BOSTON LITERARY NOTES.

A NOVEL BY JEAN INGELOW.

THE PREFACE AND PLOT OF "FATED TO BE FREE" —A BIT OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY—TWO LYRICS.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

BOSTON, June 26.—"Fated to be Free," the second novel of Jean Ingelow, published by Roberts Brothers, is a book worth much more than a mere mention. Miss Ingelow would make a very desirable reputation as a novelist were it not obscured by the more shining luster of her fame as a poet. Reading the best of her poems, you are ready to be vexed that she should ever turn from poetry to prose; but reading her novels you are profoundly thankful that the great public, who will read fiction of some sort whether or no, should have anything so thoroughly healthy and noble in tone as the tales of Jean Ingelow for their delectation. "Off the Skelligs" was a delightful book, and we are glad to find that "Fated to be Free" introduces us afresh to some of the characters in the former novel. In point of literary excellence, these books are on about the same level, what difference there is in artistic skill being in favor of the last. In her preface the author tells us that she has not aimed at producing a work of art at all, but a piece of nature. She has attempted to beguile her readers into something like a sense of reality; to make them fancy that they were reading the unsullied chronicle of things that really occurred. She says that while it seemed to her difficult to write, at least in prose, an artistic story, it seemed easy to come nearer to life than most stories do. And this end she has certainly attained. In further explanation of her method she says:

Thus, after presenting a remarkable child, it seemed proper to let him (through the force of circumstance) fall away into a very common place man. It seemed proper indeed to crowd the pages with children, for in real life they run all over; the world is covered thickly with the prints of their little footsteps, though, as a rule, books written for grown-up people are kept almost clear of them. It seemed proper also to make the more important and interesting events of life fall at rather a later age than is commonly chosen, and also to make the more important and interesting persons not extremely young; for, in fact, almost all the noblest and finest men and the loveliest and sweetest women of real life are considerably older than the vast majority of heroes and heroines in the world of fiction.

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But in general, while describing the actions and setting down the words, I have left the reader to judge my people; for I think many writers must feel as I do, that, if characters are at all true to life, there is just as much uncertainty as to how far they are to blame in any course that they may have taken as there is in the case of our actual living contemporaries.

To read "Fated to be Free" is to be introduced into the society of people who live nobly, who put duty before inclination, and honor before desire—to whom the Bible is something more than a dead letter. The men are honest and loyal and self-sacrificing, the women tender, delicate, and unselfish. Of course there are exceptions. Valentine is weak and fickle, but even he falls in love, at the last, with the beauty of goodness. Laura is a foolish sentimentalist, until an honest love dignifies even the poor material of her rather small nature. But two such women as Dorothea and Emily are enough to leaven the worldliness of a whole neighborhood. The shadow of a great crime falls across and along the book; but it is never distinctly brought forward. It serves but as the dark back-ground on which the other figures show more clearly. The character of a true Christian gentleman has seldom been more nobly portrayed than in "the Grand," as the children's grandfather, Mr. Augustus Mortimer, was called, and in John Mortimer, his son, you see how possible it is to be altogether a man, and yet one of the communion of saints. Miss Ingelow's religion is not other-worldliness—it is the honest and conscientious use of the opportunities of this world.

Her plot I will not undertake to give; indeed, of direct plot there is very little. She tells the story of certain human lives, with their struggles, their joys, their sorrows, their hopes, and their disappointments—tells it so lovingly, and with such subtle sympathy, that it affects us as the experiences of the heroes and heroines of the romantic school never have or can. An American boy, one Crayshaw, figures in this book. I am proud of him. Miss Ingelow has made him bright, quick, generous, and gentlemanly, and quite the wittiest figure in the book. One of the greatest charms of Miss Ingelow's style is her intimate comprehension of her people's moods. Of a dull woman, who failed to understand why an aged relative could not bear music, she says:

Mrs. Peter had not reflected how these to whom music is always welcome must have neither an empty heart nor a remorseful conscience, for keen recollections, for a foreboding soul.

How she moves you to a half amused, half tender pity even for sentimental Laura when she represents her as dreaming during an absence from home how her lover would go daily to a certain old tree and stand there waiting till some day she should come. She went home; and the grass about the tree was fresh and green, since "footsteps that are feigned never tread anything down; they leave no print, excepting in the heart that feigns them." And here is a bit of moral philosophy too good to be left out:

If a man is reasonable and sees things as they were, he does not often fix on some particular act for which to blame himself; when he deplores the past, for at times a clear vision the seem escapes from the bondage of incidents. It gets away from the region of particulars, and knows itself by nature even better than by deed. There is a common thought that bewails sympathy in almost every shallow mind. It seldom finds deliberate expression. Perhaps it may be sung thus:

The greatness of the deed derived from it makes the greatness of the fault.

A man tells a great lie, and saves his character by it. No wonder it weighs on his conscience ever after. And yet perhaps he has told countless lies, both before and since—told them out of mere carelessness, or from petty spite, or for small advantages, and utterly forgotten them. Now, which of these, looked at by the judge, is the great offender? Is the one lie no repeatis of the most wicked, or are those that with small temptation go flung about daily, and so made that one notable lie easy?

* * *

If a man is a Christian, he derives often in such thoughts a healing consciousness of the Fatherhood and Humanity of God. He perceives that he was most to be pitied and least to be judged, not while he stood, but when he fell. There is no intention of including here hardened crimes of dishonesty and cruelty and violence, only those pathetic descents which the ingrain faults and original frailty of our nature make so easy, and when like sins the world are so arranged as to punish even after a loving God forgives. "These faults," he may say, "they recant, I live, though I shall die. They are mine, though I lose all else beside! Where can I lay them down, where lose them? Is there any healing to be found other than in His sympathy, His forgiveness, who made our nature one with His to raise it to Himself?" The world is not little. Life is not mean. It spreads itself in aspiration, it has possession through its hope. It inhabits all sweetness that the eye can reach; it inherits all swerveless that the ear can prove; always bereaved of the whole, it yet looks for a whole; always clasping its little part, it believes in the remainder. Sometimes, too often, like a bird it gets tangled in a net which notwithstanding it knows not. It must fly with broken wings ever after. Or, worse, it is tempted to descend, as the genii into the vase, for a little while, when sealed down at once unaware, it must lie in the dark so long that it perhaps denies the light in heaven for lack of seeing it. If those who have the most suffering for that life can give are to breathe freely, they must get through, and on, and out of it. Not because it is too small for us, but too great, it bears so many down. On the whole that vast mass of us which inherits its narrower portion, tethered, and that on the world's barest slope, does best. The rich and the free have a choice, they often choose amiss. Yet no choice can (excepting for this world) be irretrievable; and that same being for whom the great life of the world proved too much, learns often in the loss of everything, what his utmost gain was not ordained to teach.

Before I have done with extracts I must give you two little lyrics, for which we are indebted to our novelist's well-tuned poetic lyre. See how they sing themselves—

"Fairest fair, best of good,
Too high for hope that's shod;
White star of womanhood shining apart
O my lone lady,
And O my one lady,
And O my loved lady, come down to my heart.

"Reach me life's wine and gold,
What is man's best all told,
If thou thyself withhold, sweet, from thy throne:
O my lone lady,
And O my loved lady,
And O my heart's lady, come, reign there alone."

And here is the other—a song of "The Fairy Woman:"

"The fairy woman maketh moan,
'Wella-day, and wella-day,
Forsooth I thought thine one rose, one,
And then didst cast my rose away.'
Hush! Go softly, she mourneth yet,
'One good ship—the good ship sailed,
One burnt star, at last it set,
One, one chance, forsooth it failed.'

"'Clear thy dusk hair from thy veiled eyes,
Show thy face as the lone moon,
For yet is starlight in the skies,
Weird woman pitcous through my dreams.'
'Nay,' she moaneth, 'forsooth not now,
Veiled I sit forevermore,
Love is shed, and charmed grow
Shall not touch the charmed shore.

"There thy 'zoes that were to be,
Tiny small someone children play;
There all loves that men forsore
Straight as wands outrich the way.
Downward, fair, with me they won
Where enthroned I reign a queen,
In the lovely realms forever,
In the lives that might have been.'"

A love story is sidelong more tenderly told than that of John Mortimer and Emily Walker. Each of them had been married before—marriages, those of esteem and liking—but when she was a widow of 27, and he a widower, ten years older, love, the real, genuine love, whose sun can hardly shine more than once on any life, came to them and shone on them like a new day. I am led to wonder whether there is a prosaic and disenchanting quality in matrimony; for, certainly, the women who have written the best and tenderest love stories have never married. "The Story of Elizabeth" was told by Miss Thackeray—Jean Ingelow is unmarried—and since Miss Muloch became Mrs. Craik she has given us no love story to compare with "John Halifax, Gentleman."

"Fated to be Free" is overrun with children, but there is not one too many of them. I can scarcely recall a book where the children are so bright, so agreeable, and so childlike. Altogether, to read in these sultry days, when one wishes to be entertained rather than excited, amused rather than harrowed with torturing melodrama, I know no book more sure to answer these demands than "Fated to be Free." L. C. M.

NEW-YORK LITERARY NOTES.

A volume on "The Poets of Methodism," by S. W. Christophers, is to be published on this side the Atlantic by A. D. F. Randolph & Co. The author is the editor of a pleasant volume of sketches, anecdotes, and quotations concerning "Hymns and Hymn Writers."

Prof. Hart has spent much labor on the second volume of his "Series of German Classics for American Students," which will be "Die Piccolomini" of Schiller. There will be an elaborate historical and critical introduction of nearly a hundred pages, for which all the latest German authorities have been consulted, and a map of the scene of the Thirty Years' War will be included. The volume will be ready this month.

G. P. Putnam & Sons will add to their series of popular atlases an "Academic Atlas," with 32 maps of modern geography, at $2 50; a "Student's Atlas," 8vo., with 40 maps of modern and classical geography, at $3; a "Political and Physical Atlas," 8vo, with 32 maps, at $2 50, and "The Scripture Hand-Book," 16mo., with 16 maps and plans and questions and answers, at $1. This gives a complete and uniform series of 14 atlases, more varied and comprehensive than any before attempted.

Benson J. Lossing's Centennial work, "The American Centenary," is to be published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, next year. It will open with a brief review of the civil and military events of this period, and a general history of the several States. This will be followed by a study of the social characteristics of the era, its manners and customs. The progress of the country during the century in agriculture, manufactures, commerce, art, science, literature, education, social science, religion and benificence will next receive full treatment in a comprehensive review, special attention being directed to each topic by an analytical index. The volume will make a quarto of 500 pages, with many steel plates, and will be issued at a moderate price.

APPLIED SCIENCE.

NEW BLACK PRINTING COLOR.—According to Knaff, if vapor of turpentine is passed over sesquioxide of iron (*Colcothar citrioli*) at a red-heat, a black pigment results, surpassing printing-ink in softness, lightness, and depth of color, and said to be adapted to printing from stone, copper, and steel.

FILLING HOLLOW BRASS ARTICLES WITH MOLTEN IRON.—Atkins of Birmingham casts molten iron in hollow brass objects, without danger of melting them, by simply immersing them in water, which prevents their temperature from rising above 212°. To make weights in this way the brass shell is imbedded in iron filings instead of water.

CEMENT FOR MARBLE WATER-TANKS.—In the Berlin Polytechnic Society, water-glass with marble-dust, glycerine and litharge, was recommended as a cement for water-tanks of marble slabs, with the statement that it was unaffected by hot water. A mixture of 12 parts of cement, 6 of whitening, 6 of fine sand, and 1 of infusorial earth, stirred to a paste with water-glass, was also mentioned for the same purpose.

TINNING VARIOUS METALS IN THE HUMID WAY.—The following method is given by Wexler: A solution of perchloride of tin is first prepared by passing washed chlorine gas into a concentrated aqueous solution of tin-salt, and expelling the excess of chlorine by gently warming it, then diluting it with 8 to 10 times its volume of water, and filtering it, if necessary. The article, well pickled in dilute sulphuric acid, and polished with sand and a steel scratch-brush, and rinsed with water, is loosely wound with a zinc wire, and immersed for 10 or 15 minutes, at the ordinary temperature, in the dilute solution of perchloride of tin. When timed in this way, it is rinsed, brushed with a scratch-brush, dried, and finally polished with whitening. The apples to tinning cast iron, wrought iron, steel, copper, brass, lead, and zinc.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF STUCCO.—A stucco has recently been prepared as follows, under the name of French or English cement, which becomes unusually hard when slowly worked with water, and which, when mixed with pigments, as lamp-black, ocher, &c., after complete hardening, can be polished to resemble marble: Gypsum, after having been calcined once, is immersed for a few minutes in a 10 to 12 per cent solution of alum. Chemical analysis shows that the plaster thus prepared is exceedingly pure, and contains but little alumina or potash. The alum has been replaced very successfully by Lundin by water containing 8 to 10 per cent of sulphuric acid, by placing the gypsum in it, after its first calcination, for a quarter of an hour, and then reheating it. All organic matter is thus destroyed, and the plaster, besides being of most excellent quality, is pure white.

DYEING HORSE HAIR.—Horse hair may be dyed as follows: Brown—The hair must first be thoroughly cleansed by placing it in a soap bath, heated to 133° for 24 hours, and moving it about frequently. It must then be allowed to lie for 12 hours in a dye-bath, prepared from a decoction of logwood with lime-water at 122°, and then be rinsed and dried. Blue, inclining to violet—The hair must first be dyed brown, as just given, and then passed through water, to which a little of a solution of 10½ ounces of tin in 35¼ ounces of hydrochloric acid has been added and then washed as in the previous case. Blue—The hair must be prepared in a solution of two parts of alum and one part tartar, wrung out, and passed into an indigo bath, prepared with fuming sulphuric acid, and then rinsed and dried. Red—The hair must be prepared by placing it for half an hour in a tin salt bath, prepared like that for violet blue; after wringing it out it must be dyed with Brazil wood, to which some alum has been added, by allowing it to remain in the dye-bath for 24 hours, and then rinsing and drying it.

SETTING OF PLASTER OF PARIS AND MIXTURE OF LIME WITH IT.—According to Landrin, the setting of plaster of Paris is retarded by anything unfavorable to crystallization, as by the use of a large quantity of water, in which case, however, the mass becomes very porous; or better still, by the addition of gum, glycerine, glue, &c., in making up the plaster, when the viscosity operates against crystallization. The treatment of plaster with alum and sulphuric acid, as suggested by him, and which is the most advantageous, diminishes somewhat its affinity for water, and thus causes it to set more slowly. The minimum of water can, therefore, be used in making it up, and, since it is perfectly anhydrous, it combines with a larger quantity of the water than the common gypsum, dries more rapidly, and becomes very hard. He also found that the caustic lime contained in plaster, resulting from the presence of carbonate in the gypsum, exercises a favorable influence upon its setting, when mixed with water, since it combines with a portion of the water, producing an elevation of temperature and more rapid setting, and imparts a hardness doubtless due to its conversion into carbonate in the air. Common gypsum containing 10 per cent of lime is said to give very excellent results, as it can be readily smoothed, and resists atmospheric influences better than plaster alone. Landrin has even prepared cements containing as high as 75 per cent of lime.

PATE SUR PATE, A METHOD OF DECORATING PORCELAIN.—The following is from an account of this method of decoration given by Prof. De Luynes of the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, Paris. A faint drawing is first made on the article completely formed in unbaked porcelain. All the details are then represented by means of a colored mass, diluted with water to the consistency of paste. The composition of the latter must be similar in nature to that of the porcelain, and its degree of contraction must be the same, so that the subsequent heating does not cause them to separate. The oxides employed as pigments must be so refractory as to resist the temperature of the porcelain oven, and not be converted, in it, into colorless silicates, or a dead coloring. The selection of pigments is therefore very limited. The colored paste is laid on by the artist with a brush, and he regulates the distribution by the drawing, and the manner of laying it on by the number and thickness of the coatings, according to the relation that the color of the mass and its thickness must have to each other in the finished article. The appearance of relief is produced partly by the brush, and partly by a variation in the number of coatings, and by the manner of laying them on, and may be still further lightened by the employment of an instrument with which a true relief is given. The article is subsequently subjected to all the processes of undecorated porcelain. While articles produced by this method, by the aid of some of the best artists, have been greatly admired, and although it may combine all the excellencies necessary to the production of works of art, they must necessarily be very expensive, on account of the long and minute labor required of the artist, and the risk to which the article is subsequently subjected in the baking.

THE CHALLENGER OBSERVATIONS ON THE DEEP-SEA BOTTOM.—Prof. Huxley, in a recent lecture at the Royal Institution upon the work of the Challenger expedition and its bearing upon geological problems, sums up the general results in regard to the composition of the ocean bed by showing that from the researches of Sabine, Ross, Penny, Ehrenberg, Bailey, and others, it was then known that from deposits, chiefly of the siliceous cases of plants of the lowest order, the diatomaceæ, or "cap" of silicious sand was being formed at the Northern, and another at the Southern Pole. It was also proved that the grand areas of the general sea bottom of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were similarly constituted of a girdle of calcareous mud, of indefinite depth, formed by a similar vein of discarded calcareous shells of animals of low organization—the foraminifera. Now this white calcareous matter of the foraminifera shells has been shown by the Challenger researches to be replaced in certain deep oceanic valleys between Tristan d'Acunha and Kerguelen's Island and elsewhere by a very fine red clay. In certain geological deposits, of greater or less antiquity, beds of glauconite or green siliceous sand exist, which are constituted entirely of the casts of ancient foraminifera formed of a green material, which is a compound of silicates of iron and alumina. The chemist of the Challenger having found that, from the decomposition by weak acids of the calcareous shells dredged up from the 18,000 feet depths, there is a residuum of one or two per cent of red mud, exactly like that dredged up from the 18,000 feet depths of the valleys referred to, the conclusion is arrived at that the red mud is the accumulation of this small percentage of clayey matter, resulting from the whole shell decomposition of the calcareous polythalamous shells. The novelty of the Challenger discovery consists, therefore, in the fact that clay deposits can also be assigned, like siliceous and calcareous deposits, to the resultant debris of organisms living at the surface of the sea. Supposing, therefore, that the whole globe were immersed under an entire envelope of water, deposits of all the materials of our stratified geological rocks could be going on without the slightest assistance from the degradation and wearing away of any actual land surface at all; and these deposits, subjected in the ordinary natural course of events to ordinary processes and actions, could be modified into marles, schists, slate, limestone, and every variety of geologic rocks.

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Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c.

A—AT COST.—To close business, my fine stock of CARRIAGES of my own make, now in repository, No. 141 West Broadway, store to let. Factory, Jersey City. CHARLES GRUBB.

AUCTION HOUSE OF ARCH. JOHNSTON (Late Johnston & Van Tassell), OFFICE, 37 LIBERTY-ST. (Existing Over Building). THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BUSINESS OF OUR HOUSE IS IN 23, 25, and 27 WEST BROADWAY, THE UNIVERSALLY-PLACE. The business will be conducted in precisely the same street and premises, on the same well known and favorable terms, the direction of our house, and with the respect and confidence of the business community, to well merited by us for the past. REGULAR SALES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK. Entries for sale may be made through the mail.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer. Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 21, 23, and 25 Thirteenth-st., near University-place.

Highly Important Sale of Nine Best Trotting Stock at Auction. By ARCH. JOHNSTON, on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 11 o'clock, precisely, on the premises, Trotting Stock, consisting of 12 Blood Horses, in part to Wm. HAMBLETONIAN, and 18 Colts and Fillies, Get of Vassar, Hambletonian, Seymour, and Mambrino Chief, with pedigrees, Vassar in Dream Allen, Volunteer, Dan, Flora Temple, Dr. Wendell, American Star, &c., &c., with pedigrees, to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, without any reserve of pedigrees, &c. Trains at Jackson Park for Morgan's Station, at 8:30 a. m. Carriages to Park to connect. Go by the trains to the station of Gedney's Farm to connect. Go by the trains to the station of Gedney's Farm to connect. THOMAS HAYLAND, Kinsley Farm.

ARCH. JOHNSTON.

To Dealers in Guano.

NOTICE.

LIMA, 13th May, 1875.

Whereas, The Executive Power of Peru has been authorized, according to a law and a resolution dated 1 19th ulto, to sell a consolidated loan, at a rate of exchange of 5 s. 6 d. Sterling per sol, in payment of the Guano Debt and the guaranteed Company, the GUANO CONSOLIDATED COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES have entered into an agreement with the undersigned, by which they relinquish the exclusive privilege they had by the export and sale of Guano, and the said Company has carried out an agreement with the undersigned, and has made a loan of Company's bonds, and has made a deposit of the same in the Peruvian Legation at Washington, and has made a deposit of the same in the Peruvian Legation at Washington, and has made a deposit of the same in the Peruvian Legation at Washington