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THE UNCHANGING GOSPEL. By Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.

Last evening closed the twenty-eighth year first object on which the awakened penitent of my happy pastorate among the people

whom I serve. For three things I may sincerely thank the Giver of all mercies: first, unbroken health; secondly, an unbroken congregation; and thirdly, an unbroken faith in the glorious Gospel of the blessed God. During these fast-speeding twenty-eight years, many changes have occurred. Beloved faces have vanished at the touch of death. Little children have grown up into manhood and this blessed Gospel for nearly three and forty womanhood. This city has doubled in dimensions; the nation has had its baptism of blood. and its birth of impartial Freedom. But no change has come over my love for my devoted flock, or in the precious Gospel which I love to preach

Amid all the mutations which eighteen centuries have witnessed, the divine system of saving truth revealed in the New Testament has proved to be entirely immutable. Not a line has been added, not a syllable taken away. The waves of time which have swept away empires and systems of philosophy, dash in vain against the adamant of the Gospel. God who is its author, is unchangeable; He is the same yesterday, to day, and forever. His holiness, which abhorreth sin, is a part of Himself; so is His Justice, which punishes sin; and so is His Love, which pardons and saves every sinner who repents and believes on His Son Jesus Christ. To all these attributes this Gospel is essential; while they live, it must live. Light is composed of the seven different colors blended together; and in like manner the different attributes of God, when blended harmonious ly, produce the light which beams from Calvary. There has been no change in the rays of the sun since it shone upon Adam in the morning of Eden: there has been no change in the plan of salvation since that time when Paul declared that the curse of God would rest on even "an angel from heaven," if he should attempt to alter it.

(1) Human nature also is the same that it alscience and art and civilization, the human desperately wicked. An American can see himself just as distinctly in the mirror of the the atonement, so do I as much as he; it meets my case just as well as his.

A common scoff of skeptics is that in the rapid advance of thought, this antiquated Gospel has become obsolete. These scoffers seem to forget that no possible advance in human knowledge can ever disturb an established truth. Euclid's famous forty-seventh proposition, is just as true now as it was twenty-one centuries ago; and for the very good reason that there has been no change, and can be none, in the nature of triangles. Wonderful progress has been made in our days in investigating the laws by which God governs the natural world : also in the application of these laws to brilliant inventions; but the laws have not altered by one iota. The lightnings which played around Paul's corn-ship, were the same which Benny Franklin caught on his kite string. The only difference is that Franklin knew things about the nature of the electric fluid that Paul did not know. If the laws of nature ceased to be immutable, then people would not risk building any more steam-engines, or putting up any more telegraphs. Now just as the advance of human knowledge does not affect the nature of laws and principles in the material world, neither can any advance in knowledge disturb the immutable laws and principles by which God governs the spiritual world. When there is a reaction against the circulation of blood, or against the theory that water will freeze at thirty-one degrees Fahrenheit, then there will be a reaction against the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and not one instant sooner. The Creator never changes first principles-in physics, or in ethics, or in His moral government. (2) The Gospel also is exactly adapted to human needs in every age and in every clime. Wherever man suffers from the bite of sin, it cures him : wherever he suffers from sorrow, it comforts him: wherever he hungers for truth and holiness, it feeds him. Some plants seem to suit only the Tropics, and others the higher zones; but bread suits the dwellers in all climates. Water meets the universal thirst. "I am the Bread of Life"; "I am the Water of Life." An universal experience has proved the truth of Christ's declarations. Then, too, the virtues which the Gospel inculcates, and the graces which it produces, satisfy the universal standard of Right. Paper money, which is good in America, is not current in Canton or Calcutta. Gold is current the broad world over. So is the gold of the Gospel : leve, peace, purity, honesty, benevolence, truthfulness, ence, joy, and unselfishness, are current in every clime. Those who have lived out the Gospel most carefully, have always attained to the noblest and purest characters. (3) The Gospel is God's master-piece, and it cannot be improved. In our day we hear much about "new light breaking out," and hundred passengers, were moored at a desigabout "new departures." This enlightened advanced theologians tell us. Yet the new theologians have not got rid of the old necessity human guilt, nor of the old attributes of moved down to the river, but there was hope the Almighty. Their telescopes have not dis- in hearts that had almost ceased to hope. covered anything that Paul did not knowbetter than they do-eighteen centuries ago. Spurgeon, the most successful preacher of this century, has said in his racy and pungent way, "Some modern divines whittle away the Goscertainties into probabilities, and treat eternal verities as mere opinions. When you see a preacher making the Gospel small by degrees, and miserably less, until there is not enough of it left to make soup for a sick grasshopper, get you gone! As for me, I believe in the cou-a need as deep as hell, and a grace as high as heaven. I believe in a pit that is bottomless, and a heaven that is topless. I believe in an infinite God and an infinite atone ment-in an infinite love and mercy-and in an everlasting covenant ordered in all things and sure, of which the substance and the reality is an infinite Christ."

fixes his eye; it is the last on which the gaze of the veteran is turned, as he departs into the noonday of heaven's glory. To preach such a Gospel is the highest of earthly occupations. It is a joy to bring such "glad tidings," and a joy to receive them. For one, I can thank God from the core of my heart, for having been permitted to proclaim

years. If He permits me to round up a full half century of service, my only prayer is that I may share in the joys of those who turn some wandering souls to the Saviour, and may escape the curse pronounced on those who subvert or pervert the glorious Gospel of

the Lord Jesus Christ.

A VISIT TO THE HOME OF NANA SAHIB. The Mournful Memories of Cawnpore.

On the south bank of the river Ganges welve miles from Cawnpore, is the town of Bithoor. Facing the river front are fine temples, handsome residences, and broad flights of stone steps leading down to the water. At certain seasons of the year multitudes flock to the spot from all parts of India, for it is one of the places accounted sacred. The time of the full moon in November is regarded as peculiarly propitious, and is therefore the season for a great bathing festival.

Brahma, so runs the legend, after he had finished the work of creation, sacrificed a hecatomb in token that his work was good. An iron pin which had fastened his sandal, was picked up long after and inserted in the principal landing-place, known as the Brahma ghat, and is an object of worship by all the faithful. But the little town which is held in such high

veneration by the devout Hindu, has another and far different interest for the European

residents of India. Bithoor has an unenviable notoriety as having been the home of Nána ways has been. Amidst all the advances of Sahib, the instigator of the Cawnpore massacre. This infamous man was the adopted son heart is the same depraved and deceitful thing, of Bajee Ráo, "the last monarch of one of who come to this place from all parts of India, those great Marhatta dynasties which had a branch railway has been built from Cawnlong shared the sovereignty of the central 'Epistle to the Romans," as any man could highlands." When dethroned he was assignwho dwelt in the old city on the Tiber. Man ed by the English to Bithoor, and was allowed an early morning train. Crowds of people has no more outgrown the need of the Gospel, an annuity of £80,000. Having no son, he than he has outgrown the need of bread, or adopted an heir, afterwards known as the Náwater, or sunshine. If Saul of Tarsus needed na Sáhib, who after the death of the ex-Peshwa, put forward a claim for the pension that had been granted his father, but this claim

was disallowed. The son, however, secured the whole property of the old Marhatta chieftain, whose wealth had been enormous. "He had an excellent stable, horses, elephants, camels, and a menagerie which would have done credit to any Oriental from Solomon downwards, and his armory was stocked with weapons of every age and country. His reception-rooms were gorgeous, and he possessed a vast store of gold and silver plate. When he came into possession of this grea wealth, the Nana entertained the English officials of Cawnpore in princely style, but ac- thing was invested.

cepted no civilities in return, because the Government not recognizing him as a royal per-

of revelry. But in the midst of his debauches then passed through a ruinous entrance into news reached the Nána that English troops the roofless palace. Taking a seat on a fallen

were rapidly advancing. He determined, beam, we thought sadly of those who had once therefore, to put an end to the life of the pris-been welcomed to this place and treated with oners

All the world knows the history of the man- murdered by their treacherous host. The great sacre of Cawnpore, where on the evening of walls are now overgrown with weeds and chokthe fifteenth of July, by order of the infamous ed with rubbish. The Nána, if still alive, leads Nána, helpless women and children were cut the life of a vagabond outcast, a price upon down with sabres. The house was then lock- his head, his name a by word and a hissing. ed for the night, but with the dawning of the To the little town that once boasted as its chief day, the five wretches who had done such ornament this splendid palace with its gormurderous work again appeared, and unlock- geous furnishings, the messengers of the Gosing the doors, dragged forth the dying and pel now come, bringing good tidings, and the dead, and threw them together into a dry many listen apparently with deep interest to well near at hand. Not a single European was the message.

then left in the city of Cawnpore. But the Nána Sáhib, though his vengeful our way to the railway station, hoping to catch

spirit had reaped such satisfaction, was soon an irregular train leaving at five, but this had in an agony of terror, for English troops were been dispatched just before our arrival, and close at hand. He fled in hot haste to Bithoor, there was nothing to do but to wait for three slept that night in his palace, and with the set-ting of another sun, under cover of the dark-us only by a high railing, was a great multiness, he stole away, and his life henceforth tude of pilgrims, waiting like ourselves for became one of suspense, toil, and privation. the coming of the train. They chattered in-His end we may never know. On the 19th of cessantly, and the din was almost maddening. July, Bithoor was captured by Gen. Havelock, when the Nána's palace was destroyed.

The stranger visiting Cawnpore to day is ed solely of carriages for pilgrims, and these, shown the "ghát of massacre." In a garden when the gates were thrown open, rushed to beautiful with tropical flowers and foliage, shady and quiet, the attention of the visitor is the gentlemanly railway officials kindly placdirected to a marble slab which marks the site ed at our disposal, and attached to the train, of the "house of massacre." and near this is his own private carriage, and we were thus the well into which the bodies of the slain were able to make the return journey to Cawnpore thrown. The place is protected by an iron in comfort. Thus terminated a memorable railing, and above the well in which repose the day at one of India's famous places of pilgrimmortal remains of the murdered ones, a sculp- age. tured angel with folded wing and sad of mien

keeps watch and ward. During a recent visit to Cawnpore, we went

once more to this garden invested with sp sad an interest, and a few days later for the first time paid a visit to Bithoor. It was on the occasion of the great mela held in November. For the accommodation of the pilgrims pore to Bithoor.

With a party of friends we left Cawnpore by were at the station clamoring for tickets: the nearly nude fakir; the pompous native gentleman in fine raiment, ostentatiously displayed watch-chain, gay umbrella, and patentleather shoes; the man low in the scale of caste and the proud Brahmin; the old man leaning upon his staff, and the child of tender years. Timid women, too, were there with faces closely veiled, and ornaments on feet and ankles tinkling musically as they walked -all rushing hither and thither, trying to find a place in the carriages closely packed long before the hour for departure. At every station along the way, there was a like crowd, But for the errand on which they were bent, Lane Seminary to the Chair of Apologetics the spectator could not but feel a sensation and Missions. This appointment will give

the spectator could not but reer a sensation of an partice, and be most pleasure at the holiday look with which every thing was invested. Thing was invested. The ware on the spectrum of the spectrum of the sense of the sense of the sense of the spectrum of the sense of the spectrum of the sense of the sense of the spectrum of the sense of th with native helpers, in order to meet with the to which he is called has been endowed by

storms have dashed against its gleaming lan-tern. But there it stands. It feels no jar, for it is founded on the Rock of Ages. It is the first object on which the awakened penitent brighter future is now opening.

The New President of Princeton College.

Dr. Patton, has been visiting here, the scene of his former labors and trials. Dr. Breed's princely hospitality, afterwards to be brutally church, which he did morning and evening to audiences which crowded the church in every part. His discourses were characteristically winning for him many new ones. If there are any who remember the past with bitterness, After an early dinner in the tent, we made

so that they are full of distrust with reference to the present and the future, they should be exhorted to

" Let the dead Past bury its dead." In his new and distinguished position, for many of the duties of which he is already to give permanent character to American reknown to have rare qualifications, President Patton is in all honor and fairness entitled to be judged not by what he has done in a distant past, but by what he shall do in his new office. a general and generous confidence given to and comments, with little regard to propor-At the appointed time the train arrived from him, may greatly increase his influence for tion and perspective. While all this is true, Cawnpore, but to our disappointment it consistgood, while in proportion as that is withheld, his influence and that of the grand institution of which he is the chosen head, will be limited found in any other single volume, and the the train, which was speedily filled. One of and lessened. The new President was banqueted here by the local association of Princeton alumni. At this feast he made a speech, outlining in a satisfactory way his future policv. The report of his speech, which appeared in the papers next morning, contained a very serious error, which, as it was also sent forth over the country by the Associated Press, ought to be corrected. He was reported as saying that he distinctly purposed to make the College sectarian. What he actually said of recent infidelity, we find no mention made was exactly the opposite of this.

Enlargement at Lake Forest.

Recently THE EVANGELIST contained an extended account from one of its correspondents, of the new and good things which enter into the recent history and present high literary standing and hopeful prospects of Lake Forest University. But progress is so much the order of the day there, that already a new chapter recording new plans of enlargement requires to be written. At a meeting of the Trustees this week, a plan was adopted for the enlargement of Ferry Hall, which will give accommodations for 138 more young ladies. The buildings, which will be begun at once, will be of brick, trimmed with Bedford stone. It will contain a library, gymnasium, and elevators. A chapel, detached from the main building. and capable of seating three hundred, will also be built. The whole will cost \$60,000, and on Sept. 1st the building is to be ready for occupancy. Among the large subscribers towards

> CLEMENT. n give \$10,000. Our Book Table.

Notwithstanding a tendency to hypercriti-

of bemean ? Purists are often puritanic.

MOBALS VERSUS ART. By Anthony Comstock. New York: J. S. Ogilvie & Co. 10 cents.

on the question, what is lewd, indecent, or ob-

is no doubt that dealers are trying to make a

large market for cheap photographs of the nude in this country, and that their motive is

to make money under pretence of cultivating

the æsthetic nature of prosaic Americans. If

there ever was a Satan appearing as an angel

of light, it is the reproduction of the nude in

the interest of the fine arts. Fortunately our

laws are explicit, and the New York Society

for the Suppression of Vice has courage

enough to prosecute anybody, whether on

Fifth avenue or the Bowery, who violates

The Old Testament Student for April, admira

WHOLE NO. 3030

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

It is a great pity that a work of such preten-sion as this, should be marred as it is by slovenly English, misspelled words and names, errors in matters of fact, and by theologic bias. Dr. Samuel Miller of the Seminary in Church stands on the lot just across the street Princeton, is located in the College, and called from the Seminary grounds, on which stood in one place Samuel H. Miller, D.D. The the house in which Dr. Patton lived while he name Bourne in the text appears as Bowne in was a Professor in the Seminary. For this, as the index. Consensus appears twice within a well as for weightier reasons, it seemed fitting few lines as concensus. Rev. W. L. McCalla that he should preach at the dedication of the is called in the text Rev. M. McCalla, and he appears in the index as a D.D.-enough to make him turn over in his coffin several times, for he abhorred the degree as he did the devil. able, greatly pleasing his old admirers, and Guyot is called in one place Guiot. In the chapter on the growth of vital religion, there is a section entitled "From Scholastic to Vital Truth," in which scholastic stands for Calvinism, which the author represents as effete, and Vital Truth stands for Arminianism, which he says has not only "largely eliminated the Augustinian theology," but also " seems destined ligious thought." The book strikes us as the work of a man who has made a large plan, has collected plenty of materials under each head. and then huddled together his facts, figures. doubtless also there is a vast amount of useful and interesting matter in the work, not to be book will be worth far more than its cost to any reader who will take the trouble to verify its statements, and make allowance for the author's prepossessions. There will be special topics on which the reader must seek larger information elsewhere; for example, the treatment of the American Temperance Society, and the American Seamen's Friend Society, is inadequate, and there are many other cases that might be cited; and in the account given of that lion who became a lamb, Joseph Barker, or that lion who became a roaring rhetorician, Robert J. Ingersoll. In the account of Owen's experiment of a non-Christian community at New Harmony, no mention is made of the number of his direct and collateral descendants who became Christians. But as we have intimated, notwithstanding faults due to hasty handling of vast materials, the book is a cyclopædia of facts and arguments, showing the growth of Christianity from the colonial era to the present time.

STILL HOURS. By Bichard Rothe. Translated by Jane T. Stoddart. With an introductory essay by the Rev. John Macpherson, M.A. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

To our taste, great as was Richard Rothe, most of what he says under the title Self-oriticism, is tainted with egotism, many of his speculative sayings are obscure, and very many of his observations on various topics are painfully obvious. Undoubtedly there are grains of gold in this sand-heap, and many of them, but it was the editor's business to leave the sand in the original German, and put only great satisfaction to all parties, and should Cyrus H. McCormick and Jacob Beidler, who the gold into English. To make out of a great man's writings an interesting series of short sayings, it is necessary that they should have great intrinsic merit, be put in a pithy and pointed way, and touch human experience like

HELEN H. HOLCOMB. LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

McCormick Seminary. Last week this institution closed what has been probably in all respects the most prosperous year in its whole history. During the

Jhansi, India

year Fowler Hall has been completed, and this, with the two other buildings which were already in use for dormitory purposes, offers first-class accommodations for a large number of students. No other Seminary in our Church is in this particular better equipped than this. The total number of students in attendance during the year was 117, and the graduating class numbered thirty-six. Of this number twelve have offered themselves for the foreign field, while the others are offered immediate service in widely scattered fields in our own country. No one seems likely to have to wait five years, as Dr. Guthrie did, or even five

weeks, for a pulpit. The able Faculty of the Seminary, weakened temporarily by the illness and absence of Dr. Skinner, was strengthened by the unanimous election of the Rev. Dr. John DeWitt of this building or towards the University, are Lane Seminary to the Chair of Apologetics Senator C. B. Farwell, who gives \$50,000, and

There are plenty of false lights in these days, which attract only to bewilder, and allure immortal souls on the lee-shore of perdition How different from these floating delusions is that unchanging Gospel of Calvary, which rises like the towering lighthouse of Eddy-

on, refused him the compliment of a salute. Gospel the crowds who came to worship, well Outwardly he was loyal to the ruling power, comed our party on arrival at Bithoor, and evenge over wrongs real or imaginary. When crowd of human beings. in the Summer of 1857 the native troops broke out into open mutiny, he at once declared

the mutineers. city of Cawnpore, Sir Hugh Wheeler, in command of the English forces at Cawnpore, gathered under the protection of his officers and

from which an awful danger, coming suddenly, ing of rude instruments of music, made a deafhad torn them, with scant protection from the pitiless sun, and with scanty store both of food an attack upon the entrenchment. Every house which had sheltered either Europeans. twenty days. At the end of these days of untold anguish, the Nána, despairing of taking the entrenchment, so brave were the officers there are veritable opium dens, India's chiland men and so effective their fire, issued a ng to lay down their arms, should receive a safe passage to Allahabad. The rainy season was at hand, and food in

the little garrison was almost exhausted, and the ammunition nearly spent. Sir Hugh ed by a circle of worshippers. The broad Wheeler therefore consented to capitulate.

nated spot. On the appointed day at an early age will not stand the old doctrines-so some hour, carriages and beasts of burden were sent wet garments clinging to them. Each worto convey the company from the entrenchment to the boats. It was a sad procession that ing, and priests were in attendance to receive The Nana and his followers looked upon the spectacle with flendish delight, for they knew it was a march to a horrible death. During fruit, and of flowers, piled around him. We the hours of the preceding night, preparations had been made of which the victims did not this railing, and leave on the top of an iron pel to the small end of nothing. They make dream. No sooner had they reached the river, pin securely fastened in the pavement a coin; and were in the midst of the embarkation than the blast of a bugle rang out on the still air. Instantly the straw thatch of the boats into which the women and children had been for the covetous priests. This pin, the credu- growth. hurried, burst into a blaze, and at the same time a fire of musketry from either shore was poured upon the helpless victims, and soon the dead outnumbered the living.

At six on the evening of the following day, the Nána Sáhib held a State review in honor of his victory, and was welcomed when he appeared by a salute of twenty-one guns. Three days later those who had escaped death and had been recaptured, landed at the very ghat

from whence they had hoped to depart to Allahabad. The men were shot, but the women and children were spared to suffer a little

On July 1st the Nána took his seat as Pesh wa, on the throne in his palace at Bithoor, and stone, with its beacon-blaze streaming far out that night the city of Cawnpore was illumiover the midnight sea! The winds of heaven nated. The Nána selected one of the houses

and manifested a lively interest in all that re- conducted us to a little eminence from whence lated to the English Government, whether at we could have a view of the throng. We saw home or abroad. Ever ready to confer favors the river glowing in the sunlight, and bearing and courteous in demeanor, few doubted his upon its broad bosom great barges laden with loyalty. Yet this man, so bland of counte- worshippers. The flights of steps leading nance and so fair of speech, carried a heart down to the water were crowded with bathers. full of hatred to the English, and burning for The opposite bank of the river also held a vast

After we had taken a glimpse of the multitudes congregated at this spot, we were conhimself on the side of the rebels, and joined ducted to the tents of our missionary friends Under the fine trees near these tents, a great Within a feeble entrenchment, whose site is company of women and children were seated pointed out to visitors to the now thriving on the ground. Some were preparing their food, others were resting, and others looking out with wondering eyes upon the little world around them. The incessant hum of voices, men the English residents of the city, and the neighing of horses, the trumpeting of ele there, almost under the shadow of the homes phants, the growling of camels, and the clang-

ening and distracting sound. Breakfast was served for our party in the and clothing, they bravely and patiently en- dining-tent of our missionary friends, and dured suffering in almost every form. To the when we had been refreshed, with our friends commander of this brave little garrison, on as guides we made a tour of the grounds. On the 6th of June the Nana sent a letter, declar- the route to the principal temples and bathing ing his intention of immediately commencing ghats, there were streets of booths and tents occupied by merchants of every description. Here we found two tents devoted to opiumhalf-castes, or Christians of any race, he or- smoking. The curtains were thrown back to dered to be first plundered, and then utterly admit the air, for the sun was intensely hot. destroyed. Thus began a siege which lasted and we thus had our first glimpse of the opium-smoker. The use of opium is rapidly growing in India, and in some of our cities

dren working their own ruin with this perniproclamation, declaring that all who were will- clous drug raised upon their soil to send to another people. We saw fakirs loathsome in the extreme

with long matted hair, and bodies besmeared with ashes, sitting upon the ground surroundflights of steps leading down to the water were Two dozen boats capable of conveying five crowded with bathers, a large proportion of whom were women, who came up out of the water looking most uncomfortable, with their shipper carried down to the water some offerthese gifts. Near one of the temples, and at the head of one of the great flights of steps, was a low iron railing. Within the space thus inclosed sat a priest, with offerings of grain, of saw the worshippers thrust a hand through

> lous believe, once fastened the sandal of the divine Brahma. Near this place, held in pe-

ed the lame, the deformed, the blind, the leper, and the miserably poor, clamoring for alms. A strange mixture of religion, of husiness, vout Hindu nothing was lacking that could altogether admirable. The auditorium proper

we were glad to retrace our steps.

and that of her husband and her son, the Seminary already owes so much.

Our Churches of the North Side. For many years Presbyterianism on the

North Side made little progress. At the time to this volume by men of all forms of evangelof the Reunion we had three churches in this ical faith, yet they blend in substantial unity. part of the city, none of them strong. One of While all the teachings of the book are not up these soon disappeared by the union of the to the level of Prof. Osgood's paper on Jesus Westminster and North Churches, to form the Supreme Witness and Example of Inspirawhat is now known as the Fourth Church. tion, or of Prof. Townsend's on Bible Mira-The writer well remembers when this church. cles, or of Dr. Chambers' on The Canon of without a pastor, without much of a congre-Scripture, yet the whole book is a very practigation, and burdened with a heavy debt, would cal aid to pastors, evangelists, and Christians have been in danger of giving up, but for the in general, in solving the questions of inspiracourage and devotion of its faithful Session. tion that now fill the air. We hope that many Now under the ministrations of its present editions will be called for.

pastor, the Rev. M. W. Stryker, and through JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES INTO THE NATURAL HISTORY the labors of preceding pastors, the Rev. J. AND GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTRIES VISITED DURING THE VOYAGE OF H. M. S. BEAGLE BOUND THE WORLD. By Charles Darwin, M.A., F.R.S. New York: T. Nel-son & Sons. 1888. \$1.50. Abbott French and the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, it is one of the strongest churches in the city and in the West. During the past year it If one be tempted to suspect that the pubhas greatly enlarged and beautified its church lishers wish to float Mr. Darwin's first book

edifice, at a cost of several thousands of dol- on the current of interest created by his relars, every dollar of which was paid; has built cently published Life, his suspicions will disand paid for a large and model chapel for its appear after reading a dozen pages, and the flourishing mission, and besides these large longer he reads the more will be agree with congregational expenses has contributed to the Duke of Argyll, who said that "the most missionary and benevolent objects upwards of delightful of all Mr. Darwin's works is the thirty thousand dollars. Probably there is no first he ever wrote." In minuteness of obserother church west of the Allegheny Mounvation, in quality of style, in freshness of matains which surpasses, if there is any one that terials, the book leaves nothing to be desired.

can equal, this record. While there is plenty of zoology and natural The next oldest church in this part of the history in general for the man of science, there city, though much further North, is the Fulis also plenty of pleasant picturing of the nov lerton-avenue Church, which within a little elties of out-of-the-way travel for everybody. more than a week will dedicate a new, commo-SLIPS OF TONGUE AND PEN. By J. H. Long, M.A., LL.B. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1888. 40 dious, and beautiful house of worship. This church has greatly prospered under the ministry of its present pastor, the Rev. Robert F.

Covle. Next in the order of age is the Belden-avenue Church. This church is the outgrowth of a mission of the Fullerton-avenue Church. When it was organized four or five years ago. town." "Do not use to beat for to defeat." it was as a mission church, and in a quarter which it was thought would long be a mission cannot catch up to (or with) the train."" What field. But population has come in rapidly, and are we to think of the advice to say naifs men. if the church continues to grow, as it has done naïves women, naïfs features ? And what was from the beginning under the ministry of its only pastor, the Rev. Gerrit Snyder, it will soon be counted among the strong churches to behave oneself; to bemean oneself is to lowof the city.

Lake View, though outside of the limits of the city, is still a part of it, comes next with a new church, just dedicated, which has been made very attractive at a cost of about thirteen thousand dollars. It has a new pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hoke, who came to us from the then touching the hand to the forehead, and Southern Church, and pastor and people are bowing reverently, withdraw. There was a greatly encouraged by what has already been heap of the coin thus presented, a rich harvest accomplished, and by the prospect of future

Youngest in this group of North Side church es is the Church of the Covenant, the Rev. Dr. culiar sanctity, proud Brahmin priests were Breed pastor. This church has had a remarkreading the Shastars to the little groups gath- able growth. Though only about three years ered around them. Here, too, were congregat- old, it already takes rank among the strong churches of the Presbytery. A new church edifice, costing about \$45,000, has just been completed, and was dedicated last Sabbath. and of pleasure, was this mela ground! No Its exterior may be described in one word, as opportunity was lost of driving a shrewd bar- indescribable; and its main auditorium may gain; for the children and young people also be described in one word, as a gem, withamusements were provided, and for the de- out flaw and without defect. It is unique and

ble always, contains a note on the position of prove in any way an "aid to devotion." The will seat 1500 persons, and 2500 when the Sunthe elder Delitzsch, which agrees with what neat was intense, the glare almost blinding, day-school rooms are opened into it. Thus we we have hitherto stated. The note concludes the dust stifling, the crowd exasperating, and have in this division of the city five churches, with these words: "That on a leading literary point he agrees with Wellhausen, is a fact; three of them strong, and all of them greatly

Before returning to the tents, we asked to prospering, where but a few years ago we had that he had adopted the latter's reconstruct have warred flercely around its pinnacle; the in Cawnpore as his headquarters when in the be conducted to the ruined palace of the Néna but two churches, both of them feeble and lan- tion hypothesis, is fiction."

them

a proverb. But, to use the expression attrib-THE INSPIRED WORD. A series of papers and address es delivered at the Bible-Inspiration Conference Philadelphia, 1837. Edited by Arthur T. Pierson New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Oo. \$1.5C. uted to Mr. Lincoln, we think that " for those who like this sort of thing, this is the sort of thing they will like." These papers and addresses were contributed

THE UNITED STATES OF YESTERDAY AND OF TO-MORROW. By William Barrows, D.D. Boston: Roberts Bro-

"Tall talk" about American progress recelves in this book a scientific justification. The large West, the great distances, the six growths of the States. Chicago as a type of growth, the great American desert, large landholdings, border life, education, lynch law, Eastern jealousy of the West, the Western railway system, and the empire of the future, pass in a review which is thorough and picturesque. The author knows and uses the large literature of the subject, and has made a remarkable book.

Our good friend, Dr. F. L. Zabriskie, has written a small pamphlet entitled The Bible a Workingmen's Book, sold for ten cents by R. 7. Bogardus, No. 4 Warren street, New York. It is a very thorough piece of work, written in Dr. Zabriskie's sprightly, easy style, and adapted to do great good to workingmen. We often wonder whether the numerous tracts and treatises prepared for workingmen, really fall into their hands in any large degree. Pains should be taken really to distribute this one far and wide among the class for whom it was written, though of course all classes will relish its racy teaching.

The April Century is out of print, and a new edition will be issued in a few days. The edition of the March number was also exhausted soon after it appeared. A large first edition of the May number containing Mr. Kennan's first illustrated Siberian paper, is on the press.

cism in this little book, it is a very sound and The April Scribner's Magazine has an aruseful hand-book to the best words and ticle on Gibraltar, by Dr. Henry M. Field, phrases of our language. As specimens of hywhich is written in a most graphic style, and percriticism, take these: "Do not say 'I went splendidly illustrated. all over the town,' for 'I went over all the

THE LIPE OF CHRIST. By Prof. S. D. F. Salmond, D.D. New York: Scrioner & Welford. "Do not say 'I cannot catch the train.' for 'I

One of the Bible Class primers. It is thoroughly well done; all busy teachers should use it for its own merits, and as a guide to fur-Mr. Long thinking of when he wrote " Do not ther studies, which are mentioned at the close use demean for bemean. To demean oneself is of each chapter as "points for further inquiry."

er or disgrace oneself." We all know the sig-Common School Law. By C. W. Bardeen. Syracuse C. W. Bardeen. 1888. nification of demean, but what is the meaning

This is the fourteenth edition of a book which is simply indispensable to teachers in public schools.

Mr. Comstock here makes a legal argument THE CRISIS OF MISSIONS. By Rev. A. T. Pierson, D.D. New York: R. Carter & Bros. 35 cents. A cheap, paper cover edition of Dr. Pierson's scene within the meaning of the law. There stirring book, already noticed in this journal.

MISS CON, or All Those Girls. By Agnes Giberne. Iustrated by Edgar Giberne. New York: R. Carte Bros. 1887. \$1.50. This English story for girls is Christian in

tone, but it is too long. DAINTY DESSERTS FOR DAINTY DINERS. By Nellie Littlehale. New York: C. A. Montgomery & Co.

Excellent recipes for average families.

CASSELL'S COMPLETE POCKET-GUIDE TO EUROPE. Re vised and enlarged. New York : Cassell & Co. Thoroughly well made in every respect, and really small enough for the pocket.

THE GRAPHIC SYSTEM OF OBJECT-DRAWING. W Handbook. By H. B. Jacobs and Augusta L. Br New York : A. Lovell & Co. Price per dosen, \$ on \$1.20. Prepared for young children, and well adapted to their instruction.

MR. ABSALOM BILLINGSLEA AND OTHER GEORGIA FOLK. By Richard M. Johnston, With illustrations, New York: Harper & Bros. 1883. \$1.25. Very amusing pictures of Georgia life, painted by a real artist.