

presented by Mr. Sobermorn to show the necessity for the use of this sacrament at all left out, of course, as they should be consistent with his views, the only religious element which makes this Supper differ from every other meal to a Christian mind and heart, namely, faith. It is not the Lord's Supper that the Christian thinks most about as he kneels before the table and receives the sacred elements. It is the Lord's death, and "as ye do ye do this ye do show forth the Lord's death till He come." Without this idea the prime element of a sacrament is lacking. If men forget or ignore the death of Christ for the redemption of the world it matters very little for the soul's eternal good how much else they may remember.

It would hardly be courteous in us to pass by without notice the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, who yesterday left his hearers knowing that he is a regular and attentive reader of Monday's HERALD; but he evidently was not as sweet and genial as he sometimes is. For instance, speaking of the moral ideal of humanity's religion he remarked that "the best man is the smartest man. The best man in the clerical profession is the one who can blow his own horn the loudest, win the largest salary, have the most servants and get the longest reports in the HERALD." Of course we accept the compliment to our own discrimination in the last sentence, but we think the reverend brother is a little too hard upon his fellow workmen in the Lord's vineyard in the other phrases.

After reading through Mr. Channoy Giles' sermon on the Creation physically described, but spiritually interpreted, we are ready to admit how easy it is to darken counsel by words without knowledge. The reader may find much more to admire in and be better able to comprehend the following sentences than we are, and we are quite willing he shall:—"Fishes represent living scientific facts that relate to the affections or will, and wherever mentioned in the Bible they have this significance. They also represent those who teach them, and it was for this reason that the Lord chose fishermen for apostles." If we should exorcise our Yankee privilege of guessing we should guess that the Saviour had no such thought in His mind, and for one of many reasons—namely, that not one-half of the disciples were fishermen, so far as the sacred record informs us. What, then, becomes of the theory of "living scientific facts that relate to the affections or will?"

"The Vices of New York, as Manifested in Its Extravagance," was the theme of Mr. Northrop yesterday. This extravagance is seen in the style of our houses and living, and also in the style of our funerals after death. The great fault lay, he thought, in the poor aping the wealthy in these things. The ladies were reminded of their extravagance in dress and the vanity which it breeds and fosters. How much better it would be if the extravagant ones could say with the Dominican Friar Burke, "I never will own a penny or a penny's worth," with the addition "that is not consecrated to God and His cause." Breaking through the established usages of Catholic churches, Father Burke refused to preach or lecture in St. James' church yesterday unless the admission fee was ignored. He was to preach a charity sermon, and he was willing to trust the people. The result more than justified this confidence, for, as our report states, the largest collection ever known in this church was taken up. In St. Paul's Roman Catholic church, Harlem, the sins of calumny and detraction were deplored by Father McGuire, who exoriated Nast and his caricatures as gross calumniators, especially of Catholics and Irish. In St. Stephen's church Father McCready declared that the great want of this age is lack of reflection. The truths of religion will avail a man nothing unless he thinks upon them. And from thinking springs action. Let the people think more about the future and the things of the life to come, and they are morally certain to lead better and holier lives here on earth.

The Brooklyn Academy services were conducted last evening by General Howard, Rev. H. M. Gallaher and Mr. Powers, and our reporter states a fact and draws a conclusion which is not very creditable to the religious stability of the thousands who flock to those services. The name that is above every other name—Jesus—was the subject of General Howard's discourse. He illustrated the power that may reside in a name, and encouraged his hearers to entreat the Lord to help them to break off their sins, and to put their trust in the Saviour and do their duty. The Rev. Mr. Gallaher followed in a few words of good cheer and Godspeed to this new enterprise. Mr. Beecher was engaged with the subject of prayer yesterday, illustrating its effect upon those who pray and upon those who are prayed for. Mr. Pomeroy was certain that "nothing in God's universe is more substantial than heaven; that saints are not ghosts; that the society of the redeemed is not a mingling of particles of gas, nor are they like wafers upon the sea." Though heaven is thus real he was glad that there would be no taxes or rent to pay and no "ring" of lawless plunderers ruling there. As was proper after working up the imagination of the congregation to the highest point of anxiety to get there, he pointed them to the only way, by faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. We commend the sermons to-day to our numerous readers.

The Late Solar Eclipse. The observations of the late eclipse have not yet been fully gathered in, and the results to be deduced from them can hardly be expected for some weeks, but there is reason to know that they will be very rich. The eclipse was observed by Professors Respighi, De la Rive, Janssen and Lockyer, with numerous scientific assistants, who, in almost every instance, report successful attempts in photographing the important phenomenon. The composition and structure of a part of the solar corona has been forever set at rest, while seventeen accurate photographs—taken by instruments of the same pattern and power—have rewarded the zeal of the astronomer who went to India. Such a mass of information has never before been in the possession of astronomy with which to investigate the exterior coronal regions of the sun. It has been conclusively determined that the great star of our system—on which the entire

terrestrial economy depends for heat—is surrounded by an immensely extended, excessively rare atmosphere of a hydrogen base. At the beginning of totality the spectroscopic clearly revealed the reversal of the dark lines and the unmistakable hydrogen bright lines during the whole period of totality. This hydrogen atmosphere surrounding the sun is proved to be permanent, and not due to any outside or cosmical causes, and it is said without doubt to be supplied by matter ejected with great violence from the photosphere. There is doubtless much in store for science from the discovery of the nature of the sun in its relations to the meteorology, climates and seasons of our own planet, and the world is now looking to its astronomers to make vigorous attempts to solve the whole solar question.

Royalty and Republicanism in England. The demonstrations of the royalists, or loyalists, in England lately against the radical republicans show that turbulence and violence are not confined to one party—that the so-called conservatives, who profess to be the champions of law, order and loyalty, can be as violent as the most ardent democratic levellers. Our telegram from London, published yesterday, represents that at a public meeting in Kingston, Surrey, of the radical republicans, at which Mr. Odger, member of Parliament, was making a speech, the royalists, made up chiefly of the supporters of the government, attacked the building, broke the windows and dispersed the assemblage. Mr. Odger was compelled to scale a wall and seek safety by flight. A few days ago a similar demonstration was made against another radical meeting in England at which Sir Charles Dilke was speaking. Had the position of the parties been reversed—the meetings being called by the royalists and the assailants being radicals—there would have been a universal outcry from the press against the offenders, denouncing them as Jacobins, rebels, firebrands and everything else vile. The boasted fair play and liberal toleration of Englishmen go no farther than tolerance in countries less free when political questions were involved. We do not say that the radicals have not done and would not do the same as the royalists; but it is evident they have not the same favor shown to them by the government and governing classes. This turbulence of the royalists indicates an apprehension of the growing power of radicalism. If the radicals were few and the republican sentiment not becoming formidable the monarchists would show more indifference. The extraordinary efforts made by the government in the late Prince of Wales pageant to revive a loyal sentiment for the Crown proves, we think, that republican ideas are spreading among the people. This must be, however, a slow process, comparatively, in England, except in the large cities, where the working classes read and discuss political matters; for the monarchical and aristocratic sentiment is ingrained in the governing classes and in the ignorant rural population, which is under the heel and control of the gentry. The English government may resist the progress of ideas and the aspirations of the urban population for a time, but there must be more and more an approach to republicanism—for that means self-government by the many or the whole people in contradistinction to the present oligarchy. Monarchy and feudalism are incompatible with the progressive democratic ideas of the nineteenth century.

THE SURRENDER OF METZ, that strong fortress, with its French army of 175,000 men, is now under investigation by the Capitulation Committee of the National Assembly, and a delegation of the Municipal Council of Metz are to be examined. The idea is that the surrender was the result of Bazaine's treachery; but as all the other sieges and battles of the war went the same way, empire or republic, we are afraid that the loss of Metz must be charged, not to the treachery of Bazaine, but to the demoralization of France.

Personal Intelligence. United States Senator A. H. Cragin, of New Hampshire, is again at the Westmoreland Hotel. Miss Nilsson arrived in town from Boston yesterday and has rooms at the Charendon Hotel. Ex-Governor A. S. Paddock, of Omaha, is domiciled at the Hoffman House. Max Sirakosch is at the Everett House. Professor F. J. Hinman, of Cambridge, is among the late arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel. State Senator W. T. Horrobin, of Vermont, is at the Westmaster Hotel. Judge S. S. Gibson, of Omaha, is registered at the Grand Central Hotel. Colonel W. Fielding, of the British Army, is sojourning at the Brevoort House. Judge L. Burke, of Cleveland, is among the late arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. L. A. Senecal, of Canada, is staying at the St. Denis Hotel.

Personal Notes. Miss Mary Harris, the young Indiana lady who shot and killed her seducer, Burroughs, and was kissed out of court by Hon. Dan Voorhees, is actually insane. William Montgomery, of Augusta, Ga., recently appointed by Governor Smith to the Supreme Court bench of that State, is the law partner of Herschel V. Johnson. John H. Surratt has settled down to school teaching at Brookeville, Md. Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, is lying sick at his residence in Norwich of gastric fever, a dangerous complaint for one of his years.

BEAR ADMIRAL BOGG'S ILLNESS. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 3, 1872. Bear Admiral Bogg continues ill at his residence here, but his condition is not considered dangerous by his friends.

THE CENTURY OF UNION. PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1872. The Centennial Commissioners, representatives of twenty-one States, being now here, will hold an informal meeting at the Monumental Hotel at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning, and at half-past eleven A. M. they will be welcomed to the city at Independence Hall by the Mayor. General Hawley, of Connecticut, will respond.

ENGLAND.

The American Policy Toward the Canadian Fisheries and Alabama Questions.

Secretary Fish's Reply to Granville's Note—The Joint Commission Work.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 3, 1872. The Observer (newspaper) to-day, in an article on the Alabama claims, expresses the opinion that in case England should renounce the Treaty of Washington the United States would take no immediate action in consequence, but would insist on the validity of the right heretofore claimed for American seamen to fish in Canadian waters, and on that point would meet with no opposition on England.

MR. FISH'S NOTE TO GRANVILLE. The reply of the American government to Lord Granville's note is expected to reach London a week from Tuesday.

"FINISHING UP" WORK. Mr. Russell Gurney, of the British American Mixed Commission, will leave New York in the steamer of the 30th inst. for home, but intends to return to America in November to complete the work of the Commission.

England's "Fixed Fact" for the Geneva Court. It is alleged in political circles to-day, and there is excellent reason to credit the correctness of the statement, that the English government is prepared to consent to allow the arbitration of the Alabama claims to proceed under an agreement that in no event shall the sum awarded for damages exceed a certain stipulated amount.

FRANCE.

Charges of Official Fraud and Cabinet Dissension Over the Trial of the Accused—A Ministerial Crisis Imminent—How Chambard Will Venture for His Country.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, March 3, 1872. The ex-Prefect of the Department of Eure, charged with embezzlement of funds for the relief of France, is now on trial at Rouen. He was appointed to office under the empire, since the fall of which he has been conspicuous in defence of the ex-Emperor.

MR. POUYER QUETIER, the Minister of Finance, appeared before the Court last week as a witness, and his testimony was strongly in favor of the accused. His conduct in this matter produces a feeling of great dissatisfaction on the part of some of his colleagues in the Cabinet, and it is understood that M. Dufaure and other members threaten to leave it unless he resigns.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRESS. A ministerial crisis is believed to be impending from other causes. In addition to the conflict between the Executive and the Legislature on the Catholic petitions and the question of adjournment, a difference has arisen between President Thiers and the committee of the Assembly on the bill proposed by Minister Lefranc granting the government additional powers for the control of the press.

ALEXIS IN HAVANA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, March 3, 1872. The Grand Duke Alexis, accompanied by his staff and by Governor Moreno and others, attended a cock fight to-day. The day being Sunday a large crowd was present. A ball will be given at the Palace to-night. The Spanish iron-clad Numancia has arrived.

EXPRESS THEIVING.

AMONG THE MISSING PACKAGES. An Express Messenger Steals Over Four Thousand Dollars and Baries It Under an Apple Tree—The Funds Restored and the Young Expert Coming North to go Abroad.

HE MARKED HIS MAN. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE INDIAN PEACE POLICY. An army officer from Arizona says the Third Cavalry has gone out to the Plains and the Fifth Cavalry will take its place in that Territory. The Twenty-third Infantry, now in Oregon, and the Twenty-first, in Arizona, will change locations. General Crook has given notice to the Indians that the time being extended to the 15th of February to come upon the reservation and be fed, failing to do so they will be regarded as hostile and dealt with accordingly. The people of Arizona are not only satisfied, but enthusiastic with the President's policy, as carried out by General Crook.

THE KRAMER MURDER. Death of Mrs. Kramer—Indignation of the Inhabitants. SCHUYLKILL HAVES, Pa., March 3, 1872. Mrs. Kramer, who was brutally beaten at the time her husband was murdered, in Washington township, died at three o'clock this morning. The indignation of the people against the murderer has become doubly intense, and were it in their power to take him from the custody of the authorities he would meet with no mercy at their hands.

JEALOUSY AND MURDER. PITTSBURGH, March 3, 1872. A special despatch from Johnstown, Pa., says the body of an unknown woman was found in the wood near Johnstown, murdered and the body covered with brass. The deceased was aged about forty-five, wore false teeth, and is supposed to belong to Ohio. The police are endeavoring to work up the case.

WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Unit on the Treaty Question. Gentlemen in prominent positions express the opinion that the articles which are being telegraphed and published in the newspapers indicating a difference of opinion in the Cabinet on the answer which has been sent to the British views on the Treaty of Washington are calculated to weaken the position of the United States abroad. In point of fact there has not ever been a shade of difference of opinion as to the form or the conclusions of the answer, which goes out in very nearly the identical language in which it was prepared and submitted to the Cabinet by the Secretary of State. It has been ascertained the few changes made therein were verbal, in order to give the clearest expression to the thoughts which it was designed to convey. The consideration of the paper at successive Cabinet meetings was, it appears, rather an excuse for delay in its being forwarded, in the belief that time was having its effect in allaying the excitement in Great Britain. This is not regarded as an unfortunate circumstance.

Buying Bonds—Selling No Gold. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase \$1,000,000 of bonds on Thursday, the 14th, and \$1,000,000 on Thursday, the 28th inst.

The Japanese Embassy Weather-Bound at the Arlington—Functions to be Performed and Courtesies to be Extended. The severe winter weather prevailing here has kept the Japanese winter doors to-day. It had been announced that our Oriental visitors would be regaled with bits of ecclesiastical wisdom at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, where the President, Vice President and Senator Harlan were to be constant in their attendance, but they did not attend. It had been represented to the innocent Japs that Methodism was the religion of the government, but upon consultation with their advisers on temporal matters, they learned that attendance at this church was not obligatory, any more than when they reached London would they be expected to attend the service of the Church of England or in Paris the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

THE ARRANGEMENTS for the presentation of the credentials of the Embassy to-morrow at the Executive Mansion have been planned by the Secretary of State. The Ambassador and Vice Ambassadors, with their secretaries and attaches, will appear in the costume of their country, all wearing the royal robes of state. The ceremony of presentation will be carried out strictly in accordance with the desire of the Embassy. After the credentials have been presented and speeches made, those present will be introduced to the dignitaries, after which the Japs will return to the Arlington.

On Tuesday afternoon it has been arranged that from two until four o'clock the diplomatic corps will be received by the Ambassadors. In the evening the Embassy is to be honored at Masonic Temple, and Japanese Tommy will have the freedom of kissing all the ladies in Washington extended to him, provided the fair sex have no objection. On Wednesday evening thirty of the Embassy will, at the expense of Uncle Sam, attend the opera. Congress is expected to extend an invitation to the Japanese dignitaries to visit the floor of the Senate and House, a courtesy extended to foreigners but twice in the history of the government—to Lafayette and Kosciuszko.

Commercial and Financial Reforms Proposed by the National Board of Trade. The Executive Council of the National Board of Trade has been in session in this city during the past week, and has had under consideration the following questions upon which the Board acted at its annual meeting in St. Louis, in September last. The Council has memorialized Congress in favor of the appointment of a commissioner, to be appointed in behalf of the Dominion of Canada, to negotiate a new treaty of reciprocity between Canada and the United States, on a broader and more comprehensive basis than that upon which the former treaty rested. Some improvements to the law of July 14, 1870, relative to direct importations to interior cities, in order to make the act more efficient, have been recommended, and it has urged the formation of a Sanitary Board of Appeal to protect our citizens and our foreign commerce from the irresponsible control of local quarantine officers. It has presented the resolutions adopted by the Board at St. Louis in favor of a gradual and moderate contraction of the greenback currency and of a revision of the tariff system of the country so that under consideration of foreign trade, steamers and sailing vessels wherever built, including all tonnage alienated to foreign flags during the war, so far as owners may desire this.

The memorial also recommends the withdrawal of duty from bonded warehouses of ship stores and supplies and of articles needed for repairs. These views were supported by speeches from Frederick Froley, of Philadelphia, President of the Board; George Owyck, of New York; Robert R. Kirkland, of Baltimore, and others.

THE WISCONSIN LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

LITERATURE.

Criticism of New Books. RECOLLECTIONS OF PAST LIFE. By Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1872. 12mo, pp. 2, 521.

This is a thoroughly delightful book. Not delightful in the sense of amusing or sparkling, but in the more solid quality of holding the interest of the reader by its intellectual vigor, wide views and variety of scenes and characters introduced. As the work of an octogenarian, it is singularly free both from egotism and from trivialities—two qualities which pervade so much of the biographical literature of the times, and form so large a share of the staple of travellers' journals.

Sir Henry Holland was a London physician, having a large practice among the first circles of the "West End." His was the rare and eminent good fortune to prosper through a long life to that degree that he could spend every year two months in foreign travel. A student by habit as well as by constitution, he made these wide and varied tours the means of enlarging his knowledge as well as ministering to his health. At the early age of eighteen Holland received \$1,000 for his first work, being a compilation of the agricultural history of Cheshire, his native country. The first year of his London practice his receipts were £1,200, and he soon reached an average annual income of £5,000, which he wisely never allowed to exceed, thus restraining himself from that exciting, wearing and money-making professional habit which breaks down so many ambitious and successful physicians. Still he was carefully attentive to his interests and to those of his patients, never suffering his two months of summer relaxation (which he took in August and September, when the prosperous class of Londoners are mostly out of town) to interfere with the business which was always ready for him on his return.

In the course of these summer journeys Sir Henry Holland eight times visited America, of which country he cherishes the most pleasant reminiscences, and often pauses to compliment our people, whose only danger, he appears to believe, is from too much democracy. As the judgment of a most intelligent physician his opinion of our medical literature is, perhaps, more valuable; and he declares that in the United States "both the principles and practice of medicine are derived from schools of instruction and a medical literature in no wise inferior" to those of England.

Among his American memories we get this pleasant glimpse of Abraham Lincoln:—One of his (Sydney Smith's) warmest admirers was the late President Lincoln, who more than once has been quoted in his writings which we have had before us. He was a man of much quiet humor, curiously expressed in tales of Kentucky and Illinois life, told in their broadest and most unpolished diction. These he brought into connection with events seeming to require a graver illustration, yet which could not really have been better illustrated. Of the six Presidents of the United States whom he knew, including Andrew Johnson, he seemed to me the only one gifted with this faculty. I recollect sitting with him and Mr. Seward, and never a word of politics or of federal forts and General Lee's disastatious fall seen from the windows across the Potomaca few years ago. His conversation had been so long and so interesting that he seemed to me to have been the first disastrous battle of Chattanooga. The conversation at first centered on this event; but the cheerful temperament of these two remarkable men gradually turned to other topics, and the President amused himself and us by some of those easy anecdotes which so often convey more of practical truth than any of our "know-nothing" and "know-it-all" men stopping a moment to put a fresh log on the fire. The possession of this simple and genial humor, and of a few personal anecdotes, helped greatly that popularity which was mainly due to the honesty and consistency of the man, in times of unforseen and perilous trial to his country.

Sir Henry Holland's personal memories run through nearly all the conspicuous men and women of letters, art, science and politics of the past half century. He knew Byron and Queen Caroline, Talleyrand and Brougham, Walter Scott and Al Pacha, Dugald Stewart and William H. Seward, Ganning and Louis Napoleon, Coleridge and Macaulay, Sydney Smith, Wordsworth, Macaulay, Guizot, Everett, Thiers, Cobden, Campbell, Hallam, Rogers, Prince Albert, Miss de Staël, Joanna Baillie, Erskine, Tom Moore, Miss Eggeforth, Mackintosh, Palmerston, Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Siddons and Jefferson Davis.

He tells us of the poet-banker, Samuel Rogers:—"His dinners were fashioned in the same artistic mould as his poetry—the society small and select, the cookery superlative; no candles on the table, but light thrown from shaded lamps on the pictures round the room, each a small but consummate gem of art."

Of another scholarly giver of good dinners and an English Lucullus—the late Mr. Payne Knight—he says:—"Sir Joseph Banks' house gave scientific repute to the now-deserted region of Soho square, that of Payne Knight, close at hand, gave it repute for classical learning, art and history; but with a certain amount of curious illustrations of his own—the consummate scholar, the sensualist and the sceptic, I never dined with him without finding in large words of learning and in a few learned men receding on this and the other various luxuries of his table with a relish which learning generally secures to no sort of degree."

Sir Henry Holland is a member of the famous club founded in 1764 by Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, Garrick, &c., and describes the keen conflicts of wit and scholarship with which Macaulay, Grote, Sydney Smith, Gladstone, Millman and Sir George Cornewall Lewis illuminated its after-dinner sessions. "The joyous humor of Sydney Smith played over and lightened the more solid and copious learning of Macaulay. The latter was devoted to the table and rarely absent from it. If reticent at times in speech and argument it was simply from the overwhelming knowledge he brought to the combat."

A little farther on we get this glimpse of the character of that great English barrister, Lord Erskine:—"In singular contrast to Sir S. Romilly came Lord Erskine, of whom I have heard, I say truth to do, at a time when his faculties had undergone a decay more obvious to others than to himself. He was still elegant and eloquent, but his speech, but with a certain narrow worldly circumstance, and by what he deemed the necessity of his former political friends, was not so high as such high praise to do. He little talked and superstitious. I well recollect a dinner at Sir S. Romilly's, where his agitation was certainly shown in his reluctance to sit at the table with Erskine, and by the relief expressed when the fourteenth guest came in. His life had been one of meteoric quick thoroughness, valuable in his own day, but now it is a mere collection of past life."

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

THE ILLINOIS LAND GRABS—Gathering of the Vultures. The persons interested in the success of the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land-sdeal are working strenuously to make the measure successful when it again comes back into the House. It is expected that it will be reported on Tuesday, and when it comes all the elements of plunder will be linked as much as possible to make it go through. One of the means adopted to make it go is a charge that the Northern Pacific is using money to defeat it. This may be true, but the honest people in the House have determined not to take the bait out of both parties, and not to pass any measure which shall be a wholesale land-sdeal.

Dr. Dollinger, Pere Hyacinthe and others for converts. Of course it represents the Old Catholic party, and not the infallibility.

Dr. P. SZMANSKI'S new book on "American-Asiatic Ethnology," via Baltimore's Straits, is out at Leipzig. It is a "book" which