## Correspondence.

REV. E. P. HAMMOND'S LETTER FROM GLASGOW, SCO'TLAND.

GLASCOW, August 21, 1866. MY DEAR MR. MEARS:-We have spent several days very pleasantly among the Highlands of Scotland. The scenery of Loch Long is in some respects finer than that of Loch Lomond. Ben Lomond we found the same monarch of the mountains as when I sailed along its base five years ago. We then ascended to the top of one of the islands in the lake, where so many have rejoiced at the charming landscape before them, and I thought of what Dr. Chalmers said as he stood on that very spot:-"Can there be anything in heaven more

beautiful than this?" As we were passing the fine residences on the borders of Loch Long, our attention was called to a large unfinished stone house. We were told that it had belonged to a Mr. Harvey. He had largely helped to supply Glasgow with milk, but the cattle plague came and swept off hundreds of his cows and left him a poor man, unable to finish his

Last Sabbath we spent in Glasgow. It was a day long to be remembered. In the morning we went to hear Andrew Bonar, the author of the Life of Mc-Cheyne, but he was out of town. Still, we heard a good sermon. I never hear of Scotch churches in the city closing their doors in the summer, as many do in New York. In the afternoon I found myself in the pulpit of Free St. Mark's Church. It is one of the large churches of Glasgow. It was crowded full. The sight of that great audience reminded me of the wonderful scenes I had witnessed in that church during the time of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit so abundantly in 1861. I was delighted to find that many who then were by the Spirit led to Christ, are to-day giving the most satisfactory evidence of a genuine change of heart. Some who were then led to Jesus are now studying for

In the early part of the evening, we visited the circus, filled with a large gathering to hear the Gospel. The singing of the hymns was far more animating than the Scotch Psalms which are sung in the churches. Sabbath after Sabbath not far from 2000 people, many of whom, I suppose, seldom enter the house of God, there hear the simple Gospel. Among the speakers last Sabbath was Harry Morehouse, formerly a London pickpocket. But now he is an humble follower of the Saviour.

From this circus meeting we went to an open-air meeting, conducted by the Rev. A. N. Somerville in front of his church. Sabbath after Sabbath he goes out into the highways, and seeks to compel sinners to attend the Gospel feast. There is not a minister in Scotland more respected than Dr. Somerville. One of his elders stood holding his hat and overcoat, while he stood preaching with a tight velvet cap on his head, such as the old reformers are often represented as wearing. I could but respect and love this venerable man, as he stood with his silver locks, telling to the passers by the story of reedeming love. church, and though I had refused, I could not resist the temptation to speak a word for the Master at this open-air in the pulpit of Dr. Patterson at Free St. Mark's. After the short sermon Dr. few we found under deep conviction of body who was taking lessons. sin. I think some burdened ones went home rejoicing in Christ.

Before the meeting closed, a visiting card was sent to me, inscribed as follows:--

BENNET G. BURLEY, C. S. A. At the door I found Capt. Burley, whom I had several times met in the prison at Detroit, whose eventful history most of your readers will remember. At the time that he was at Detroit, nearly all believed that he would surely and droop in the sun of self-conceit. be hung for his crimes upon the lakes. Almost his first words to me were, "I escaped from prison in the States, and here I am at home." "But," said I, " are you out of the prison-house of sin?" This question he could not answer. His countenance at once changed. He

of man's, visited upon him.

city, and paid a long visit to the Glasthe Reformation, till within the last ten years, it has been sadly neglected. The rubbish of 300 years has now been cleared away. The extensive renovations have been made at an expense of more than £12,000. Its windows are richly painted, depicting many beautiful Bible scenes, adorned with appropriate texts of Scripture. Before the Reformation, when this cathedral was in the hands of the Roman Catholics, no such passages were seen on the windows as, "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have

I think this is the only cathedral in Scotland which remained intact at the first, no blows need ever be struck in time when so many noble edifices were any Christian home. A little time, a demolished. While the Reformation without which its great end, the destruccreated a certain hallowed enthusiasm, little decision in the early years, and est observers of men and things, and Poets, and Songs of Praise and Poets of Hughes writes to the Tribune as follows:— self-ennobled.

everlasting life." But now, where the

monks once repeated their mummeries,

the Gospel is read and plainly preached.

a spirit of destructiveness which, no homes. doubt, the leaders earnestly lamented, but could not control. The Government commanded the destruction of "monuments of idolatry," but did not countenance the ruin of the grand old cathedrals. I find the following mandate with regard to this and other church utterly, devotedly, with a love that shall buildings :--

"To the Magistrates of the Burghs." Our traist friendis, after maist hearty commendacion, we pray ye faill not to pass incontinent to the kirk [of Glasgow, or such other edifice as might require purification and tak down the hail images thereof, and bring forth to the kirk-zyard, and burn thaym openly. And sicklyke cast down the alteris, and purge the kirk of all kynd of monuments of idolatrye. And this ze fail not to do, as ze will do us singular emplesur; and so committis you to the protection of God.

"(Signed) "Ar. Arglye,

"James Stuart,

"RUTHVEN.

"From Edinburgh, the xii. of Aug., 1560. "Fail not, bot ze tak guid heyd that neither the dasks, windocks, ner durris, be ony ways hurt or broken, either glassin work or iron work."

This partial destruction of these stately structures, dedicated to the ancient faith, did not satisfy many, whose hearts were fired with hatred to papacy. They had resolved that all traces of the Roman ritual should be swept away, even at the expense of the architectural triumphs, etc., of the work of centuries. "Thereupon," says Spottiswoode, "ensued a pitiful devastation of churches and of the realm: for every one made bold ference was made, but all the churches either defaced or pulled to the ground. men could make gain of, as timber, lead, and bells, were put to sale. The very sepulchres of the dead were not spared. The registers of the church, and bibliotheques cast into the fire. In a word, all was ruined; and what had escaped in the time of the first tumult, did now undergo the common calamity; which was so much the worse, that the violenwith the warrant of publick authority. proceedings, crying out, 'That the places where idols had been worshipped, ought, by the law of God, to be destroyed, and that the sparing of them was the reserving of things execrable.' "

When this cathedral in Glasgow was thus in danger, the craftsmen turned out and arrested this threatened deed of vandalism. Time and space would fail me to give you a full description of this work of art. Neither can I speak of the acropolis where are to be seen the monuments of so many eminent men, like John Knox, Dr. Macfarlan, Principal of Glasgow University, Dr. Ralph Wardlaw, and others.

We start for London to-morrow. As we are to spend but a day or two there, we shall not likely get time to write you again till we reach the Continent.

E. P. HAMMOND.

DON'T HIDE THE MATCHES.

"I have to hide the matches away care, he sometimes finds them."

So I heard a mother sav. the other meeting. At eight o'clock I was again | evening, when, after a prolonged search for matches, a light had been obtained. Somebody else heard her, too. Some-P. thought it best to have an inquiry- body with about four years experience of meeting. Several hundred-part of life, with a cloud of curly hair on his them Christians-remained, and not a head, and a pair of bright eyes; some-

By-and-by there will come a day when it shall be needful that mother's experience, mother's influence, mother's counsel shall be supreme, but Charlie will not have forgotten the early days when he was master of the situation, and the older people hid the matches. The will, never trained to a wise submission, will flourish like a poisonous weed, and all the little flowers of obedience, courtesy, and filial fondness will hang their heads

Poor little Charlie! I feel sorry for you. The world's paths are steep and stony, and many a time shall you faint by the way! The prize shall glitter before your eyes, only to cheat you, as the mirage in the desert, the panting traveler. The joys and the sorrows of life seemed to feel that he was in danger of are before you, and I know by that bold having the penalty of God's law, if not brow, and those eager eyes, and that firm mouth, that you will fight your Monday morning we drove about the | battles well. But now, you might walk on roses and be pillowed on down. Now, gow Cathedral, founded in 1181. Since you might be so happy, might learn truth and patience and self-control so easily if mother would but take the time and trouble. Mother! She might teach you all these; but, instead, she hides the matches.

Dear mother, believe me, there is more excellent way. All this hiding business is far beneath womanly dignity far beneath infantile dignity. Leave the matches on the mantel, and say "must not" to Charlie. You are the world to him now. From your judgment seat there is no appeal. Be gentle. be persuasive, be firm now, and you lay the foundation for years of peace hereafter. A word now will spare temper and trouble and many a humiliating scene hereafter. If mothers would but will it, and make their word supreme at

accomplished, it at the same time evoked | thrown into the fire, alike in schools and | writers on topics of common interest,

Never stoop to deceive a child. Be open and above board in everything. Let the highest love guide you in every action of your lives to the precious ofes who cling and cluster about you. Lore them as Christ has loved you-lavishly, require obedience and instil veneration. M. E. M.

FOur correspondent's advice is, in the main, excellent, but we must declare bir belief in the orthodox and Scriptual ishment, as an ultimatum in family givernment.—ED.

## Editor's Cable.

ALEXANDER STRAHAN'S BOOKS. MACLEOD. Eastward. By Norman Macleod D.D., one of Her Majesty's Chaplain With Seventy Illustrations from Photo graphs. 8vo., pp. 304. A. Strahan, Lon-don and New York. \$7.50.

Dr. Macleod, the editor of Good Words, famous as the author of "Wee" Davie," and other truly exquisite productions, undertook a voyage to Palestine, not for his health, nor with any literary purposes, but simply for personal gratification. Yet most naturally for a man of his great gifts as a writer, he was led to make a record of his feelchurch buildings throughout all the parts ings and experiences on the journey, and to communicate them for publication, to put to their hands; the meaner sort first, in Good Words. They are here imitating the example of the greater and gathered in a positively luxurious volthose who were in authority. No dif- ume, printed on tinted paper, in large, double-leaded type, and bound in fine cloth, the sides and edges being heavily man, best known, perhaps, as for a num-The holy vessels, and whatsoever else gilt. And they are well worthy of such ber of years editor of that well-known a dress. Full of life, with not a line, critical journal, The Athenseum, which, perhaps, which could be called prosy it is claimed, owes its present standing tion, or a humorous hit at some speci-satility, and there is an absence of morbid men of humanity, or a touching and sentiment and obscurity, which, at preces committed at this time were colored | luminous reference to Scripture history, sent, is not so common as is to be wished. as suggested by the locality. To use The volume concludes with thirty-two Some ill-advised preachers did likewise his own language, Dr. Macleod did not poetical charades, ingeniously and beauanimate people to these their barbarous write as one who traveled through Pal, tifully constructed. estine "in gown and bands," but to give pleasure as by telling "at the fireside what he saw and enjoyed to the invalid or the weary man, who may be unable to digest sterner stuff." Much valuable information is, indeed, given, but none in any formal, systematic way. It is of John J. Audubon." Mr. Audubon left such as would be gained from conversa. six large, bound, folio manuscript volumes, tion with a shrewd and constant observer, a skilful narrator and a genialsouled man, such as Dr. Macleod is

known to be. The engravings are numerous, and introduce us, for the most part, into a new world-of-oriental and sacred scenery. in Palestine can be. Some of them are truly fine specimens of the art. The immense frontispiece, giving a complete the approaches thereto.

For sale by Smith, English & Co.

DE GUERIN. Letters of Eugenie de Guerin. Edited by G. S. Trebutien. Alexander Strahan, London and New York. Crown, 8vo., pp. 453. \$2.

These letters, translated into elegant English, reflect a remarkably delicate, sensitive and loving nature, and are models of epistolary style. Not that they can be copied with success. An inimitable play of genius may be traced in almost every sentence. But the refined elegance of the style, the familiarity which yet never violates good taste, the outpouring of soul which does not spread into flat sentiment, must cultivate the best tendencies in the reader's mind. The unmeasured devotion of this sister to her feeble, invalid and dying brother, marked as it was with such struggles for resignation to Divine will, is one of the sensations of current literature. These letters and the "Journal" already published, present the phenomenon in the fullest and most edifying aspect. The characters are Roman Catholics, but with little to mark a difference between themselves and other truly devout souls, of whatever name.

Sold by Smith, English & Co.

MACLEOD. Simple Truths for Earnest Minds. By Norman Macleod, D.D. Stra-han, London and New York. 18mo., pp. 266. \$1.25.

Brief and easily understood essays or discourses on practical subjects, such as Not Saved; Publicans and Sinners Hearing Christ; The Love of Jesus Christ for Sinners; The Story of the Prodigal Son; The Gadarene Demoniæ; The Home Mission Work of Christians; Prayer; Principles of Christian Toleration; End of the Year. There are many apt turns of thought, and skilful methods of bringing truth to bear upon the heart in these discourses. They may be read with profit by minister and peo-

For sale by Smith, English & Co.

TICKNOR & FIELDS. THOREAU. A Yankee in Canada, with Anti-

Slavery and Reform Papers. By Henry D. Thoreau, author of Walden, &c. 16mo., pp. 286. \$1:50.

tion of papacy, could never have been | that degrading thing, the rod, might be one of the most terse and weighty | Devotion of the Christian Centuries. was Thoreau. Few are the fallacies or shams that could stand before his glance. A sincere lover and seeker in his own way of inward purity and uprightness, he most heartily despised the mere expediency, the selfishness and want of principle which he beheld in parties and men. One grieves that a nature showing so many evidences of genuine noble ness and that might have swayed such influence should, to all appearances, have missed the true light, and have stumbled through life with no better light than that of a vague transcendendoctrine of the necessity of corporal pm. | talism, quite fashionable in Boston and Concord.

"The Yankee in Canada" is all alive with his peculiar, keen wit, his sharp observation of nature and of men, and his fresh, crisp, racy mode of describing what he saw. The other papers are quite miscellaneous in character and unequal in value. That on Thomas Carlyle, originally published in Graham's Magazine in this city, is, perhaps, of the most importance. "Life without Principle" has all an old stoic's contempt for riches and much of lofty Christian regard for true virtue. It is not to be pverlooked, too, that there is often an xaggeration of simplicity, and a conempt for what is really not contemptille, as, for instance, newspapers! and a ery sad estrangement from evangelical eligion in this remarkable, unique, inpresting phenomenon, Thoreau.

PRINTEY. Poems. By Thomas Kibble Hervey. Edited by Mrs. T. K. Hervey. wey. Edited by Mrs. 1. A. Herroy. With a Memoir. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Blue and gold edition, pp. 437.

Hervey was a somewhat desultory between the two covers, sparkling with to Hervey's power as a writer and bright and pleasant thoughts, they carry critic. The poems are of a good degree the reader irresistibly along upon the of merit; they show fire and passion; current of the narrative. Almost every the versification is smooth and agreeable; page has a picturesquely drawn situa-the choice of subjects shows skill and ver-

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE. AMERICAN ANNOUNCEMENTS.-The Rev.

C. Adams, rector of St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville, has in preparation a new work, "The Journal of the Life and Labors and six unbound folios of his life. But these relate more particularly to the time when and after he devoted himself exclusively to scientific and artistic studies. But with these and the help of the retentive memory of Mrs. Audubon, in furnishing wanting links and details, perhaps no man who ever lived left behind him richer Some of them do not exactly harmonize materials for his own biography, and but in delicacy of execution with the other few men have ever lived whose life and features of this elegant volume. They labors were more worthy of being written; few have endured and such triumphs as but few have won. They show him to have been one of the most remarkable men that view of modern Jerusalem is really a not only America, but our world, has promarvel in design and execution. Chris- duced, and one whose name his country-He had kindly invited me to preach for from Charlie, for I'm afraid he will set tian readers must thank Dr. Macleod for men should cherish forever as one of its him in the morning in his beautiful the house on fire. So I find one and not witholding, as he originally intended, most valuable inheritances. Many persons another hiding-place, but in spite of my his views of the Promised Land, and of know nothing of Mr. Audubon except as an Ornithologist, but he was equally eminent as a painter, a writer, and a man. And it is not a little to the reproach of his native land that his five splendid volumes on the "Biography of the Birds of America." and his magnificent folio volume of drawings were published in a foreign land. But his life and labors are identified with his native country, and this volume will show that they are extraordinary, and accomplished under thrilling difficulties, and that America has cause to be proud of the memory of such a son. - Childs' Lit. Ga-

> Hurd & Houghton have in press the second volume of the Miscellaneous Writings of Washington Irving, hitherto either not given to the public at all, or else not collected with his other published works. They also announce Beethoven's Letters, translated by Lady Wallace, 2 volumes \$3.50; Essays on Art, by Francis Turner Palgrave, late fellow of Exeter College, Oxford; The Authorship of Shakspeare, by Nathaniel Holmes, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri. Scribner & Co. announce:-The Constitutional Convention, its history, powers, and modes of proceeding, etc., by Judge Jameson of the Chicago Superior Court. --- D. Appleton & Co.; The First Man and His Place in Creation, by G. Moore, M.D. The Life of Man, symbolized by the months of the year, illustrations by John Leighton; Recent British Philosophy, by David Masson; The New Testament History, edited by Rev. William Smith; Dictionary of Proper Names, biographical, geographical, historical, and mytholigical, by F. A. Teall; The Boys' Favorite, a book of recreation and adventure, containing original contributions by Captain Mayne Reid, Percy St. John, Prof. Lambert, and others, with sixteen full-page illustrations, and over two hundred wood-cuts.—Mathew Hale Smith, author of "Universalism not of God," of which 80,000 copies have been sold, will soon publish "Mt. Calvary, or Meditations in Sacred Places." Jas. S. Claxton, Philadelphia, announces, The State of the Church and the World at the Final Outbreak of Evil, and Revelation of Antichrist, His Destruction at the Second Coming of Christ, and the Ushering in of the Millennium, by Rev. J. G. Gregory, M.A., with an Appendix by Mrs. A. P. Joliffe \_\_\_\_\_J dren - E. H. Butler & Co. announce acquiring fame as a true poet. One of the keenest judges and sharp- new editions of Coppee's Gallery of Famous

Roberts Brothers, Boston, announce Barry Cornwall's Memoir of Chas. Lamb.-The Presbyterian Board has just issued Calvin in Paris, by Rev. William M. Blackburn, 75 cents each .- Murphy & Co., Roman Catholic publishers, Baltimore, have issued a fourth edition of a partisan Reformation in Germany, Switzerland, England, Ireland, Scotland, the Netherlands, France, and Northern Europe. In series of Essays, reviewing D'Aubigne, Menzel, Hallam, Short, Prescott, Ranke, Fryxell, and others, by the Most Rev. M J. Spaulding, D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore." --- Orange Judd has just published "Peat and Its Uses, by Prof. S. W. Johnson, of Yale College. Part I. Origin, Varieties, and Chemical Characters of Peat. Part II. On the Agricultural Uses of Peat and Swamp Muck. Part III. On Peat and Fuel.

A WEEKLY PAPER in Dutch has been

FOREIGN.—An Ennobled Author.—Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has been called to the House of Lords, as Baron Lytton of Knebworth, in the county of Herts, and has therefore become "the Last of the Barons," This is the third instance of a man of letters being elevated to the British peerage; the others being Lord Macaulav and Lord Houghton-the latter previously R. Monckton Milnes. In each instance the person thus ennobled was wealthy, and had distinguished himself in the House of Commons. --- The subject of the next prize noem of the Paris Academy of Sciences is 'The Death of Abraham Lincoln."-Theological and Philosophical Books—"The First Age of Christianity and the Church," by the veteran and enlightened Roman Catholic professor in Munich, Dr. Doellinger, has been translated and published in great ecclesiastical history. --- Dr. Rowland Williams, one of the Essayists and Reviewers has published a new version of the Hebrew Prophets with notes, in the spirit | ferences to 'my Lord This,' and to some of the negative criticism, which gives us prophets without any "more sure word of years, issues a second edition of the first half of the first part of his Poets of the Old Testament: "Die Dichter des Alten Bundes." -Principal Candlish has published his

Exposition of the First Epistle of John. -Professor Fischer of Jena's "Commentary on Kant's Critic of the Pure Reason,' has been translated and published in London.—Gustave Masson has translated from the French of Paul Janet, "The Materialism of the Present Day, a Critique of Dr. Buckner's System."

Books on the United States .- Auguste

Laugel, a contributor to the Revue des Deux

Mondes during the war, of an admirable

series of descriptive and reflective essays upon the struggle, has since published them n a volume both in French and English, to which the highest praise is given by critics. The articles on President Lincoln, published in Good Words, have also been issued under the title "President Lincoln Self-portrayed." Commenting on the contents of this volume, The Westminster Review says :- "His oration at the consecration of the burial ground at Gettysburg has but one equal, in that pronounclack softness of finish. Yet, as copies for as a man and as a naturalist, the race ed upon those who fell during the first of photographs, they may be relied on has furnished few who have surpassed him. year of the Peloponnesian war, and in one as almost no other illustrations of scenes | His life is the romance of struggles and | respect it is superior to that great speech. It is not only more natural, fuller of feeling, more touching and pathetic, but we know with absolute certainty that it was really delivered Nature here fairly takes precedence of Art, even though it be the Art of Thucydides."---Sir Morton Peto's Resources and Prospects of America" is also highly commended. But we have our enemies, too, high up in the ranks of the literati. Ruskin, in "The Crown of Wild Olive," has the following fling at the "North Americans," as he calls us:-Such was the war of the greatest soldiers who prayed to heathen gods. What Christian war is, preached by Christian ministers, let any one tell you who saw the sacred crowning, and heard the sacred flute-playing, and was inspired and sanctified by the divinely-measured and musical language of any North American regiment preparing for its charge. And what is the relative cost of life in pagan and Christian war, let this one fact tell you: the Spartans won the decisive battle of Corinth with the loss of eight men; the victors at indecisive Gettysburg confess to the loss of 30,000!" To which the Westminster Re view thus vigorously retorts :- " Does Mr. Ruskin mean to convey to a lot of immature boys, that the Spartans fought for a nobler cause at Corinth than the North Americans did at Gettysburg? Is the defence of the system of law under which we live less noble than the desire of domination? And as for the comparative carnage, the illustration is simply falsified; for if but eight Spartans died at Corinth on the day referred to, it was fatal to at least 4000 other Greeks—a greater percentage of all engaged than fell at Gettysburg, if we are not mistaken; and what did the battle of Corinth decide that can be compared to the effects which flowed from the decisive repulse at Gettysburg, the turning-point of a conflict waged, by its victors at least, in a cause higher and nobler, because willingly and of set purpose entered on for other than immediately selfish ends, than Marathon itself, unless it slavery than to expose your life to deliver others from it. But judgment, discretion,

> ble means to them, no word." Prof. Owen has published the second volume of his great work on the anatomy of the vetebral animals. Mrs. Augusta Webster is becoming famous in England as a successful translator into English verse of the temptation, hatred, revenge, envy, selfish-Greek classical poetry. Her most famous effort is a version of Prometheus Bound. P. Skelly & Co., of Philadelphia, continue | She has also issued a volume of original outward show of honor accrues to the victo issue their well-selected books for chil. poetry. - Miss Christina Rosetti is also

moderation, modesty, are not the qualities

to be looked for in the recent works of

Mr. Ruskin; they are full of vague pur-

poses, illuminated by the golden exhala-

of practical ends and immediately attaina-

Mr. John R Thompson is on dit the "Heros von Borcke" of Blackwood's Magazine, whose adventures, while in the Confederate service, are soon to appear in book form. The College Days of Calvin, and Young T. was whilom editor of The Southern Literary Messenger; but this will be his first appearance in a work of fiction. For though some people really believe that the papers in Blackwood record somebody's work, entitled, "History of the Protestant adventures in the South, those who are as familiar with J. R. T.'s physiognomy as your correspondent, will remember that the said little gentleman has confined his adventures to London since a little after the war began. However, I have not read Borcke, and it may be that he is the translator only of somebody else's work. John M. Daniel of The Examiner (Richmond) used to call The Messenger, when under J. R. T. "The Southern Literary Milliner." It is a bad omen for poor T. that every literary effort in behalf of the Confederacy, or by any member of it, from Spence to Belle Boyd, has been a failure. Literature and the Confederacy were unconstarted in New York City, called De Neder- genial. Present a London publisher with a pistol to his breast, and he will tremble less than at a roll of Confederate manuscript. Chapman & Hall drop daily tears over the piles of Dabney's "Stonewall Jackson"

on their back shelves.

MR. HUGHES also communicates the folowing in regard to another literary celebrity of England :- "There is not a sadder case of lapse in England than that of the author of Alton Locke. Among men of letters he has long since lost all position, on account of the horrible literary blunders which he makes, some of which any school-boy could correct. He is now dubbed among them the 'loose thinker.' But Kingsley's sciolism might be excused, were it not for faults of character. He is forever prating of pluck, whereas he writes heresy anonymously and preaches it evasively. There is not, as a preacher, such a consummate coward in England. But, worse than this, he has now sunk to the London. It is meant as introductory to a depths of flunkyism. Wherever there is a live lord, there Kingsley's knees spontaneously bend. In private conversation he nauseates everybody by his constant reconsultation he has had with an earl or a duke. Fortunately, this man has long prophecy." — Ewald, after twenty-six since lost all influence on the minds of the English people. His absurd and mean speech in admiration of his latest hero-Gov. Eyre—at the Southampton banquet (which was enough to make one crave a black skin) has raised a sneer on every lip. I must do the people here the justice to say that the banquet to Eyre and Kingsley's speech thereat have been dealt with in a way which must make all that set blush, if they can. Nevertheless, the fact remains that The Daily Telegraph singles out Louis Napoleon, Gov. Eyre and Andrew Johnson as the three great historic and noble characters of this epoch! This is not meant 'sarkastikle.'

## BIBLE INSPIRATION.

The pulpit and the religious press teem, more and more, with statements and publications of the most incoherent and contra dictory character. Religious freedom is carried to the extent of being transformed into the freedom of being irreligious, and the flat denial of truths unquestionably taught in the Bible; for instance, the essential importance of the doctrine of the resurrection of Christ (1 Cor. xv. 13-18) is ssed over as a legi independent interpretation. Now, whatever may be the discrepancies of opinion, we are not entitled to suppose that men who profess to make the Bible the rule of their faith and the fountain of their salvation, are in reality so little conversant with its contents as unknowingly to stumble against its most elementary principles. But then, if all possess a similar knowledge of the same documents, the cause of the wide differences in interpretation must exist in some external circumstance. This is found, first, in the different views taken of the Bible itself, and second, in the principles adopted in reference to its interpretation. On the first of these points I submit, that for myself and my colleagues, the Bible is a book inspired by the Holy Spirit, and not only, as many weak doctors would have it, a book containing the revelation of God, but mixed up with an alloy of many things which come not from God, but from the infirmity, ignorance and prejudices of men. I insist upon the necessity of taking the words of the Bible in connection with the ideas expressed, as proceeding equally from God, who has not left it for any mortal man to state Divine truths according to his human conception of them, but who first prepared his "holy men" for their work, and then "moved" them by the "Holy Ghost," that they might speak and write. With regard to the understanding and expounding of Scripture, I remark, that many undertake to expound who are not aware that they do not themselves understand, because they are not endowed with the Spirit promised to those who belong to God's redeemed family. The same Spirit whose indwelling, in a measure, was necessary for the prophets and apostles to write the holy books of Scripture, is necessary, in another measure, for every Christian to understand those "deep things of God." He who has not received that Spirit may understand all matters of human reasoning or science, but he cannot, by any possibility, understand the heavenly be more heroic to defend yourself from wisdom of Christ. It is, then, only natural to find them flying off into all kinds of unchristian errors, when the Spirit of Christ is not their teacher; and far from being shaken in our faith by their unfounded assertions, we should feel the more strongly our privilege, as being "children ations of imagination and sentiment, but of God," to be "led by the Spirit of God." Far from being carried away, we should be strengthened in our profession, to remain steadfast unto the end.—Professor De La Harpe, Geneva.

Honor to the man or woman who fights ness, back to its last covert in the heart, and then expels it forever. Although no tors of these good fights, they have their reward—a higher one than fame can Rebel Literature in England.—Thomas bestow. They come out of the conflict