

see that they are speedily supplied. In this connection I must refer to an excellent work on International Law, by Leone Levi, who thus speaks in his Preface, of the leading cause for the preparation of the book:

"I have undertaken this work under the conviction that it would be of great advantage to reduce into the form of a code, the leading principles of the Laws of Nations; that the greater diffusion of knowledge of such law would often prevent disputes; and that, on the occurrence of differences between States, a collection of the well-established rules of the same would facilitate a resort to international arbitration, as the best method for securing just and equitable decisions, consistent with the rights and dignity of States." I most earnestly commend this excellent work to all students of International Law; where war is treated not merely as an existing condition of things to be defined and explained, and brought under proper regulations, but as a great national crime to be averted by all the means in our power.

If our literary institutions, of all grades, and especially those for the higher education, including our colleges, universities, and professional schools, will turn their attention to this important subject, and give the proper instruction and training to the young, the time is not far distant when it will be regarded quite as barbarous and unchristian to settle national disputes by force, as it is now so generally admitted to be to resort to such methods for the settlement of individual disputes.

May we all unite our efforts to hasten the coming of the time when men shall no longer "teach their hands to war, and their fingers to fight,"—when all "swords shall be beaten into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks"—when the sublime lesson of non resistance, in public and private affairs alike, shall be thoroughly learned; when great standing armies shall be no longer festering sores in the body politic;

when practical Christianity shall everywhere prevail; and when it shall be universally acknowledged by all peoples that not armies and navies, and well-manned forts, nor the prowess and physical endurance of a well-trained soldiery, but "only righteousness exalteth a nation."

PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING.

Our journey to Philadelphia has been interesting, and we have been induced to send you some of the notes made by the way, that the dear home folks who so kindly encouraged the prospect in view may be interested also.

The country through which we passed had nothing special to note until we reached Niagara, so grand with its falling waters and its clouds of spray, filling the mind with wonder, that still the waters continued in their tremendous fall, and passed away to be continually followed by more.

From Buffalo to Waverley via Erie Railroad, where we changed roads for the Lehigh Valley, it was night, the greatest sensation when the light of morning dawned, being one of surprise at the larger growth of vegetation, reminding that our journey was southward, trees were in full leaf, and many of them in blossom.

The scenery in many places was wild and romantic, winding along by the side of the Susquehanna River, which is at first a narrow stream, sometimes divided by strips of marshy land, and sometimes broadening; and we noticed, too, that every available spot of land was under cultivation. Towns and cities are laid out and kept with taste and care, and in many places closely connected many of them built on hillsides, where every building was plainly visible. Then soon the road winds away among the hills and mount-