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WHOLE NO. 3194.

ASSEMBLY.

A Letter from Dr. Parkhurst, written in very plain English.

My Dear Dr. Field: In accordance with your courteous request, I have undertaken to put upon paper a few reminiscences of Detroit. time has now elapsed to disentangle the snarl into which my thoughts, while I was in attendance there, became complicated and knotted. A good deal transpired during the sessions of the Assembly, which one would love to cherish the memory of in all the freshness and vividness of original impression; and another good deal transpired there, which it would be a great comfort to be able to blot out of memory beyond all possibility of recovery.

On the whole, the Assembly probably left a better, pleasanter impression upon those who were upon the ground, than upon those who were obliged to form their estimates of it through the medium of the press. Nor is that remark intended at all in disparagement of the services rendered by the press. The principal journals of our own city and of the country at large, were ably represented. The reportorial treated questions under debate with fairness and ability. It is quite the habit of the times to say belittling things about reporters and interviewers; my own impression of them (and I have had more dealings with them the fourteen days past than in any previous twelvemonth), leads me to say that they are a bright earnest, gentlemanly lot, with a remarkably

keen, disciplined sense of the interesting. Notwithstanding the ability and fidelity of the journals, there was nevertheless a good deal which happened at Detroit that could not be put down in black and white, and a good deal likewise that the reporters were not in a situation to get upon the track of.

The General Assembly was made up for the most part of men that it did one good to look upon. It is a splendid thing for the country to have such people as an element of its population. They were Christian men with good heads and honest hearts. I am speaking of the body in its entirety, regardless of geographical relations or doctrinal affiliations. Nine out of ten of the constituency of that assemblage were anxious for nothing so much as to have the truth brought to the front, and the right prevail. In the delightful home where it was my exceptional fortune to be domiciled while in Detroit, I was constantly brought in contact with com missioners whose point of view was quite distinct from mine, and who had exceedingly little sympathy with the interests that were, and that are, so dear to me; but they were at the same time as sincerely and as Christianly devoted to the ends that they desired to see com passed, as was I. Such contacts are wholesome ey teach us how possible it is for people to think apart, but to love together. Opinions are environment and of temperament, than they are a matter of grace.

Those who live at this distance, might be sur rised to know how little of a malicious spirit was expressed, either privately or in public on the platform. I was present during the entire politics, as to require some word outside of debate on the Briggs question, and there was polite vocabulary in order to its just characterception of that by Col. McCook, an elder from this city: and even in regard to that, it needs in justice to be said, that while he betrayed in a lamentable way his own spirit, the incident served to disclose in a very pleasant light the real sentiment of the Assembly, for his words were hissed down as well by the opponents as by the adherents of Dr. Briggs. The conservatives had no fondness for heterodoxy, but they hated defamation a good deal worse than they hated heterodoxy: and Princeton, which gave respectful audience to Prof. Smith, had no ears for the ill-advised flings of Col. McCook.

The Assembly was unfortunately called upo to face questions which the previous equipment of a large majority of the commissioners scarcely qualified them to deliberate upon either wisely or dispassionately. This is not said out of any disrespect for the commissioners. I rec- DR. HAMILTON ON PROFESSOR BRIGGS ognize their solid sense, but there are a great many questions in theology, as there are in every other science, that need something beside sense, in order to handle them wisely. Take, if you please, the matter of the Higher Criticism, which was repeatedly touched in the course of the debate. I doubt if one in twenty of the commissioners at Detroit would have dared to stand up in the presence of that company. and attempt to state what the Higher Criticism is. Their one impression seemed to be that it was a frightful doctrinal disease of some kind, and that Dr. Briggs had it in its most malignant form. The General Assembly were fright ened - I had better say panic-stricken. They had no desire to be rid of Union Seminary, but they were afraid of Dr. Briggs, and evidently supposed that in trying to exorcise him, they were saving the Seminary and expelling the one evil spirit and foul demon by which it seemed to them to be possessed. New York Presby terians are mistaken, if they imagine that representative Presbyterians from all over the country are in leagued enmity to Union. All of this needs to be said in justification of the Assembly. So much makes out the hright side of the case; and my interest in the Presbyterian Church at large, and my respect for its sincerity and honest sense, will always be enhanced by the disclosures made to me at Detroit.

We have now reached the point where I should prefer to stop; but the half of a truth and is spreading - is calamitous, not to the is always a lie, and there was a black as well as a bright side to the Detroit Assembly. I have thus far spoken about the nine out of every ten. I want now to pay my respects in the same frank way to the tenth man out of every ten.

If ninety per cent. of the members were sheep waiting to lead them, and Princeton was that bellwether. Princeton is doctrinally jealous: even more is she ecclesiastically ambitious. Formerly Princeton was dominated by the General As- him; I have walked the mountains with him; sembly. Union in 1870 helped her out from have talked with him for hours together; and l under that domination, and mistakenly sur- say deliberately, that he has done more to make rendered some of her own autonomy for Prince- the Bible a real, living book to me, the true ton's sake. But Princeton has no genius for Word of God, than all the other teachers and remembering those who befriended her in her ministers I have known in the whole course of extremity. She essays now to convert the my life. His friendship is one of the things for Assembly into her chair of state, and Union which I shall always have reason to be thankful. into her footstool. Union by her action last In my judgment, Dr. Briggs is the only inspir Friday, indicated that she does not care to hold ing teacher of the Bible our Church possess Princeton's feet. The bad feature of the Detroit Assembly, was its politics. Jersey politics

Princeton captured the Moderatorship - by what means, we will mention presently. Dr. Green being in the chair, it was of course inimbent upon him to make up the committees We do not censure Dr. Green for having so

are bad, and Princeton is situated in Jersey.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GENERAL much regard for Dr. Patton, as to want to make him Chairman of the Committee on Theological Seminaries; but we are surprised that Dr. Patton's self-respect should have allowed him to accept the position when it was offered to him. If the case had been that Princeton had been under the suspicion of Union, and Dr. William Adams had been Moderator, I will vouch for it that he would never have made Dr. Hitchcock Chairman of the Committee on Theological Seminaries; and I will vouch for it that, if he had done so, Dr. Hitchcock's delicate sense of fitness would never have permitted him to consider the proposition for an instant. A delicate sense is a beautiful thing, although somewhat in the way sometimes, when one's only ambition is to win.

Not only that; not only was Princeton influence put in control in the Committee, but the Committee was "packed" by men of the same animus. I am simply saying what everybody knows. A trick was thus resorted to, that would have been hooted out of court if attempted in the arena of civil politics. The speaker of the House of Representatives would never have dared to make up an investigating committee, on the principle that Dr. Green made up the Committee on Seminaries. The general abhorrence of such partisanship, would have buried such a Speaker too deep to be reached by the final resurrection.

There were three of the Directors of Union Seminary present in the Assembly, and we naturally, with the simplicity of men that had never had a Jersey initiation, supposed that the Committee would like to have the light turned on, and that they would be pleased to confer with us before bringing in their verdict. Such simplicity on our part may be pitiable, but it is hardly censurable. Two out of these three even went so far as to volunteer their services, and to suggest to Dr. Patton's Committee that we should be willing and glad to come before them. and state any facts that they might wish to question us upon. They met our overture so far as to say that they should be glad to hear very well what almost preternatural efforts had anything that we would communciate. One of us in particular was informed that such citation would be made. Nothing came of it. Not one of us was sent for. All of which means that that Committee was constructed with the definite purpose of vetoing Dr. Briggs's transfer, and that its members wanted therefore to save themselves the inconvenience of any considera tions which we might have presented, that might have gotten in the way of that purpose and embarrassed it.

It has also just transpired that the true Jersey principle of sinuousness, animated the method by which Dr. Green was elected Moderator. Dr. Patton, representing the Princeton interest, approached Dr. Dickey, a Director of Union, with the request that he should nominate Dr. Green for that position! Dr. Dickey assented, with the understanding on his own part, and he supposed on theirs, that if Union helped a great deal more a matter of education and of Princeton, Princeton would remember the ser vice farther on, and reimburse Union by friendly dealing with Union and Union interests. For Princeton to make a cat's paw out of so fine a specimen of a man as Dr. Dickey, is an act so far beneath the dignity even of Jersey

> I am not a prophet, but I venture the prognostication that Princeton has strained the proprieties just one notch too far. The Presbyterian Church has too much sense of fair play, and is too much interested in the world's conthat the kingdom of God is of more account than Princeton or any other Seminary and that idity of what it called "Romish baptism." small expedients are no sure highway to large and safe issues. Yours very sincerely, C. H. PARKHURST.

133 East 85th Street, June 8, 1891.

It is but a few months since the Rev. S. M. Hamii ton, D.D., resigned the charge of the old Scotch hurch in Fourteenth Street, to remove to Louisville, Kentucky. His departure was a public loss. He had been in this city for eighteen years, and won the respect and confidence of all the pastors and all the churches for his ability in the pulpit and out of it; for his scholarship; for his clear head and his generous Christian heart. His successor, Dr. Wylie, ls one of the Committee to prepare charges against Dr. Briggs. To him and to his people we commend the than twenty to one! And had it not been for recuperation, or else it is utterly demoralize following from his predecessor.]

My dear Dr. Field: I thank you most heartily for your article on the Briggs case in the Assembly. You go to the heart of the matter. The outside public have received a very definite has acted unfairly and unjustly towards one of our foremost Biblical scholars. The issue will of Union Seminary to the unwarrantable claim become a retreat, and he is a lounger for the Presbyterian Church. She has suffered immensely more than Dr. Briggs. Thoughtful true interests of every theological seminary of London policeman had to start up the loiterers men are saying-I have heard them-that our the Presbyterian Church. Church will not allow her scholars to make a thorough study of the Bible by the modern sci- had he, instead of Dr. Patton, acted as Chair- Christians, "You may rest, but never loiter." entific methods, unless they first bind them- man of the Standing Committee on Theological In our march heavenward, the Master has the Church. Such an impression—and it exists the feeling which is abroad, that the Assembly B. Smith, dated Dec. 30, 1867, he wrote: has condemned an eminent Professor without assigning any reasons therefor, and on the report of a Committee, not a member of which was a friend of the Professor or of Union Seminary, waiting to be led, ten per cent. were bell-wether and the injury done to the reputation of our

Church cannot be calculated I have been on terms of intimate friendship with Dr. Briggs for years. I have lived with No vote of any Assembly can impair his reputa tion among the Biblical scholars of Christendom I wanted to let you know how much I appre ciate your presentation of the matter in this week's EVANGELIST.

Most sincerely yours, Louisville Kentucky Jane 5 1891

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Letter that he who reads once will read a second time slowly and thoughtfully, and ponder it in his heart.

(When the gentlest of men gives way to a burst of indignation like that which follows, it shows that in his opinion something has gone wrong. Dr. Prentiss is known of all men in this city, where he has lived more than forty years. As the life-long "bosom friend" of the late Henry B. Smith, he knew his every thought as no other man could know them, and hence he speaks with the double authority of the living and the dead to which he now adds that of the honored teacher of Princeton, the late Dr. A. A. Nor clipped the truth, but spoke the thing he thought. Hodge. Nor does Dr. Prentiss seem at all dismayed by the majority in the Assembly, recalling the fact that on a former occasion "within the memory of men now living," another vermilion edict was carried by a far greater majority, more than the held to liberty and love.

The time-tried warrior dreaded lying by;
He died in armor, as he wished to die. twenty to one.]

My dear Dr. Field: Two things have disappointed me sorely in the veto of Professor Briggs. One is the course of Dr. Patton, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Theological Far from the strife of men he knows God's peace Seminaries. My faith in him, I must confess with sorrow, has been fairly put to shame. I believed him quite incapable of doing what he has done. He had an opportunity to speak a word and strike a blow for justice, for sacred scholarship, for reasonable liberty, both of thought and teaching, for the suppression of clamor as an ecclesiastical and theological force, and for the highest interests of Christian truth, which, like the shot of "the embattled farmers," would have been heard round the world. Acting, I do not question, from a strong sense of duty to the Presbyterian Church, he failed to seize it: and he will be a fortunate man indeed, if Providence ever again entrusts to him such an opportunity.

My second and far sharper disappointment, is the course of the General Assembly. I knew been put forth in the election of this Assembly, and in shaping beforehand its action. I expected it would be led by the same adroit ecclesiastic, who with so much skill marshalled the anti-Revision forces at Saratoga. I foresaw clearly that the right of Union Theological Seminary to transfer one of its professors to another chair, without the intervention of the General Assembly, was to be hotly contested. Nor did I forget that Dr. Briggs's case had been prejudged by scores of Presbyteries, whose commissioners were to act upon it. But I remembered also that the veto power had never been used; and it seemed to me hardly possible that, under the special lead of Princeton, it would now be exercised for the first time in the case of the very Institution which so generously gave it to the General Assembly; and that, too, in face of the well known contention of the Board of Directors and Faculty of Union Seminary, that the transfer of Dr. Briggs was wholly beyond the Assembly's jurisdiction. It seemed to me morally impossible, I say, that, under such circumstances, the Assembly would venture, suddenly and before conferring with the other party to the agreement of 1870, to forbid the transfer of a professor of seventeen years standing, and in whom the Board of Directors and all his colleagues, had just affirmed their unshaken confidence! This ction more than justifies the worst fears Henry B. Smith, D. Willis James and other strong friends of Union Seminary touching that agreement.

But, while bitterly disappointed at the course version, to allow itself to become the fool and of the Assembly, I am in no mood to bring any the plaything of any man or any clique of men. railing accusation against that venerable body who win their way by small tricks and Tammany If it acted hastily and unjustly, it acted from artifice. All I mean, is that Princeton has honest conviction, I do not doubt. Honest conmade a bad mistake, and that the good, honest victions often prove to have been founded in Christian sense of the Presbyterian Church at error or misapprehension. It was so in 1845, large, will remind her one of these earnest days when the Old School General Assembly made its famous deliverance against the valdiscussion was quite as earnest and able as the one at Detroit; it was led by some of the fore most men in the Old School Church-by such men as Dr. Thornwell of South Carolina, Dr. Junkin, and Dr. N. L. Rice-and the result was an annihilating defeat of those who advocated the common view of the Reformers and of all the great Protestant communions: namely, that the Church of Rome is still a branch of the Chris tian Church, and that baptism duly administered by her, is Christian baptism. So powerfully had the Assembly been wrought up by the arguments and eloquence of Drs. Thornwell. Rice and Junkin, that when the vote was announced it stood 173 against the validity of Romish baptism, to 8 in favor of it-a majority, not of Henry B. Smith in the New School Church, the

qualified with gifts for teaching. As the population and depart, for this is not your rest!" of our country becomes larger and more heterogeneothers easily thought of, will increase."

it. You ask me also how I "feel" about the a tear-stained eye, or a tired foot forever and whole matter. Well, I regard it with a double evermore!

ing: at one time it arouses my indignation ad disgust; and then, again, it inclines me to hilosophize good naturedly on the very small ount of wisdom with which the world is often verned, and so to say with Faust,

Der casus macht mich lachen Yours faithfully, GEORGE L. PRENTISS.

HENR J. VAN DYKE,

m God Called to Higher Service May 25th, 1891. He bore no malice, though he suffered wrong, He sought no gain except to do the right, Firm was his falth and fixed, but still above He loved the voice too well to feel a fear;

"REST, BUT DO NOT LOITER."

By Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler. The junction of Fleet street and Farringdon street, at the foot of Ludgate Hill, is one of the most crowded thoroughfares in London.
Two tides of travel meet there; the one pouring owards the Bank of England and the commercial quarters, the other pouring towards Blackfriar's Bridge and the Surrey side of the Thames. In the centre of that junction, between two lamp-posts, there used to be a solid oaken bench settle," with a high back; and on that back was the inscription "Rest, but do not loiter." On that hard bench, thousands of people in the course of every day used to rest their weary limbs. The errand-boy stopped with his parcel, the sad-faced seamstress with her bundle of finished work, or the bright youngster of the "Shoeblack Brigade" took his seat there a moment when on the look out for some customer for a "shine up." Lest the little oasis should beggars, the notice was written up in large letters, "Rest, but do not loiter."

That plebeian bench for tired wayfarers may not be there to-day, but in former years I have halted there, and have thought to myself, What a capital motto is this for every-day life! We need just such places and seasons for refreshing the body and the soul, especially in these days of rush and push and constant competitions. After the busy whirl of the week, our Heavenly Father has wisely provided that one day in seven shall be a rest-day. The last time that I met Mr. Giadstone, he said to me. "Amid body and the soul." One reason for the wonderful vigor of the greatest of living statesmen at the age of eighty-one, is that he has not obbed himself or his Maker of the Sabbath. But neither he or any other healthy Christian kes the Lord's day a day of lounging or of profane amusement. The load of care and toil is laid off, and the soul gets its pure refreshment and heaven-ward uplift. Like that poor man's bench in seething London, stands the un- to the whole Church from the sound and blessed portals is written "Rest, but do not

lounge or loiter." In these rushing times and in our rushing country, many people do not rest enough. Brain, hand, and heart are allowed but little repose or recreation. This fact may partially account for the increase of disorders of the nervous system and the multiplication of sudden deaths. The best men do not clap down "the brakes" as often as they ought. Our lamented Brooklyn philanthropist, Mr. Charles Pratt, was met by a friend at Lakewood a year or two ago, and was asked "What brings you here?" The pathetic answer was, "My doctor says I must quit work for awhile or die; I don't want to die, but I don't see how I can quit work." That over husy and benevolent life is ended; perhaps more rest might have prolonged it. A fair question for every Christian to ask himself is, Ought I not to refresh and invigorate my life, and also to prolong it, by unbending the strained bow and taking more rest?

While many are wearing out in mind and body, there are too many who are rusting out spiritually. In every church are more or fewer who make their religion a lounge instead of a it candidly. wholesome labor. They "book" for heaven in the sleeping-car. When such unfaithful slumberers are waked up at the end of the road, are they sure of a welcome at the gate, or a heaven seven to one, as in the last Assembly, but of more worth having? Stopping off work must be only for the unanswerable defence of the old view by ing. A pastor feeling tired or temporarily dis-Dr. Charles Hodge, and a few years later by Dr. couraged, resigns his charge: ere long he is sauntering about among the churches, waiting hasty and revolutionary decision of 1845 would for a call or for something "to turn up." A probably have become established in the Presby- teacher quits the Sunday-school and says he is impression that our highest ecclesiastical court terian Church in the United States. I believe only going to rest awhile, but somehow or other the time is surely coming, when the resistance he never gets back to his post. His "rest" has not increase the respect of the world for the of the Assembly of 1891 touching the veto power, remainder of his life. A fearfully large number will be regarded as an invaluable service to the of church members are off on furlough. As the on that bench once in awhile, so the Lord's Had Dr. A. A. Hodge been living still, and police may well sound in the ears of indolent

selves to come to no conclusions, save such as Seminaries at Detroit, perhaps a different deci- kindly provided some welcome spots for the reare acceptable to a certain theological school in sion might have been reached. That noble man freshment of our souls. But they are only halt was one of those who regarded the election of ing-places. We come sometimes to an Elim theological professors by the General Assembly with its "three score wells and palm-trees"; a Church only, but to religion itself. Add to this with great misgiving. In a letter to Dr. Henry delightful spot to sit down and cool off, and partake of the manna and the king's pleasant "Our institutions are all of them supported by lo- fruits. Yet it is not Canaan, and we must up cal friends, and draw their students as a general and march again. Elijah cannot spend all his thing from particular regions. It is proper, it is all life under the juniper-tree. Jesus invited His most a necessity, that each institution should be left in the management of those upon whose support is awhile." It was only for a little while. Calvary in the management of those upon whose support it exclusively depends. The majority of any Assembly baptism of blessed toil for them. God is very must be necessarily ignorant of the special wants wise and very kind in providing scenes and and local conditions of any seminary, and of the hours of sweet refreshment during this life qualifications of candidates proposed for its chairs of of varied temptations, toils, and trials. They instruction. The best of these are generally young take the tire out of us, cheer us up, and give men, up to the time of their nomination known only us Eshchol clusters that taste of the promised to a few. To vest the choice in the General Assembly land. Lest we should settle down with the will tend to put prominent ecclesiastics into such fancy that these are our abiding-places, God is positions, rather than scholars, or men specially evermore rousing us up with the call, "Arise

That rest remaineth for us, a little way farther on. Heaven will not be an idle holiday, or an ous, and the General Assembly increases proportion-everlasting concert of sacred song. There will ably, the difficulties above mentioned, and many be no lack of employment there. Instead of a holy lounging place, heaven will be a scene of You ask me to give you my opinion of the such constant, pure, inspiring, blissful, and unsituation. I have done so very frankly, and wearing activity, that the Word of God describes of parellel accounts on opposite pages, given in you are at liberty to do what you please with it as a perfect rest. Not an an aching heart, or

Our Book Table.

THE FAIREST OF ALL REVIEWS. CALM REVIEW OF THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PROF. CHARLES A. BRIGGS. By Edward D. Morris. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph and Company.

It is not necessary to assure the readers of

THE EVANGELIST that this review of a paper which has called forth so much of hasty and harsh criticism, has been made with scrupulous care, with profound thought, and been inspired by an earnest desire for the peace of the Church. More than this, it has evidently been written in partial sympathy with Dr. Briggs, and is animated by a strong desire that he be not misrepresented by his enemies, nor even by himself. Without question, so able and interesting a discussion of the Inaugural Address has nounce against Dr. Briggs, to re-read his Inaugural, or perhaps—alas, that there should be ing from it only once, for sufficient reason. He therein, lies, not in judicial procedure, but in pose such error, and bring the whole truth in the case more simply and more fully to the intelli- of the lessons of the coming half year. gence and conviction of the Church." To this, we are sure, no one will more heartily say Amen, than Dr. Briggs himself. No one can study candidly the writings of this Biblical scholar, and not be convinced that he is in love with truth: so much so, indeed, as to render him at times oblivious to minor, and vet important matters: and that he too ardently desires its possession. become clogged up with boys and bundles and not to hasten to cast away any theory or view which may be shown to be antagonistic to it, or inimical to its interests. The Inaugural was a brilliant and earnest plea for that study or discipline - Biblical Theology - which, in Dr. Briggs's view, will most of all premote a knowledge of truth, and the reviewer very acutely confines his criticism within the lines bounded by the question, How far has he succeeded in his

Prof. Morris avows—as a man of his learning would be sure to do-his interest in the labors of the so-called higher critics, and his assurance that "so long as supreme loyalty to THE BOOK all the pressure of public cares and duties, I animates them, God will not suffer them to go thank God for the Sabbath with its rest for the far astray." This should reassure those who have been the most distrustful. Such thorough loyalty to the Word of God, such intense delight in its study, such deep appreciation of its inestimable value as are plainly expressed in paragraph after paragraph of the Inaugural, must certainly reassure every one, after this utter ance of Prof. Morris But while avowing his conviction that "at least four marked benefits" have already come to Christian scholarship and called Higher Criticism. Dr. Morris does not find Dr. Briggs's exposition of the results to be satisfactory. As he reads the Inaugural, it appears to be negative rather than positive. and doubtless he has here put his finger upon the nerve centre of the whole difficulty. The very great value of his Review is precisely in confuse issues, nor visit upon the truth itself the consequences of those errors which he finds in its advocate. His study of the Inaugural leads him to the conclusion that Dr. Briggs has not thoroughly well succeeded in his purpose, that he has not made such a plea for Biblica. Theology as will gain for that discipline, in the common consensus of opinion, the exceedingly high place in which Dr. Briggs himself puts it. From this conclusion, probably, Dr. Briggs's for that vast body of people who have been in this little manual. confused, or it may be unsettled, by the Inaugural and its results. To them and to the Church he has rendered inestimable service by putting the question simply and discussing

purpose?

STUDIES IN JOHN'S GOSPEL. The Gospel of Christ's Deity. By Rev. David Gregg, D.D. New York: American Tract Society. \$1.25. A good book for the Sunday-school teacher, better book for the Sunday-school scholar of intelligent years. Taking up one or two verses of each of the lessons for the next six months Dr. Gregg finds in them the central truth of the assage, and so brings it out, by explanation, illustration, and application, as to make it a living truth, to be apprehended as a power in the experience of the student. It is this focusing of the light to be drawn from each portion, in which the power and the value of the book consist. The style is simple but vigorous: now and then an error, ancient or modern, receives telling thrust, but in general the work is far from polemical. It is, however, rousing and stimulating, as its writer is wont to be.

LUTHER. An Illustrated Poem. Suitable for Sabbath - school Libraries, and Specially Adapted to the Use of Festivals, Entertainments, etc. From the German of Hans Herrig, by Jean Wylie. Philadelphia: Lu-theran Publication Society. 35 cents.

This work, a dramatic poem, has reached its is accurate and sympathetic, and in general aninated, and the poem is well adapted to bring home to the young in a vivid and interesting way, the events of the Reformation, and the personality of the great man who was its moving spirit.

ROSE BRAKE POEMS. By Danske Dandridge New York: G. P. Putnams' Sons. Mrs. Dandridge hardly keeps up to the mark which she set for herself in her former little volume. These poems are, however, of varying merit, and some of them are extremely good, while nearly all are the utterances of true and profound feeling. There are a strength and melody in very many of the lines, which make the little volume after all very attractive reading.

THE INTERWOVEN GOSPELS AND GOSPEL HAR-MONY. According to the Revised Version of 1881. Compiled by Rev. William Pittenger. New York: John B. Alden. 1891.

A new edition of a work which we have al ready spoken of as helpful to the Bible Student. The present edition is improved by the addition finer type, and so underlined that comparison

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. JOHN. With Maps, Notes, and Introduction. By the Rev. A. Plummer, M.A., D.D., Master of University College, Durham. The Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges, General Editor, J. J. S. Perowne, D.D., Bishop of Worcester. Edited for the Syndics of the University Press. New York: MacMillan and Company.

This highly valuable series of expositions of the books of the Bible, is greatly enriched by the present volume. Dr. Plummer here presents, in language as perspicuous as it is concise, the results of the latest scholarship, controlled and applied in a spirit at once enlightened and conservative. No better illustration can be found of his method and his matter, than in the two and a half pages on the Logos (John i. 1), with which the Commentary proper opens. They are a perspicacious, lucid, and adequate presentation of all that the ripest scholarship and the deepest, most sympathetic not before been given to the public; and if it thought can give to the general reader. Like shall induce those who have hastened to pro- all the volumes of this series, it is adapted as well to the general reader as to the careful student and as well to the careful student such good ground to believe it needed!—to give as to the general result. Both such good ground to believe it needed!—to give find the introductory pages of great value. it a first reading, the consummation which They sum up and discriminate between all that the reviewer so devoutly desires will be in a fair tradition has to tell us of the life of the Aposway of accomplishment, and the threatened tle, all that scholarship has to say on either side danger of dissension will be averted. Professor of the much vexed question of the authenticity Morris follows very closely the line of thought of the Gospel, and of the place and date of its and statement adopted by Dr. Briggs, depart- writing, give an admirable analysis of the work, its object, plan, and characteristics, its relaavows "his frank opinion that the best way to the First Epistle of John, with a list of texts, deal with any error that may be discovered and a brief but well-chosen bibliography. Every Sunday-school teacher should have this modest such fair and thorough discussion, as shall ex- volume, modest in size and price, but inestimable in value, before entering upon the teaching

THE MARITIME PROVINCES. A Hand-book for Travellers. A Guide to the Chief Cities, Coasts, and Islands of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, with the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland and the Labrador Coast. With four Maps and four Plans. Eighth edition revised and enlarged. By M. F. Sweetser. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. 1891. \$1.50.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. A Hand - book for Travellers. With six Maps and six Panoramas, including the Appalachian Club Map. Eleventh edition revised and enlared. By M. F. Sweetser. The same. 1891. \$1.50.

A guide - book, like a prophet, has far less honor in its own country than it deserves. Few of the American travellers to whom a Baedeker or a Murray is indispensable in Europe, have the least notion of how much a Sweetser would add of interest, and even of comfort, to their American journeyings. These guides are in nearly every respect as much the equals of Baedeker in the value of the information they give, as they are like those well known guides in outward appearance. They have not, it is true, the many detailed maps for which Buedeker is deservedly noted; but in one's own country such maps are not so necessary, nor indeed does the character of our country or the conditions of travel render them essential even to foreigners. Such maps as are given are excellent; the descriptions are in well written, the allusions to literature events and persons of historic or local celebrity, on the whole sufficient. Altogether, these guides are about as good as they could be made

PLETON'S DICTIONARY OF NEW YORK AND ITS VICINITY. With Maps of New York and its Environs. Thirteenth Year. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1891. 60 cents. This valuable little hand-book has been carefully revised to date, and is packed full of useful information. The publishers guarantee that in the very frequent mention of business names, this acuteness of discrimination: he does not no consideration has entered but the purpose of giving needed and trustworthy information. The titles are alphabetically arranged, the work being thus self - indexed. They cover all imaginable subjects, not only pointing to places of interest, giving information historical, geographical and statistical, but explaining such matters as the club life of the city, labor organizations, the geology of the island, the neighboring resorts, with other items of importance too numerous to mention. There are few, even most enthusiastic disciples will dissent; but it of old residents, who "know their New York" not for them that Prof. Morris writes: it is so well as not to find some new thing of value

FATHER FLYNN. By George C. Needham. New York: James O'Connor.

The story, founded on fact, of the conversion of an Irish Catholic Priest, through a gospel sermon accidently heard and the reading of a Bible accidently left in his hands. The account is further given of his leaving Ireland in disguise and of his-for a long time - fruitless efforts to find means of gaining a livelihood in New York. Finally he stumbled upon the work of Father O'Connor for converted Catholics. was welcomed to his home and put in the way of earning a livelihood and of aiding in the work among his former Church-fellows. The style of the book is simple, with no pretence of literary refinement, but the story is told from the heart.

ADELINE'S ART DICTIONARY. Containing a Complete Index of all Terms Used in Art, Architecture, Heraldry, and Archæology. Translated from the French and Enlarged. With nearly 2,000 Illustrations. New York: D. nearly 2,000 Illustrations. New York Appleton and Company. 1891. \$2.25.

A more useful book of reference has seldom been published. Based on an accurate and authoritative French work, its editors have added to it much from English sources that is no less accurate and important, and have thus largely increased the value of the work. The illustrations are abundant and to the purpose. The definitions, though in common terms, are yet hirteenth edition in Germany. The translation clear, succinct, and adequate. The word art in the title is interpreted in its largest sense, and includes not only painting, sculpture, etching, engraving, but words used in heraldry, pottery, the arts connected with precious sto and the like.

MADEMOISELLE DE LA SEIGLIERE. COI Quatre Actes par Jules Sandeau. With an Introduction and English Notes by F. M. Warren, Ph.D., Associate in Modern Languages in the Johns-Hopkins University. Boston: D. C. Heath and Company.

COLUMBA. Par Prosper Merrimée. With Intro-duction and Notes by J. A. Fontaine, Ph.D., Professor of Modern Languages in the State University of Mississippi. The Same.

Two more of the excellent aids to the study of the French language, which are among the specialties of this house. The comedy by Sandeau is especially well adapted for a purpose which we are glad to see avowed by the editor, namely, the presentation to the student of the text and its translation as a piece of literature. To teach French on this plan would be a strong argument for the introduction of the language into our school course, for with it the teaching of that much neglected language, English, would of necessity be carried on at the same time. Both works are well annetated.