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1871.

and habits as literary and scientific pursuits, he accepted, in 1848, the Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Mississippi. He occupied this chair from the fall of 1848 to the fall of 1854, when he entered upon the duties of the Chair of Mathematics in the University of Virginia, to which he had been elected. On quitting the University of Mississippi, the Trustees of that institution conferred on him the degree of LL.D., about the same time that the same degree was conferred on him by Kenyon College, Ohio. From his election in 1854, or rather from his acceptance of the office, he was Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia until 1865. When, in 1865, the Visitors appointed by Governor Pierpont vacated all the Chairs, and proceeded to a re-election, he was not one of the candidates. In 1845, while engaged in the practice of the law, he published "An Examination of President Edwards's Inquiry into the Freedom of the Will." In 1853, while at the University of Mississippi, he published, "A Theodicy; or Vindication of the Divine Glory as Manifested in the Constitution and Government of the Moral World." In 1856 he published "An Essay on Liberty and Slavery," and in 1866, he published, "Is Davis a Traitor; or Was Secession a Constitutional Right previous to the War of 1861?" In 1868, he published, "The Philosophy of Mathematics; with Special Reference to the Elements of Geometry, and the Infinitesimal Method."

We cannot enumerate the articles he has written for various periodicals. In 1867, he founded in the city of Baltimore *The Southern Review*, of which he is now the senior editor, and has been the principal contributor. In 1846, he contributed to this *Review* the article on the "Accountability of Men for their Faith."

BOARDMAN, HENRY AUGUSTUS, was born at Troy, New York, on the 9th of January 1808, and graduated at Yale College in 1829; after which he studied theology at the Princeton Seminary. On leaving the Seminary in 1833, he became the pastor of the "Tenth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia," and has continued in that charge to the present time. During much of his life he has been subject to a severe bronchial affection, yet his labours both in the pulpit and from the press have been very abundant. Among his theological writings may be specified, "The Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin," first published in 1839; "The Great Question," in 1855; "The Society of Friends and the Two Sacraments," in 1857; all of which are now admitted to be standard works on

the themes which they discuss. On controversial and ecclesiastical matters, in 1841 he published "Correspondence with Bishop Doane on the Oxford Tracts;" and 1844, "The Apostolical Succession;" in 1849, "The Doctrine of Election;" in 1855, "The Christian Ministry not a Priesthood;" and in 1866, "The State of the Church: being a review of the Proceedings of the General Assembly of 1866." With the warm interest he has always taken in the prosperity of the country, he has allowed few occurrences of great public interest to pass without directing the minds of the people to the moral lessons and duties arising from the occasion, and among his published addresses may be mentioned, "The American Union," 1850; "The Federal Judiciary," 1862. In 1865, "The Peace-Makers," and "The Peace we Need, and How to secure it." Of his very many publications on miscellaneous matters, the principal are, "The Importance of Religion to the Legal Profession," 1849; "A Discourse on the Life and Character of Samuel Miller," 1850; "The Bible in the Family," 1851; "The Bible in the Counting-house," 1853; "The Low Value set upon Human Life in the United States," 1853; "Moral Courage," 1857; "Christian Union," 1859; "The Life and Character of the Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, D. D.," 1860. The most of these works have gone through several editions in this country, have been reprinted with commendatory prefaces in Great Britain, and some have been translated into other languages. In 1853 he was elected by the General Assembly to the Chair of Pastoral Theology in the Seminary at Princeton, made vacant by the death of Dr. Archibald Alexander; but at the solicitation of his church and many of the most distinguished inhabitants of Philadelphia, he consented to abide with them, and declined the appointment. In the following year he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly. He received the honorary degree of D. D. from Marshall College, Pennsylvania. When a student at Princeton Seminary in 1833, he reviewed "Gall's Lesson System of Education" for this work.

BOCOCK, JOHN H., is a native of Buckingham county, Virginia. He received his classical education at Amherst College, Mass., when Dr. Heman Humphrey was president, and afterwards studied theology at Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, under Dr. Baxter. He was ordained to the ministry in 1839; and for the first five years was installed over a pastoral charge in Buckingham county, after which he removed to another country charge in Louisa county; and in 1853 he accepted the charge of the church at Harrisonburg, Virginia.