

are very far superior to anything that appears in Harper, as far as execution is concerned. In the next number Mr. Maclean contemplates commencing a history of the American War. We hope that it will be written with that enlightened liberality of feeling, and that freedom from local or national prejudice which such a work demands.

**TRINITY REVIEW.**—October. New York: Leonard & Scott. Toronto: T. Macfar.

The contents of this number are Joseph de Maistre; Life and Letters of Mr. Justice Story; Japan; Traits of the Jewish Peasantry; Cholera and Quarantine; Pardon's Life of Marie de Medici; Representative Reform; Artillery and Ships of War; The Slave States and Free Trade. Some of these papers are most ably written.

**HARPER'S MAGAZINE.** December. — New York: Harper & Brothers. Toronto: A. H. Armour & Co., and G. Fletcher.

This number commences the sixth volume of Harper's Magazine, which the publishers say has already reached a circulation of more than 100,000 copies monthly, and is increasing. It opens with a sketch of Washington city by Anne R. Lynch, very elaborately illustrated. Australia and its Gold, by Alfred H. Guernsey is also well illustrated. Napoleon Bonaparte by Abbott is continued, accompanied by six engravings. There is one other illustrated paper—a biography of Daniel Webster, with two portraits of the great Statesman, taken at different epochs. His birth-place, residence at Marshfield, Webster at Marshfield, and Marshfield Farm. In all there are upwards of 40 illustrations in this number, exclusive of the engravings, and what the publishers are pleased to term "comic illustrations," but they are meaningless productions, the off-shoots of a depraved mind. This of course forms a very appropriate time for new subscribers, and the very fact that 100,000 people buy the book, and some 600,000 read, may induce many more to follow in the fashion.

**SALISBURY BRITISH ELOQUENCE.** New York: Harper & Brothers. Toronto: A. H. Armour & Co.

The best recommendation of this book will be given when we say that it embraces the best speeches entire of the most eminent orators of Great Britain, for the last two centuries; with sketches of their lives, an estimate of their genius, and notes critical and explanatory, by C. A. Goodrich D.D. This book consisting of 950 pages beautifully printed will afford more real pleasure in its perusal than can be appreciated by any mere comparison with the literature of the day. We have here some of the noblest treasures of eloquence ever given to the world, collated, and introduced, with biographical sketches of the orators, and rendered doubly interesting by the critical and explanatory notes so judiciously prepared. We have entire speeches from Brougham, Mackintosh, Canning, Curran, Erskine, Fox, Sheridan, Burke, Pitt, Chatham, and others, which dignify humanity. We have four speeches of Erskine, which are warmly recommended to the general student; his arguments in the cases of Lord George Gordon, of the Dan of St. Asaph, of Hardy, and of Hadfield. "As specimens of acute and powerful reasoning, enlivened occasionally by glowing eloquence, they are among the finest efforts of genius in our language. Such productions, as Johnson said of a

similar class of writings, are 'bark and steel' to the mind." There is also his Indian Chief, a passage which verges more toward poetry than anything in our language. But this is only one of the noble names which this book contains, and which we hope will become a household work throughout the country. We warmly congratulate Dr. Goodrich on the success of his labours. He has conferred a lasting benefit on his country. May he long live to enjoy the sweet and pleasing reminiscences with which such a labour will ever refresh the mind.

#### GENE.

**BLASPHEMY TO BE PUNISHED BY THE JUDGE.**—Undoubtedly that religion which vents itself in blasphemy or sacrilege maliciously shocking the religious feelings of society, is not a moral sin simply, but a proper crime, as it is a fertile source of commotion and insubordination. Hence it is just that States should by law prohibit and punish such offences against religion. It is plain, however, that they may not justly reckon a man a blasphemer merely because he utters opinions which the neighbourhood or the public regard as blasphemous. The crime consists in the design and mode of utterance, and is committed only by one who from positiveness to those around him, or with unjust regardlessness of their feelings, defames, ridicules, or insults the object of their faith or worship. For in a true juridical view, it is not the uttering of false religious opinions that is criminal, but the uttering of religious opinions, whether true or false, with a design to give pain, and in an irritating and offensive manner. Hence a sound code of laws will at once protect as a fair use of social freedom, every other declaration of the wildest religious error, and treat as criminal every turbulent assertion of the most undoubted religious truth. In this respect the body politic differs from the church, the civilian from the theologian. With the latter the criterion of blasphemy

the essential nature, as true or false, of the sentiments expressed; with the former, it is the mode of uttering them, as it affects the peace of the surrounding society. In the opinion of the church, only one religion can be profaned; but the State is bound to hold that all the religions professed by its subjects may, in turn, be the objects of this crime.—A. C. Dick, Esq., on the Nature and Office of the State.

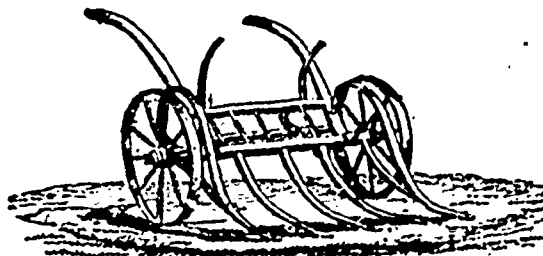
**QUEST.**—Would it be either a sin or a crime to transfer the above passage into a sermon for the 12th of July?

**DOCTORS DIFFER.**—In the year 1633, the doctrines of Galileo that the Earth turns on its axis, and moves round the sun was condemned by the authority of the Pope, as heretical. It may be consolatory for its reader to be informed that the Pope in 1871 repealed a censure on the Earth for moving, so that it has gone round the sun thirty one times, and also turned on its own axis thirty one years freed from the danger of the papal ban.—The Jansenists by S. P. Tregelles, J. L. D.

**RARE DISCOVERY OF COVERDALE'S BIBLE.**—A copy of the first complete edition of the English Bible, printed by Miles Coverdale, bearing the date 1535, was accidentally discovered a short time since, in the false bottom of an old oak chest, at Holkham Hall, Norfolk, the seat of the Earl of Leicester. There are numerous imperfect copies of this edition of the Holy Scriptures in existence two being deposited in the library of the British Museum, one in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, one in the Cambridge University Library, and in fact most of the great libraries and public institutions in England as well as many private individuals possess a volume. The copy now brought to light is the most valuable specimen of Miles Coverdale's labors hitherto known, being in every respect perfect, whereas all the other volumes enumerated are deficient of many leaves both at the beginning and the end. The proprietor at Holkham has had the book appropriately bound and enclosed in an oak box, and it now graces the shelves of his magnificent library. A London bookseller is said to have offered \$500 for this bibliographical treasure.

#### Agriculture.

##### BROWN'S PATENT GRAIN RAKE.



This new implement for raking and binding grain has been invented and patented by Mr. W. Brown of Toronto, and is manufactured by him here and sold for six dollars. It is a very simple and ingenious implement, and will be found well adapted for the purpose for which it is provided. It is almost entirely made of wood, so that any mechanic can easily put it in repair; but from the simplicity of its construction it may be worked for many years without any danger of its going wrong. It will be observed by the cut that it has five teeth, there are so bent as to throw up the grain, and when a sufficient quantity has been raked up to form a sheaf, there is a step which is worked by the foot for the purpose of holding it until it is bound. By this means it is an improvement on the American Grain Rake, as it not only gathers the grain, but throws it up for binding, and where grain is ripe it does not get thrashed out by being gathered with this rake as it does with the common hand rake. With this implement one man will follow two cradlers with more ease, and do the work more cleanly, than one man with a common rake will follow one cradler. In one harvest, it will far more than pay its life.