

Correspondence.

LUTHERAN PERIODICAL PRESS IN GERMANY.

In considering the periodical issues of the religious press in Germany, we noticed, in a former article, those which are rationalistic or heterodox, and those which are of positive tendency. We proceed now to notice those which represent the Lutheranism of the Confession, and which may be classed distinctively as the orthodox. These might be arranged in three or four subdivisions; but for the sake of brevity we shall group them together, designating the special theological tendency of each in order.

However the organs of this general tendency may be estimated in other respects, no complaint can justly be made of the want of a strictly scientific element. Of periodicals which are strictly scientific, there are of this class no less than four.

(1.) The oldest and originally the mildest and most generous in its spirit, is the "Zeitschrift für Protestantismus und Kirche," established by the well-known G. C. A. von Harless in opposition to Bavarian ultramontanism. Apart from this special tendency which is frequently manifested in sharp criticisms upon the doings of the Romish church, the periodical maintains a liberal position as to church doctrine and offices; taking ground that the Christian ministry is conditioned simply by the Word and Sacraments, and founded on the general priesthood of believers, so that it is only mediately a divine institution. By its advocacy of the Hoffmann theory of the atonement, it has assumed a heterodox position on that subject, and caused the retirement of Dr. Thomasius of Erlangen from the management. Its present editors are Dr. Hoffman, H. Schmidt, the church historian, and von Scheurl, the eminent church jurist. The scientific contributions, although noted for thoroughness, are characterized by dryness, meagreness, and monotony.

(2.) The "Zeitschrift für die gesamte lutherische Theologie und Kirche" has a more multifarious and therefore a fresher and livelier character. It was established in 1840 by Dr. A. G. Rudelbach and Dr. H. C. F. Guericke; and has been continued since Rudelbach's death, in 1862, by Drs. Delitzsch and Guericke. Originally the organ of old Lutheranism in the contest against church establishment and union, this learned and comprehensive quarterly has more and more developed into an organ of the whole Lutheran church. Since the association of Delitzsch with the editorial corps, its columns have been open to advocates of all the manifold modifications and shades of Lutheranism, from the mildest confederatists or friends of union, to the followers of Strobel, whose clearly defined utterances remind one not unfrequently of the theologians of the sixteenth century. Its contributions to historical theology, and its critical book notices, are especially worthy of commendation. The latter, however, very often sacrifice freshness to the desire for completeness, as they are from two to three years sometimes after date. And in this department of the review the loss of Rudelbach has not yet been repaired.

(3.) The "Kirchliche Zeitschrift" is more exclusive. It was established at Rostock, 1854, by Dr. Kliefoth and O. Meyer, the church jurist; and since 1860 has been edited by Dieckhoff and Kliefoth. It is essentially new-Lutheran in tendency, representing the somewhat catholicizing ideas of Kliefoth as to the church and church offices.

(4.) The "Dorpater Zeitschrift für Theologie und Kirche" was established in 1859. It is conducted by Kurtz, von Ettinger, and other professors of the theological faculty of Dorpat, assisted by different pastors of the Russian Baltic Provinces and of Northern Germany. Its tendency is moderately strong Old Lutheran. In significance and influence both of the last mentioned are inferior to the first two of this class.

The principal journal which represents the Lutheranism of the confession, the "Evangelische Kirchenzeitung" is very generally known throughout Germany. It has been published at Berlin by Dr. Hengstenberg for more than a decade. For the first twenty-five years following its establishment in 1825, its tendency was unionistic and even orthodox reformed. Since 1852 it has become more and more the organ of confessional Lutheranism in the Prussian church, but has the respect of Prussian dissenters of every shade, and exerts no slight influence in the orthodox circles of the United and Reformed churches. It seeks, less by an exhaustive treatment of all subjects within its sphere, than by the emphatic prominence given to that subject which is for the time most important, to lead its readers to a right decision on the principal events of the day, to a correct understanding of the chief tasks which devolve upon the servant of the church in matters of doctrine and practice. It is, therefore, the gazette of the orthodox pastors, and the oracle of those of the clergy who wish to establish upon a reliable authority their decisions, not only in doctrine and practice, but also in questions of science and belles-lettres. Its chief defect is too little charitable sympathy with other forms and modes of defending the common profession of Christianity, and an overweening estimate of its own religious practice and convictions.

Besides Hengstenberg's publication there are two of similar tendency which

have a tolerably large circulation and are read by very many orthodox pastors. These are "Volksblatt für Stadt und Land," by Ph. von Nathusius; and "Pastoraltheologische Blätter," by Dr. Bilmor, councillor and Professor in Marburg. Both resemble Hengstenberg's organ in an orthodox Lutheran strictness, but unite further in a catholicizing tendency which shows itself in a realistic view of the sacraments and a high church puseyite theory of the church and church offices. This romanizing tendency is more conspicuous in the "Volksblatt," which is under the controlling influence of Professor Leo, of Halle. Bilmor's publication, however, shows a decided preference for New Lutheran views of the church and church offices, and has the aid of several romanizing clergymen, as Lobe, Chr. Müller and others. Both present much that is substantial and excellent, the "Volksblatt" in a more popular, Bilmor's publication in a more scientific, style. The former is especially to be commended as an organ of the inner mission, and for its practical essays and religious tales. The death of the publisher's wife has made a gap in this department, however, which has not yet been filled.

There are several periodicals of local circulation, the more important of which deserve mention. The "Monatschrift für die Evang. lutherische Kirche Preussens," established in 1848, by Dr. Otto, has, as its title shows, the same tendency as Hengstenberg's organ. The "Sächsische Kirchen und Schulblatt"—the "Mecklenburgische Kirchenblatt"—the "Freimud," and finally the "Kirchenblatt für die Evangelische-Lutherischen Gemeinden in Preussen," are all to be reckoned in this class.

Of missionary magazines of strict Lutheran tendencies, there are several. The "Evangelische-Lutherische," conducted during 1845-1860 by Dr. Graul, is now under the supervision of missionary director Hardeland, at Leipzig. It is the fullest and most comprehensive in its intelligence, giving not only news from the field of the Leipzig missions in the East Indies, but also sketches and reports from other quarters. The "Hermannsburger Missionsblatt," conducted by Pastor Harms since 1854, is, on the contrary, restricted almost exclusively to the doings of the Hermannsburg mission in Natal and the neighboring colonies of South Africa. The "Kirchliche Mittheilungen aus und über Nord-America," by W. Lohé, is likewise restricted to the work of the Neu Dettelsau Lutheran mission. The "Ansiedler in dem Westen," by Rev. Eichler, is conducted in a moderate Lutheran spirit, and gives news from the German missions in North America, especially the North-western States. It has been published since 1862 as the organ of the association for German emigrants in Western North America, at Berlin.

The Mission to the Jews is represented among Lutheran periodicals by the "Saat auf Hoffnung," published by Professor Delitzsch and Pastor Becker. The "Correspondenzblatt der Gesellschaft für innere Mission nach dem Sinne der lutherischen Kirche" represents the inner mission in the sense of the Lutheran confession. It has been conducted since 1850, by Frederick Bauer, associate superintendent of the Lowe deaconess house at Neu Dettelsau. The "Schifflein Christi in Paris" represents the inner mission among the evangelical Germans of Paris. It is conducted on mild Lutheran principles by Pastor Bodelschwing, and published monthly.

The next article will give the leading German periodicals of the Romish church.

HINTS ON THE CIRCULATION OF TRACTS AND BOOKS.

In their last report to the Assembly, our Publication Committee offer some suggestions that are worthy of practical consideration. They say:—

The Committee have had the satisfaction of effecting a much larger distribution of their publications, by sale and donation, during the past, than any preceding year. In the case of some of the works upon their list, this has been marked and gratifying. Yet, whilst gratified by this fact, they do not think that they have by any means reached the point at which they should be satisfied. Whilst some works have been largely printed and distributed, others, perhaps, of no less value, have had but a limited sale. In justice to the trust confided to them, they most earnestly request attention to the matter. The Committee do not seek to accumulate funds, or property in stereotype plates, for the sake of having the appearance of a strong establishment in connection with the Denomination; nor do they print books and tracts that they may with them load the shelves of the Presbyterian House. The one object of all their efforts is THE CIRCULATION of these pages among the people of our country, that the voices of our ministers and members may be multiplied and supplemented—that the truths which they hold in their hearts and utter with their lips may be sent forth by a thousand-tongued press, reaching those whom they cannot personally reach, or teaching those whom they may not feel competent themselves to instruct.

The Committee then earnestly ask their brethren to make the circulation of their publications a subject of thought and action, so far as they find them adapted to usefulness; and they will take the liberty to make some practical suggestions as to the way in which it may be done.

1st. By Individual action. A member of the church, according to his pecuniary ability, may invest two dollars, or ten, or twenty, in books and tracts suited to distribution. If they cannot be procured in his own neighborhood, they can be sent by mail from the Presbyterian House to any part of the country. These he can himself use in the sphere of his influence, or he may put them in the hands of his pastor. He can procure a volume published by the Committee, "The Closer Walk," for example, or "God's Way of Peace," or Philip's "Manly Piety," and having found it good food for his soul, he can commend it to his neighbor; or, if able, purchase a copy for him also. Those who deem themselves not qualified to teach, or exhort, may thus lead others to Christ, or draw them to a higher Christian life.

The Committee during the past year have published an elaborate and valuable History of the Presbyterian Church. How many of our intelligent laymen have taken the trouble to procure it? To many of them the price would be a small expenditure for the enlarged view it would give them of the history and spirit of that branch of the Church of Christ with which they are connected. In one of our country churches a member went through the congregation and sold nineteen copies of this History. A village pastor has sold twenty copies in two parishes, and expects to sell more. A similar spirit in other churches, even if but half as successful, would not only spread useful information, but give the Committee a business success of the highest value to its operations.

2d. By Church action. The churches may profitably make the Committee's labors useful to themselves. It is a waste of power to have an influence at hand and unused. The pastor would be glad to avail himself of the aid thus tendered him, had he the means of procuring it at his disposal. But he is generally unable to bear the expense of procuring the books and tracts he needs for distribution. Every church should, in some way, secure a small fund to be used by the pastor for this spiritual artillery. A pastor in Michigan was accustomed to secure each month a supply of one of the Committee's tracts, and to distribute it at his weekly lecture. Would not such a plan promote the intelligent piety of his flock? Another, after preaching on Sabbath on the topic, for instance, of Christian nurture, distributes the tract entitled, "Child Membership," through his pews, thus sending home with the people a reiteration of the preaching of the pulpit. If the churches will put at the disposal of their pastors a small annual or monthly collection to be thus used, the benefits of the plan will soon be seen. The circulation of fifty or a hundred copies of "God's Way of Peace," or Dr. Helfenstein's "Why Delay?" would be a good investment of money. Such tracts as "Uncle Johnson," "The More Blessed," "Conformity to the World," "Presbyterianism Explained," "The Communion Week," "The Prayer Meeting," and others on our list, ought to be sown broadcast in the churches.

A third mode of distribution is by Presbyterial action. Our enterprise, as yet, is young. It has been almost without a business capital, and thus unable to offer to the Presbyteries a sufficient assortment of books and tracts to justify the inauguration of a system of colportage. This deficiency is now passing away. With the means secured, our list offers much that is valuable, and is constantly receiving additions. From such experiments as have been made, the Committee are led to suggest to Presbyteries the feasibility of a system of Presbyterial colportage, the colporteur to be under the care and direction of the Presbytery; to procure from the Committee publications at a discount; to visit the various congregations, his errand having previously been explained and commended from the pulpit; and to dispose of the publications with such religious instruction and missionary labor of other kinds as the Presbytery may deem desirable. There are frequently members of Presbyteries laid aside from the pastoral office, who could be usefully employed within its bounds in labors such as are here suggested.

Editor's Table.

BIBLE HAND-BOOK. The Bible Hand-Book: an Introduction to the Study of the Sacred Scriptures. By Joseph Angus, D.D. Revised edition, with illustrations. Philadelphia: James S. Claxton, 8 vo., pp. 727, map and index.

Amid all the assaults of infidelity, the work of disseminating copies of the Scriptures, and of providing helps to the reader and student, goes steadily on. We believe no works are of such certain sale, and none more remunerative to the publisher, than Bibles and standard works directly bearing on Scripture. It is a significant fact, that the man most notorious in England for his assaults on Scripture, Colenso, is obliged, in spite of his works, to accept the aid of unbelieving friends in maintaining himself. Such he confessed to be the case in acknowledging their recent gift.

The book before us, originally imported in sheets from England, had such a steady sale, that the American publisher determined to stereotype it here. This purpose he has now accomplished, and the result is a work of great external beauty, convenience of

form and permanent value to almost every class of students and readers.

"The Bible Hand-Book" is, in fact, one of the most complete, comprehensive, and compact introductions to the Scriptures in the English language. It differs from our ordinary Bible Dictionaries in treating the topics in their logical, historical, and Scriptural, instead of alphabetical order; but almost every topic treated in the dictionary will be found in some part of the Hand-Book, while points excluded from the dictionary are ably and fully discussed in the Hand-Book. There is scarcely a branch of Scientific Theology which is not treated in the way of introduction. Under the head of "Exegetical Theology," we have the philology of the Bible, Criticism of the Text and of the peculiarities of style of the several books, and Theory and Practice of Interpretation; under Historical Theology, we find ancient manners and customs, natural history, including an alphabetical catalogue of plants, earths, minerals, metals and precious stones found in Palestine, with Scripture references, opinions of early Jewish and Christian sects and writers, etc.; under Systematic Theology, we have a view of the doctrinal substance of the Bible, and a chapter on the systematic and inferential study of the Scriptures, with many valuable suggestions of a doctrinal bearing in the introductions to the Pauline Epistles. Even the relations of Scripture to Homiletics are not overlooked in this thorough treatise; while the Evidences of Christianity and of the genuineness, authenticity, and authority of Scripture, are fully and ably treated.

Thus far we have spoken exclusively of the First Part of the book; the Second Part, "The Books of the Bible," is a treatise in itself, being an introduction and a summary to every book in the Old and New Testaments, not in the form of a dry succession of facts, but as a philosophy, so to speak, of Bible History and an intelligent resumé of the doctrinal contents. The historical interval between the Old and New Testaments is also carefully filled up. Methods of study of great value to teachers and preachers are also suggested; and the devout purpose of the author is apparent through all, of not only enlightening the mind, but of winning the heart to the practical acceptance of the truth. The beautifully engraved map of the world as known at the Christian Era, and the Index, add much to the value of the volume. There is perhaps this single exception to be taken to the Bible Hand-Book, that it is not based upon the most recent investigations in Criticism, Interpretation and Topographical Exploration of Palestine, represented by such names as Tischendorf, Alfred, Ellicott, and Stanley; but it must be long before a work so thoroughly appropriating and assimilating the materials now within an author's reach, together with the older ones, can appear.

In concluding this notice, we cannot omit a reference to the typography of the work, the execution of which must have been not a little troublesome. This is excellent, a model of fairness, neatness, and distinctness; and the size of the page, the shape and binding of the book, conform exactly to the title and design as a "hand-book." The credit for these particulars is due to Mr. Alfred Martien, whose establishment has earned a reputation for the excellence of its workmanship in every department.

HARPER'S LATE PUBLICATIONS.

DRAPER. Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of America, by John William Draper, M. D., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of New York, and author of a "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe," etc. New York: Harper & Brothers: Crown 8vo., pp. 325.

This work, based on lectures delivered before the Historical Society of New York, is an application to American politics, history, and society, of the principles elaborated in the "Intellectual Development of Europe," by the same author. It is designed to show the effects of physical agents and laws on the advancement of our nation, and is written with the favorite principle of the author and of his school in view, that the historian who relies on the immutability of Nature, may predict the inevitable course through which a nation must pass, just as the astronomer with unerring certainty prophesies future events in his sphere. These natural conditions which are so potent, are then described in four chapters, which compose the entire treatise. The first is devoted to the influence of climate, the second to the effects of emigration, the third to the political force of ideas, and the fourth to the natural course of national development.

With some considerable variation from his main purpose, and oblivion of some of his principles, and a general lecture-room discursiveness, yet with most agreeable animation and with large command of facts drawn from the rich results of modern science, Dr. Draper argues his important and interesting theme. In some of the applications of his principles to our own condition as a nation, Dr. Draper is original and happy, and his views are well worthy the consideration of statesmen. But it is plain that he belongs to the positive school of science, one of whose grand efforts nowadays, is to construct a world with the supernatural, and with a truly free human will, left out; natural forces under brute laws are to them the ultimate causes of all things, the course of history included. In their unreasoning passion for science, they turn the vast world itself with all its glories and genius and immortality, with its sublime Divine-

human history, into a machine, beyond which is—nothing! Dr. Draper has not gone all lengths with this school, but his sympathies are with it; he believes in its dogma of the coming triumph of pure intellect over religion, and the whole tendency of his speculations is to confirm its main positions.

We have no space to follow out the fallacies or to exhibit the real merits of the book. As we are indebted to Socinians for a closer view of the incomparable human excellencies of the Divine Redeemer, so we must frankly admit the very great services of men of the Buckle and Comte school, in drawing attention to these intimate and potent relations of the external world to the character and development, the history and destiny of nations and in bringing out, at such immense labor, a store of facts bearing on the subject, so copious, so striking, so profoundly instructive, that every branch of historical research is assuming a new form, and is deriving light and stimulus from them. Dr. Draper follows these able and vigorous thinkers at a distance; his logic is loose, his style declamatory; his thought, though employed in exalting science, is, in important respects, unscientific, and without the weight of grave conclusions.

We observe that his publishers promise us a History of the American Civil War, to be shortly issued in three vols. 8vo. We have, we think, enough "historical foresight," to predict that it will be eminently readable and in many respects a marked and valuable work.

The mechanical execution of this volume is luxurious. The heavy tinted paper, the bold, clear-cut type, and the neat and substantial binding in bevelled boards, combine to recommend it to the most fastidious book fanciers.

NICHOLS. The Story of the Great March, from the diary of a Staff Officer. By Brevet-Major George W. Nichols, Aid-Camp to General Sherman, with a map and illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers. 12mo., pp. 408.

This admirable volume gives all the information which the general public could desire upon the greatest march, and, in many respects, the most thrilling and brilliant event of the war. The writer, who holds a facile pen, was a careful observer of the whole march from Atlanta to the surrender of Johnston. Additional interest and liveliness is imparted to the narrative by the journal form in which it was originally written and which it still retains. The battles to be described were few and comparatively trivial; the march was one of scarcely contested progress; the enemy was weakened not by slaughter, so much as by the destruction of lines of railroad, by the support he was compelled to furnish to an enormous army, and by those ingenious and irresistible flank movements which Sherman, out of humanity, no less than from military policy, so largely used from the commencement of his advance upon Atlanta. Yet these comparatively bloodless movements, in the narrative of the writer, are invested with an interest equal to that of any other period of the war. They reveal the character and condition of the interior of this important section of the South, and picture the behavior of the people, white and black, under the great invasion. The writer, though a warm admirer of Sherman—and what true American is not?—does not undertake to defend him in his extraordinary convention with Johnston, but simply introduces the documents bearing upon the subject in the appendix. There is also an index to the volume.

The map and handsome full page engravings, the typography, binding, etc., contribute greatly to the value of the work.

BRACKETT. A History of the United States Cavalry, from the formation of the Federal Government to the first of June, 1863. By Albert G. Brackett, Inspector of Cavalry, Department of Cumberland. New York: Harper & Brothers. 12mo., pp. 337.

In this volume the History of our Cavalry from 1793 to the battle of Beverly Ford, between immense bodies, ten thousand on each side, is told by one who felt that their deeds were too little appreciated. In 1862 it may have been so. Then Kilpatrick and Stoneman had scarcely appeared, and above all, the star of Sheridan had not ascended. But since those dashing and invincible leaders have come upon the stage, and since the confident prediction of Colonel Brackett, that the finishing blows to the rebellion would be dealt by the cavalry, has been so nearly fulfilled, the complaint of want of appreciation holds good no longer. In fact, the repute of our cavalry during the first years of the war suffered in comparison with that of the rebels; not simply because of the established superiority of the Southerners, who were without good carriage roads, in horsemanship, but because, if the public is rightly informed, the organization of cavalry regiments was discountenanced by the authorities of Washington in the early part of the war. And it was only after the time to which our author extends his observations, that the results of a wiser policy appeared, and the National cavalry reached that wonderful degree of superiority which distinguished it for the last two years of the struggle. The volume will be acceptable, especially for its details of the service in the Mexican and Indian Wars.

SMITH. A small History of Rome, from the earliest times to the establishment of the Empire. By William Smith, LL.D., with a continuation to A. D. 476, by Eugene Lawrence, A. M. Illustrated by engravings on wood. New York: Harper & Brothers. 16mo., pp. 365. Price \$1. The manuals of Dr. Smith are of the

highest value for brevity, clearness, and general practical fitness for educational purposes. The numerous engravings are not given as mere ornaments, but they convey an accurate impression of the objects they are intended to illustrate, as well as furnish an additional charm to entice onward the youthful student. An index has not been forgotten by the careful editors.

BAPTISM vs. ANABAPTISM.

LEVINGTON.—Scripture Baptism defended, and Anabaptist Notions proved to be anti-scriptural novelties. By Rev. John Levington. Sold by T. K. Adams, Detroit. 12 mo. paper, pp. 143.

Mr. Levington, pastor of the M. E. Church of Monroe, Mich., during a pretty general revival in that town, was more than usually annoyed by one of those rude, discourteous, unscrupulous, not to say unchristian, outbreaks of Anabaptist fanaticism and proselytizing frenzy which almost every pastor of ten years' standing knows something about, and which we are happy to believe with the progress of education, refinement, and broader views in the denomination complained of, are growing less frequent. The Monroe pastor bore with the annoyance until it reached an unusual height, and then preached a half-a-dozen sermons to his people, the substance of which is given in this pamphlet. It is evidently from a man who took a life and death interest in what he wrote. Every line is alive. The term "Baptist," as a distinctive title, is denied to immersionists, and to indicate their relations to other denominations, they are called "Anabaptists," re-baptizers. All the aspects of the controversy, the philological argument, the claim of antiquity, and the subject of infant baptism are discussed with a vigor and a keenness that gives charm to what would otherwise be dry argumentation. Meantime, it is not too much to ask our "Baptist" brethren, that they cease to give occasion for the perpetuation of such a literature, by putting in straight-jackets such of their few remaining members as still fall into fits of proselytizing mania at every period of revival.

MR. HAMMOND'S NEW TUNE BOOK.

PRaises of Jesus.—A new Collection of Hymns and Tunes, especially adapted for "Times of Refreshing from the Lord," for Sabbath-schools, Social Religious Gatherings, and the Family. Music revised by William B. Bradbury. New York, Wm. B. Bradbury, 64 pp.

Those familiar with the "Revival Melodist," will see in this new book of Mr. Hammond's very decided and needful improvements. Many tunes are added to the list in the former work, and Mr. Hammond's pen and lyrical talents have been effectively employed in enriching the list of hymns. "Some of the best hymns in the collection," says Mr. Hammond, modestly, "are taken from a little book published by William Reed, author of the 'Blood of Jesus.'" The work is well adapted for seasons of deep religious interest, and times when "we require, not artistic music, but hymns and tunes expressive of the joyful emotions of our souls, and we have often learned from experience the value of such hymns, when sung by happy young converts, even in solemn meetings, to deepen the work of conviction of sin." No doctrines beyond those of the broadest evangelical type have been introduced. Many letters descriptive of stages of experience suited to the hymns are introduced from Mr. Hammond's immense correspondence, especially with very young persons, giving a peculiar life-like interest to the volume.

How to be Saved; or, The Sinner directed to the Saviour. By J. H. B. Fortieth Thousand. St. Louis, Mo.: J. W. McIntyre. 18 mo. pp. 126. Paper covers, 20 cents; cloth, 35 cents.

This is just such a manual as a faithful friend or pastor would wish to put into the hands of an inquirer, or even of one not yet aroused to a sense of guilt. It is written with simplicity, with quiet earnestness, and with large use of Scripture and of illustrations from life. The topics are: I. The Sinner without the Saviour; II. The Saviour's work for the Sinner; III. The Necessity of Faith in the Saviour; IV. Encouragements to believe in the Saviour; V. Evidences of having accepted the Saviour. The large and beautiful type, from the press of I. Ashmead, form quite a feature of the work.

SERMONS, ETC.

FUNERAL ADDRESS Delivered at the Burial of President Lincoln, at Springfield, Illinois, May 4, 1865. By Rev. Matthew Simpson, one of the Bishops of the M. E. Church. New York, Carlton & Porter.

THE TWO PAGEANTS.—A Discourse delivered in the First Evangelical Lutheran Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1. By Charles P. Krauth, D.D. "He will swallow up death in victory." Pittsburgh, S. W. Haven.

IN MEMORIAM.—A Discourse upon the character and death of Abraham Lincoln. Preached in Pottstown Presbyterian Church, on the day of National Humiliation, June 1, 1865. By Rev. John C. Thompson. Philadelphia, Stein & Jones.

ORDINATION OF A MISSIONARY.—The Presbytery of Chicago, O. S., recently ordained as an evangelist, Mr. P. D. Carden, with a view to the Foreign Missionary work—Siam being his destination. Mr. Carden has an interesting personal history. He was born in Ireland, and reared a Romanist. His conversion to Christ, and adoption of Protestant sentiments, took place in Orange County, New York. After taking his college degree, he became an officer in the Union army, suffered as a prisoner, was paroled and brought to Camp Douglas, Chicago, and there became a member of the N. W. Theological Seminary, from which he graduated.