NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ORVILLE DEWEY.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND LETTERS OF ORVILLE DEWEY, D.D. Edited by his Daughter, MARY E. DEWEY. 8vo., pp. 366. Roberts Brothers.

"The last thing which I ever thought of doing," says Dr. Dewey near the end of his Autobiography, "is this which I have now done. Autobiographies are often pleasant reading; but I confess that I have always had a kind of prejudice against them. They have seemed to me to imply something of vanity, or a want of dignified reserve. The apology lies, perhaps, in the writer's ignorance, after all, of his own and very self. He has only told the *story* of a life. He has not come much nearer to himself than statistics come to the life of a people." Of all this nothing is applicable to the good doctor's own record of an honorable life. He has not only told his story with rare modesty and dignity, but has clearly, if unintentionally, revealed on every page a nature nobly honest, earnest and pure. The book is a model of its kind—a book wherein no one can find flaws in taste or feeling. It tells with the proper reserve of a gentleman all that the world of gossips has a right to know of his private life; and it falls only in its unaffectedly humble estimate of its writer's beneficent career as one of the most eloquent and practical of the early Unitarian leaders.

Orville Dewey was born in a little Massachusetts village in the closing decade of the last century. His mother, with a tender remembrance of the sentimental hero of Miss Burney's "Evelina," named her child after that "matchless Orville." All his surroundings, all his early training were those of the Puritan—the stern Calvinist. He mentions the old clergyman, Ephraim Judson, as one of the most distinct figures in the recollections of his childhood. "Up to the age of twelve," he says, "it is a strict truth that I did not regard Mr. Judson as properly a human being—as a *man* at all. If he had descended from the planet Jupiter he could not have been a bit more preternatural and strange to me." The old gentleman was fond of visiting the schoolhouse and examining the boys, whose awe of him was extreme.

At the close of his visit he always gave an exact and minute account of the Crucifixion,—I think all ways, and in the same terms. It was a mere appeal to physical sympathy, awful, but not winning. When he stood before us, and, lifting his hands almost to the ceiling, said, "And so they reared him up," it seemed as if he described the catastrophe of the world, not its redemption. Indeed, Mr. Judson appeared to think that anything drawn from the Bible was good, whether he made any moral application of it or not. I have heard him preach a whole sermon, giving the most precise and detailed description of the building of the Tabernacle, without one word of comment, inference, or instruction. But he was a good and kindly man; and when, as I was going to college at the age of eighteen, he laid his hand upon my head, and gave me, with solemn form and tender accent, his blessing, I felt awed and impressed, as I imagine the Hebrew youth may have felt under a patriarch's benediction.

At that time there was little that was happy and winning in Puritan teaching. Even this child of a gentle mother and a joyous-natured father remembers that he really feared that if he went out into the quiet fields to walk on Sunday, bears would come down from the mountain and catch him. "Religion," he says, "had a sort of horrible attraction for me, but nothing could exceed its gloominess. I had heard of 'the unpardonable sin,' and well do I recollect lying in my bed—a mere child—and having thoughts and words injected into my mind, which I imagined were that sin, and shuddering, and trembling, and saying aloud, 'No, no, no; I do not,—I will not.'" It was during Dr. Dewey's college life at Williams that religion became his highest delight. He lost his sight for several years, and deprived of books found in solitude and thought a new day of happiness and of work. He went through a course at Andover, the monastic seclusion of which, by the way, he, like many other clergymen, objected to.

For the first time in my life I boarded in commons; the domestic element dropped out of it, and I was persuaded, as I never had been before, of the beneficence of that ordinance that "sets the solitary in families." It was a fine situation in which to get morbid and dispirited and dyspeptic. On the last point I had some experiences that were somewhat notable to me. We were directed, of course, to take a great deal of exercise. We were very zealous about it, and sometimes walked five miles before breakfast, and that in winter mornings. It did not avail me, however; and I got leave to go out and board in a family, half a mile distant. I found that the three miles a day in going back and forth, that regular exercise, was worth more to me than all my previous and more violent efforts in that way. But I imagine that was not all. I had the misfortune to scald my foot, and was obliged for three weeks to sit perfectly still. When I came back, Professor Stuart said to me, "Well, how is it with your dyspepsia?" "All gone," was the reply. "But how have you lived?" for his dietetics were very strict. "Why, I have eaten pies and pickles,—and pot-hooks and trammels I might, for any harm in the matter." Here was a wonder,—no exercise and no regimen, and I was well. The conclusion I came to, was, on the whole, that cheerfulness first, and next regularity, are the best guards against the monster dyspepsia. And another conclusion was, that exercise can no more profitably be condensed than food can.

As to morbid habits of mind, to which isolated seminaries are exposed, I had also some experience. What complaints of our spiritual dulness constantly arose among us! And there was other dulness, too,—physical, moral, social. I remember, at one time, the whole college fell into a strange and unaccountable depression. The occasion was so serious that the professors called us together in the chapel to remonstrate with us; and, after talking it all over, and giving us their advice, one of them said: "The evil is so great, and relief so indispensable, that I will venture to recommend to you a particular plan. Go to your rooms; assemble some dozen or twenty in a room; form a circle, and let the first in it say 'Haw!' and the second 'Haw!' and so let it go round; and if that doesn't avail, let the first again say 'Haw! haw!' and so on." We tried it, and the result may be imagined. Very astonishing it must have been to the people without, but the spell was broken.

For the story of Dewey's passage from the Calvinistic faith to that of Unitarianism the reader must go to his own pages. It is told simply, reverently and with such reserve as must accompany depth of feeling. His first experience as a clergyman he found in the church of Channing, for whom he preached for two years. During his life in Boston the young man became known to many eminent and interesting persons. His reminiscences of Channing are pleasantly given. Channing's conversation, he declares, struck him most; more than any of his writings ever did.

He was an invalid, and kept much at home and doors, and he talked hour after hour, day after day, and sometimes for a week, upon the same subject, without ever letting it grow distasteful or wearisome. Edward Everett said,—he had just returned from Europe, where doubtless he had seen eminent persons,—"I have never met with anybody to whom it was so interesting to listen, and so hard to talk when my turn came." There was, indeed, a grand and surprising superiority in Channing's talk, both in the topics and the treatment of them. There was no repartee in it, and not much of give and take, in any way. People used to come to him, as clerical brethren,—I remember Henry Ware and others speaking of it,—they came, listened to him, and nothing themselves, and went away. In fact, Channing talked for his own sake, generally. His topic was often that on which he was preparing to write. It was curious to see him, from time to time, as he talked, dash down a note or two on a bit of paper, and throw it into a pigeon-hole, which eventually became quite full.

It would appear from all this that Channing was not a genial person, and he was not. He was too intent upon the subects that occupied his mind for that varied and sportive talk, that *abandon*, that sympathetic adjustment of his thoughts to the moods of people around him, which makes the *agreeable* person. His thoughts moved in solid battalions, but they carried keen weapons. It would have been better for him if he had had more variety, ease and joyousness in society, and he felt it himself. He was not genial either in his conversation or letters. I doubt if one gay or sportive letter can be found among them all. His habitual style of address, out of his own family, was "My dear sir," never "My dear Tom," or "My dear Phillips," scarcely, "My dear Friend." Once he says, "Dear Eliza," to Miss Cabot, who married that noble-minded man, Dr. Follen, and in them both he always felt the strongest interest. Let any one compare Channing's letters with those of Lord Jeffrey, for instance. The ease and freedom of Jeffrey's letters, their mingled sense and playfulness, but especially the hearty grasp of affection and familiarity in them, make one feel as if he were introduced into some new and more charming society. Jeffrey begins one of his letters to Tom Moore thus: "My dear Sir—damn Sir—My dear Moore." Whether there is not among us a certain democratic reserve in this matter, I do not know; but I suspect it. Reserve is the natural defence set up against the claims of universal equality.

Josiah Quincy was one of Dewey's congregation, and once, when Quincy was a very old man, his young friend asked him how he had come to live so long and in such health and vigor. "For forty years," said the old gentleman, "I have taken no wine; and every morning, before dressing myself, I have spent a quarter of an hour in gymnastic exercises." This practice Dewey himself adopted, and he records that he found it of great benefit both as exercise and as inuring against colds. President Felton and Bryant did the same thing to their exceeding profit

Dr. Dewey's service in New-York as the pastor of the Church of the Messiah will not for many years be forgotten. Dr. Bellows has called him the founder and most conspicuous example of what is best in the modern school of preaching. He labored to bring religion into man's daily life, to elevate his hearers to an ideal as simple as it was high. Dr. Samson, of Dedham, a very learned and able man, asked him one day how he "found subjects to write upon," to which the younger priest answered: "I don't find subjects; they find me." "I may say," writes Dewey, "they pursued me. I do not suppose there is much originality of thought in them, nor any *curiosa felicitas* of language,—I could not attend to it; it was as much as I could do to disburden myself,—but original in this they are, that they were wrought out in the bosom of my own meditation and experience. The pen was dipped in my heart,—I do know that. With burning brain and bursting tears I wrote. Little fruit, perhaps, for so much struggle; be it so,—though it could not be so to me."

Dewey had here a large influence and a notable following. To many, however, in those days, his tenets were as things accursed. Robert Lenox standing beside Jonathan Goodhue one day asked the name of the man to whom his friend had given a warm greeting. "Mr. Dewey," said Goodhue, "a clergyman of a church in the city." "Of which church?" said Mr. Lenox. "Of the Unitarian church." "The Lord have mercy upon him!" said the old man. Among the Unitarian's friends in New-York was Moses Grinnell, at whose house Dewey often met Washington Irving. He relates an anecdote which Irving once told him concerning an evening which he once spent at a musical performance in London.

Mr. Irving said that on entering the theatre, he found in the pit only three or four English gentlemen, who had evidently come early, as he had, to find a good place. Accordingly, he took his seat near them, when one of them rather loftily said, "That seat is engaged, sir." He got up and took a seat a little further off, when they said, "That, too, is engaged." Again he meekly rose, and took another place. Pretty soon one of the party said, "Do you remember Washington Irving's description of a band of music?" (It is indeed a most amusing caricature. One of the performers had blown his visonomy to a point. Another blew as if he were blowing his whole estate, real and personal, through his instrument. I quote from memory.) Mr. Irving said they went over with the whole description, with much entertainment and laughter. They little knew that they had thrust aside the author of their pleasure, who sat there, like the great Caliph, *incognito*, and they would have paid him homage enough if they had known him.

Mrs. S. told me that one evening he strolled up to their piazza,—they lived near to one another in the country,—and fell into one of these easy and unpremeditated talks, in which, to be sure, he was always most pleasant, when he said, among other things, "Don't be anxious about the education of your daughters: they will do very well; don't teach them so many things,—teach them one thing."—"What is that, Mr. Irving?" she asked.—"Teach them," he said, "to be easily pleased."

Calhoun Mr. Dewey met in Washington and was struck with his candor and with his answer to the question: What is the greatest thing a man can do?—"It is," said the Southerner, "to speak the true and saving word in a great national emergency. For it implies," he continued, "the fullest knowledge of the past, the largest comprehension of the present, and the clearest foresight of the future." Dewey was introduced to Mr. Adams, but "saw him little and heard him less." "Mr. Reed, of Barnstable, introduced me.—'Father Reed,' as they used to call him, from his having been longer a member of Congress than any other man in the House,—and I said to him, as we were entering the White House, 'Now tell Mr. Adams who I am and where from: for I think he must be puzzled what to talk about, with so many strangers coming to him.' Well, I was introduced accordingly, and Mr. Reed retired. I was offered a seat and took it. I was a young man and felt that it did not become me to open a conversation. And there we sat, five minutes, without a word being spoken by either of us! I rose, took my leave, and went away. I don't know whether more angered or astonished. I once, by the by, visited his father, old John Adams, then living in retirement at Quincy. Mr. Josiah Quincy took me to see him. *He* was not silent, but talked, I remember, full ten minutes—for we did not interrupt him—about Machiavel, and in language so well chosen that I thought it might have been printed."

Dr. Dewey knew Thackeray and records what the novelist told him concerning his method of composition:

He did not dash his pen on paper, like Walter Scott and write off twenty pages without stopping, but, dictating to an amanuensis,—a plan which leaves the brain to work undisturbed by the pen-labor,—dictating from his chair, and often from his bed, he gave out sentence by sentence, slowly, as they were moulded in his mind.

Thackeray was sensitive about public opinion; no writer, I imagine, was ever otherwise. I remember, one morning, he was sitting in our parlor, when letters from the mail came in. They were received with some eagerness, of course, and he said, "You seem to be pleased to have letters; *I* am not."—"No!" we said.—"No. I have had letters from England this morning, and they tell me that 'Henry Esmond' is not liked."

This led to some conversation on novels and novel-writing, and I ventured to say: "How is it that not one of the English novelists has ever drawn any high or adequate character of the clergyman? Walter Scott never gave us anything beyond the respectable official. Goldsmith's Dr. Primrose is a good man, the best we have in your English fiction, but odd and amusing rather than otherwise. Then Dickens has given us Chadband and Stiggins, and you Charles Honeyman. Can you not conceive," I went on to say, "that a man, without any chance of worldly profit, for a bare stipend, giving his life to promote what you must know are the highest interests of mankind, is engaged in a noble calling, worthy of being nobly described? Or have you no examples in England to draw from?" This last sentence touched him, and I meant it should.

With considerable excitement he said, "I delivered a lecture the other evening in your church in New-York, for the Employment Society; would you let me read to you a passage from it?" Of course I said I should be very glad to hear it, and added, "I thank you for doing that."—"I don't know why you should thank me," he said; "it cost me but an hour's reading, and I got $1,500 for them. I thought I was the party obliged. But I did tell them they should have a dozen shirts made up for me, and they did it." He then went and brought his lecture, and read the passage, which told of a curate's taking him to visit a poor family in London, where he witnessed a scene of distress and of disinterestedness very striking and beautiful to see. It was a very touching description, and Thackeray nearly broke down in reading it.

The letters which form a large part of the volume are not especially important, but serve at least to confirm an impression of the wholesome, generous and sympathetic nature of their writer. Dr. Dewey, though he lived to a great age, never passed his time of aspiration and enthusiasm. In the breast of the old man beat the eager heart of a boy. It was to him a life of constant growth and happy anticipation,—"the infant-school of eternity." "There is helpdivine offered to me, there is encouragement wise and gracious; I welcome it. There is a blessed hereafter opened to prayer and penitence and faith; I lift my hopes to that immortal life. This view of the system of things spreads for me a new light over the heavens and the earth. It is a foundation of peace and strength and happiness more to be valued, in my account, than the title-deed of all the world."

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ABLE AND THOROUGH TEACHERS of all grades, tutors, governesses, lecturers, companions, &c.; circulars of best schools free; no charge to those employing teachers, nor to teachers until engaged. E. MIRIAM COYRIERE & CO., 31 East 17th-st., Union Square.

A. MISS HESSE, 36 West 21st-st., supplies competent teachers, tutors, governesses, singers, housekeepers; best advice given to parents on choice of schools. References by favor: Hon. Hamilton Fish and ex-Sec. Evarts.

A YALE GRADUATE, experienced tutor, wishes private pupils; fitting for college a specialty; highest references. Address YALE, Box 44, Tribune office.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, established 1855, provides promptly Best Teachers for Private Pupils, Families, Schools, Colleges. Circulars of Good Schools with reliable information, free to parents. Skilled Teachers always wanted. Application form for stamp. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., 7 East 14th-st., N. Y.

EPISCOPAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION.—Teachers supplied to schools free to employers; also first-class servants for all situations, at their new parlors, 52 East 12th-st.

LADY-TEACHER.—For a long-established boarding-school, an experienced lady teacher of the higher branches, who can also assist in general supervision. Address with full particulars, PRINCIPAL Tribune Branch Office, 92 East 14th-st.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in any department of medicine, or pupils prepared for graduation as M. D., by an experienced teacher, and late State Professor. For particulars address H., Tribune Office.

City Real Estate For Sale.

LEXINGTON-AVE., near 34TH-ST.—Four story stone front; price reasonable. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE.—Choice business property and apartment houses, paying large income. PAUL P. TODD, 145 Broadway.

City Property To Let.

TO LET.—Stores, lofts and buildings on Beekman, Spruce, Frankfort, John, William and Pearl sts. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman-st.

TO LET.—In private family, in Madison-ave., corner house, in best location, a handsomely furnished second floor; extra rooms if required; meals supplied by a caterer. Address LOCATION, Box 68, Tribune Uptown Office, 1,238 Broadway.

City Property Wanted.

WANTED.—City property for country residence, free, with acres and fruit. PAUL P. TODD, 145 Broadway.

Brooklyn Property For Sale and To Let

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT in Ninetenth Ward, Brooklyn; near the fountain; a first-class three-story house, well furnished in every respect. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to A. GALLAGHER, 51 4th-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone No. 464.

Country Property For Sale and To Let.

AN EXQUISITE double dwelling, stable, outhouses, &c., and about seven acres, with superb woodland, lawn and views of the Hudson, at Dobb's Ferry, surrounded by among the handsomest establishments in this fashionable suburb of New-York. Price very low to prompt purchaser. V. K. STEVENSON, Ir. No. 81 Cedar-st. and No. 465 5th-ave.

"FLORIDA!"—For Sale, to Close an Estate.—"Onoro House" cottages and orange grove, about 35 acres, the winter home of the late Moses Lyman, of Conpecticut, 3 miles from Sanford, Orange County; very healthful location, near beautiful lakes, orange groves, schools, railroads, and in cultivated society. "Onoro House" accommodates about 60 guests; is a fine sanitarium or boarding-house; will sell whole, or house and part grove. Address MOSES LYMAN, Administrator, Waverly, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To let, two beautiful new houses near Dupont Circle; first-class in every way; one with stable, at $1,200; the other, $800 yearly. Apply to W. H. SLACK, 711 15th-st., Washington.

Hotels

WALLACE'S, 121 5th-ave.—Large and small rooms, elegantly furnished; gentlemen only; table d'hote.

Dry Goods.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Household buyers should examine our rugs and mats; fur hearth rugs, $4; carpets, mattings. ANDREW LESTER & CO., 764 B'y

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1883.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

21st-st, No 214 West, 23.4x103.4; J G Duncan and wife to F McCabe	$14,000
Washington-place, s s, 305 ft e of Monroe-ave, 47x135.4x irr; Marks L A Peyrot and another to J Duclimetre and another	1,457
54th-st, s s, 256 ft w of 1st-ave, 25x100.5; J Duffy to W Bertsche	18,000
30th-st, s s, 372.6 ft e of 9th-ave, 16.5x98.9; S L Meyer to D B Ambrose	10,000
127th-st, n s, 301.8 ft e of 7th-ave, 16.8x99.11; A Smith and wife to Catherine L Hanscom	15,000
West Houston-st, No 28, ½ interest; W T Lee to Catherine Hall	13,000
Charlton-st, s s, 324.5 ft e of Varick-st, 25.1x100.4; J A Mead to Frances J Cummings and another	10,000
10th-ave, w s, 50.5 ft n of 54th-st, 25x100; Margaret Liehr and husband to R Meek	15,700
82d-st, n s, 100 ft w of 9th-ave, 125x102.2x50x102.2 to 83d-st, 50x102.2x20x102.2; J R Smith and wife to M Friedsam	42,000
97th-st, No 246 East, 25x75; Julia A Chapman to F A Clark	5,700
18th-st, s s, 303 ft w of 6th-ave, 22x92; A G King and wife to D Duncan and another	16,000
4th-ave, w s, 25 ft n of 120th-st, 75.11x150x100.11 to 120th-st, 50x25x100; S A Fanning and wife to J H Deane and another	34,000
17th-st, s s, 350 ft w of Union-place, 23x92; Henry Auchincloss, executor, to J H Egan	38,000
Riverside-ave, se cor of 82d-st, 109.3x161.1x122.4x102.2; P Callaghan to E Hirshfeld and another	40,000
94th-st, s s, 254.8 ft w of 9th-ave, 220.4x82.11x220.7x91.8; A Pottier and wife to J J Brown	70,000
128th-st, s s, 290 ft w of 4th-ave, 25x99.11; E Brainerd and wife to Jane Kirk	9,500
97th-st, n s, 400 ft w of 8th-ave, 200x100.11; J J Donaldson and wife to A R Eno	32,000
19th-st, n s, 123.4 ft w of Ave-A, 30.6x92.3; Simon Schwartz et al to A H Bollmeyer	20,000
Beach-st, No 53, 4.5 interest; Del L F Jones et al to J Naylor	14,400
39th-st, s s, 22 ft w of 7th-ave, 20.6x75.6; W H Streeter and wife to Anna R Clard	20,000
130th-st, n s, 456.6 ft w of 6th-ave, 18.6x99.11; Emma Boome to J Edwards	12,000
46th-st, s s, 80 ft w of 6th-ave, 20x100; Equitable Life Assur soc to Fanny E Hilton	20,000
84th-st, s s, between 2d and 3d aves, lot 297, 25x100; J Livingston and wife to T A Martin	8,325

COTTON MARKETS—BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton dull and easier. Middling Uplands, 5 15-16d.; do. Orleans, 6 1-16d. Sales, 7,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; receipts, 9,850 bales, including 6,550 American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, December delivery, 5 55-64d.; do., December and January delivery, 5 56-64d., also 5 55-64d.; do., January and February delivery, 5 57-64d.; do., February and March delivery, 5 60-64d., also 5 61-64d.; do., March and April delivery, 5 62-64d., also 5 63-64d.; do., May and June delivery, 6 6-64d.; do., June and July delivery, 6 10-64d. Futures quiet.

1:30 p. m.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 5,250 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 5 60-64d. Futures closed quiet.

GALVESTON, Dec. 1.—Cotton easy; Middling, 10¼c.; Low Middling, 9 13-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9 5-16c.; net receipts 4,617; gross, 4,688; exports to Great Britain, 1,540; sales, 316; stock, 98,843.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 10¼c.; Low Middling, 9 15-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 7,383; gross, 8,096; exports to Great Britain, 11,181; sales, 6,000; last evening, 1,000; stock, 324,009.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 1.—Cotton dull; Middling, 10 1-16c.; Low Middling, 9 13-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9 5-16c.; net receipts, 4,015; gross, 5,222; exports to Great Britain, 3,668; coastwise, 2,738; sales, 400; stock, 104,180.

STATE OF TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10¼@10⅜c. Flour steady without change. Wheat—Southern steady; Amber, $1 11@$1 15; No. 1 Maryland, $1 13 asked; No. 2 Western Winter Red spot, $1 08¼@$1 08⅜; December, $1 08⅜@$1 08½c; January, $1 10¾@$1 10⅞; February, $1 13⅛@$1 13⅜; March, $1