All differences as to time would, by this simple arrangement, be forever removed, and the industry of the country receive its full and most efficient development. All economical and sanitary requirements might be fully met, and the intelligence and good sense of the people would soon determine how many hours of labor in each of the different occupations of life were consistent with their best good. The example thus set by the National Legislature, commending itself as it could not fail to do to the general approbation of all interested, would sooner or later be followed throughout the different States, the *hour* would be universally recognized as the only legal measure of labor, and the entire question be disposed of in the best possible manner." In the article entitled "Strength and How to Use It," there are several novel views on hygiene, which show more than usual good sense as compared with the prevailing rage for converting Young America into a crowd of athletes and acrobats. We quote a paragraph on the abuses of exercise. "The qualificative of head-work which has been and still is in highest popular esteem, which is insisted upon with the greatest urgency, which is put in largest requisition at the most liberal expenditure of time and money, and whose all sufficient efficacy is celebrated in the elementary physiologies and in the columns of the press, is *physical exercise*. But as thus recommended without qualification, and as actually put in practice in thousands of cases without discrimination, it becomes an actual agent of destruction. Exercise becomes positively injurious unless it be conducted upon the basis of strength reserved for the purpose and rescued from the expenditure of care, business, and labor. Unless there is food-material saved from the waste of work, to be by its means wrought into the muscular structure and the general fabric of the body, exercise simply accelerates the combustion of matter and hastens the enfeeblement and exhaustion of the whole working organism. This is precisely the point that is, in the large majority of cases, theoretically and practically left out of sight. Young men are set to taking long walks before breakfast or to rowing five miles in a boat, or to climbing ladders, or running up ropes hand over hand, or swinging thirty-pound dumb bells, or are put through a most exhaustive series of exercises with the 'light weights' of the gymnasium, in the greater number of instances without estimating their basis of inborn physical qualification for such drafts—without considering whether or not all this, added to the burden of their studies or business labors, will serve only to break them down the faster, and without constant injunction upon them of the duty of avoiding anything like weariness from their hygienic performances. In fact, we work our young men, and young women too, at their gymnastic duties as unreasonably hard as at their studies and ordinary labors, and do them, on the average, it is believed, quite as much hurt as good. To a considerable extent there seems to be prevalent among us a quite general misapprehension of the correct theory of exercise. The idea seems to be that if any body can cultivate his physique until he can double up a knob of muscle on his arm as big as a coffee-cup, he is in the best possible condition for the business of the world, and is making the best possible disposal of his vital forces with respect to that business. But of this there is a good deal of doubt. To be sure, if a man proposes to be the 'strong man' of a circus or a prize-fighter by profession, it may be the right thing for him to spend his strength lifting bushel baskets full of bricks or swinging whole pigs of lead, until he can show a muscle like the great flexor in the quarter of a bullock, or can strike a blow, like Heenan, of 625 pounds momentum, and crack the skull of a horse at a left-hand 'plunger.' But for men in general, who buy goods, and sell, who write sermons, work up law cases, keep books, serve as bank, railroad, and manufacturing officers, and meddle in life's multifarious business, such a use of strength would be but little better than an abuse." The publishers announce that the next volume of the Magazine will continue the papers on European affairs by M. Louis Blanc which in the early part of the year were received with great favor by the public, and that it will contain a new American novel by a distinguished writer.

The Atlantic opens with the first paper of a series on "Coöperative Housekeeping," suggested by the frivolity, sadness, anxiety, and discouragement, which, in the opinion of the writer, were never so prevalent among women as now. The duties of family life are regarded as an intolerable burden; men are growing afraid to marry even in this country; while those that are married are so uncomfortable that they have begun to talk about the need of cookshops and laundries to rescue the delicate American housewife from the unequal conflict with pans, and kettles, and impudent servants. In order to meet these troubles, an entire reorganization of the domestic interior on the basis of coöperation is necessary, on a plan which the writer will point out in subsequent numbers. An article on "Foreign Faces" descants on the uniformity of countenance which is apparent in this country, a fact—if it be a fact—which is not a little remarkable, in view of the heterogeneous sources of our population. According to the writer: "The monotony and system of our life does not produce individuals, but general types of a common character. What we call the American face is high-browed, cold-eyed, thin-lipped; it has a dry skin, long nose, high cheek-bones; it is a face wholly devoid of poetry, of sentiment, of tenderness, of imagination; it is a keen, sensible, calculating, aggressive face, certainly not a face to fascinate or love. It is most interesting when it is most ugly, like the good Lincoln's. Happily, he was an individual that no system, no routine, no official life, could destroy or make negative. But how many public functionaries thought he had a poor face! The average American face has not the interest to me of Lincoln's; it is not so noble, so good. Lincoln's face, full of rude forms, expressed a simple, benevolent, thoughtful spirit." The cause of this dead level of physiognomy is to be found in the pursuits of the people, who, the writer contends, cannot have good looks without nobler aims. "It is a great misfortune to be preoccupied with vulgar or trivial things; they cannot make the heroic face. The reason that poets have such beautiful faces, in spite of habits like Burns's and Poe's, is that they contemplate beautiful things and think grand and generous thoughts. All the great painters have been handsome and remarkable-looking men; Titian, and Raphael, and Rubens, and Vandyke readily illustrate my statement. Tintoret had a solemn and grand face; Da Vinci, a noble and beautiful face; Rembrandt, a sagacious, honest, profound face. Our fine sculptors, Brown, Ward, Palmer, and Thompson have something Continental about their faces, and do not look narrow, but as if illuminated by a ray of the ideal. The finest faces in Europe were the faces of Shakespeare, Molière, and Goethe. Their faces prove to us that just in the measure that we escape sordid thoughts and material cares, and occupy our minds with the beauty of nature, the wit of men, the poetry of life, we set to work a skillful sculptor, who day by day models with an imperceptible and sure hand the heavy, expressionless clay; and in time the rude features become almost grand with goodness like Lincoln's, beautiful with tranquillity like Washington's, or Titanic like Webster's." Another æsthetic discussion treats of "Sculpture in the United States," pointing out the causes of the inferior condition of plastic Art in this country, and suggesting several remedies. "Our best sculptors, devoted to what we call classic art, and loving the flesh-pots of Italy, which take the tempting shape of beautiful marble and excellent workmen, join themselves at last to their idols abroad, and come to care little for popular appreciation in America. Those who emigrate, attaining wider fame, seriously influence those who remain. Few of these are interested in our national art. Being persuaded that their work will be judged by a foreign or classic standard, they almost inevitably render foreign themes, as well as imitate foreign style; and surrounded by casts of the antique, and nothing else, the beginner is led to believe that he must produce something equal to the Quoit-thrower of Myron or the Apollo Belvedere. The absurdity of the attempt is concealed from him; he forgets that he has no faith in Apollo or any heathen, and that his own gods are remarkably different from those of Greece. Few students are able to perceive the ages of school that lie hidden in the masterpieces of Greek art. Without thorough anatomical knowledge and without anything like a fair opportunity to study the nude figure in action, the sculptor here often attempts to reproduce a kind of art which could develop only in the most favorable climate and under the auspices of a poetic religion. It is clear that this is labor thrown away. Nothing valuable to the American people comes of it." The cure of the evil, as the writer sets forth, is to be found in more exact studies and a higher standard of culture than have as yet been deemed essential in the education of the artist. "There is 'genius' enough in America to furnish a school equal to the Greek; but of general culture in the science of art there is very little, and of artists carefully trained in the school of nature there are very few. Drawing from natural objects should be taught in the public schools, not only for the benefit of those who wish to become artists, but as an admirable exercise of the eye and hand, and likely to add greatly to future culture and enjoyment of life. The knowledge thus gained would soon change the character of plastic art in this country. Endowing the public with power to appreciate what is now obscure in the best art, and also to detect blunders in means and execution, it would soon do away with meaningless puffery, and obstinate fault-finding, substituting for these kind and careful criticism. Then the great power of artists like Greenough, Crawford, Story, and Powers would be utilized, and sculpture could no longer be called an anachronism in America." Mr. Whipple's second paper on Bacon gives an account of his writings, especially of his philosophical works relating to the interpretation of Nature. In his estimate of Bacon as a natural philosopher, Mr. Whipple does not follow the usual precedents, but presents strong grounds for a new construction of the claims of the Lord Chancellor. "The Land of Paoli" describes a personal tour in Corsica, by Bayard Taylor, and Mr. Adams Hill opens the wonders of a locality called Maydenvalley, that has hitherto escaped the observation of travelers and gazeteer-makers.

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All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 5 West Thirty-eighth-st., New-York, will REOPEN on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see Circular. Address as above.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S French and English Select SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children. No. 249 West Twenty-third-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, September 15.

MISS WHITING'S Family and Day SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Washington-ave., Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn., reopens September 15, 1868.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE—Private Classes for Boys—Amherst, Mass. Established 1846.
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MRS. PARKS'S AND MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 139 Madison-ave., corner Thirty-second-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH and ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 501 East Thirty-fourth-st., corner Park-ave., REOPENED WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for BOYS will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of Twenty-first-st.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL and MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill on the Hudson, opens first Monday in September, 1868. Refer to Faculty at West Point, and others. Circulars may be had at D. VAN NOSTRAND'S Military Publishing House, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y., or of Z. S. STARLE, Superintendent.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN.
Address the Misses GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

PACKARD'S EVENING SCHOOL, Mortimer Building, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-st.—The Evening Classes of Packard's Business College will commence on MONDAY EVENING, October 26, and will continue during the Winter months. Special attention paid to Writing, Arithmetic, and Bookkeeping. The very best teachers employed. Call for circular.
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PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, at Chester, Delaware County, Penn.—Session opens THURSDAY, September 3. The buildings are now and completely in all their appointments. Thorough instruction is given in the English, Classical and Scientific departments. The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering is under the charge of a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments. Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of cadets. For prospectus apply to COL. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH, and CLASSICAL SCHOOL of DR. Y. BERTHET, will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 471 Broadway.

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WM. MASON and THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
NO. 128 FIFTH-AVE., NEAR TWENTIETH-ST.,
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Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded.
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WEST-SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.—Miss C. E. FERRIS will open a School for Young Ladies at No. 303 West Thirty-fourth-st., on September 15.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway.—Boys prepared for college or business. For references see circulars.

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A GRADUATE of Yale, experienced and well recommended, desires to engage as PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR, or TEACHER in a School or Seminary. Address H. D., Box No. 110 Tribune Office.

Dancing Academies.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING. At his residence, No. 201 Fifth-ave., on MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, FRIDAY evenings, or SATURDAY mornings, for FAMILIES, on MONDAY and THURSDAY evenings for GENTLEMEN.
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