

ous defence of that philosopher. "The Turko-Greek Question" is an admirable paper. It is a thoughtfully, candid review of the recent troubles in the East, and the writer has had the good sense to ignore what is termed "popular prejudices," and take an impartial view of the situation. . . . "The Ruling Classes in England" and "Celtic Music" are excellently written. "President Grant and his Cabinet" is a forcible, interesting paper. The "Notices and Criticisms," which conclude the number, are written in the usual fair and impartial style.

TEMPERANCE HYMN BOOK. A collection of choice songs and hymns set to familiar tunes and just the thing for Temperance gatherings of all kinds—and for family use too. If all the children could have it, and use it, till it was used up, drunkenness would be driven, like a hateful vagabond, from every dwelling, never more to enter. It was compiled by J. N. Stearns, for the New York National Temperance Society and Publication House, 172 William street.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH and *Journal of Physics*, Culture: New York: Miller, Wood & Co., publishers, 13 & 15 Laight street. General agents: The American News Co., the New York News Co. \$2 per annum. Single Copy, 20 cents.

LEISURE HOURS. A monthly Magazine, devoted to history, biography, prose, poetry, wit, romance, reality and useful information. Pittsburg, Pa.: Dwyer and Co., publishers. \$2 a year.

MOTHERS' MONITOR—devoted to home education, literature and religion. Indianapolis, Ind.: Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin. \$2 per annum. A little too womanly in the bad sense. Lacks faith in the spirit of the age and the power of truth—new truth, radical truth. It should remember that old things are passed away, many of them; and it should recognize the new and accept the situation.

NEW YORK TEACHER, and *American Educational Monthly*; devoted to popular instruction and literature. New York: J. W. Schemerhorn & Co., 14 Bond street. \$1.50 per annum. This is certainly one of the very best journals of its kind in America. Every teacher would be greatly benefited by it. The April number treats of country school houses and their out-buildings in most becoming manner.

MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS'S NEW NOVEL, "THE CURSE OF GOLD," now running through the columns of the *New York Weekly*, where it has proved to be the most popular novel that has ever appeared in the columns of that paper, will be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. It will be found to be the most thrilling, intensely absorbing, unfaithfully interesting, and delightfully romantic story which Mrs. Stephens has ever penned. It will be issued in a large duodecimo volume of five hundred pages, and sold by all booksellers, at the low price of \$1.75 in cloth, or \$1.50 in paper cover; or copies will be sent by mail, to any place, postpaid, by the publishers, on receipt of the price of the work in a letter to them.

BERGH AND BEAST.—The *Commercial Advertiser* does justice to a noble man and his worthy cause on this wise:

We overheard a brutal omnibus driver, yesterday, denouncing President Bergh to a comrade. The latter has a good many enemies. The car drivers don't like him. He is not in favor with hackmen. Proprietors of shambles cannot endure the sight of him: while butcher boys make faces at him from a distance. All in all, we suppose there never was a more unpopular individual among the oppressors of brutes than this same Bergh.

To have their frowns, however, is to insure the smiles of the gods. President Bergh has accomplished a great work already. For days and days he has walked to and fro through our thoroughfares during the winter months, overhauling this driver for cudgeling his horse and arresting that cartman for endeavoring to impose a too heavy load upon his animal. He is entitled to and should have the warm sympathy and support of all our citizens.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE has just received a donation of \$5,000 from Senator Grimes, a native of New Hampshire. Now why will not Mrs. Grimes do as much for the education of woman there?

BATHS FOR THE MILLION.—The English papers announce that an extensive cotton manufacturer in Staleybridge is erecting baths for the accommodation of his work people, at an expense of several thousand pounds sterling. This is a species of practical benevolence that is eminently worthy the attention of American philanthropists. The city of New York has not a decent bathing place, private or public, available to the poor or scarcely to the rich, excepting in their own houses. Boston leads all the cities of America in this most important and invaluable enterprise. New York before next summer should have her free public bathing places for old and young, men, women and children; as the Iowa orator put it for "ladies and gentlemen of both sexes."

SAMUEL NUTTER, the richest man in Virginia, left \$2,000,000 for a female orphan asylum.

A RETIRING DANSEUSE.—A few weeks since Mdlle. Pettipas, the famous Russian ballet-dancer, appeared for the last time before an admiring public in the "Fille du Pharaon," at Paris. The Emperor and his son, the Grand Duke Vladimir, were present. The theatre was very crowded. On the conclusion of the sword dance, which she performed with her usual inimitable grace, she was presented with a laurel wreath and a jewel case containing a very handsome medallion set in diamonds. When the ballet was over, the public, still loth to part with their favorite, remained to a very late hour cheering the graceful danseuse, and calling her forward repeatedly.

ELIZABETH OGILVY BENGOR was born at Wells, Eng., and, in 1778, had to struggle with many difficulties in early life. So few books could she procure that she used to read the open pages of the new publications in the window of the only bookseller's shop in the little town which she inhabited in Wiltshire, and return, day after day, in the hope of finding another page turned over. She, nevertheless, acquired a respectable portion of learning. On her removal to London, she obtained reputable literary friends and patronage, and was generally esteemed for her virtues, manners, and talents. She died January the 9th, 1827. Besides a drama, two novels and poems, she wrote memoirs of Mrs. Hamilton, Robin and Klopstock, and Lives of Anne Boleyn, Mary Queen of Scots, the Queen of Bohemia, and Henry IV. of France.

INVENTOR'S AND MANUFACTURER'S GAZETTE. Sattiel & Co., editor and proprietors, No. 37 Park Row, New York. Subscription \$1 per year, in advance. Mechanical Drawings, Electrotyping, Wood Engraving, Book Binding, and Job Printing. T. P. Pemberton, editor mechanical department.

THE BENEDICT TIME WATCH

The enterprising firm of Benedict Brothers have now ready at their "up-town" establishment, 691 Broadway, an extensive and elegant assortment of Gold and Silver Watches for the Fall trade of 1868, to which they invite the attention of the readers of "THE REVOLUTION" and all others who desire a perfect TIME-KEEPER. Their stock comprises the various grades of the American Waltham and the choicest imported watches. They have also, in addition, a fine quality of watch which they have named the "Benedict Time Watch," they having the supervision of the manufacture of the movements, which are of nickel, which has proved to be a metal more durable than brass or other compound metals, and less liable to contraction or expansion by the fluctuating character of the temperature of this climate. This movement gives greater accuracy and requires less repairs than the others. Their stock of American Watches is unrivalled. All the various grades may be found at their counters at the lowest prices, regulated and in every respect warranted. The Messrs Benedict Brothers have secured their reputation and extensive patronage by a strictly honorable course in conducting their business, selling the best of goods at fair prices. We feel safe in commending this establishment to the consideration of our readers, and would say to all, if you want a good, reliable Watch, go to Benedict Brothers, up town, 691 Broadway.

Financial Department.

THE REVOLUTION.

VOL. III.—NO. 15.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.—*America versus Europe—Gold, like our Cotton, FOR SALE. Greenbacks for Money. An American System of Finance. American Products and Labor Free. Open doors to Artisans and Immigrants. Atlantic and Pacific Oceans for AMERICAN Steamships and Shipping. New York the Financial Centre of the World. Wall Street emancipated from Bank of England, or American Cash for American Bills. The Credit Foncier and Credit Mobilier System, or Capital Mobilized to Resuscitate the South and our Mining Interests, and to People the Country from Ocean to Ocean, from Omahato San Francisco. More organized Labor, more Cotton, more Gold and Silver Bullion to sell foreigners at the highest prices. Ten millions of Naturalized Citizens DEMAND. A PENNY OCEAN POSTAGE, to Strengthen the Brotherhood of Labor, and keep bright the chain of friendship between them and their Father Land.*

WHAT IS MONEY?

A REPLY is offered to Kellogg's views on money, which were first published in 1849; they appear to be as follows:

1. That a piece of gold, or silver, stamped by government—one dollar, five dollars, five hundred dollars, or any other sum, would be money the value of which would be whatever amount the stamp should indicate, without any regard to the size of the piece; and that for such a purpose paper would be better than metal, because it could be more easily procured and would be more convenient. To show that this is a correct representation, the following quotations are given from his "*New Monetary System.*"
2. "Money is a combination of legal powers expressed upon metal, paper, or some other substance.
3. "Certain properties are by law given to some substance which bears the name and performs the functions of money.
4. "The question to be settled, then, is this, can a currency be formed entirely of paper? . . . It (paper) would be a better material for money than gold and silver, for these metals are limited in amount and are troublesome, expensive and hazardous to remit.
5. "The power of money is immaterial; it is its legal authority and not its material substance that establishes its value and power.
6. "The value of money is no more fixed or regulated by the laws ordering each piece of money to be coined of a certain weight and kind of metal, than the length of the yard would be fixed by ordering it to be made of a certain weight or kind of wood without regard to its length.
7. "Measures are definite quantities of length, weight, bulk and value, by which the amount of length, weight, bulk and value in any substance are defined and ascertained.
8. "Money is the public measure of value.
9. "Money measures its own amount or value of actual property as often as it passes from one individual to another, as the yard stick measures its own length as often as it passes over the cloth; consequently a given sum of money measures in a given time more or less