

Banner and Advocate.

PITTSBURGH, FEBRUARY 6, 1868.

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THE BOARDS OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS AND PUBLICATION terminate their year with the first of March, and contributors of the current year are requested to pay up during the present month.

MEETINGS IN THE FIFTH CHURCH, PITTSBURGH, are held on Sabbath, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and on Wednesday evening. They are remarkably well attended; and the prospect is fair for a new organization, very shortly, and with bright prospects.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION held their fourth Anniversary on Tuesday evening, in the Third Presbyterian Church. This is one of the excellent benevolent institutions of our city. Very acceptable addresses were delivered by Rev. Professor Barrows, and Rev. C. P. Krauth.

The Young Men's Library Association, of Pittsburgh, are having their Winter course of Lectures, as usual. On Friday evening, of last week, Professor Wines, of Washington College, entertained the Society and a number of citizens, with a very instructive lecture on Barleona and the Spanish. The number of hearers was, however, quite too small, compared with the merits of the speaker. Pittsburghers must learn better to appreciate true excellence, when they seek for entertainment.

Rev. John Knox, D. D., the deposit of this venerated pastor, in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, was notified by us, soon after its occurrence. The Executive Committee of the American Tract Society have adopted a very complimentary record of their worthy co-laborer.

Dr. Knox was born near Gettysburg, Pa., graduated at Dickinson College, studied Theology under Dr. Mason, and, at the age of twenty-six, was installed in the Collegiate Dutch Church. He acted on the Executive and Publishing Committees of the Tract Society for twenty years, and was the Dean of Dr. Milnor. He was appointed Chairman of both Committees, and presided in them for nearly thirty years, till his death. His labors for the Society were great and invaluable. He leaves an honored name. The memory of the righteous is blessed.

The American Bible Society. The special meeting of the American Bible Society, on the Standard Edition, was held on the 28th ult. After a long session and much discussion, the resolutions reported by the Committee of nine (already published by us) were adopted, with only a few dissenting voices. The main feature is the following:

Resolved, That this Society's present Standard English Bible be referred to the Standing Committee on Versions for examination; and in all cases where the same differs, in the text or its accessories, from the Bibles previously published by the Society, the Committee are directed to correct the same by conforming it to the previous editions printed by this Society, or by the authorized British presses, reference also being had to the original edition of the translation printed in 1611, and to report such corrections to this Board, and to send a new edition, thus perfected, may be adopted as the standard edition of the Society.

This will be extensively satisfactory to the Churches; and it assures to the Society the company of its wide field of usefulness, and the cordial co-operation of the great body of the people.

REVIVALS. HARRISVILLE, PA.—See letter of Rev. J. F. Boyd.

WEST UNION, PA.—See letter of W. J. A., on our first page.

LAWRENCEVILLE, PA.—There is a marked attention to religion in this church. Considerable addition was made to its communion on last Sabbath. Let Christians be faithful in labor, and importunate at a throne of grace.

UPPER Mt. BETHEL, Northampton County, Pa., is receiving a gracious visitation. At last accounts, twenty-nine persons had united with the church, and many others were inquiring. Among those received were many heads of families, and some who had long resisted God's call, and had gone far in iniquity. The church has no pastor, but enjoys the ministrations of Rev. Peter Melnik, as stated supply.

CUMBERLAND, OHIO.—At a recent communion, twelve persons were added to the church, on an examination, three of whom received baptism. The religious interest continued deep, and hopes of still greater blessings were cherished.

CHANDLERVILLE, OHIO.—We learn that quite a revival is in progress at this place; that nothing like it has been seen for many years. We shall hope for more particulars. But, let not the Lord's people think that the work is done when he has begun to warm their hearts; nor when many sinners are converted. Every convert is designed as a new laborer, and the increasing number are to spread, still more, the reviving influence.

Ancient Philosophy.

When we reviewed the first and second series of the celebrated Discourses of the late Professor Butler, of Trinity College, Dublin, we expressed an honest hope that the eminent publishing House of Parry & McMillan would still further benefit the public by issuing an edition of his great work on Ancient Philosophy. We are happy in being able to announce to our readers, that these Lectures, which produced such an impression in the University when they were delivered, and which have attracted so much notice at Cambridge, in England, and among the leading Metaphysicians and Ethical writers of our day, are now reprinted in two volumes, and may be had for less than half the price of one of the volumes of the English edition.

Our readers will perceive, that in the brief space which we can command, it would be impossible for us to enter into any examination of the character and merits of the Platonic philosophy, commensurate with its importance of the subject. A comparison of the systems of Plato and Aristotle, and their effects on the modern schools of Germany, France, Great Britain, and our own country, would require a lengthened review. This we hope to see in one of our other Quarterly numbers, based on the Lectures now before us. Meantime, we can only afford to intimate the character of the work. Speaking of Plato and the Platonists, the editor, Mr. Thompson, of Trinity College, Cambridge, says: "Of the Dialectic and Physics of Plato, they are the only exposition, at once accurate and popular, with which I am acquainted; being more accurate than the French, and incomparably more popular than the German treatises on those departments of the 'Platonic Philosophy.'" Mr. Butler's acquaintance with the English and Scotch schools of Metaphysics, enabled him to treat this subject in a satisfactory manner; and his wonderful power of illustration and fertility of expression, were effective agencies in making plain to common readers the most abstruse ideas.

We wish that the Ethical Professors of our Universities and Colleges would be supplied with copies of this work. We think that if they had an opportunity of seeing its valuable character, they would patronize an abridgement of the work for a Text Book on the Philosophy of Greece. Such a work is a great desideratum at the present time, when modern systems are being traced up to their historic origin.

REVIEWS ON THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY. By William Archer Butler, A. M., late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Dublin. Edited from the author's MSS., with notes, by William Hewerth Thompson, M. A., Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Greek in the University at Cambridge. In two Vols. 12mo., pp. 436, and pp. 416. Philadelphia: Parry & McMillan, 1868.

Danville Seminary. Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D., in a work, now in the press, in the Presbyterian Herald, a gift of \$5,000, by David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi, to the Danville Seminary, adds a few remarks relative to the Institution.

"In four and a half years, enough funds have been contributed, if pledges shall all be duly paid, to sustain the four Professors, at their moderate salaries; also adequate grounds are possessed, and buildings to serve the purposes of a small Institution. This, certainly, is highly gratifying.

The success of Danville proves that a Seminary was there needed, in the estimation of Christians, and that those who desired it, have been willing to meet the condition of success, viz.: the exercise of liberality. It is also a very strong argument in favor of Assembly's control. With no advantages from numbers, wealth, location, or any thing else conceivable but the fact of its being an Assembly's Seminary, it is now ahead of all the Synodical Seminaries, though they are twenty to thirty years old, and are conducted by some of the ablest men in the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Breckinridge intimates, however, that to put the Seminary in a proper position, the liberality of its friends should furnish the means of erecting additional buildings, including Professors' houses; and also a Library Fund of some \$20,000, the interest of which would be appropriated annually to the purchase of books. The suggestion is good, and will, we trust, find a favorable response in many hearts, such as shall move able and willing hands.

The American Sunday School Union. A writer, in the Presbyterian of last week, who seems to be well acquainted with the affairs of the S. S. Union, assures the Churches:

1. That the appeal in its behalf, on the part of the pastors of Philadelphia and New York, originated with them, without any agency, direct or indirect, of the Union.

2. That the Board is pledged to meet all the liabilities arising from Mr. Porter's frauds, from other sources—in part by securities already obtained from him. Hence, all contributions in accordance with the plan of the pastors, will go directly to the Publishing Department of the Missionary Fund.

3. That the donors may feel confident that their wishes, as to the direction of their contributions, will be faithfully executed. The Managers' late Circular contains the following: "The Board desires also hereby to give its pledge, that all moneys contributed shall, as heretofore, be most sacredly applied to the objects designated by the donors; and that under no circumstances whatever can the money donated for missionary purposes be appropriated to other objects."

THE CONVENTION OF SYNODS at Cincinnati on Tuesday evening next, will be opened with a sermon by Dr. Humphrey, of Danville, in the First Presbyterian Church. Dr. Thomas, of New Albany, will preach on Wednesday evening in the Seventh Church. On Thursday evening the preaching is to be in the Central Church.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.—We have a communication from the President and Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions, which will appear next week.

Quarterly Review of Literature.

NUMBER II. [BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.] LONDON, January 7th, 1868.

I shall begin with a little gossip about books and booksellers. Notwithstanding commercial depression and difficulties, it cannot be said that literature seriously suffers. Books—if a luxury—are becoming more and more an indispensable luxury.

And while circulating libraries still contain a large proportion of works of imagination, yet they present in their catalogues, especially in London, a goodly array of works in every department of science and literature, as well as those which directly bear upon theology itself. As for theology, it comes not forth in the folios of the Puritan age; and, even where thick octavos appear, yet "rare nantes in gurgule vasto," are there to be found quotations in Greek, Latin, or Hebrew. Nevertheless, we have the results of learning and of extensive reading, and profound study.

THE TRADE is a term which is applied as freely by booksellers to one another, as it is current amongst great woolen, and Manchester, warehouses; among wine merchants, or the sellers of sugar and molasses. And if you take a walk down PATERNOSTER ROW, beginning at the top nearest Peel's statue, you will find ample and varied illustrations of what is meant among bibliopoles by "the trade." I shall not give you a dry catalogue of names. I shall only say that in the Row are to be found booksellers, both wholesale and retail. Some (two) represent "Mother Church." Father Newman's recent volume of sermons, or the Cardinal's last sermon, are to be seen in the windows, side by side with engravings and statuettes of the Virgin and Child, &c. Then you have here School Booksellers, as well as Evangelical Church and Dissenting publishers, with the unsectarian Hamilton, Adams & Co., and the gigantic yet quiet-looking establishment of Longman & Co., Macaulay's favorite publishers. The Wesleyans, and the Baptists are also represented here.

Off the Row, to the right, are the Aldine Chambers, suggesting "The Aldine Edition of the Classics;" and to the left, "Chapter House Court," where reigns a man who makes his fortune by reporting and selling popular sermons, at the cost of one penny.

But while in the Row booksellers still do congregate, and Longman's house is "king of the causeway," further East, in Cornhill, you find Smith, Elder & Co., who have published some of Thackeray's books, as well as those of Warburton, and of the author of "Jane Eyre." Nearer to the India House are to be seen books in windows, which invite the young Cadet to the study of the Persian, Hindoostanee, and Sanscrit. And then, coming back on your path, and passing round St. Paul's church, here are various publishers and booksellers' establishments. In one window, prominently are seen sections of the Leviticus, and the series, a blacksmith, all in one.

"The Life of George Stephenson," of which Merdell, a well known library keeper, tells us he keeps for use one thousand copies, (of Livingstone three thousand,) is a most interesting book. It is the biography of a self-made Scotchman, whose name will be always identified with railways, and their magnificent results.

Of foreign travel we have "Fortune's Third Visit to China;" "Lofius's Kingdoms in China;" "Bowling's Kingdom of Siam;" "Chou Chou," by Lady Falkland; "Barth's Travels in Africa;" "Bishop's Letters from the Slave States;" "Snow's Voyage of the Allan Gardner," (in connexion with an attempted revival of the Patagonian Mission, in which Captain Gardner and his companions perished of hunger); "White's Holiday in Saxony;" and "Hamilton's Travels in Sinai." Some of these were published early last year, but I have not noticed them before.

The Botanists, the Archeologists, as well as Professional Science, and Art, have each their own publications, serial or otherwise, on which I shall not dwell.

Geology has been much discussed, of late. First, by Mr. Bayne, the new editor of the "Witness," who, in a series of elaborate articles, has been sustaining, valourously, the views of Hugh Miller, as to the "six days" of Genesis being six long periods. Secondly, by the "North British Review," which appeared, in October last, an article in which I thought could be traced the peculiar style of the accomplished minister of Regent Square Church. In this article, the views of Hitchcock, Chalmers, Buckland, and others, though not formally defended, are yet held to be far more satisfactory than Hugh Miller's theory, and better as a line of fortification and defence against infidelity.

Thirdly, in a publication called "Omphalos," by Mr. Gosse, Fellow of the Royal Society, we find a curious and novel attempt to unite the Geological Knot. He says, that just as shipmasters and pilots have got on the rocks, by not allowing for currents, so Geologists, whose conclusions about the antiquity of the earth, on their recognized premises, "have not allowed for the law of Prochronism in Creation." Profoundly reverent of the Word of God, he thinks it unsatisfactory and untrue to regard the first verse of Genesis as allowing an intervening period between the creation of matter and of light, as "entirely sufficient," as Hitchcock affirms, "to remove all apparent collision between Geology and Revelation, and as giving the Geologist full scope for his largest speculations concerning the age of the world." He quotes a list of writers on the question, including Professor Baden Powell, who rationalizes Scripture literal testimony as "irreconcilably at variance with physical truth!" He holds that the true key has not been applied to the words. He actually holds, that the skeletons and remains of animals, as well as of fishes and fossils, were not necessarily those of living animals, or the remains of real fishes and fossils, but according to "laws which run through the Bible."

This leads us to say a word about Old Book Stores in London. I speak not here of the smaller fry of this class, although some of these, with their penny, four-penny or six-penny ticketed volumes on the stand outside, will be found to have some precious old treasures in Divinity. Neither do I refer to the Priest-Collectors, or do more than refer to the places where autographs,

relics of great men, and articles of vertu are to be found. There are plenty of pictures to be got which appear to the uninitiated, originals, and not copies, and whose antique-looking, cracked canvases seem to tell of the days of Raphael or Titian. There are in London rare collections of black letter and illuminated books.

Here I may mention that at the recent sale of Dean Conybeare's library, two small M.S. volumes of Wycliffe's (the earliest) translation of the New Testament, were sold for £145.

Mr. Stewart, of King William Street, Strand, and others, act as agents for the sale of the books of deceased Divines, or men of science. And thus by him, or some other, fine libraries, which it took years to collect, are dispersed wide and far. In November, the chief part of the late Bishop Blomfield's library, was thus disposed of. I have been looking over the catalogues of the books, which comprised a large collection of classical literature, in which he was an adept, as well as in theology, ancient and modern. At these book auctions, there is always a convocation of the sellers of old books, each with catalogue in hand, and sharp, comprehensive, knowing look, very similar in its expression to that of London brokers at a furniture sale. And so the old bookstores are replenished, as well as by agencies on the Continent, and often, alas! I fear, by choice books parted with by literary men and clerics, from terrible temporal necessity. I doubt not but that many an American minister has been in Bayne's, Paternoster Row, and I can recommend them, when they visit London, to pay a visit also to Brown's, Old Street, St. Luke's. His collection is vast and varied. It embraces almost every branch of human knowledge, and, taken along with Darling's Library, Queen Street, Lincoln's Inns Field, the treasures of old Divinity will be found very ample. The latter, however, is kept for subscribers. The Book Collectors will send works to any part of the world. I believe Brown, of Old Street, very fair and trustworthy, should any of your readers write for books.

Among the publications of the quarter, "Dr. Livingstone's Travels" has undoubtedly attracted the largest share of attention. I presume it will be reprinted in the United States; and my limits will not permit me to say more than that it opens in language singularly nervous and simple, a new chapter in the history of the human family; that it furnishes an impressive illustration of what high principle and indomitable perseverance, under God's blessing, can achieve; and that in its author is to be found a rare specimen of a man. It cannot be said of him that he is "every thing by turns and nothing long." But it can be said that he has shown himself to possess singular flexibility and adaptation of character, and a "Jack of all trades," in a degree seldom before realized. Here you see a missionary, a lion hunter, an explorer, an astronomer, a geologist, a naturalist, a zoologist, a physician, a blacksmith, all in one.

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through and regulate the plants and trees, and invertebrate animals, (as specified at length in the work), so the life-history of every organism is a circle; it was in germ called into existence, and in one stage of development it had a distinct point where it began to live. Before that point it was nothing—its history was an absolute blank; it was not. But the whole organization of the creature thus newly called into existence, looks back to the course of an endless circle in the past.

Its whole structure displays a series of developments which as distinctly witness to former conditions as do those presented in the cow, the butterfly, and the fern, of the present day.

Strange to say, these "conditions" were non-existent. They were unreal. They exist only in their results, they are effects which never had causes. They were prochronic because time was not an element in them, and not diachronic, or occurring in time. We are not to suppose, therefore, that the skeletons found "in stone" were necessarily those of living animals, which had grown and enlarged, and decayed and died, exactly as animals now do. And just as God made the first man, and the first trees and flowers, all of which gave evidence of a past childhood, a past miniature or germ-like life, and yet really, had not these in point of time, so, "to assume the world to have been created with fossil skeletons in its crust—skeletons of animals that never existed—is not to charge the Creator with forming objects whose sole purpose was to deceive us."

"Were the sole purpose of a created tree formed merely to deceive? Were the growth lines of a created shell formed merely to deceive? Was the weakness of the new-created Man intended to deceive him into the persuasion that he had a parent? Is it then absurd, to suggest the possibility, that the world was created under the same law (of retrospective marks which were prochronic), with visible, tangible proofs of developments and processes which were only prochronic?" The inference drawn from the whole is, that the "macro-chronology" apparently indicated in Genesis 1: 1, is a myth, and that literally, "in six days Jehovah created the heavens and the earth, and all that in them is." It is astonishing, what scientific knowledge and accomplishment, accompanied with elaborate ingenuity, is manifested in this strange work; but I cannot believe that it "unties the geological knot," to the satisfaction of any one. It tries rather to cut it, but not with an Alexandrian success, and leaves the vexed question in statu quo.

Christmas time brings out its seasonal, or "suitable" book presents for every class in the community. The High Churchmen furnished theirs through Paiker, and other publishers. Their zeal has warranted the issue of "Daily Services of the Church of England" in one continuous arrangement, specially recommended by Bishop Wilberforce ("S. Oaon") to all Churchmen, and specially to the clergy. Then we have, for the same party, a "uniform series of standard Devotional Works," including "A Kempis' Imitation of Christ;" "The Private Devotions of Dr. W. Laud, Archbishop and Martyr;" ("Wilson's Sacra Privata, &c., &c.")

Next, there is "Church Poetry," including that insidiously beautiful work, "Keble's Christian Year," as also his "Lyra Innocentium." Then we have, from another House, "Days and Seasons, or Church Poetry for Children;" "Lyra Apostolica;" "Hymns for the Collects." There is, in prose, "Warnings and Consolations, spoken in St. Barnabas Church, Fimbo, by the Rev. James Skinner," and edited by the notorious "Neale;" "Medieval Preachers and Preaching," the object being, of course, to exalt the "Church," and ritualism, and to aid in the grand conspiracy now developing itself for the union of the Greek, Anglican and Romish Churches. This Neale stole the Evangelical clergyman's daughter, not long since, in order to make her one of a "Sisterhood of Mercy," of which he was the Chaplain and Confessor. The poor dupe takes ill and dies, but not till she has made a will, and leaves her large property away from her family, to the new Institution. Care is taken that not till the will is made is the father summoned, and he arrives too late to see her alive! Of this same Mr. N. I once heard an excellent Evangelical clergyman say, (very irreverent toward a "reverend brother,") that he would not trust him alone in a room where there were silver spoons.

Illustrated Books, for Christmas presents, have abounded, some of them very elegant and costly. Among these are the Poetical Works of Edgar Allan Poe, who, says our Spectator, "stands as much alone among verse-writers as Salvator Rosa among painters;" and also those of W. C. Bryant, in which, says the Examiner, "we have the simple elegance of Bryant's verse wedded to pictures which give new clearness to the tranquil views of life, suggested by a contemplative poet."

The books thus published each year, by Nisbet, Sampson Lowe, Bell & Daldy, and others, are exquisite in their binding; style, paper, and especially in their wood engravings and designs. The first artists now work in this style, and are very well paid. In an edition of the Proverbs, for example, as well as in other publications by Nisbet, I have reason to believe that the illustrations have been mainly suggested by short pen pictures, by Dr. James Hamilton. He has the artist's imagination and genius, if he holds not his pen!

"Laws from Heaven for Life upon Earth," by the Rev. W. Arnott, of Glasgow, a second series has recently appeared. Sententious, weighty, and wise are the short chapters, for Arnott is the man to appreciate and apply to every-day modern life the immortal Proverbs of King Solomon. This book has a great run, and the Messrs. Nelson, the publishers, are doubtless issuing it from their New York House, wide and far over the United States.

What think you of a book by Dr. Conway, Bishop of Jamaica, in which he treats of an Intermediate State, and in which, although his Church teaches that "the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in joy and felicity," he yet labors to prove that immediately after death, we shall all cease to exist till the last day? It is the old doctrine of "the sleep of the soul," with a new face. But mingled with it is a strong Calvinism, and he virtually teaches that, but for the coming of Christ to save some, the rest of mankind would not be recalled from the dust at all. Whereupon, the Literary Churchman gives solemn warning to "every pious mind tempted to dally with the GENEVAN SOCRESSE!" The said "socrates" has intoxicated your Princeton Divines, as well as our Scotch ones, to say nothing of "the Baptist sectary;" but what is that to "the deplorable-beyond-utterance" teaching of "a consecrated prelate of the Catholic Church of Christ?" Of Calvinism, says the sapient Churchman, it is, "a mere text-wrought divinity which has no moral foundation— which may diverge toward an Atheistic necessity, or toward the horrible decretum."

Lord Macaulay's History of England is being reprinted in a cheap form, and issued in monthly volumes. It is expected that another volume of the History will soon appear, bringing down the record to the death of Queen Anne. There has been quite a puzzling set of statements pro and con (call them rather conjectures), on the question, what amount of remuneration is received by Longman, Thackeray, &c., and whether or not these persons, Bulwer and others, have sold the copyrights of their works. Then we have occasional snaffle, or something like it, as to the habits of deceased authors. "Punch" regards the "Literary Gazette" as the great offender in this matter, and gives a quasi specimen accordingly. Perhaps an extract will lighten my heavy page. So here it is. I like a laugh myself:

MORE NEWS OF ALEXANDER POPE.—The world of letters will rejoice to hear that in addition to the recent invaluable discovery bearing upon the history of Alexander Pope, the poet, several new facts have come to light. Although those who need to render useless and obsolete all the existing biographies of the bard of Wickham, the truth in such matters is too important and solemn not to be received with gratitude even by those who may suffer. Without further preamble, we are enabled to announce first, that the "Harlequin," which was presented to the wife of Bishop Atterbury, was never quite cured of its broken leg, and ultimately died of the distemper, in or about 1728. Secondly, that Edmund Curll's maternal uncle had a severe attack of toothache in June, 1716. Thirdly, that the Christian name of the wife of the Sexton at Twickenham was not Jane, but Joan. Fourthly, that the poet himself sometimes shaved himself; but not often, though he would frequently apply the lather, leaving the razor to his servant. Fifthly, that though not robust enough for most by his own world, he would often remove dead leaves from the bed with a small hoe (by the way, does this throw any light on the line, "Every woman is a rake")? Sixthly, that Martha Blount took very little sugar in her tea, and also liked to sit in the evening, with her shoes down at heel, because that arrangement gave relief to her corns. (Mark that, Mr. Curry.) Next, that the poet was much displeased, when, on some one saying that the verse of his Ode swept nobly along, Lord Chesterfield answered, "If it did, there is so much of Broome in it." And lastly, that the little ivory instrument with which Pope used to adjust his nails, never came into Horace Walpole's possession at all, but was given by Lady Hervey (Molly Lepel) to the grandfather of a Welsh gentleman, whose name we have not yet discovered, but who lived, on all accounts, in an Montgomeryshire in 1819. These facts, though they may tend to overthrow many received theories, and may startle those who deem themselves best acquainted with the poet's history, are all indisputable, and can be proved by evidence. We shall look eagerly to see them embodied in the next biography of "the Swan of Thames."

Bohn, the London publisher, famous for his translations of the Classics, &c., published at cheap rates; has just added to his store the translation of Hegel's Philosophy of History. This is a work, however, rather for the few, than the million. He has done a better service by placing within his Illustrated Library, "Bonomi's Nineveh and its Palaces;" "The Recreations of Christopher North," published periodically, are reprints from "Blackwood" of Professor Wilson's best articles. These, with the "Notes Ambrosianas," will always have an undying charm to every reader of taste, and every lover of the imaginative, the pathetic, and the humorous.

"The Letters of Horace Walpole," edited by Peter Cunningham, now first chronologically arranged, are also appearing in monthly volumes. The fashion and folly of the last century are here revealed by a cynical, severe and heartless observer, in a way which makes the Christian sigh over the vanity of the world. MacMillan, of Cambridge, is bringing out, in Paris, "Christ and other Masters." "The Religions of China, America and Oceania," form the third part; the "Religions of India" precede it. It is a valuable but expensive work, each part selling at seven shillings and six pence. The author is C. Harwick, M. A., Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge.

Lord Campbell continues to publish fresh volumes of "Lives of the Chancellors." He is now heading a movement for the addition of the tutorial element to the system in the Universities of his native Scotland, in order to render them more efficient. He is a person of rare industry, and a first rate lawyer and Judge.

Messrs. Nisbet & Co., continue to bring out monthly "Christian Classic Readings," from the best Divines, edited by James Hamilton, D. D. This will form a charming series of the best portions and extracts from the old Divines, from the days of the Reformation onward, and all illuminated by historic and biographical notices by the editor. Few men are better qualified for the task, even in the matter of a good library and extended reading. His father, Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Strathblane, was a great book collector.

The same publishers have just issued "Christianity in the First Three Centuries," historical lectures delivered at Geneva by Merle D'Aubigne, Dr. Bugener, Count Gasparin and M. Viguet.

Among seasonable books on India are "The Land of the Veda;" by the Rev. P. Perival; "The Rise of our Indian Empire;" by Lord Mahon; an illustrated work by Mr. Montgomery Martin; and "The Sepoy Re-

volts, its Causes and its Consequences." Our literature, as well as our press, pulpits and oratories too, prove that India occupies the hearts, thoughts and prayers of multitudes at this time. Surely this is the precursor of blessing for that long neglected and magnificent land. The death of Havelock adds another stimulus to prayer and exertion; while the fact that at Cawnpore and elsewhere, many have died in the spirit of true martyrs for Christ under heathen savagery, gives deeper emphasis to the resolve of the Church of God, both here and in the United States of America.

And as I refer to additions, to the roll of the "noble army of martyrs," so I shall end by referring to "The Israel of the Alps," a complete history of the Vaudois of Piedmont and their Colonies, by Alexis Muston, D. D. Translated by John Montgomery, A. M. In two volumes, with numerous illustrations. London: Blackie & Sons. This is not a mere compilation. The thrilling details of the Vaudois martyrdom are here collected for the first time, and the interesting history of Saluces, heretofore all but unknown, constitutes a considerable portion of the work. The digest of such a vast mass of materials must have involved enormous labor. The "British Standard" says of the work and its heart-rendering details: "The Sepoys themselves are almost humane as compared with the atrocities here depicted, extended through ages, and perpetrated on multitudes. It is a noble performance, presenting the most overwhelming indictment against Popedom yet known to history." J. W.

EASTERN SUMMARY.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND. The Increase of Drunkenness in the ancient city of the Puritans has become alarming. It is estimated that between two thousand and three thousand grog shops and drinking houses are at present within its limits; and that the amount of taxation caused thereby, in various ways, is nearly \$800,000 per annum. Petitions are circulated, which have been numerously signed by the best and most eminent citizens, praying the Mayor and the Councils to take some effective measures for suppressing the great evil and removing this source of burdensome taxation. The State Temperance Society has employed the services of Peter Sinclair, Esq., to canvass the State and awaken the people to the perils of increasing intemperance and to stir them up to active duty. Mr. Sinclair is a well known Scotchman, who warmly advocates and defends Prohibitory Legislation as well as Moral suasion. In his own country, the temperance force is divided between those who take his view of the matter and those who depend entirely on moral suasion and Gospel influence. Of the latter Mr. Gough, the well known American, whose appeals have thrilled so many thousands in this land, is the recognized exponent.

The Memoir of the Life of John Quincy Adams, by Josiah Quincy, Sr., will soon appear. One remarkable thing about this work is, that the author was born on the 4th of February, 1772, and consequently is now eighty-five years old. He is probably the only native Bostonian, now living, who has a distinct remembrance of the Declaration of Independence, which took place when he was about four years and a half old. Another instance cannot be found of a man yet laboring actively in the political field who was a member of Congress in the time of Jefferson, and who was the opponent of Henry Clay forty-five years ago.

An arrangement has been made for the delivery, in the Pitt Street chapel, (Unitarian) of Boston, on successive Sabbath evenings, of a series of Six Discourses, by clergymen of as many different denominations, setting forth and defending the claims of each denomination thus represented. The first discourse was delivered by the Rev. W. R. Clarke, of the Methodist church, to a crowded audience. The effort was able, and the peculiarities of Methodism were presented doctrinally, ecclesiastically and historically.

The great difficulty in obtaining an education at Harvard College, is said to be the high rates charged for room-rent and board. The Board of Overseers have set themselves to devise some effective remedy, so that the benefits of the institution may be enjoyed by many who are now excluded from them. The present year will complete the first half-century of the existence of Andover Theological Seminary, and it is expected that a semi-centennial celebration will be held along with the usual August Anniversary. The number of students in attendance at present, is one hundred and twenty-three, including thirteen resident students.

The Rev. Mr. Seelye, of Springfield, Mass., has accepted the appointment to the American Chapel at Paris. He is said to be eminently qualified, both as a preacher and Christian gentleman, for this important position.

In the Maine Legislature the subject of Temperance has been referred to a Committee of twenty, embracing all shades of opinion on the subject. It is a common belief that the old "Maine Law," in its general provisions, will be submitted to a vote of the people, by whom it will be triumphantly established.

NEW YORK. The Market for Breadstuffs has declined still further; and present appearances indicate yet lower prices.

The Amount of Specie now in the Bank is larger than ever before; and since merchants are more than usually cautious in their business arrangements, discounts are much smaller; so some difficulty is found in keeping this surplus capital properly employed.

A vigorous attempt will be made to have the present Usury Laws repealed, and to accord money, as other things, to fluctuate according to its market value. The rate of interest proposed, when no special agreement has been made, is seven per cent. The last scene in the Burtell Tragedy.